

Supporting research at The National Archives

Spring 2014

The Research Team have been busy this winter to deliver a number of exciting projects. The National Archives successfully secured two **Big Data** bids from the AHRC. Teams in Legislation Services and Digital Preservation will tackle some of the big questions that big data raises. There will also be more support for the sector, as The National Archives won funding from The Heritage Lottery Fund to improve fundraising knowledge and skills. See [page 2](#) for more information.

Asking big questions is also a theme for the next Gerald Aylmer Seminar, which will focus on the Global Archive. The seminar is organised by The Royal Historical Society, the Institute of Historical Research, The National Archives and this year will receive support from the University of Leicester. The programme involves a wide range of exciting speakers. A full write up with links to podcasts and videos of the event will be available in the next research newsletter. Read more about it on [page 6](#).

We have been exploring research questions through the 'Big Ideas' series of briefings on pioneering ideas coming out of – or related to – The National Archives' research programme. Covering themes of innovation, creativity and excellence each 'Big Idea' has highlighted aspects of innovative research which has the potential to provide the knowledge, ideas and expertise to be transferred into innovative practice and delivery. You can find out more about the topics and talks on [page 8](#).

Finally, our work to commemorate the First World War is also well underway. See [page 4](#) for more information on our plans and the ways you can participate through The First World War Centenary Partnership. Please do share the work and research you are doing to mark the centenary.

Thank you to everyone who has contributed to this edition.



Victoria Lain

Editor and Research and Academic Liaison
The Research Team
The National Archives

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Big data funding boost for law and for historical datasets

The National Archives has received big data funding from the Arts and Humanities Research Council (AHRC) to support two new projects; developing the way we understand and use current legislation, and revolutionising how individuals can be identified across large digital historical datasets.

Big Data: Traces though Time

The first project won £471,421 from the Arts and Humanities Research Council (AHRC), to develop a methodology to identify and trace individuals across large and diverse historical datasets. The approach will look particularly at 'fuzzy' data (such as aliases, incomplete data, spelling variations and errors) which are common features of historical data - and which currently present researchers with particular difficulties in confidently identifying the same individual across different historical sources. Applying the methodology will expose the underlying links and patterns in the data, enabling the identification of events in the lives of individuals. This work has the ability to radically transform search and discovery for researchers, and is a tremendously exciting piece of work.



Arts & Humanities
Research Council

Big Data: Legislation Data Research Infrastructure

A second project to the same funding call also won £443,350 from AHRC to create an entirely new set of big data assets - a Legislation Data Research Infrastructure - to research the content and evolution of UK legislation. It will facilitate research into the possibility of a legislation pattern language which could create the first ever 'map' of the statute book. The National Archives will again lead the project, and will work with users of legislation.gov.uk to explore whether certain design patterns help or hinder their comprehension of the legal meaning of the text. It will strengthen The National Archives' reputation as a world leader in legal informatics and deliver new capabilities and tools that will enable us better to contextualize legislation to the user of legislation.gov.uk, removing barriers to understanding and use.

We were both proud and excited to be awarded both bids in a very competitive field.

Giving Value: Fundraising Capacity for the Archive Sector

The National Archives has received a grant of nearly half a million pounds from the Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) to improve fundraising knowledge and skills in the archives sector. The grant was awarded under HLF's **Catalyst Umbrella initiative**, and received in partnership with the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland, CyMAL: Museums Archives and Libraries Wales, Scottish Council on Archives, the Archives and Records Association and the Institute of Fundraising.

The National Archives and partners will use the grant to run a three-year capacity building and training programme, Giving Value: Fundraising Capacity for the Archive Sector, to help archives to improve fundraising knowledge and skills. The previous **funding the archives sector** research project identified a range of skills gaps and development needs within the sector in achieving sustainable services and attracting external fundraising. With the support of the Heritage Lottery Fund, the sector can begin to address these issues.

The programme will focus on ten key areas:

- financial preparedness: planning, efficiency and resilience
- first steps in developing a fundraising strategy
- building a case for support
- developing advocates and in-kind support
- capital campaigns
- running fundraising events
- individual giving: legacy
- individual giving: crowd-sourcing
- individual giving: relationship management and major gifts
- measuring outcomes and commissioning



War and Peace: diplomacy, espionage and the First World War

Saturday, 28 June 2014
10:00 to 16:30

This one-day conference will explore the use of diplomacy, propaganda and intelligence throughout the build-up to war, and its influence on the peace negotiations and the construction of the new world order. The conference will appeal to all those interested in intelligence, diplomacy and military studies.

A limited number of tickets are available at our early bird discount - from 1 April the ticket price will increase to £40, with discounts for students and Friends of The National Archives. [Book now](#) to guarantee your place!



▲ Victory parade, London. Catalogue reference: WORK21/74 (10)

First World War 100 at The National Archives

Earlier this year we launched our new **First World War portal** and announced our plans to mark the centenary with an extensive engagement programme, spanning a five-year period from 2014 to 2019. With primary sources at its heart, the programme - First World War 100 - aims to attract a new audience for archives during the centenary period, as well as offering historians and regular archive users fresh insights into this landmark conflict.

First World War and archives

Many archives have already started their planning for the First World War centenary. The commemorations will put the records held by archives firmly in the spotlight and will give archives fresh opportunities to engage with their communities and widen their audiences.

If you haven't already joined the The First World War Centenary Partnership you should do so soon. The partnership is a network of over 2,000 local, regional, national and international cultural and educational organisations led by IWM (Imperial War Museums). Being a member gives each one of us a stronger collective voice, visibility through the First World War Centenary brand and website, access

to a wealth of expertise and resources and the opportunity to promote your events and activities through the events calendar on **1914.org**.

Being a member also:

- Gives you an insight into other organisations' plans
- Enables you to share your plans and look for possible partners locally and globally
- Provides access to funding advice and allows you to use the Centenary logo alongside your own logo
- Entitles you to free downloadable resources to use in your own collection and enables you to keep up to date with latest news

Please go to **1914.org/partnership** to join or get in touch with **Extranet1914@iwm.org.uk** if you need more information.

First World War and research

With thousands of files and records, archives are used by academics across the globe and provide essential source of information about the impact the war had on the 20th century and British society. We also want to hear from you if you are involved in any project, research or activity with a First World War theme. Please email the **research team** to get in touch.



Opening the Archive: exploring culturally specific archival outreach

Etienne Joseph

The National Archives' Diversity Education Bursary Scheme aims to challenge the financial barriers to entering the sector experienced by prospective Black and Minority Ethnic (BAME) candidates. It funds postgraduate studies for two applicants per year, opening the door to professional careers in archives. Here, Etienne Joseph, a successful bursary winner, writes about his current research.

As a newly-qualified archivist from an African-Caribbean background, I am acutely aware of the barriers faced by others like me wishing to enter the profession. These barriers are not limited to aspiring professionals, but experienced by potential service users as well. Throughout the various modules I undertook as a part of University College London's MA Archives and Records Management programme, I thought about how best to promote the perception that archives are relevant and exciting to BAME communities.

There are a number of reasons why archives are perceived as less accessible than their cousins in the library and museum sectors. Inhibiting factors such as the often opaque (to the uninitiated) finding aids are clear barriers which affect the public irrespective of their ethnic background. Historically, the majority of records concerning African and Caribbean people

were created and maintained by their colonisers. These records are naturally imbued with subtle and not so subtle prejudices concerning the cultures and people whose existence they documented. Could this be an obstacle to engagement? Are people of African descent disenchanted by a lack of history written from their own perspectives? Does the sometimes negative record require positive mediation by people and techniques drawn from their own cultural frame of reference?

It is well known amongst scholars that despite the existence of a variety of script in pre-colonial Africa, much of the continent's history is preserved and transmitted by oral means. This is true to a lesser but still significant extent in the Caribbean where many folk songs and dances find their genesis in historic events and performance mediums such as Mento, Calypso and Reggae are of great historiographical importance. Is it therefore necessary to lend more weight to visual and performative techniques in processes involving African and Caribbean people and historical traces?

Archival outreach – the engagement of 'non-traditional' audiences with archival materials – has been used as a means of reaching those unwilling or unable to cross the threshold of the archival repository. By reaching out to those who do not

feel they have the 'cultural capital' to engage meaningfully with the sector, outreach opens archives to ever wider audiences. The National Archives has successfully utilised the outreach model both digitally and physically, not least with its fascinating [Through A Lens](#) initiatives.

Nursing the tentative notion that a successful African-Caribbean archival outreach experience would need to be overtly participatory in nature, I set about designing a suitable comparative experiment with the help of an African-Caribbean engagement facilitator familiar with working with African and Caribbean people of all ages. A sample of 30 African-Caribbean men and women between the ages of 49-85 were asked to participate in two workshops involving archives. Ethnographic recordings made in the Caribbean during the 1950s were chosen as the material forming the core of each workshop. Research into the use of these types of archives suggests that they are accessed often by scholars, but much less so by their source communities. Care was taken to 'fix' all aspects of each session save for the one being studied. This resulted in two engagement sessions, one utilising oral and performative components (live music and spoken word), and one relying on a more traditional presentation and discussion-based format.

Continued overleaf ►

Facilitator observations, written questionnaires and focus groups were used to ascertain participants' feelings toward the contrasting experiences and measure the impact of each session in accordance

with the Museums, Libraries and Archives' 'Generic Learning and Social Outcomes'. Participants overwhelmingly favoured the session which incorporated elements of culturally-specific orality and performance; the majority citing the sense of relevance, ownership, and excitement that these components added to the session. These elements gave participants the impetus to 'take home' their experiences to friends and family. The culturally-specific session did more to provide participants with the perceived 'cultural capital' necessary to contribute meaningfully. Confronted with familiar modes of cultural performance they felt empowered to contribute their voice to the discussion. Conversely, a minority of participants related that they felt the discussion-based session allowed themes 'more room to breathe'. Neither session successfully encouraged participants to make the pilgrimage to an archive for themselves, although the wish for further outreach activities was unanimous.

The foregoing raises several questions. How far does archival outreach have to be directly focussed on the heritage materials themselves and how much creative interpretation of the themes underpinning the material should be encouraged? The heritage institution is also challenged to examine its motives and position relative to outreach participants. Is it enough to effect change remotely, or should successful outreach increase participants' desire to visit the institution for themselves?

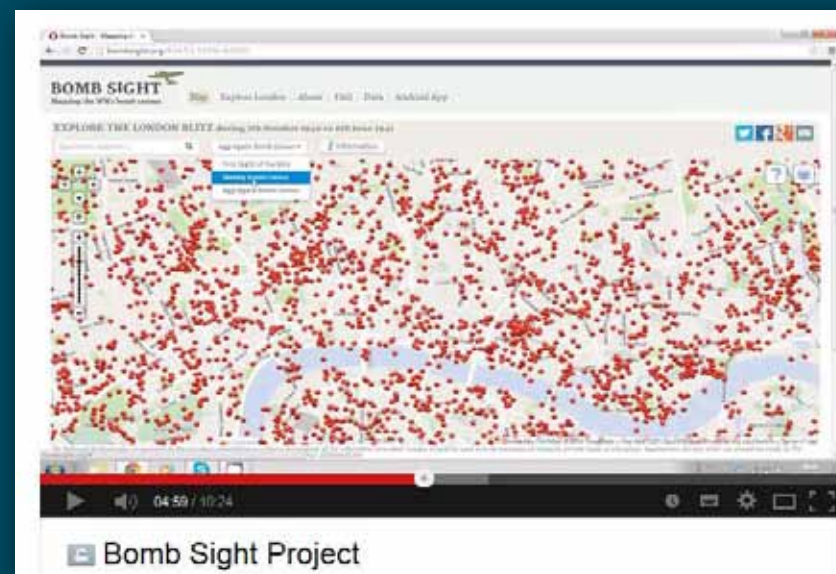
It's impossible to draw conclusive answers to my initial research question given the small sample group and short study period. My research has however indicated that creative, culturally sensitive archival outreach is an area ripe for further exploration. With money in ever-diminishing supply, heritage institutions are required, now more than ever, to demonstrate relevance and engage with as wide a range of users as possible. With some refinement, the techniques explored in this study may be one way of actualising this process. I hope to be able to build on this research and look forward to hearing the views and feedback of others working in the sector. Please get in touch by emailing E.joseph.12@ucl.ac.uk

Bomb Sight video

A short [video](#) about the [Bomb Sight](#) website and augmented reality mobile app is now available on YouTube.

Bomb Sight combines georectified digital images of selected Bomb Census maps with data from other sources to create a rich information resource about the locations of falling bombs during the London Blitz. It was developed by the University of Portsmouth, with The National Archives as a project partner, and funded under the JISC Content Programme 2011-2013.

[Click here](#) to view the video. You can also read the [project report](#) or use our [research guide](#) to find out about more about the original Bomb Census records and related historical sources.



- ▲ The video includes demonstrations of the website and app, and discusses the impact of the project.

Updates from The National Archives

Gerald Aylmer Seminar

The next **Gerald Aylmer Seminar** will focus on the Global Archive. In recent years, there has been a turn to the global across the humanities and social sciences, including in the discipline of History. Global history has been taken to mean many things, and can encompass world, transnational, postcolonial and connected and comparative approaches to the study of the past. But what are the implications of this widening of research beyond traditional national or area studies frameworks for archives? How does it impact on the way in which archivists view their collections, and how historians use them? How best can UK archives support global history? And how do their collections relate to the need for multi-sited research that doing global history implies? Does global history imply an expansion of the historian's traditional archive, and the incorporation of other traces of the past, such as through oral history or ethnographies of commemoration? And, how does the global turn cause us to look differently at, and generate new uses for, the collections in UK archives?

These are some of the questions that we will explore in this year's Gerald Aylmer Seminar. Podcasts and videos from the day will be available with a full write up in the next issue.

The National Archives joins the MERIL portal

Mapping of the European Research Infrastructure Landscape (**MERIL**) is a pan-European initiative to produce and maintain a comprehensive database of research infrastructures (RIs) of “more-than-national” relevance across Europe and all scientific domains. The inventory of RIs is accessible to the public through the MERIL portal, and is thus a unique resource for the research community and policy-makers.

MH47 – Digitised Minutes and Papers of First World War Conscription Appeals made available online

Following the Military Service Act of January 1916, Appeal Tribunals were established at local, county and national levels to hear applications for exemption from conscription to the British Army.

As part of The National Archives' broader First World War commemorative programme, the Appeal Tribunal papers and minutes relating to the county of Middlesex have been digitised and are now free to **search** and download via Discovery. The Middlesex collection represents the most complete surviving set of appeal papers from the counties of England and Wales. 11,307 cases were heard by the Appeal Tribunal. The collection opens up a fantastic resource for researching the impact of the

War on the day-to-day lives of individuals, families, businesses and communities and offers a plethora of opportunities for research into domestic lives, business history, employment culture, perceptions of war and national duty, conscientious objection, women on the Home Front, medical practice, infirmity, ill-health and disability and foreign nationals in Britain.

We are also making the raw catalogue data for the Middlesex Appeal Tribunal case papers available on our **Labs site**, to encourage researchers and web developers to experiment with new applications, online tools and ways of visualising data.

New guidance on citing documents from The National Archives

Following numerous suggestions and comments from our research community, The National Archives have published **new guidance on citing documents from our collections**.

The key changes are:

- References to PRO and HMC have been dropped
- We have introduced guidance to cite from specific item references (previous citation was done at the higher 'piece' level)
- Rules around the citation of folios, rotuli and membranes have been checked and clarified
- The document makes some reference to digital records and provides guidance for the citation of The National Archives' catalogue webpages.

Mind the Gap: Rigour and Relevance in Heritage Science Research

Following a year-long project, **Mind the Gap: Rigour and Relevance in Heritage Science Research**, the project team has published their findings and recommendations.

The project, funded by the AHRC, examined the perceived gap between academic rigour and relevance of heritage science, thought to be hindering effective collaboration and limiting the impact of research. The comprehensive report by representatives from The National Archives, Tate, the UCL Centre for Sustainable Heritage and University of Exeter found the sharp distinction between researchers and users was inaccurate; there is a growing group of professionals identifying themselves as hybrid researchers spanning both roles.

The report emphasises the need to respond to this reality and makes many recommendations which have generated considerable interest.

Findings

The team found that a working culture and longer-term approach to funding, reflecting the changing landscape of heritage science, is essential for delivering research with impact.



▲ Mind the Gap! INF9-630 Margate; Newgate Gap, Cliftonville, 1930s

'Our research reveals that achieving successful collaboration in the field of heritage science is a complex and dynamic process,' said Nancy Bell, Head of Collection Care and principal investigator for the project. She continued: 'As funders are increasingly championing interdisciplinary research projects to address some of society's biggest challenges, the quality of collaboration will be

even more important in the delivery of effective research with meaningful outcomes'. She added: 'While technology is making collaboration easier, people remain central to its success'.

The research highlights the distinct features of the culture necessary to support effective collaborative research and makes a series of recommendations on **page 7 of the report** for researchers, research organisations and funders.

The need to understand the working culture of researchers and users of research working collaboratively emerged as an issue from AHRC/ EPSRC Science and Heritage Programme Research Clusters (2008). Differences in language, research methodologies, expectations and priorities were cited as hindering the success of collaborative research projects, which in turn could potentially limit the effectiveness and impact of publicly funded research.

Big Ideas at The National Archives

Research at The National Archives is not undertaken 'for the sake of it' – it is not 'blue skies'. Research at The National Archives has a purpose, a role and an impact. It underpins what we do, is critical to helping us fulfil our business priorities and plays an essential role in ensuring that we remain a leader across a wide range of fields.

'Big Ideas' is a series of briefings on pioneering ideas coming out of – or related to – The National Archives' research programme. Covering themes of innovation, creativity and excellence each 'Big Idea' has highlighted aspects of innovative research which has the potential to provide the knowledge, ideas and expertise to be transferred into innovative practice and delivery.

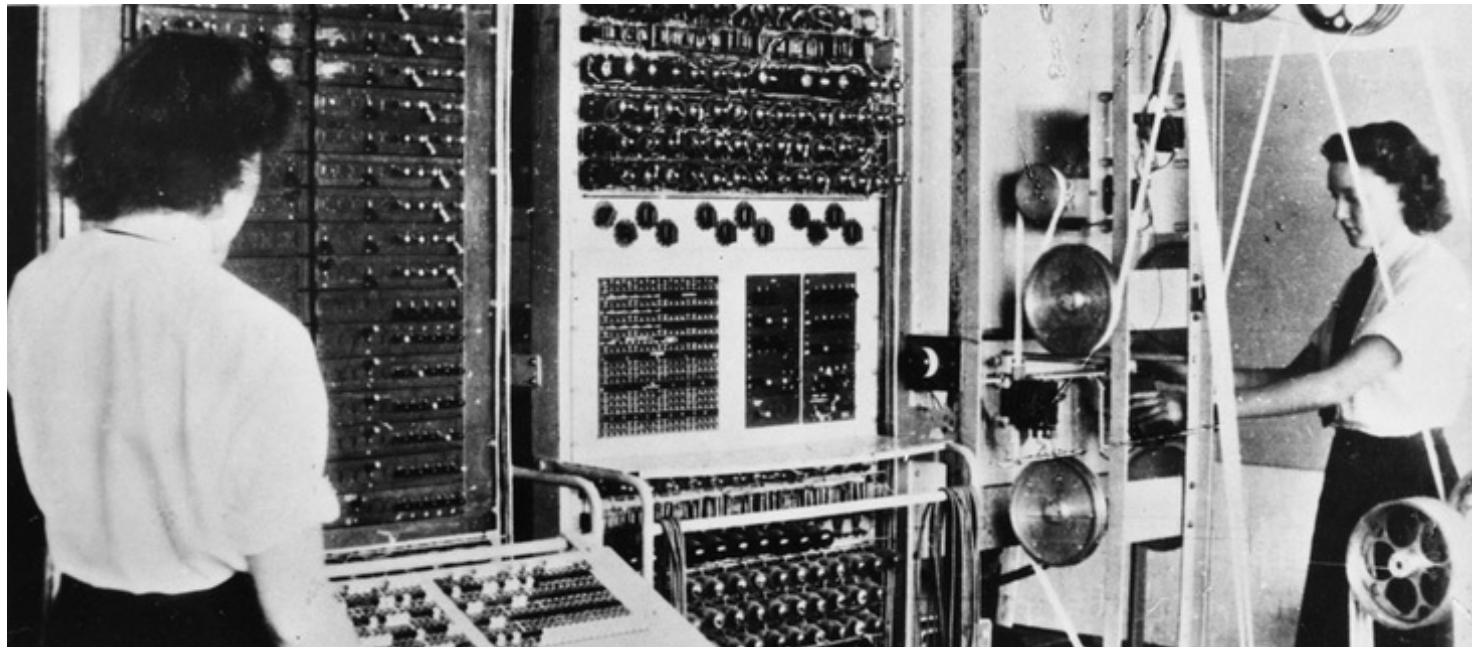
Presentations from both internal and external researchers have thus far focused on subjects as diverse as: Big Data; **computer modelling for collection management**; **undertaking collaborative research**; how to make colour, pattern and texture 'searchable' within catalogues; and public engagement with archives. Podcasts of previous presentations can be found through our **Archives Media Player**.

December's Big Idea was presented by Tim Gollins, Head of Digital Preservation at The National Archives and Honorary Research Fellow at The University of Glasgow, talking about his on-going research project aiming to address how The National Archives can develop a new technically assisted way of **reviewing for sensitivity** the vast swathes of digital public records produced by government.

Tim's presentation was attended by staff from across The National Archives who, from their alternative perspectives, offered numerous thought-provoking questions and suggestions. Commenting on the impact and value of the Big Ideas series, Tim

said: 'I would very much like to thank my audience for their interactions after the talk; a number of their questions have significantly adjusted the way I am thinking about our research in Glasgow... I think that sometimes such talks are seen as a monologue, and that the audience is expected to benefit more than the speaker. In this case I can assure you that this was not the case. I really benefited from the thoughts and challenging questions I received from the audience. I have also received a number of e-mail inputs, suggesting ways forward for our work, which are incredibly valuable'.

Forthcoming 'Big Ideas' presentations will be advertised on **Events Pages**.



Comprehensive Discovery

Jonathan Cates

Collection Information and Systems Manager, Archives Sector Development

The UK government policy on archives - 'Archives for the 21st Century' – makes five recommendations to support and evolve the archives sector.

Although each of these recommendations has important implications for researchers, the fourth is particularly exciting:

'Comprehensive online access for archive discovery through catalogues and to digitised archive content by citizens at a time and place that suits them'.

In support of the policy, The National Archives published 'Archives for the 21st Century in action: refreshed', which identified key priorities for the successful implementation of the recommendations. In an effort to fulfil the fourth recommendation, The National Archives committed to:

'Extend The National Archives' new catalogue, Discovery to provide a single point of online access to catalogue and organisational data from across the archive sector'.

For the past two years we have been working towards that goal by migrating data from several existing platforms, including: the **National Register of Archives (NRA)**, the **Manorial Documents Register (MDR)**, the **ARCHON Directory**,

Access to Archives (A2A), and **Accessions to Repositories**. These provide descriptive and access information about millions of records held in over 2500 archives in the UK and overseas.

Combining these resources and making them available via our Discovery services has proven to be a considerable technical and intellectual challenge. This was a direct result of the variety and quantity of data originating from different databases and conforming to several different archival and metadata standards. However, we have now reached the point where we have a functioning beta version of a refreshed Discovery which for the first time describes records held at other archives.

The National Archives' own collection comprises millions of historical government and public records spanning one thousand years. However, records created by local government, businesses, other organisations, and individuals are much more likely to be found elsewhere. It is clear that a unified Discovery service delivers considerable benefits for researchers looking for all kinds of records.

Even the simplest searches quickly yield useful returns. For example, searching for 'Churchill' returns more than ten thousand records which is hardly a manageable number. However, the ability to filter results in the new Discovery will enable researchers to quickly identify that records are held in numerous locations, including at Cambridge

University: Churchill Archives Centre and also the British Library.

Furthermore, using our index of records creators – information derived from the National Register of Archives – researchers will be able to target collections created by specific individuals, and organisations. In this example it should help disambiguate a search query, perhaps between Sir Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill (Prime Minister) and Churchill Machine Tool (Coventry) Ltd, a business.

When a researcher has identified a collection or record of interest, they can use our directory of archives to find relevant contact and access information, and from there also browse the archives' holdings just in case there is something else their search failed to pick up. Many of our records also link to other online resources, including archives' own catalogues and biographical or historiographical material. At present there are more than 125,000 such links, and more will be added over time.

Throughout 2014 work will continue to evolve the beta version until all of the resources have been successfully integrated. Beyond that, we will be looking at ways to ensure that its coverage is expanded and its content kept up to date. At that point, Discovery will be the most comprehensive and powerful tool for archival research in the UK.

Researching registered designs

Julie Halls
Records Specialist, The National Archives

The National Archives holds records of almost three million designs registered for copyright between 1839 and 1991. As part of the registration process drawings, photographs or samples of the designs were submitted and glued into huge leather-bound volumes. With support from The National Archives, I have started a PhD at Birkbeck College, University of London, to research the significance of this amazing resource for the study of design history in the context of the nineteenth century design reform movement.

This evolved following the findings of a Select Committee set up in 1836 to look into concerns about Britain's inability to compete with other European countries in the market for decorative items – including ceramics, glassware, metalwork, items of furniture, wallpapers and textiles.

It concluded that although Britain led the world in terms of large-scale manufacturing, it was largely producing cheap, low-quality items. This, the Committee believed, affected the ability of the British public to appreciate good design. Piracy of designs, which was rife, meant that there was no incentive for manufacturers to pay for good designers and the production of top-quality work, as their designs might be copied more cheaply by another manufacturer almost immediately. The first copyright act for ornamental designs was introduced in 1839, and several others followed. At the same time, artists, politicians and other public figures came together to improve the quality of British design.

By studying designs registered for copyright between 1842 and 1883 (BT 43 and BT 44), I will investigate how copyright influenced the decorative arts and public taste at this period, what the design reformers meant by 'good quality' designs and 'good taste' in the context of the decorative arts, and to what extent the taste of the general public changed.

- ◀ BT 43/357/69572: Furniture textile designed by A W N Pugin, believed to have been exhibited in the Medieval Court at the Great Exhibition of 1851. Registered by Frederick Crace & Son on 28 May 1850



- ▶ BT 43/101/313051: 'Swan, Rush and Iris', wallpaper designed by Walter Crane, registered by Jeffrey & Co on 16 August 1877

Further information can be found in my recent article on **the registered designs** in the Journal of Design History.



A change is going to come

Howard Davies

Standards Manager, The National Archives

Universities, and research and educational establishments generally, have until now been excluded from the provisions of the European Directive on the re-use of public sector information. Under amendments to that Directive adopted in June 2013, that position is about to change for university libraries.

The **2003 Directive on the re-use of public sector information** (the PSI Directive) was intended to remove many barriers to the re-use of PSI across the European Union. The Directive was implemented in the United Kingdom through the **Re-use of Public Sector Information Regulations 2005** (S.I. 2005 No.1515). Under the PSI Regulations, re-use means any use of public sector information for a purpose other than that for which it was originally produced. To take an everyday example, local authority information about tree preservation orders is originally produced and held so as to protect and enhance important trees in the local environment – but that information is then re-used when we consider buying a property and request a property search. That search result will include whether or not the house you intend to purchase has a protected tree, and so helps you decide whether or not to buy. Re-use covers a wide range of activities including commercial publication.

A number of public sector bodies were exempted

from the PSI Regulations. The main exemptions are: public sector broadcasters, cultural bodies such as theatres, museums, libraries and archives, and research and educational establishments. This is not to say that these organisations are not able to make their public sector information available for re-use or indeed re-use it themselves. It simply means that such public sector bodies would not be subject to the terms of the PSI Regulations.

In 2010, the European Commission undertook a **consultation** to measure the impact of the PSI Directive. Responses indicated that although considerable progress had been made, notably in the UK, barriers remained which prevented the full potential of PSI from being realised. The European Commission published a proposal to amend the PSI Directive in December 2011, and after negotiations at European level, the **amended Directive** was adopted and published in June 2013. The National Archives has policy responsibility for PSI re-use and to ensure that the amended Directive is transposed into UK law no later than July 2015.

The changes being introduced are set out in The National Archives' **Introductory Guide**. The main points for UK universities to note are:

- The provisions are extended to cover PSI held by public sector museums, archives and libraries, including university libraries, but;

- For university libraries, it will not be mandatory to allow re-use, and charges for re-use will not be capped at marginal cost.

So what will this mean in practice? Any information that is held by a university library will potentially be available to be re-used. A re-user can apply to re-use the information, and that request will have to be dealt with in the manner specified in the UK legislation implementing the Directive. It will be open to a university library to refuse a request, but only where the information has not already been re-used (either by the library itself or by another re-user) for a similar purpose. For example, if a university library holds in its collections a set of attractive images, and licenses them to be re-used by a calendar publisher, then it must be open for other calendar manufacturers to use the same images on equal terms. Accordingly, exclusive licensing is prohibited under the Directive unless there are exceptional circumstances. For example, the amended Directive recognises that for some re-use, such as the digitisation of an archival collection where the work will not happen unless there is scope for an exclusive deal with a commercial partner, exclusive licences can be allowed for a limited period.

Another key principle is that only accessible information is potentially re-usable. For example, if a university library has already made certain information available, say by supplying it in

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New Collaborative Doctoral Partnership (CDP) studentships announced

response to a Freedom of Information request or by publishing the information on the University's web site, it is potentially re-usable. By the same token information about national security or which contains personal information about named individuals would not be re-usable.

A particularly important exclusion for university libraries to note is that of information in which the copyright is held by a third party. This is important because libraries, by their very nature, tend to hold material which is originated by others. Under UK copyright law only the copyright holder is legally entitled to authorise the right to re-use, copy or publish the material.

The National Archives is working with Universities UK and the British Library to produce advice and guidance for libraries and universities on the changes in the amended Directive and the forthcoming UK legislation.

If you want to keep up to speed with developments and advice as it is issued, we suggest that you subscribe to our free **RSS Feed**. For Knowledge Hub members, there is also a **Re-use Group** you can join, which will contain details of events and guidance.

We are delighted to announce that a further three AHRC-funded Collaborative Doctoral Partnership (CDP) projects will start at The National Archives this October. CDPs were formed by the Arts and Humanities Research Council in 2012 to increase the research capacity of major cultural institutions, allowing them to collaborate with Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) to offer full, three-year PhD studentships.

The National Archives received a fantastic response from the HE sector to the call we put out for collaborative project proposals based on our research agenda. We were extremely impressed with the number, range, innovativeness and quality of the proposals we received. Following an extremely competitive internal review process, successful proposals were submitted to the Thames Consortium Selection Panel, who awarded us three CDP studentships. The successful candidates will be joining a growing group of CDP students working at The National Archives.

Hannah Worthen of Leicester University, who started her project last October, is currently researching the experiences of war widows and orphans during the 1640s and 1650s; whereas Puja Bharadia, who started her project this January, is working in our Collection Care Department on the subject of the uncertainty of damage functions in

The successful projects are:

- 'Just in Time – Creating visualisations of historic time to integrate data across multiple datasets' to be jointly supervised by Dr Sonia Ranade of The National Archives and Dr Stephen Boyd Davis of the Royal College of Art.
- 'Popular Radicalism in the age of Reform: Government and Locality, 1783-1832' to be jointly supervised by Dr Paul Carter of The National Archives, Dr Katrina Navickas of Hertfordshire University and Dr Robert Pool of UCLAN.
- 'Women in Chancery: an analysis of the role of Chancery as a women's court of redress in late-17th Century England' to be jointly supervised by Dr Amanda Bevan of The National Archives and Dr Amanda Capern of Hull University.

preventive conservation. Puja is based at the Centre for Sustainable Heritage, UCL.

Information on how to apply for the current studentships can be found **here**.

The National Archives Staff Research Prize

Each year The National Archives awards a Research Prize in recognition of the most outstanding peer-reviewed articles or book chapters written by members of staff. Research is important to The National Archives and the Research Prize serves to highlight and celebrate the quality and diversity of research undertaken by our staff.

Entries came from across The National Archives, demonstrating the extent of our research portfolio and our capacity to deliver outstanding projects across multiple disciplines. Both collectively and individually, the entries showcased research excellence. As an organisation, this is something we are extremely proud of. The following feedback was received from the judges, who passed on their congratulations to all entrants:

'It has been a very difficult task to separate out these articles and book chapters as they are all of a very high standard. They are, without exception, well-written and researched pieces of work, which demonstrate the highest standards of scholarship.' - **Dr Jenny Bunn, Department of Information Studies, University College London**

'It was with great pleasure and privilege that I was able to read the papers by staff members. All the papers opened up new insights into the documents held at the Archives in ways I hadn't anticipated... It's been a real challenge deciding between them as I've taken something different from each and look forward to reading them again.' - **Dr Anne Samson, Former Chair of the Friends of The National Archives**

'I was very impressed with all the articles/chapters submitted. That these should all have come out in a single year is a great testament to the quality, depth and strength of research that goes on at TNA. I had a lot of difficulty in judging them – they were all very good indeed.' - **Caroline Williams, President of the Archives and Records Association**

An awards ceremony was held on 27 January where prizes were presented to the winners and runners-up by Clem Brohier, Acting Chief Executive of The National Archives, and Caroline Williams, President of the Archives and Records Association.

Interpretative Category

Winner: **Sean Cunningham**

National War and Dynastic Politics: Henry VII's Capacity to Wage War in the Scottish Campaigns of 1496-1497', in A. King and D. Simpkin (eds.), *England and Scotland at War, c. 1296-c. 1513* (Leiden, 2012), pp. 297-328.

Winner: **Katy Mair**

'Material Lies: Parental Anxiety and Epistolary Practice in the Correspondence of Anne, Lady Bacon and Anthony Bacon', *Lives and Letters* 4, 1 Autumn 2012, pp.58-74.

Applied/Commentary Category

Winner: **Sean Cunningham**

'A Great Historical Enterprise: The Public Record Office and the Making of the Calendars of Inquisitions Post Mortem', in M.A. Hicks (ed.), *The Fifteenth Century Inquisitions Post Mortem: A Companion* (Woodbridge, 2012), pp. 169-82.

Runner-up: **Andrew Janes**

'Of Maps and Meta-Records: Eighty-Five Years of Map Cataloguing at The National Archives of The United Kingdom', *Archivaria* 74 (Fall 2012), pp. 119-165.

- ▶ Caroline Williams, Andrew Janes, Paul Carlyle for Katie Mair, Sean Cunningham and Clem Brohier



If you would like to get in touch with us, or if you have ideas for inclusion in future issues of this newsletter, email us at **research@nationalarchives.gsi.gov.uk**. Please note that we reserve the right to edit articles.

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