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The Arts and Humanities Research Council promotes and channels the research that is crucial to our capacity to live together in an increasingly interconnected world. The research that we invest in provides profound insights into ourselves and the nature of the world around us, thereby enabling diverse communities and their citizens to play a full and responsible part in society and to live rich and thoughtful lives. We help to sustain the UK’s flagship cultural institutions that preserve the nation’s and the world’s extraordinary heritage, and act as a calling card to the rest of the world alongside local arts and cultural organisations that are the pillars of community cohesion, urban regeneration and civic life. Our investments address the distinctive needs of the fastest-growing, creative sector of the UK’s economy, and indeed the global economy, for the greater fusion of artistic design, digital and computing skills.

This report showcases the important impacts of our investments over the 2016/17 financial year including research focusing on the creative economy, public policy, cultural heritage, modern languages and the media. The report also features our investments in people and skills, training the next generation of researchers. The final section of the report provides metric indicators of research outputs, collaborations, funding outcomes and studentships.

**Highlights**

During the period 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017, we have:

- Invested £68m (63%) of our expenditure in research and development and £35m (34%) in postgraduate and skills training;
- Directly leveraged £44m in further funding on new awards that started in 2016/17 from a range of third-sector, private and public organisations;
- Supported a significant number of collaborations with non-academic partners, with 56% of the new grants awarded during this period involving non-academic partners. These partners included charitable organisations (66), industrial/commercial organisations (42), central government departments (27) and local and regional government organisations (24);
- Had 551 live awards running on 31 March 2017, with 1,363 principal and co-investigators hosted in 101 UK higher education institutions and Independent Research Organisations.

‘Further funding’ in this context refers to additional projects and awards that have occurred and been reported in Researchfish® as a result of AHRC funding.
The creative economy

The creative economy embraces the creative industries (including design, film and television, publishing and gaming) and creative occupations across all industry sectors. Already outperforming other sectors, the creative economy has significant growth potential in terms of value to the UK economy, its export potential and jobs for the UK’s workforce. The creative economy now contributes to more than 8% of the UK economy.

Arts and humanities research and skills are essential to the continued growth of the creative economy, and the AHRC plays a crucial role in helping to connect research and creative innovation. Over the last few years, the AHRC has led the way in supporting interdisciplinary research for, with and on the creative economy, contributing to:

- the advancement of new business models;
- the supply of highly-skilled practitioners into the creative industries and wider creative economy (including higher education and all other sectors);
- new creative content for the creative sector and new services and products (including major exhibitions for the tourism economy);
- new models for intellectual property (IP) and copyright, and new frameworks for regulation and support to fuel the growth of this economy.

Through our activities, we have sparked a culture change within and across higher education institutions in how they interact and build sustainable relationships with the creative sector. We have seen major advancements in our work on the creative economy in 2016/17 following on from the success of the four AHRC Knowledge Exchange Hubs. As a leader in the development of this sector, we have undertaken crucial scoping studies to assess the landscape, such as the ongoing Creative Fuse North East project (see p.15) and commissioned cutting-edge research on the design sector (see Bristol and Bath by Design project on p.14). In addition, AHRC appointed a ‘Creative Economy Champion’ in 2016. Our Creative Economy Champion Professor Andrew Chitty is working with the AHRC and key external partners (regional, national and international) to drive our strategy and activity in this area.

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2 The government definition of the Creative Industries is: ‘those industries which have their origin in individual creativity, skill and talent and which have a potential for wealth and job creation through the generation and exploitation of intellectual property’ as published in the Creative Industries Mapping Documents (2001): https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/creative-industries-mapping-documents-2001

3 Figures taken from DCMS Economic Estimates (Jan 2016)
The British Film Institute (BFI) becomes an Independent Research Organisation

The British Film Institute (BFI) became an Independent Research Organisation (IRO) in early 2017, which enables it to apply for AHRC and UKRI funding. The BFI’s existing in-house capacity to carry out research that has the potential to extend and enhance the national research base, as well as to undertake and lead research programmes in television and film, is a testament to their research capability.

In September 2017, the BFI released a major dataset which the Institute hopes will act as a springboard for further work. The Filmography of British Film was an analysis of more than 10,000 films with 250,000 cast and crew members and it has provided many interesting insights into the British film industry. For example, more British films (58%) have been made about war than any other subject. In film, Michael Caine have been the most prolific working male actor, while Dame Judi Dench have been the most prolific working female actor. Queen Victoria, Sherlock Holmes and James Bond have been the most featured characters. The filmography also showcased that the gender balance in the film industry has not significantly altered in more than 100 years, revealing that 31% of actors cast in films produced in 1913 were women compared to 30% in 2017.

Knowledge Exchange Hubs

A core part of the AHRC’s activity in the creative economy focused on the four Knowledge Exchange (KE) Hubs, which completed at the end of 2016. The KE Hubs – based in Dundee, Bristol, Lancaster and London – worked across sectors and different disciplines to link arts and humanities research with local businesses and entrepreneurs, public sector organisations and national arts and heritage organisations. This initiative has demonstrated that brokered engagements between arts and humanities researchers and the UK’s creative economy are highly effective, and that universities have a key role to play in driving their local creative economy.

“Working with Creative Exchange has been a significant springboard to growing the business.” Lee Omar, CEO of Red Ninja (software company which worked with the Creative Exchange KE Hub)

Over the four-year, £16m programme, the KE Hubs brought together researchers and creative organisations and businesses to develop the infrastructure for future growth in the creative economy. Collectively, the KE Hubs:

- Connected more than 300 academics from more than 50 disciplines and 29 universities across the UK with 350 businesses and 171 third-sector organisations;
- Supported 273 creative economy projects, generating more than 400 academic outputs and nearly 500 innovative products and services;
- Built significant new capability in copyright and intellectual property (IP), developed new research methodologies and facilitated nearly £32m of further funding in academic research and training;
- Created more than 200 new jobs and 17 new companies, helping small and micro-businesses secure an additional £4.5m in funding for businesses.

The KE Hubs helped to pave the way for the development of AHRC’s new Creative Industries Clusters Programme, launched in Sept 2017. Other legacies include the Creative Cardiff network, a collaboration between Cardiff University, the Wales Millennium Centre, BBC Cymru Wales and Cardiff Council. The partnership builds on the work of the REACT Hub, setting up its own creative hub to provide a dedicated space for businesses, creative organisations and freelancers to collaborate in innovative ways with academics and students.

“Creative Cardiff works through many partnerships in an area recognised as crucial to the future prosperity and cultural identity of the Cardiff City Region. The AHRC’s lead investment in four creative economy Knowledge Exchange Hubs has been pivotal to our own decisions to invest further in work which connects arts and humanities research with innovation in the creative economy.” Professor Colin Riordan, Vice-Chancellor, Cardiff University

The AHRC Research in Film Awards

Nearly 200 short films were submitted to the AHRC ‘Research in Film Awards’ (RIFA) in 2016, demonstrating the growing importance of film-making as a powerful way of communicating arts and humanities research in creative ways and to different audiences.

RIFA is designed to showcase, reward and recognise the best of the growing number of high-quality short films (no longer than 30 minutes) that are aligned with arts and humanities research. Films are produced in many ways, both through and as a result of research. The awards encourage and recognise the considerable body of work created at the interface between research and film and to celebrate the world-leading work of researchers, practitioners and film-makers in the arts and humanities research community.

Over the summer of 2016, a panel of expert judges curated a shortlist and picked the winning film from each of five categories: Best Research Film of the Year, Doctoral Award, Utopias Award: Imagining our Future, Innovation Award, and finally, the public category Inspiration Award - Best Film inspired by the arts and humanities. The award ceremony, held at BAFTA in November 2016, was attended by people from film production companies, Independent Research Organisations, programme commissioners, established film-makers, and journalists. Many of the shortlisted and winning films reported a huge spike in online views following the awards. Overall, the total reach of coverage of RIFA across Twitter and Facebook was more than 500,000 people.

Spotlight on Film & TV
Mapping the creative economy

In recent years, the AHRC has invested in several research projects which explore aspects of the creative economy. These include Brighton Fuse⁶, which provided empirical evidence of the economic impact of the arts and humanities as drivers of innovation and growth in the digital economy. The evidence underpinned the Brighton and Hove City Deal of £170m to develop Tech City South. A second Brighton Fuse project focused on the work of freelancers within the sector, revealing that freelancers with more creative-digital fusion in their work achieve a higher income than ‘un-fused’ specialists, further empirical evidence that self-employment in the creative-digital-IT sector fuels prosperity and success⁵.

We also commissioned the Bristol and Bath by Design project. Co-funded by the Design Council this was a multi-partner initiative to explore and articulate the ways the design sector creates economic and social benefits within a region. Completed in November 2016, the project made several recommendations for businesses, practitioners and policymakers to encourage further growth and sustain the sector in South West England⁷. A unique design directory app was also created to help nurture collaboration across the different design sectors, from product design to graphic design and digital innovation.

The AHRC is continuing to support research on the creative economy through the £3m Creative Fuse North East. Led by a consortium of five universities (Newcastle, Northumbria, Durham, Sunderland and Teeside) in partnership with 12 local authorities, arts and cultural organisations and businesses, it will explore how the creative, digital and IT (CDIT) sector in North East England can be further explored. The project is timely for both the sector and the region. According to analysis of DCMS figures by the Creative Industries Federation, the CDIT sector in the UK now employs just over a third of those working in the creative industries. This analysis also revealed that, within England, the greatest growth in creative industries employment between 2015 and 2016 was in the North East, where employment grew by just over 12%⁸. Short-term impacts from the Creative Fuse North East Programme are already evident⁹, including the development of new ways of collaborative working between universities and the CDIT sector, addressing the need for the right knowledge and skills to enable sustainable industries into the future. The project also contributed to Sunderland’s bid for City of Culture 2021, where the city made it through to the short-listing stage.

Cultural institutions and heritage

The museums and galleries sector is vital to the UK’s tourism industry, with heritage tourism contributing £20.2bn to the UK’s GDP in 2015¹⁰. Heritage remains a big motivator for international visits, according to research conducted by Historic England as part of their Heritage Counts 2016 initiative¹¹. Heritage tourism is growing and forecast to increase further in the future: figures from Visit Britain show that visitor admissions to historic houses/castles rose by 7% in 2016 on the previous year¹². Heritage plays an important role in attracting domestic visitors too. According to the latest Taking Part survey data, almost three-quarters of adults (74%) in England visited a heritage site at least once in 2016/17, an increase on the previous year¹³. The Taking Part survey also notes increasing engagement with museums and galleries, with 52.5% of adults visiting a museum or gallery in 2015/16¹⁴ (having increased from 42% in 2005/6).

As the Cultural Value Project¹⁵ highlighted, the real value of arts, humanities and culture is beyond just statistics and economic value. The project explored the real difference that arts and culture make to both individuals and wider society shaping reflective individuals; increasing empathy with respect to others; producing engaged citizens; helping with peace-building and healing after armed conflict, on cities and urban life; supporting and building a complex ecology of talent, finance, content and ideas, in improving health and well-being; and the positive impact of the arts in education.

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⁶ For more information on ‘Brighton Fuse’, see The Brighton Fuse Report:
⁷ Brighton Fuse 2 - Freelancers in the Creative Digital IT Economy (2015)
⁹ Analysis based on DCMS Sectors Economic Estimates Employment: Creative Industries Sub-Sectors figures (Aug 2016)
¹⁰ Creative Fuse North East: Initial Report (June 2017)
¹⁵ A bid
¹⁶ Crossick, G. & Kaszynska, P., Understanding the Value of Arts and Culture: The AHRC Cultural Value Project (2016)
Independent Research Organisations

Our funding can provide new content for cultural organisations and new access to arts and humanities research through a variety of means, including our funding of Independent Research Organisations (IROs). By granting IRO status to cultural organisations, we are able to support the innovative and cutting-edge research that takes place in institutions outside the university sector. In 2016/17 we welcomed Historic England and the BFI (see p.4-5) as new IROs.

Over a decade of investment, the AHRC has supported the IROs with more than 60 awards totalling £10.49m. Our recent report A Decade of Success: Supporting Research in the UK’s Major Culture and Heritage Organisations shows, the benefits for culture and heritage organisations of IRO status have been multiple: enabling more vibrant and resilient research cultures, helping institutions to achieve their core objectives of promoting a better understanding of their collections and engaging the public, finding innovative ways of appealing to audiences, and producing groundbreaking new exhibitions17.

Producing/Consuming Romantic Scotland grew out of a long-standing relationship between Historic Environment Scotland, Nomad Exhibitions and Nanjing Museum, along with partners at the University of Bath, Bournemouth University and Xi’an Jiaotong-Liverpool University in China. The project had benefits for all its stakeholders: in China, the project supported new methodologies, analysis, interpretation and presentation of qualitative audience research, and in Scotland it enhanced understanding of what motivates Chinese visitors to engage with Scottish culture and heritage. Rebecca Bailey, Head of Education and Outreach at Historic Environment Scotland, said: ‘This kind of research-led, international partnership simply wouldn’t have happened without IRO status’. A new exhibition based on the research, ‘Romantic Scotland’, opened at Nanjing Museum in Spring 2017. The project team expect the exhibition to receive over 500,000 visitors over its duration.

Right: Visitors to the ‘Romantic Scotland’ exhibition in Nanjing Museum, China. By Nomad Exhibitions

17 A Decade of Success (AHRC, 2017), p.5
Collaborative research generates widespread benefits

The majority of AHRC awards are collaborative in nature: 79.5% of all active awards on 31 March 2017, involving more than 1,300 researchers, were collaborative. Of these, 49 awards were networking grants bringing together researchers in new ways and drawing perspectives from a variety of sectors to encourage innovative thinking. This developmental work is crucial in stimulating new ideas for future projects tackling major issues.

Our investments in collaborative projects support research that explores complex social and economic issues. Collaborations give access to new and enhanced knowledge, skills and resources, harnessing the intellectual capacity of researchers in stimulating new forms of interaction.

Our support of collaborative working in 2016/17 included:

- The development of an Engagement Centre on human rights, inequalities and social justice to support researcher-policy engagement. This work is being carried out in collaboration with the ESRC, NatCen Social Research and the Equality and Diversity Forum Research Network;
- Our continued involvement in the cross-Council Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) initiative (led by the MRC), investing £2m in 11 arts and humanities-led projects that target the challenges of AMR in schools, hospitals, shopping centres, public spaces and even homes;
- Our contribution to the cross-Council, cross-disciplinary mental health research agenda launched in 2017. This complements our existing activities in this area: investment of more than £10m since 2010 in projects that demonstrate the importance of arts and humanities research to increase our understanding of mental health through participatory approaches to healthy behaviours, historical perspectives, integration across services and the role of design.

Right: The Exploring Mental Health and Wellbeing booklet. Credit: the Arts & Humanities Research Council

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AHRC Mental Health Booklet
Networking and Collaboration

One of the AHRC's four responsive mode schemes Research Networking, supports new environments for the discussion and exchange of ideas on a specified thematic area, issue or problem. Collaborative interactions between researchers and stakeholders are facilitated through workshops, seminars, networking activities or other events with the aim of stimulating new debate across boundaries whether that be disciplinary, conceptual, theoretical, methodological and/or international. Projects funded by the scheme are multi-institutional, explore new areas and often include creative or innovative approaches, or entrepreneurship.

Led by Dr Susan Hodgett at the University of Ulster, the Blurring Genres Network was funded through the Research Networking scheme. The funding enabled a new network of scholars and policymakers to be formed to explore innovations in theory and practice to recover arts and humanities research methods for use by political scientists, area studies scholars and policymakers in the UK and beyond. Impacts and activities from the network include new publications and several workshops and conferences involving academics, doctoral students, civil service employees and the Office of National Statistics. Extra training events were held for the UK Government on the use of narratives and storytelling for impact and evaluation of policy for Civil Service Learning and the Cabinet Office. The network has helped UK scholars to take an international lead in this emerging area, bringing together for the first time key learned societies with international organisations and senior UK policymakers.

The Children’s Rights Judgements Network, led by Professor Helen Stalford at University of Liverpool, was also funded through the Research Networking scheme. It supported the development of a new international network made up of more than 60 children's rights scholars and practitioners. The AHRC funding facilitated their work in revisiting existing legal cases and re-drafting them from a children’s rights perspective, with implications on law, policy or practice. These rewritten judgements help to show the conceptual and practical challenges of securing children’s rights within judicial decision-making, and have the potential to inform legal practitioners’ and judges’ approach to cases involving children.

Public Policy Engagements

Arts and humanities researchers play an important role in influencing and informing public policy across a diverse range of areas including foreign policy and security, education, health and wellbeing, environment, and crime reduction. Policy stakeholders range from government departments to local authorities as well as other public sector and civil society organisations, both within the UK and overseas. We support engagement with policy stakeholders in a variety of ways: through policy-focused placements for researchers through the UKRI Policy Internships Scheme (see p.35-36), through our Engaging with Government training programme (see p.36-37), and supporting collaborative, research-led awards which involve policy-related stakeholders as partners. Of the 551 active awards on 31 March 2017, 61 involved collaborations with government departments, local government departments, and related public bodies.

One example of a research project which is having policy influence is ‘HEMAC’ - Health Effects of Modern Air-Tight Construction. The HEMAC network was funded through the Research Networking scheme, and led by Professor Tim Sharpe from Glasgow School of Art. Funding from April 2016 for a year facilitated the establishment of an inclusive and active multidisciplinary network of academics and industry professionals in the fields of medicine, engineering, microbiology, building physics, architecture and ventilation. The network has already had an influence on policy by contributing to the development of two government guidelines by providing comments on the draft scope of the National Institute for Clinical Excellence (NICE) Guideline Consultation on Indoor Air Pollution as well as contributing to The All-Party Parliamentary Group on Healthy Homes and Buildings. The project has also influenced practitioners and professional practice through professional development events for the Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland (RIAS) and the Royal Institute of British Architects (RIBA). There have also been contributions towards environmental sustainability, protection and impact reduction via the development of strong links with other leading local and international organisations in the field all with the aim to bridge the gap between health and the design of healthy and energy-efficient buildings. The network has also contributed to the development of a new Elective on Indoor Air Quality, to be delivered as part of a new MSc in Environmental Architecture.

The involvement of both industry professionals and policymakers in this network has helped to increase awareness and knowledge of the health effects of modern airtight construction and facilitated the transfer and exchange of knowledge between research and practice.

As at 31 March 2017, AHRC award holders (including doctoral students) had reported 342 instances in Researchfish® where their research had informed and influenced policy and policymakers, of which 41% reported a specific policy impact.

Left: Credit SD-PicturesRalph Vetterle
The Engaging with Government programme, developed by AHRC, is a three-day course designed to provide an insight into the policy making process and help participants develop the skills needed to pursue the policy implications of their research. It also aims to build links between policymakers and the most dynamic new research in the arts and humanities.

Rory Cormac, Associate Professor of International Relations at the University of Nottingham

Since completing the course in 2016, Rory has enjoyed a significant amount of engagement with government. In the same year as the course, he started his AHRC Leadership Fellowship which examines the UK’s approach to covert action in the mid-twentieth century. He has put learning from the course into practice by conducting discussion workshops about counter-terrorism strategy, covert action and political warfare, and intelligence for high-level policy stakeholders, including HM Revenue and Customs, Ministry of Defence, the Office for Security and Counter-Terrorism, researchers and practitioners in academia and thinktanks. He has also brought his findings to broader audiences through lectures to The Reform Club, the Study Group on Intelligence, the British Society for Educational Studies, the Special Forces Club, and the Edinburgh Book Festival. Along with his work he has been featured across a range of online and broadcast media, which has allowed him to build a strong public profile. An example of this is the Channel 4 documentary, ‘Spying on the Royals’ which received widespread critical acclaim and where Rory was the historical consultant and lead contributor. The documentary was developed from his book The Black Door.

Matthew Francis, Communications Director at CREST (Centre for Research and Evidence on Security Threats)

Matthew helped to bid for, and now works at, the Centre for Research and Evidence on Security Threats (CREST) where he translates and communicates research which helps to understand, counter and mitigate security threats. Part-funded by the UK’s security and intelligence agencies, CREST has engagement with government as its core mission. Matthew helps delivery of this through face-to-face and published outputs. Chief amongst these is the quarterly magazine, CREST Security Review, which he publishes to communicate leading research on security threats to an international audience that includes government, law enforcement and industry. The AHRC course helped him not only with understanding the differing needs of various parts of government and how to meet them but also in understanding how opportunities arise and how long they take to come to fruition. Since attending the course in 2014, Matthew has continued to communicate research on policy-relevant topics through the website he set up, ‘Radicalisation Research’. Highlights for Matthew have included contributing to the Government Chief Scientific Adviser’s first annual report (on Risk and Innovation) and a POSTNote briefing on Addressing Islamic Extremism.

Open World Research Initiative

Launched in 2016, the AHRC’s Open World Research Initiative (OWRI) aims to demonstrate the value and strategic importance of languages at local, national and global level, and to make a substantial contribution to transforming the vitality of language-led research in the UK. We have invested £16m across four major research programmes, which collaboratively cover 18 academic disciplines across 17 universities in the UK and more than 100 partners, from schools and colleges to the BBC and Government departments, including partners across the globe.

“These are challenging times for modern languages and the Open World projects have a series of ambitious common objectives: to raise the profile of research in languages, to grow innovative emerging areas of research (both disciplinary and interdisciplinary), to work with non-higher education partners in articulating the value of languages in the contemporary world, and to leave a legacy in terms of the modern languages curriculum that will re-energise the discipline.” Professor Janice Carruthers, Queen’s University Belfast (AHRC Leadership Fellow, Modern Languages)

The four programmes, which began between August–October 2016, are:

1) Creative Multilingualism – led by Professor Katrin Kohl, University of Oxford (in collaboration with Birmingham City University, School of Oriental and African Studies, University of Cambridge, University of Pittsburgh and the University of Reading);

2) Cross-Language Dynamics: Reshaping Community – led by Professor Stephen Hutchings, University of Manchester (in collaboration with University of Durham and University of London)

Since 2013, 62 early career researchers have participated in the course, which involves discussions with a range of senior civil servants, researchers, politicians and media professionals. AHRC alumni from the course have contributed in significant ways to the formation of party policy, the enactment of new laws and submissions to the United Nations, amongst many other impacts. Due to the demand and impact of the course, we have increased capacity for the training in 2017.
All OWRI’s programmes share a strong commitment to promoting the health of discipline and addressing current crisis affecting language learning. OWRI programmes make a significant contribution to training and capacity building in research. Across the four OWRI research programmes there are 31 postdoctoral research assistants and 16 PhD students.

The Creative Multilingualism programme was launched at the ‘LinguiMania’ event at the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford in January 2017, a public engagement event which encouraged new audiences to explore the fun and creative side of modern languages, highlighting the connections between linguistic diversity and creativity. The successful event used music, theatre and interactive art in a range of activities for 2,500 visitors, including the opportunity to contribute to a multilingual version of Harry Potter and the Philosopher’s Stone.

In February 2017, a Cross-Language Dynamics-supported opera composed by Julian Phillips, based on Chaucer’s The Merchant’s Tale and investigating the relationship between language, music and global audiences, premiered at Guildhall School of Music and Drama. Tale of Januarie, the first opera ever performed in Middle English, included an introduction by the composer who placed it in the Cross-Language Dynamics context. The performance received excellent national press reviews. Julian will now explore the reception of the Middle English libretto by audiences of diverse linguistic backgrounds.

In Edinburgh, MEITS researchers are collaborating with Lingo Flamingo, a not-for-profit social enterprise offering accessible, tailored foreign language classes and workshops to older adults and patients with dementia. Tutors include international students and refugees. The collaboration includes a pilot study to test the feasibility of evaluating Lingo Flamingo’s work, measuring the cognitive effects of language learning on older adults, in particular patients with mild cognitive impairment and dementia in nursing homes.

### Building a platform for public engagement

The AHRC has developed its public engagement strategy throughout 2016-17 to improve media coverage and increase engagement opportunities for both our own activities and those of AHRC-funded researchers. We provide an important platform for public engagement with arts and humanities research across a range of initiatives, including sponsorship of the annual Being Human Festival, the World War One Engagement Centres and our strategic collaborations with the BBC.

Case Study:

**Voices of War and Peace: the Great War and its Legacy**

In 2016 AHRC announced it would continue funding the ‘Voices of War and Peace Centre: the Great War and its Legacy’, one of five AHRC-funded First World War Engagement Centres set up as part of the nation’s commemoration of the centenary of the conflict. The Engagement Centres connect academic and public histories of the First World War as a part of the war’s centenary. A key focus of the centres is to provide UK-wide support for community groups. The support and expertise of the centres have enabled academics and communities to connect and explore their interests together.

During 2014-16 the centre ran a broad range of outreach events, including a study day on injured soldiers from Asia and the Caribbean. It also organised a number of discussion events for community groups in receipt of funding from the Heritage Lottery Fund’s First World War: Then and Now scheme. Its mission has been to draw together a wide range of people, from academics to members of the public, who share a common interest in the history of the conflict, and reflect in its output the diversity of those involved in the First World War.

The centre has received funding for a second phase that will run from 2017 to 19. The centre will continue to focus on the themes of gender and the Home Front, faith in the First World War, commemoration and children and war. It will also explore peace and conflict more widely by refocusing historical debates on the legacies of the First World War in more contemporary settings.
Spotlight on Media: What’s in a Name?

What’s in a name? We all have a family name, but how many of us understand its origins and meaning? In 2016 a major AHRC-funded research project published the UK and Ireland’s largest and most comprehensive collection of family names.

The family name study dominated the media on the day its findings were released. More than 100 articles appearing in online and print media, and the study was also mentioned in numerous local and national radio programmes. On the home pages of both the BBC and Guardian websites, the study filled prominent spots and attracted hundreds of reader comments and social media shares.

Broadcast media interviews by researchers Professor Richard Coates and Dr Harry Parkin from the University of the West of England (UWE), and Professor Peter McClure from the University of Nottingham, were featured widely, including ITV West Country, BBC Radio 4’s Today Programme, and BBC Radio 1 Newsbeat.

It was the result of a four-year investigation into the linguistic origins of 45,600 of the most common family names in Britain and Ireland. The project provides an explanation for all names that have 100 current bearers or more in Britain and Ireland, along with many rarer names. The AHRC has awarded UWE a further grant to continue the research for another three years, which will bring the total number of surnames researched to over 60,000.

Our annual New Generation Thinkers programme, run in partnership with BBC Radio 3, continues to offer a unique development opportunity for early career researchers to gain experience in engaging with non-academic partners at the start of their careers. Since 2011, the programme has funded up to 60 successful applicants each year to help develop their programme-making ideas with experienced BBC producers through a series of dedicated workshops, from which 10 are chosen each year as BBC Radio 3’s resident New Generation Thinkers.

In a recent survey of previous and current New Generation Thinkers, respondents were very positive about the impact of the scheme on their career and skills development: 88% felt that participating in the scheme had supported opportunities in their career such as obtaining promotion or further funding, with many respondents highlighting the specific skills which they felt had been developed by the scheme (improved oral communication skills, networking, engagement with a non-academic audience).

The 2017 cohort of New Generation Thinkers cover a broad spectrum of arts and humanities research, from trust and the ethics of war by a researcher who was formerly a marine, to the use of music for health benefits. The programme now spans both radio and TV broadcast with the addition of BBC Four as a partner to the programme for the first time in 2017. Cassian Harrison, Channel Editor for BBC Four commented:

“A core part of BBC Four’s brief is to offer a platform for big thinkers with fresh ideas. I’m delighted that Radio 3 and the AHRC see the channel as a new complement to what is already an incredibly successful programme.”

The annual Being Human Festival, a collaboration led by the School of Advanced Study, University of London with the AHRC and the British Academy, continues to grow, with tens of thousands of people attending talks and lectures across the UK. The festival is an important national forum for public engagement with humanities research. In 2016 it featured more than 250 events across 45 UK locations, showcasing the many ways in which the humanities help us navigate a complex and changing world. Media coverage of the festival in 2016 included BBC Online, The Guardian, The Independent, ‘Free Thinking’ on BBC Radio 3 and the ITV News.

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19 Figures taken from internal 2017 AHRC survey of New Generation Thinkers scheme, with 24 respondents: 71% of respondents reported that they had improved oral communication skills; 58% reported improved networking skills; 71% reported better engagement with non-academic audiences.

Community Partnerships: Utopia 500

The AHRC has continued to lead the cross-council Connected Communities programme, which supports world-leading research with community collaboration at its very heart. Since 2010, the programme has fostered partnerships between more than 700 academics and 500 non-academic organisations and funded more than 300 projects, focusing on issues ranging from health and wellbeing, civil society and environmental sustainability to heritage. The programme is now in its legacy phase.

Inspired by the 500-year anniversary of the publication of Thomas Moore’s Utopia, Connected Communities supported a Utopia 500 festival programme in 2016, featuring a series of activities and events aiming to explore modern challenges through the theme of utopian futures. The challenges included energy consumption and generation, food consumption, dementia, addiction, mental wellbeing and resilience, personal and cultural heritage, identity, migration and water usage. Activities and events took place across the UK, exploring solutions to these challenges. Public events and activities were positively received, with audiences ranging from between a few hundred to a few thousand at each. The main festival culminating in the ‘Utopia Fair’ in June 2016, jointly organised with and hosted by Somerset House in London and attended by an estimated 10,000 visitors.21

International collaboration

The AHRC is strongly committed to facilitating arts and humanities researchers working with scholars, communities and organisations across the world, and to investing in new research that has truly global impact. We support a wide range of opportunities to enable researchers to sustain and create new partnerships through funding initiatives such as Humanities in the European Research Area (HERA), the European Joint Programming Initiatives, the Global Challenges Research Fund and Newton Fund, Eq-UIP (the EU-India Platform for the Social Sciences and Humanities), the T-AP Digging for Data Challenge, our International Placement Scheme and a number of bilateral programmes. In HERA's most recent programme facilitated by the AHRC, Uses of the Past²², 13 of the 17 awards involve a researcher from the UK, with five of them being led by a UK researcher.

Global collaboration for UK arts and humanities researchers is also enabled by our International Co-Investigator policy, which allows applicants to ensure meaningful partnerships with international scholars by their formal inclusion in the project team. The live awards on 31 March 2017 included 98 with International Co-Investigators, involving 82 overseas HEIs in Europe, North America, South America, Asia and Africa. This is a significant increase on the figures from 2015/16, where 59 International Co-Investigators were funded at 52 HEIs outside of the UK.

The AHRC and the National Science Foundation (NSF) in the USA have collaborated to support research of mutual interest since 2006, with a memorandum of understanding in place to encourage and facilitate the peer-review and joint-funding of USA-UK collaborative research in areas at the intersection of the two agencies’ missions. ‘Alternative Accountabilities for Past Human Rights Abuses’ was one project jointly funded through this agreement - an international research project led by Professor Leigh A. Payne at the University of Oxford and Professor Kathryn Sikkink at the University of Minnesota. This grant allowed the two lead researchers to build on a previous AHRC-NSF award for their research on

²² For more information, see: http://www.ahrc.ac.uk/funding/opportunities/archived-opportunities/herausofthepast/
strategies used to hold perpetrators accountable for past human rights violations. The research has added to an existing database of trials, truth commissions and amnesties by focusing on ‘alternative accountabilities’, civil trials, lustration and vetting, reparations and customary justice, which previously had been little studied. As these alternative accountabilities are often adopted to deal with the atrocities of civil war and the resulting social divisions, the project also explored their impact on peace and the roles they play around the world in advancing or constraining human rights, democracy, and peace outcomes.

The project has already had impacts on policy and public services, with its findings having been used in a discussion with the UN Mediation Unit, the Interamerican Commission on Human Rights, the International Center for Transitional Justice, and other human rights non-governmental organizations about the international norm against amnesty laws. Professors Payne and Sikkink also participated in two advisory committees: a closed discussion with members of the Argentina’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs about the different models of corporate accountability around the world and the leading role of Argentina in the field; and a closed discussion with members of the Centre for Legal and Social Studies in Buenos Aires about research strategies to advance civil and criminal trials related to business complicity. Professor Payne says: “Our work, and particularly the possibility of positive outcomes for peace, human rights and democracy by combining trials, truth commissions, and amnesties, was part of the discussion of the transitional justice process that developed over the past year in Colombia”, with added relevance considering the historic peace accord that Colombia signed in 2016 with FARC after five decades of war.

International career development opportunities

Each year, the AHRC funds more than 50 fellowships as part of our International Placements Scheme (IPS), offering researchers a unique opportunity to develop skills, contacts and help with career progression. Targeted at doctoral students, early career researchers and doctoral-level research assistants, the scheme offers placements at seven world-leading research institutions in the USA, China and Japan to work with internationally renowned archival collections, programmes and scholars. A recent survey of participants in the scheme showed that respondents felt that their participation in the scheme had developed their independence/initiative skills, had improved their networking skills, benefitted their research and/or career development and had directly led to further opportunities in their career such as placements with other international schemes and funding23. Dr Haili Ma, now Senior Lecturer in Chinese at the University of Cardiff, won a Fellowship through the IPS to the Shanghai Theatre Academy. The three-month placement proved critical to her research, and to progressing her second book, Chinese Performing Arts and the Creative Economy. She currently sits on the Wales-China Steering Committee, facilitating China-Wales arts and business collaborations at national level. She also works closely with the UNESCO commission, developing new discourse and practice on Chinese entrepreneur artists internationally. She reports: ‘Gaining working experience abroad definitely strengthens career development. The AHRC International Placement Scheme award has been an asset for me in broadening my research horizons’. Through the placement, Dr Ma had access to records based in China, supervision from Professor Huang Changyong (director of the School of Creative Economy and President of the Shanghai Theatre Academy) and access to other researchers and practitioners within the Chinese creative economy. IPS fellows often report an impressive amount of networking and engagement opportunities that arise while being on a placement, and Dr Ma is no exception: she has also been invited to present her work at several Chinese institutions, been published in international journals, and maintained productive relationships with the Academy since her placement. Through these continued collaborations, Dr Ma and the AHRC hope to continue to bring together institutions and researchers from China and the UK.

International development challenges

The role and value of arts and humanities research within an international development context is increasingly being recognised by policymakers, with relevance to issues including transitions from conflict, humanitarian and development aid, heritage (including ‘at risk’ heritages, tourism and cultural preservation), community participation in development contexts, education, and human rights. Research in these areas supports the UN’s Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), a universal set of goals, targets and indicators that 193 UN member states adopted in 2015. Goal 8.7 calls for ‘immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour’. Ending modern-day slavery is now a key objective for the international community.

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23 AHRC internal evaluation of IPS scheme results (2016): developing independence/initiative: Yes 49%; developed networking skills: Yes 68%; benefitted their research and/or career development: Yes 73%, supported further opportunities in your career: Yes 65%. 
Global Challenges Research Fund

The Global Challenges Research Fund (GCRF) is a £1.5bn fund announced by the UK Government in 2016 to address complex global development challenges and support collaborative research that will improve the economic prosperity, welfare and quality of life of people in low and middle-income countries (LMIC). The Fund tackles a wide range of the issues highlighted in the UN’s sustainable development goals, from inequality, conflict and violence to promoting respect for human rights, inclusive development, social justice and well-being for people and communities across the developing world.

The AHRC’s work on the GCRF developed considerably in 2016/17. We have supported our research communities to engage with new opportunities offered by GCRF, including a major international development summit (‘Mobilising Global Voices’) in 2017. By 31 March 2017, the AHRC had funded 98 GCRF awards through distinct GCRF funding schemes, our existing schemes as well as through cross-Council schemes led by other research councils, such as resilience (led by Natural Environment Research Council NERC), forced displacement (led by the Economic and Social Research Council ESRC) and global public health (led by Medical Research Council MRC).

Building on a large grant awarded under AHRC’s ‘Translating Cultures’ theme, the ‘Transnationalizing Modern Languages: Global Challenges’ project has been funded through the GCRF. Led by Professor Charles Burdett from University of Bristol alongside researchers from around the UK, the project aims to explore how multilingualism can be developed in both the British and the Namibian education systems, creating links that will enable both sides to share experiences and learn from each other’s methodologies. The results of these shared collaborations will benefit students both in the UK and in Namibia, as well as furthering conversations with policymakers on valuing multilingualism, and how the techniques and strategies that have arisen out of the shared conversations between the two countries can be embedded into schools’ curricula.

Further awards supported through the GCRF include additional funding to Professor Paul Heritage (Queen Mary, University of London) for research regarding cultural exchange in Brazil. Professor Heritage has received AHRC funding since 2007 with significant impact including successful leveraging of significant economic investment in both Brazil and the UK, the development of numerous significant long-standing cultural collaborations in both nations and Professor Heritage being invited to talk at the 2013 World Economic Forum. Recent awards funded through the GCRF have enabled Professor Heritage to specifically explore, articulate and stimulate cultural exchange between contemporary Brazilian indigenous peoples and non-indigenous societies as a means of more equitable economic and social development. The aim of the current research is to produce evidence of good practices and measurable impact, demonstrating ways in which culture exchange can stimulate economic development and welfare for indigenous communities.

In early 2017 the AHRC launched a ‘Global Public Health’ call with the Medical Research Council as part of the GCRF. The call aimed to build inter-disciplinary research capacity and capability in both the UK and developing countries and integrate the understanding of cultures, beliefs and histories into medical and public health challenges in a global context. The
successful projects brought together researchers from the UK and developing countries such as Nepal, Kenya and Cambodia in equitable partnerships to build research capacity whilst addressing public health issues identified as important to the countries involved. Successful projects included research into antibiotic resistance, air pollution, sexual and reproductive health, and mental health. They also drew on a number of different areas of arts and humanities research, most commonly art and history, but also theatre studies, film studies, music and dance. Following on from the success of the first call a second call will run in 2018.

Newton Fund

The Newton Fund is an initiative that aims to promote the economic development and social welfare of partner countries. The Fund forms part of the UK’s Official Development Assistance (ODA) commitment, and the total UK investment stands at £735m. The AHRC is one of the UK delivery partners for the Fund, and is working strategically with partner countries to develop a series of research activities that address challenges defined by the Fund’s overarching ambitions. To date, we have worked strategically with countries such as China, India and Brazil, Egypt and Turkey on collaborative research projects in the creative industries, history and heritage sectors.

One such project was the Virtual Reality of Medieval Culture project in 2016-17 led by Dr Mohamed Gamal Abdelmonem from University of Wolverhampton. Focusing on the medieval city in Cairo, the project produced a ‘Cultural-feed Virtual Heritage (CFVH)’ collaborative network which has developed a series of research and technical training activities to provide a range of skills for the emerging sector of digital preservation in heritage in Egypt. The tourism industry in Egypt contributes 11% of the country’s GDP, but suffers threats from instability across the region, climate change, commercialisation and risks of over-exploitation. Technical support and practices of ‘virtual heritage’ for iconic regions and material has much to offer in sustaining this industry. The project has developed a series of research and technical training activities that have provided innovative and creative skills for the emerging sector of digital preservation and heritage in Egypt. Over 40 young professionals, entrepreneurs and start-ups have joined the project’s activities, producing a range of virtual models that create a valuable new creative economy and industrial sector for the region. The Ministry of Antiquities was also involved, with Ministry officials and policymakers taking part in debates and discussions. The project team are currently working with government officials to take forward the first policy document to manage and cover the production of Virtual Heritage in Egypt, a significant step in achieving long-term impacts from the project.
Support for postgraduates

As the UK’s largest funder of postgraduate training in the arts and humanities, the AHRC plays an essential role in supporting the next generation of highly-skilled researchers. Our commitment to supporting excellence in postgraduate training and development to maintain the UK’s research base is demonstrated by the allocation of a third of our current budget on postgraduate support, investing £35m in 2016/17.

Many areas of the UK economy benefit from the talented individuals working towards or holding advanced training qualifications in the arts and humanities. Surveys of AHRC-funded doctoral students and alumni demonstrate the distinct skills which arts and humanities study offers, including analytical and critical thinking skills, problem-solving and collaborative skills, and the ability to communicate clearly. An RCUK survey of employers found that 86% of respondents highlighted the importance of arts and humanities doctoral graduates to help others think creatively – an increasingly important skill in a complex world. The study also noted that arts and humanities doctoral graduate respondents were working within diverse sectors, including education, research and development, manufacturing and engineering, creative industries, finance, business, IT and legal, public administration, health and social work.

Our investments in postgraduate training are currently made through three main channels of delivery:

- 11 Doctoral Training Partnerships (DTPs)\textsuperscript{26}, which support postgraduate studentships across the breadth of the AHRC’s subject remit and provide innovative training environments for doctoral-level research;
- 7 Centres for Doctoral Training (CDTs)\textsuperscript{27}, focused on our strategic priority areas of design, heritage and modern languages;
- Collaborative Doctoral Partnerships (CDPs)\textsuperscript{28}, involving museums, libraries, archives and heritage organisations who support collaborative doctoral research students.

In 2016-17, the AHRC directly supported 749 new doctoral students. Approximately 92% of these new students are based at the DTPs and CDTs, which collectively involve 75 HEIs and over 150 non-academic partners. AHRC funding currently supports over 3,000 doctoral students in total. Of the 1,804 students who submitted details to Researchfish\textsuperscript{8} for 2016/17, 66% reported that they have already produced publications and 64% have reported engagement activities. The box below highlights the work of two PhD students at our DTPs whose research is already having real-world impact.

\textsuperscript{26} For more information, please see: http://www.ahrc.ac.uk/skills/phdstudents/fundingandtraining/dtps/
\textsuperscript{27} For more information, please see: http://www.ahrc.ac.uk/skills/phdstudents/fundingandtraining/cdts/
\textsuperscript{28} For more information, please see: http://www.ahrc-cdp.org/
Spotlight on PhD students: Nurturing the next generation of researchers

Nahed Arafat: Helping hospital patients to be heard

The research of a doctoral student from the AHRC-funded White Rose College for the Arts and Humanities DTP has led to the successful implementation of a new mandatory Equality and Diversity Strategy Plan at Barnsley Hospital NHS Foundation Trust. Barnsley Hospital treats over 400,000 patients each year and has used Nahed’s research to refresh its Equality and Diversity practices. This has made hospital communications more accessible and improved experiences for the hospital’s multi-cultural and diverse community of patients.

Nahed Arafat’s research centred on developing a better understanding of how language and culture can impact on an individual’s ability to access healthcare. By working with relevant stakeholders at engagement events, such as community groups and healthcare professionals, Nahed was able to develop actions that gave a diverse range of patients a voice and provided the health service with an insight into patients’ experiences.

Rebecca Crowther: Exploring the transformative power of Scotland’s rural landscapes on the mental wellbeing of groups

Crowther studied groups of people who believed in the transformative powers of natural spaces, conducting research to discover the motivations of these groups, how they experienced shared encounters and what they believed the tangible benefits were.

Rebecca says: ‘My project shows the value of experiential accounts in understanding how these kinds of practices affect individuals – and I would hope it suggests how funding may be wisely used in the future to support groups doing this sort of work in Scotland’s natural spaces’. The project also has the potential for wider reach, to healthcare professionals and beyond to social policymakers. Rebecca hopes the project will allow organisations to adopt reflection, innovative approaches and positive changes to organisations working with mental health.
Collaborative Doctoral Support
Over 300 collaborative research studentships have been awarded through our Collaborative Doctoral Partnerships (CDP) scheme since they started in 2014/15. Doctoral students are jointly supervised by subject specialists at both their Higher Education Institute (HEI) and at one of the 25 museums, libraries, archives or heritage organisations that make up the CDP Consortium\textsuperscript{19}. The scheme offers doctoral students an exceptional opportunity to obtain new skills within a professional, research-led environment, including training on public engagement activities, career development and methodological approaches. The new 2016–17 CDP intake of 56 students are based at organisations including the British Museum, the Science Museum Group, the British Library, National Museums Scotland and the National Archives, strengthening vital research links with universities across the UK.

Career case study
Designer Alice Savoie: How undertaking an AHRC-funded PhD opened up new creative and academic possibilities
Alice Savoie was an established typeface designer with the renowned international typeface company, Monotype, before starting her doctoral research at the University of Reading.

Her AHRC-funded collaborative doctoral award gave Alice the opportunity to carry out research that complemented her professional practice, into the development of typeface design using emerging technology in the second half of the twentieth century. The partnership with the Musée de l’Imprimerie provided experience in cataloguing, archival research and exhibition curating, as well as reconnecting Alice with French institutions and the French design scene.

Alice identifies the PhD as beneficial to her career, as it contributed to her profile as a creative practitioner with academic experience. In particular, the practice-based approach to research promoted by the Department of Typography and Graphic Communication at the University of Reading enabled her to build mutually-reinforcing skills as both a designer and a researcher.

Towards the end of her PhD, Alice was invited to teach typeface design and research methodology at postgraduate level at two academic institutions in France, the Atelier National de Recherche Typographique in Nancy and Ésad Amiens. These appointments launched her academic career, and she now teaches and carries out research with these partners, as well as the École Nationale Supérieure des Beaux-Arts, and a continuing collaboration with the Musée de l’Imprimerie. Her creative practice continues, now as an independent typeface designer under the name Frenchtype.

Right: View of the exhibition ‘La lettre à l’heure des révolutions technologiques’ at the Musée de l’Imprimerie in Lyon, France, Sept. 2012, curated by Alice Savoie as part of her Collaborative Doctoral Award © Alice Savoie 2017

Our support for the training and development of both postgraduates and ECRs also includes opportunities for international networking and placements, undertaking knowledge exchange partnerships with creative and cultural partners, engagement with government and policymakers, and public engagement and media training. The AHRC’s innovative design of these schemes means that ECRs and postgraduates are equipped with key skills relating to partnerships and collaboration, whether they are working inside or outside academia.

Boosting training and development among postgraduates and Early Career Researchers
The AHRC recognises the challenges faced by Early Career Researchers (ECRs) in the changing research environment in higher education. We continue to support the career development of ECRs in a number of ways: with dedicated routes of our major responsive mode funding schemes (see ‘Sustained support’ section below), through specific calls and funding opportunities, and through networking and development events.

\textsuperscript{19} For a full list of the AHRC’s Collaborative Doctoral Partnerships organisations, please see http://www.ahrc-cdp.org/partners-contacts/
Policy engagement skills
AHRC is committed to supporting the next generation of researchers to develop key engagement skills with policymakers. In our annual Doctoral Student Survey, the percentage of respondents developing/improving skills in engaging with policymakers has seen a sustained increase from 9% in 2015 to 15% in 2017.\(^30\)

In collaboration with other Research Councils, the AHRC participates in the RCUK Policy Internship Scheme which places current Research Council-funded doctoral students in internship posts with 22 host organisations, including the Department for Education, the Home Office, the Parliamentary Office of Science and Technology (POST), the Research Service of the National Assembly of Wales, and the Royal Society. Since the scheme launched in 2012, 18 AHRC-funded students have participated\(^31\), with 100% reporting improved employability in a 2016 AHRC survey of participants. The same survey highlighted the activities reported as part of the scheme, including engagement with policymakers and the production of content to inform policy and writing briefing papers; in the 2016 survey, 89% of respondents reported a policy publication outcome.\(^32\)

Roseannah Murphy, a participant in the internship scheme, is positive about the impact of the experience on her own career development. During her doctoral research into post-industrial Scottish literature, Roseannah carried out an internship at the Scottish Parliamentary Information Centre (SPICe). Based in the Health Research team, she worked with senior policy researchers to produce clear, concise briefings that informed the work of members of the Scottish Parliament (MSPs) and the Scottish Health and Sport Committee. This challenging work introduced Roseannah to the experience of producing research in a fast-paced political environment, and during her 3-month internship she produced five briefings about child and adolescent mental health, autism, and access to mental health services. She was also involved in the wider parliamentary work of the Health Research team, drafting responses to MSP enquiries, and engaging in discussion about current issues in service provision with policymakers, fellow academic researchers and practitioners. She feels that these experiences have made her a more confident and responsive writer, aware of the contribution that humanities research can make to policy-making. Having completed her PhD, Roseannah now leads health and social care policy research for a group of MSPs, with a focus on health inequalities and child poverty. This is a career that she would not previously have considered, and she considers herself fortunate to have gained a first-hand insight into policy-making and the legislative process from a range of perspectives.

Sustained support: research careers
One strand of the targeted AHRC funding that Early Career Researchers have access to is the dedicated ECR route for our core Research Grants scheme. Introduced to assist new researchers at the start of their careers, the scheme offers ECRs an opportunity to gain experience of managing and leading research projects. Dr Alinka Greasley (University of Leeds) was the recipient of one such award, leading on the project ‘Hearing Aids for Music’, which partnered with the Sheffield Teaching Hospitals NHS Trust. The project was the first large-scale systematic investigation of how music listening experiences are affected by deafness and the use of hearing aids. By exploring the links between hearing impairments, hearing aids and music listening behaviours, the project sought to improve the perception of music using hearing aid technology and contribute to people with hearing impairments retaining the benefits on our health and wellbeing associated with listening to music. Through dissemination activities such as advice leaflets for patients and articles in publications such as The Psychologist and Action on Hearing Loss, the project has generated significant interest from members of the general public and audiology practitioners keen to use the research findings to support patients in clinic.

World-leading academic excellence and esteem
AHRC award-holders are leaders in their respective fields across the 50-plus disciplines which we support. Below is a snapshot of some of those achievements in 2016/17 which were underpinned by AHRC-funded research:

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\(^{30}\) Figures taken from the annual AHRC Doctoral Student Survey (2015, 2017)

\(^{31}\) Figures include 2012-2016 intakes

\(^{32}\) Internal AHRC survey of AHRC-funded Policy Internship Scheme participants
Book Awards

Multiple book prizes from ‘Before the Holocaust’ project

Two books linked to the AHRC-funded project ‘Before the Holocaust: the early concentration camps in the Third Reich’ have won several impressive prizes. Nikolaus Wachsmann, the Principal Investigator on the award, was awarded three separate major prizes in the summer of 2016 for his book linked to the project, *KL: A History of the Nazi Concentration Camps*. That book was also awarded the Wolfson History Prize, the Mark Lynton History Prize, and the Jewish Quarterly-Wingate Literary Prize. Judges for the latter described it as ‘an incredible achievement, one of those rare books you know people will still be consulting a generation from now’. *KL* has also been widely praised in publications including the *Guardian*, the *Independent*, *The New York Times* and the *London Review of Books*, amongst others. A second book linked to the project, *Before Auschwitz: Jewish Prisoners in the Pre-war Concentration Camps* (2015), by Dr Kim Wünschmann won the 2016 Yad Vashem International Book Prize. Dr Wünschmann, also a member of the research team on the ‘Before the Holocaust’ project, was awarded the prestigious prize for her monograph based on her project PhD.

British army military book of the year 2016

Professor Eugene Rogan’s book *The Fall of the Ottomans: The Great War in the Middle East, 1914-1920* (2015) won the British Army Military Book of the Year 2016, an annual accolade awarded by the Army Library and Information Service and previously awarded to notable writers such as Antony Beevor. The book, supported by Professor Rogan’s AHRC Leadership Fellow award, explored the final destruction of the Ottoman Empire and recreates one of the most important but poorly understood fronts of the First World War. Widely reviewed in the *Guardian*, *The New York Times*, *The Telegraph* and *The Economist*, the book also became a *Sunday Times* Top 10 Bestseller.

Research Prizes

Green energy awards: active energy

Active Energy is a project led by artist Loraine Leeson which promotes citizen-led innovation. Linked to the AHRC-funded ‘Hydrocitizenship: Re-envisioning and reconnecting communities as eco-social formations through arts and humanities centred interdisciplinary research’, the project involves ‘The Geezers’, a group of senior men in Bow, East London, and engineer Toby Borland. The project uses participatory arts to explore technology and the ways in which citizens and communities engage with their environment, particularly in relation to water. In November 2016, Active Energy won the Best Arts and Green Energy award from Regen SW, who organise the South West Green Energy Awards. This new prize, awarded for the first time in 2016, was developed with support from Regen SW and the Institution of Civil Engineers to raise awareness of how the arts can play a vital role in addressing the challenges of tackling climate change.
AHRC-funded research contributes to advances in research methodologies within and across disciplines. Funding provided via our open call, curiosity driven schemes, often lead to significant methodological advancements through development and evolution of research disciplines and practice across interdisciplinary research. These developments and impacts can take years to emerge, and even relatively small awards can often have a disproportionately large impact both on the research landscape and the popular imagination – as demonstrated by the work of Professor William Philpott (King’s College London).

An AHRC Research Leave grant back in 2007 supported the publication of Professor Philpott’s book, Bloody Victory. Before the publication of this book, the Battle of the Somme was almost universally regarded as at best a pyrrhic victory for the British, and more typically an unmitigated disaster. Yet, without downplaying the enormous human cost of the battle, Professor Philpott’s research succeeded in reframing the debate surrounding the events of 1916, putting forward a compelling case that it was the turning point of the First World War. Although arguments still rage, the result of Professor Philpott’s AHRC project ‘Three Armies on the Somme’ has significantly shifted scholarly opinion of the battle beyond the simple ‘lions led by donkeys’ paradigm that dominated scholarly and popular narratives up to that point. As Professor Philpott acknowledges, AHRC funding was fundamental to bringing this to fruition: ‘By effectively doubling the research leave I was granted to write up many years of work in national and international archives this AHRC grant bought me the time to bring this major research project to a conclusion’. The result was a prize-winning book that not only fundamentally challenges long-entrenched, anachronistic views of the First World War, but also offers a model of historical scholarship that demonstrates the value of multilingual and multinational research which others can fruitfully build upon. Impacts on an increased public awareness and understanding of the issues related to the topic continue to be seen, for example in public lectures given by Professor Philpott in 2016.

AHRC-funded research also contributes to advances in methodological approaches to understand the value and impact of the arts and humanities more broadly, of arts and humanities research specifically and of research in arts and culture. Examples of this work include commissioned research in tandem with organisations such as Nesta on the creative industries, such as the work of Dr Elizabeth Lomas (University College London). In conjunction with Nesta, Dr Lomas was funded to consider how research and development (R&D) should be conceptualised for the arts and cultural sectors, defined for policy purposes and evaluated. Previously, very little research has been undertaken which focused on how arts and cultural organisations define and approach research and development – an important issue when much R&D in the creative industries goes unrecognised and often doesn’t qualify for targeted R&D support from governments due to its exclusion from official definitions of R&D. The research undertaken by Lomas and Nesta proposes a new official definition of R&D to ensure that this is ‘fit for purpose for policy delivery across all knowledge domains’.

Through semi-structured interviews, questionnaires and workshops with academics, industry practitioners, funders and policymakers, which was published in a report and policy briefing, the research project proposes a valuable revision of the Frascati Manual (OECD), whose R&D definition has given rise to measurement and public funding structures for R&D, including subsidies and tax breaks. This revised definition which unifies all knowledge domains (the arts and science and technology) could ultimately result in greater parity – and better visibility – for R&D within the arts and humanities globally.

Our strategic research themes have also helped to facilitate innovative new methodologies. In the Highlight box below, Professor Barry C Smith, Leadership Fellow for the Science in Culture theme, discusses the different methodological approaches and ways of working that the theme has helped to support.

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64 Lomas, E. & Bakhshi, H., Defining R&D for the creative industries policy briefing (March 2017), p 1
66 Lomas, E. & Bakhshi, H., Defining R&D for the creative industries policy briefing (March 2017)
67 Care for the Future: Thinking Forward through the Past; Digital Transformations in the Arts and Humanities; Science in Culture; Translating Cultures
The Digital Transformations theme, on the other hand, has explored how understanding digital technologies and digital culture can transform research in the arts and humanities. We awarded three large grants under this theme, with an expectation of supporting research activities of a scale and ambition beyond that normally required for a standard AHRC Research Grant, and to display significant transformative potential within the theme's area. These grants also act as 'beacons' for the themes, addressing key research questions and issues highlighted in the theme description, and exemplifying the cross-discipline and collaborative approaches and ways of working that the particular theme is seeking to encourage.

One of these large grants is 'Transforming Musicology', led by Professor Tim Crawford (Goldsmiths, University of London). This four year award which ended in December 2017 helped to develop an understanding of how digital technologies and digital culture can impact and develop research in the arts and humanities, specifically musicology. Through three different strands of research and the use of Music Information Retrieval (MIR) tools, the research team have developed a variety of software tools and researched how these might be applied in a variety of musical study areas. Through the course of the award the research project has already started to demonstrate an effect on areas of musicology, including the generation of a multiple open-source software for others to freely use and has also influenced other researchers by leading to further funded research. To date, impacts relate to changing practices and informing practitioners and professional practice as well as enhancing the research capacity, knowledge and skills of businesses and organisations.
In recognition that the biggest societal questions and challenges can only be answered when many disciplines work together, the Science in Culture theme enabled significant collaborations between researchers in the sciences and those in the arts and humanities, with over sixty projects bringing together academic and non-academic researchers, including within the museum and gallery sector and industry. This has led to further initiatives and collaborations and has sped up innovation. Projects have established both new research questions and new methods/ways of working which benefits all aspects of these collaborations. For example, engineering and robotics disciplines are turning to the humanities to add to our understanding of how people engage with new buildings, forms of transport, devices or technologies. In the field of astronomy, a cosmologist working on dark energy and dark matter, is keen to understand how the human mind conceptualises these phenomena and has teamed up with an artist and an anthropologist to explore the limits of experience and our awareness of the imperceptible ⁴⁰.

On the other side, projects have been incorporating experimental methods into the pursuit of questions traditionally tackled in the humanities. Topics such as perception in philosophy, visual imagination in art history, and responsibility in the law are being transformed by neuroscience. For example, one project⁴¹ is exploring the interaction between the senses and how they create our everyday multisensory experience of the world and ourselves. This led to collaborations and visitor experiments with Tate Galleries, as well as with the food and drink industry and chefs. Another project⁴² is exploring the use and lack of visual imagination in philosophy and art history and understating its neurological basis. Neuroscientist Professor Patrick Haggard (University College London) is leading a project to work with legal theorists to explore the impact of recent experimental findings on agency and intention on legal cases assigning responsibility for actions in criminal law.

A third development has been the integration of research findings from different disciplines that don’t often meet but which study the same topic from very different standpoints. It is not just the sharing of information but the integration of information from different fields which results in advances not achievable by the participating disciplines alone. ‘Ancient Sounds: mixing acoustic phonetics, statistics and comparative philology to bring speech back from the past’ is such a project.

Led by Professor John Coleman (University of Oxford), the project challenges and redefines old conceptions of the ‘two cultures’ of arts vs sciences, bringing science and computation into an area of work that was previously firmly part of classics and linguistics. Medical historians, statisticians and philosophers have been working together to show that evidence of mechanisms is required alongside statistical evidence to evaluate whether treatments or health policies are effective on the project ‘Evaluating Evidence in Medicine’, led by Professor Jon Williamson (University of Kent). This is crucial when designing and interpreting a statistical trial, and when determining effectiveness in a new population or a particular patient.

Finally, the immersive application of research development, testing and application is found across many projects in the theme. ‘Constructing Scientific Communities: Citizen Science in the 19th and 21st Centuries’ uses the Zooniverse Platform, created by Professor Chris Lintott (University of Oxford) to engage the public in ‘citizen science’ projects, while researching to mine insights with Professor Sally Shuttleworth (University of Oxford), the ways in which expertise in medicine and natural history in the 19th Century grew outside the academy but was harnessed to support scientific advance. Festivals and museum ‘lates’ have provided many AHRC projects the chance to run more immersive experiments and collect data that have fed into open access research articles. In this way, the public can contribute to and follow up on the development of the joint scientific and humanities research. Industry partners offer additional opportunities to test and apply research findings for the benefit of the wider community.

⁴⁰ A film of the ‘Dark Matters’ project - https://vimeo.com/223987276
⁴¹ Rethinking the Senses: Uniting the Philosophy and Neuroscience of Perception - Colin Blakemore
⁴² The Eye’s Mind - a study of the neural basis of visual imagination and its role in culture - Adam Zeman
RESEARCH PERFORMANCE AND ECONOMIC IMPACT METRICS

Introduction
The Research Councils have agreed a revised set of common indicators on performance with the Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS). These indicators draw on information from grants databases and the researchfish® system. Researchfish® is an online system, supported by Researchfish Ltd and used to collect information on the outputs, outcomes and impact of Research Council-funded research. Research Council funded researchers are asked to record these data all year-round and, once a year, to formally submit this information.

Notes on Common Indicators data
The outcomes data included in the Common Indicators are not static. Researchers can enter data retrospectively, which may result in changes to individual indicators in subsequent Impact Reports. AHRC has used the researchfish® system for outcomes collection since 2014. As such, data for earlier years may not be complete. Additional information on individual indicators is provided below. The Common Question Set used by researchfish® is available from the Researchfish website (www.researchfish.com).

A particular output, for example a publication or a collaboration, might have arisen from more than one award. In this report, a particular output is always reported against each individual award where the unit of analysis is at the award level (for example the number of instances or distribution of activity). Duplicate outputs are removed, where possible, in analyses at the level of the type of output generated. Duplicate outputs are removed using system-generated codes to indicate when a researcher has attributed an output to more than one award. This cannot identify duplicate outputs where researchers have entered similar information independently of one another. In most cases, percentages in this report are rounded up or down to the nearest whole number and so some may appear as zero if this represents less than half of one per cent.
### AHRC INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

#### AHRC Total Funds Available

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1.1 Budget allocation</strong> £m</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1.2 Leverage</strong> £m</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2.1 Leverage from other Research Councils (£m and % of funds available)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2.2 Leverage from private sector (£m and % of funds available)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2.3 Leverage from other sources (£m and % of funds available)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1.3 Additional funds leveraged by projects</strong> – total: amount (including cash and in-kind contributions) £m***</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3.1 Funds leveraged by projects – private</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3.2 Funds leveraged by projects – public</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3.3 Funds leveraged by projects – non-profit</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3.4 Funds leveraged by projects – academic sector</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This table includes AHRC’s allocation of funds from the Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy, funds leveraged by the AHRC to support further activities and funds leveraged by AHRC-funded projects. Data relating to AHRC’s budget allocation and the funds leveraged by the AHRC are published annually within the AHRC’s Annual Report and Accounts.

* The budget allocation relates to the Grant in Aid as received from the Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) previously the Department of Business Innovation and Skills (BIS) as published in the AHRC’s Annual Report and Accounts [http://www.ahrc.ac.uk/news/events/publications/annualreportandaccounts/](http://www.ahrc.ac.uk/news/events/publications/annualreportandaccounts/)

** Leveraged funding by AHRC as published in the AHRC’s Annual Report and Accounts. This amount excludes funding leveraged from the Digital R&D partnership with NESTA and Arts Council England.

*** This indicator reports the cash and in-kind contributions from partner organisations that were listed on the original research proposal. It does not include any further leverage funding that may have arisen during the course of the award.

#### AHRC Expenditure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>2.1.1 Research Expenditure</strong></td>
<td>51.9</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>59.9</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>64.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2.1.2 Training Expenditure</strong></td>
<td>46.8</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>42.2</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>39.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2.1.3 Other Expenditure</strong></td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2.1.4 Total net Expenditure</strong></td>
<td>104</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>107.7</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>109.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This table includes AHRC’s expenditure as reported in the AHRC’s Annual Reports and Accounts. AHRC’s total net expenditure is rounded up to the nearest £m.

*This indicator reports all research expenditure. In previous Impact Reports, this indicator was referred to as ‘responsive mode expenditure’.
AHRC HUMAN CAPITAL SUPPORTED

Human Capital

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3.1 Number of Principal Investigators (on 1st April)*</th>
<th>2012/13</th>
<th>2013/14</th>
<th>2014/15</th>
<th>2015/16</th>
<th>2016/17</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>639</td>
<td>533</td>
<td>578</td>
<td>452</td>
<td>553</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3.2 Number of Research Fellowships (on 1st April)**</th>
<th>2012/13</th>
<th>2013/14</th>
<th>2014/15</th>
<th>2015/16</th>
<th>2016/17</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of people</td>
<td># of ROs</td>
<td># of people</td>
<td># of ROs</td>
<td># of people</td>
<td># of ROs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>61</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3.3 Number of Principal Investigators, Fellows, CO-Investigators on research grants (on 1st April)/ the number of Research Organisations (including Independent Research Organisations)***</th>
<th>2012/13</th>
<th>2013/14</th>
<th>2014/15</th>
<th>2015/16</th>
<th>2016/17</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of people</td>
<td># of ROs</td>
<td># of people</td>
<td># of ROs</td>
<td># of people</td>
<td># of ROs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1171</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>1165</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>1358</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* This indicator has now been standardised across Research Councils to report the number of PIs supported on research grants on the 1 April of each reporting year. It excludes PIs supported through intramural investments, unless they are in receipt of a research grant.

** Number of Research Fellows: This indicator has now been standardised across Research Councils to report the number of Research Fellows supported on the 1 April of each reporting year. The number Research Fellows is a subset of the the number of Principal Investigators. For AHRC this indicator includes awardholders on the Leadership Fellowship scheme and does not include other early fellowship schemes.

*** This indicator reports the number of Principal Investigators and Co-Investigators supported on research grants on the 1 April of each reporting year. This indicator also includes the number of Research Organisations (including Independent Research Organisations) where these PIs and Co-Is are located.

Human Capital – Postgraduates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4.1 Number of new doctoral students within the financial year reported</th>
<th>2012/13</th>
<th>2013/14</th>
<th>2014/15</th>
<th>2015/16</th>
<th>2016/17</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>755</td>
<td>774</td>
<td>787</td>
<td>796</td>
<td>770</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4.2 Doctoral submission rate %</th>
<th>2011/12</th>
<th>2012/13</th>
<th>2013/14</th>
<th>2014/15</th>
<th>2015/16</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>79</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>87</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4.3 Students*</th>
<th>2012/13</th>
<th>2013/14</th>
<th>2014/15</th>
<th>2015/16</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>University %</td>
<td>54.7</td>
<td>58.8</td>
<td>52.2</td>
<td>54.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public sector %</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private sector %</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>9.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown/other %</td>
<td>23.6</td>
<td>23.9</td>
<td>25.9</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed %</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The destination of leavers data is drawn from the HESA Destination of Leavers from Higher Education (DLHE) dataset. All Research Councils now use a harmonised set of categories for this indicator. The categories included for “Unknown/other” include Engaged in Study [3.8% for 2014/15]; Not known or not reported [4.6% for 2014/15]; Other employment [4.8% for 2014/15]; School (Education other) [3.3% for 2014/15]; Self employed, Voluntary and Unpaid work [7.5% for 2014-15].
AHRC COLLABORATIONS, PARTNERSHIPS AND SECONDMENTS

Collaborations, partnerships and secondments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year the award started</th>
<th>2012/13</th>
<th>2013/14</th>
<th>2014/15</th>
<th>2015/16</th>
<th>2016/17</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>#</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>#</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1.1 Instances of collaborations and partnerships reported at point of application and % of awards reporting at least one partner organisation*</td>
<td>458</td>
<td>32.5</td>
<td>388</td>
<td>37.6</td>
<td>362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year the collaborations, partnerships were first reported</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1.2 Instances of new collaborations and partnerships reported in researchfish®**</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>448</td>
<td>604</td>
<td>592</td>
<td>465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2 Instances of secondments reported in researchfish® ***</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*This indicator relates to collaborations reported within the research proposal at the point of application. It includes the proportion of awards (expressed as a percentage) reporting at least one partner organisation.

** This indicator relates to new collaborations as reported within researchfish®. Collaborations are only included in the indicator for the first year that they were reported, but may continue for several years after this date. Researchers may also report collaborations that were in place at the point of application.

*** This indicator relates to secondments as reported within researchfish®. Secondments are only included in the indicator for the first year that they were reported, but may continue for several years after this date.

AHRC KNOWLEDGE GENERATION

Publications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year the publication was reported as published</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012.1. Number of journal articles</td>
<td>744</td>
<td>901</td>
<td>859</td>
<td>988</td>
<td>1086</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012.2. Number of books</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>386</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>251</td>
<td>198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012.3. Number of books chapters</td>
<td>447</td>
<td>623</td>
<td>510</td>
<td>484</td>
<td>556</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A publication may have arisen from more than one award. Duplicate publication outputs are removed, where possible, using system-generated codes to indicate when an individual researcher has attributed an output to more than one award. This cannot identify duplicate outputs where different researchers have entered similar information independently of one another. It is not feasible to calculate the precise number of unique publications as some publications/publication types do not have unique identifiers (e.g. a Digital Object Identifier). The indicator is intended to provide information on the trends over time, rather than a precise measure of total publication output.

Publications. Number/proportion of awards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year the award started</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>#</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>#</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1.4 Number/percentage of awards that gave rise to at least one example of a publication within five years of award start date</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Other research outputs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year the outcome was realised</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.2.1 Instances of artistic and creative outputs reported</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>292</td>
<td>421</td>
<td>495</td>
<td>453</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.2.2 Instances of research databases and models reported</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.2.3 Instances of software and technical products reported</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.2.4 Instances of research tools and methods reported</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.2.5 Instances of medical products, interventions and clinical trials</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some of the data within researchfish® do not have an associated time stamp

- Instances of artistic and creative outputs: For AHRC there are 1784 instances of artistic and creative outputs which do not include a time stamp and which are therefore excluded from the common indicators. This represents 44% of the Council’s artistic and creative outputs data within researchfish®.

- Instances of research databases and models: AHRC, there are 665 instances of research databases and models which do not include a time stamp and which are therefore excluded from the common indicators. This represents 70% of the Council’s research databases and models data within researchfish®.

- Instances of research tools and methods: For AHRC, there are 68 instances of research tools and methods which do not include a time stamp and which are therefore excluded from the common indicators. This represents 42% of the Council’s research tools and methods data within researchfish®.

AHRC INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

Intellectual Property (includes patents, copyrights, trademarks)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year the outcome was realised</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.3 Instances of IP reported</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This indicator includes patents, copyrights and trademarks. Some of the data within researchfish® do not have an associated time stamp. For AHRC, there are 5 instances of intellectual property which do not include a time stamp and which are therefore excluded from the common indicators. This represents 33% of the intellectual property data within researchfish®.

AHRC SPIN-OUTS/START-UPS

Spin-outs/start-ups created and/or significantly supported

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year the outcome was realised</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.4 Instances of spin-outs/start-ups*</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Instances of spin-outs/start-ups: Within researchfish®, researchers are asked to provide details of links between their research and the establishment, development or growth of new private sector organisations, including for profit and not-for-profit organisations. Supplemental information was used to identify duplicate spin-out companies where available (e.g. Companies House IDs for UK companies).

* The spin-outs and start-ups reported by the AHRC’s Knowledge Exchange Hubs for the Creative Economy were reported after the formal researchfish® reporting period and will be included within these metrics in the following year.
Further Funding. Number/proportion of awards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year the award started</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>#</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>#</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.1 Number/proportion of with at least one instance of further funding within 5 years of the start date</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This indicator includes further funding reported by award holders to continue or develop the research, or to support the translation of outcomes into practical application.

AHRC Engagement Activities

Engagement activities. Number/proportion of awards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year the award started</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>#</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>#</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.1 Number/proportion of awards with at least one instance of engagement within 5 years of the start date</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Researchers engage with a wide variety of audiences and stakeholders to communicate research outcomes, disseminate knowledge, stimulate public awareness, and encourage public engagement and dialogue. The engagement activities indicator helps demonstrate the extent to which researchers are engaging with audiences outside academia.

AHRC Influence on Policy and Practice

Influence on Policy and Practice. Number/proportion of awards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year the award started</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>#</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>#</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.1 Number/proportion of awards with at least one instance of policy influence within 5 years of the start date</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Research may be used to inform policy and practice, which may subsequently lead to wider societal and economic benefit. The influence on policy and practice indicator helps demonstrate the extent to which researchers are informing decision making within government departments and elsewhere.
Bibliography and references


AHRC, Delivery Plan, 2016-20: http://www.ahrc.ac.uk/documents/strategy/ahrc-delivery-plan-2016-20/


Deloitte, Economic and Social Impact of Arts and Humanities Research: A report for the AHRC on the economic and social impact of the Follow-on Fund (2015, unpublished)


Hewlett, Bond & Hinrichs-Krapels, The Creative Role of Research (P7, 2017)


continued...


Researchfish® data
