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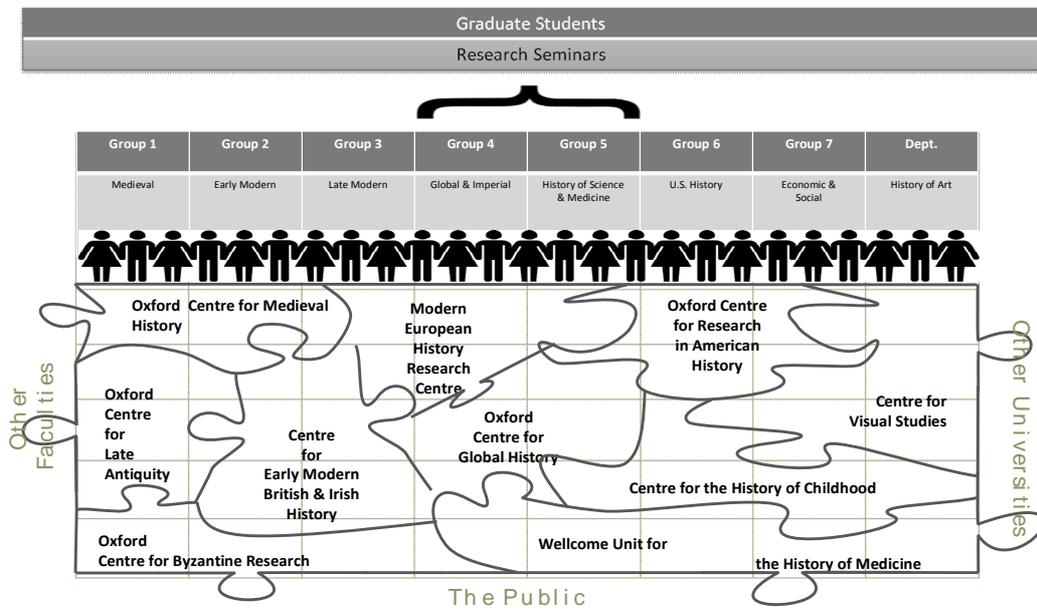
Institution: University of Oxford

Unit of Assessment: 30

a. Overview

Oxford History aims to establish the Faculty at the forefront of comparative, global and interdisciplinary research, while maintaining its long-established strengths as one of the world's principal centres of historical research. The Faculty is the largest history department in the UK, with one of the highest concentrations of research historians in the world. Our breadth and depth supports innovative work in new and emerging areas. We are submitting 105 Faculty postholders and 30 Faculty members who are formally employed in other parts of the collegiate University. Size enables Oxford History to be strong across the whole time period since AD 300, with critical masses of medievalists and early modernists providing chronological depth. Since the RAE 2008, we have strengthened our research organization, so as to benefit from Oxford's scale while guarding against fragmentation. To this end, the Faculty is organized into period/subject groups, which are extensions of the clusters described in RAE 2008. These groups support Oxford's long-standing seminar culture, focus individual and collaborative research agendas, incubate new ideas, and provide the stimulus for much of our published research. Our size means that we can encourage research activities that transcend these units. Our research centres, which have grown in scope and number since RAE 2008, constitute our strategic response to this opportunity. The centres incorporate different epochs and varied geographical territories in an exciting interlocking jigsaw of research activity that simultaneously strengthens interdisciplinarity (see figure below).

Critical Mass → Creative Alliances



Since RAE 2008, Oxford's historians have engaged more intensively with a range of interdisciplinary projects within the University and beyond. We have assumed a lead role in a number of initiatives under the umbrella of TORCH (The Oxford Research Centre in the Humanities), including the Centre of Medieval Studies, the Institute for Visual Research, and the associated Oxford Centres for Late Antiquity and Byzantine Research. We have also initiated tangible links to Area Studies with several joint appointments (with the Russian and Eastern European Centre and the African Studies Centre) and to Theology, Oriental Studies, the Ashmolean, English and Modern Languages and the Bodleian Library with interdisciplinary Mellon and British Academy (BA) Postdoctoral Fellows. We have strengthened ties to Social Sciences through our economic-history group which comprises researchers based in both faculties and transcends any methodological divides through interdisciplinary graduate courses, collaborative PGR supervision and seminar series. Historical research remains in many respects the terrain of individual researchers, and we continue to support both junior and senior colleagues with standalone projects, but as a result of our success in winning a number of external grants, we have gained experience in managing teams, including many junior scholars, working on large-scale and

interdisciplinary projects. Thus, in the REF period, Oxford History has developed a recognisably more collective culture, as well as one with links to scholars in congruent disciplines.

Resources are central to successful research. The Faculty therefore provides internal funding for research assistance, additional research leave, replacement teaching, and informed access to external funding. More and better grant applications have been made possible by a Faculty-based Research Development Office serviced by a full-time Research Development Officer, (created at the time of RAE2008, and now fully embedded in Faculty structures), who works directly with the Research Coordinator for History, a senior Faculty member, and in collaboration with university-wide support services. The Research Development Committee oversees the activities of the office and integrates them into the Faculty's governance and management structures. This research organisation has enabled the successful pursuit of the strategic aims announced in 2008.

b. Research strategy

The History Faculty provides strategic leadership through new initiatives to encourage internal synergies and joint projects while at the same time nurturing individual research. In 2008 RA5a, we set out the structural changes which we had made to enhance our research environment. We have consolidated these changes during this assessment period. To summarise, we have

- Maintained and extended our period/subject groups and the associated programme of seminars, which we see as the grass roots of research activity;
- Maintained the seven Research Centres of 2007, and created three new centres in response to fresh initiatives, new personnel and the broader currents of historical research;
- Systematically developed our existing plans in global history through the integration of innovative research into different parts of the world and over a long time frame;
- Developed interdisciplinary links, for example in medieval studies, late Roman and Byzantine studies, early modern literary and intellectual history, US history and literature, economic history, and modern Chinese, Russian, East European and African history, and global history;
- Participated enthusiastically in the early activities of TORCH, established in 2012 to stimulate and support research activity that transcends disciplinary and institutional boundaries;
- Invested substantially in Early Career Researchers, in both permanent and fixed-term posts;
- Maintained and developed our procedures for encouraging and developing research grant applications and for enabling the successful conduct and completion of research projects;
- Invested resources in the development of collaborative and large-scale research projects, and established a peer-led Career Development Review.

Research groups and seminars. The eight groups, including the History of Art Department, form the foundation of our research organization, supporting the varied programme of seminars for which Oxford is renowned and providing a vital point of intellectual engagement for researchers. Each group is represented on Faculty Board and other major Faculty committees, ensuring universal involvement in policy and planning. Only the Institute for Historical Research approaches the scale of our seminar programme. In 2012, for example, there were 40 weekly and 3 fortnightly research seminars, with speakers from Oxford, the UK, and abroad, plus seminars held jointly with cognate fields, as well as conferences and day-schools. Graduate students are drawn in through opportunities to present their research and organise seminars. For example, doctoral students in American History, Modern German, Early Modern European and Economic and Social History meet weekly to discuss each others' progress or hear presentations by graduates from other universities. The groups and associated seminars are listed below:

Group 1 (medieval, 33 members). Medieval History; Late Antique and Byzantine Studies; Late Byzantine Art and Archaeology; Medieval church and culture; Medieval economic and social history; Europe in the Late Middle Ages; Medieval Archaeology (with the Institute of Archaeology); Late Roman, Celtic (with the Faculty of Medieval and Modern Languages); and Palaeography and Manuscript Studies (with the Bodleian Library). There is also a joint programme in Late Antiquity and the Early Middle Ages with the Universities of Princeton and Vienna, focussed on PGR students. The Global Middle Ages project also organises seminars and workshops.

Group 2 (early modern, 34 members). Literature and History in Early Modern England; History of the Book; Early Modern Intellectual History; Graduate Workshop; Early Modern German Culture and Society; Early Modern History; Literature, Learning and the Social Orders in Early Modern Europe; the Reformation in Europe; Religion in the British Isles (with Theology and Religion); and

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Belief and Belonging in the Early Modern World; and regular events through the 'Cultures of Knowledge' project and the Network for Early Modern Catholicism (with Theology and Religion)

Group 3 (late modern, 73 members). Modern British History; Modern German History; Modern European History; Russian History; European Social and Cultural History; Graduate Workshops; Oxford Architectural History (termly); the Penson Lecture (annually).

Group 4 (global and imperial, 15 members) many in collaboration with Area Studies. Global and Imperial; South Asian History; Nissan Institute of Japanese Studies; Japanese History Workshops; Africa Research; African History and Politics; Institute for Chinese Studies; and Middle East.

Group 5 (history of science and medicine, 6 members) some in collaboration with the Science Museum and the Wellcome Unit for the History of Medicine. Methods and Themes in the History of Science; Issues and Perspectives in the History of Science; Evolution and Society, 1750-1850; From Darwinism to Sociobiology; History of Medicine; History of Science; Methods and Themes in the History of Medicine; Graduate Research Forum.

Group 6 (US history, 11 members). American History Research; US History; Graduate; Joint programmes: e.g. student exchange with Princeton.

Group 7 (economic and social history, 4 members). Economic and Social History; Graduate Workshop; plus annual graduate student two-day conference where current cohort of students present thesis proposals; Hicks Lecture.

Department of the History of Art (9 members). History of Art Research Seminar; Architectural History; and Late Antique and Byzantine Archaeology and Art.

Research Centres. Our major recent initiative has been the establishment and expansion of our Research Centres. These transcend the period/subject groups to bring together individuals with common interests but varied approaches and chronological expertise and focus our drive to the forefront of innovative research. The Centres were founded on £20.5K of donations and continue to attract private funding. Sufficiently large to develop collaborative projects, they remain on a scale which fosters a sense of membership and intellectual belonging. They are:

The Wellcome Unit for the History of Medicine (director: **Professor Mark Harrison**) focuses on the history of global health and medical aspects of imperialism and war and is one of the UK's oldest and largest centres for graduate training in the history of medicine, with around 20 doctoral students annually. In recent years, the Unit has housed several large research projects, as well as many individual scholars who have obtained doctoral and post-doctoral funding from the Wellcome Trust, Leverhulme, ESRC, AHRC and international agencies. Current major grants include a Wellcome Trust Programme Grant, 'From Sail to Steam: Health, Medicine and the Victorian Navy' and a Wellcome Trust Enhancement Award on 'Health and Medicine in Global Perspective'. The Unit has international collaborations with, e.g. the Institute for the History of Medicine at Johns Hopkins and the Departments of Medical Humanities, History and Soft Power at the University of Peking. Recently, it has embarked on a major interdisciplinary research programme, funded by the Wellcome Trust and the University's John Fell Fund, with the Global Health Department and its overseas tropical medicine units. The programme examines the effects of globalisation on health through the lens of cities in South Korea and India. Members of the Unit contribute to media broadcasts and debates on health policies. They also take a leading role in the University's new Medical Humanities research cluster, the Unit's Director being the chair of its steering group.

The Modern European History Research Centre (research director: **Dr Tom Buchanan**), promotes research into modern European (including British) history since 1500. It organises an annual lecture and various events (e.g. the 2012 international conference on the centenary of the Balkan Wars). It sponsors and supports research activities ranging from occasional seminars and lectures by visiting scholars to grant-funded projects such as the 'Cultures of Knowledge' project (Mellon Foundation), and 'Around 1968' (AHRC, Leverhulme and BA). It promotes collaboration with other universities, including the universities of Oslo, Uppsala, Princeton, the Université Libre de Bruxelles, and the European Network for Contemporary History which organises joint graduate workshops and other activities. MEHRC provides opportunities for graduates to present papers and organise workshops. The Centre also hosts increasing numbers of visitors through its Visiting Researchers scheme, including the Early Modern International Summer School (Münster-Oxford-Princeton). MEHRC has a small annual budget and its own administrator.

The Centre for Early Modern British and Irish History (director: **Dr. Hannah Smith**) has built on its core activities since its foundation during the last RAE. The Centre sponsors regular workshops

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and conferences and colloquiums organised by postholders, graduate students and post-doctoral researchers. These involve speakers and institutions from Oxford, the UK, and overseas. Publications from these events include: *Constructing the Past: Writing Irish History, 1600-1800; Civilians and War in Europe, 1618-1815*; and, *The Oxford Handbook of Holinshed's Chronicles*. The Centre also hosts major research projects: 'The Parker certificates: The state of the English clergy' (Oxford-Reading, Leverhulme Trust), and 'Everyday Life and Fatal Hazard' (ESRC).

The Centre for Visual Studies (director: **Professor Craig Clunas**), with its own space in the History of Art Department, provides both a base for visiting post-doctoral researchers from as far afield as China and Iran, and an inter-disciplinary forum for all members of the University involved with the study of visual and material culture. The Centre holds a fortnightly research seminar inviting speakers from the UK and overseas, as well as collaborating with the Ashmolean Museum and the History of Art Department, Oxford Brookes University on a fortnightly Art History Research Seminar. The annual 'Image and Object' symposium draws participants with an interest in visual studies from History, English, Classics, Oriental Studies, Modern Languages, Psychology, and Geography. The Centre sponsors conferences such as the 2013 international symposium 'Art Across the Black Diaspora: The Visual Culture of Slavery', on which it collaborated with the Rothermere American Institute. There are close research links with the Ashmolean Museum (**Clunas** chairs the Museum's Research and Teaching Committee) and with the Ruskin School of Drawing and Fine Art. The Centre currently holds a major AHRC grant for the collaborative global-history and visual-studies project, 'Ming 1400-1450; Courts and Contacts', designed to result in a large-scale exhibition to be held in 2014 in collaboration with, and at, the British Museum.

The Centre for the History of Childhood (director: **Professor Laurence Brockliss**), exists to facilitate cross-disciplinary research into children and childhood in the past and is the only such centre in the UK. The Centre holds a fortnightly seminar and a summer colloquium, which attracts practitioners from social policy. The 2013 colloquium, 'New Work on the History of Childhood', featured papers on China, Spain, Germany, South Africa, and Russia, and attracted 45 participants including delegates from Australia, Canada, Turkey, Finland, Austria and the Irish Republic. The Centre has also established close contacts with the Museum of Childhood (V & A). The Centre has established with Macmillan Palgrave a History of Childhood series to provide young scholars with a much needed rigorous and specialist publishing forum.

The Oxford Centre for Research in US History (chair: **Professor Pekka Hämäläinen**), gathers together historians of the USA and provides a bridge between the Faculty and American Studies. Together with the English Faculty and the Department of Politics, the Centre participates in the Rothermere American Institute (RAI). The RAI, with its own building and major library, hosts visiting fellows (6 in 2012-13), and associate fellows (7 in 2012-13), among whom historians are always well represented. The RAI is home to the Harmsworth Professorship which enables a distinguished American historian to spend a year in Oxford. The Professor is integrated into the Faculty's research agenda, through his/her Inaugural Lecture and membership of the Faculty's External Advisory Committee. Every year, the RAI hosts more than one hundred seminars, workshops, conferences and lectures. These attract scholars, students, policy-makers and public figures from Britain and overseas. In addition, the Centre hosts a weekly research seminar, welcoming established and early career scholars from Britain, Europe and America. The RAI also hosts numerous conferences which involve historians and scholars from other disciplines. For example, the 2013 Oxford-Yale Conference on Indigenous Studies was convened by Pekka Hämäläinen in collaboration with Ned Blackhawk of Yale University.

The Oxford Centre for Late Antiquity (director: **Dr Bryan Ward-Perkins**), was founded in 2008 to increase awareness of the huge variety of conferences, study-days, seminars and lectures that are held in Oxford covering Late Antiquity. More than 300 people worldwide are on the Centre's mailing-lists. The web-site received over 25,000 visits in the last twelve months, nearly 5,000 of these being return visits (in 2009 the figures were 15,000 and 3,000). The Centre, through generous private funding, also runs conferences (4 in 2012) and special lectures (6 in 2012), which have established Oxford as the world leader of research into Late Antiquity. The Centre promotes interdisciplinary activities, e.g. a workshop with the Oxford Centre for Byzantine Research and the Khalili Research Centre (Oriental Studies) on 'From Temple to Mosque: the Transformation of Sacred Space in the Late Antique Near East', in association with the Leverhulme-funded project, 'Late Antique Egypt and the Holy Land: Archaeology, History, and Religious Change'.

The Oxford Centre for Medieval History (directors: **Dr Conrad Leyser, Dr Hannah Skoda, Dr**

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Matthew Kempshall), supports collaborative research within the Faculty. The Centre has worked with post-holders, postdoctoral researchers and doctoral students to host a wide range of conferences and workshops, from a graduate conference on 'Meat: Aspects and Approaches' to an international colloquium on 'Contact and Exchange in the Later Middle Ages': many of these initiatives result in major publications. The Centre's Global Middle Ages project, led by Dr **Catherine Holmes**, spearheads an AHRC-funded network ('Defining the Global Middle Ages') with colleagues from Edinburgh, UCL, Nottingham, SOAS, Sheffield, Manchester and Birmingham.

The Oxford Centre for Byzantine Research (director: **Dr Peter Frankopan**), founded in 2010, provides an inter-Faculty focal point for Byzantine Studies. Oxford has led the way in exploring political and cultural relations between Christianity and Islam, between Latins and Greeks, between Romans, Armenians, Jews, Arabs, Egyptians, Franks, Turks, Persians, Mongols and Chinese. Building on the large numbers of specialists in ancillary fields, the Centre coordinates research, seminars and workshops across five Faculties (Classics, History, Theology, Oriental Studies, and Modern and Medieval Languages, with the School of Archaeology), with funding from the Leventis Foundation. The Centre organises summer schools, e.g. in Greek Palaeography, workshops such as the 'Approaches to Middle Byzantine Miletus' and Special Lectures. It also works closely with the Oxford Centre for Late Antiquity, hosting joint conferences and day schools.

The Oxford Centre for Global History (director **Professor James Belich**), was established in 2011 to build on Oxford's critical mass in global history while reaching out to other institutions and disciplines. Its founding conference in 2012, 'New Directions in Global History', will be published as the first of a book series, *Global History in Focus*. Recent symposia include: 'Thinking Global', 'Angles on Empire', 'Steppes and Deserts', 'The Deep History of Migration' and 'Empires of Knowledge'. The Centre has already hosted 3 Postdoctoral Fellows and several visitors and recently recruited 3 Research Associates. It has sponsored a seminar and conference series on Trans-national History run by research students. The Centre is incubating projects on 'The Black Death in Global History', 'Port Cities and Globalisation', and 'Global Gold Rushes', as well as a major research initiative for 2014-18 on 'Globalising and Localising the Great War', in partnership with Oxford's Changing Character of War Programme and various European institutions.

Whilst the Research Centres function largely as 'virtual' bodies, coordinating information and resources through electronic platforms, and bringing together scholars from across the Faculty and the University for research events, the History Research Hall in the principal Faculty building constitutes an important coordinating hub; it is the base for the Modern European History Research Centre, the Centre for the History of Childhood, several externally-funded projects, research assistants, visiting academics, some graduate facilities, and the administration of the journals *English Historical Review* and *Medium Aevum*. Outside the centres, several externally-funded projects such as **Mitter's** 'China's War' and **Gildea's** 'Around 1968: Activism, Networks, Trajectories' (both now completed) contributed greatly to the research environment and constituted a step-change in our research culture by inaugurating large-scale collaborative ventures, the second and third generations of which include, for example, **O'Rourke's** ERC-funded 'Trade and the Great Depression in a Long-Run Perspective'; **Huff's** ESRC-funded project on 'War and Economy in South East Asia'; **Hotson's** Mellon-funded 'Cultures of Knowledge'; and **Nowakowska's** ERC-funded study of the Jagiellonians as an international political phenomenon.

Strategic management. The Faculty supports its research activities with effective and professional management provided by a Research Development Committee (RDC). The RDC is chaired by the Chair of the Faculty Board and meets termly to coordinate research strategy, encourage new initiatives and appraise applications for funding from its own research budget (£20,000 per annum). Through the Career Development Review, which monitors the research of individual postholders (see c. below), and our database of current and projected publications, the RDC has an overview of the research activities of the Faculty, and can identify where additional support is needed. The RDC is serviced by a Research Coordinator, who is a senior member of the Faculty (currently **Clavin**); the Research Director of the MEHRC, who fosters collaborations; and a full-time Research Development Officer, who provides information on funding opportunities, guides applicants towards funders and facilitates the technicalities of application. The Humanities Division has three Research Facilitators who provide support, and, at the University level, Research Services monitors and prices grant applications and research contracts. These arrangements, in their infancy in 2008, but now embedded in Faculty practice combine local

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knowledge with access to wider expertise. While research support is offered to all postholders, particular encouragement is given to early career researchers (ECRs). ECRs are involved with more senior researchers, including some from outside Humanities in our new Research Forum, where we brainstorm about the incubation and management of research activity, in 2013 focussing on 'Collaboration' and this year on 'Publishing'. The RDC also reviews and progresses applications to the University's John Fell OUP Research Fund (JFF). New in 2006, the first JFF grants coincided with the 2008 RAE. JFF is intended to foster creativity and a proactive approach to research opportunities. We have used the £1.5m won from this source, primarily to support small-scale studies which identify problems before full implementation and enable ECRs to acquire project-management experience.

Project Portfolio. The Faculty's research strategy goes beyond promoting new projects; we also actively manage our portfolio of projects to completion, while encouraging spin-offs and second-generation research. The Research Development Officer supports researchers in making interim and end-of-grant reports and encourages the development of new projects arising from current research. RAE 2008 included a list of ongoing individual and group projects all of which have been brought to successful conclusions, including: **Barnard's** publication of *Improving Ireland*; **Brigden's** publication of *Thomas Wyatt: The Heart's Forest*, which won the Wolfson History Prize; **Corsi's** establishment of HistMap, the European network dedicated to history of geology and maps with an associated digital archive and bibliographic database; **Dabhoiwala's** publication of *The Origins of Sex: A History of the First Sexual Revolution*; **Davis's** publication of several articles on popular culture in 1950s and 60s London; **Gleadle's** publication of *Borderline Citizens: Women, Gender and Political Culture in Britain, 1815-1867*; Ruth **Harris's** publication of *The Man on Devil's Island: Alfred Dreyfus and the Affair that Divided France*, which won the Wolfson Prize; **Humphries'** publication of *Childhood and Child Labour in the British Industrial Revolution*, which won the Ranki Prize; **O'Hanlon's** publication (with Professor David Washbrook) of *Religious Cultures in Early Modern India*; and, **Parrott's** publication of *The Business of War*.

Future plans. By the early 2000s, Oxford History had begun to extend its coverage of global history, with targeted appointments in the history of China and Japan to complement strength in traditional 'Imperial' history' (the colonial histories of India and Africa), and a search for supplementary expertise when filling vacant posts. During the review period, we have made new appointments in the history of modern Islamic North Africa, the Ottoman empire, Portuguese colonisation in South Asia, and postcolonial India and Africa, which have moved the Faculty's research profile in the direction of emerging areas. These developments were consolidated by the 2011 appointment of a global historian, **Belich**, as the Beit Professor of Imperial and Commonwealth History and by the foundation of the Oxford Centre for Global History. The Centre has wide reach: it looks far into the past (a Roman historian sits on its steering committee, alongside 3 medievalists); it highlights transnational perspectives; and it aims to incorporate Europe and the USA into a global account eschewing exclusively European perspectives. In this context, 40% of permanent Faculty have some global-historical interests and are active in interdisciplinary projects across Oxford, such as the new philanthropically funded £20 million China Centre which has a historian, **Mitter**, as its first director. Our aim in the next review period will be to develop our global project, while continuing to nurture the research in other areas of the Faculty. We have an increasingly strong record in raising grant income and we have deliberately sought funding on a larger scale and from international sources: members of the Faculty currently hold 3 European Research Council (ERC) grants, the latest being **Ward-Perkins'** Advanced Award: 'The Cult of Saints: A Christendom-wide study of its origins, spread, and development' (€2,499,240).

We shall expand the number of postgraduate research students (PGRs), subject to wider University constraints on numbers, while continuing to rationalise undergraduate teaching, to release more time for high-quality graduate supervision. Our top fundraising priority in this respect is graduate studentships. Donations from appeals to alumni have been used to fund (often jointly with colleges) full or partial scholarships; we have also taken maximum advantage of the University's Graduate Scholarship Matched Fund, which allows donors to maximise the potential of their gift by matching it with University funds, on a 60:40 ratio, substantially increasing the value and impact of donations. We also make full use of Trust Funds, securing amendments to enable accumulated income to be deployed to support graduate studentships. Our research strategy is

ambitious, but it has firm foundations, strong support structures and a record of delivery even in straitened financial circumstances. We have made hard decisions around priorities; financial caution has meant delaying appointments (e.g. the Chair in Latin American History), but we have combined retrenchment with strategic expansion to restructure our size and shape in line with our research objectives. Above all, our commitment is to excite and engage rather than to constrain or direct; we want to manage research robustly but democratically. This commitment has allowed the History Faculty to create a strong sense of joint intellectual endeavour around a shared set of research values, and thus acquire an authority and respect beyond its administrative functions.

c. i. People, including staffing strategy and staff development

New Staff. We seek to recruit and retain established and emerging world-class researchers and teachers in all areas of the discipline while reshaping Faculty resources in line with our strategic objectives. We recruit permanent colleagues at every career stage. During the review period, we made 22 such appointments. Of these 1 (**Ghobrial**) is ECR in terms of the REF return, 1 (**Sternberg**) misses the ECR criterion by one month; 2 (**Mortimer** and **Skoda**) were employed by Oxford after 1 August 2009 directly from Junior Research Fellowships; and 4 were statutory professors (**Belich**, **Hämäläinen**, **O'Rourke** and **Roper**). Our aim is to enable new staff to maximise their potential as scholars and teachers and to minimize problems of integration. All recruits (including ECRs and excepting only professors) are allocated a Mentor and an Assessor, each to serve for five years. The Mentor is responsible for supporting a new postholder in all aspects of their professional life. The Assessor is responsible for assuring the Faculty Board and Humanities Divisional Board of the quality of the postholder's research and publications, after two years and the end of the five-year probationary period. This period may be extended if progress is insufficient. An induction event at the beginning of the year provides an introduction to the Faculty and the University. New staff are normally invited to give a paper to an appropriate seminar, to ease integration into relevant group(s). Most newcomers join a small tutorial team in their college, and fellow-tutors take an interest in a new colleague's research and see its encouragement as part of the integration of new arrivals into the work and ethos of the college. Both Faculty and colleges limit the teaching, examining and administrative responsibilities of staff during their first three years in post, so that they can establish a research reputation. ECRs are offered particular help in integrating into the research culture. The Faculty's Coordinator for Postgraduate and Early Career Teaching Development (currently **Tapsell**) has responsibility to provide ECRs with information on networking events and workshops on career development, and maintains a mailing list which links early-career academics within the Faculty, the colleges, and associated sub-units.

Early Career Researchers, Postdoctoral Researchers and JRFs. It is our policy to replace colleagues on funded research leave by whole-year fixed-term departmental lecturers (DLs), the vast majority of whom are ECRs. 43 appointments to DLs were made in the REF period, of whom 31 provided replacement teaching arising from funded research leave. Successful grant applications thus have additional benefits for both ECRs and the Faculty. Oxford History runs training seminars for all DLs, together with BA Postdoctoral Fellows, to prepare them for subsequent academic applications and careers. Fixed-term lecturers are also provided with mentors on the same basis as permanent new appointees. The Coordinator for Postgraduate and Early Career Teaching Development disseminates information about job opportunities and can offer advice when a colleague's time in Oxford is coming to an end. The success of our investments in ECRs is shown by their subsequent appointment to permanent academic posts or Research Fellowships. Of the 31 DLs who have come to the end of their contracts by the REF census date, 21 have taken up academic posts. Recent destinations include: Kent, Barcelona, Grinnell, Durham, QMUL, Northumbria, Newcastle, two Cambridge and three Oxford posts.

The Faculty and colleges also contribute to the career development of young scholars by appointing and nurturing postdoctoral and Junior Research Fellows (JRFs). At any one time around a dozen College JRFs are held by young historians. They are fully integrated into the Faculty, participating in the seminar programmes of the groups and centres, and organising their own seminar series, workshops and reading groups. **Nowakowska's** career progression illustrates the opportunities provided by such posts. After a postdoctoral fellowship at King's College London, she was recruited in 2005 to a JRF at University College, then a permanent joint post with Somerville; she has recently won a European Research Council (ERC) Starter Grant,

(€1,407,037) which will not only employ several ECRs directly but, through her funded leave, has also created a Departmental Lectureship. During the REF period, the Faculty hosted 24 ECRs appointed to BA, ESRC, Leverhulme, and Mellon Postdoctoral Fellowships. Of those, 13 expect to be still in their current post (or in other posts in Oxford), 9 are currently detailed for return; of the 13 who have left their postdoctoral appointments, 8 have moved to academic posts outside Oxford (UK & Europe), 4 have moved to new posts in Oxford, and 1 has only recently completed. Large numbers of ECRs are also appointed as research assistants to specific projects, gaining research experience and a record of project management. For example, all three postdocs who worked on **Gildea's** 'Around 1968', have obtained permanent academic positions (at Bristol, Swansea, and Georgetown) while 6 postdoctoral fellows who worked on **Mitter's** 'China's War with Japan' have since obtained permanent academic positions (at Manchester, Sydney, Cardiff, Exeter, Grinnell and Virginia Tech), while one moved onto a research fellowship at the Hoover Institution, Stanford. Of the three postgraduate students working on this project, two have obtained JRFs and a third has a lectureship at ANU. We are immensely proud of the scale and success of our ECR community, and remain committed to helping ECRs develop and progress.

Staff Development. Since 2008, in addition to the formal mentoring/appraisal procedures, Oxford History has developed a peer-led Career Development Review (CDR). Originally pioneered as a 'Research Monitoring Scheme' (see RAE 2008), this process has been extended to relate research objectives to broader career development. Each postholder (and any other historian in the University who wishes to participate) is allocated two specialist reviewers with similar research interests, and the three meet initially to discuss and agree a five-year publication target and produce a plan of how this will be achieved, meeting subsequently on an annual basis to evaluate progress. The reviewers report to a sub-group of the RDC, which considers whether additional support is needed to achieve the specified goals. The scheme combines an element of monitoring with tangible support, as we can usually match postholders to specialist reviewers to ensure that advice is relevant. Importantly, CDR provides early warning of research problems. The scheme is valued, especially (but not only) by ECRs, and its implementation has been overseen by the Oxford Learning Institute (OLI). In addition, the University has adopted the national Concordat to Support the Career Development of Researchers through its own Code of Practice and deploys resources to ensure that researchers' personal and career development are promoted throughout their career. Oxford has been awarded the European Commission's HR Excellence in Research Award, recognising that the University's systems and practices encourage research staff and their development. The Careers Service employs two officers to support research staff, offers a tailored programme of workshops and a mailing list to keep research staff apprised of development opportunities. The Humanities Division has a Training Officer who facilitates staff development. Staff are encouraged to attend voluntary courses at the OLI, both generic and tailored to Faculty needs. These cover research leadership and management, PI training for ECRs, personal development, and programmes specifically for women or newcomers to Oxford. The Language Teaching Centre, the Computing Service, the Humanities Computing Centre and Bodleian Library staff all provide both courses and individual support. Library staff facilitate access to Oxford's extraordinary range of special collections and have promoted the efficient use of digitised materials, on-line primary sources, and other e-resources with specialist classes for historians. All non-professorial staff, including temporary and part-time staff, are on national pay scales. There are bi-annual opportunities to apply, competitively, for the title of Professor, while statutory Professors have similar opportunities to apply for progression through a set of agreed University Grades. In both procedures promotion is conditional on internationally recognised research, which supports recruitment and retention and validates the Faculty's emphasis on quality publication.

Research Leave. All full-time and part-time staff on standard academic teaching and research contracts have a research leave entitlement of one term's sabbatical for six terms of service, which can be accumulated over a period of years. Applications for supplementary funded research leave are facilitated by our Research Development team: between January 2008 and July 2013, 37 postholders applied to externally funded research leave schemes, and 25 were successful. The Faculty seeks to construct financial packages for replacement appointments to ensure that additional burdens do not fall upon remaining staff, and to guarantee cover in specialist areas.. Oxford History is developing ways of rationalising tutorial teaching with colleges and producing a

points-based system for the allocation of Faculty administrative duties to ensure a fair allocation of workload that maximises opportunities for blocks of research time.

Equal opportunities in recruitment and support. Consistent with our ambition to attract excellence and cultivate diversity, all job searches are international and use a mix of media to seek the widest possible pool of applicants: recent examples include appointments from New Zealand, United States, Ireland, Canada, and continental Europe. The Faculty strongly supports the University's Equal Opportunities employment policies. Data on the gender, ethnic origin, and disability status of applicants are monitored. Procedures ensure that recruitment and selection are transparent and open to all qualified applicants regardless of background. Statutory professors are appointed by boards of electors with a majority of positions occupied by non-Faculty members, including two external electors. All chairs of appointments boards are required to undertake training in how to operate fairly; appointments boards include members of both genders as a matter of policy. The University provides special training courses for female academics and makes available two dedicated mentoring schemes: *Ad Feminam*, which encourages women to explore their leadership potential within academic or administrative careers, The newly established Vice-Chancellor's Diversity Fund (£1m) will seek to address the historic under-representation of women in academic leadership and research roles. Currently women occupy several leadership positions in the Faculty (Regius Professor, Chair of the Faculty Board, Research Co-ordinator, and Chair of the Faculty Meeting). The Faculty tries to ensure that as many events as possible take place in normal working hours to help staff with family responsibilities.

c.ii. Research students

Since October 2009, the Faculty has received an average of 792 applications annually for postgraduate study, growing steadily year on year. Out of this pool, we admit on average c.150 students a year to our PGT programmes, and circa 12 students of the previous year's intake continue into the second year of a two-year MPhil; roughly a third of our master's students go on to doctorates. Close to a third of our applicants are for direct admission to doctoral research; of these we admit c. 70 to our PGR programmes. Each year c. 260 applicants are eligible (and considered) for our AHRC Block Grant funding and c. 30 applicants for ESRC Doctoral Training Centre awards; most applicants are eligible for one of the university's own awards. The Faculty has raised money from private donations to fund/co-fund some additional scholarships, and this remains a priority for the future. Between those resources, and in collaboration with colleges, we are able to fully fund between 25 and 30 doctoral students, and between 8 and 10 students on master's programmes. At any one time, we have about 450 active graduate students (c. 180 of them on research preparation master's programmes), the largest number in any Oxford department, and roughly five students per Faculty postholder. Up to half of these students are normally from outside the EU. In 2011 we instituted a part-time doctoral programme, initially with 10 places, open to candidates who are in employment and do not require a student visa; we intend to increase this number steadily.

The Faculty's Director of Graduate Studies and the appropriate 'interviewer' for each period or area assess new research students' training needs. Some training is supplied by supervisors, some by period-specific courses in research methods, and by specialist classes in languages, statistics and palaeography. Induction is supplemented by a mentoring scheme organised through the Graduate Joint Consultative Committee, a joint Faculty Student Committee which meets termly to discuss graduate student concerns and reports to Graduate Studies Committee. The scheme is supported by a senior academic whom the organisers can consult when they need advice.

In addition to their supervisor, all graduate students receive support from the Board Interviewer, a Faculty postholder with oversight of admissions and student progression for their subject area, and a College Advisor, drawn from those with relevant expertise in the student's college. Graduate progress is monitored by reference to the training-needs checklist and by termly reporting both by graduates themselves and by supervisors; reports are reviewed by the Director of Graduate Studies, and also at College level. In the second half of their first year (Transfer of Status) and in the middle of their third year (Confirmation of Status), doctoral candidates are assessed on written work and interviewed by two historians other than their supervisor, with the possibility of not being allowed to continue if their progress is unsatisfactory, and detailed feedback on this assessment is provided to students and supervisors. Completion rates for doctoral theses are 85% within four years. The *Oxford Historical Monographs* series of OUP publishes revised versions of the best

doctoral theses, after a rigorous refereeing process, and about 90 volumes were published in the assessment period. A survey of an early 2000s cohort of graduate students revealed that around half published their theses in monograph form and many others as papers and book chapters. A recent follow-up of the individuals in this cohort suggests that they have continued to publish. Other, albeit incomplete, data on doctoral destinations suggests that at least half of doctoral students proceeds to academic careers in Britain and overseas. A recent survey of the destinations of doctoral students who completed theses in 2001 shows that about half are in academic posts in 9 countries; some are working in museums, or as freelance historians; others are primarily in higher administrative positions: in the civil service, university administration, banking, or occasionally publishing or the law. A preliminary survey of those who completed their doctorate in 2011 shows that c.40 %are currently in academic teaching or research positions on collaborative projects or as Junior Research Fellows. Research students are strongly encouraged to give papers to seminars: all give a short paper to a group seminar in their first year, most give a full paper in their third, and many speak at graduate workshops; and, in general, they are systematically brought into the research culture marked by Oxford History's diverse and extensive research seminars. These seminars are enhanced and complemented by thematic reading groups, organised by students and/or senior academics. All graduates are attached to a core seminar in their field of research, but are encouraged to avail themselves of this extraordinarily rich offering. Students are encouraged to organise their own workshops, seminars and conferences, with a £300 grant towards running a one-term seminar and a £400 grant towards the cost of conference organisation. There has been at least one graduate-organised conference each year, and at least three graduate-organised term-long seminars in each year. Each year, as part of their research preparation programmes, there are student-organised, conference-style dissertation workshops in Economic and Social History, History of Science, Medicine, and Technology, and Modern British and European History. The master's cohorts in medieval, global, economic and social and US history are given opportunities to present their work in extended or supplementary sessions of their core training classes. Graduate students in Global History run a regular series of interdisciplinary seminars on 'Transnational and Global History'. The research culture is enriched by the contribution of colleges, which run a variety of graduate-centred events including discussion evenings and workshops. A new (2013) initiative has been the inclusion of 'poster sessions' at a number of Faculty events. For archival visits and fieldwork, College and Faculty funds are available to assist with research expenses. History graduates have access to University trust funds which support designated areas of research, and Research Council award holders can access funds from their Research Councils which are held at Divisional level. The Oxford History Graduate Network (OHGN), a recent student initiative, seeks to facilitate intellectual and social exchange among our graduates. It organises annually a 'showcase' event in which research students present their doctoral projects to the scholarly community. These sessions are popular with students and lecturers, as documented by good attendance. OHGN also organises occasional circus events and reading groups at which graduate students present their work to each other.

In conjunction with the OLI, the Faculty has a programme of training courses and supervised teaching experience for postgraduates, and the HEFCE-funded Centre for Excellence in Preparing for Academic Practice offers training in the various skills needed for the conduct of research and a career in the academic profession. Training in teaching, and the opportunity to gain teaching experience during the course of the doctorate, is systematically available. History is piloting a Humanities initiative to extend the opportunities for doctoral students to gain teaching experience and practice by inviting them to design and execute classes and lectures for undergraduates which supplement the teaching offered by college and faculty academics. Individual colleges also help postgraduates to begin an academic career by offering JRFs. The Faculty's Disability Working Party meets once a term with undergraduate and graduate student representatives to discuss students' special needs and to consider how facilities might be improved, or support from across the collegiate University made more accessible.

d. Income, infrastructure and facilities

Research income. Eligible research income returned in REF14 totalled £13,879,664. 181 separate external awards were made to 119 different History Faculty members. 31 research leave awards were held in the Faculty. There were 20 Leverhulme leave awards, including 10 research fellowships, 7 major research fellowships and 3 Philip Leverhulme Prizes used for leave. 5

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postholders held BA leave awards, including 2 Senior Research Fellowships, 1 Mid-Career Fellowship and 2 Research Development Awards which were used for leave. There was 1 BA/Wolfson Research Professorship award during the assessment period. 4 postholders had awards under the AHRC research leave and Fellowship schemes, and 1 postholder held an ESRC Professorial Fellowship grant. 24 early career researchers held BA Postdoctoral Fellowships, Leverhulme Early Career Fellowships, Newton International Fellowships, Wellcome Trust Fellowships, AHRC Early Career Fellowships, ESRC Postdoctoral Fellowships and Marie Curie Intra-European Career Development Fellowships. Across the assessment period, our total annual research income has risen very considerably from £2,511,245 in 2008/9 to £3,026,529 in 2012/13.

The History Research Committee has an annual budget of £20,000. Permanent postholders can apply for grants of up to £800 per year, and others employed in the collegiate university up to £400 to cover research, and conference attendance, travel and subsistence expenses, or to 'pump prime' projects. These grants can also be used to organise conferences in Oxford, and to involve other Faculties if the committee believes this will enhance the intellectual force of the event and its outcomes. Graduate students, with Faculty sponsors, can also apply for funding to organise conferences so obtaining research management experience on a small scale and with close guidance. The University's John Fell Fund (JFF, funded by donations from OUP) makes available £5 million annually for competitive research bids to support creativity and a proactive approach to research opportunities. The many JFF grants won by historians (c.£1.5m since 2006) have enabled projects to grow in size and to access external funding; for example, the ambitious research project on south Oxfordshire, which explores issues of identity and perception in a regional landscape, from the early Middle Ages to the seventeenth century, started in 2011 as a pilot study organised jointly by VCH Oxfordshire and the University of Oxford, with Fell funding. Under the leadership of **Wickham** (with Stephen **Miles**), and thanks to Leverhulme funding, it has been expanded to a three-year programme of research running until September 2015. Similarly **Ward-Perkins** had a small Fell grant for a pilot project which led on to his successful ERC application (see above). Many of our current research programmes and centres benefitted from start-up JFF grants (The Global History Research Centre (£112k), The Changing Character of War (£128.8k)). The CCW graduated from Fell funding to support from the ESRC, Ministry of Defence, FCO, the Strategic Studies Institute, the Harry Guggenheim Foundation, the Binks Trust, the Australian Army, and the Thales Foundation. Fell funding has also had leverage value: awards to **Harrison** of £98k and £150k ensured matching funding of £197k from the Wellcome Trust for a project on global health, which employs several research assistants; and supported Leverhulme Early Career Fellowships of which Oxford has held 3 in the REF period. Many applications are for funding workshops and conferences held at Oxford and again the involvement of ECRs is encouraged; **Gauci's** international workshop series on 'The Regulation of the Economy, 1660-1830' (2008-2010) involving both distinguished international scholars and PhD students won a Fell award. Papers from the workshop, including two by doctoral students, appeared in an edited collection *Regulating the British Economy, 1660-1850*.

Infrastructure and Facilities.

Scholarly infrastructure. There are unparalleled research resources in the Bodleian Libraries, with its 12 million books, more than 1 million maps, and its 250,000 manuscripts: in addition to strong medieval holdings, the Carte, Rawlinson and Tanner collections have long been key sources for 17th-century British history in particular. The Library possesses major collections of modern political papers, including the Conservative Party archive and the papers of H.H. Asquith, Clement Atlee, James Callaghan, Barbara Castle, Geoffrey Howe, Harold Macmillan and Harold Wilson. It is also nationally admired for its strength in archives relating to Africa and the Commonwealth, has excellent collections on Indian history, a growing strength in Chinese and Oriental collections and continues to attract new donations, such as the recent receipt of the Oxfam Archive. These resources are supplemented by the Bodleian Library's British and foreign-language periodical and monograph collections for European and global history, the Bodleian History Faculty Library (the Faculty's own research and lending library with 85,000 volumes) and by over 30 college libraries (many of which have important research collections and original materials). Most postholders also have book-purchase allowances from their college. The on-line and digitised resources provided by the University are expanding rapidly. Currently there are more than 280 specialist databases covering all periods available to historians as well as over 1,000

electronic journals and over 3,000 electronic books. Since 2010 Oxford is the world's highest user of The Times Digital Archive and Eighteenth Century Collections Online and the world's second highest user of State Papers Online. Other heavily used resources are JSTOR, the Royal Historical Society's online Bibliography of British and Irish History and the searchable Oxford Dictionary of National Biography. Oxford's museums also constitute an important resource. The Ashmolean Museum is essential for studies of material culture; it is widely utilised by our historians of art, its scholarly resources, for example, supporting a current Mellon postdoctoral fellows (**Walker**) and a BA postdoctoral fellow (**Anderson**). The Faculty's historians of science are closely involved with the Museum of the History of Science, whose staff are Faculty members. The Winton Centre for financial history in the Ashmolean houses projects and seminars as well as providing externally-funded internships for ECRs who wish to utilize Oxford's resources in their research.

Operational infrastructure. History has a dedicated IT team of 1.5 FTEs, and can provide additional space for technical staff attached to research projects. The University's Computing Services also provide technical support. The Faculty makes 170 computers available in its buildings; it makes an allowance of £2000 to postholders without access to college funds and £500 to those with access, depreciated over four years, for the purchase of computing equipment; most staff have additional allowances from their colleges.

Infrastructural strategy. Oxford History regards facilitating successful research bids, both internally and externally, as a crucial and continuing task, demanding technical, administrative and intellectual support. Most recently (2012), we have done this by increasing the administrative support available for the Research Development Officer by 0.3 FTEs, and appointing a new Finance Manager, one of whose roles is to process grant awards and ensure their management in accordance with the terms and conditions of the funder and according to the University's own rigorous financial regulations. We will increase this support in future as and when it is necessary.

e. Collaboration and contribution to the discipline or research base

Collaboration. Encouraging and supporting collaborative research have been a key part of the Faculty's research strategy during the REF period. The results are impressive with several important projects either completed or ongoing. One of the most important is the *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* which replaces and extends the original Victorian *Dictionary of National Biography*, and is probably the largest collaborative research project ever undertaken in the humanities. Since 2005, regular online updates have extended the dictionary's coverage. Commissioning, editing, writing, and updating the dictionary is now undertaken by a small team of Oxford University historians (Philip Carter, Mark Curthoys, and Alex May), with **Goldman** as general editor. Of other important projects, **Gildea's** international oral history of the events of 1968 generated a stream of articles and two edited books, while **Mitter's** 'China's War with Japan' resulted in four monographs, two edited journal issues, and fifteen other articles/chapters in peer-reviewed journals/books, as well as a range of public-service publications, notably with Chongqing local government. Beyond their impressive publications, these large-scale, collaborative ventures left the Faculty a legacy of a more collective research culture. **Strachan** and R. **Johnston**, 'Changing Character of War' has metamorphosed into a free-standing programme of research projects, conferences and seminars devoted to the interdisciplinary study of armed conflict in the modern period, publishing its research findings in an 11-volume book series with OUP. The CCW programme has close links with the Global History Centre, planning two joint ventures memorializing the anniversary of WWI, a conference in January 2014 on 'The Great War in Global History' and a research project on 'Localising and Globalising the Great War'. **Hotson's** 'Cultures of Knowledge' project, which is now in its second round of Mellon funding, takes collaboration in an interdisciplinary direction with its high profile web publication and collation of the scholarly letter communication of 17th-century European intellectuals, plus seminars and conferences which have been run as a direct result. International collaboration can be essential to a project: witness **Clavin's** international collaboration on 'The League of Nations', funded by the Carnegie Corporation of New York City, which brings together scholars who explore how early international organizations addressed problems of geopolitical competition and transnational risk not dissimilar to those faced today; **Humphries'** collaboration with a network of researchers funded by the European Science Foundation to develop a comparative picture of early modern female activity rates; and, **McDougall's** 'Arabic Past' workshops series, organised jointly with SOAS and the Aga Khan University-Institute for the study of Muslim Civilizations. For other scholars, collaboration

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unlocks scale, as with **Oxley's** involvement in the AHRC-funded, Digital Transformations, *The London Eye: Panopticon Versus Transportation in the Digital Age*, an exciting project linking several large data sets, which will then facilitate longitudinal analyses of heights, crime, and transportation.

Collaborative activity is now firmly established as part of our research culture; and in a recent survey, Faculty members reported 91 national and 162 international collaborations of various types. Only a small number can be referenced here: 'The Holinshed Project' (**Archer**); Network on 'Conversion to Christianity' (**Abrams**); 'Embers of Empire' with University of Copenhagen (**Belich** and **Darwin**); 'An Age of Saints' with Sarris and dal Santo, Cambridge (**Booth**); 19th century professions with Michael Moss (**Brockliss**); Network on the 'Impacts of the Danish Defeat of 1814' for the three Royal Scandinavian Academies (**Broers**); 'The History of International Development' with researchers from Oxford and Birkbeck (**Clavin**); 'Ming 1400-1450' with and at the British Museum (**Clunas**); 'EurHist XX' (**Conway**); 'International Politics of Disaster' with Clavin and Rangil (**Davies**); 'Bringing Election Back In' with Zelizer, Princeton (**Davies**); Network Chair European Social Science History, 2008, 2012, and 2014 (**Davis**); Co-ordinator 'The Social Church Network' (**Forrest**); Founder and co-ordinator 'European Biography Network' (**Foster**); Leverhulme 'Diasporas Programme' (J. **Garnett**); 'Christian Muslim Relations: A Bibliographic History, 1500-1900' (**Ghobrial**); 'Western Society and the Church', Oxford, Manchester, Tuebingen and Berlin (**Leyser**); 'Scottish Burghs Project' with Dundee and National Records, Scotland (B. **Harris**); 'The Ornamental Mosaics of Hagia Sophia' with Teteriatnikov Washington D.C. (**Niewöhner**); 'The Nobel Prize in Economics' with Uppsala, and Notre Dame (**Offer**); Academic Partner, 'Your Paintings' with the Public Catalogue Foundation (**Rosser**); and, Research Network on material reform in 19th century, KU Leuven (**Whyte**). All this is in addition to standard co-authorship and participation at conferences and workshops. Relatively junior scholars too have responded to our encouragement of collaboration; **Gajda**, for example, hosted an Anglo-American conference, 'Writing the History of Parliament', at the Centre for Early Modern British and Irish History co-sponsored by the History of Parliament, the first time it has ever sponsored an external event.

Contribution. Service to the profession is integral to our research activities and almost all colleagues are involved. Seven Faculty members, including several ECRs, serve on the AHRC Peer Review College (**Green, Houlbrook** (now at Birmingham), **G. Johnson, Parrot, H. Smith, West and Wickham**), and three Faculty members, again including one relatively young postholder, serve on the ESRC Peer Review College (**Gunn, Healey and Humphries**). **Betts** is a REF panel member and **Wickham** the chair. **Gleadle** chaired the judges for the Women's History Network book prize; G. **Garnett** was Trustee, Gladstone Memorial Trust and chaired the Electors, Carlyle Lectureship; **Mortimer** is Treasurer of the Church of England Record Society; and **Innes** served on the editorial board of the BA's Records of Economic and Social History Series, 2001-11. Learned Societies. During the REF period, seven faculty members were presidents, vice presidents or chairs of learned societies: **Betts** of the German History Society; **Hotson** of the International Society for Intellectual History; **Humphries** of the Economic History Society and the Economic History Association; **Innes** of the Royal Historical Society; **Mitter** of Universities' China Council; **O'Rourke** of the European Historical Economics Society; and, **Sharpe** of the Surtees Society; But we provide more than just figureheads. In the REF period, 42 postholders were members of councils and executives of learned societies, sometimes of several societies and often with positions of responsibility. **Archer**, for example was a member of the RHS Council and acted as Literary Director. **Wickham** is vice president of the British Academy (publications) and a Council/Executive member and other Fellows of the BA have been chairs of their sections (**Gildea, Sharpe**) or have served on BA Committees (R. **Harris, Humphries, Offer, Roper, Service**).

Journal Editing. Postholders were just as extensively involved in the editing of journals. For all or part of the REF period **Archer** edited *Transactions of the Royal Historical Society*; **Belich**, *New Zealand Studies*; **Betts**, *German History*; **Conway**, *English Historical Review*; **Corsi**, *Centarus* and *La Rivista dei Libri*; **Gleadle**, *Women's History Review*; Jonathan **Healey**, *Local Population Studies*; **Hopkin**, *Cultural and Social History*; **Humphries**, *Economic History Review*; **Khan**, *History Workshop Journal*; **Marfany**, *Continuity and Change*; **Roper**, *Past & Present* and *History Workshop Journal*; **Screen**, *British Numismatic Journal*; **Strachan**, *War in History*; Stephen **Smith** *Past & Present*; **Wickham**, *Past and Present*, and **Wright**, *Oxford Art History*. Almost all Faculty postholders have served on an editorial board, many on several boards simultaneously. A survey of 115 members of the Faculty recorded 157 memberships of editorial boards, for example:

Barnwell (*Northern History, Vernacular Architecture*); **Blair** (*Medieval History*); **Betts** (*Past & Present, German History*); **Brockliss** (*Journal of the Society for the Study of Children in the Past*), **Clavin** (*Contemporary European History*); **Clunas** (*Source: Notes in the History of Art, Oxford Art Journal, Meishushi yanjiu jikan, Journal of Early Modern History*); **Dan Healey** (*Slavonic and East European Review, Journal of Diverse Sexualities, Gender and History*); **Humphries** (*Economic History Review, Explorations in Economic History, Women's History Review, Feminist Economics, Work, Employment and Society*); **Innes** (*Past and Present, Revue d'Histoire du Dix-Neuvieme Siècle, Journal of British Studies*); **Jackson** (*Twentieth Century British History*); **Knight** (*Past and Present, Historia Mexicana, Política y Gobierno, Revista Mexicana de Sociología*); **McDougall** (*Journal of African History, International Journal of Middle East Studies, Revue des Mondes Musulmans et de la Méditerranée, L'Année Du Maghreb*); **Mitter** (*Past and Present, East Asia, Modern Asian Studies*); **Misra** (*Journal of Global History*); **Nowakowska** (*Central Europe*); **O'Rourke** (*World Politics, Oxford Economic Papers, Economic History Review*); **Paseta** (*Irish Digital Newspaper Archive, Centage Learning*); **Roper** (*German History, Historische Zeitschrift, History Workshop Journal*); **Rosser** (*Studia Liguistica*); **Screen** (*Medieval European Coinage*); **Service** (*Revolutionary Russia, Europe/Europa*); and **Stephen Smith** (*Revolutionary Russia, Journal of Social History, Cultural and Social History, Twentieth Century Communism, Ethnography, Anthropologicheskii Forum, Recherche Storiche, Eurasian Review*); **Sharpe** (*Peritia, Revue d'Histoire des Texts, Studi di Archivistica, Bibliografia*); **Stargardt** (*German History*); **Strachan** (*Small Wars and Insurgencies, Militärgeschichtliche Zeitschrift, Journal of Strategic Studies, Revista di Studi Militari*); **B. Thompson** (*Fifteenth Century*); **P. Thompson** (*William and Mary Quarterly*); **Todd** (*Past and Present, Cultural and Social History*); **Tuck** (*Journal of American Studies, Journal of Contemporary History*); **Watts** (*Fifteenth Century*); **Whistler** (*Renaissance Studies*); **Wickham** (*Archeologia Medievale, Srednie Veka, Edad Media, Hispania, Pyreneae, Territorio, Sociedad y Poder*); and **Zimmer** (*Nations and Nationalism*). **Dan Healey** was reviews editor of *Gender & History*; **Holmes** of *English Historical Review*; and **Parrott** of *War in History*. Younger colleagues are also involved in editing; **De Bellaigue** and **Devji** are both on the editorial boards of multiple journals; **Todd** has acted as reviews editor of *Cultural and Social History*; while **Marfany** edits *Continuity and Change*, and **Jon Healey** will edit *Local Population Studies* (in 2014) Editorships often spilled into other tasks: when the AHRC funding for the *Bibliography of British and Irish History* ended, **Archer** had to redevelop the project with a commercial publisher as a partnership between RHS, IHR and Brepols, to safeguard an internationally recognised resource. **Monograph Series.** A survey of 115 postholders revealed that 48 edited monograph series and a further 40 were involved in editing. Many colleagues have or currently serve on the editorial committee of *Oxford Historical Monographs*, a series for the publication of Oxford University D.Phil theses (currently **Innes, Clavin, Darwin, Goldman, Parrott, Service, Slack, Ward-Perkins** and **Watts**, and the Chair of the Faculty Board). **Humphries** and **O'Rourke** are both on the editorial Board of 'People, Markets, Goods: Economies and Societies in History' (Boydell and Brewer); **Offer** on Cambridge Studies in Economic History (CUP); Again many mid-career scholars contribute: for example, **Kempshall** edits Oxford Medieval Texts.

Reviewing. As might be expected from the depth and breadth of involvement with journals, almost all members of the Faculty, at junior and senior level, write book reviews. A survey of 92 postholders revealed that during the REF period, they had published between them 660 book reviews. The Faculty is also hard at work evaluating grant applications. Our survey showed that postholders reviewed 302 funding applications to RCUK and other national research funding bodies and 238 applications to international funding bodies. Again although established scholars take the lead in reviewing with **Clavin, Conway, Gilda, Gleadle, Green, R. Harris, Harrison, Humphries, Innes, Mitter, Sharpe, Strachan, Wickham** refereeing for AHRC/ESRC/BA and international funding agencies, many on multiple occasions, the expertise of relatively junior colleagues was also solicited; **Charters** reviewed for the Wellcome Trust, **Jackson** for the AHRC, **Skoda** for Netzwerk Gelehrten and Colloquium Transatlanticum, **Smith** for AHRC, and **Zimmer** for AHRC and a number of international funders. Members of the Faculty also reviewed 367 monographs for a large number of publishers and completed an astonishing 1824 reviews of journal articles. They also performed service at academia's coalface with 52 acting as external examiners, 166 reporting at least one Ph.D external examination, and substantial numbers performing tenure and promotion reviews and intensive evaluations of Faculties or programmes. **Faisal Devji**, for example conducted 17 doctoral examinations and 6 tenure reviews. Younger

scholars were again actively involved with **McDougall** examining 8 PhDs and acting as external examiner at Cambridge in the REF period. **Humphries** took part in the evaluations of the Dutch national (Posthumus) economic history graduate training programme in 2009 and the economic and social history programmes at the Universities of Ghent and Antwerp in 2010.

Visiting professorships. The international standing of Faculty members is reflected in the number of visiting professorships and fellowships taken up; only a selection can be reported here:

Harrison (Johns Hopkins, University of Peking, Yonsei, University); **Hopkin** (Tartu University), **Moss** (University of Paris); **Mannherz** (Uppsala); **Devji** (New York University and Institute for Human Sciences, Vienna); and **Zimmer** (Humboldt Fellow, University of Freiburg, Invited professor, Sciences-Po, Paris, and guest lecturer at Universities of Tokyo, Kyoto and Osaka). In addition, **Conway** held an International Chair at the Université Libre de Bruxelles, 2011-12 and **Clunas** was a BA/Chinese Academy of Social Sciences Exchange Scholar, March-April 2009.

Awards and honours. Several Faculty members had their achievements recognised by honours in the REF period: **Strachan** was knighted; **Conway** made a member of the Académie Royale de Belgique, **Foster** was elected an Honorary Member of the Royal Irish Academy, and received the James Joyce Award, and an Honorary Doctorate from Edinburgh University; **Roper** was elected to the Australian Academy of the Humanities and given an Honorary Doctorate, University of Melbourne; **Knight** was awarded the Aztec Eagle and given an Honorary Doctorate, Universidad Veracruzana, Xalapa, Mexico; **O'Rourke** was elected to the Royal Irish Academy; and, **Goldman** received the Queen's Anniversary Prize for Higher Education for the ODNB. 49 members of the History Faculty are Fellows of the British Academy, eleven of whom are emeritus. Faculty members have won prestigious prizes during the REF period, including: **Betts** (Fraenkel Book Prize for Contemporary History), **Brigden** (Wolfson), **Humphries** (Ranki), **Service** (Duff Cooper and a second place Grand Prix pour la Biographie Politique), **Hamäläinen** (John C. Ewers Award, Merle Curti Award, Caughey Western History Association Prize, Norris and Carol Hundley Award, William P. Clements Prize, Great Plains Distinguished Book Award, Kate Broocks Bates Award), **R. Harris** (Wolfson), **Harrison** (Templar Medal Book Prize), **Hopkin** (Katherine Briggs Prize), **Priestland** (shortlisted for Longman/History Today Prize), **Sternberg** (Millstone Prize), and **Williams** (Prix Marianne Roland Michel). In addition, **Belich** won the Prime Minister's Award for Literature (non-fiction), and **H. Service** the Walter Laquer Prize for best article in the Journal of Contemporary History 2012. **Offer** and **Gemmill** both won teaching prizes. **Humphries'** BBC4 documentary, The Children Who Built Victorian Britain won the award for The Best History Program at the International History Makers Festival, 2011.

Public engagement. The Faculty encourages research that incorporates outreach. Many colleagues are actively involved with local community projects. **R. Evans** (now retired) chairs the Management group of the Oxford Blue Plaques Board, with **Clunas** as a member; and, large numbers of postholders participate in literary or arts festivals or work within local history societies. **Goldman**, e.g., has given huge numbers of presentations and lectures on the DNB, the most notable of which were the 'Royal Society Colloquium', 'Asquith Centenary Lecture' Convocation House, 'Lecture on the Centenary of the WEA tutorial classes', 'Annual Lecture' Friends of the Institute of Historical Research, 'Ruskin Society Annual Lecture', 'Jim Callaghan Remembered' Convocation House, and 'From the Athenaeum to the Interne' Lecture at the Athenaeum. He gave a similar number of lectures abroad. **Gunn** also gives frequent talks to Historical Associations. **Stargardt** gave 'Holocaust Memorial Day' Lectures in London, Dublin and Glasgow. The Faculty also engages with media; **Goldman**, **Gunn**, **Humphries**, **Khan**, **Misra**, and **Mitter** contribute on radio and television both as presenters and historical advisors. Several postholders engage with business and industry through teaching for the Said Business School and discussions are underway to integrate aspects of Humanities research into their curriculum on a more formal basis.

Lectures and seminars. Finally, during the REF period, many colleagues have given outside/special lectures. Colleagues with public profiles such as **Foster**, **Service**, and **Goldman** gave large numbers of general lectures but participation was almost universal with members of the Faculty reporting the delivery of some 238 public lectures and participation in 194 other events with outreach dimensions. Colleagues were invited to give many prestigious lectures, e.g. **Blair** gave the Ford Lectures; **Knight** the inaugural lecture at the opening of the Centro de Estudios de Historia Política, Universidad Adolfo Ibáñez; **Humphries** the Tawney and the Posthumus Lecture; **Oxley** the Tawney Lecture; **O'Rourke** the Hicks Lecture; and **Wickham** the David Wilson Lecture, the Prothero Lecture and the Laurence Stone Lectures.