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**Research Interests:
EU Funding and British
Academia**

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December 2016

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Summary

This paper looks at the detail behind current EU academic grants to UK recipients in the Social Sciences, and at some 200 case studies in particular. It does so because the nature and existence of the EU funding is contentious, for reasons that are both obvious and less obvious.

Academia became heavily drawn in to the UK referendum on membership of the European Union. Overwhelmingly, those academics who did declare, did so in favour of Remain.

A review of the nature, policy and extent of EU institutional and financial support goes some way to explain why.¹ While many academics were concerned with raising legitimate questions about the future direction of UK policy and research funding post-Brexit, the nature of the EU's backing also demonstrates the extent of corporate buy-in that had been generated by EU funding.

These might be ignored but for the longstanding strategic information role attributed by the European Commission to academics, as key interlocutors and even directly as spokesmen for the integration process. This issue in turn has had wider implications. A concerning feature from the opening days of the Referendum campaign was how Whitehall press officers were using the very language of the Commission Directorate General of Communications, such as talking of recruiting "opinion multipliers", resulting in a Parliamentary Question on what cooperation was formally going on between the two sets of spinners.

Delivery of funds has meanwhile long been a mechanism for the European Commission and European Parliament to generate strategic inroads into areas of partial or limited treaty competence.² For their part, the EU institutions quite openly have seen grants as a means of extending their political reach.³

While the referendum itself is over, this linkage continues to raise legitimate questions about the bias of some individuals potentially appearing in the media and described as impartial commentators on ongoing Brexit developments.

¹ Not only why so many did, but also why known supporters of Brexit were more reticent themselves to speak out against the trend.

² Expressly debated in these terms during the committee sessions on Complementary Competences during the Convention on the Future of Europe.

³ Note that in relation to strategic funding, this paper does not and cannot consider the processes of grant making, as the decision-making itself is occluded. In short, the Commission appoints a core body of academics as a 'top table', who then appoint other academics to award grants in particular fields. The latter is indeed supposed to be done purely on academic merit, but as we shall see the core controversy lies in the very existence of the grants themselves (and indeed, of these committees).

We do not cast aspersions on the integrity of all academics. In our experience, UK academia has been less obviously tainted by EU funding than other EU countries, particularly those with a greater political consensus over European integration, and with less well-funded university budgets that are more dependent upon external financial support. But it is equally clear from longstanding and ranging anecdotal evidence that pro-EU bias can and does emerge, particularly in certain subjects.

The consequence lies in the disproportionate response of academia to the Brexit debate. The response suggests an interpretation that was **normative**, indicative of an **Establishment** view, generated by an established and largely unchallenged **consensus**, resulting in a position seen by other segments of society as **elitist**.

This should not be a surprise to observers of continent-wide electoral division over European matters. Splits between elites and the broader electorate have been observed in the context of other EU referenda, where the proposal laid before voters was similarly rebuffed.

How did this retreat into now-besieged ivory towers come about? It was largely intrinsic to the co-opting tactics behind the European project. In this field, we can gain some insight into it from a review first of the mechanisms the EU uses to exploit academic links, and secondly by conducting an audit of some of the funding to assess the depth of those financial links as they currently stand. By recognising them, we might be more inclined to demand such bonds be declared by commentators in media interviews and commentaries.

So this paper seeks to review the nature and extent of UK academic dependence on the European Union budget in the context of the risks and consequences that have followed. The extent of EU funding for British academics has been immense; this of itself was a major contributory factor in encouraging support from the latter for the Remain camp, though there was no reason why funding would not continue and even potentially increase post-Brexit.⁴

The review of some 200 projects in Social Sciences that are currently receiving EU funding reveals several notable aspects;

- Without critiquing the eclectic nature of some of the studies funded, in many cases there is no evident reason why the EU should institutionally be engaged in funding the project. This is owing to a complete lack of added value or even European relevance: any surrogate national funding organisation could step in.
- That noted, there is no reason why UK research councils should not be given the same amount of funding, to ensure UK institutions retain their global status.⁵

⁴ As indeed was argued online by Dominic Cummings before the establishment of Vote Leave, and was a recommendation that featured prominently from the moment the website of Vote Leave was first launched.

⁵ To maximise national gains from Brexit, this should be accompanied by a massive shake up of the national schooling system which is failing our Higher Education establishments by delivering too many students who need remedial care before starting (but to explore that would require a different paper).

- In some cases, bidding for EU funding appears to be skewing the research into a particular angle.
- The end objective in some cases is expressly to support the generation of a pan- and pro-EU intelligentsia.
- Very large sums are directed at certain universities, including in PR activity, which may help explain Remain support in particular institutions and geographic areas (a case of “follow the money”).
- Some funding is more about product development rather than academic research, and thus might be considered a diversion of academic funds.
- At the same time, there are certain areas where bilateral or multilateral cooperation does appear to be highly valuable. Negotiators should strive to ensure these programmes can continue.

Introduction: Dealing with Damaged Goods?

2016 saw a moment of disconnect between a large part of the general public, and the national elite. It was not a sudden event, but a growing distrust that reached a point of awareness.

Challenged during the Sky television part of the referendum debates, Michael Gove MP famously said,

“I think that the people of this country have had enough of experts [...] from organisations with acronyms saying they know what is best and getting it consistently wrong.”

As it turned out, the full comment was widely repeated in truncated form. Faisal Islam, the interviewer, spotted a fleeting absurdity inherent to a half-finished point and interrupted Mr Gove part way through his sentence. This in turn generated a misleading headline story about him believing the public having become disillusioned with *all* experts.⁶

But as a notion, thus given a form of voice it gained wider traction because there was an unhappy element of truth in it. By far the larger part of academia that engaged in the referendum did so vociferously on the side of Remain.⁷ The claims associated with the Remain side meanwhile appeared to Leave voters to be getting increasingly shrill and

⁶ The author was part of the debate preparatory team and can confirm the full sentence was always the intended response.

⁷ Both institutionally and individually. Key exceptions did emerge via *Scientists for Britain* and *Historians for Britain* (part of the Leave campaign); and the (ESRC-funded) *UK in a Changing Europe* programme, which strove to be a balanced commentator and - by and large - succeeded.

exaggerated, to the extent that in that same Sky debate Mr Gove's opponent (the Prime Minister) was equally infamously asked, "What comes first -World War Three or the global Brexit recession?"

The question naturally arises as to the extent to which public confidence in "experts" has been damaged, and particularly those in academia that thrive on their reputations of objectivity and impartiality.⁸ Let us turn briefly to the main arguments that the campaign groups operating as intermediaries for Remain-supporting academics put out, and how these concerns have been subsequently addressed.

Academia vs Brexit (Revisited)

Over the course of the twelve months prior to 23 June and in particular after the final Spring, several Brexit campaign groups emerged from academia, including some that remain active today. Some of these were designer offshoots of other campaigns, resulting in a managed spread of arguments across different subject fields. But the arguments deployed against Brexit by academic Remainers might be broken down into the following;

- EU institutions provide the grant money
- Free movement of staff facilitates intellectual exchange to and from the continent
- "Interesting" students can attend UK universities⁹
- Leaving the EU would isolate the UK
- Leaving the EU would discourage Anglophone UK participating fully in global society¹⁰

Additionally there were thematic arguments made, such as historians arguing on the basis of historical precedent and the context of the future direction of the EU, and economists arguing from the standpoint of interpretations over how the balance of trade would change and so on. But from a general academic standpoint, such were the main Remain arguments expressed during the campaign.

These were legitimate questions to raise. However, rather than being statements of undisputed fact as sometimes stated, they were assertions and opinions, and during the campaign each was challenged and contended. With further review, they have become more contentious today.

In the first instance, EU institutions did not provide the grant money. The grants were part of the UK's gross payments into the EU coffers. Before the referendum campaign was even launched, the key personnel behind Vote Leave (the campaign that would go on to win

⁸ The *mea culpa* by Niall Ferguson (*Sunday Times*, 11 December 2016) attributing his stance to personal friendship with Cameron and Osborne rather than an audit of the renegotiation terms will not have remedied matters, especially given both his 24 May speech in support in Remain, and Sir Craig Oliver's memoirs.

⁹ The adjective is used on the home page of the Classicists subset of Academics for Britain, a pro-Remain campaign group.

¹⁰ This parochial view was expressed by the Linguists subset of Academics for Britain.

campaign designation) were indicating that research funding would need to be maintained and developed after Brexit.

Secondly, while the details around the movement of workers remain for negotiation, academics are highly skilled individuals and likely to top the list of individuals who would qualify for visas under any new scheme. It is not in any case as if the current system is perfect, with the Italian state currently discriminating against UK lecturers, and non-EU Nobel Prize winners turning down opportunities to work in UK institutions because of a visa system presently skewed against them taking too long to deliver.

Thirdly, the importance of maintaining access to students to study in the UK has long been recognised – but in the context of a current EU system that reduces the amount of tuition fees universities can charge EU students compared with other non-nationals, and where graduates add to uncontrolled immigration.

Fourthly, the prospect of Brexit meaning the severing all ties between UK institutions and continental counterparts is ridiculous, given the status of the former as desirable partners for collaborative projects. As Table I below demonstrates, the EU is capable of cooperating with a range of countries. It is also correct that these figures are much lower in the case of countries like the United States than they should be. The fact that it has led to a failure by UK establishments to cooperate with non-EU countries more than it has is an issue of concern that Brexit should rectify.

Table I: Examples of Participation by Non-EU Countries in EU Cordis Programmes

Country	Number of current partner projects
Albania	127
Algeria	138
Argentina	369
Armenia	216
Australia	379
Belarus	476
Bolivia	63
Bosnia and Herzegovina	129
Brazil	533
Burkina Faso	110
Canada	453
Chile	226
China	744
Colombia	142
Egypt	311
Faeroe Islands	32
Georgia	288
Holy See/Vatican City	1
Iceland	883
India	467
Israel	4839
Japan	216
Jordan	161

Kazakhstan	230
Kenya	222
Liechtenstein	47
Malaysia	94
Mexico	335
Moldova	195
Morocco	384
Norfolk Island	1
Palestine	72
Papua New Guinea	10
Russia	3946
Solomon Islands	1
South Africa	453
South Korea	114
Switzerland	10596
Togo	16
Turkey	2267
United States	1138
Zimbabwe	64

Fifthly, the idea of UK institutions becoming linguistically parochial is insulting to academics, and in fact merely underlines the reality that EU-sourced funding is guiding UK researchers away from obvious collaborative work with the English-speaking academic world, in establishments that are world leaders in their field. This applies obviously to North American institutions, but also more widely to a number of rising institutions in the Far East.

Many of these points are developed in greater detail elsewhere, for example in the pages of *Change or Go* by Business for Britain, or on the Scientists for Britain website.¹¹ Consequently we need merely note here that the claims made by pro-Remain academics were opinion and interpretation rather than unvarnished facts. The merging of the two may be considered a contributory factor in the decline of public confidence in academic analysis.

What is also noticeable is that amongst some former Remain campaigners, there already appears to have been a measure of reappraisal going on since June. In early December 2016, Universities UK (which collectively represents the vice-chancellors who had vociferously opposed Brexit) provided a submission to the Education Select Committee that was much more balanced in its approach and recognised possible gains if the right policies were adopted;

But Universities UK said that, with the right support from government, universities would be able to thrive outside the EU. Its submission acknowledged difficulties, saying: "Leaving the European Union poses some major challenges for the UK higher education system, in relation to the recruitment of talented students and staff from across Europe and beyond, future access to invaluable EU networks and funding and international opportunities for UK students and staff."

¹¹*Change or Go* has an entire chapter given over to Education, and another on Research. See <http://forbritain.org/cogwholebook.pdf>. This covers such details as the fact that even Outer Mongolia has cooperation agreements with the EU over education, and the Council of Europe is also a key player and intermediary. The Scientists for Britain website has a number of articles covering various issues arising in the debate (<http://scientistsforbritain.uk/wordpress/>).

“However, Universities UK believes that, with the right support and investment from government – both now and in the future – universities can thrive outside the European Union.”¹²

This appears to be a much more balanced line, and can also be found in the Universities UK Parliamentary Briefing Note of two weeks earlier:

While withdrawal from the EU poses a number of significant threats to the university sector in the UK, it also offers some key opportunities if the Government pursues policies which enable our universities to prosper following Brexit.¹³

Individually, academics also appear to feel more confident breaking through the previous establishment consensus and voicing alternative interpretations on the nature and context of the EU grants system.¹⁴ But even in the simple matter of funding, Government reassurances appear to be settling some nerves within ivory towers. At the CBI Conference in November 2016, the Prime Minister pledged to commit £2 billion to research spending annually by 2020.¹⁵ This was a further development from the pledge given by the Chancellor in August, who pledged to guarantee current levels of grants down to 2020.¹⁶ Effectively, this constitutes a guarantee for as long as any government can provide a pledge, which is for the lifetime of the government. After that point, the matter becomes a manifesto issue, as it historically has for the bulk of the UK’s education budget. If that was the core of the Remain argument, it was an anti-democratic and pessimistic one.

In short, we might make the following observation. Academia was, and is right, to raise a number of questions about post-Brexit commitments and policy. But by making unqualified assertions and displaying an apparent lack of awareness of the debate surrounding some of the details, part of academia undermined its own reputation for impartiality, and thus its public credibility.

That is now historic but should help inform us of potential pitfalls today. Universities are supplying expertise to assist this country transition into a post-Brexit environment. It is also providing some of the most vociferous rearguard campaigners who continue to politically oppose the implementation of the referendum result. This generates continuing credibility risks on many levels, and may hamper efficient and effective transition.

An example of this has indeed already been witnessed. The full story remains obscured, but there was an exchange of emails between the Government and the London School of

¹² “We’ll Thrive After Brexit, Say University Chiefs,” Times, 9 December 2016. Surprisingly, the piece is not listed online on the media references section of Universities UK. (At the time of writing, the text of the submission itself is not online.)

¹³ “Effect of Exiting the EU on Higher Education,” 22 November 2016.

¹⁴ For example, see the piece by a Senior Teaching Technician at the University of Cambridge – “The Scientific Community Has Nothing to Fear From Leaving the EU,” Phil Salway, Brexit Central, 19 December 2016.

¹⁵ BBC News, 21 November 2016.

¹⁶ BBC News, 13 August 2016.

Economics over who was not eligible to provide transition advice.¹⁷ The Danish academic who was one of the non-UK passport holders involved indicated that the original message was that foreign nationals would not be authorised to brief Whitehall. The FCO line that emerged was that this was a misunderstanding relating to the vetting procedures surrounding access to UK government documents, though the suspicion at the time was that this was a tactical withdrawal under potential threat of legal challenge, in large part governed by EU employment law.¹⁸

Whatever the actual turn of events, the incident reminds viewers that the backgrounds and political views of academics advising Government can be an important variable, and they do deserve bearing in consideration when advice or comment is given on EU affairs. That applies both to counsel given in meetings, and to opinion aired in the press. Or to put it another way: everyone concerned needs to admit that trust in academic impartiality isn't what it used to be.

Part of a Plan

None of this would be a live issue but for an underlying detail: the EU institutions themselves count on academia to support them. Thus there is an inherent risk of bias when academia and the European Union institutions overlap, financially or in terms of policy.

Four major studies have been undertaken over the years which demonstrate beyond any doubt that the EU is institutionally committed to a policy of recruitment and propaganda. A paper by the Bruges Group in 2002 first dug into the A-3 and B-3 budget lines and explored the direct subventions provided to target groups that shared the EU's strategic objectives politically, namely the pursuit of increased continental integration, and revealed a coherent and wide-ranging strategic policy.¹⁹ A major piece of research by Open Europe extended the research to cover the full scope of the EU's PR budget, revealing the expenditure to be on a par with the global advertising budget of Coca Cola, with a deliberate and intended secondary PR effect planned that was an order of magnitude higher. It also explored the strategic documentation underlying the EU's Communication policy and removed any possible doubt that this was a politically biased operation. Significantly for this paper, it also briefly covered certain aspects of the Commission's communication policy towards academics, whom it saw as worthy of recruitment and co-option to directly and indirectly augment its strategic aims.²⁰ This was subsequently updated by an IEA paper in 2013 looking at proxy funded campaign groups; and by a paper from Business for Britain that updated the funding statistics to 2014.²¹

¹⁷ This emerged at the time on twitter, but is summarised in "LSE Foreign Academics Told They Will Not Be Asked to Advise UK on Brexit", *The Guardian*, 7 October 2016.

¹⁸ A Spanish lecturer in law at a British university offered his legal advice for free.

¹⁹ *Federalist Thought Control: The Brussels Propaganda Machine*, Balls/Oulds/Rotherham, Bruges Group, 2002.

²⁰ *The Hard Sell: The EU Communication Policy and the Battle for Hearts and Minds*, Rotherham/Mullally, Open Europe, 2008.

²¹ *Euro Puppets: The European Commission's Remaking of Civil Society*, Christopher Snowden, IEA, 2013; *How Much Does the EU Spend on Promoting Itself?*, Oliver Lewis, BfB Briefing Note 10, 2015.

Combined (indeed, even singly) there can be no doubt that the EU runs a programme deliberately applying PR angles to its grant spending in order to boost approval levels for EU integration, and to recruit proxy spokesmen. This is done in direct and indirect terms; and factors in spending on academia. By any definition, parts of this can be classified as propaganda.²²

It is nevertheless worth here briefly demonstrating the reliance of academics in this process. A helpful document in this regard is the 2002 *Communication from the Commission to the Council, the European Parliament, the Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions on an information and communication strategy for the European Union*.²³ It explains,

Neutral factual information is needed of course, but it is not enough on its own. Experience has shown that a given item of information will not remain neutral because its presentation will constantly be reworked by the media, relays and other opinion multipliers.

Opinion multipliers in short are trusted intermediaries deemed credible to the target audience. This might be young people speaking to their more Eurosceptic grandparents, or more widely in society it could be professionals – specifically including academics.

The vocabulary of the Commission is in itself telling. The use of the term “opinion multipliers” is a particular favourite in Brussels, and was used by Whitehall in the opening ten days of the referendum campaign during the period of the “letters of support dump” by VIPs backing the renegotiation deal on Cameron’s return.

In any event, the role of these opinion multipliers is to supply “general information aiming to boost awareness of the Union’s existence and legitimacy, polishing its image and highlighting its role.”

This particular section is of direct relevance to us here, as it emphasises how

information and messages must be geared to local realities, languages and perceptions and to the specific interests and concerns of the various target groups. These groups should be selected in accordance with the communication plans negotiated with the Member States on each of the priority topics agreed on.

The target groups should include not only opinion makers such as political representatives, leading personalities in civil society, the media, the business world and so on, but also specific categories of the general public such as young people, women, families, working people, etc.

Particular attention should be given to young people and the education sector as a channel for helping people to learn about the European Union.

²² The author of this report is fairly uniquely qualified to make this definition, having done two operational tours involving (military) psychological operations.

²³COM/2002/0350 final.

An example of how this can work in practise can be found in the annex of the Commission's 2013 Information and Communication Programme, relating to Albania. Again, this cites academics as key people to win over as part of the EU's local PR programme;

In order to increase public support and political leverage for reform, the actions which will be developed under this Information and Communication programme will emphasize the credibility of the enlargement process and show the tangible results already achieved under this process. The information communicated will be factual and communicated in a user-friendly way through various tools and media. The main target audiences will be stakeholders and opinion multipliers such as youth, entrepreneurs, business organisations, NGOs, academia, parliamentarians, journalists and will include regional audiences.

The Jean Monnet System: the Paradigm of EU Bias Risk

At the heart of the EU's targeting of academia to provide specialist support for its political ambitions lies the Jean Monnet programme. In summary, this is a large funding element intended to provide direct support to academics working directly in the fields of European Union Studies, ranging from EU history to politics through law.

The scale of the programme is vast, as is its international reach and impact. Individual sums are less so, as the principle is about encouraging prestigious start ups and moving the seed funding elsewhere in academia. The types of grants awarded fall into the following categories;

- Chairs
- *ad personam* chairs (this includes “professors with a distinguished background as former high-level practitioners in the field of European integration”, which provides for a useful retirement option for senior EU staff)
- Centres of Excellence
- Modules (short teaching programmes or courses “in the field of European integration studies”)
- Information and Research Activities
- Associations of Professors and Researchers Specialising in European Integration
- Multilateral Research Groups
- Information and Research Activities for Learning EU at School²⁴

According to the latest figures available, the Jean Monnet programmes is operational

²⁴Including “Developing and delivering appropriate pedagogical content and new/adapted didactic material for the teaching of European integration at the level of primary and secondary schools and in vocational education and training,” and “Implementing teacher training and continuing education for teachers by providing them with the appropriate knowledge and skills to teach European integration at the level of primary and secondary schools and in vocational education and training institutions.” This is in addition to other budget lines funds that target schools.

in 61 countries, and has helped to set up around 3,000 teaching projects in the field of European integration studies. This includes 134 Jean Monnet European Centres of Excellence, 768 Jean Monnet Chairs, and 2,014 European modules and permanent courses. The Jean Monnet Action element covers a network of 1,500 professors while “reaching audiences of 250,000 students every year.”²⁵

One example of the type of project that emerges is the (sardonically-named) NEMESIS programme, linking in EU-funded academics from Bremen, Amsterdam and Vienna with Russian counterparts: “This high-level network brings together academics working on issues to do with security, memory and identity in the context of evolving relations between Russia and Europe [sic].”²⁶

The UK is a significant recipient of this programme. Already by 2007 there were in the UK 178 Jean Monnet projects in operation, including 14 Jean Monnet Centres of Excellence, and funding for courses throughout the UK in community law, European economic integration, European political integration and the history of the European construction process.

As a result of a recent FOI request to the Commission, it is known that the following UK institutions have received Jean Monnet funding over past five years; Aberystwyth University, Aston University, Brunel University, Canterbury Christ Church University, Cardiff University, City University, De Montfort University, Goldsmiths College University of London, King's College London, London Metropolitan University, London School of Economics and Political Science, Loughborough University, Queen's University Belfast, University of Bristol, University College London, University Court of the University of Aberdeen, University of Central Lancashire, University of Dundee, University of Edinburgh, University of Essex, University of Exeter, University of Greenwich, University of Kent, University of Leeds, University of Portsmouth, University of Salford, and the University of Surrey. Certain of these acted as epicentres of the academic Remain side, for instance Aston which was the launch hub.²⁷

Is this an issue? Yes.

The objectives of the programme are identified in the following terms;

to stimulate teaching, research and reflection activities in the field of European integration studies; to support the existence of an appropriate range of institutions and associations focusing on issues relating to European integration and on education and training in a European perspective; to stimulate excellence in teaching, research and reflection in European integration studies in higher education institutions within and outside the Community; to enhance knowledge and awareness among specialist academics and among European citizens generally of issues relating to European integration; to support key European institutions dealing

²⁵ Background online data to the Lifelong Learning Programme/Erasmus+.

²⁶ <http://www.civitas.edu.pl/collegium/en/our-university/about-us/research-publications/projects/nemesis/nemesis>

²⁷ <https://www.asktheeu.org/en/request/2870/response/9734/attach/2/email.pdf>
Ref. Ares(2016)2088475 - 02/05/2016

*with issues relating to European integration; to support the existence of high-quality European institutions and associations active in the fields of education and training.*²⁸

This then generates an outreach group for the Commission to tap into. However, the consequence of generating this support band of EU expertise is that the type of person providing it will not, as a rule of thumb, be Eurosceptic. To some extent this is for the same reason that most people working in the European Commission are not Eurosceptics, since the nature of the work does not naturally appeal to such people to apply for the job in the first place.

Parallels might be drawn from reviewing the proportion of feminists drawn to Gender Studies; francophiles who lecture on French literature; the historic number of CND supporters or alternatively Quakers amongst lecturers in early Peace Studies; would-be journalists taking a course in Media Studies; people of a particular faith who are professors in studies on that faith; and so forth. Readers will be able to draw their own parallels, with varying degrees of personal attachment to the subject. Importantly, compared with most of these the level of subject matter ‘buy in’ for EU studies anecdotally comparatively appears to be high.²⁹

This in turn carries considerable risks when policy makers turn to these experts for advice. Options might be constrained by the advisers sharing the direction of travel of ever-closer union, rather than suggesting Subsidiarity or the reversal of direction might be applied to competence development. In response, even the most open-minded of the very recipients of that advice might consider the limited circuit of opinion to be indicative of intellectual support for their activity, and thus overlook wider public concerns. A review of this “consensus bubble” over the first decade of 2000 would go some considerable way to explaining the failure of the EU to seize the opportunities provided by Laeken and conduct reforms meaningful enough to avoid both the Brexit referendum, and also the wider enduring dissatisfaction with the EU.

Acknowledging the risks inherent in this system is important to Government today as it explores expert advice on what options the UK should pursue with Brexit. **There is a continuing danger that advice issued by some academics (including legal specialists) remains skewed towards the unambitious today, with an inherent bias towards unnecessarily maintaining vestigial links** rather than conducting a full audit of what form of simple association is operationally most functional and useful for the UK.³⁰

For the removal of doubt, some examples demonstrate the bias that clearly does emerge with Jean Monnet funding. A 2002 briefing paper on the structure and content of European Studies courses for a Standing Conference of Heads of European Studies, which comments

²⁸ These are frequently referenced in calls for proposals.

²⁹ More so in continental establishments than in the UK, but still high here compared with other fields. This also (from the subjective observation of the author, but over 20 years) appears to be exacerbated in the UK by the presence of visiting lecturers from other EU countries with less of a countervailing challenging Eurosceptic public mood.

³⁰ This is not to denigrate the expertise of the individual, or to say an academic is not entitled to a personal opinion. It is rather to add a *caveat emptor* sign on any apparent consensus. Judging by the choice of witnesses called by some Parliamentary Committees, the lesson could be much more widely learned.

on the development of European Studies degree programmes in the UK since the early 1970s, expressly states “Many of the pioneer advocates of European Studies had a research interest in the EEC and usually, also, a conviction of the benefits that would follow British accession.”³¹

Particularly revealing was a report put out by the Commission explaining its own take on the value of the programme.³²The authors explain, “The purpose was to stimulate universities throughout the world to explain the European Union model for peaceful coexistence and integration as well as European Union policies and external action.”It continues: “Jean Monnet professors all over the world greatly contributed to the European Union’s visibility in the world and to the better understanding of the European integration process as a model for peaceful cooperation.”

It is also worth noting that of the Jean Monnet Professors who had been supported by 2007, eleven went on to become MEPs, two Commissioners, four judges at the European Court of Justice, and one a President of the European Court of Auditors. Nine were identified as holding key jobs as high-level advisors to the EU institutions.

UACES: A Song for Europe

UACES (The University Association for Contemporary European Studies) is the academic association for Contemporary European Studies in the United Kingdom. In itself, it provides an example of the dynamics, undercurrents, and risk of bias inherent in this field.

The issue might be summed up in a single line from the post-referendum message provided by the organisation’s chair;

I’m acutely aware that UACES didn’t take a stand over the referendum; our charitable status complicates that, even though I acknowledge that our members are predominantly in the ‘Remain’ camp.³³

Regardless of this charitable backdrop, the reality of the majority of its members being conceptually pro-EU is clearly felt in its output. Sometimes it is a matter of something approaching a Freudian slip, such as the indication that

Over the course of 2013, UACES will be running a series of events reflecting on how the EU has evolved since 1973, the benefits to the citizens of Europe, and how it might evolve in the future.³⁴

³¹ Formally archived on <http://www.uaces.org/SCHESEUStudies.pdf> (retrieved 2008).

³² *Jean Monnet: Success Stories*, European Commission, Luxembourg, 2007.

³³ <http://uacesoneurope.ideasoneurope.eu/2016/06/24/post-referendum-message-uaces-chair/>

³⁴ UACES Newsletter no 74.

On other occasions it is more inherently structural or conceptual. One might for example consider the UACES awards, whose judges include a representative from the Commission, and another from the Federal Trust. This latter is another charity, where key figures have over the years been openly supportive of the principles of a federal system of government for the EU.³⁵ Occasionally a review of its Awards, and also of the eulogies published within the pages of the UACES bulletin, provide some insight into the personal views of UACES members and by inferred extension of the wider readership. An example of this can be found in the issue of a particular lifetime award, which observed of the recipient,

*Faced with 'no' results in the first Irish referendums on the Treaties of Nice and Lisbon, she founded and led the campaigning organisations that engaged in informed public debate and helped to secure the 'yes' results that have kept Ireland at the heart of the European Union.*³⁶

Another Lifetime award went to a professor equally held in esteem; his “analytical approach, determination and enthusiasm for the European project have been a guiding light for all of us who had the honour to be his students.”³⁷

Of a former colleague, a eulogy elsewhere observes,

After retirement from the EUI he held short visiting positions in Berlin and Los Angeles before settling back in London. During the period of Roger's career European Studies was a growing and highly successful academic subject but since then it has been gradually weakened, especially in Britain, by the weakness of language acquisition, by prejudice against area studies and by the rise of euroscepticism –all of which Roger naturally deplored.

*Roger's cultural attachment to things European made him a strong supporter of European Integration and of the United Kingdom's European vocation [...] He also played a very prominent role in the Koenigswinter Conference, which had been established to foster reconciliation between Britain and Germany by bringing together opinion elites. Over time it morphed on the British side into a grouping of pro-Europeans and those who recognised the growing importance of Germany. It was as much a natural spiritual home for Roger as it was an object of suspicion for Prime Minister Thatcher.*³⁸

Pro-EU opinions also leak out of commentaries. In a retrospective on the Danish Euro referendum, it is noted,

Together with the Norwegian Nobel Committee, which finally found an opportunity to hand over its distinguished peace prize to the EU, we should nevertheless rejoice

³⁵ Personal discussions.

³⁶ Newsletter Number 79, p11.

³⁷ Newsletter 73, p3.

³⁸ Newsletter 82, p3.

and appreciate that 17+ [Eurozone] countries in Europe still have the courage that is needed in this crucial time of crisis.³⁹

Or one might reflect on a commentary on EU PR links;

One of the biggest regrets of the European Commission's communication officials is the failure of the EU to reach out to the regional media. Unlike the big national daily newspapers like Le Monde, The Guardian or the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, the regional press in general neither has correspondents in Brussels nor local collaborators with sufficient knowledge about the workings of the European Union. As a result they rely on often insipid agency briefings about European affairs, which lack analytical depth and cannot supply the explanations, let alone the myth-debunking, which would provide some orientation to a poorly informed readership.⁴⁰

Part of the problem with bias in some of the coverage is that the UK Government is institutionally biased in favour of a level of cooperation/integration with the EU institutions. If the prevailing mood amongst Whitehall mandarins and amongst appointees to EU institutions is in favour of those very institutions, and if they project the arguments about managing national decline, then UACES might be partially excused for finding it an uphill struggle to find senior civil servants to work with who themselves display more balance. That said, there does appear to be a prevailing tendency to run with EU institutional insiders at the cost of impartiality. Thus at one conference reviewing forty years of UK membership, of the four FCO speakers only one was a Eurosceptic. The keynote speech by Lord Hannay here explains this problem well, since he is encouraging academics in the audience to get involved to "explain" advantages of EU in media;

The first conclusion I would draw is that we (what can loosely be called the British political class – and in that category I would include not just politicians and officials, but also the media and academe) have not made a very good job of presenting and explaining to the general public the workings of the Brussels institutions [...]As to analysis and research – and here I realise I am treading on delicate ground with the present audience – this has yet to get across to the average politician, let alone to the average voter. A situation in which the present Prime Minister appears to believe that Britain joined the European Communities for the Single Market, which in fact did not exist until nearly twenty years after it joined, is a sobering reminder of that. Is it too late now to remedy that situation? I do not believe so. Already in the last few months, as it began to dawn on many observers that Britain really might be drifting – or as one party leader put it, sleepwalking – towards the exit, there seems, to me at least, to have been some improvement in the public debate. There remains a long way to go if any eventual referendum vote is not to result in withdrawal⁴¹

It is also significant that at this time, the Honorary President of UACES was Lord Hannay's contemporary, Sir Stephen Wall, another non-Eurosceptic. Part of his duties included writing

³⁹ Newsletter 74, p6.

⁴⁰ Newsletter 62, p5.

⁴¹http://www.uaces.org/archive/events/project_evolving_europe/impact/

a regular opinion piece for the newsletter. These were also somewhat off the fence when it came to expressing an opinion. For example, he writes,

*The one hope of avoiding gradual decline, it seems to me, is that the countries of the Eurozone will take the political steps which will ineluctably lead to a political union.*⁴²

And again he recalls how

*in the early 1980s, I very nearly abandoned my day job to go and work for the newfound SDP, the political party that seemed set to break the mould of British politics, leaving behind the leftist, Europhobic, unilateralist Labour Party and establishing a radical, broadly based consensus at the centre-left of British politics. It ended in tears, though the tears were to water the ground for what later became New Labour. I was sadly disappointed.*⁴³

Once again, we feel it important to underline this criticism is not universal, and we are certainly not attacking all UACES members for exporting intentional bias. The sign of a truly professional academic is impartiality despite personal belief. Aspirational criticism can be found in examples such as this report of a conference, despite the profound and widespread enthusiasm demonstrated for integration;

Politicians and practioners at this conference agreed that European integration has to progress further for European space policy to develop its full potential. A United States of Europe seems to be a long way off, however, which brought the organisers of this conference to ask the question whether the development of a European space policy could drive the European integration process forward – with a clear reference to Jean Monnet’s lateral strategy. Could space policy become a driver for further European integration? Perhaps even to the end of a United States of Europe?

*Presently, the prospects seem slender at best. The experience with several problems in Galileo has shown the Commission to be over-bureaucratic and for the space experts from ESA simply inapt. During the discussions between participants the overall space budget was shown to be the pivot. Europeans first have to decide what they want to do in and with space. The budget will then follow from that decision.*⁴⁴

More impressive is the ambition for balance introduced through a particular UACES working group. Our understanding is that the Collaborative Research Network (CRN) on Euroscepticism only formally lasted three years, and ran out of funding just as politics was getting interesting. Its ambition was to achieve precisely what could have more widely secured confidence in UACES, half-recognising past failures and seeing them as an opportunity;

⁴² Newsletter 69.

⁴³ Newsletter 64, p18.

⁴⁴ Newsletter 82.

Despite euroscepticism's persistent profile since the early 1990s across almost every European state, there has been a distinct lack of coordinated academic interest in the phenomenon.

In summary, this CRN offers a collaborative approach and an original response to an often overlooked dimension of European integration. Its work strengthens not only our understanding of parties, people and agencies opposed to European integration, but also the culture of cross-disciplinary research that UACES has always sought to build.⁴⁵

The high water mark for this may have come in 2013 with a focus on the topic of opposition to the EU at the UACES Annual Conference. This appears to have been largely at the instigation of Dr Simon Usherwood of the University of Surrey, who thus deserves particular credit for seeking to broaden vistas beyond traditional bounds. The post-conference report is in many ways telling;

We invited Nikki Sinclair to join us for the plenary. Nikki was elected to the EP in 2009 with UKIP, before leaving the party to set up her own: we thought it was important to get a practitioner's perspective, and Nikki offered something that wasn't the usual stereotype.

The outcome was (to quote one person), 'marmite-y': either you liked it or you didn't. I had the impression that for a lot of people in the room, they had never heard a eurosceptic at first hand. Indeed, that was the intent – to get some communication going between the different sides in a debate too often characterized by assumption and condescension.

Both positions – pro and anti – are dangerous, in their own ways and liable to becoming undermined and untenable. Yesterday's discussions certainly didn't solve that, but hopefully they helped to start getting people to think about how they are going to engage with it.⁴⁶

The impact may unfortunately have been diluted by inviting Lord Wallace of Saltaire to be the keynote speaker. Moreover, when UACES's associated journal ran a special on opposition to the EU, the title selected for the edition was the seemingly less-than-partial "Confronting Euroscepticism".⁴⁷

Nevertheless, the fact that members of UACES can produce reports and output that is balanced should be of some relief to those in Government now seeking to find balanced specialist advice from experts who believe in the possibilities and opportunities offered by Brexit.

Given the historic level of bias in the field of "European Integration Studies", **we strongly recommend that those obtaining specialist advice in Whitehall challenge the track record**

⁴⁵Collaborative Research Network (CRN) on Euroscepticism.

⁴⁶<http://uacesoneurope.ideasoneurope.eu/2013/09/03/reflections-on-uaces-2013-day-1/>

⁴⁷ JCMS, November 2012.

of those providing that advice, whether from academia or from the private sector, since alumni from the former can be recruited into the latter. It should surely be a matter of professional scene-setting interest to be aware if an individual presently advising on the UK's future links with EU institutions has a longstanding level of support for increased integration with those same. An obvious example would be to determine whether the individual was a proponent of UK membership of the Single Currency: the grounds for supporting that transition alone, if revealed, would be informative of their wider stance on the possibilities and prospects for Brexit.

Whether UACES is itself an appropriate and useful medium to help deliver such support is also evidently itself highly doubtful, particularly given the more proven track record of the (ESRC-backed) *UK in a Changing Europe* project in delivering balanced analysis even where strong personal views are clearly held.

Scale and Structures: How Wider Academia Bought into (and was Bought by) the EU Institutions

The examples of the Jean Monnet programme demonstrate the EU has a system of training up 'house' academics who are specialists in EU fields. The example of UACES suggests that UK academics are not professionally immune, and that a majority are supporters of the processes of European Integration that they teach. But what about the wider system of EU grants across the rest of academia?

A review of the funding systems of the EU sadly proves that the EU generates a level of psychological dependency on the existence of the EU institutions as a core guarantor of academic interests. In short, large sums of grants generate massive buy-in across many fields, a number of which have no remote relevance to the EU.

The fact that the UK is a major recipient of EU research grants might be seen as a success story for UK membership. In isolation it is (and the funding issue was used out of context by Remain during the referendum). But in the context of the UK's net payments to the EU, these grants are entirely replicable directly from the UK Treasury, with fewer strings attached, and with wider opportunities for selecting partners of global choice amongst subject matter world leaders.

Annex I contains a listing of some 200 examples of funding of Social Science projects involving UK institutions. From an audit of them, it is possible to identify six areas of controversy and concern;

- (i) Why is the EU funding something in the first place?** A large majority of grants do not seem to generate any "European value added", whether through an exchange element, a cooperative venture, or the research even being pertinent to what the EU does as a policy.

- (ii) **Is there a risk of adding EU bias to the output?** By bidding for EU money, it does appear that research is skewed to cover or support EU pretensions, particularly relating to the development of the EU body politic.
- (iii) **Is the EU really concerned not about the research but about the making of an EU elite?** We know from the Commission's strategic messaging plans that this is precisely what it does. Otherwise it is not clear, for example, why the EU needs to be funding an un-networked study of ancient Egypt, unless the very fact of the EU funding is intended to be significant – which, psychologically, it is.
- (iv) **Does the fact of big money on big projects increase bias risk?** It is known from other examples that large donations affect how institutions operate. Might that help explain why certain establishments became “Remain hubs” during the referendum?
- (v) **Is all the funding going to the right places?** There are examples of funding going towards non-academic research and product development, and the risk is that this is diverting some grants.
- (vi) **Is academia being co-opted to justify EU activism?** The European Commission has a track record in using its power to fund research to extend its influence into areas of currently limited or no competence. The European Parliament cross-references contracted research to justify further accruals of power during periods of treaty change. Parts of academia are being played in a relationship lying somewhere between symbiosis and mutual parasitism (see annex 2 for a schematic on how this spiral works).

Controversy One: Why is the EU Funding It in the First Place?

It is not our intent, in exploring the nature of the research funded by EU grants, to challenge the validity of the subject matter under review. There is an argument to be made that all inquisitive exploration, undertaken in a rigorous manner, is a worthy academic objective in itself in that it adds to the sum of human knowledge (even if the research itself may, on occasion, succeed by failing: a cornerstone in particular of science).

It is equally true, however, to suggest that taxpayers also have an inherent interest in understanding where this funding is going; and what consequences it may be having beyond the narrow academic sphere.

Our first observation on review of the spread of social research funding is that **much of it clearly does not need to come from the EU at all**. In some cases there is a tenuous geographic connection with the continent, purely in the sense that the researcher comes from a different country from the literature or location under study. Even in such cases, the geographical base of the research is often the same as the country of origin of the researcher, nullifying the cross-border connection. What this in turn leads to are bizarre

incidents of EU grants going towards research of exceptionally tendentious 'jurisdictional' basis for Brussels.

In some cases this may relate to culture. One might start by considering the example of **GOLNY**(German Operetta in London and New York, 1907–1939: Cultural Transfer and Transformation; €1,061,762 grant, Leeds).⁴⁸ The bid summary reveals no obvious reason why the EU should be the funding agency;

The term ""German operetta"" in the project title embraces twentieth-century operettas originating in both Austria and Germany. These enjoyed remarkable success in London and New York during 1907–1937, and, without deeper knowledge of them and their audience reception, we are sadly lacking in our understanding of the cultural mainstream in early twentieth-century Austria, Germany, the UK, and USA. Surprisingly, there has been no rigorous scholarly study of the cultural transfer of these German operettas to Britain and the USA, despite its taking place in a period that can be demarcated clearly. Academic attention has focused, instead, on America's influence on European stage works. [...]

This project investigates the changes made for the London and New York productions in the context of cultural and social issues of the period, examining audience expectations, aspirations, and anxieties, and the social, cultural, and moral values of the times in which these works were created. It investigates how the operettas engage with modernity, innovative technology, social change, and cultural difference, seeking findings that will enhance knowledge of cultural transfer and transformation.

A similar German-American theme can be found in **Exile and Technology** (Austro-German exile in America 1930-45: interrogating the relationship between science, technology and modern selfhood in cultural and musical discourses; €251,857.80, RHBNC). Here, the project is defined in these terms;

This project examines the relationship between technology, selfhood, and modernity in the context of the music and thought of Austrian and German émigré musicians and cultural theorists in America from 1930 to 1945. The project looks beyond the boundaries of the nation state and the nexus of composer and musical work that tend to structure musicological enquiry. Instead, transnational historical methodologies will be used alongside primary archival research to join a timely conversation in musicology about the intersections between histories of music and science. [...] Using musical collaborations, spectacles, and events to illuminate and explore the range and ambivalence of those attitudes, the project will furnish a more finely grained historical understanding of the disconnections between Germanic and American relationships to technology and selfhood in the period.

The German context alone appears to be sufficient to justify the EU acting as the funder for **BeSec** (Beyond the Secular: Narrativizing religious change in contemporary German novels;

⁴⁸ It is an absurdity of EU grants that the ideal academic title needs to be constructed in a manner that generates a trendy shorthand title or acronym (even if random letters are capitalised to that effect).

€195,454.80, Warwick). Its background bid is similarly devoid of any clear EU relevance;

The project "Beyond the Secular" studies a defined corpus of such narratives: contemporary German-language novels which articulate non-secular and religious experiences and worldviews. Through an interdisciplinary methodology combining close reading and narratological analysis with contextual readings in religious sociology, theology, and political philosophy, the project seeks to determine the potential of literature for the perception and narrativization of religious change in late modern societies.

Of even less obvious relevance is **Polyphemus** (Towards a new framework for reception: Gongora's poetics, 'new' readers and the material world; €195,454.80; Queen's Belfast). Its bid even goes so far as to justify the need for its funding on the basis that every other scholar is wrong about this exceptionally niche subject;

Luis de Góngora's (1561-1627) two major compositions, Polifemo and Soledades (1613) represent a watershed in the trajectory of Spanish poetics; prompting a polemic over their stylistic innovations that would continue for three centuries. To date there has been suppression of the polemic's politico-ideological underpinnings and undisputed acceptance that Góngora's poetry was written to be read by an aristocratic, erudite elite. Consequently research on the reception of his work has been conceptually constrained and confined within the rigid parameters of documents relating to the controversy.

If as we saw above a German subject can be enough to justify an EU grant, the same applies to other nationalities and equally disconnected themes. **Young-Italian 2015** (Dangerous Masculinities: Young Men in Italian Cinema of the 1940s-1960s; €183,454.80, Bristol) examines identity in Italian cinema, over part of which period the EU did not even exist let alone have a competence in culture. It merely explains,

[...] the figure of the young Italian man functions as a multi-faceted trope that challenges the patriarchal values embodied by older men. Secondly, that there has been a lack of studies of Italian cinematic masculinity, especially in the postwar period. From this perspective, the project intends to complement existing work in the fields of history and sociology on the emergence of Italian youth culture; it will uncover the repertoire of young masculine identities that cinema offered to audiences in these years, which were crucial to the negotiation of changing gender roles in the Italian cultural imaginary after the WWII until the present.

At least in the above examples, there may at a stretch be some element of national identity involved. In other areas of funding, even that is absent. **PoetEleg** (Aestheticization of Life and Cosmopolitan Modernity: The Poetics of Elegance in the Long 19th Century; €195,454.80; Queen Mary College) considers an abstract from another century.

In the course of the long 19C the pursuit of 'elegance' emerged as a phenomenon aiming at an intensification of life through aestheticization. The distinguishing features of an 'elegant' appearance manifested themselves in the self-fashioning of

an individual person (language, attire, behaviour) and in the shaping of domestic and public environments (artefacts, interior design, architecture). The concept of elegance was realized in social action and cultural practices, particularly in convivial conversation, entertainment and leisure activities. The project demonstrates that one of the crucial patterns of modernity manifests itself in the phenomenon of elegance, which inaugurates a specific aesthetic of the surface as a distinguishing social feature as well as a marker transcending the established order: an imaginary community of urban origin that supersedes historically conditioned social and gender norms. Committed to the methods of transnational historiography, the study outlines the European topography of the so-called 'elegant world' in the tension between national aspirations and transnational aesthetic norms.

Carnap and the Limits of Metaphysics (€183,454.80, Leeds) instead focus on a thinker, and his postulation in 1928 that

- 1. No possible evidence can justify a metaphysical statement.*
- 2. If no possible evidence can justify a metaphysical statement then we can have no justification to believe a metaphysical statement.*

Conclusion: We can have no justification to believe a metaphysical statement.

One might claim that such is precisely the sort of existentialism that the Commission should be engaged on. No such prospect exists in the case of **COPAST** (The Colours of the Past in Victorian England; €195,454.80, Oxford), which focuses on the comparison of ancient and industrial revolution colours.

One might also argue there is a stronger case for the EU to be funding political analysis. Once again, the nature of the grants raise serious issues of appropriateness given EU treaty competences. **BWBN** (Black Women/Black Nationalism – Feminist Discourses on Nation-building in American and British Literature and Visual Arts; €195,454.80; University of Central Lancashire) expressly seeks to “pose a polemical formulation of Black feminist literature and visual arts of the 1980s and 90s in light of postcolonial scholarship.” Elsewhere, **POLITICALLIFEWITING** (MASS POLITICAL LIFE WRITING, €195,454.80, Manchester) focuses instead on the style of autobiographies written by Italian Communists and Feminists after the Second World War. The bid for EU money for the latter is justified by it being something that supposedly “unites various contemporary national cultures of Europe in a transnational manner.”

The evident randomness of EU funding becomes even clearer as one steps away from anything to do with concepts of self-identification. **MICROARCHAEOLOGY** (Human-animal interactions in early sedentary and urban societies in the Near East and northern Africa: microarchaeology of livestock dung; €183,454.80; Reading) explores what the title suggests it should. **WANDERINGMINDS** (Not all minds that wander are lost: A neurocognitive test of mind-wandering state's contribution to human cognition; €1,800,000; York) by contrast considers with its €1.8 million budget how letting your mind wander can have beneficial effects, as it can lead to inspiration – a challenging angle is a target of trying to “regulate” it

so minds don't interfere too much with other activity. **Token Communities**(€1,033,723; Warwick) comprises an audit of finds of tokens in the Ancient Mediterranean.

More ambitious perhaps, and with a budget to match, is **CASSPIN** (Comparative Analysis of Social Spaces in Post-Industrial Nations; €1,467,038; Bristol). This seeks to lift the concept of British social class and see if similar structures exist in other post-industrial countries. The direction this work is taking is revealed in the following segment;

The comparative analysis included in both research aims will be guided by the hypothesis that national differences depend on the nature of the welfare regime in operation, especially as it relates to the nature and extent of workforce feminisation, though the research will also be alive to the possibility of alternative – or no significant – sources of contrast.

MAPS-URBE (The invisible city: Mapuche mapping of Santiago de Chile; €233,811; Manchester) comprises a population study of an indigenous tribe in a South American city. **EMMA** (European Multimodal Metaphor in Advertising; €183,454.80; Birmingham) explores a facet of language, but not even in a way that interpreters in Brussels would find relevant (unless they were reading a magazine during a coffee break);

Metaphor and metonymy are key tools in communication, particularly when abstract ideas or emotions are discussed. While extant literature addresses metaphor in language and images, little has dealt with the combination of metaphor and metonymy in the multimodal context of advertising, where they play a key role. The EMMA fellowship aims to redress this by testing figurative complexity and emotions, the impact of these on comprehension, accuracy of interpretation and advertising effectiveness.

A tendentious link between EU competences and UK grant recipients comes with **FuSEL** (FUNerals as public Services in long Eighteenth century London; €195,454.80; Birkbeck). The bid explains,

The research aims to understand the organization and functioning of services for the community in early modern London through a concrete case study, namely the ways in which funerals and burials were managed during the long eighteenth century (1670-1852). I selected the case of London in order to complete a long-term comparative study that began with my doctoral research. By extending my research to London, I will be able to compare it with Paris and Naples, which I analysed in my previous research experiences.

Different criticisms might be levelled at **FIRSTTIME** (That Special First Time - Boosting Turnout and Satisfaction amongst First Time Voters; €150,000; LSE), where the prospect might be one of a counterproductive set of proposals based on spurious starting principles. By beginning with an emphasis on seeking to increase the "satisfaction" of first time voters, rather than analyse or develop concepts of long fought-for rights and consequences of abstention, or for that matter reviewing the causes mentioned in passing for a drop in trust

in democracy, the risk is this research will reinforce EU prejudices over the true roots of public dissatisfaction as expressed in the polling booth.

It should be clear from the above examples that there are many cases where the very relevance of EU engagement to the funding process is irrelevant, and its action could be replaced by a national agent post-Brexit. It might even be replaced in some cases by other, pan-national, funding streams. Take for example the following three instances where it would have made far more sense for a US partnership or trans-Atlantic funder to have been available to provide support. **INTERMESTIC** (Anglo-American Relations and the 'Intermestic', 1977-81: A Case Study of the Influence of National Parliaments on Foreign Policy; €251,857.80; Nottingham) reviewed the relationship between the Carter administration and the Callaghan and Thatcher governments as case study, and how the transatlantic partnership was shaped by lobbyists in the House of Representatives, the Senate, and Westminster. **Savage Warfare** (Savage Warfare: A Cultural History of British and American Colonial Campaigns 1885-1914; €269,857.80; Queen Mary) reflected on British and American colonial campaigns in Africa, South Asia and South East Asia, between 1885 and 1914, and sought to generate analysis on that context on "the 'war on terror' and the continuing legacies of imperialism." **RNF** (The Rise of Neoliberal Feminism; €195,454.80; Goldsmiths) seeks to review contemporary feminism in the USA and the UK in the context of the work-family balance.

The problem goes beyond merely shifting the centre of gravity of an area of research to try to bolt on an excuse to gain EU-sourced grants. The risk, as we shall see next, is that by adding the EU institutions as the funding stream, especially where there is a process of competition for large amounts of money, it generates an EU policy prism that affects the nature and focus of academic output.

Controversy Two: Adding the EU Risks Introducing Research Bias

Again, let us be clear from the outset. We are not stating that academics who receive EU grants are all biased. What there is, unhappily, evidence for is that it *can* generate a threat to academic impartiality and integrity.

What is not clear is why this might be. It may be because EU grant makers in some cases prefer to fund programmes that support the strategic direction of the EU. It might be that those researching areas of EU interest are more likely to sympathetically share its strategic objectives. It may be that those least sympathetic to EU objectives are least likely to seek EU funding on a matter of principle. It could also be that the threat of actual research bias is overstated, because in those cases where some element of political (pro-integration) bias is involved, it has been deliberately but falsely added in order to try to mislead those awarding the grants (though this in itself would be a serious indicator of academic misalignments). The likelihood, where evidence of bias emerges, is somewhere between all the above.⁴⁹

⁴⁹ It is also likely that it varies from committee to committee. It is plausible that committees with proportionately more UK academics on might be more balanced and politically neutral – or they might not. In any event, repatriating the grant money and grant-making processes alleviates the risks.

The nature of the apparent bias itself varies, from overt to substratum. **SOLIDUS** (“Solidarity in European societies: empowerment, social justice and citizenship; €142,047.50 and €159,026.25; Edinburgh and Oxford) noted on diminishing trust levels shown in Eurobarometer polling, “This situation is jeopardizing the European project”.

FatherMotherland (Fatherland as Motherland: Unstable Gender and Nation in Italian Great War Literature; €183,454.80; Edinburgh) has what can at best be described as a passing relevance to EU institutions – it involves a study of “the interplay between nationalism and gender in Italian Great War literature.” But its bid summary is politically explicit:

FatherMotherland has the ambition to foster a better understanding of the cultural roots of nationalism, which today threatens the process of European integration.

COHESIFY (The Impact of Cohesion Policy on EU Identification; €577,500; Strathclyde) takes this a step further and take a fuller part in supporting one side in the EU debate. The bid document explains,

COHESIFY will assess the contribution of Cohesion policy to citizens’ identification with the EU and produce a new strategy to communicate EU Cohesion policy to citizens. It will assess how and to what extent EU Cohesion policy affects citizens’ perceptions of and identification with the European Union.

It continues,

The outputs will inform Cohesion policy communication strategies at the EU, Member State and regional levels, enabling communication efforts to adapt to local and regional realities to maximise their impact - to increase the civic appreciation of Cohesion policy and to improve regional policy relevance and efficiency. The Consortium comprises academic institutions and SMEs across a range of EU Member States with complementary disciplinary backgrounds of understanding EU Cohesion policy, complemented by applied SME expertise in communication strategies and tools for engaging with citizens and the various political structures at EU, national, regional and local levels

This would appear to go beyond analysis and into provide support mechanisms for the EU PR strategy and even machinery.

DEBUNKER (The Problem of European Misperceptions in Politics, Health, and Science: Causes, Consequences, and the Search for Solutions; €1,931,730; Exeter) also engages in PR-pertinent angles. Indeed, its very name suggests the prospect of bias worthy of a Commission press release on “Euromyths”. It seeks to ask

What misperceptions do Europeans hold on issues like immigration, vaccines, and climate change? Who holds these misperceptions? What demographic and attitudinal variables are correlated with holding misperceptions? And ultimately, what can be done to help reduce misperceptions?

The problem however is over who defines misperceptions, and what the policy intention is. That bias risk would appear to be confirmed by the end objective;

the project will take what is learned from the first two stages and transmit the findings back to relevant academic and policy-maker audiences in order to aid policy design and communication efforts on important policy issues.

CATCH-EyoU (Constructing AcTiveCitizensHip with European Youth: Policies, Practices, Challenges and Solutions; €336,831.25; LSE) is another programme dealing with perception, that risks being too closely aligned with EU integration dynamics.

The proposal will investigate young people's views of the EU and of their role in building the EU through their participatory practices at EU, national, regional and local levels. These issues will be examined from an interdisciplinary perspective (Political Sciences, Sociology, History, Media and Communications, Education, Psychology) as building blocks for a new and groundbreaking conceptualization and theoretical model of youth active citizenship in the EU, including "psychological" citizenship and practices of social and political engagement.

The bias, in this case academic research supporting the project of European integration, is if anything actually embraced;

These quantitative and qualitative methods will allow to develop a new, robust and cutting-edge conceptualization of youth active citizenship in the EU and new evidence-based multilevel integrated theoretical model.

This approach will offer a multifaceted understanding of the different factors influencing the perspectives of "native EU citizens" and the ways in which they engage in society, leading to groundbreaking changes in the ways in which youth engagement, participation and active citizenship are understood. Moreover, the project will provide policy makers with a set of evidence-based ideas, recommendations and instruments to integrate young people's perspectives into various areas of policy-making. The findings of the project will thus fully cover the challenges, scope and impact of bringing the EU closer to its young citizens and boosting their participation.

CoHERE (Critical Heritages: performing and representing identities in Europe; €234,286.25; Heriot-Watt) works to identify elements of self-identification "that are likely to contribute to the evolution of inclusive, communitarian identities and counteract disaffection with, and division within, the EU." This suggests a politically provocative mission.

DANDELION (Promoting EU-funded projects of inclusive, innovative and reflective societies; €106,562.50; Insight Publishers Ltd) sets out to engage in "a series of innovative and exciting communications activities aiming to inform, educate and entertain a wide cross section of the European population, policy makers, academics and media." It does so because,

By placing European economic and financial reform, the problems young people face in Europe, cultural heritage, European values and diversities, the EU's role as a global actor and the new forms of public sector innovation at the heart of these activities

CROSSCULT (CrossCult: Empowering reuse of digital cultural heritage in context-aware crosscuts of European history; €324,413.75 and €380,613.75; UCL and National Gallery) seeks to “lower cultural EU barriers and create unique cross-border perspectives,” though the problem emerges when it begins to reference an objective “to stimulate a new shared culture of European history, one that moves from silos to unification.”

These examples are relatively overt. But EU funding also generates examples where research itself appears at risk of being skewed in order to make it relevant to the awarding authority rather than necessarily being pursued along natural and intrinsically rewarding lines. **PETITE GUERRE** (Experiences and Memories of French and Algerian Veterans: Remembering the 'petite guerre' in the Aurès-Nememcha; €183,454.80; Oxford) includes a mission of setting the Algerian War in its European context, and references current engagement by the EU and Algeria within the Union for the Mediterranean. **PLATO** (The Post-crisis Legitimacy of the European Union European Training Network; €273,287.88; Cambridge) asks “Is there a crisis in the legitimacy of the European Union?” and seeks to answer it by redefining what counts as a legitimacy crisis for a “non-state political system” such as the EU – it then seeks to map out “different standards and actors with whom the EU may need to be legitimate”.

Here we enter more directly into mapping the domain of operational interests for EU civil servants. **EMU_SCEUS** (The Choice for Europe since Maastricht. Member States' Preferences for Economic and Financial Integration; €91,097; East Anglia) reviews the level of political consensus over economic union.

To prevent a recurrence of the crisis, economists, political actors and the “Blueprint” of the European Commission are asking for the construction of a deep and genuine economic and monetary union with reinforced governance architecture – beyond the recently adopted mechanisms. Many models of a fiscal union have been proposed and discussed. What is missing are not ideas and economic analysis, but the political consensus among member states’ governments for a specific integration path. Therefore, this political science project analyses the politics of economic and fiscal integration, that is, the conflict structure among member states. To this end, we aim to study the preferences of member states’ governments’ for different models of a fiscal union. [...] We fully expect that the findings of the project will provide guidance for the successful implementation of a feasible reform of the governance architecture of the EU to the effective stabilisation of the economy. In addition to the political feasibility analysis, we aim to study the legal context of potential integration scenarios.

The outcome for this type of research has a demonstrable track record of providing reference points for the Commission and other actors as they seek to provide intellectual endorsement for further integration. A similar form of academic prop making can be ascribed to **EL-CSID** (European Leadership in Cultural, Science and Innovation Diplomacy;

€300,000; Warwick). The bid explains its relevance in direct relationship with EU institutional ambition,

The European Union has made a major start articulating the relevance of cultural and science for its external relations. What has yet to be done, however, is to make explicit the assumptions underpinning much of this work on cultural and science diplomacy and to codify and articulate it as part of a systematic and strategic approach to understanding the direction of travel of science and cultural diplomacy that locates developments in these fields within the evolving global and EU external relations context.

Thus the objectives of the research are set to include examining “the degree to which cultural and science diplomacy can enhance the interests of the EU in the contemporary world order”, identifying “How cultural and science diplomacy can contribute to Europe’s standing as an international actor”, and also identifying, “a series of mechanisms/platforms to raise awareness among relevant stakeholders of the importance of science and culture as vehicles for enhancing the EU's external relations.” In other words, this amounts to providing academic support for a power grab by the Commission.

TVOF (The values of French language and literature in the European Middle Ages: €2,274,225, KCL) takes an approach the Quai d’Orsay would approve of by using an expensive (£2 million) study of the French language as the backdrop to reviewing “the emergence of a European identity in the Middle Ages.”

Italian history provides other opportunities to engage in modern parallelism. **BroWoun** (Brothers in Wounds: Italy's Disabled Veterans in Transnational Perspective (1917-1939); €183,454.80; Warwick) seeks to “lay the foundation for a truly European history of war disability in the twentieth-century” and “thus contribute to a transnational history of the transition from war to peace and of the stabilization of Europe in the inter-war era.” A different period is embraced by **Garibaldinism** (Garibaldinism and radicalism: Traditions of transnational war volunteering in Southern Europe, 1861-1936; €183,454.80; Leeds) which reflects on multiple revolutionary movements across the nineteenth and twentieth centuries claiming the common European heritage of Garibaldinism.

We reserve judgement on the risks attached to **COURAGE** (Cultural Opposition: Understanding the Cultural Heritage of Dissent in the Former Socialist Countries; €151,375, Oxford). The problem here is that DG COMMS and the wider Commission have a track record in seeking to expropriate certain wounds of European history as mechanisms to justify European integration, and the oppression of the Eastern Bloc provides one example. This project includes as its objectives the delivery of “a set of recommendations concerning how to exhibit the cultural opposition movements of former socialist countries for the House of European History”, which may or may not adhere to the Commission’s strategic interests. The reference to “an important pan-European truth” in the bid already triggers a warning.

The bid behind **ssmscaifa** (The Making of Modernist Resistance, 1880-1950; €183,454.80; KCL) sounds different alarm bells, over parallels that might be drawn from partisan political

interpretations. It contains references to “yearnings for unity with efforts to protect democratic freedoms from threats by right-wing extremists” and to “anti-right-wing resistance” (where the inference is that Churchill is in part the subject).

HumAn (Humanizing Antiquity: Biocultural Approaches to Identity Formation in Ancient Boeotia, central Greece; €183,454.80; Sheffield) reminds us that classical history provides opportunities for many precedents;

Ancient Boeotia is an ideal case study for the study of conflicting identities since it is characterized by the parallel evolution of the Boeotian League (the first Greek federal state) and a strong citizenship identity among Boeotian cities

Alternatively, and at risk of qualifying as a potential bid ourselves, we might focus on interpretations of identity and political affiliation just in the vocabulary of “Europe”. **SurE-TESTS** (Surviving extinction: traits encouraging survival at times of stress; €195,454.80; Leeds) involves a bid by a Chinese scientist, who claims if successful establishing himself at a UK institution will mean “thus placing Europe at the forefront of research on key environmental issues concerning ocean stresses.” By this, he means the EU rather than the continent, and certainly not the UK. **Art market** (The re-privatization of the contemporary art world: private collectors and artist-entrepreneurs in the changing geographies of European art; €146,591.10; RHBNC) refers to the market behind the “European art world” while neglecting London’s core role in it. **INDUCE** (The Innovation, Dispersal and Use of Ceramics in NW Eurasia; €1,931,510.73 and €1,163,498; British Museum and York) references too casually “an alternative narrative for the ‘Neolithisation’ of Europe” – teetering on a geo-historical nonsense.

GLOBALGLASS (Global Glass Adornments Event Horizon in the Late Iron Age and Roman Period Frontiers [100 BC - AD 250]; €195,454.80; Newcastle Upon Tyne) focuses on borderlands: a natural issue of academic specialism, though at risk of suffering from bolting on the concept of studying “inter-European” identities. **Transnational Localism** (Transnational Localism and Music after the two World Wars: the case of Francis Poulenc; €183,454.80; Keele) considers a French composer and his role in “the construction of European culture”, and how artists “contributed to peace-building and to national and European identity.” **CHRISLAS** (Christian Diversity in Late Antique Sirmium [ca 350 – ca 450]: A Historical, Literary and Theological Study; €183,454.80; Exeter) looks to the late Roman Balkans to seek “the better understanding of European culture”.

Top credit for stretching a bid to render it compatible with EU policy favourites perhaps lies with **CheliceLand** (Molecular palaeobiology and comparative genomics of chelicerate terrestrialisation; €195,454.80; Bristol). The researcher indicates that by studying scorpion and other fossils he might be able to assist the development of pesticides that don’t harm bees. We wish him well with that challenging task.

Controversy Three: The Making of a (pro-EU) Elite

One of the criteria in which projects may be marked involves the career development of researchers. This can involve simple skills progression, such as learning how to use specialist IT; it may be about increasing reputation, by making the academic more published or more of a technical leader in a field; or it may be about engagement with policy makers, in particular those involved in generating EU policy.

This latter element can be contentious in that it may be seen as generating buy-in. In other words, the more one gains reputationally and financially from privileged access to policy makers, the less likely one may be to challenge strategic direction to maintain it. In turn this fosters the phenomenon of favoured interlocutors and “Brussels talking to Brussels”.

To put it in plain English, the fundamental problem is that Eurosceptics don’t get invited as often to EU meetings.

The end result of this is to generate a process of mutual support between academics who are favoured Brussels insiders and support EU integration, and the Commission officials and MEPs who seek intellectual support for their running things. The consequence is set out in Annex 2, which attempts to represent the processes through OODA Loop modelling. The clearest signs of this lie in the consultation mechanisms operating around the lobbying industry, but can be visible in the selection of experts for comitology. But of relevance to this paper, there are some developmental pointers in the bid documents. **RUNIN** (The Role of Universities in Innovation and Regional Development; €546,575.76; Lincoln) seeks to develop researcher who can work either in academia or “as specialist policy makers at the regional, national or European level.” **PLATO** (The Post-crisis Legitimacy of the European Union European Training Network; €273, 287.88; Cambridge) states research staff “will also be prepared for careers in the non-academic sector (policy-advice, consulting, civil society, European institutions and expert bodies).”

Some bids deliberately aim to generate policy on a plate, an ideal situation for a Commission ever seeking to expand their remit. **FUTURING** (Futuring European Industry; €47,500; Birmingham) declares that “Recommendations will provide Policy Makers, at European, National and Regional level, guidelines for future Research and Innovation activities.” **MENARA** (Middle East and North Africa Regional Architecture: Mapping Geopolitical Shifts, Regional Order and Domestic Transformations; €138,465.19 and €91,578.13: KCL and LSE) sets out to be “informing EU policies and strategies.”

In other bids, the funding itself lends itself to the Europeanisation of the actors. **EuPiG** (EU Pig Innovation Group; €107,595 and €174,283.75 and €55,877.50; The Agriculture and Horticulture Development Board (AHDB) and Beta Technology Ltd and Agrifood and Biosciences Institute) is basically funding for creating a pigmeat lobby to discuss policy around “the EU’s pig herd” (sic). **EU-LAC-MUSEUMS** (Museums and Community: Concepts, Experiences, and Sustainability in Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean; €995,131.25; St Andrews) involves the common EU practice of supporting continental lobby groups and actors that speak to counterpart lobbies, thus generating a state of normality about

common European rather than national top-level representation amongst professional and trade groups. **EUCLCORP** (European Union Case Law Corpus: creating a multilingual and searchable corpus of case law from EU member state courts and the European Court of Justice; €150,000; Birmingham) sets out to establish a formal body of EU case law which will as a result “contribute to a better understanding of EU law and of the Europeanisation of law”.

Furthermore, we might also highlight those projects where the project is itself intended to highlight the merits and extent of EU funding. Ostensibly for recruitment purposes, the actual benefit and effect from the EU grant provider’s perspective is to generate positive PR and not simply for the colleges but in particular, for the EU as the donor. **EXPLORATHON-4D, EXPLORATHON'16 and EXPLORATHON'17, EUROPEAN RESEARCHERS' NIGHT SCOTLAND** (€79,328, €20,563, €22,525, €46,205, €14 766; Aberdeen, Strathclyde, Glasgow, Edinburgh, St Andrews) in their bid explain;

At the heart of our proposal lies a vibrant, multi-element programme of activities and events, all designed to break down barriers between research and external actors of different backgrounds, ages and interests. Formats of cafe discussions, comedy, performance, hands-on activity, talks and debates will combine to highlight the relevance of research and challenge perceived stereotypes of researchers.

They intend to achieve this by specifically using EU project exemplars. A counterpart in England is **LIGHTS Nights** (LIGHTS in Lincoln – Get Hold of Tech and Science research nights; €165,349; Lincoln), whose bid emphasizes the region is “home to large numbers of non-UK born EU citizens” (without mentioning the proportion that are migrant unskilled labour, incidentally). **STEAM** (STEAM- Making Sense of Science through Art; €160,000; Huddersfield) underlines in the bid that the events will be “emphasizing specifically the pan-European research with which we are involved.” **Curiosity Carnival** (The Curiosity Carnival: Oxford European Researchers’ Night 2017; €223,152.92; Oxford) sets out the stall in more detail;

By capitalising on the University of Oxford’s world-class European-funded research base, together with our outstanding museums, libraries, gardens and woods, education programmes and public engagement expertise, we will create a truly inspirational multi-venue multi-disciplinary European Research night in 2017 on the theme of ‘People and Planet’.

The event itself will be a city-wide programme of high quality and innovative activities utilising both University of Oxford venues in addition to busking-type activities taking place in shopping centre locations. Each venue will have its own ‘flavour’ – focusing on specific research topics and encompassing different activities - so that there will be ‘something for everyone’. [.../...]

Activities will include interactive stalls; games; mass experiments; science ‘demos’; a ‘living library’ for the public to take out a researcher ‘on loan’ and two grand finales with musical performances.

The awareness campaign will facilitate even greater public-researcher engagement across digital and media platforms. This will include a fun and educational online activity for school pupils to interact with researchers.

This means that there is around half a million Pounds being spent in universities effectively on direct PR emphasising the provision of EU grants. The simple but fallacious correlation held by students and senior academics, linking membership of the EU and the continued wellbeing of the UK's universities, perhaps makes more sense in such an environment.

Controversy Four: Big Money Carries Increased Bias Risk

In the above cases, there has been a risk (intentionally) generated of cultural bias or legacy gratitude towards the issuing entity, the European Union. However, there is also a scale of grant making where the impact carries the double risk of much wider institutional bias, if not indeed an actual dependency culture. Where grants can run into the millions, then the scale of the risk increases proportionately.

A measure of the concerns this raises can be contextualised by reflecting on a 2008 report understood to have been subsequently published by the Centre for Social Cohesion.⁵⁰ The study looks specifically at the risk of bias arising from state and secondary actor grants to academia. This is on a scale much smaller than the EU grants: £233.5 million to eight universities over a thirteen year period. The report on the original work observes,

Arab donors have argued that their gifts to academic institutions help to promote understanding between the West and the Islamic world. However, Prof Glees claims in his unpublished report that the propagation of one-sided views of Islam and the Middle East at universities amounts to anti-Western propaganda.

Much the same threat could be argued over turning to a supranational entity to fund studies of material relating to the nation state. As a consequence, the same conclusions could equally be drawn and the recommendations transferred across to future funding from the EU. One might simply replace *Islamic Studies* and replace it with *EU-related Studies*, to generate a pragmatic set of recommendations post-Brexit;

Government to ban universities from accepting money from Saudi or Islamic groups to fund Islamic studies; for all university donations to be made public, and for a public inquiry into foreign funding.

In 2009 another study published by the Henry Jackson Society further explored precisely these types of foreign funding by state players.⁵¹ The areas considered “strategically important” by the Government at the time were Islamic Studies, East Asia, and Russia and

⁵⁰ “Extremism Fear over Islam Studies Donations,” *Daily Telegraph*, 13 April 2008.

⁵¹ *A Degree of Influence: The Funding of Strategically-Important Subjects in UK Universities*, Henry Jackson Society, Robin Simcox, 2009. This was co-authored with the CSC, above.

Eastern Europe, though a contemporary list would doubtlessly expand that to cover the EU. The report alarmingly found a catalogue of risks associated with major grants by state players;

- Censorship of discussion – UK university staff members had sometimes appeared reluctant to criticise primary donors publicly.
- The running of universities had been altered to match the wishes of donors. This included recruitment, and altering fields of study in line with the interests and wishes of donors.
- A lack of academic objectivity – Specialist teaching and research centres had been set up with a specific political agenda.
- Universities were being used as diplomatic arms of governments abroad. An example cited in the report connected with the EU was that donations to the LSE from the Turkish government were also openly admitted to be “in part political”, in order to help their accession to the EU.
- Financial reliance on donors - The way funding had been structured meant that often universities cannot run courses or even departments unless they continue to receive donations from abroad.
- A subjective platform for donors –governments were given a platform at UK universities to highlight the advantages of their system of government. This often coincided with substantial donations.
- A lack of accountability – critics had consistently raised concerns about the impact that donations from abroad could have on the running of universities. However these protests appeared to have had minimal impact.
- The UK’s leading universities were involved.

It is not enough to suggest that such risks do not apply to other subject areas. Observers of long term activity in a number of academic institutions will be able to recall their own examples of events hosted locally - sometimes with direct one-off Commission funding - that provided the floor to speakers that were overwhelmingly or completely on one side of the Eurosceptic/Europhile debate.⁵² Anecdotally, this appears to be a particular risk where that institution employs staff who are former employees of the EU institutions. The principle difference with the above list covering strategic subjects is that of transparency. Recipients of EU grants find their funding publicised online and are typically required to highlight it themselves, as part of the PR system. That, however, merely underlines the fundamental point about what is driving the funds in the first place.

⁵² This is an enduring feature of EU debates, particularly those funded by the Commission. The debate being about ‘how far’ or ‘which EU institutions should get involved’, the maximum attendance level of speakers suggesting the policy should not be run by the EU at all defaults, at best, to one individual.

As the following examples demonstrate, the EU also falls into the category of donors with a political agenda that risks subversion by dint merely of the scale of the sums involved.

The **University of York** (SICTRANSIT - THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF REGIME CHANGE: SICILY IN TRANSITION) received a grant of €2,186,579.95 to review mediaeval Sicilian history: “We also expect to deliver insights on a more general and recurrent phenomenon: the relationship between the driving ideology of an imposed regime, its economic performance and the composition and health of its peoples.”

University College London (CROSSCULT - CrossCult: Empowering reuse of digital cultural heritage in context-aware crosscuts of European history) received €324,413.75 “to lower cultural EU barriers and create unique cross-border perspectives” and “to provide long-lasting experiences of social learning and entertainment that will help towards the better understanding and re-interpretation of European history.” In this project, a further €380,613.75 went to the National Gallery to assist it as it “re-purposes the use of digital cultural assets to stimulate a new shared culture of European history, one that moves from silos to unification”. UCL received a far bigger sum, €2,449,086, for another project (PHOTODEMOS - Citizens of photography: the camera and the political imagination). The explanation (if that is the word) of this programme is as follows;

This project will investigate this hypothesis with respect to everyday photographic practices of self-representation. It asks whether arguments about the “distribution of the visible” (Rancière) and the way in which political possibility is related to “a certain field of perceptible reality” (Butler) can be illuminated through the study of quotidian practices of photography.

This question of the literal ‘visibility’ of the citizen has emerged through the PI’s ethnographic and historical work in India where democratic protocols are fundamentally embedded. The PI’s work has proposed that photography’s ‘egalitarianism’ and ‘seriality’, its ‘individuating’ propensity, and its subjunctive ‘as if’ quality all work to constitute citizens as potential co-equals, able to consciously chose idioms of self-representation.

Bournemouth University has received €489,312.50 for a study of a foreign dynasty in pharaonic Egypt (Hyksos Enigma - The Enigma of the Hyksos).

The School of Oriental and African Studies has been a major recipient of late. It received €2,482,415.75 (Mulosige - Multilingual locals, significant geographies: a new approach to world literature) to revisit the definition of “world literature” in the historic context of north India, Morocco and Ethiopia. Alongside the University of Birmingham (€142,181.25 grant), it received a further €2,073,079.25 for a study of the core ritual in Zoroastrianism (MUYA - The Multimedia Yasna). SOAS also received €1,487,500 for a study of emerging literature on intergenerational, gender and sexual relations in China (Intimacy - Doing Intimacy: A Multi-sited Ethnography of Modern Chinese Family Life).

The London School of Economics has also emerged as a leading beneficiary. It has received €1,508,821.75 (EUDEMOS - Constrained Democracy: Citizens' Responses to Limited Political Choice in the European Union) for a potentially highly contentious study that seems highly likely to be used to encourage a greater role for MEPs and Euroquangos. It projects its conclusions in this way;

By developing and testing a theoretical model of heterogeneous citizen responses to the constrained political choice, the project provides insights into why citizens turn against mainstream parties or exit democratic processes altogether. This further allows EUDEMOS to develop proposals for how institutions can be designed to facilitate citizens' participation in and satisfaction with democratic processes in a multi-level European Union.

LSE also receives €1,568,276 for carrying out modelling on inflation (INFL - New perspectives on inflation); and another €1,294,699 (DEPP - Designing Effective Public Policies) for "a number of projects in public economics, with links to other fields such as macro, real estate, labor [sic], and gender economics."⁵³

The University of Edinburgh has been another successful bidder for big grants. €1,985,570 (ELC - The evolution of linguistic complexity) has been awarded for a researcher to consider "this major outstanding question in evolutionary linguistics: why is language complex?" €1,606,155 (Perspectival Realism - Perspectival Realism. Science, Knowledge, and Truth from a Human Vantage Point) supports the development of "a novel view in philosophy of science called perspectival realism" which "combines the philosophy of science, with scientific practice, the history of science and the history of philosophy." €1,312,752.75 (AnCon - A Comparative Anthropology of Conscience, Ethics and Human Rights) has been set aside for a reflection on the freedom of conscience, how to define it, and whether it is culturally transmissible.

The University of Leeds has been awarded €1,079,426 (MenWomenCare - Men, Women and Care: The gendering of formal and informal care-giving in interwar Britain) for the study of interwar medical and social care for British war disabled, which is particularly EU-irrelevant unless one seeks to underline the EU as associated with contemporary peace and welfare standards.

The University of Oxford was a bigger winner. €2,113,283.69 (MALMECC - Music and Late Medieval European Court Cultures: Towards a Trans-Disciplinary and Post-National Cultural Poetics of the Performative Arts) has been awarded to a mediaeval programme, with obvious undercurrents relating to the attempt to generate a modern European demos. €2,447,052 (FLAME - FLOW of Ancient Metals across Eurasia (FLAME): New frameworks for interpreting human interaction in Later Prehistory) has been set aside for a major programme looking at Eurasian early metallurgy. A further €2,443,640 (CLASP - A Consolidated Library of Anglo-Saxon Poetry) is directed at a subject with zero EU crossover, until we reach the apparent bolt-on cross-reference to Latin as a parallel language to the

⁵³ Some LSE bids appear less well-defined and developed than those from other institutions, and more 'we will have a think about economics a bit'. The causes for this might be a useful indicator of bid processes, for instance over how weighting is given.

vernacular shared with continental counterparts. Oxford also receives €2,350,533 (HERITAGE - Monumental Art of the Christian and Early Islamic East: Cultural Identities and Classical Heritage) for a study of the artistic culture of the late antique Middle East.

Altogether, from these projects alone, Oxford University has latterly been awarded a remarkable €9.3 million in EU grants in subject fields of extraordinarily dubious EU relevance.

The Royal Veterinary College for its part was awarded €2,498,718.76 (DAWNDINOS - Testing the locomotor superiority hypothesis for early dinosaurs) to retest current thinking into whether two legged dinosaurs were better walkers than their four-legged predecessors.

Exeter University was awarded €949,700 (BM - Becoming Muslim: Conversion to Islam and Islamisation in Eastern Ethiopia) to look at conversion to Islam in sub-Saharan Africa. It has also received €2,212,638.60 to look at Shi'ite Islamic case law.

St Andrews received €2,433,985 (RomaInterbellum - Roma Civic Emancipation Between The Two World Wars) to look at the social history of the Roma between the Wars.

The University of Bath received €1,963,716.72 (NEWFAMSTRAT - The New Shape of Family-Related Gender Stratification) for research that at least involved contemporary international comparisons:

This research advances state-of-the-art [sic] by revealing how sources and outcomes of gender inequalities predicted by partnership and parenthood vary among women and among men in Finland, Germany, and the UK, three countries with contrasting gender, labor [sic] market, and welfare regimes.

Lancaster received €485,137.50 (HERITAGE - Cultural Heritage and Economic Development in International and European Law). It seeks to “map the interaction between economic globalization and each specimen of cultural heritage - world heritage, cultural diversity, intangible cultural heritage, indigenous heritage and underwater cultural heritage - in international and European law by investigating the relevant case law before international courts and tribunals.”

The University of Birmingham received €1,495,063 (TERRA - 375 Million Years of the Diversification of Life on Land: Shifting the Paradigm?) to review the fossil record of four-legged animals to reconsider current theories on diversification.

Reading was awarded €2,497,563 (GC2.0 - Global Change 2.0: Unlocking the past for a clearer future) for another fossil study, this time in the context of climate change.

Kent was given €1,488,028 (CogSoCoAGE - Tracking the cognitive basis of social communication across the life-span) “to systematically explore the cognitive basis of social communication and how this changes across the life-span.”

Glasgow was given €1,984,776 (KINSHIP - How do humans recognise kin?) to “combine biological theories regarding the essential role of kinship in regulating social and sexual behaviour with advanced methods from experimental psychology, genetics, acoustics, computer graphics and experimental economics, to develop and test the first comprehensive model of human kin recognition.” Particular emphasis will be placed on how people recognise family resemblances in faces, which will include “experimentally creating realistic and biologically plausible “virtual relatives” using computer graphics.”

Liverpool has been given €1,998,519 (TIDE - Travel, Transculturality and Identity in England, c.1550 – 1700) to answer “how did mobility in the great age of travel and discovery (c.1550–1700) shape English perceptions of human identity based on cultural identification and difference?” Tailoring it to the EU grant makers, the bid continues,

The role of those marked by transcultural mobility was central to this period. Our current world is all too familiar with the concepts that surfaced or evolved as a result: ‘foreigners’, ‘strangers’, ‘aliens’, ‘converts’, ‘exiles’, or even ‘translators’, ‘ambassadors’ and ‘go-betweens’.

There is an urgent need to consolidate our fragmented understanding of this crucial issue, which continues to shape current debates.

King’s College London received €2,274,225 (TVOF - The values of French language and literature in the European Middle Ages) to review the use of French as a common language over AD 1100-1450. There is a further agenda: “Indeed, its final aim, through and beyond its consideration of French as a lingua franca, is to interrogate that language’s role in the emergence of a European identity in the Middle Ages.”

Cambridge seems to have fared less well than its traditional rival. Even so, it scored an award of €1,499,856 “HIDDEN FOODS - Plant foods in Palaeolithic and Mesolithic societies of SE Europe and Italy” to “obtain systematic and incontrovertible evidence about the importance of plant foods in European early prehistory”, and to study changes in artefact production and health that followed.

It is important that we reiterate an earlier point here. We are not judging the appropriateness of a grant to a particular research project. Readers will have their own interpretations of what constitutes value-for-money when it comes to programmes where millions of pounds are being spent to develop research, and this author has a more liberal view in that regard than many others. The fundamental point is this: **in the current spending round for EU research, no fewer than twenty leading UK academic institutions have received major-donor levels of project funding. Together, these sums over the current funding period alone run to €55.5 million in ‘mega-grants’.** Even disregarding the individual grants covered elsewhere, this scale of funding alone is sufficient to question whether there is a risk arising to the political integrity of the recipients.

Or if we were to put it another way: if a foreign government such as China or Russia were engaged in this level of funding, questions would undoubtedly be raised. Brussels is no less a politically-motivated beast than Moscow or Peking.

To put it further into context, the scandal over Libyan funding to the LSE broke over a reported £1.5 million grant, of which only £300,000 was reportedly paid.

Controversy Five: Non-Academic Research

The next concern relates to certain projects, and whether in fact money that ought to be directed at 'true' research is in fact being diverted onto areas of business development, and that other sources of funding (private or different grant lines) should have been tapped instead.

Loowatt Ltd received €50,000 (LOOWATT - European Expansion for Circular Economy Off-Grid Toilets) "to develop a validated growth model for our innovative toilet system, and to bring Loowatt technology into continental European markets." It explains,

The EU toilet hire market is worth £3bn/year and serves 2bn people annually, but relies on inefficient 1970s technologies. Loowatt has developed a toilet system that is waterless, chemical free and generates energy, and has been demonstrated at UK events.

SPARK WORKS ITC received €198,750 (GAIA - Green Awareness in Action). This was to "create an innovative ICT ecosystem (including web-based, mobile, social and sensing elements) tailored specifically for school environments, taking into account both the users (faculty, staff, students, parents) and buildings (schools, universities, homes) that will motivate and support citizens' behavioural change to achieve greater energy efficiency."

Imperial College received €148,307 (REDSTEM - Development of a new plant variety for the Asian market) for what sounds like a cross between a marketing ad and a sinister film plot. The bid note explains,

During our expeditions on LHI [Lord Howe Island], we have also discovered a new mutant variety of the kentia palm: instead of having the typical dark green colouration, it has a bright red stem. Red-stemmed varieties of palms are known, but have had very limited commercialisation due to climatic restrictions: these palms are tropical species, requiring high humidity and temperature. In contrast [sic], kentias are very hardy and grow well under low light and cool temperatures, hence their immense success as decorative items across innumerable indoor public venues and households. In addition, red is an auspicious colour in Asia – and we know our new red kentia palm has tremendous horticulture potential. Building on our genetic research and experiments with these kentia palms, we propose to disentangle the biological underpinning of the red stem. In parallel, we will conduct a market research. Examining our IPR position and strategy, we will take the necessary steps to protect our variety, including its registration as Ornamental Crop to the Community Plant Variety Office. Finally, we will strengthen our links with various industries and private stakeholders to develop a business plan for commercialisation of red kentias.

The University of Bristol was awarded €183,454.80 (OHPF - Optimizing for Happiness in Personal Finance) to conduct a study on happiness. The bidder explains,

In this project, we will (1) investigate the ability to use the log of emotional states captured with wearable trackers for improving affective forecasting abilities of people, (2) build a tool for managing personal finance that integrates prediction analytics, and (3) evaluate if accurate expectations about purchases increase happiness of individuals.

It continues, in a unique proposal on genial capitalism,

This project harnesses these unique and timely developments in improving the positive impact wealth can have on happiness. We will improve the accuracy of affective forecasts about future purchases by keeping history of emotional states and associated spending, performing prediction analytics based on the collected data, and providing feedback about anticipated affective value of the purchases. Such a feedback is expected to remedy the biases in affective forecasting that people are prone to and can be integrated into the tools for managing personal finance.

The University of Hertfordshire by contrast received €251,857.80 (INTERCOGAM - Information Theoretic Evaluation of Random Content Generation in Games) sets out to maximise “fun and engagement” with games by improving randomly-generated elements. In what is possibly the best research job contained in these bids, “Human play testers will then play procedurally generated games and evaluate their own experience, allowing us to verify whether our formalism captures the actual human motivation, and whether humans indeed act according to certain intrinsic motivations.”

A possibly controversial element of one project is the €236,408.75 grant awarded to the **Information Network Focus on Religious Movements** (AYURYOG - Medicine, Immortality, Moksha: Entangled Histories of Yoga, Ayurveda and Alchemy in South Asia). This project sets out to “examine the histories of yoga, ayurveda and rasashastra (Indian alchemy and iatrochemistry) from the tenth century to the present, focussing on the disciplines' health, rejuvenation and longevity practices.” The recipient, INFORM, closely associated with the LSE, originally provided support to Government in interpreting which new religious movements were “cults”. Its grants were reportedly cut after serious differences of opinion with Home Office Ministers.⁵⁴

⁵⁴ “Cult advisers in clash over clampdown”, *Daily Telegraph*, 31 July 2000.

Controversy Six: Stepping Stone Funding

At this point, we might usefully briefly highlight a reality concerning the nature of EU institutional engagement with academics.

Becoming an interlocutor of choice with the Commission and other EU bodies is very good for one's résumé. Being invited to the inner track and having access to the inner circle of opinion makers generates prestige; it encourages the award of honours; it enhances the professional reputation of the individual; it improves the chances of promotion and financial support; and it can provide opportunities for direct funding.

These *preferiti* thus gain a boost to their prospects. If you are the specialist adviser chosen to submit papers to policy makers, or to take part in the cryptic meetings of specialists within the EU's committee system, then your professional reputation is enhanced.

Conversely, it is a logical corollary that those in a position to appoint and to fund gain an increased measure of importance over the careers of the academics they do, and do not, select.

Comitology is such a massive and cryptic back room subject that to draw out the full Brexit consequences of academic involvement in it deserves a paper in its own right. The nature of it ranges from second order engagement, such as through funding autonomous bodies like the *European Union Liaison Committee of Historians* from which to draw collective input, through to being brought on board by the European Policy Strategy Centre. This latter directly advises the President of the Commission and the body of Commissioners on top level strategy.

The bulk of the engagement would fall lower down the policy food chain. Standing Committees and groups of Expert Advisers run as a seam throughout EU decision making. For example, there is a Wood Committee; a Trade Defence Instruments Committee; a Tissues and Cells Committee; a Management Committee for Fisheries Products (MCFP); an Ambient Air Quality Committee; a Rights, Equality and Citizenship Programme Committee; a Management Committee for application of the directive on the standardisation and rationalisation of reports on the implementation of certain directives relating to the environment; and a Programme Committee for the specific programme implementing Horizon 2020 - the Framework Programme for Research and Innovation (2014-2020) - Configuration 'Nanotechnologies, Advanced materials, Biotechnology, Advanced manufacturing and processing' (sic).

The full list of committees used to be published twenty years ago at the back of the EU budget and ran to around a thousand bodies, allowing for suspended groups; the full number across the institutions today is less than evident but certainly runs into the many

hundreds. The Comitology Register from its last year of operation (2008) listed 1079.⁵⁵ Each depends on expert advice from academics.

In practice, there are two principal types of committees. The first is the “comitology committees”, whose role is to assist the Commission in the exercise of the implementing powers that have been conferred upon it. National Governments have much more of a direct role in appointing delegates here.⁵⁶

On the other hand there are also the “other entities”. This latter group includes the “expert groups”. These are created by the Commission itself, and provide expertise to the Commission in preparing and implementing policy as well as delegated acts. One might (hugely over-simplistically) distinguish the two groups as the difference between admin and planning.

From the perspective of an EU official, the ideal “expert” candidate for appointment to a technical committee is someone who not only knows their field, but is enthusiastic (or at least not hostile) to the prospect of the EU passing laws over it. If the EU has limited competence in that field, then the significance of output by the committee (such as drafting an Opinion recommending new legislation should be generated) increases exponentially, because the EU institutions gain more powers. This is increasingly relevant with the expansion of the principles of the ‘reserved field’ across Complementary or Shared Competences: or in plain English, places where the Commission has ‘first bagsy’ to pass laws.

This is an important aspect behind academic bias. But the linkage is not just about recruiting sympathetic experts onto committees. Some of this process can be exported through the grants system reviewed in this paper. Let us here take just two examples from the funding awards reviewed. “Security System for Maritime Infrastructures, Ports and Coastal zones” (MARINE & REMOTE SENSING SOLUTIONS LIMITED, and CARNIVAL PLC; UK shares of €4,433,502.91 not clear) funds a major technological review into security IT. The background to the bid explains,

The SECTRONIC initiative addresses observation and protection of critical maritime infrastructures; Passenger and goods transport, Energy supply, and Port infrastructures. All accessible means of observation (offshore, onshore, air, space) of those infrastructures are exchanged via an onshore control center. The end-users themselves or permitted third-parties can access a composite of infrastructure observations in real-time. The end-users will be able to protect the infrastructure by non-lethal means in the scenario of a security concerned situation. The proposed system is a 24h small area surveillance system that is designed to be used on any ship, platform, container/oil/gas terminal or harbour. The initiative is an end-users

⁵⁵By contrast, the Commission’s recognised list in the Comitology Report for 2015 (ie post- the 2011 reforms) only lists 280. This, however, excludes the more numerous Expert Groups.

⁵⁶Appointments to legal drafting committees is by member states. The default is a civil servant. But even in these committees, academics have an important role. External experts are brought in to provide advice. This is generally done by the Chairman, possibly on the recommendation of a national delegate: it takes a majority of delegates to veto that invitation.

driven R&D activity. The end-users represent the major market player in each of the three infrastructures: Passenger transport, Energy production, Energy transport, Commercial ports and Combined military/commercial ports.

This project is remarkable in funding technological research and development with a NATO institution as an accredited participant.⁵⁷ The EU has for several years been involved peripherally in the development of the concept of “European strategic infrastructure”, at least in terms of getting member states to agree a list. By funding research for its actual protection, this looks like the Commission extending its remit further into the field. It is at the very least a pointer of the Commission’s long term ambitions.

Alternatively, we might consider "Standards for Designing Out Crime in Europe: Roadmap for Standardisation, Implementation and Evaluation of the European Pre-Norm ENV14383-2" (University of Keele, €161,225.98). The EU does not have primacy in policy towards how cities are built. By funding this programme, it makes the Commission a stakeholder.

It is the overarching objective of the study firmly to establish Europe as a region leading in the development, refinement and implementation of crime prevention through urban planning and building design. The diversity of urban culture, urban policies and crime problems across Europe promise to provide blueprints and good practice for a wide range of countries across the globe, thus taking a leadership in the development and implementation of crime prevention through urban design.

The justification for this rests not on treaties, but on morality;

The project will make a major contribution to European security policies. It will make Europe and its cities safer places for citizens and visitors alike, places for leisure and entertainment industries, and business generally.

Positives

A review of the grants not only highlights current concerns, but also reveals aspects that it is important that any new arrangement with the EU (or any potential surrogate funding body, such as the Council of Europe) should maintain. These should be largely self-evident, but for the avoidance of doubt let us provide some examples here.

The first is one of academic integrity. There are examples where bidders set out proposals that challenge conventional thinking, even where such runs counter to the apparent prevalent norm.⁵⁸ Thus **Gandhian Politics** (Re-Exploring the Logic of Gandhian Violence: Gandhi and his Followers in the Quit India Movement, Bengal 1942-45; €195,454.80; KCL)

⁵⁷ The NATO Undersea Research Centre at La Spezia.

⁵⁸ Two norms remain persist across the bid documents. The first is the absence of any justification for the existence of Eurosceptic streams of thought. The second is to ignore the nation state as the legitimate building block of intergovernmentalism.

seeks to revisit the Quit India Movement in the context of newly released archives, and rather than promising a hagiography declares as its aim

to analyse Gandhi's rationale behind the tacit incitement to violence just before the movement. It is not enough to say that Gandhi was in a militant mood during this time. [...] By acquiescing a different concept of 'doing' or 'action' wherein the 'masses' could be in control of their own actions and take to violence, was Gandhi forwarding a more diluted version of non-violence, which accommodated a degree of violence?

Then there is the important benefit of the proper exchange of technical expertise. In a large majority of the bids explored in these pages, there is no exchange of information as there is little international institutional crossover. But **CERAM** (First ceramics of Atlantic Europe: manufacture and function; €183,454.80; York) sets out specifically to bring over a ceramic specialist from Spain to a host institution lacking one. That specialist will in turn be taught the latest in residue analysis. Thus both institutions involved gain in expertise.

Arguably, that specific expertise might as easily be provided by an exchange within the UK (which of course would have generated a weaker claim on the EU grant). A stronger example might thus lie in **TEMPI** (The Time of Early Metalwork in Prehistoric Italy; €183,454.80; Newcastle Upon Tyne). Here the researcher appears to be an Italian expert in early Italian metalwork, bringing their own experience to a dating study going on in parallel dated finds in another country.

Institutionally, a form of project twinning is another mechanism for substantive delivery. **UPTAKE** (Building Research Excellence in Russian and East European Studies at the Universities of Tartu, Uppsala and Kent; €320,163.75; Kent) provides an intriguing example in that it is up front about how the recipient establishments badly need the expertise;

In line with the objectives of Twinning, the aim of the project is to reduce the existing gap in scientific and innovation performance between the high-performing (UK and Sweden) and low-performing member states (Estonia).

This would be less contentious if the reference to the sought integration of the three universities were removed.

Conclusions

This paper is not an attack on individuals but an encouragement for academics. No longer sponsored by the corporate body that is the European Union, they now have an opportunity- indeed, an obligation - to break out of established normative group think relating to their financial backer.

Nor are these pages an attack on the eclecticism of academic research. But it is an attempt to encourage people to spread beyond continental parochialism. Restoring decision making to UK grant awarding bodies provides a major new opportunity for them to generate new focus with this restored money.

In the meantime, since grants continue to be awarded by the EU, it is proper that recipients should as a matter of course declare current and past receipts of grants as an interest when engaged in professional analysis of Brexit, either when advising Government or when speaking to the media. This particularly applies to Jean Monnet funding, where the level of strategic PR intent associated with the money is higher.

After all, academics themselves in debate with counterparts would readily challenge partiality if they encountered it on a public platform, if they were debating with a Gender Studies professor funded by Tehran, or a Soviet Studies expert bankrolled by Havana. Why should Brussels be treated any differently?

No-one is calling for academics to mute all critiquing of post-referendum policy, merely to secure some common sense balance. Brexit raises real challenges and creates difficulties; but academic balance requires that these should be discussed in the context of genuine and potentially enormous opportunities. Most academics understand this innately: the problem is those who may retain residual sympathies as proxy spokesmen for their sponsor.

Getting future policies right for our universities is extremely important for our country. It is a vital component of the UK's soft power superpower status. It is a redeeming corollary to our widely flawed secondary school system. It is a financial earner. It is a motor to our nation's business innovation (although that needs to be urgently worked on as well).

Yet while the UK leads the continent in providing world-class academic institutions, the continent itself lags behind the global Anglosphere. In that environment it is an absurdity that thirteen of the top twenty countries for UK collaborative work are EU ones. Currently half of the UK's academic papers are written as the fruit of international collaboration, yet the preference because of EU funding is not to cooperate with English Speaking countries that host these world status institutions.

Brexit allows an opportunity therefore to remove political bias from parts of academia; and thus to reconnect the ivory towers with the 52% who voted Leave because they didn't believe a word they were saying. This confidence building is critical in a society where trust in "experts" has been badly dented, whether over Brexit snobbery, rows about Nobel

laureates losing their jobs over sexist comments, reports of suppressed climate change emails, or over global warming hockey curves.

Most importantly of all though, Brexit provides opportunities.

Whether academia chooses to exploit them to the full will be down to academics to determine for themselves. But they will find hundreds of millions of Pounds being released to them directly in the future, to link up if they prefer with the likes of Harvard, CalTech, Stanford, MIT, ETH Zurich, IISc Bangalore, IIT Delhi, Toronto, Singapore, and many more.

ANNEX 1: Case Studies

The following is a list of some 200 case studies where EU funding has been directed at research in which UK institutions (or in some cases, companies) have been recipients. As the author is by background a Social Scientist, case studies involving those fields rather than any from pure science have been selected as the area for review.

We are not passing judgment on the particular merits of the research (particularly as in most cases the end product has not been published yet): rather our focus is on the question of whether EU funding generates 'added value' or risks diverting the focus of the work away from what it might have been. These are particular concerns given the very significant sums of taxpayer funding involved.

It is particularly noticeable from even these successful bids that proportionally very few programmes involve multilateral cooperation between UK institutions and counterparts in other EU countries.

In each instance, the key distinguishing part of the bid summary is included: the full bid details are available online via the EU's CORDIS website.⁵⁹

Project:	Healing from Enclosure: A Political Agroecology of a Science-and-Society Potato Controversy in Belgium
Grant:	EUR 195 454,80
Recipient:	UNIVERSITY OF SUSSEX
Drawing on insights from a variety of disciplinary perspectives –ranging from political ecology, Science, Technology and Society studies, agroecology and ecofeminism—this project seeks to: (a) develop an interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary 'political agroecology' framework that broadens and opens up critical discussions on agricultural knowledges; (b) study processes of enclosure and commoning through the study of a science-and-society controversy around the development of genetically engineered potatoes in Belgium to frame agricultural knowledge trajectories; (c) involve 'concerned groups' –including farmers, researchers, policy-makers, NGOs and activists— in the development of strategies and actions for social innovation in agricultural knowledge systems.	

Project:	FemEcoMig - Uneven lives: female economy, migration patterns and citizenship in Early Modern Italy
Grant:	EUR 195 454,80
Recipient:	UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE
FemEcoMig aims to study the connections between migration patterns and female property, work and social networks in Early Modern Italy: it focuses on domestic and international migrations and on female migrants (and their families) who moved to the duchy of Savoy-Piedmont during the period 1650-1800. The project aims to change the common narrative on the history of migration by bringing into the topic a range of historiographical problems that are often considered characteristic of the history of women. It will inquire into the role women's paid and unpaid work and into the use of female property in settlement paths; it will also tackle the extent of female social networks and their use to access to urban resources. The second objective is to analyse the connections between female migration and the achievement of naturalisation. This section will investigate foreign women applying for naturalisation and the reasons for their application. The project will tackle the contents of the	

⁵⁹[http://cordis.europa.eu/projects/result_en?q=\(contenttype%3D'project'%20OR%20/result/reasons/categories/resultCategory/code%3D'brief','report'\)%20AND%20\(address/country%3D'UK'%20OR%20relatedRegion/region/euCode%3D'UK'\)](http://cordis.europa.eu/projects/result_en?q=(contenttype%3D'project'%20OR%20/result/reasons/categories/resultCategory/code%3D'brief','report')%20AND%20(address/country%3D'UK'%20OR%20relatedRegion/region/euCode%3D'UK'))

grant, and the conditions in which citizenship was enacted and will inquire into the links between migration and settlement paths, economic activities and family strategies.

Project:	CUISINE - An innovative approach for the study of culinary practices in past societies
Grant:	EUR 195 454,80
Recipient:	UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD
<p>The aim of this project is to develop an innovative methodology for the study of culinary practices (cuisine) in past societies integrating the morpho-typological analysis of cooking pots, the analysis of their lipid content and the analysis of microbotanical remains. By analysing a society's diet and cuisine we can explore, for instance, cultural development expressed through growing complexity in parallel with the development of more complex social and technological structures. This project will explore culinary practices in past societies through the integrated analysis of phytoliths, starch grains and lipids from cooking pottery. In order to interpret the archaeological record, extensive plant reference collections and several experiments will be developed as part of the project. At the same time, the methods developed during the experimentation phase will be tested and validated on two archaeological case studies in the Aegean, an area that has historically been (and still is) a crossroad for people and foodstuffs: the Neolithic site of Stavroupoli (Greek Macedonia, ca. 5600-5000 cal. BC) and the Bronze Age site of Knossos-Gypsades (Minoan Crete, ca. 3650-1100 cal. BC). The development of these integrated analyses on Neolithic and Bronze Age settlements will allow for the study of the emergence of new social practices and cultural identities linked to the origins of food production and the development of complex, urban societies.</p>	

Project:	The Nature of Degrees of Belief
Grant:	EUR 183 454,80
Recipient:	UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS
<p>Engagement in these areas will progress the ER's career and forge connections to the European philosophical community. By drawing together issues from the philosophy of mind and formal epistemology/decision theory with an eye to the empirical work relevant to these areas, this project will help to establish the ER's position at the cutting edge of contemporary discussion.</p> <p>The research goal of the project is to develop a novel account of the nature and representational content of the degrees of belief of ordinary, non-ideal human beings. Specifically, the project will draw on recent work on the formal foundations of decision theory, as well as recent empirical evidence regarding decision-making and probabilistic reasoning, for the development and defense of a broadly functionalist account of degrees of belief. The account will centrally involve a novel perspective on the nature of degrees of belief and the relationships that hold between different kinds of degrees of belief. A centerpiece of the account will be a new decision-theoretic representation theorem (a mathematical proof that any subject satisfying certain conditions can be represented as if she has such-and-such degrees of belief).</p>	

Project:	defence_SC - Computation of innate threats and defensive behaviour in the mouse
Grant:	EUR 195 454,80
Recipient:	MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL
<p>Innate defensive behaviours are emergency responses that animals use to avoid predators and environmental threats, such as escape to a safe shelter or freezing to avoid detection. Engaging in defensive behaviour at the right time and choosing the correct response is essential for survival, but little is known about how the brain achieves this. In this project we aim to understand the neural circuits that process sensory information to compute the presence of a threat and the most appropriate defensive action.</p>	

Project:	Legitimacy - Legitimacy, Sovereignty and the Public Sphere
Grant:	EUR 251 857,80
Recipient:	QUEEN MARY UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
<p>This project differs from various re-conceptualisations of the public sphere or sovereignty that have been offered in response to these concerns. It returns to the original condition of possibility of the concept of the public sphere: my argument is that the mentioned problems with inclusivity and participation emanate from the unfinished conceptual separation between state and society. I argue further that the idea of legitimacy has to be tackled, if this conceptual separation is to be brought to its conclusion. My theoretical approach to these issues will be a conceptual analysis informed by Derridean deconstruction.</p> <p>This project is innovative as it is interdisciplinary in using conceptual tools of philosophy to reinterpret terms which are in use in our everyday political practice. The process of carrying out the research plan that also foresees publishing four scholarly articles and the completion of one book manuscript will significantly develop further my skills and knowledge, making me better equipped to contribute to European science.</p>	

Project:	Mapping Anna - The Politics of Cultural Exchange: Anna of Denmark and the Uses of European Identity
Grant:	EUR 195 454,80
Recipient:	BRUNEL UNIVERSITY LONDON
<p>The Politics of Cultural Exchange: Anna of Denmark and the Uses of European Identity" investigates how cultural exchange operates across the confessional and geographic divides of pre-modern Europe through a transnational case study of Anna of Denmark (1574-1619), Queen of Scotland and England. This synoptic study combines her vernacular patronage with new evidence of her European connections manifested in her Latin diplomatic correspondence and her material artefacts and commissions. Analysis of new archival, visual, and material sources in Denmark, England, Scotland, and Sweden illuminates Anna's networks and agendas. Her Latin correspondence offers insights into how she negotiated linguistic and political barriers; her commissions of artists, architects, garden designers, musicians, and scholars demonstrate her pan-European cultural connections. Reformulating theories of agency, analysing interactions between physical and intangible cultural artefacts, and examining the strategic use of 'national' labels as tools of political communication, this project raises academic and public awareness about women's role in history, redefining how European culture spanned national borders. Located between the fields of material and visual history, theatre, and literary criticism, it reshapes interpretations of national identity, female agency, and spatial politics. Thus, it opens up neglected areas of European gender and culture histories, responding to concerns articulated by the ESF (among others) over sustaining the cultural literacy of the next generation. "Mapping Anna" innovates by using performance as research and as an effective dissemination tool. Alongside generating a major monograph, the project re-stages "Cupid's Banishment" (performed for Anna in 1617), bringing together undergraduate actors, academics, heritage workers, and members of the public to generate broad interest in Anna and female patronage, giving new significance to European women's heritage.</p>	

Project:	FaGEng - Fashioning Georgian Englishness: Race, National Identity, and Codes of Proper Behaviour
Grant:	EUR 195 454,80
Recipient:	QUEEN MARY UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
<p>The proposed research project 'Fashioning Georgian Englishness: Race, National Identity, and Codes of Proper Behaviour' examines the interconnectedness of nationality, race, and conduct within an eighteenth-century colonial perspective. The interdisciplinary project argues that race played a vital but ambiguous role in the construction of the nascent English national identity in the Georgian era (1714–1830); however, since race was a fluid and heterogeneous concept, the racial and/or national status of English subjects was constructed through the vocabulary and practices of decency, propriety, refinement, and good conduct. Articulations and practices of class- and gender-based 'proper behaviour' were thus used to create a naturalised English national character that had a racial foundation.</p> <p>The project employs an interdisciplinary methodology that combines cultural and intellectual historical methods with constructionist and postcolonial perspectives; through this approach, it examines race and national character as deeply performative, fictive constructions, created through internalising discursive knowledge. The project</p>	

makes a significant and novel contribution to the history of eighteenth-century English nationalism, which has thus far ignored the importance of race for the construction of a national identity. Moreover, the questions and themes the research addresses also offer a highly fruitful point of comparison to recent processes of cultural interaction and exchange, and the structures of racism and nationalism in present-day Europe.

Project:	TRACER - Tree Roots: an analytical 'culture' of economy and religion – case-study Egypt 2050-1550 BC.
Grant:	EUR 195 454,80
Recipient:	UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
<p>With an innovative double methodology combining archaeometric and theoretical approaches, the TRACER project will analyze woodcraft as a societal "tracer" in Ancient Egypt during a key period of its history: the Middle Bronze Age (MBA). Analyze of woodcraft during this period which covers politically centralized (Middle Kingdom-MK) and decentralized period (Second Intermediate Period-SIP), will identify the impact of societal changes on wood crafts, closely linked with the political and religious development of the country. Two specific wood corpora will be investigated: 1) burial equipment from Upper and Middle Egypt, mainly coffins and statues; 2) settlement site finds from the largest town site with good preservation of organic material, Lahun, in Lower Egypt. Thus, the 2-years project TRACER will constitute the first move toward a previously unseen global project dedicated to wood in Ancient Egypt. The main objective of the TRACER project is to highlight how the specialized production in one material, carpentry, correlates with the other dimensions of its historical context (religious, political, cultural). The TRACER project will target woodworking as a test-case for assessing relations between social components in one archaeological well documented period of lower Nile Valley between 2050 and 1550 BC.</p>	

Project:	GroundForce - Grounding Natural Language Semantics in Video Games
Grant:	EUR 149 867
Recipient:	UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE
<p>While language is a natural way to interact with artificial characters or agents in video games, communication with agents currently tends to be limited to menu systems. To achieve smooth linguistic communication, utterances need to be grounded in the situation in which they occur. That is, the meanings of utterances must be learned from observing their use in some naturally occurring perceptual context. Recent years have seen much progress in the development of visually- or auditorily-grounded language understanding using novel machine learning techniques such as deep learning. At the same time, companies like Google DeepMind have introduced deep learning models that can learn to play games at super-human levels. We propose to take this research to the next step, by grounding natural language in video games. [.../...]</p> <p>The current project will explore natural language grounding in a small number of appropriate games. Once we are capable of grounding natural language in these games, we can translate utterances into straightforward actions for artificial agents. An example might be telling your team members to follow you, to take the left flank, or to duck when they are being shot at. Given the recent developments in machine learning and grounded language understanding, we believe that now is the perfect moment to explore these possibilities further.</p>	

Project:	ImpAncCit - The Impact of the Ancient City
Grant:	EUR 2 483 075
Recipient:	UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE
<p>The aim of the project is to re-examine the impact of urbanism in the Greco-Roman Mediterranean on subsequent urban history, both locally, in the impact of individual cities that survive into modern times on their development, and globally in the impact of ideas of ancient urbanism derived both from writings and the visible remains of ancient cities on urban formation and development, both within and beyond the Mediterranean area. What leaves this field wide open for investigation is the collapse of an older thesis that saw orthogonal planning as the most distinctive and significant contribution of antiquity to subsequent urban development. The explicitly colonialist underpinnings of that thesis, which saw the Roman empire as a model for modern imperialism, and which rejected the urbanism of the Islamic world as the antithesis to its form of 'civilization', have rendered it unsustainable.</p>	

Project:	DivMeanBody - Divergent Meanings: understanding the postmortem fate of human bodies found in Neolithic settlements from the Balkan area in light of interdisciplinary data
Grant:	EUR 183 454,80
Recipient:	UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE
<p>This research proposal is designed as an exploration in the construction of the prehistoric body and identity, by studying the post-mortem fate of human remains discovered in Neolithic settlements in the Balkan area (between 7th-5th millennia BC). These settlements have yielded collections of disarticulated/fragmentary/scattered human remains. Traditionally such human remains have been either a focus of osteological studies, looking at them in a biological dimension, or subjected to cultural analysis. DivMeanBody aims at taking a multi-disciplinary comparative perspective, at the cross-road of archaeology and osteology, towards the re-interpretation of such deposits from a taphonomic perspective to answer the question of whether these are deliberate depositions or more complex, including non-cultural processes, might explain this fragmentation.</p>	

Project:	GOLNY - German Operetta in London and New York, 1907–1939: Cultural Transfer and Transformation
Grant:	EUR 1 061 762
Recipient:	UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS
<p>The term "German operetta" in the project title embraces twentieth-century operettas originating in both Austria and Germany. These enjoyed remarkable success in London and New York during 1907–1937, and, without deeper knowledge of them and their audience reception, we are sadly lacking in our understanding of the cultural mainstream in early twentieth-century Austria, Germany, the UK, and USA. Surprisingly, there has been no rigorous scholarly study of the cultural transfer of these German operettas to Britain and the USA, despite its taking place in a period that can be demarcated clearly. Academic attention has focused, instead, on America's influence on European stage works.</p> <p>After Lehár's <i>Die lustige Witwe</i> was produced to great acclaim in London and New York in 1907, the public appetite for German operetta grew rapidly in these cities. Although the First World War brought a temporary diminution of opportunities for new productions, there was an enthusiastic renewal of interest in the 1920s, and operettas from the theatres of Berlin were regularly adapted for the West End and Broadway. This project investigates the changes made for the London and New York productions in the context of cultural and social issues of the period, examining audience expectations, aspirations, and anxieties, and the social, cultural, and moral values of the times in which these works were created. It investigates how the operettas engage with modernity, innovative technology, social change, and cultural difference, seeking findings that will enhance knowledge of cultural transfer and transformation.</p>	

Project:	N-LINK - Normannitas: Landscape, Identity and Norman Kingdoms.
Grant:	EUR 200 371,80
Recipient:	UNIVERSITY OF NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE
<p>The main aim of N-LINK is to compare England and Italy before and after the Norman Conquest, exploring specific European case studies of historic landscape evolution. The research questions are whether, how and why the Normans changed the settlement patterns within their Kingdoms, specifying similarities and differences between both countries by applying and developing new interdisciplinary landscape-focussed methods and tools (especially GIS and HLC).</p> <p>FROM THE FINAL REPORT SUMMARY: Developing new ideas at the European level in the Humanities is crucial to increasing the attractiveness of Europe for researchers, proving that the EU is a real laboratory with shared awareness and care for its own history</p>	

Project:	RSWW - Researching the past: Scotland and the Wider World, 1400-1800
Grant:	EUR 80 000
Recipient:	UNIVERSITY OF ST ANDREWS
<p>We are planning activities introducing children and young people to the fascinating study of history through interactive exercises, story telling and demonstrations by our researchers on using documents/artefacts to understand the past. We will hold several public lectures which will include a dramatised reading of eighteenth-century travelogues and letters as a means of engaging the public in the colourful minutiae available to researchers, while demonstrating to them how such detail informs trends and theories of historical thought. In keeping with a key strategic objective of the call to encourage people to embark on research as a profession, we will involve selected final-year undergraduate students by showcasing a poster exhibition, supervised by a researcher, who will invite the students to base their posters on his extensive database of information on Scottish political and social networks with Scandinavia and Northern Europe between 1580 and 1707. The exhibition will be open to all but will be targeted at secondary school children and new undergraduate students, to demonstrate the accessibility of research even in the early stages of a research career.</p>	

Project:	PATH - Pathways to Heritage: Community heritage and the archaeology of movement in the Adelphi Forest, Cyprus
Grant:	EUR 183 454,80
Recipient:	UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW
<p>PATH is an exploration of heritage, viewed as an active process where the past is remade in the present. Even in the 21st century, archaeological projects impose research questions and methods onto rural landscapes while offering little to those communities who inhabit them. These communities, however, have their own interests, histories and needs, particularly when they face economic and social pressures like depopulation and a changing resource base. As in many such rural communities, the voices of the inhabitants of Nikitari, on the edge of the Adelphi State Forest in Cyprus, are absent from the national heritage, in spite of a nearby World Heritage site and a recent major archaeological project in the area. Why? PATH seeks to answer this question through focusing on the archaeology and heritage of Nikitari's pathways.</p> <p>PATH builds on the Fellow's research with indigenous communities in British Columbia, Canada, that used community-based participatory research (CBPR) methods to document the heritage value of a 19th century wagon road. This was part of a larger community initiative to reconnect people to their land and identity. PATH's innovation lies in its ability to transfer and adapt these methods to a new Mediterranean context to ask: what are the dynamics of heritage formation in Cyprus? Can giving voice to local heritage empower community members? PATH's legacy will extend to other rural settlements in Cyprus and Europe facing challenges of depopulation and under-development.</p>	

Project:	STARS4ALL - A Collective Awareness Platform for Promoting Dark Skies in Europe
Grant:	EUR 236 250
Recipient:	UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON
<p>WHAT: STARS4ALL will create an Light Pollution Initiative (LPI) incubation platform that will allow generating (and maintaining) customizable on-demand domain-focused LPIs (e.g., a light pollution working group in Brussels). The platform will be self-sustainable: it will integrate a crowdfunding tool to obtain funding for the LPIs; it will consider incentives that motivate citizens to participate in LPIs, as well as policies to handle those incentives; and it will provide innovations in data acquisition from sensors deployed by citizens and in games with a purpose.</p>	

Project:	Gamesmondo Affiliation and Monetisation Ecosystem
Grant:	EUR 50 000
Recipient:	FLEXION MOBILE LIMITED
<p>Flexion Mobile is a leading Android games monetisation service provider whose unique enabling products let developers and publishers monetise games outside Google Play. The Gamesmondo project, currently in TRL 6, is a major part of Flexion's long-term strategy to become the first choice for Android game distribution outside Google</p>	

Play, capture at least 100 million Monthly Active Users (MAU) with a target revenue of 25-35m EUR. Gamesmondo targets the Android segment of the mobile games market - a market which as a whole is forecast to be worth \$41 billion in 2017 and is forecast to surpass the console market in terms of revenues in 2015. Market growth will be driven by emerging mobile markets.

Project:	YorNight - York: City of the Past, City of the Future
Grant:	EUR 125 002 and EUR 32 740
Recipient:	UNIVERSITY OF YORK and YORK MUSEUMS AND GALLERY TRUST
<p>York is an incredibly exciting, vibrant and diverse city, rich in heritage, discovery and an overriding sense of curiosity – in short a city where ideas spring to life and flourish and where collaboration is celebrated. YorNight is symbolic of this collaborative energy with partners across the city involved in promoting a wide range of stimulating events. [...]</p> <p>YorNight will specifically target young people and seek to influence their perception of researchers and promote scientific careers. The team has received special permission from the UK Scouting and Guiding movement to design a new two-part occasional badge to celebrate European Researchers' Night.</p>	

Project:	G MOTIT - Galileo-Enhanced MOTIT: an electric scooter sharing service for sustainable urban mobility
Grant:	EUR 320 425
Recipient:	PILDO LABS WESSEX LTD
<p>MOTIT is a unique and innovative electric scooter sharing service, in which users may pick up and drop off vehicles wherever and whenever they want. MOTIT allows users to reserve a scooter with their smartphone, and some minutes before the start of the trip he receives a notification on his smartphone with the position of the vehicle assigned.</p> <p>Vehicle positioning performance is key for the success of the service, since the user is informed on where to pick up his vehicle based on this source. During initial pilot operations, supported by European Commission R&D funding, GPS-based solution (embedded on the tablet device of the vehicle) has proven not to be a reliable solution because of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of availability in certain areas of the city (deep urban) • Positioning errors, and therefore misleading scooter location information to user 	

Project:	BlendIn - oneTap e-paper business card wearable gadget to create a real meeting LinkedIN equivalent
Grant:	EUR 50 000
Recipient:	BLENDOLOGY LIMITED
<p>oneTap is a re-useable and intelligent badge that instantly uploads information the attendee wishes to exchange if tapped to another badge. As a result, it acts as an ice-breaker, it erases any hierarchical barriers, it record contacts in real-time (secure mobile app access), it creates badges for event organisers, and it does not require external networks.</p>	

Project:	UEWC - Ubiquitek Electrical Weed Control: An advanced electrical weed control device to be integrated with existing agricultural equipment, yielding a zero chemical, organic result at a reduced cost
Grant:	EUR 50 000
Recipient:	UBIQUITEK LTD
<p>With herbicides being legislated against and given the increasing global food requirements, alternative weed control technology is essential in the prevention of unsustainable food inflation.</p>	

This Horizon 2020 Phase 1 project will allow us to establish contact with European agricultural manufacturers of existing platform technology and establish their need for this technology in the marketplace they operate in and the size of their market place, validating our technology and confirming our route to market. We will also complete IP protection activities and prepare for Phase 2 application.

Project:	ODYSSEUS II – Youth for Space Challenge
Grant:	EUR 23 125
Recipient:	UK Space Agency
<p>The Youth for Space Challenge - ODYSSEUS II project aims to inspire young people from all over Europe and to engage them in space exploration, through a series of educational activities, which will combine scientific learning with hands-on experiences. Through the organization of a fun oriented educational contest, which will be organized in multi rounds and which will target all pupils and students in Europe, wherever they are living and irrespective of their cultural background and the language they speak, the project will foster the development of qualified scientists, engineers and technicians in areas relevant to the priorities of the EU space policy.</p>	

Project:	MgSpa - A highly efficient and eco-friendly electric shower offering health benefits through magnesium sulphate
Grant:	EUR 50 000
Recipient:	MGSO4 LTD
<p>The Phase 1 project will be focused on establishing a complete supply chain, a sound business model and commercialization strategy and planning all activities for deploying a large scale pilot supported by a large hotel/spa chain. The partner SME Caleidos (Italy) will support the industrialization and marketing plan.</p>	

Project:	CREWS - Contexts of and Relations between Early Writing Systems
Grant:	EUR 1 472 519
Recipient:	UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE
<p>This project takes an innovative and interdisciplinary approach to the history of writing, redressing lingering problems that have hampered previous research and developing new methodologies for studying scripts and their social context. The staff on the project will work on specific case studies relating to inscriptions of the ancient Aegean, Eastern Mediterranean and Levant (c.2000-600 BC), developing a new and much deeper understanding of writing, literacy and social and cultural interrelations in the area than has ever been possible via the often out-dated traditional methods usually applied to these data.</p>	

Project:	iSAGE - Innovation for Sustainable Sheep and Goat Production in Europe
Grant:	EUR 558 111,25; EUR 705 556,25; EUR 110 300; EUR 86 750; EUR 28 100
Recipient:	SRUC; PROGRESSIVE FARMING TRUST LTD LBG; National Sheep Association; THE AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE DEVELOPMENT BOARD (AHDB); YORKSHIRE DAIRY GOATS
<p>iSAGE will enhance the sustainability, competitiveness and resilience of the European Sheep and Goat sectors through collaboration between industry and research. iSAGE have a powerful consortium with 18 industry representatives from various EU production systems and socio-economic contexts. The sheep and goat sector will be investigated because it is sensitive to general socio-economic, demographic, and ecological and market challenges; nevertheless, the project's approach and results will be made available and disseminated to other EU livestock industries.</p>	

Project:	ArchAIDE - Archaeological Automatic Interpretation and Documentation of cEramics
Grant:	EUR 401 000
Recipient:	UNIVERSITY OF YORK
<p>The objectives of ArchAIDE are to support the classification and interpretation work of archaeologists with innovative computer-based tools, able to provide the user with features for the semi-automatic description and matching of potsherds over the huge existing ceramic catalogues.</p>	

Project:	ReDSHIFT - Revolutionary Design of Spacecraft through Holistic Integration of Future Technologies
Grant:	EUR 151 250; EUR 198 372; EUR 338 315
Recipient:	BELSTEAD RESEARCH LIMITED; PHS SPACE LIMITED; UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON
<p>ReDSHIFT will address barriers to compliance for spacecraft manufacturers and operators presented now and in the future by requirements and technologies for de-orbiting and disposal of space objects.</p>	

Project:	SIC - Social Innovation Community
Grant:	EUR 392 037,50; EUR 235 212,50; EUR 433 537,50
Recipient:	THE YOUNG FOUNDATION LBG; NESTA; SOCIAL INNOVATION EXCHANGE
<p>Developing an enabling environment for social innovation that links actions across the whole field and supports the full exploitation of their potential is vital to addressing societal challenges both in Europe and globally. While there is increasing interest for social innovation as a means of addressing societal challenges, there is also considerable variation in the extent to which different countries and regions have embraced social innovation. There are many research and policy projects and incubation and acceleration programmes with valuable outcomes but these are still largely disconnected. Thus, the overarching aim of this project is to create a 'network of networks' of social innovation actors. This Social Innovation Community (SIC) will identify, engage and connect actors including researchers, social innovators, citizens, policy-makers, as well as intermediaries, businesses, civil society organisations and public sector employees. Through our cross-cutting Work Packages, we will deliver engagement, research, experimentation, learning and policy activities that engage with and support each of the networks. We will ensure that our cross-cutting activities are complementary and build on each other's work, rather than operating in silos. As such, this SIC aims to deepen and strengthen existing networks, forge new connections between networks, and create new links to actors and networks which hitherto have not been included in the field of social innovation. The aims of such a community are to generate new social innovations, develop and scale up successful ideas to share and spread knowledge more effectively in order to improve research, practice and policy-making. By creating an enabling environment for social innovation, the project will improve the overall framework conditions for social innovation in Europe. This in turn will support the creation of opportunities for growth and for overcoming the current social and economic crisis affecting much of Europe.</p>	

Project:	CoHERE - Critical Heritages: performing and representing identities in Europe
Grant:	EUR 234 286,25
Recipient:	HERIOT-WATT UNIVERSITY
<p>CoHERE explores the ways in which identities in Europe are constructed through heritage representations and performances that connect to ideas of place, history, tradition and belonging. The research identifies existing heritage practices and discourses in Europe. It also identifies means to sustain and transmit European heritages that are likely to contribute to the evolution of inclusive, communitarian identities and counteract disaffection with, and division within, the EU. A number of modes of representation and performance are explored in the project, from cultural policy, museum display, heritage interpretation, school curricula and political discourse to music and dance performances, food and cuisine, rituals and protest. Across an experienced, multidisciplinary consortium we take various theoretical and methodological approaches to these. Relevance to the work programme is ensured through key approaches, which are: 1) the relational study of productions and experiences</p>	

of heritage at institutional, social and personal levels, including research into people's activities and attitudes; 2) research by practice and the provision of public-facing dissemination activities; and 3) the critically-informed development of instruments (e.g. models for policy, curricula, museum and heritage practice) intended to promote reflection on and valorisation of European heritages and to engender socially-inclusive attitudes. The project is multidisciplinary, including museum, heritage and memory studies, cultural history, education, musicology, ethnology, political science, archaeology, ethnohistory and digital interaction design.

Project:	ENGHUM - Engaged humanities in Europe: Capacity building for participatory research in linguistic-cultural heritage
Grant:	EUR 209 286,25
Recipient:	SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL AND AFRICAN STUDIES, UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
The project will make it possible to bridge several huge gaps in current humanistic research, including its relatively limited impact on a broader society, the lack of connection between research and its practical applications, restricted access to generated knowledge and strong division, artificial as it is, between linguistic and cultural studies.	

Project:	L2TOR - Second Language Tutoring using Social Robots
Grant:	EUR 544 013
Recipient:	UNIVERSITY OF PLYMOUTH
L2TOR focuses on the domain of second language learning in early childhood: due to increased mobility of European citizens and increasing internationalisation, most children in Europe will be required to fluently use two or more languages. As language acquisition benefits from early, personalised and interactive tutoring, current language tutoring delivery is often ill-equipped to deal with this. As resources are insufficient to offer one-to-one tutoring with (near) native speakers in educational and home contexts, L2TOR will further the science and technology of language tutoring robots, with a strong focus on multimodal interactive tutoring for young children (4 years of age). L2TOR will focus on native speaking Dutch, German and Turkish children learning English. In addition, Turkish immigrant children in the Netherlands and Germany will be supported by a robot in acquiring Dutch and German.	

Project:	PALMOBI - Early Upper Palaeolithic mobility and technological decision-making under changing environmental constraints: case studies from Belgium and Romania
Grant:	EUR 183 454,80
Recipient:	THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE
The PALMOBI project investigates Early Upper Palaeolithic (EUP) hunter-gatherer interactions with their environment at micro- and macro-regional scales under variable ecological conditions through the integrative use of cutting-edge interdisciplinary methodologies and their application to the archaeological record of the Aurignacian and the Gravettian across two contrasting regions (temperate Belgium & continental Romania). A comparison of these two regions by applying state-of-the-art stone tool technology and raw material economy analyses, geochemical sourcing and GIS geospatial techniques in tandem with anthropological methods and theories derived from the human behavioural ecology and social agency has never previously been attempted.	

Project:	HHFDWC - The History of Human Freedom and Dignity in Western Civilization
Grant:	EUR 546 575,76
Recipient:	UNIVERSITY OF KENT
The thesis of the research is that the concept of the ideal modern Western European human being has its roots far back in the history of philosophy and theology. This ideal human being has the right to think, believe, and express itself freely about all matters without fearing retribution, and to be treated as an autonomous and dignified individual. But such a conception is not shared by all – and never was. Its long history has been formed through a continuous battle between two theological and philosophical traditions going back to Origen from Alexandria and	

Augustine of Hippo respectively. Origen saw humans as free, valuable and dignified beings, while Augustine saw them as predestined, sinful and bound to servitude. The network will investigate the reception and use of Origen's ideas in order to provide a comprehensive and historically based understanding of these fundamental values, their origins, development and the fights they have gone through. Only then can we argue for their continued place in modern society.

Project:	TWORAINS - Winter Rain, Summer Rain: Adaptation, Climate Change, Resilience and the Indus Civilisation
Grant:	EUR 1 999 439
Recipient:	THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE
<p>TWORAINS will investigate the resilience and sustainability of South Asia's first complex society, the Indus Civilisation (c.2500-1900 BC), which developed across a range of distinctive environmental contexts where westerly winter rainfall overlapped with the summer rainfall of the Indian Summer Monsoon (ISM). It is now clear that there was an abrupt weakening of the ISM that directly impacted NW India c.2100 BC, and coincided with the start of the decline of Indus cities, but the degree of connection between the two is elusive.</p>	

Project:	DTHPS - Sound and Materialism in the 19th Century
Grant:	EUR 1 496 345
Recipient:	THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE
<p>This research project aims to enlarge substantially our understanding of the dialogue between 19th-century music and natural science. It examines in particular how a scientific-materialist conception of sound was formed alongside a dominant culture of romantic idealism. Placing itself at the intersection of historical musicology and the history and philosophy of science, the project will investigate the view that musical sound, ostensibly the property of metaphysics, was also regarded by writers, composers, scientists and engineers as tangible, material and subject to physical laws; that scientific thinking was not anathema but—at key moments—intrinsic to music aesthetics and criticism; that philosophies of mind and theories of the creative process also drew on mechanical rules of causality and associative 'laws'; and that the technological innovations brought about by scientific research—from steam trains to stethoscopes—were accompanied by new concepts and new ways of listening that radically impacted the sound world of composers, critics, and performers. It seeks, in short, to uncover for the first time a fully integrated view of the musical and scientific culture of the 19th century. The research will be broken down into four areas, each of which circumscribes a particular set of discourses: machines and mechanism; forms of nature; technologies for sound; and music medicalised.</p>	

Project:	CHODIA - Cultural Heritage of Dictatorship in Albania
Grant:	EUR 195 454,80
Recipient:	THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE
<p>In many Former 'Eastern Bloc' countries, underlying historical contingencies and unresolved conflict have led to the neglect of a rich cultural resource: remains of the recent past dating to the communist dictatorship period. The aim of the CHODIA project is to provide an in-depth assessment of the significance of the cultural heritage of the dictatorship period in Albania, a country that experienced one of the most oppressive regimes in the Former Eastern Bloc. CHODIA will comprise (1) a survey and analysis of the composition of the cultural heritage of the dictatorship period in all its components (monuments, memorials, public buildings and physical remains of various kinds), and (2) an investigation that, through various quantitative and qualitative methodologies, will allow the assessment of public perceptions of the heritage from this contested period of history (including its intangible aspects). [...] This project will ultimately lead to a deeper understanding of how the past becomes heritage as well as of the inheritance of the experience of dictatorship today - leading to the re-appropriation and valorisation of Albania's recent cultural heritage for the benefit of the public within and beyond Europe.</p>	

Project:	THALES - Mass-production, landscape transformation and the birth of science in the land of Thales (8th-6th centuries BCE)
Grant:	EUR 195 454,80
Recipient:	THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE
<p>The archaeological finds from the Temple of Didyma and the nearby necropolis of Panormos (harbour of Didyma) provide vital information about the economy and ritual traditions of this lynchpin region of the Greek and Mediterranean world during a pre-modern era of 'globalisation'. The project will stimulate a transformation in the study of the early classical world with the application of state-of-the-art spatial theories to the landscape around these sites and an innovative combination of quantitative analysis to finds from both excavations, set against the context of contemporary scientific endeavours indexed by the earliest European philosophers writing in Ionia (most famous being Thales of Miletos).</p>	

Project:	DANDELION - Promoting EU-funded projects of inclusive, innovative and reflective societies
Grant:	EUR 106 562,50
Recipient:	INSIGHT PUBLISHERS LIMITED
<p>Dandelion will promote the work done by inclusive, innovative and reflective societies' projects on a local, regional and European level by developing and implementing a series of innovative and exciting communications activities aiming to inform, educate and entertain a wide cross section of the European population, policy makers, academics and media. By placing European economic and financial reform, the problems young people face in Europe, cultural heritage, European values and diversities, the EU's role as a global actor and the new forms of public sector innovation at the heart of these activities, by involving established science educators, by creating clear lines of communication between projects and named mass media and by utilising novel communications, Dandelion will ensure that inclusive, innovative and reflective societies' ambitious philosophy is given the highest profile. By giving tools and guidelines to the dissemination managers towards general public, policy makers, academia and media Dandelion will guarantee an improved access to research projects' data in the future.</p>	

Project:	FISHNAV - Following a path of breadcrumbs: How fish recognize landmarks during navigation
Grant:	EUR 195 454,80
Recipient:	THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD
<p>Reliable vision-based object recognition is of fundamental importance to a wide range of species; however, it can be difficult as the appearance of an object can vary greatly as a result of changes in viewpoint. Recognition during motion presents a particularly challenge as the appearance of an object continuously changes; a particular issue for animals that use landmarks to navigate. One recognition mechanism is to learn a two-dimensional snapshot of an object from a set viewpoint. The object can later be recognized once the appearance of the object matches the stored snapshot. Some animals reduce the number of required snapshots by employing 'active vision', where they follow identical routes between landmarks. For fish, the complexity of recognition is compounded by the fact that, unlike surface-bound animals, they can freely move vertically, which could potentially increase the number of approach views to an object. [...] The goal of this project is to investigate how fish recognize visual landmarks during navigation and to determine how they cope with self-orientation related changes in the appearance of objects during motion. Using behavioural experiments, we will test whether fish have view invariant recognition and/or if they employ active vision during navigation.</p>	

Project:	RUNIN - The Role of Universities in Innovation and Regional Development
Grant:	EUR 546 575,76
Recipient:	UNIVERSITY OF LINCOLN
<p>The project operationalises the main research question of how universities can contribute to innovation and regional development through four main themes: People and Networks, Policies and Interventions, Places and Territories, and Practices and Governance. The aim of the training programme is to equip the next generation of researchers with the skills required to work across employment sectors, collaborate with a wide range of stakeholders and find the practical relevance of their specialist knowledge, in the process creating new knowledge</p>	

on universities' role in innovation and regional development. There is an increased focus on the instrumentalist position of universities as important drivers of regional development, and the aim of the training programme is therefore to equip a new generation of researchers who can work within this field in the academic world or as specialist policy makers at the regional, national or European level.

Project:	GenderJust - Truth and Reconciliation Commissions and the Political Economy of Gender Justice: Discursive Power, Authority and the Subaltern
Grant:	EUR 195 454,80
Recipient:	THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE
<p>This project aims to better understand how Truth and Reconciliation Commissions (TRCs) shape and legitimize international norms on gender justice and how local contexts respond to these norms. [...] This project is a continuation of the candidate's previous research on local contestation and adaptation of international norms in post-conflict settings.</p>	

Project:	GAP - Gaming for Peace
Grant:	EUR 79 375; EUR 47 000; EUR 115 331,25
Recipient:	UNIVERSITY OF ULSTER; Police Service of Northern Ireland; UPSKILL ENTERPRISE LTD
<p>EU Personnel in Conflict Prevention and Peace Building missions come from diverse organizations and nations, yet must coordinate together in the temporary network or umbrella organization that comprises each CPPB mission. Coordination is challenging strategically and operationally. Even if the structures to coordinate together are in place, diversity in organizations (militaries, police forces, civil organizations), gender and culture (national, ethnicity, religion) make understanding of diverse personnel, and effective communication and cooperation in contexts of diversity difficult yet vital in order to achieve CPPB missions' goals. Current training puts few resources into training personnel in these critical soft skills. Gaming for Peace (GAP) provides an efficient and effective means of developing and delivering a curriculum in those skills. Deriving a base curriculum from CPPB relevant soft skills and end user identified training gaps in this area, GAP designs a multiple player online role playing game which simulates scenarios from CPPB missions. The GAP project launches an iterative process of curriculum development and refinement through end users (military, police and civilian personnel) evaluating the game and embedded base curriculum by playing the game and in doing so, bringing their own experiences to the game, thus further developing the curriculum of CPPB relevant soft skills. The game can be accessed anywhere via the Internet and there is no limit on the number of personnel who can be trained. The game can be customized at low cost by different stakeholders. The GAP consortium is multidisciplinary with expertise in the social sciences, computer science, end users (including militaries and police), and SMEs in game design, curriculum development and skill standardization and harmonization, and has support from stakeholders including the ESDC, UN bodies and NATO.</p>	

Project:	CRESO - Cognition and Representation of Self and the Other in North African Rock Art
Grant:	EUR 195 454,80
Recipient:	THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE
<p>Until today, the potential of the corpus is still under-explored in terms of human and cultural thought, systems of meanings and social dimensions. The objective is to get Saharan rock art studies beyond typology, style and dating to actually learn about the meanings involved, particularly on the body and on identity. It aims to review prehistoric paintings of humans in the perspective of what they tell to us about perception and representation of the body, of Self and of the group. Beyond, the research question posed is 'How prehistoric groups of North Africa have built images of their identity and social being?'</p>	

Project:	EU-BEADS - Early Upper Palaeolithic personal ornaments and behavioural adaptations
Grant:	EUR 183 454,80
Recipient:	THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE
<p>EU-BEADS investigates symbolically mediated behaviour of Early Upper Palaeolithic modern humans through the study of personal ornaments. Specifically, EU-BEADS will focus on the Levantine region between 60,000 and 40,000 years ago. The goal is a better understanding of variation and standardisation in shell bead production and use, as well as establishing new criteria for identification of anthropic modifications of marine shell beads.</p>	

Project:	KNOWMAK - Knowledge in the making in the European society
Grant:	EUR 197 411,25; EUR 249 750
Recipient:	THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER; THE UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD
<p>KNOWMAK project aims at developing a web-based tool, which provides interactive visualisations and state-of-the-art indicators on knowledge co-creation in the European Research Area (ERA). It is structured around three integrative elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research topics, by developing ontologies around Societal Grand Challenges and Key Enabling Technologies. • Actors, with a focus on the quadruple helix and the involvement of societal actors in knowledge co-creation. • Geographical spaces, with a focus on multiple level metropolitan, regional, national and European spaces and their interconnectedness. 	

Project:	SOLIDUS: "Solidarity in European societies: empowerment, social justice and citizenship"
Grant:	EUR 142 047,50; EUR 159 026,25
Recipient:	THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH; THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD
<p>The current crisis has indirectly contributed to questioning the efficiency of financial markets and democratic institutions at European and national levels. Recent data from the Eurobarometer (July 2013) shows a continuous decrease in the trust levels that citizens from the European Union have on national governments and parliaments, radically decreasing in more than 25 points in the last six years (European Commission, 2013). This situation is jeopardizing the European project while at the same time a lively public debate about the meaning of European identity is taking place across Europe. Several social scientists have argued that the social and economic inequalities in the new global order are contributing to civil social reactions, based on solidarity, aiming to achieve a better society for all</p>	

Project:	PLATO - The Post-crisis Legitimacy of the European Union European Training Network
Grant:	EUR 273 287,88
Recipient:	THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE
<p>Is there a crisis in the legitimacy of the European Union? That research question is timely and important. Investigating it is also an ideal way of training research leaders of tomorrow to rethink our assumptions about the study of legitimate political order. Whilst, however, the financial crisis has raised new questions about the legitimacy of the EU, existing theories of legitimacy crises are largely based on single-state political systems. New theory is, therefore, needed to understand what would count as legitimacy crises in the case of a non-state political system such as the EU. PLATO's (The Post-Crisis Legitimacy of the EU) ESRs will work together as a team to build new theory from 15 investigations into different standards and actors with whom the EU may need to be legitimate. ESRs will go well beyond the state-of-the-art by building a theory of legitimacy crisis in the EU from a uniquely interdisciplinary understanding of how democracy, power, law, economics and societies all fit together with institutions within and beyond the state to affect the legitimacy of contemporary political order. By developing the analytical tools needed to understand a core predicament in which the EU may both need to develop legitimate forms of political power beyond the state and find those forms of power hard to achieve, PLATO will train ESRs with the conceptual clarity needed to define new research questions at the very frontiers of their disciplines and the methodological skills needed to research those questions. They will also be prepared for careers</p>	

in the non-academic sector (policy-advice, consulting, civil society, European institutions and expert bodies).

Project:	Elephant Project - How elephants grow old
Grant:	Indirect recipient?
Recipient:	THE UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD
<p>This project integrates different ageing mechanisms with unique data on lifelong disease and reproductive history in the most long-lived non-human mammal studied so far, the Asian elephant. I will examine how different mechanisms of ageing (telomere dynamics, oxidative stress and telomerase activity) interact with lifelong disease and reproductive history, and current endocrinological measures of stress and reproductive status. This will help us to better understand both the mechanisms of ageing and their consequences on senescence rates.</p>	

Project:	EMU_SCEUS - The Choice for Europe since Maastricht. Member States' Preferences for Economic and Financial Integration
Grant:	EUR 91 097
Recipient:	UNIVERSITY OF EAST ANGLIA
<p>The Eurozone crisis corroborated the warnings of economists that weak economic policy coordination and loose fiscal oversight would be insufficient to stabilise the monetary union. To prevent a recurrence of the crisis, economists, political actors and the "Blueprint" of the European Commission are asking for the construction of a deep and genuine economic and monetary union with reinforced governance architecture – beyond the recently adopted mechanisms. Many models of a fiscal union have been proposed and discussed. What is missing are not ideas and economic analysis, but the political consensus among member states' governments for a specific integration path. Therefore, this political science project analyses the politics of economic and fiscal integration, that is, the conflict structure among member states. To this end, we aim to study the preferences of member states' governments' for different models of a fiscal union. Our theoretical framework builds on the comparative political economy literature and liberal intergovernmentalism and argues that domestic economic, fiscal and political factors are the main determinants of member states' preferences. To empirically study the extent to which governments' preferences are shaped by these factors, we propose to conduct 165 semi-structured interviews with decision makers in all member states. The interview data will be analysed with a mixed-method strategy – including quantitative analysis as well as case studies. We fully expect that the findings of the project will provide guidance for the successful implementation of a feasible reform of the governance architecture of the EU to the effective stabilisation of the economy. In addition to the political feasibility analysis, we aim to study the legal context of potential integration scenarios. The consortium conducting this research covers all regions of the EU and consists of 8 distinguished political scientists and one legal scholar.</p>	

Project:	ALT-FRAG - Alternative Framings for Gaming
Grant:	EUR 226 443,75
Recipient:	UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS
<p>The project is particularly interested in the use of games for learning and cultural development. Gamification - and gaming more broadly – are very important from a socio-economic point of view, but over the past few years they have been at the centre of critical and challenging debates, which highlighted issues such as gender and minority representation, and exploitative game mechanics. Our project's key contention is that it is important for the European ICT community to engage with design trends and social themes that have affected profoundly the mainstream and 'independent' game development cultures over the past few years, especially because the boundaries between leisure and serious games are increasingly blurred.</p>	

Project:	PaNDA - Paleo-nutrient dynamics in the Eurasian Arctic Ocean
Grant:	EUR 195 454,80
Recipient:	UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS
<p>Due to anthropogenic climate change, the Arctic Ocean (AO) is warming rapidly and sea ice is retreating dramatically with a loss of ~40% since 1980. Sea ice retreat will have complex effects on nutrient availability and, subsequently, primary productivity with implications for atmospheric CO2 sequestration through sedimentary organic carbon burial. Nutrient cycling in the AO is poorly constrained in the modern and even less is known about how nutrient delivery will evolve as sea ice continues to retreat. For the proposed project (PaNDA), I would move from the United States of America to Newcastle University in the United Kingdom to undertake a project designed to improve our understanding of how nutrient dynamics in the Eurasian Basin of the AO evolve under warmer climate conditions, which is extremely timely given the rapid warming occurring in the AO due to modern climate change,</p>	

Project:	SYRIANBORDERS - The Fall of a Colonial Legacy: A Modern History of Syrian Borders (1920-2015)
Grant:	EUR 183 454,80
Recipient:	THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD
<p>This project aims to propose a contemporary history of Syrian borders from their origins (1920) to the present day (2015). Upon the completion of my fellowship, my main objective will be to publish a fully documented and innovative monograph on the history of the Syrian state by studying its emergence and consolidation, and by probing its colonial borders. As part of my research, I will rely on a multidisciplinary and comparative approach, using political science, sociology and, more generally, border studies. My innovative methodology will require me to conduct dozens of semi-structured interviews and to examine Syrian, French & British archives.</p>	

Project:	SeaChange - Sea Change
Grant:	EUR 480 389,25; EUR 140 873,75; EUR 116 687,50
Recipient:	MARINE BIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM; DEFRA; COEXPLORATION LIMITED
<p>The overarching goals of the Sea Change project are to bring about a fundamental "Sea Change" in the way European citizens view their relationship with the sea, by empowering them – as 'Ocean Literate' citizens - to take direct and sustainable action towards healthy seas and ocean, healthy communities and ultimately - a healthy planet.</p>	

Project:	EnerGAware - Energy Game for Awareness of energy efficiency in social housing communities
Grant:	EUR 384 000; EUR 107 250; EUR 142 725
Recipient:	UNIVERSITY OF PLYMOUTH; DEVON AND CORNWALL HOUSING LTD; EDF ENERGY R&D UK CENTRE LIMITED
<p>The EnerGAware project will develop and test, in publically owned social housing, a serious game that will be linked to the actual energy consumption (smart meter data) of the game user's home and embedded in social media and networking tools. [...] The EnerGAware solution will provide an innovative IT ecosystem in which users can design their own virtual home and Avatar and learn about the potential energy savings from installing energy-efficiency measures and changing user behaviour, whilst maintaining the comfort of their Avatar. The user will need to learn to balance the energy consumption, comfort and financial cost of their actions. Energy savings achieved both virtually in the game, calculated by building performance simulation, and in reality, in the users' actual homes, measured through smart meter data, will enable progression in the serious game. The social media features will provide users a platform to share data of their achievements, compete with each other, give energy advice, as well as, join together to form virtual energy communities.</p>	

Project:	REMINDER - Role of European Mobility and its Impacts in Narratives, Debates and EU Reforms
Grant:	EUR 1 696 313,75
Recipient:	THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD
<p>The overarching goal of the project is to understand the economic, social, institutional and policy factors that have shaped the impacts of free movement and public debates about it. It aims to help European policymakers develop policy responses that inspire public trust, ensure the fairness and sustainability of free movement, and maintain inclusive policies that reduce inequalities across the continent.</p> <p>First, the project will generate a deeper understanding of the nature and impacts of intra-EU mobility, focusing in particular on how countries' institutional and policy environments shape the impacts of free movement on individuals, households, labour markets, public services and public finances. Second, it will assess how political and media narratives about intra-EU mobility are formed, focusing on the role of traditional and social media, political discourse, and influential participants in public debates. Third, it will assess the relationship between real and perceived impacts, examining the factors that drive realities and misperceptions about free movement and why these debates have unfolded in different ways across the EU.</p>	

Project:	SICTRANSIT - THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF REGIME CHANGE: SICILY IN TRANSITION
Grant:	EUR 2 186 579,95
Recipient:	UNIVERSITY OF YORK
<p>This project will throw new light on human experience during changes of political regime, selecting medieval Sicily as the primary area of study. Between the 6th century and the 13th century, this island experienced four radical changes in regime: from Byzantine to Aghlabid to Fatimid to Norman to Swabian. Potentially, each of these transitions saw new groups of migrants, new forms of agriculture and settlement, new networks of exchange, new distributions of wealth and new types of social control, and we will discover and describe them. We will then compare the Sicilian experience with that of its neighbours over the same period, and so enhance the history of the countries of the western Mediterranean in their formative years. We also expect to deliver insights on a more general and recurrent phenomenon: the relationship between the driving ideology of an imposed regime, its economic performance and the composition and health of its peoples.</p>	

Project:	MAGELLAN - MAGELLAN. The World, Your Playground!
Grant:	EUR 616 875
Recipient:	EXUS SOFTWARE LTD
<p>Next-generation location-based experiences (LBEs) will involve multiple participants in mixed realities taking place in the real world, evolving according to a non-linear interactive scenario, and involving multiple users collaborating or competing. They will take multiple forms ranging from informative, educational and entertaining in multiple domains such as cultural heritage, tourism, transport, education, lifestyle etc. [.../...] The funding requested will support the first steps towards commercialization until the business becomes self-sustainable (even at marginal profits).</p>	

Project:	CROSSCULT - CrossCult: Empowering reuse of digital cultural heritage in context-aware crosscuts of European history
Grant:	EUR 324 413,75; EUR 380 613,75
Recipient:	UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON; THE NATIONAL GALLERY
<p>CROSSCULT aims to make reflective history a reality in the European cultural context, by enabling the re-interpretation of European (hi)stories through cross-border interconnections among cultural digital resources, citizen viewpoints and physical venues. The project has two main goals. The first goal is to lower cultural EU barriers and create unique cross-border perspectives, by connecting existing digital historical resources and by creating new ones through the participation of the public. The second goal is to provide long-lasting experiences of social learning and entertainment that will help towards the better understanding and re-interpretation of European history. To achieve these goals, CROSSCULT will use cutting-edge technology to connect existing digital cultural assets and to combine them with interactive experiences that all together are intended to increase</p>	

retention, stimulate reflection and help European citizens appreciate their past and present in a holistic manner. [...] CROSSCULT is directly related to the work program since, on the one hand it re-purposes the use of digital cultural assets to stimulate a new shared culture of European history, one that moves from silos to unification, and on the other hand it boosts the development of new businesses that exploit the rich European digital cultural heritage.

Project:	COURAGE - Cultural Opposition: Understanding the Cultural Heritage of Dissent in the Former Socialist Countries
Grant:	EUR 151 375
Recipient:	THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD
<p>The project proposes both to create an electronic registry of representative online and offline, private and public collections of cultural opposition in all former socialist countries in Europe and to study the origins, uses and changing roles of these collections in their social, political and cultural contexts. We seek to further an understanding of how these (private and public, alternative and mainstream) collections work, what functions they serve in their respective societies, and how they represent their holdings to the public. The project will examine the legal and political circumstances that determined the collections before 1989 and the conditions that shape them in the post-socialist period. The analyses of the collections will identify various types of cultural opposition.</p> <p>Objectives include: 1. an online registry and a transnational database of collections in the original languages and English that will be accessible to European archival platforms and networks; 2. descriptions of and guides to the collections to enhance the quality of research and provide guidance on the role of the EU in this respect; 3. country reports on the collections and proposals concerning methods of preserving cultural heritage, and a handbook on various types of cultural opposition represented by the collections; 4. online curriculum development and digital content for educational purposes; 5. a documentary film festival, traveling and online exhibitions and local media events based on selected collections; 6. a set of recommendations concerning how to exhibit the cultural opposition movements of former socialist countries for the House of European History.</p> <p>This project will highlight the positive aspects of the former cultural opposition movements, such as democratic participation, autonomy and cultural plurality, and will remind us of an important pan-European truth: that civic courage can produce genuine cultural values even under authoritarian rule.</p>	

Project:	EuPiG - EU Pig Innovation Group
Grant:	EUR 107 595; EUR 174 283,75; EUR 55 877,50
Recipient:	THE AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE DEVELOPMENT BOARD (AHDB); BETA TECHNOLOGY LTD; AGRIFOOD AND BIOSCIENCES INSTITUTE
<p>The European Union (EU) is the world's second biggest producer of pigmeat and is the market's largest exporter. In order to maintain an economically viable and sustainable pig industry, innovation is a key factor. EU PiG specifically aims to more effectively connect producers with the latest science, husbandry techniques and technologies from within their industry via fellow producers, academics and advisors connected through thematic and regional platforms. A unique consortium of 19 organisations has been brought together, representing 13 Member States that together account for 92% of the EU's pig meat production and 89% of the EU's pig herd in 2014. The EU PiG consortium represents a wide range of 'actors', including national and regional pig producer groups, researchers, rural development boards, innovation practitioners and SMEs. EU PiG will provide a platform for dialogue for the actors, facilitating the exchange of knowledge and sharing of innovative best practice.</p>	

Project:	BoundSci - Boundaries of Science: Medieval Condemnations of Philosophy as Heresy
Grant:	EUR 183 454,80
Recipient:	THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD
<p>It focuses on a critical example during the foundation of modern science in the 13th/14th centuries, when Aristotelian natural philosophy (books by Aristotle and his Muslim interpreters) entered Europe. This alien thinking caused a scientific revolution, but sparked controversy where theories denied Christian doctrines central to society's outlook. Church and university authorities opposing dangerous theories condemned them, and</p>	

investigated scholars. This project builds on my surprising discovery that some medieval scholastics labelled theories heretical, but in fact the theories did not fit heresy's medieval definition. Curiously, some who used the term held risky positions. My objective is to determine whether scholastics considered dangerous theories heretical. Preliminary findings indicate some thought they should be classed as such; while others used the term for protection when holding risky views. Both groups acted strategically, to condemn or promote theories. I believe we witness here a negotiation process of where the boundary to permitted science should be drawn.

Project:	TrimBot2020 - A gardening robot for rose, hedge and topiary trimming
Grant:	EUR 1 324 812,50
Recipient:	THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH
The TrimBot2020 project will research the robotics and vision technologies to prototype the first outdoor garden trimming robot. The robot will navigate over varying terrain, approach rose bushes, hedges and boxwood topiary, to trim them to an ideal shape.	

Project:	PLACAV - Polarized light as an alternative to colour in animal vision
Grant:	EUR 195 454,80
Recipient:	UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL
There are many examples of animals in nature that have limited colour vision, yet some have managed to develop high-performance eyes that, in some respects, far surpass our own visual capabilities. One of the ways that animals have achieved this is to make use of the polarization of light rather than colour. The reasons behind this are not understood and represent a novel area for scientific exploration. Many animals have been shown to be sensitive to the polarization of light, but nearly all research to date has focussed on dedicated eye structures for detecting specific cues such as the polarized sky field for navigation (e.g. in honey bees, ants, and locusts). [...] I have shown in recent investigations that fiddler crabs have highly-acute sensitivity to polarized light across their whole visual field. These animals have been model species for behavioural ecology research over the past 50 years and so represent an ideal organism for developing a clear understanding of image-based polarization vision.	

Project:	EUROLIFE - Life histories of the Neolithic Transition: Estimating and modelling European life history events and human fertility rates
Grant:	EUR 183 454,80
Recipient:	UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
The EUROLIFE project will develop and test an advanced microscopic method for establishing human fertility rates in Europe over the period of the postulated Neolithic Demographic Transition (NDT) c. 7000-4000 BC. Dental histological evidence taken from radiocarbon dated archaeological assemblages will be used to accurately estimate variation in female fertility rates across the NDT and clarify the precise origins, shape, and structure of the associated rapid European population growth.	

Project:	Exile and Technology - Austro-German exile in America 1930-45: interrogating the relationship between science, technology and modern selfhood in cultural and musical discourses
Grant:	EUR 251 857,80
Recipient:	ROYAL HOLLOWAY AND BEDFORD NEW COLLEGE
This project examines the relationship between technology, selfhood, and modernity in the context of the music and thought of Austrian and German émigré musicians and cultural theorists in America from 1930 to 1945. The project looks beyond the boundaries of the nation state and the nexus of composer and musical work that tend to structure musicological enquiry. Instead, transnational historical methodologies will be used alongside primary archival research to join a timely conversation in musicology about the intersections between histories of music and science. [...] Using musical collaborations, spectacles, and events to illuminate and explore the range and	

ambivalence of those attitudes, the project will furnish a more finely grained historical understanding of the disconnections between Germanic and American relationships to technology and selfhood in the period.

Project:	Euler Systems - Euler systems and the Birch--Swinerton-Dyer conjecture
Grant:	EUR 1 070 473
Recipient:	UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
<p>The Birch--Swinerton-Dyer conjecture, one of the Millennium Prize Problems, is one of the central unsolved problems in mathematics. It predicts a relation between the arithmetic of an elliptic curve and the properties of the L-function of the elliptic curve. Some special cases of the conjecture were proven by Kolyvagin; the main ingredient in his proof is an algebraic construction called an Euler system. Even though Euler systems are extremely powerful tools, so far only five examples are known to exist. I propose to construct several new examples of Euler systems, in order to prove new cases of the Birch--Swinerton-Dyer conjecture.</p>	

Project:	PHOTODEMOS - Citizens of photography: the camera and the political imagination
Grant:	EUR 2 449 086
Recipient:	UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
<p>Recent conceptual work suggests that photography makes available a form of citizenry, a form of civil imagination that may be available in advance of conventional political citizenship. This argument has been made chiefly with respect to photojournalism and the 'photography of atrocity'. This project will investigate this hypothesis with respect to everyday photographic practices of self-representation. It asks whether arguments about the "distribution of the visible" (Rancière) and the way in which political possibility is related to "a certain field of perceptible reality" (Butler) can be illuminated through the study of quotidian practices of photography.</p> <p>This question of the literal 'visibility' of the citizen has emerged through the PI's ethnographic and historical work in India where democratic protocols are fundamentally embedded. The PI's work has proposed that photography's 'egalitarianism' and 'seriality', its 'individuating' propensity, and its subjunctive 'as if' quality all work to constitute citizens as potential co-equals, able to consciously chose idioms of self-representation.</p> <p>Historically informed ethnographies of vernacular photographic practices in India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Greece, Cambodia, Nicaragua, Sri Lanka, and Nigeria will generate data that will permit the rigorous testing of these formulations. Photographs clearly have the power to crystalize and precipitate political sentiment. This project involves the relocation of a set of insights about photography and politics from one domain (photojournalism) to another domain (self-representation), where those questions are rarely asked, but may be more consequential.</p>	

Project:	PREKARN - The learning of prehistory of knapping stone
Grant:	EUR 195 454,80
Recipient:	UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
<p>The aim of this study is to identify the mechanics of cultural transmission among Pleistocene human groups and to provide new ideas for the investigation of occupational dynamics through lithic technological approach. [...]</p> <p>My goal is to study these mechanisms on the basis of two sections:</p> <p>The first part will consist in developing an experimental project to define morphotechnological characters that are crucial to learn the "appropriate" size of the tools to made .</p> <p>The second part will be dedicated to track these morphotechnological characters in the archaeological record through an inter-disciplinary study, including technology, spatial and refitting analyses.</p>	

Project:	MUYA - The Multimedia Yasna
Grant:	EUR 2 073 079,25; EUR 142 181,25
Recipient:	SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL AND AFRICAN STUDIES, UNIVERSITY OF LONDON; THE UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM
<p>What exactly are the words which priests recite in the Yasna, the core ritual of one of the most ancient and influential living religions, Zoroastrianism? What is their meaning and how do they relate to the ritual actions? The Yasna is significant for our cultural heritage not only because of its influential thought system which arguably impacted on post-exilic Judaism, nascent Christianity and Islam, but also because with parts of it going back to the 2nd millennium BCE, it is the oldest witness to Iranian languages. Its full appreciation, however, is severely hampered by the presence of outdated editions and translations or by their absence altogether. Moreover, the relationship between the text recited and the action performed during the ritual is unexplored due to a lack of documentary evidence. The Multimedia Yasna proposes to fill these gaps in a methodologically ground-breaking fashion.</p>	

Project:	AGENTSEGET - Itinerant Cultural Agents in Early Modern Europe and the Scotsman Thomas Seget: A Case-Study
Grant:	EUR 183 454,80
Recipient:	THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH
<p>The project will focus on the Scotsman Thomas Seget (1569/70-1627), one of the most interesting and less studied examples of this type of intellectual. By using Seget as a case study, AGENTSEGET aims to unlock the rich and vibrant personal and professional network of intellectual brokers and cultural middlemen in which prominent scientists such as Kepler and Galileo operated and thrived, exchanging ideas and receiving informal feedback on their work.</p>	

Project:	MALMECC - Music and Late Medieval European Court Cultures: Towards a Trans-Disciplinary and Post-National Cultural Poetics of the Performative Arts
Grant:	EUR 2 113 283,69
Recipient:	THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD
<p>Taking a decisive step further, MALMECC will, for the first time, systematically explore late medieval (c. 1280-1450) court cultures and their music synoptically across Europe. England, the Low Countries, Avignon, Bohemia, south-eastern Germany/Salzburg, Savoy, and Cyprus have been selected for study as each was a vibrant site of cultural production but has been relatively neglected due to prevailing discursive formations favouring "centres" like Paris and Florence. Linking these courts in a large-scale comparative study focused on the role of music in courtly life but embedded within a multidisciplinary framework encompassing all the arts as well as politics and religion will reveal the complex ecology of late medieval performances of noblesse in unheard-of depth while at the same time throwing the unique qualities of each court into distinct relief. The project will apply an innovative research paradigm that develops a trans-disciplinary and post-national(ist), "relational" approach to the study of music in late-medieval court cultures. In doing so it will integrate all late medieval arts and re-constitute the fullness of their potential meanings.</p>	

Project:	FUTURING - Futuring European Industry
Grant:	EUR 47 500
Recipient:	THE UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM
<p>FUTURING aims at contributing to define the strategy for the re-industrialization of Europe, by focusing on the role of Research and Innovation within the framework of other dimensions – Economy, Society, Environment, Globalization, geopolitics– and incoming paradigms such as Circular Economy. [...]</p> <p>A large variety of experts and stakeholders, both directly as partners and externals, representing the main dimensions of the landscape in which the EU re-industrialization is going to take place, are participating. Given the number of participants, their location in different countries of Europe, it is expected that the output of the project will be widely disseminated among relevant stakeholders throughout Europe. In particular, Recommendations will provide Policy Makers, at European, National and Regional level, guidelines for future</p>	

Research and Innovation activities.

Project:	INTERCOGAM - Information Theoretic Evaluation of Random Content Generation in Games
Grant:	EUR 251 857,80
Recipient:	THE UNIVERSITY OF HERTFORDSHIRE HIGHER EDUCATION CORPORATION
<p>In this field, search based procedural content generation uses the idea of evolutionary algorithms to represent, modify and adapt games and game content to maximise fun and engagement with the game. One major challenge here is the identification of widely applicable fitness functions, which capture the different aspects of what makes a game fun, such as challenge level, complexity, pacing, etc.</p> <p>INTERCOGAM will relate psychological and game design concepts of game experience to either existing formalisms for intrinsic motivation or develop new ones, where appropriate. Human play testers will then play procedurally generated games and evaluate their own experience, allowing us to verify whether our formalism captures the actual human motivation, and whether humans indeed act according to certain intrinsic motivations. INTERCOGAM will yield both, a tool to generate new and engaging game ideas, aiding better and faster game design, and provide new insights into how the human mind engages with different worlds where there is no external reward present.</p>	

Project:	Gandhian Politics - Re-Exploring the Logic of Gandhian Violence: Gandhi and his Followers in the Quit India Movement, Bengal 1942-45
Grant:	EUR 195 454,80
Recipient:	KING'S COLLEGE LONDON
<p>There is a need to bring back richly textured political histories which has now been largely abandoned by historians. This promises to be an exciting field because of new archival sources that have been released in recent years, especially in the context of Bengal. My post doctoral research proposes to study the Quit India Movement in Bengal, with special reference to the TamraliptaJatiya Sarkar in Midnapore. [...]</p> <p>Gandhi and the Quit India Movement: I wish to analyse Gandhi's rationale behind the tacit incitement to violence just before the movement. It is not enough to say that Gandhi was in a militant mood during this time. [...] By acquiescing a different concept of 'doing' or 'action' wherein the 'masses' could be in control of their own actions and take to violence, was Gandhi forwarding a more diluted version of non-violence, which accommodated a degree of violence?</p> <p>The Movement and Gandhi: How did a mass movement of such a scale, with definite violent overtones, conceptualise and internalise Gandhi as their undisputed leader, and carry out various acts of violence in his name?</p>	

Project:	BBP - Bridging Belief and Practice
Grant:	EUR 195 454,80
Recipient:	THE UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM
<p>The aim of the proposed research is to bridge the gap between theoretical and empirical studies of religion, which up till now developed separately, as the studies of beliefs and the studies of practices. This will be done by means of elucidating the properties of beliefs and their relation to human embodied religious practices.</p>	

Project:	INTERMESTIC - Anglo-American Relations and the 'Intermestic', 1977-81: A Case Study of the Influence of National Parliaments on Foreign Policy
Grant:	EUR 251 857,80
Recipient:	THE UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM
<p>Using the relationship between the Carter administration and the Callaghan and Thatcher governments as case study, I will demonstrate how the transatlantic partnership was shaped by lobbyists in the House of Representatives, the Senate, and Westminster.</p>	

Project:	Young-Italian 2015 - Dangerous Masculinities: Young Men in Italian Cinema of the 1940s-1960s
Grant:	EUR 183 454,80
Recipient:	UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL
<p>The present project aims to examine Italian cinema during the twenty-year period from 1943 to 1963 in relation to the construction of the image of the young Italian man. The main goals are to understand how Italian cinema from the post-war period to the 'economic boom' gave substance to male national identities and to situate those identities within an emerging youth culture produced by the new consumer society in Italy.</p> <p>The proposal arises from two key observations: firstly, that the cinematic institution of the time and its gender representations depicted the crisis of traditional male authority at a time of great social change. In this respect, the figure of the young Italian man functions as a multi-faceted trope that challenges the patriarchal values embodied by older men. Secondly, that there has been a lack of studies of Italian cinematic masculinity, especially in the postwar period. From this perspective, the project intends to complement existing work in the fields of history and sociology on the emergence of Italian youth culture; it will uncover the repertoire of young masculine identities that cinema offered to audiences in these years, which were crucial to the negotiation of changing gender roles in the Italian cultural imaginary after the WWII until the present.</p>	

Project:	HumAn - Humanizing Antiquity: Biocultural Approaches to Identity Formation in Ancient Boeotia, central Greece
Grant:	EUR 183 454,80
Recipient:	THE UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD
<p>HumAn aims at providing insights into the biological dimensions of the sociopolitically constructed notions of kinship, citizenship and ethnicity in Archaic to Roman-era Boeotia (central Greece) by integrating mortuary data, historical information and osteoarchaeological analysis. [...] Ancient Boeotia is an ideal case study for the study of conflicting identities since it is characterized by the parallel evolution of the Boeotian League (the first Greek federal state) and a strong citizenship identity among Boeotian cities. [...] The exploration of identity negotiation in ancient Greece can play a major role in increasing public awareness regarding the antiquity of social diversity. Finally, HumAn will greatly enhance the applicant's scientific profile by allowing her to assume a leading role in the introduction of bioarchaeology into Classical studies, offering her training in the latest osteological techniques, and engaging her with diverse public outreach activities.</p>	

Project:	DALI - Disagreements and Language Interpretation
Grant:	EUR 2 499 471
Recipient:	UNIVERSITY OF ESSEX
<p>Natural language expressions are supposed to be unambiguous in context. Yet more and more examples of use of expressions that are ambiguous in context, yet felicitous and rhetorically unmarked, are emerging. [...]</p> <p>The goal of the proposed project is to tackle this fundamental issue of disagreements in interpretation by using computational methods for collecting and analysing such disagreements, some of which already exist but have never before been applied in linguistics on a large scale, some we will develop from scratch. Specifically, I propose to develop more advanced games-with-a-purpose to collect massive amounts of data about anaphora from people playing a game.</p>	

Project:	LOOWATT - European Expansion for Circular Economy Off-Grid Toilets
Grant:	EUR 50 000
Recipient:	LOOWATT LTD
<p>Loowatt's objective is to develop a validated growth model for our innovative toilet system, and to bring Loowatt technology into continental European markets. The EU toilet hire market is worth £3bn/year and serves 2bn people annually, but relies on inefficient 1970s technologies. Loowatt has developed a toilet system that is waterless, chemical free and generates energy, and has been demonstrated at UK events.</p>	

Project:	NPX-101 - NPX-101 is a portable home device for the treatment of moderate to severe depression, boasting more effective and safer outcomes, based on information deposited and received from the Cloud
Grant:	EUR 50 000
Recipient:	NEUROPREX EUROPE INC LTD
It is a patented non-invasive bioelectronic device that delivers Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation (TMS) in the form of a wearable Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) helmet with shield protection.	

Project:	SPARKS
Grant:	EUR 669 084
Recipient:	THE SCIENCE MUSEUM
SPARKS is an awareness-raising and engagement project to promote Responsible Research and Innovation (RRI) across 29 European countries (EU members plus Switzerland).	

Project:	SurE-TESTS - Surviving extinction: traits encouraging survival at times of stress
Grant:	EUR 195 454,80
Recipient:	UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS
Understanding the response of marine organisms to future global warming, and associated changes such as acidification and oxygenation, is difficult to evaluate based on modern observations alone. This uncertainty will be addressed by studying the fate of marine organisms during the warmer-than-present climate of the Triassic – an interval marked by several major extinction crises attributed to such factors. [...] I will bring complementary taxonomic and geochemical skills to the Leeds [sic], which will greatly contribute to this research group and also strengthen their links with my home institute in China, the major geosciences university at Wuhan, thus placing Europe at the forefront of research on key environmental issues concerning ocean stresses.	

Project:	MAPS-URBE - The invisible city. Mapuche mapping of Santiago de Chile.
Grant:	EUR 233 811
Recipient:	THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER
The proposed research explores experiences of urban space among young indigenous Mapuche living in Santiago de Chile, in order to make visible indigenous subjects whose daily lives, collective concerns and social circumstances are often relegated to the margins of policy making and public interest. It seeks to research the impact of displacement and social exclusion on indigenous youth, as well as offer a means of intervention. The project will identify a set of mutually negotiated research aims alongside young Mapuche, developing a series of collaborative and participatory methods, including mapping, video and exhibition making, to offer a better understanding of indigenous experiences of the city as a kind of “in betweenness” - as expressed by the term Mapurbe, from mapu (earth) and urbe (city) - used to symbolize the on-going negotiation of marginality and displacement from the ancestral territory. The outcome of the collaborative research will be used to address the relationship with non-Mapuche citizens through two exhibitions (in Chile and Europe), offering young Mapuche an opportunity to make an active intervention into public discourse.	

Project:	INDUCE - The Innovation, Dispersal and Use of Ceramics in NW Eurasia
Grant:	EUR 1 931 510,73; EUR 1 163 498
Recipient:	BRITISH MUSEUM; UNIVERSITY OF YORK
<p>Virtually nothing is known of the choices underlying the adoption of pottery vessels or the uses to which they were put. Similarly, there is little understanding of the environmental contexts that led to the emergence of pottery or the timing and dynamics of its apparent westward dispersal across NE Europe, nor its legacy following the introduction of food production. Addressing these lacunae is the motivation for this proposal. INDUCE will tackle these important challenges with an integrated approach to reconstructing the contextual life histories of over 2000 pottery vessels, enhancing chronological control of early pottery horizons through 600 14C dates, investigating the typology of several thousand vessels from across the study region, creating spatio-temporal models for the spread of different pottery traditions and documenting the impact of the introduction of farming on the use of vessels for resource utilisation. This new understanding of pottery manufacture, dispersal and use across NE Europe will inspire a fundamental re-evaluation of later hunter-gatherer prehistory and culminate in an alternative narrative for the 'Neolithisation' of Europe.</p>	

Project:	DAWNDINOS - Testing the locomotor superiority hypothesis for early dinosaurs
Grant:	EUR 2 498 718,76
Recipient:	THE ROYAL VETERINARY COLLEGE
<p>I seek to unify evolutionary and biomechanical research by achieving a "functional synthesis" in evolution that causally links phenotypes (anatomy) to actual performance. Did early, bipedal dinosaurs evolve advantages in their locomotor performance over other Late Triassic archosaurs ("ruling reptiles")? This "locomotor superiority" hypothesis was first proposed to explain what made dinosaurs distinct from other Triassic taxa, perhaps aiding their survival into the Jurassic. However, the hypothesis remains untested or unfairly dismissed.</p>	

Project:	CLASP - A Consolidated Library of Anglo-Saxon Poetry
Grant:	EUR 2 443 640
Recipient:	THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD
<p>As elsewhere in Europe, Anglo-Saxon England saw a development from an oral, vernacular, native, and pagan culture to one that was primarily literate, Latinate, imported, and Christian; and such a transition is clearest in Anglo-Saxon verse.</p> <p>[...] CLASP will use the full panoply of digital resources, including sound- and image-files where relevant, to make the oldest surviving poetry in England available to a modern audience for unprecedented kinds of exploration, comprehensive analysis, and interrogation, and in a series of conferences, workshops, and other publications will show the potential of such a comprehensive multilingual corpus to revolutionize perspectives not only on Anglo-Saxon England, but elsewhere in Europe, where Latin and the vernacular likewise co-existed in a Christian context across centuries.</p>	

Project:	BM - Becoming Muslim: Conversion to Islam and Islamisation in Eastern Ethiopia
Grant:	EUR 949 700
Recipient:	THE UNIVERSITY OF EXETER
<p>"Why do people convert to Islam? The contemporary relevance of this question is immediately apparent. "Becoming Muslim" will transform our knowledge about Islamisation processes and contexts through archaeological research in Harar, Eastern Ethiopia, and examine this in comparison to other regions in sub-Saharan Africa via publication and a major conference.</p>	

Project:	HERITAGE - Monumental Art of the Christian and Early Islamic East: Cultural Identities and Classical Heritage
Grant:	EUR 2 350 533
Recipient:	THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD
<p>It aims to determine systematically how the strength and nature of the local 'classical' (Greco-Roman) traditions and expressions of identities influenced monumental art in these regions during Late Antiquity (AD 250–750), the period of transition from paganism to Christianity and, in turn, to Islam. By defining and distinguishing between the different strands of classical influence, both local and external (from the centres of Rome, Constantinople, and Alexandria), and investigating the roles of local artists and artisans as creators rather than imitators, this project will transform our understanding of the artistic culture of the late antique Middle East.</p>	

Project:	NEWFAMSTRAT - The New Shape of Family-Related Gender Stratification
Grant:	EUR 1 963 716,72
Recipient:	UNIVERSITY OF BATH
<p>A mountain of evidence fails to account for gender inequalities in employment, earnings and unpaid work predicted by partnership and parenthood, leading scholars to deem the hoped-for gender equality revolution "stalled." We argue the revolution continues, but pockets of progress are only located when unpacking within-gender differences in effects at individual, couple, and employer levels. This research advances state-of-the-art by revealing how sources and outcomes of gender inequalities predicted by partnership and parenthood vary among women and among men in Finland, Germany, and the UK, three countries with contrasting gender, labor market, and welfare regimes.</p>	

Project:	WANDERINGMINDS - Not all minds that wander are lost: A neurocognitive test of mind-wandering state's contribution to human cognition.
Grant:	EUR 1 800 000
Recipient:	UNIVERSITY OF YORK
<p>Experience does not always arise from the events in the immediate environment; research has shown that states such as mind-wandering occupy almost half of our waking thought. Although mind-wandering has gained a foothold in cognitive science, our understanding of this core form of cognition is piecemeal and disjointed, making it a regular topic of theoretical debates in high-profile journals (e.g. Science and Psychological Bulletin). I have argued that these controversies are due to the lack of a coherent framework in which to explore mind-wandering's role in cognition. In particular, a key problem is overcoming simple views that propose that mind wandering is merely a state that leads to errors, or unhappiness; accounts that persist in the face of evidence that it contributes foresight and originality to human thought.</p> <p>This project will allow me to assemble a team of researchers and develop an account of how mind-wandering contributes to creative and novel thinking and how it can be regulated to prevent interference with ongoing action.</p>	

Project:	MAFRI - Molecular Ancient Fish Remains Identification
Grant:	EUR 195 454,80
Recipient:	UNIVERSITY OF YORK
<p>One main issue facing fisheries management is uncertainty regarding how fish populations will respond to changes in fishers' behaviour or the environment. With fish resources under increasing pressure, accurate, cumulative histories of anthropogenic and environmental change are a key tool in developing effective management policies. Archaeology can help overcome this issue by providing detailed, long-range histories of local inshore fisheries and their exploitation by humans, but only if techniques for the identification and analysis of fishbone are refined. Fishbones are underrepresented in the archaeological literature because they are less stable than other taxa. Identification to species is often difficult or impossible. During my MSc I developed an identification system for fishbone: ZooMS (Zooarchaeology by Mass Spectrometry), based upon protein barcoding. As proteins can be cleaved enzymatically and analyzed by mass spectrometry in a repeatable way, protein barcoding is used widely for</p>	

quick and inexpensive protein identification. Mass spectra reflect the differences in protein sequence and can therefore be reproducibly linked to a particular protein or fragment. Since I left the lab, this method for fish identification has stalled, despite earnest requests from the community for a robust method.

Project:	COHESIFY - The Impact of Cohesion Policy on EU Identification
Grant:	EUR 577 500
Recipient:	UNIVERSITY OF STRATHCLYDE
<p>COHESIFY will assess the contribution of Cohesion policy to citizens' identification with the EU and produce a new strategy to communicate EU Cohesion policy to citizens. It will assess how and to what extent EU Cohesion policy affects citizens' perceptions of and identification with the European Union. The project will focus on three inter-related issues: (1)the identity(ies)of people in EU regions in EU, national, regional and local contexts; (2)the governance, communication and impacts of Cohesion policy, including citizens' perceptions of the policy and identification with the EU, and (3)what is needed to make Cohesion policy more effective in terms of people's perceptions of the policy and the EU more generally. A mixed-methods design will be adopted to study the relationship between Cohesion policy, policy performance and attitudes to the EU, distinguishing between different levels of governance and types of actors-from those involved in programme design and implementation to final beneficiaries and the wider public. The communication channels of Cohesion policy influence will be examined, distinguishing between public communication and political and social communication. COHESIFY will fill a key gap in knowledge for EU and national/regional policymakers and interested stakeholders. The outputs will inform Cohesion policy communication strategies at the EU, Member State and regional levels, enabling communication efforts to adapt to local and regional realities to maximise their impact - to increase the civic appreciation of Cohesion policy and to improve regional policy relevance and efficiency. The Consortium comprises academic institutions and SMEs across a range of EU Member States with complementary disciplinary backgrounds of understanding EU Cohesion policy, complemented by applied SME expertise in communication strategies and tools for engaging with citizens and the various political structures at EU, national, regional and local levels.</p>	

Project:	METAPHOR - People, Space and Time: Understanding metaphors in sustaining cultural landscapes
Grant:	EUR 195 454,80
Recipient:	UNIVERSITY OF YORK
<p>Growing up near Great Zimbabwe, I was always fascinated by the myths and legends associated with the site. However it was surprising that these stories never featured in my studies as an archaeology student. This essential contradiction is at the root of this project which seeks to address the significance of these myths and legends in understanding and managing cultural landscapes. More specifically its aims are to 1) map sacred landscapes through metaphors represented by myths, legends and folklore linked to the two places chosen as case studies; 2) explore how 'metaphors' sustain sacred cultural landscapes in traditional societies in Zimbabwe and Australia; and 3) examine how metaphors can be useful to archaeological research, the management of heritage places and ethical heritage practice. In this study, metaphor is the language used in defining certain elements of the landscape through stories by communities that revere them. Through this understanding, sites and artefacts are anthropomorphised to behave like people and to take physical characteristics of humans.</p>	

Project:	KaMCAM - Kac-Moody groups and Computer Assistants in Mathematics
Grant:	EUR 195 454,80
Recipient:	THE UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM
<p>This fellowship will enable the experienced Researcher Dr Rieuwert Blok - a currently USA-based European Union national - and Dr Corneliu Hoffman - as Host researcher based at the University of Birmingham - to carry out innovative and mutually beneficial research utilising their complementary skill sets. Blok brings extensive research experience in buildings, Lie theory and geometries while Hoffman's background is in group theory, representation theory and number theory. The fellowship aims to create optimal conditions for the Researcher to reintegrate into ERA for the benefit of both the Researcher and the ERA.</p>	

Project:	SURFACE - Human-Landscape-Interactions and Global Dispersals: The SURFACE Record of Palaeolithic Arabia
Grant:	EUR 216 512,40
Recipient:	UNIVERSITY OF YORK
<p>SURFACE is an international, trans-disciplinary action combining approaches from archaeology, geomorphology and remote sensing to develop novel approaches to the analysis of the distribution of surface artefacts in arid landscapes. It will use these to address models of human-environment-landscape interactions in Palaeolithic Arabia and their implications for global dispersal of hominin populations. [...]</p> <p>Distributions are the sum of varying behaviours over time, while landscape evolution alters the distribution and availability of resources linked to these behaviours (e.g. water, raw materials) and the preservation and visibility of archaeological evidence. It is only by developing a robust, well-dated model of landscape evolution, and detailed recording of surface artefacts in relation to the geomorphological units comprising the landscape, coupled with theoretical paradigms that engage with the variable time depth of surface assemblages that the potential of this record for informing on past hominin-landscape interactions can be realised.</p>	

Project:	EMMA - European Multimodal Metaphor in Advertising
Grant:	EUR 183 454,80
Recipient:	THE UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM
<p>Metaphor and metonymy are key tools in communication, particularly when abstract ideas or emotions are discussed. While extant literature addresses metaphor in language and images, little has dealt with the combination of metaphor and metonymy in the multimodal context of advertising, where they play a key role. The EMMA fellowship aims to redress this by testing figurative complexity and emotions, the impact of these on comprehension, accuracy of interpretation and advertising effectiveness.</p>	

Project:	FISHARC - FISHing Ancient Reasons to address current Concerns
Grant:	EUR 183 454,80
Recipient:	UNIVERSITY OF YORK
<p>Through the analysis of pre-historic, historic and modern fish remains from the Iberian Peninsula, FISHARC will explore (1) the origin and evolution of fishing activities in the Northeast Atlantic, and (2) their impacts on fish biodiversity, behaviour and ecology through time and space, with a particular focus on the commercially import [sic] species of cod and hake.</p>	

Project:	InSight- Information from Symbols and Illustrations: how to get it without vision
Grant:	EUR 183 454,80
Recipient:	THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD
<p>In everyday life individuals are bombarded with symbols and illustrations: 'poisonous', 'flammable', 'fire evacuation route' etc.; however this life-saving information is not accessible to all of us.</p> <p>One in 30 Europeans experiences sight loss, including one in three individuals over 65 years of age. These individuals cannot recognise a face, or read a symbol or an illustration: they rely on their sense of touch.</p> <p>Those who use touch mix up angles and curves over 50% of the time which makes interpreting tactile symbols and illustrations problematic: the Euro symbol (€) may be mistaken for the capital E; the Pythagorean triangle may have no right angle. This mix-up has serious consequences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Lack of awareness of important, sometimes life-saving information. This is a particular problem for individuals with low tactile sensibility (often caused by age, diabetes or stroke). Marie Skłodowska-Curie herself experienced this double disability (blindness and low tactile sensibility); – Shortcomings in school, e.g. in science, where teaching relies on symbols and illustrations 	

The objective of the InSight project is to investigate in what configuration(s) of shape features angles are perceived as angles, curves as curves and straight lines as straight lines – and if misperceived, why. These results will be the basis for a visionary project to develop a checklist and teaching guide on tactile symbols and illustrations.

Project:	tRRACES - Resistance and Resilience of Ancient Agricultural Soils
Grant:	EUR 195 454,80
Recipient:	UNIVERSITY OF YORK
<p>The tRRACES project aims to get insights into how past or indigenous strategies for agricultural management drove pedogenetic pathways with a focus on the sustainability of the agroecosystem. New data on pedogenetic evolution of four ancient agricultural systems in Chile, Ethiopia Spain and Tanzania, spanning a wide range of environmental conditions, are to be put together with archaeological, ethnographical and paleoenvironmental knowledge, in order to show up the effects of ancient soil management strategies on the maintenance of soil environmental functions and therefore on soil resistance and resilience. The results will be used to predict the evolution of these systems when facing impending climatic and socioeconomic changes.</p>	

Project:	ICONOPHILIA - Religion, Politics and the Arts in Early Medieval Italy Against the Background of the 'Image Struggle' (680-850)
Grant:	EUR 195 454,80
Recipient:	THE UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM
<p>This project will specifically focus firstly on the development and dissemination of the theological matters that affected the policies of the Roman Catholic Church between the late seventh-mid ninth century, and secondly on the 'translation' of these theological matters into a literary and visual imagery.</p>	

Project:	CERAM - First ceramics of Atlantic Europe: manufacture and function
Grant:	EUR 183 454,80
Recipient:	UNIVERSITY OF YORK
<p>The host will train a ceramic specialist from Spain, with no prior experience of organic residue analysis, in the latest molecular and isotopic techniques providing the necessary skills for her to establish a similar facility in her home country where none currently exist. In turn, the fellow will bring specific expertise of ceramic technological analysis, not currently available at the host institution.</p>	

Project:	THE VERBAL APE - The primate precursors of human consonants and vowels
Grant:	EUR 195 454,80
Recipient:	THE UNIVERSITY OF ST ANDREWS
<p>Based on the largest call database ever assembled from of any great ape (namely, orangutans) and pioneering empirical tests to be conducted in the wild and captivity, this project envisions addressing the puzzle of speech evolution conclusively. Namely, this project will assess the hypothesis that human consonants and vowels stem from articulatory and acoustic homologues present in great apes – voiceless and voiced calls, respectively.</p>	

Project:	EXPRESSIONARRATION - Narration, linguistic expression and discourse structure: explorations of orality in Occitan and French
Grant:	EUR 195 454,80
Recipient:	THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY OF BELFAST
<p>This project is an exploration of the linguistic complexities around the concept of 'orality', as attested in different expressions of 'oral narrative' in Occitan and French.</p>	

Project:	DEBUNKER - The Problem of European Misperceptions in Politics, Health, and Science: Causes, Consequences, and the Search for Solutions
Grant:	EUR 1 931 730
Recipient:	THE UNIVERSITY OF EXETER
<p>While some people may simply lack relevant factual knowledge, others may actively hold incorrect beliefs. These factual beliefs that are not supported by clear evidence and expert opinion are what scholars call misperceptions (Nyhan and Reifler 2010). This project is principally about misperceptions—the “facts” that people believe that simply are not true. What misperceptions do Europeans hold on issues like immigration, vaccines, and climate change? Who holds these misperceptions? What demographic and attitudinal variables are correlated with holding misperceptions? And ultimately, what can be done to help reduce misperceptions?</p> <p>Misperceptions are an important topic for study because they distort public preferences and outcomes. This research program investigating misperceptions is currently at the state of the art in political science. To date, only a handful of published studies by political scientists have examined how corrective information changes underlying factual beliefs. The results of these studies are uniformly troubling—among those vulnerable to holding a given misperception, corrective efforts often make misperceptions worse or decrease the likelihood to engage in desired behaviors.</p> <p>This ambitious project has three primary objectives. First, the project will assess levels of misperceptions in Europe on three specific issues (immigration, vaccines, and climate change) that represent three different substantive domains of knowledge (politics, health, and science). Second, the project will examine a variety of approaches and techniques for combatting misperceptions and generating effective corrections. Third, the project will take what is learned from the first two stages and transmit the findings back to relevant academic and policy-maker audiences in order to aid policy design and communication efforts on important policy issues.</p>	

Project:	War and Supernature - War and the Supernatural in Early Modern Europe
Grant:	EUR 1 324 885
Recipient:	THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY OF BELFAST
<p>These debates among university-based Catholic and Protestant intellectuals took place in the Latin language and are insufficiently known to political historians of early modern Europe. Political historians examining the phenomenon of early modern religious war impose the modern categories of sacred (which they associate with the irrational) and secular (which they posit must be drained of the divine) on the past, mistakenly assuming that those who opposed evangelisation by force were somehow more secular than their opponents and composing a false history of secularisation.</p>	

Project:	FRANCOBRIT - The Outbreak of the Wars of Religion: a Franco-British History (1547-1572)
Grant:	EUR 195 454,80
Recipient:	UNIVERSITY OF YORK
<p>This project begins with the hypothesis that the origins of the French Wars of Religion (1562-98) must be traced to events in Scotland between 1557 and 1560 when Scottish Calvinists (Lords of the Congregation), with the support of their allies in England, overthrew the French Catholic regency of Mary of Guise.</p>	

Project:	HERITAGE - Cultural Heritage and Economic Development in International and European Law
Grant:	EUR 485 137,50
Recipient:	LANCASTER UNIVERSITY
<p>HERITAGE aims to map the interaction between economic globalization and each specimen of cultural heritage - world heritage, cultural diversity, intangible cultural heritage, indigenous heritage and underwater cultural heritage - in international and European law by investigating the relevant case law before international courts and tribunals.</p>	

Project:	TERRA - 375 Million Years of the Diversification of Life on Land: Shifting the Paradigm?
Grant:	EUR 1 495 063
Recipient:	THE UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM
This research project will address this major knowledge gap by reassessing the dominant paradigm of terrestrial diversification, an exponential increase in diversity over the last 375 million years, using the rich and well-studied fossil record of tetrapods (four-limbed vertebrates) as an exemplar group.	

Project:	EUCLCORP - European Union Case Law Corpus: creating a multilingual and searchable corpus of case law from EU member state courts and the European Court of Justice.
Grant:	EUR 150 000
Recipient:	THE UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM
The idea to be taken to proof of concept is to develop and test an innovative EU Case Law Corpus (EUCLCORP). EUCLCORP will be a standardised, multidimensional and multilingual corpus of the case law of the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) and of the constitutional/supreme courts of EU member states. [...] By adding to the big data currently available in legal databases, EUCLCORP will contribute to a better understanding of EU law and of the Europeanisation of law as well as improved administration of justice.	

Project:	Miniature Robots - Commercialisation of new miniaturised, automated robots for high throughput training and assessment of dexterity in rats and mice.
Grant:	EUR 149 761
Recipient:	KING'S COLLEGE LONDON
We have developed new, cost-effective miniature robots using 3D printers and customised electronics and software.	

Project:	FuSEL - FUNerals as public Services in long Eighteenth century London
Grant:	EUR 195 454,80
Recipient:	BIRKBECK COLLEGE - UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
The research aims to understand the organization and functioning of services for the community in early modern London through a concrete case study, namely the ways in which funerals and burials were managed during the long eighteenth century (1670-1852). I selected the case of London in order to complete a long-term comparative study that began with my doctoral research. By extending my research to London, I will be able to compare it with Paris and Naples, which I analysed in my previous research experiences.	

Project:	GC2.0 - Global Change 2.0: Unlocking the past for a clearer future
Grant:	EUR 2 497 563
Recipient:	THE UNIVERSITY OF READING
The goal of this project is to unleash the power of the palaeo-record to understand the interactions of climate and the terrestrial biosphere, and to explain how terrestrial systems (vegetation, fire, hydrology, biogeochemical cycles including the carbon, trace gas and dust cycles) respond and contribute to long-term (millennial) and rapid (decadal to centennial) climate changes. I will use process-based models with global palaeodata syntheses to address four specific challenges to our understanding of past and future climate and environmental change	

Project:	INFL - New perspectives on inflation
Grant:	EUR 1 568 276
Recipient:	LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE
The goal is to provide new perspectives on inflation and its impact on resource constraints.	

Project:	ELC - The evolution of linguistic complexity
Grant:	EUR 1 985 570
Recipient:	THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH
Real human languages are enormously complex, both in the expressive power they afford and the rich and complex set of structural devices they provide for conveying meaning. In this project I seek to address this major outstanding question in evolutionary linguistics: why is language complex? I will tackle this daunting question by exploring two subsidiary questions: when and how does linguistic complexity facilitate acquisition, and how do expressive power and linguistic complexity evolve as a result of language transmission and use?	

Project:	ComparingCopperbelt - Comparing the Copperbelt: Political Culture and Knowledge Production in Central Africa
Grant:	EUR 1 599 661
Recipient:	THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD
This project provides the first comparative historical analysis – local, national and transnational - of the Central African copperbelt.	

Project:	EXPLORATHON-4D - EXPLORATHON'16 and EXPLORATHON'17 - EUROPEAN RESEARCHERS' NIGHT SCOTLAND
Grant:	EUR 79 328; EUR 20 563; EUR 22 525; EUR 46 205; EUR 14 766
Recipient:	THE UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN; UNIVERSITY OF STRATHCLYDE; UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW; THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH; THE UNIVERSITY OF ST ANDREWS
<p>Led by five of Scotland's major research-intensive universities with over 600 EU-funded research projects between them, EXPLORATHON-4D will bring research to the public and foster a new dimension of collaboration with business and industry, building on themes of careers and Responsible Research and Innovation (RRI).</p> <p>Our headline - ONE NIGHT, UNLIMITED DISCOVERY - provides a public friendly message designed to engage audiences not traditionally interacting with research or researchers. We are benefiting from our nationwide partnership to introduce robust researcher training ahead of the NIGHTS ensuring that researchers and publics have the best experience possible.</p> <p>At the heart of our proposal lies a vibrant, multi-element programme of activities and events, all designed to break down barriers between research and external actors of different backgrounds, ages and interests. Formats of cafe discussions, comedy, performance, hands-on activity, talks and debates will combine to highlight the relevance of research and challenge perceived stereotypes of researchers.</p> <p>Our venues will include public places such as shopping centres and cinemas but will also features 'doors open' access into research environments where discovery is actually happening, universities and industry. We will highlight the multidisciplinary and collaborative nature of modern research, helped by MSCA Fellows and EU-funded project exemplars. We will encourage young people to consider research as an exciting, challenging career option, telling the story of how investment in research is vital for driving innovation that addresses real life local and global issues.</p>	

Project:	LIGHTS Nights - LIGHTS in Lincoln – Get Hold of Tech and Science research nights
Grant:	EUR 165 349
Recipient:	UNIVERSITY OF LINCOLN
<p>LIGHTS Nights will serve a huge hinterland of the Midlands and North/North Eastern England with a dispersed, predominantly rural population including some of the most deprived areas of the UK which are home to large numbers of non-UK born EU citizens. Centred in this area, which too often lags behind other parts of Europe socially, economically and educationally, LIGHTS Nights has immense capacity to help realise the untapped potential of its local and regional hinterland by bringing people of all ages and backgrounds closer to the research of UoL through showcasing some of the University's most exciting and dynamic science, informing them of the amazing science being forged on their doorstep, and inspiring them with the importance, excitement and excellent of our research.</p>	

Project:	STEAM - STEAM- Making Sense of Science through Art
Grant:	EUR 160 000
Recipient:	THE UNIVERSITY OF HUDDERSFIELD
<p>The University of Huddersfield will be the primary site for the STEAM events which will showcase the research ongoing at universities and businesses across the Yorkshire Region, emphasizing specifically the pan-European research with which we are involved. STEAM will create a platform for public interaction through an exciting array of events, fun activities and presentations, where researchers from numerous and diverse disciplines will engage directly.</p>	

Project:	Curiosity Carnival - The Curiosity Carnival: Oxford European Researchers' Night 2017
Grant:	EUR 223 152,92
Recipient:	THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD
<p>By capitalising on the University of Oxford's world-class European-funded research base, together with our outstanding museums, libraries, gardens and woods, education programmes and public engagement expertise, we will create a truly inspirational multi-venue multi-disciplinary European Research night in 2017 on the theme of 'People and Planet'.</p> <p>The event itself will be a city-wide programme of high quality and innovative activities utilising both University of Oxford venues in addition to busking-type activities taking place in shopping centre locations. Each venue will have its own 'flavour' – focusing on specific research topics and encompassing different activities - so that there will be 'something for everyone'. [.../...]</p> <p>Activities will include interactive stalls; games; mass experiments; science 'demos'; a 'living library' for the public to take out a researcher 'on loan' and two grand finales with musical performances.</p> <p>The awareness campaign will facilitate even greater public-researcher engagement across digital and media platforms. This will include a fun and educational online activity for school pupils to interact with researchers.</p>	

Project:	PLOTINA - Promoting gender balance and inclusion in research, innovation and training
Grant:	EUR 360 625
Recipient:	THE UNIVERSITY OF WARWICK
<p>The overall objective of PLOTINA is to enable the development, implementation and assessment of self-tailored Gender Equality Plans (GEPs) with innovative and sustainable strategies for the Research Performing Organizations (RPOs) involved. This objective will be achieved by: i) Stimulating a gender-aware culture change; ii) Promoting career-development of both female and male researchers to prevent the waste of talent, particularly for women; iii) Ensuring diversification of views and methodologies (in this case by taking into account the gender/sex dimension and analysis) in research and teaching.</p>	

Project:	KINSHIP - How do humans recognise kin?
Grant:	EUR 1 984 776
Recipient:	UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW
<p>This pioneering project will combine biological theories regarding the essential role of kinship in regulating social and sexual behaviour with advanced methods from experimental psychology, genetics, acoustics, computer graphics and experimental economics, to develop and test the first comprehensive model of human kin recognition. [.../...]</p> <p>The project will also produce a quantitative model of how family resemblance is expressed in the face, which will be used to develop novel methodologies for assessing family resemblance from face images and experimentally creating realistic and biologically plausible “virtual relatives” using computer graphics.</p>	

Project:	SPES - ServiPublici: Everybody's Slaves
Grant:	EUR 183 454,80
Recipient:	UNIVERSITY OF NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE
<p>The researcher is moving from Italy to Newcastle University in the UK to embark on a full-scale study of the role of public slavery in the Roman world.</p>	

Project:	HOARDEOL - The evolution of food hoarding: from environmental pressures to brain mechanisms
Grant:	EUR 195 454,80
Recipient:	UNIVERSITY OF NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE
<p>Dr Lindsay Henderson will move from the University of California Davis, US to Newcastle University in the UK to undertake a project investigating the physiological and neural mechanisms that regulate avian hoarding behaviour and how the social environment influences them. Some species have evolved to store rather than consume food while availability is high, for consumption when food is scarce. [.../...] In this project I will experimentally address these knowledge gaps using two closely related bird species that live in social groups during winter when hoarding motivation is high; the food hoarding coal tit (<i>Periparusater</i>), and the non-hoarding great tit (<i>Parus major</i>).</p>	

Project:	ChroMoLEME - The Character of Monastic Landscapes in Early Medieval Europe
Grant:	EUR 183 454,80
Recipient:	UNIVERSITY OF NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE
<p>Scholars have traditionally accepted the medieval hagiographers' descriptions of these sites as remote foundations in a wilderness known as the desertum.</p> <p>This interdisciplinary project will contrast these textual sources with an emerging body of archaeological evidence to question the traditional narrative. It will show that monasteries were intimately linked to political and economic networks and often founded in landscapes that were not only inhabited, but quite likely also Christianised.</p>	

Project:	TRANSITION-FRICTION - Transition Friction in the Ecuadorian Amazon: A Green Economy Ethnography
Grant:	EUR 195 454,80
Recipient:	THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER
<p>Using ethnographic methods and discourse analysis, the project will study a novel university in the Amazon rainforest in Ecuador, explicitly conceived as a catalyst for the country's transition away from extraction and export of oil and other sub-soil resources, towards a 'green and sustainable economy'. With its 93,000 hectare 'living laboratory', Ikiam University is a site of 'friction': between the forest and the urban, between indigenous and industrial science, between conservation and extractivism, between commons and the market. Such friction is not only conflictual, it is also 'interconnection across difference', productive of new relations and interactions. In analysing these new socio-ecological relations and interactions in one of the world's poorest, most biodiverse regions, the project will develop an original conceptual framework and methodological approach for the analysis of green economy transition initiatives and their uneven effects in the Amazon and elsewhere.</p>	

Project:	NEOMEDPOT - Technological change at the South-western limits of the Mediterranean basin during Neolithic and early Chalcolithic times: pottery production and consumption
Grant:	EUR 183 454,80
Recipient:	THE UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD
<p>This project examines the radical social changes which took place in the South-western Mediterranean basin during the Neolithic and the beginning of the Chalcolithic period, and specifically the interactions between North Africa and the southern coast of the Iberian Peninsula across the Straits of Gibraltar.</p>	

Project:	POLITICALLIFEWITING - MASS POLITICAL LIFE WRITING
Grant:	EUR 195 454,80
Recipient:	THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER
<p>Self-narration is extraordinarily common in contemporary culture. The practice constitutes an extremely popular literary genre, is widespread on the internet in the form of diaries updated daily by huge numbers of web users, and is used in organisational training and as a tool in personal therapy education. Employing an interdisciplinary approach – drawing on social history, sociology, semiotics and textual analysis – my research project will examine one of the "archaeological" elements underpinning this success: the mass political use of the autobiographical form, first by communism and subsequently by feminism after the Second World War, with a focus on the Italian experience. The Italian Communist Party (PCI) was the largest communist party in the Western world, and Italy's experience of feminism is one of the most significant on the European continent. Both movements made intense political use of the autobiographical form. The Italian communists inherited the activist autobiographical framework characteristic of the Bolshevik experience. Self-narration was a prerequisite to joining the PCI until the second half of the fifties; however, this organisational practice became obsolete over the course of the sixties. The link between autobiographical accounts and political activism was subsequently revived by feminism in the seventies, in the context of consciousness raising groups. The main objectives of the project are the following: A) to analyse the mass political use of the autobiographical account in Italy since the Second World War; B) to use this analysis to produce an innovative interpretation of the actual success of self-narration. They will be fulfilled through research in the archives of the PCI and the Italian feminist movement. I will use Italian historical events as a case study to highlight the obscure political origins of a specific activity – self-narration – that unites various contemporary national cultures of Europe in a transnational manner.</p>	

Project:	MTT - How does future thinking work? Uncovering its evolutionary and developmental origins
Grant:	EUR 183 454,80
Recipient:	UNIVERSITY OF NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE
<p>Time is always moving forward. However, humans can remember past events (e.g., our last holiday), and imagine and plan for events that have not happened (e.g., our next job interview); that is, we can mentally travel back into our past (i.e., episodic memory) and our future (i.e., future thinking). Having a comprehensive picture of this</p>	

capacity involves not only studying Mental Time Travel (MTT) in humans but also in non-human animals. Due to conceptual and methodological limitations, the field of MTT is still in its infancy. Comparative and interdisciplinary studies—involving more than one animal species—are needed to understand the evolution and development of this capacity. I aim to address this issue by developing two novel empirical approaches to test how non-human primates (chimpanzees), corvids (rooks) and human children use information about past events to think and imagine future events. The results of this research will provide crucial insights for theories of cognitive development (e.g., the relation between theory of mind, executive functioning and mental time travel) and human evolution (e.g., the role of mental time travel in humanity’s ability to build upon knowledge or skills generation after generation). In this sense, broadening my theoretical background and acquiring new methodological skills (e.g., testing new animal species)—as I plan to do during this fellowship—will be of crucial importance for me to further develop my career.

Project:	GLOBALGLASS - Global Glass Adornments Event Horizon in the Late Iron Age and Roman Period Frontiers (100 BC - AD 250)
Grant:	EUR 195 454,80
Recipient:	UNIVERSITY OF NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE
<p>This project introduces the pan-European ‘glass adornments event horizon’, which signals the existence of an active multicultural community with its own forms of decorative identification in the borderland regions. It will assess the evidence for this phenomenon, firstly, in four north-western European countries: Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, and United Kingdom, and, secondly, explore its regional ramifications, by concentrating on one area, United Kingdom, in order to understand the manifestation of this inter-cultural event in a local setting. The project combines thorough literary and museum research with scientific and hands-on experiments, and pays particular attention to engaging and disseminating the results to the wider public. It challenges long-standing perceptions related to the function and gender nature of glass adornments. It investigates the mobility of materials, artefacts and craftspeople, and reconstructs the networks of interethnic craft interaction in borderland zones. It analyses the transformative role these annulars played in the formation of inter-European and regional identities in a transitional period when new cultural forms and practices emerged in the European Northwest.</p>	

Project:	TEMPI - The Time of Early Metalwork in Prehistoric Italy
Grant:	EUR 183 454,80
Recipient:	UNIVERSITY OF NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE
<p>The researcher is moving from Italy to the UK in order to build a new chronology and classification method for early metal artefacts (i.e. axes, daggers and halberds) from Italy, c.4500-2000 BC.</p>	

Project:	AWWO - A world without objects: the metaphysics of indeterminacy in ancient philosophy, from Democritus to Aenesidemus.
Grant:	EUR 195 454,80
Recipient:	UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM
<p>To appreciate the pervasiveness of metaphysical indeterminacy in ancient Greek philosophy is tantamount to providing a revolutionary insight in the history of ancient metaphysics (and of metaphysics tout court) by challenging the standard view that sees it dominated by Plato’s and Aristotle’s different, yet cognate, essentialisms.</p>	

Project:	DAM-NET - Dam-nations? A study on dams, nation-building and transboundary water relations through case-studies from Ethiopia and Tajikistan
Grant:	EUR 183 454,80
Recipient:	THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER
<p>The aim of DAM-NET is to enable the Future Fellow (FF) to carry out a state-of the art research project, investigating how ruling elites can use the symbolic value of a large hydraulic infrastructure to construct and disseminate their particular idea of the nation and legitimize their hold on power. The study will expand on the</p>	

largely unexplored link between water and social power, bringing new insights into the analysis of transboundary water relations and on the role that discourse and nationalism play in water politics.

Project:	CATCH-EyoU - Constructing AcTiveCitizensHip with European Youth: Policies, Practices, Challenges and Solutions
Grant:	EUR 336 831,25
Recipient:	LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE
<p>The proposal will investigate young people's views of the EU and of their role in building the EU through their participatory practices at EU, national, regional and local levels. These issues will be examined from an interdisciplinary perspective (Political Sciences, Sociology, History, Media and Communications, Education, Psychology) as building blocks for a new and groundbreaking conceptualization and theoretical model of youth active citizenship in the EU, including "psychological" citizenship and practices of social and political engagement.</p> <p>To achieve this aim, the proposal will adopt an innovative approach combining traditional theoretical hypothesis testing with empirical-phenomenological analysis and allowing to integrate the perspectives of young people, as co-producers of knowledge, with those of researchers and other stakeholders. A wide range of research methods will be used including documentary and media analysis, interviews and focus groups, a cross-national longitudinal study, ethnographic case studies of participatory practices and a socially innovative intervention. These quantitative and qualitative methods will allow to develop a new, robust and cutting-edge conceptualization of youth active citizenship in the EU and new evidence-based multilevel integrated theoretical model.</p> <p>This approach will offer a multifaceted understanding of the different factors influencing the perspectives of "native EU citizens" and the ways in which they engage in society, leading to groundbreaking changes in the ways in which youth engagement, participation and active citizenship are understood. Moreover, the project will provide policy makers with a set of evidence-based ideas, recommendations and instruments to integrate young people's perspectives into various areas of policy-making. The findings of the project will thus fully cover the challenges, scope and impact of bringing the EU closer to its young citizens and boosting their participation.</p>	

Project:	REDSTEM - Development of a new plant variety for the Asian market
Grant:	EUR 148 307
Recipient:	IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE TECHNOLOGY AND MEDICINE
<p>During our expeditions on LHI [Lord Howe Island], we have also discovered a new mutant variety of the kentia palm: instead of having the typical dark green colouration, it has a bright red stem. Red-stemmed varieties of palms are known, but have had very limited commercialisation due to climatic restrictions: these palms are tropical species, requiring high humidity and temperature. In contrast[sic], kentias are very hardy and grow well under low light and cool temperatures, hence their immense success as decorative items across innumerable indoor public venues and households. In addition, red is an auspicious colour in Asia – and we know our new red kentia palm has tremendous horticulture potential. Building on our genetic research and experiments with these kentia palms, we propose to disentangle the biological underpinning of the red stem. In parallel, we will conduct a market research. Examining our IPR position and strategy, we will take the necessary steps to protect our variety, including its registration as Ornamental Crop to the Community Plant Variety Office. Finally, we will strengthen our links with various industries and private stakeholders to develop a business plan for commercialisation of red kentias.</p>	

Project:	EU-LAC-MUSEUMS - Museums and Community: Concepts, Experiences, and Sustainability in Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean
Grant:	EUR 995 131,25
Recipient:	THE UNIVERSITY OF ST ANDREWS
<p>EU-LAC-MUSEUMS assembles a team of leading academics, museum professionals and policy makers elected by the European and LAC [Latin America and the Caribbean] Regional Alliances of the International Council of Museums (ICOM) (www.icom.museum). Together, we are committed to exploring the cultural, scientific and social dimensions of EU-LAC relations with a view to "supporting the process of EU-CELAC cooperation outlined by the EU-CELAC Action Plan 2013-2015 in defining a common vision for the years to come.</p>	

Project:	DESTINATIONS - CIVITAS DESTINATIONS
Grant:	EUR 197 552,89
Recipient:	VECTOS (SOUTH) LIMITED
DESTINATIONS will develop an innovative holistic approach to building sustainable urban mobility systems for both residents and tourists.	

Project:	TIDE - Travel, Transculturality and Identity in England, c.1550 – 1700
Grant:	EUR 1 998 519
Recipient:	THE UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL
<p>The central research question this project will pose is: how did mobility in the great age of travel and discovery (c.1550–1700) shape English perceptions of human identity based on cultural identification and difference? The role of those marked by transcultural mobility was central to this period. Our current world is all too familiar with the concepts that surfaced or evolved as a result: ‘foreigners’, ‘strangers’, ‘aliens’, ‘converts’, ‘exiles’, or even ‘translators’, ‘ambassadors’ and ‘go-betweenes’.</p> <p>There is an urgent need to consolidate our fragmented understanding of this crucial issue, which continues to shape current debates.</p>	

Project:	DEPP - Designing Effective Public Policies
Grant:	EUR 1 294 699
Recipient:	LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE
This proposal outlines a number of projects in public economics, with links to other fields such as macro, real estate, labor, and gender economics.	

Project:	EUCIT - EU Intersex Citizenship
Grant:	EUR 183 454,80
Recipient:	THE UNIVERSITY OF HUDDERSFIELD
The EUCIT action addresses the rights claims and agendas of intersex people and those with Disorders of Sexual Development (DSD), in response to recent Council of Europe recommendations to revise medical and policy approaches.	

Project:	MBM - Making Biological Minds
Grant:	EUR 183 454,80
Recipient:	UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS
The ER's 5-10 year career aim is to expand his areas of expertise into the history of the British human sciences and the history of German philosophy and medicine. This project maps a path to achieve this by connecting his existing expertise in the history of the biomedical sciences with the history of the humanities and the reception of German philosophical ideas into Britain during the nineteenth century.	

Project:	BroWoun - Brothers in Wounds: Italy's Disabled Veterans in Transnational Perspective (1917-1939)
Grant:	EUR 183 454,80
Recipient:	THE UNIVERSITY OF WARWICK
<p>It will focus on Italy to develop an interdisciplinary, multi-scalar, and transnational approach to the rehabilitation and reintegration of disabled veterans. The project will thus lay the foundation for a truly European history of war disability in the twentieth-century. By mobilizing a wide range of primary sources and combining different historiographical approaches, this project will bring to light the specific experiences of Italian disabled ex-servicemen, determined as they were by the country's political culture, institutional structure, and patterns of social relations. While remaining attentive to national specificities, it will highlight the common responses and attitudes that emerged across belligerent nations. The project will thus contribute to a transnational history of the transition from war to peace and of the stabilization of Europe in the inter-war era.</p>	

Project:	Garibaldinism - Garibaldinism and radicalism: Traditions of transnational war volunteering in Southern Europe, 1861-1936
Grant:	EUR 183 454,80
Recipient:	UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS
<p>In our approach Garibaldinism will refer to a political and cultural phenomenon aimed at encouraging a bold and consciously "popular" type of aggregation strictly linked to the tradition of armed voluntarism and the attempt to form an ideal homogeneous block that goes beyond the single ideological matrices and political formations of which it is composed. Between 19th and 20th Century several European generations, the last was the antifascist one, claimed for themselves the cultural, political, and ideal heritage of Garibaldinism. There were radical volunteers wearing the traditional red shirt in Poland (1863), at Crete (1866-67), in France (1870-71), in the Balkans (1876), in Greece (1897), in Serbia (1912 and 1914), in France again (1914) and in Spain (1936-39).</p>	

Project:	COLEDISO - Corporate Legitimacy in Digital Society: The Role of Citizens' Judgments in Social Media
Grant:	EUR 195 454,80
Recipient:	THE CITY UNIVERSITY
<p>Corporate legitimacy, defined as the social acceptance of corporate behaviour, is constructed through a process of public deliberation. In recent years, social media technologies have enabled citizens to participate in this public deliberation by discussing, critiquing, and praising corporations.</p>	

Project:	FLAME - Flow of Ancient Metals across Eurasia (FLAME): New frameworks for interpreting human interaction in Later Prehistory
Grant:	EUR 2 447 052
Recipient:	THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD
<p>Previous scientific assessments of early metal have too often isolated the chemical and isotopic evidence from both the immediate archaeological context and any sense of a real time and place. FLAME brings together a broad range of skills to examine for the first time the intertwined social, scientific, chronological and geographical aspects of Eurasian early metallurgy.</p>	

Project:	WEY-CRISP - Well-being among European youth: The contribution of student teacher relationships in the secondary-school population
Grant:	EUR 183 454,80
Recipient:	THE UNIVERSITY OF HERTFORDSHIRE HIGHER EDUCATION CORPORATION
<p>Creating environments that foster young people's wellbeing is one of the current priorities for the European Union. Increasingly such efforts are conceptually framed through a focus on positive paradigms across the life course. Social science evidence indicates that supportive relationships with significant adults are important determinants</p>	

of young people's wellbeing and future life chances. Recently the significance of non-parental adults in shaping youth wellbeing has been examined. In this vein, WEY-CRISP focuses on the contribution of teachers to the construction and maintenance of wellbeing.

Project:	RNF - The Rise of Neoliberal Feminism
Grant:	EUR 195 454,80
Recipient:	GOLDSMITHS' COLLEGE
<p>Focusing on neoliberalism's emergent feminist discourse in the UK and the US, I aim to provide a multi-dimensional theorization of this phenomenon. Two central questions inform this project: 1) Why does neoliberalism need feminism at this particular historical juncture in order to reinforce its hegemony? and 2) How and in what ways do certain themes of feminism lend themselves to the neoliberal project? Working on the seams of feminist theory, cultural studies and sociology, I will embark on a comparative study, examining one key but neglected site of neoliberalism's adoption of feminism: the discourse of a happy work-family balance. In order to accomplish this, I will employ a multidisciplinary methodological approach, combining textual and discourse analysis, qualitative data analysis and intersectional theorizing. My premise is that the resurgence of the work-family balance, which is being articulated as a feminist ideal, is the site through which the contemporary entanglement of feminism and neoliberalism is most clearly articulated. RNF therefore has four main interrelated objectives: to map the current resurgence of the work-family balance discourse in the mainstream print media in the UK and the US; to uncover the racial and economic underpinnings of this balance discourse; to analyse the new feminist subject this discourse is creating; and, finally, to build a theoretical framework that not only helps to explain why neoliberalism needs feminism at this historical juncture, but one that can help account for other contemporary alignments between feminism and neo-conservative and neoliberal projects in the broader European and Western context.</p>	

Project:	Perspectival Realism - Perspectival Realism. Science, Knowledge, and Truth from a Human Vantage Point
Grant:	EUR 1 606 155
Recipient:	THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH
<p>This project develops a novel view in philosophy of science called perspectival realism, via a three-pronged highly interdisciplinary approach, which combines the philosophy of science, with scientific practice, the history of science and the history of philosophy.</p>	

Project:	AnCon - A Comparative Anthropology of Conscience, Ethics and Human Rights
Grant:	EUR 1 312 752,75
Recipient:	THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH
<p>Numerous international human rights documents formally declare their commitment to protect freedom of conscience. But, what is conscience and how do we know it when we see it? How do we distinguish it from self-interest or fanaticism? And what happens when the concept, often associated with a distinct Christian or liberal history, travels across cultural boundaries?</p>	

Project:	CogSoCoAGE - Tracking the cognitive basis of social communication across the life-span
Grant:	EUR 1 488 028
Recipient:	UNIVERSITY OF KENT
<p>the key aim of the proposed research is to systematically explore the cognitive basis of social communication and how this changes across the life-span.</p>	

Project:	ABANDONMENT - People under Pressure: Settlement Abandonment and Human Responses to Environmental and Socio-Economic Stress during the Medieval and Post-Medieval Periods
Grant:	EUR 183 454,80
Recipient:	THE UNIVERSITY OF EXETER
The ABANDONMENT project explores the pan-European phenomenon of settlement desertion and shrinkage, which occurred especially during the 14th and 17th centuries.	

Project:	EUDEMOS - Constrained Democracy: Citizens' Responses to Limited Political Choice in the European Union
Grant:	EUR 1 508 821,75
Recipient:	LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE
National governments operate under the growing constraints of European integration that limit the choices they can offer citizens and the policy instruments they can use. Yet, despite the centrality of political choice to the functioning of electoral democracy, we know very little about the consequences of constrained political choices for citizens' engagement in democratic processes. Across Europe, an increasing number of citizens are supporting extreme parties or declining to take part in democratic elections. This project offers the first systematic examination of how the range and substance of political choices offered to citizens in the EU shape democratic perceptions and electoral behaviour. Understanding how citizens perceive and react to the growing constraints on domestic politics is crucial to a diagnosis of European democracy and for an evidence-based debate on reform of EU institutions. Building on the Principal Investigator's award-winning research on electoral democracy and extensive experience of designing and analysing cross-national surveys and experiments, this project is a pioneering study of the consequences of constrained democracy. It uniquely combines a large-N cross-national analysis of citizens' responses to mainstream party convergence and case studies of the 'emergency politics' of the Eurozone crisis with micro-level experimental work. This project aims to transform the study of citizens' democratic attitudes and behaviour by focusing on the importance of political choice. By developing and testing a theoretical model of heterogeneous citizen responses to the constrained political choice, the project provides insights into why citizens turn against mainstream parties or exit democratic processes altogether. This further allows EUDEMOS to develop proposals for how institutions can be designed to facilitate citizens' participation in and satisfaction with democratic processes in a multi-level European Union.	

Project:	Intimacy - Doing Intimacy: A Multi-sited Ethnography of Modern Chinese Family Life
Grant:	EUR 1 487 500
Recipient:	SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL AND AFRICAN STUDIES, UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
This project will approach the subject of modern Chinese family life from an unconventional angle, analysing it as a process of practices and experiences. By setting a new agenda that moves from structures of family relationships to the quality of relationships and through examining 'doing intimacy', this project will take a closer, fresher, critical look at the Chinese family dynamics as they are lived. Informed by the emerging literature on gender, intimacy and modernity, this project will examine intergenerational relations as well as gender and sexual relations in the family.	

Project:	AYURYOG - Medicine, Immortality, Moksha: Entangled Histories of Yoga, Ayurveda and Alchemy in South Asia
Grant:	EUR 236 408,75
Recipient:	INFORMATION NETWORK FOCUS ON RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS
The project will examine the histories of yoga, ayurveda and rasashastra (Indian alchemy and iatrochemistry) from the tenth century to the present, focussing on the disciplines' health, rejuvenation and longevity practices. The goals of the project are to reveal the entanglements of these historical traditions, and to trace the trajectories of their evolution as components of today's global healthcare and personal development industries.	

Project:	TVOF - The values of French language and literature in the European Middle Ages
Grant:	EUR 2 274 225
Recipient:	KING'S COLLEGE LONDON
<p>This project undertakes a reevaluation of the nature and value of the use of French in Europe during a crucial period, 1100-1450, less in terms of its cultural prestige (the traditional focus of scholarship) than of its role as a supralocal, transnational language, particularly in Western Europe and the Eastern Mediterranean. [...]Indeed, its final aim, through and beyond its consideration of French as a lingua franca, is to interrogate that language's role in the emergence of a European identity in the Middle Ages.</p>	

Project:	MOSAIC - Evolution of the Ape Forelimb: Evidence from Internal Bone Structure
Grant:	EUR 195 454,80
Recipient:	UNIVERSITY OF KENT
<p>Understanding the locomotor behaviour of our Miocene ape ancestors is critical to reconstructing the evolution of walking on two feet, or bipedalism.</p>	

Project:	MenWomenCare - Men, Women and Care: The gendering of formal and informal care-giving in interwar Britain
Grant:	EUR 1 079 426
Recipient:	UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS
<p>Examining the case of Britain, this project asks what formal and informal structures developed in the interwar years to provide medical and social care to the unprecedented number of war disabled.</p>	

Project:	DOS - Domestic Servants in Colonial South Asia
Grant:	Nature of funding link unclear
Recipient:	UNIVERSITY OF YORK
<p>By locating servants in the wider social, political, and moral world, the project combines empirically grounded case studies with the political economy of imperialism. It aims to develop a new understanding of labour, gender and social history, each of these in turn being rewritten, even as they lay the foundations of the first historically grounded account of domestic work in South Asia.</p>	

Project:	PI-PEC - Pro-Internationalization Policy in the European Union The Challenge of Policy Efficiency and Coherence Post Lisbon
Grant:	EUR 195 454,80
Recipient:	UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS
<p>The proposal introduces a novel technique, which has been developed by the fellow, Dr Miguel Torres (MT), in Portugal, to prototype pro-internationalization policy using a streamlined and innovative combination design of top-down and bottom-up approaches. The prototypes to improve policy design efficiency and coherence (PDEC) within each of the European countries, and in the European Union as a whole, will be realised through understanding the decision-making function relationships between companies and policy makers. The approach will employ questionnaires to policy makers, which have designed past incentives towards internationalization; and firms, which have used these same incentives. The insights gained will be used to generate models to explain the behaviour of both managers and policy makers in their actions and to arrive at set of principles of action for PEC.</p>	

Project:	CURAS - Cetacean Use of Representational Acoustic Signals
Grant:	EUR 195 454,80
Recipient:	THE UNIVERSITY OF ST ANDREWS
<p>This project will determine if dolphins possess representational understanding of individual-specific signature whistles (SW). Dolphin SWs are a created and learned social signal and are thought to function similar to human names.</p>	

Project:	Art market - 'The re-privatization of the contemporary art world: private collectors and artist-entrepreneurs in the changing geographies of European art'
Grant:	EUR 146 591,10
Recipient:	ROYAL HOLLOWAY AND BEDFORD NEW COLLEGE
<p>This project examines the idea that there is an on-going re-privatization of the European art world, in which increasingly it is private art collectors and communities of artist-entrepreneurs that are creating commercial value in the contemporary art market and redrawing our cultural landscape.</p>	

Project:	distraction - Distraction as a Philosophical Concept and a Stylistic Device in France and Italy.17th-19th Centuries
Grant:	EUR 183 454,80
Recipient:	THE UNIVERSITY OF WARWICK
<p>My project reconstructs how the 17th and 18th cs. witness a different understanding of distraction in both the ethical and the aesthetic-cognitive spheres, paving the way to its revaluation as a productive resource, in literary and stylistic terms, between the 18th and 19th cs. By focusing on the French and Italian linguistic and cultural domains, characterised by a lively circulation of texts and by a relatively homogeneous cultural background, the Fellow will show how the genealogy of distraction intersects and mirrors the intellectual and cultural tensions between the Old Regime and the post-revolutionary decades. In particular, the proposed research will address the ways distraction tackles and reassesses the conflictual relationship between truth and falsehood, objectivity and subjectivity, theory and fiction, thereby blurring the borders between philosophical-theoretical and literary-fictional forms of writing. The project possesses both historical and theoretical implications.</p>	

Project:	IMAGINACTIVISM - Cultural production, social movements and virtuous spirals; Using cultural production to influence social transformation. An ethnographic case study of a transmedia and translocal experiment
Grant:	EUR 251 857,80
Recipient:	CARDIFF UNIVERSITY
<p>In this action I will track the people and processes involved in adapting the novel The Fifth Sacred Thing as a transmedia phenomenon, whose stated goal is: "to help nurture and support the movements that are already growing to put our world on a path of peace, justice and ecological harmony".</p>	

Project:	MOPIGRASFIT - Motion Picture Grammatical Rating System for Infants and Toddlers
Grant:	EUR 187 310,85
Recipient:	BIRKBECK COLLEGE - UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
<p>The use of infant-directed media has increased substantially, from 17% in the 1990s to now over 50% in the first year of life although this use is highly controversial. Current motion picture rating systems in Europe only target viewers above 3 years, and only in terms of content. Infant-directed videos include a wide range of cinematic techniques which require film literacy to understand. It is therefore crucial to investigate comprehensively the role</p>	

of such techniques on infant attention so as to ascertain the impact videos may have on the developing brain.

Project:	Carnap and the Limits of Metaphysics - Carnap and the Limits of Metaphysics
Grant:	EUR 183 454,80
Recipient:	UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS
<p>This project's overall objective is to use state of the art research in the formal theory of knowledge to advance our understanding of the scope and limits of metaphysics. Specifically, the project will argue that the most important threat to the value of metaphysics comes from epistemic arguments given by Carnap, and that responding to these arguments requires drawing on considerations from formal epistemology.</p> <p>The master argument that will focus this project draws on Carnap's (1928) epistemic critique of metaphysics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. No possible evidence can justify a metaphysical statement.2. If no possible evidence can justify a metaphysical statement then we can have no justification to believe a metaphysical statement. <p>Conclusion: We can have no justification to believe a metaphysical statement.</p>	

Project:	SAGE - Systemic Action for Gender Equality
Grant:	EUR 244 140
Recipient:	THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY OF BELFAST
<p>Through the design and implementation of Gender Equality Plans, SAGE partner institutions will uncover, assess, and address the barriers to equal participation of women and men in research and decision making.</p>	

Project:	LAWALISI - Law, Authority and Learning in Imami Shi'ite Islam
Grant:	EUR 2 212 638,60
Recipient:	THE UNIVERSITY OF EXETER
<p>In the project, we aim to examine the theories and methods used by scholars in the study of Islamic law, derived mainly from Sunni sources, and test them against the Shi'ite legal literature. The project aims to demonstrate that a non-Sunni tradition of Islamic legal thought, in this case Imami Shi'i law, can illuminate and enrich the general history of Islamic law.</p>	

Project:	RomaInterbellum - Roma Civic Emancipation Between The Two World Wars
Grant:	EUR 2 433 985
Recipient:	THE UNIVERSITY OF ST ANDREWS
<p>Over the past two decades the Roma issue has become one of the most current topics in European public space and also became especially relevant in academia. Despite of this there are still not researched topics, such as history of the Roma in the period between WWI and WWII, and the appearance and development of social and political projects proposed by Roma. The present proposal has the ambitious goal to fill in this gap.</p>	

Project:	HOOKaWORM - Hook a Worm to Catch a Man: Tracking Historical and Recent Human Settlement, Land use and Migration in Neotropical Rainforests using Ecosystem Engineers
Grant:	EUR 261 599,40
Recipient:	CARDIFF UNIVERSITY
<p>The anthropologic and archaeological study of pre-Columbian people of the Amazonian basin has revealed sophisticated agriculture practices. Notwithstanding the absence of historical written records the biological evidence of these practices remains in the remarkable biodiversity of the Amazonian 'dark earths' (ADEs) or "Terra Preta do Indio" produced by ancient civilisations to promote highly productive and sustainable agriculture.</p>	

Project:	ReaDoubt - Reasonable Doubt: An epistemological and psychological approach
Grant:	EUR 183 454,80
Recipient:	BIRKBECK COLLEGE - UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
<p>The purpose of this research is to shed light on the nature and dynamics of doubt and confidence in complex epistemic decision-making, through a study of the notion of reasonable doubt. While doubt is considered a rational virtue, waiting until complete certainty before accepting and acting upon a given hypothesis is unreasonable in many contexts. Given some evidential support for the hypothesis, the threshold beyond which acceptance rather than doubt is the reasonable option seems to depend on the decisional context (particularly the cost of a possible error): jurors in criminal trials should thoroughly consider alternative scenarios before convicting a defendant; doctors or policy-makers, however, may have to take action upon less strongly confirmed hypotheses, depending on the relative costs and benefits of action/inaction. Such a decision-theoretic view of reasonable doubt relies on the assumption that the consequences of an hypothesis are exogenous to the rational evaluation of its evidential support: one first updates one's degree of belief in view of the evidence, and then assesses whether, given the context, the hypothesis is beyond reasonable doubt (i.e. should be accepted and acted upon). But is it the case that agents' degrees of confidence in a hypothesis, and their weighing of various pieces of evidence, are impermeable to the decisional context? Is the juror's actual belief independent from her having to bring a consequential verdict? This research aims to study the epistemological norms of reasonable doubt, taking account of the psychological reality of the agents' reasoning. The main objective of the fellowship is to develop an original empirical research programme, testing the effects of the consequentiality of epistemic decisions on reasoning. This interdisciplinary project requires the candidate, an expert philosopher, to acquire experimental skills and knowledge in psychology, under the supervision of a specialist in the psychology of reasoning.</p>	

Project:	Transnational Localism - Transnational Localism and Music after the two World Wars: the case of Francis Poulenc
Grant:	EUR 183 454,80
Recipient:	UNIVERSITY OF KEELE
<p>This project looks at the role composers played in the construction of European culture in the aftermath of two World Wars. Taking Francis Poulenc as an example of a French composer who experienced war twice, it looks at his creative responses to the wars. It prioritises the musical and cultural significance of localised urban, suburban and rural places in shaping a distinctive musical and national identity, an identity that was recognised by his contemporaries as representing a generation; it also scrutinises his international activities in pursuit of cultural and artistic co-operation, collaboration and exchange. The project includes a study of Poulenc's UK connections, using understudied archival materials to explore his collaborations with composers such as Britten and Lennox Berkeley, his presence in concert life and his clandestine WWII activities with the BBC. It also examines the significance of the European-American artistic exchanges from the post-WWI period as a form of cultural co-operation and propaganda. Transnational Localism shows the extent to which creative artists reflected the trauma of conflict, contributed to peace-building and to national and European identity on a cultural level and participated in politics without needing to be explicitly politically engaged.</p> <p>Musicology was identified as an area of strategic priority by the European Science Foundation, Standing Committee for the Humanities in 2008. This project responds to this challenge by exploring the role of music in shaping identities on individual, generational, national and European levels. It also takes the inherent interdisciplinary nature of musicology a stage further by designing a training programme and research project that is multidisciplinary with the aim of establishing research cooperation that is of mutual benefit to European and Anglophone scholarly traditions in the Humanities and Social Sciences.</p>	

Project:	ssmscaifa - The Making of Modernist Resistance, 1880-1950
Grant:	EUR 183 454,80
Recipient:	KING'S COLLEGE LONDON
<p>The vibrant diversity of an increasingly global modernity owes much to the cross-cultural exchanges between British and Indian modernists during their collaborations in civil rights, anti-colonial, and anti-fascist activism from the 1880s to the 1950s. The proposed project examines the shifting nature of literary and political contributions to activist movements made by four such networks of British and Indian modernists to illuminate their integral role in creating what I contend is a distinctively modernist resistance. As early as the 1880s, theosophists from Britain partnered with renowned Indian spiritualists to bridge cultural gaps between colonizer and colonized through shared mystical experiences to emphasize an innate unity among human beings. By 1919, however, the disillusionment following World War I coupled with India's outrage about the Amritsar Massacre in which General Dyer and his troops opened fire killing hundreds of innocent Indians, supplanted such yearnings for unity with efforts to protect democratic freedoms from threats by right-wing extremists through a secular socialist resistance. Mulk Raj Anand, initially drawn to the liberal humanism of the Bloomsbury Group eventually joined the radical socialists of India's Progressive Writers Association in 1936. Women like Sarojini Naidu and Virginia Woolf fought for women's equality and opportunities to join in anti-right-wing resistance. Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru, influenced by the socialist ideologies of the Fabian Society, incorporated them into Indian nationalism and governance. This study explores the relationship between the ideologies of these networks to establish what the shift from spiritualism to secular socialist nationalism reveals about the nature of modernist resistance and the conditions of modernity that inspired it. The world view underpinning this resistance was integral in defining the post-war identities of Britain and India as secular socialist-leaning democracies.</p>	

Project:	MigrWorkers - The Race, Class and Gender of Transnational Urban Labour: Romanian Workers in the Cities of London and NYC
Grant:	EUR 152 879
Recipient:	UNIVERSITY OF STRATHCLYDE
<p>Contemporary labor migration—the flows of people in search of labor crossing national boundaries, deeply impacts and transforms the social, economic, political, cognitive and affective landscapes of contemporary life. This project will consider these transformations by examining the transnational migrant labor of workers from Romania such as it unfolds at two central sites of global capitalism, London-U.K. and New York-U.S. The research will feature an historical analysis of the immigrant Romanian labor presence at these sites, while its time frame covers the interval starting in 1989 up to the present day. While labor migration has been a subject of interest for economists, political theorists, geographers, anthropologists and cultural theorists alike, its relevance to affective theory and neoliberal critiques have only recently been addressed. My project seeks to address an analytic gap that refers to the affective dimension of migrationallabor by considering not only the economic, political, and historical contexts, but also the impact that immigrants' transnational journeys in search for work and their landing in new spaces have on their intimate lives alongside co-nationals as well as alongside other dwellers in the global city.</p>	

Project:	ERIN - Europe's Reception of the Irish Melodies and National Aairs: Thomas Moore in Europe
Grant:	EUR 183 454,80
Recipient:	THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY OF BELFAST
<p>ERIN offers a network analysis, investigating the cultural articulation of national identity in 19th-century Europe as found in the musical works of Irish poet-songwriter Thomas Moore. He created two European song series, the Irish Melodies and National Aairs, of global circulation; these inspired arrangements by European composers.</p>	

Project:	Savage Warfare - Savage Warfare: A Cultural History of British and American Colonial Campaigns 1885-1914
Grant:	EUR 269 857,80
Recipient:	QUEEN MARY UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
<p>This innovative project will provide a comparative cultural history of British and American colonial campaigns in Africa, South Asia and South East Asia, between 1885 and 1914. The project will provide a comprehensive study of what was known as 'savage warfare' that goes beyond the conventional military histories by examining the cultural assumptions and colonial knowledge that underwrote military practice. The project aims at making a substantial contribution beyond academia, and the historical exploration of colonial warfare cuts to the very heart of contemporary debates on the 'war on terror' and the continuing legacies of imperialism.</p>	

Project:	PETITE GUERRE - Experiences and Memories of French and Algerian Veterans. Remembering the 'petite guerre' in the Aurès-Nememcha
Grant:	EUR 183 454,80
Recipient:	THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD
<p>The present study aims to investigate the Algerian War of Independence (1954–62) from a new perspective. It proposes to frame a transnational history of the war, going beyond both the (opposing) French and Algerian (national) narratives, to resituate the war in its Mediterranean, European, and eventually its global contexts. [.../...] If the efforts of the EU and the Union for the Mediterranean (2008) may help to set a new tone in the near future, today it is less at the state level that it is possible to act than at the level of the people, by focusing on their particular and familial stories.</p>	

Project:	ViGOTHIC - Towards a typology of Visigothic script: the Beatus British Library Add. 11695 and its potential for dating and localising Visigothic script manuscripts
Grant:	EUR 195 454,80
Recipient:	KING'S COLLEGE LONDON
<p>The main aim of the proposal is to establish a point of reference for the analysis of Visigothic script, the primary carrier of Latin writing in the Iberian Peninsula from the 8th to the 14th centuries.</p>	

Project:	UPTAKE - Building Research Excellence in Russian and East European Studies at the Universities of Tartu, Uppsala and Kent
Grant:	EUR 320 163,75
Recipient:	UNIVERSITY OF KENT
<p>The goal of the project is to increase research productivity and excellence and to promote international visibility and integration of three European universities – Tartu in Estonia, Uppsala in Sweden, and Kent in the United Kingdom -- in the field of Russian and East European Studies by creating a dynamic, comprehensive, open and sustainable framework for cooperation and transfer of knowledge. In line with the objectives of Twinning, the aim of the project is to reduce the existing gap in scientific and innovation performance between the high-performing (UK and Sweden) and low-performing member states (Estonia).</p>	

Project:	EL-CSID - European Leadership in Cultural, Science and Innovation Diplomacy
Grant:	EUR 300 000
Recipient:	THE UNIVERSITY OF WARWICK
<p>The European Union has made a major start articulating the relevance of cultural and science for its external relations. What has yet to be done, however, is to make explicit the assumptions underpinning much of this work on cultural and science diplomacy and to codify and articulate it as part of a systematic and strategic approach to understanding the direction of travel of science and cultural diplomacy that locates developments in these fields within the evolving global and EU external relations context. EL-CSID will do this, with the added ambition to</p>	

identify how the Union and its member states might collectively and individually develop a good institutional and strategic policy environment for extra-regional culture and science diplomacy. Hence, the over-arching objectives of this proposed project are threefold:

- 1) To detail and analyse the manner in which the EU operates in the domains of cultural and science diplomacy in the current era; comparing its bilateral and multilateral cultural and science ties between states, regions, and public and private international organisations.
- 2) To examine the degree to which cultural and science diplomacy can enhance the interests of the EU in the contemporary world order and to identify:
 - (a) How cultural and science diplomacy can contribute to Europe's standing as an international actor;
 - (b) Opportunities offered by enhanced coordination and collaboration amongst the EU, its members and their extra-European partners; and
 - (c) Constraints posed by economic and socio-political factors affecting the evolving operating environments of both science and cultural diplomacy.
- 3) To identify a series of mechanisms/platforms to raise awareness among relevant stakeholders of the importance of science and culture as vehicles for enhancing the EU's external relations.

Project:	MENARA - MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA REGIONAL ARCHITECTURE: MAPPING GEOPOLITICAL SHIFTS, REGIONAL ORDER AND DOMESTIC TRANSFORMATIONS
Grant:	EUR 138 465,19; EUR 91 578,13
Recipient:	KING'S COLLEGE LONDON; LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE
The project aims at describing the main features of the regional geopolitical order, its origins, and evolution; identifying and mapping the decisive domestic, regional and global actors, dynamics and trends; building future scenarios for 2025 and 2040; and informing EU policies and strategies.	

Project:	CHISEL - Church Building as Industry in Early Medieval Western Europe
Grant:	EUR 183 454,80
Recipient:	UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM
This project interrogates the early medieval 'construction industry' with a specific focus on the ecclesiastical workshops responsible for producing masonry buildings in the Early Middle Ages (8th-11th centuries).	

Project:	METODA - Methodological Explorations between Design and Social Sciences
Grant:	EUR 137 591,10
Recipient:	THE UNIVERSITY OF WARWICK
The aim of this project is to explore how the repertoire of qualitative methods in the social sciences can be enriched by integrating methods and techniques from the fields of design and art to develop creative and novel modes of doing imaginative and critical research.	
This project attempts addresses recent calls within some social science disciplines such as sociology, human geography, media studies, anthropology, and Science and Technology Studies, for renewed approaches to methods. Recent works within different social science disciplines have stressed the need for methodologies capable of attending to the social and cultural world as mobile, digital, messy, interconnected, creative and sensory. There have been calls for social science methodologies that not only describe the worlds they observe but also are capable of intervening in and transforming them.	

Project:	BeSec - Beyond the Secular: Narrativizing religious change in contemporary German novels
Grant:	EUR 195 454,80
Recipient:	THE UNIVERSITY OF WARWICK
<p>The death of God and the disenchantment of the world are central to self-presentations of modernity. At the dawn of the third millennium, however, the worldwide growth of religious fundamentalisms as well as the pluralisation and individualization (but not the disappearance) of faith in the West suggest the need for a more nuanced understanding of the relation between secularity, modernity and religion. This is not only a matter for empirical research in Social, Political and Religious Studies. "Modernity," "secularity" and "religion" are, in important ways, interpretive categories shaped by cultural narratives through which individuals and societies understand their world. The project "Beyond the Secular" studies a defined corpus of such narratives: contemporary German-language novels which articulate non-secular and religious experiences and worldviews. Through an interdisciplinary methodology combining close reading and narratological analysis with contextual readings in religious sociology, theology, and political philosophy, the project seeks to determine the potential of literature for the perception and narrativization of religious change in late modern societies.</p>	

Project:	CheliceLand - Molecular palaeobiology and comparative genomics of chelicerate terrestrialisation
Grant:	EUR 195 454,80
Recipient:	UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL
<p>Here, I propose a molecular palaeobiological approach where genomic and fossil information will be combined for the first time to study animal terrestrialisation. I will focus on the Chelicerata (spiders, mites, scorpions and their allies), a megadiverse arthropod lineage. Chelicerates represent an ideal model system to investigate the tempo and mode of early animal terrestrialisation, because they were the first animals to become abundant in the terrestrial fossil record. We shall investigate chelicerate relationships, define a timescale of chelicerate evolution, and identify the genomic adaptation that allowed marine chelicerates to adapt to life on land.</p> <p>This is a blue skies project, however, studying the most extreme case of habitat colonization can help understanding the biology of current invasive species. Chelicerates include pests (e.g. spider mites) and species of biomedical relevance (e.g. ticks). By identifying chelicerate-specific genomic adaptation to life on land, this project will identify potential chelicerate-specific drug targets which may help the development of specific pesticides with low incidence on economically important arthropods, like declining bees.</p>	

Project:	OHPF - Optimizing for Happiness in Personal Finance
Grant:	EUR 183 454,80
Recipient:	UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL
<p>In this project, we will (1) investigate the ability to use the log of emotional states captured with wearable trackers for improving affective forecasting abilities of people, (2) build a tool for managing personal finance that integrates prediction analytics, and (3) evaluate if accurate expectations about purchases increase happiness of individuals.</p> <p>Happiness and wealth are important metrics in our society with no simple relationship between them. One explanation for why money does not buy happiness is that individuals often have imprecise expectations about things they buy: imprecise forecasting of the nature, intensity and duration of an affective response derived from a purchase. Current technology enables people to track how money is spent to help take control of one's personal finance, balancing income and expenses, and achieving financial goals. A similar trend is present in tracking of emotional well-being of people through novel wearable sensors emerging from the Quantified Self movement. This project harnesses these unique and timely developments in improving the positive impact wealth can have on happiness. We will improve the accuracy of affective forecasts about future purchases by keeping history of emotional states and associated spending, performing prediction analytics based on the collected data, and providing feedback about anticipated affective value of the purchases. Such a feedback is expected to remedy the biases in affective forecasting that people are prone to and can be integrated into the tools for managing personal finance.</p>	

Project:	Polyphemus - Towards a new framework for reception: Gongora's poetics, 'new' readers and the material world
Grant:	EUR 195 454,80
Recipient:	THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY OF BELFAST
<p>Luis de Góngora's (1561-1627) two major compositions, Polifemo and Soledades (1613) represent a watershed in the trajectory of Spanish poetics; prompting a polemic over their stylistic innovations that would continue for three centuries. To date there has been suppression of the polemic's politico-ideological underpinnings and undisputed acceptance that Góngora's poetry was written to be read by an aristocratic, erudite elite. Consequently research on the reception of his work has been conceptually constrained and confined within the rigid parameters of documents relating to the controversy.</p>	

Project:	HISTHEOL - History and Theology
Grant:	EUR 183 454,80
Recipient:	UNIVERSITY OF YORK
<p>This project will explore the idea that an unexpected consequence of religious polemic was the growth of disinterested scholarship, which, in turn, led to increased tolerance of religious differences. [...] By means of a carefully calibrated dissemination strategy, this project is intended to have a wider impact on Europe's troubled multi-faith society of the early twenty-first century by providing a fresh, new historical narrative which adds intellectual foundations to the moral desirability for mutual recognition and appreciation of diversity in religious debate.</p>	

Project:	Digiseal - Byzantine seals in a digital age: new tools for European research
Grant:	EUR 183 454,80
Recipient:	KING'S COLLEGE LONDON
<p>This proposal is to allow me to become the first expert in 'SigiDoc' – publishing seals in EpiDoc – as a resource for scholars, teachers, and the curators who need to make their materials comprehensible to a wider public.</p>	

Project:	PoetEleg - Aestheticization of Life and Cosmopolitan Modernity: The Poetics of Elegance in the Long 19th Century
Grant:	EUR 195 454,80
Recipient:	QUEEN MARY UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
<p>In the course of the long 19C the pursuit of 'elegance' emerged as a phenomenon aiming at an intensification of life through aestheticization. The distinguishing features of an 'elegant' appearance manifested themselves in the self-fashioning of an individual person (language, attire, behaviour) and in the shaping of domestic and public environments (artefacts, interior design, architecture). The concept of elegance was realized in social action and cultural practices, particularly in convivial conversation, entertainment and leisure activities. The project demonstrates that one of the crucial patterns of modernity manifests itself in the phenomenon of elegance, which inaugurates a specific aesthetic of the surface as a distinguishing social feature as well as a marker transcending the established order: an imaginary community of urban origin that supersedes historically conditioned social and gender norms. Committed to the methods of transnational historiography, the study outlines the European topography of the so-called 'elegant world' in the tension between national aspirations and transnational aesthetic norms. The project focuses on 'circulating things' and examines the social agency of press and material goods. It pays particular attention to an innovative type of cultural journals, which reported in detail on urban social, cultural, and material life and helped spread the new urban styles of living and had a decisive impact on the staging of a new, imaginary cross-border community. Its geographic range is marked by the imperial metropolises, as well as by aspiring Central and Eastern European cities such as Berlin and Leipzig, Prague and Pest, which developed into new urban centres in the course of the 19C. The main output of the project is a monograph that maps out the phenomenon of elegance and the way it redefined the social order, constituted urban life, and expressed the transnational aspirations and affiliations of the elite.</p>	

Project:	COPAST - The Colours of the Past in Victorian England
Grant:	EUR 195 454,80
Recipient:	THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD
<p>This project entitled "The Colours of the Past in Victorian England" (COPAST) aims to analyse the reception of the chromatic material culture of Antiquity and the Middle Ages in the works of writers and painters from William Morris's close circle. These politically-committed poets and artists looked towards the ideologically-charged colours of Hellenic and medieval arts and crafts, in order to retrieve and emulate supposedly more meaningful hues and dyeing processes which they believed modern science and economic imperatives had stripped of their symbolic and artistic value. The Victorian age (1837-1901) was indeed a turning point in terms of scientific discoveries of new chemical colours, including coal-tar based synthetic dyes. Dr. Ribeyrol will investigate ideological approaches to ancient polychromy in the context of the Greek and Gothic Revivals which affected industrialized England in the second half of the 19th century. Using close analysis of art works, literary texts and pigment recipe books, she will contrast these ancient hues with the new chemical aniline dyes which were mainly devised for the expanding textile industry. This innovative focus on chromatic materiality in the field of Victorian art history and literature will enable her to shed light on the artistic impact of this colour revolution which radically unsettled the way certain avant-garde Victorian writers and artists related to chromatic terminology and used traditional, organic pigments.</p>	

Project:	EMOTIONS FIRST - EMOTIONS FIRST. Feeling reason: the role of emotions in reasoning
Grant:	EUR 183 454,80
Recipient:	THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH
<p>I aim to investigate the hypothesis that 'the emotional quest for the good of the organism is constitutive of rationality' in an international research-hotbed of 'emotions in reasoning', at the Philosophy Centre of Edinburgh University, where philosophy meets cognitive science on 'emotive lateral thinking' and on the 'extended knowledge hypothesis'.</p>	

Project:	BWBN - Black Women/Black Nationalism – Feminist Discourses on Nation-building in American and British Literature and Visual Arts
Grant:	EUR 195 454,80
Recipient:	UNIVERSITY OF CENTRAL LANCASHIRE
<p>My research aims to make a significant contribution to the scholarship on contemporary Black women artists in the US & the UK. It will pose a polemical formulation of Black feminist literature and visual arts of the 1980s and 90s in light of postcolonial scholarship. [...] This project will investigate how the work of African American and Black British female artists reflected interaction and intersection of cultural nationalism and black feminism. It will demonstrate that feminist narratives and artworks of that period, usually not associated with black cultural nationalism, played a pivotal role in the continuation of indigenous cultural politics of Black cultural nationalism, which came to being in the 1960s and 70s in the US. During that period African American art strove to validate black culture as a culture possessing its own ideas and forms of aesthetic expression. The cause of BCN was propelled through the veneration of Black values, sensibilities, symbols, and rituals, which, as this project will argue, became also central to the identity politics of the artists of Black Women Renaissance and Black Arts Movement in the decades that followed. My project will demonstrate that this strategy of validating black culture, which was so empowering in the 1960s and 70s, ultimately turned to be counter-productive for the goals of black feminism, as it created a limited number of positions from which black women's subjectivity could be articulated. UCLan with its world-class researchers in transatlantic studies (i.e. Prof. Rice) and Black Arts and black feminism (i.e. Prof. Lubaina Himid, a founder of Black Arts Movement) provides an ideal host institution.</p>	

Project:	STUSOCSTA - Students, social change and the construction of the post-independence Algerian state, 1962-1978
Grant:	EUR 250 104,60
Recipient:	UNIVERSITY OF PORTSMOUTH HIGHER EDUCATION CORPORATION
<p>This project seeks to bring a new perspective to understanding state construction in Algeria after independence. Through a history of the first generations of Algerians who went to university in the 1960s and 1970s, it explores the intersections between political and institutional transformations and social, cultural and economic processes.</p>	

Project:	MISWORD - Misshaping by Words. Literary Caricature between Texts, Images, and Mental Models
Grant:	EUR 183 454,80
Recipient:	QUEEN MARY UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
<p>and makes sense of it by isolating and emphasising patterns. Similarly, by misshaping and exaggerating visual features, caricature provides an enhanced perception of facts and feelings, uncovers hidden aspects of reality, and reveals unconventional knowledge about the world. Insofar as the image of the human figure is a space where a broad range of meanings are inscribed, the definition of caricature requires a wideranging methodological framework, enhancing visual studies with a philosophical and anthropological perspective. As it deforms the body and its social skin, caricature questions the concept itself of subjectivity, as well as hierarchies and balances of power. Moreover, from its early genesis, caricature is connected to anatomical studies and the evolution of scientific knowledge: medical inquiries about feelings and emotions contributed to interface the outer representation of the body with the comprehension of the inner world of human beings. Grouping all these elements, caricature is a complex cultural object, and inherently a hybrid between visual and verbal codes. However, approaches to caricature have neglected its textual dimension: thus the aim of this project is to provide a theoretical definition and a historical overview of literary caricature conceived as a figure of speech in its own right. Drawing on the tradition of studies on the relationships between words and images, the research will trace the presence of caricature in literary texts, providing an anthology of case-studies from different periods of Italian literature, compared with French and English examples. Thus showing how, from the illustrated book to newspapers and digital media, caricature inhabits a cross-media space where historical variables and universals of cognition, cultural schemas and mental models interact with each other.</p>	

Project:	Ex-SPACE - Exploring Social Permeability in Ancient Communities of Europe
Grant:	EUR 183 454,80
Recipient:	UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM
<p>The Ex-SPACE project aims to explore trends in social permeability in some ancient communities of Europe, focussing on scientific analysis of a selection of Italian pre-protolithic burial contexts. The 'social permeability' of a group refers to its capacity to incorporate non-locals.</p>	

Project:	Finch Evo-Devo - Developmental Basis of Beak Shape Variation in Darwin's Finches
Grant:	EUR 183 454,80
Recipient:	IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE TECHNOLOGY AND MEDICINE
<p>Darwin's finches display an extremely high beak shape diversity associated with occupation of various ecological niches. They are the classic textbook example of adaptive radiation under natural selection. The supervisor of this proposal – Dr. Arkhat Abzhanov and colleagues previously used a combination of morphometrics, comparative developmental genetic and functional tests to reveal basic principles underlying beak shape morphogenesis. They showed that the enormous beak diversity in Darwin's finches could be reduced to three "group shapes" (A, B, and C) and revealed molecular mechanisms causing the scaling-based variation within group "A", but not yet the processes underlying the more complex shear-based saltational transformation that produced variation between groups.</p> <p>The main objective of this project is to identify the developmental programs underlying the leaps of beak shape diversification during Darwin's finches' adaptive radiation – the variation between "group shapes".</p>	

Project:	MICROARCHAEOLOGY - Human-animal interactions in early sedentary and urban societies in the Near East and northern Africa: microarchaeology of livestock dung
Grant:	EUR 183 454,80
Recipient:	THE UNIVERSITY OF READING
<p>Although receiving increasing attention in archeology, dung materials and secondary products are still routinely overlooked and this area of research is under-developed despite their worldwide importance as suppliers of manure, fuel source, temper and building material. This oversight is due in part to methodological problems in identifying dung during excavation and many bulk analyses, which destroy critical evidence on dung form, content, deposition and preservation in archaeological assemblages. This research will develop new interdisciplinary analytical strategies for microarchaeological study of dung combining geoarchaeology, bioarchaeology and biochemistry and experimental and ethnoarchaeological approaches.</p>	

Project:	UnRi - Understanding the discourse-semantic shift towards risk in the UK and Germany
Grant:	EUR 195 454,80
Recipient:	LANCASTER UNIVERSITY
<p>This project aims to advance our understanding of the forces that have driven the proliferation of risk discourses in the UK and Germany since World War Two. Working at the boundaries of risk sociology and corpus linguistics, this is a highly innovative enterprise, both theoretically and methodologically. It will examine the contribution made by main-stream risk theories to explaining the increasing use of the risk semantic in media coverage during the last 50 years, and it will develop an empirically grounded theory of the observable shift towards risk.</p>	

Project:	TheGayVoice - Beyond "Straight Talking": The Consequences of Vocal Cues to Sexual Identity for Modern Prejudice
Grant:	EUR 183 454,80
Recipient:	UNIVERSITY OF SURREY
<p>The proposed research project will investigate vocal characteristics that are taken to be clues that a person is gay or lesbian. Building on existing research in linguistics and social psychology, we will assess heterosexual people's beliefs about the existence and origins of such vocal cues, and examine how such cues affects modern prejudice against gay men and lesbian women. We will examine the relationship between heterosexual people's beliefs about such cues and their uses of them to guess speaker's sexual identities. We will also examine lesbian, gay and bisexual (LGB) people's corresponding beliefs about vocal cues and their strategies for navigating everyday situations where they are judged because of the way that they speak. In two later projects we explore the implications of the vocal cue for differential treatment of employees and of leaders in the workplace and for understanding "reclaimed" derogatory language terms, such as queer, as communication among LGB people. The project will be informed by stakeholders from beyond academia and is timely in its focus on subtle forms of prejudice that are emerging in European societies where support for LGB equality is increasingly a social norm.</p>	

Project:	Token Communities - Token Communities in the Ancient Mediterranean
Grant:	EUR 1 033 723
Recipient:	THE UNIVERSITY OF WARWICK
<p>This project will provide the first comprehensive analysis of the role played by tokens in the ancient Mediterranean.</p>	

Project:	CASSPIN - Comparative Analysis of Social Spaces in Post-Industrial Nations
Grant:	EUR 1 467 038
Recipient:	UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL
<p>First, it aims to examine whether it is possible and appropriate to extend a novel way of measuring social class recently devised for the United Kingdom to other post-industrial nations for the purposes of cross-national comparative research. If it is, the project will begin to explore, through secondary and primary analysis of large-scale survey data, the different shapes and trajectories of the class structures – or ‘social spaces’ – of various nation states. This will involve examination of which classes and sub-classes predominate and which have emerged or declined, as well as the different gender and ethnic/nationality constitutions of the classes and the distinct effects these differences have for understanding cultural and political struggles and, ultimately, the distribution of power or ‘recognition’ in each country. Second, the project aims to explore, through both statistical analysis and qualitative interviews, how social class is actually lived, experienced and balanced against other pressures and sources of recognition in everyday life, with a focus on three specific nations: the United States, Germany and Sweden. Of particular interest in this respect is the balancing of desire for recognition through money and education – the two cornerstones of social class in post-industrial capitalist societies – and their associated lifestyles with desires for recognition and love within the family. The comparative analysis included in both research aims will be guided by the hypothesis that national differences depend on the nature of the welfare regime in operation, especially as it relates to the nature and extent of workforce feminisation, though the research will also be alive to the possibility of alternative – or no significant – sources of contrast.</p>	

Project:	Hyksos Enigma - The Enigma of the Hyksos
Grant:	EUR 489 312,50
Recipient:	BOURNEMOUTH UNIVERSITY
<p>The Hyksos (Greek rendering of the Egyptian title “rulers of the foreign countries”) were a dynasty of foreign rulers of Egypt between c.1640 and 1530 BC.</p>	

Project:	MIGMED - Migration in the early modern world: the Franciscans of the Custody of the Holy Land as a facilitator of the circulation of people in the Mediterranean
Grant:	EUR 183 454,80
Recipient:	THE UNIVERSITY OF WARWICK
<p>Migration is a key socio-political issue in present-day Europe, however it is by no means a new phenomenon. Even though the importance of South-North (and vice versa) mobility on the development of our society has been addressed by historians, characteristics of this phenomenon have not yet been fully investigated nor have been the similarities between early modern’s mobility and our actual experience. Was migration in the early modern world a network driven phenomenon? What is the link between internal migration and long distance mobility? Leaving aside individual experience, how did migration influence the life of communities at large? This research project aims to answer to these questions and to deepen our understanding on migration in the Euro-Mediterranean region during the early modern period. In order to do so it investigates mobility between Palestinian parishes and from Palestine to Europe during the 17th and the 18th century focusing on the Custody of the Holy Land of Jerusalem.</p>	

Project:	FatherMotherland - Fatherland as Motherland. Unstable Gender and Nation in Italian Great War Literature
Grant:	EUR 183 454,80
Recipient:	THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH
<p>'Fatherland as Motherland. Unstable Gender and Nation in Italian Great War Literature' is an interdisciplinary project exploring the interplay between nationalism and gender in Italian Great War literature. By tackling a diverse range of texts (pamphlets, prose fiction, memoirs, diaries, propagandistic publications), it will analyse gender patterns at work in Italian Great War literature and disclose their unstable relationship with nationalist ideology. WWI literature provides an extraordinary testing ground for exploring nationalist discourse in its ambivalences in that it absorbs its tenet, while reshaping it and releasing its instabilities. Such an approach proves</p>	

highly needed: Italian WWI literature has been usually employed to describe the passage to the fascist period as if it were a homogeneous ideological set that could explain the rise of fascism. FatherMotherland will argue against both these premises (ideological stability of Italian WWI literature; its consistency with fascist culture) by means of an inquiry focusing on gender issues. The project will develop along three main lines: 1. The representation of manliness and virility; 2. The rhetorical features of the icon of the motherland; 3. The re-fashioning of the war literature canon in the fascist period. FatherMotherland has the ambition to foster a better understanding of the cultural roots of nationalism, which today threatens the process of European integration.

Project:	THESUNKIN - Thessaly under the Kings: Religion, Society and the Politics of Multiculturalism in Mainland Greece
Grant:	EUR 195 454,80
Recipient:	THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD
My project titled 'Thessaly under the Kings: Religion, Society and the Politics of Multiculturalism in Mainland Greece' examines the reorganization of sacred space, the cult practices and the religious beliefs attested in Thessaly from the mid-fourth century to the second century BC.	

Project:	GAIA - Green Awareness in Action
Grant:	EUR 198 750
Recipient:	SPARK WORKS ITC
GAIA will create an innovative ICT ecosystem (including web-based, mobile, social and sensing elements) tailored specifically for school environments, taking into account both the users (faculty, staff, students, parents) and buildings (schools, universities, homes) that will motivate and support citizens' behavioural change to achieve greater energy efficiency.	

Project:	HIDDEN FOODS - Plant foods in Palaeolithic and Mesolithic societies of SE Europe and Italy
Grant:	EUR 1 499 856
Recipient:	THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE
The HIDDEN FOODS project aims to further develop a suite of methodological and experimental approaches in order to (a) obtain systematic and incontrovertible evidence about the importance of plant foods in European early prehistory; (b) study causal links between plant foods processing and technological changes in artefact production; and (c) assess the role of plant foods for prehistoric hunter-gatherers' health status.	

Project:	FIRSTTIME - That Special First Time - Boosting Turnout and Satisfaction amongst First Time Voters
Grant:	EUR 150 000
Recipient:	LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE
FIRSTTIME is dedicated to generating new unique instruments that Election Management Bodies (EMB) worldwide can use to organise a bespoke electoral experience for first time voters and increase their satisfaction and turnout. We will partner with EMBs to test them in real elections. [...]	
Young people are largely disillusioned with politics and abstention often tempts them. Yet, INMIVO showed that participation in one of our first two elections determines turnout for our entire life. We found that young people are very excited at the idea of participating in their electoral 'first time'. We also demonstrated that the organisation of one's first election affects trust in democracy, perceived representation, and future turnout.	
However, our comprehensive preliminary study shows that major democracies do not specifically tailor the electoral experience of first time voters, relying instead on ineffective information campaigns.	
FIRSTTIME will test 6 protocols to optimise first time voters' experience before (election packs, mentoring system,	

etc), during (dedicated help at polling stations, etc) and after (certificate, celebration, etc) the vote, with an aim to maximise their satisfaction and turnout. We have already secured collaboration intention from EMBs so as to experiment these instruments in real elections in 4 democracies (2 new & 2 established).

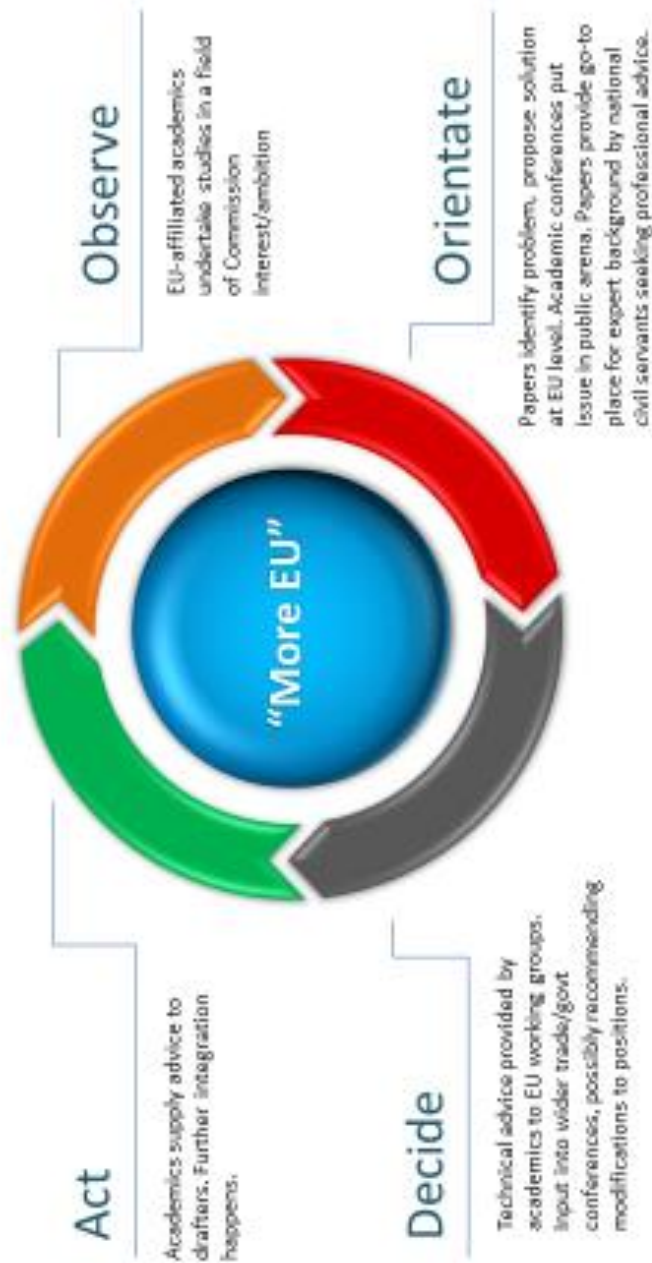
The results will be used to produce "first time voter" instrument guidelines disseminated to end-users, presented in conferences and major events (UN, European Parliament) and made available to EMBs to re-attract young voters to the polling booth when it matters most.

Project:	Mulosige - Multilingual locals, significant geographies: a new approach to world literature
Grant:	EUR 2 482 415,75
Recipient:	SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL AND AFRICAN STUDIES, UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
<p>"World literature is literature that circulates globally. It is mostly in English. Its main genre is the novel." These are caricatures of how World literature as a set of discourses is shaping the field of literary studies, but in fact Non-Western literatures are positioned with reference to a single global timeline and a single map, and translations supposedly ensure that worthy texts enter the global canon. What does not circulate globally is provincial, not good enough, not "world literature".</p> <p>This picture bears little resemblance to the multilingual world of literature, which consists not of a single map but of many "significant geographies" specific to language, group, and genre. By exploring the often fractured "multilingual locals" and "significant geographies" of literature in north India, Morocco, and Ethiopia—each with different experiences of literary multilingualism, colonial diglossia, and continuing oral traditions—we seek to establish a multilingual and located approach to world literature in place of meta-categories like "global" and "world". Mindful of older histories and networks of literary multilingualism and critical of the monolingual straitjacket of modern literary histories that partition Anglophone and Francophone literature from Arabic, Amharic, and Hindi/Urdu, we focus on three periods: imperial consolidation, decolonization, and the current globalizing moment.</p>	

Project:	CHRISLAS - Christian Diversity in Late Antique Sirmium (ca 350 – ca 450): A Historical, Literary and Theological Study
Grant:	EUR 183 454,80
Recipient:	THE UNIVERSITY OF EXETER
<p>This research follows a Christian community situated on the edge of Central Europe and the Balkans during an intense period of struggles towards its self-definition amongst religious dissent, socio-cultural diversity and political and military hardships. [...]</p> <p>This research will contribute to the better understanding of European culture, and its religious and cultural memory, reinforcing the idea that the concrete realization of Christian identity varies according to context and that there is a complex relationship between religious diversity and identity in a particular place.</p>	

Annex 2: Model of Technical Assistance in Integration⁶⁰

Role of academics in the EU integration OODA Loop



⁶⁰ Examples include the Conference behind *Corpus Juris* and the European Public Prosecutor (Spain 1997 and onwards); submissions and engagement with the Convention on the Future of Europe; "Plan B" outreach after post-EU Constitution referendum failures; and the (presently little-known) 2016 Slovenia Conference generating another, unmandated, Draft Treaty for an EU Constitution.

About the Author



Dr Lee Rotherham has been an adviser to John Major's whipless rebels, Eurosceptic MEPs, three Shadow Foreign Secretaries, the Conservative delegate to the Convention on the Future of Europe, a delegate to the Council of Europe, and government ministers.

He was Head of Opposition Research for the No Campaign in the AV Referendum, and Director of Special Projects at Vote Leave, the designated pro-withdrawal campaign during the 2016 referendum.

He has twice been a Conservative candidate in General Elections, in 2001 in St Helens South (the "butler campaign"), and in 2005 in Rotherham standing against the then-Europe Minister. Outside of Westminster he has worked in publishing, teaching, heritage, and in Defence.

He has been very extensively published in academia and across think tanks. His publications as author or co-author include *The EU in a Nutshell*; *Ten Years On - Britain Without the European Union*; *Change or Go*; *Plan B for Europe*; *Controversies from Brussels and Closer to Home*; *Manning the Pumps*; *Hard Bargains or Weak Compromises*; *The Hard Sell*; *Bloc Tory*; *Common Ground*; *A Spotter's Guide to Sound Government Policies*; and the award-winning *Bumper Book of Government Waste* and *Brown's Wasted Billions*.

His historical works include *A Fate Worse Than Debt – A History of Britain's National Debt from Boadicea to Cameron*; *The Sassenach's Escape Manual*; and tour guides to Roman Britain, colonial North America, the Hundred Years War, and the Apocalypse.

Lee is a reservist in the British army, and has served on three overseas deployments.

