

# Digital Research Yearbook

UK Higher Education  
2016

# Digital Research Yearbook

UK Higher Education 2016



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## Institutional Profiles

The substantive content of the Research Yearbook is an alphabetical series of two page Institutional Profiles employing the key data exhibits described in the Introduction.

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## Appendix

The appendix to the Research Yearbook summarises the principal sources of information and how this has been analysed. The data for each primary research activity indicator in the Institutional Profiles is tabled for each institution that is profiled.

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# Introduction and rationale

The **Digital Research Yearbook: UK Higher Education 2016** is a comprehensive overview of research activity in a core part of the national research base. Universities and Higher Education Colleges are responsible for a high proportion of basic, innovative research and train most of the highly qualified people who underpin any knowledge-based economy. The Research Yearbook profiles and compares research input, capacity and outcomes for these institutions.

The **Digital Research Yearbook** covers institutions that receive core funding for research (also called QR) from one of the UK's regional Higher Education Funding Councils (HEFCs). These are HEFCE for England, DELNI for Northern Ireland, SFC for Scotland and HEFCW for Wales.

To be eligible for inclusion, institutions had to have been awarded at least five research grants from any source recorded by the **Dimensions** grants database and at least £1 million QR core funding during the REF2014 census period. There are 116 institutions that meet these criteria.

The **Digital Research Yearbook** includes information at institutional level, across broad subject domains and with the potential to explore down to a finer subject level. The contents are supported by Digital Science's extensive consultancy experience in working with research data. The **Digital Research Yearbook** contains three main sections:

- Introduction and background information
- Profiles of individual institutions with research performance, including the **Digital Science BrainScan**, benchmarked against each institution's peer sector group
- Ranked tables of research performance indicators by institution and by subject area

## Sector groups and basis of comparison

The UK higher education research base has grown and developed over a long period, with some institutions established centuries ago and many recent and extensive changes in funding and structure. This evolution has led to an exceptionally dynamic, flexible and productive educational and research environment. However, differences in age, size and mission mean that direct comparison between institutions is not always very informative.

We have allotted institutions to five sector groups, so as to improve the basis for fair comparison. The groups are broadly based on age, which tends to be linked to size, funding and research capacity. The groups are similar to some of the sector lobby groups, which are also broadly led by history and mission. However, among our sector groups, there are also some significant, data-driven differences.

The table listing the members of the five sector groups, and a brief note on how the groups were selected, immediately precedes the institutional profiles. In broad terms the groups are:

1. Larger, usually civic, universities and colleges, generally established prior to 1945
2. Other universities, generally established between 1945 and 1992
3. Universities generally established in 1993 following the Further & Higher Education Act
4. Smaller and more recent higher education establishments
5. Specialist institutions of various ages

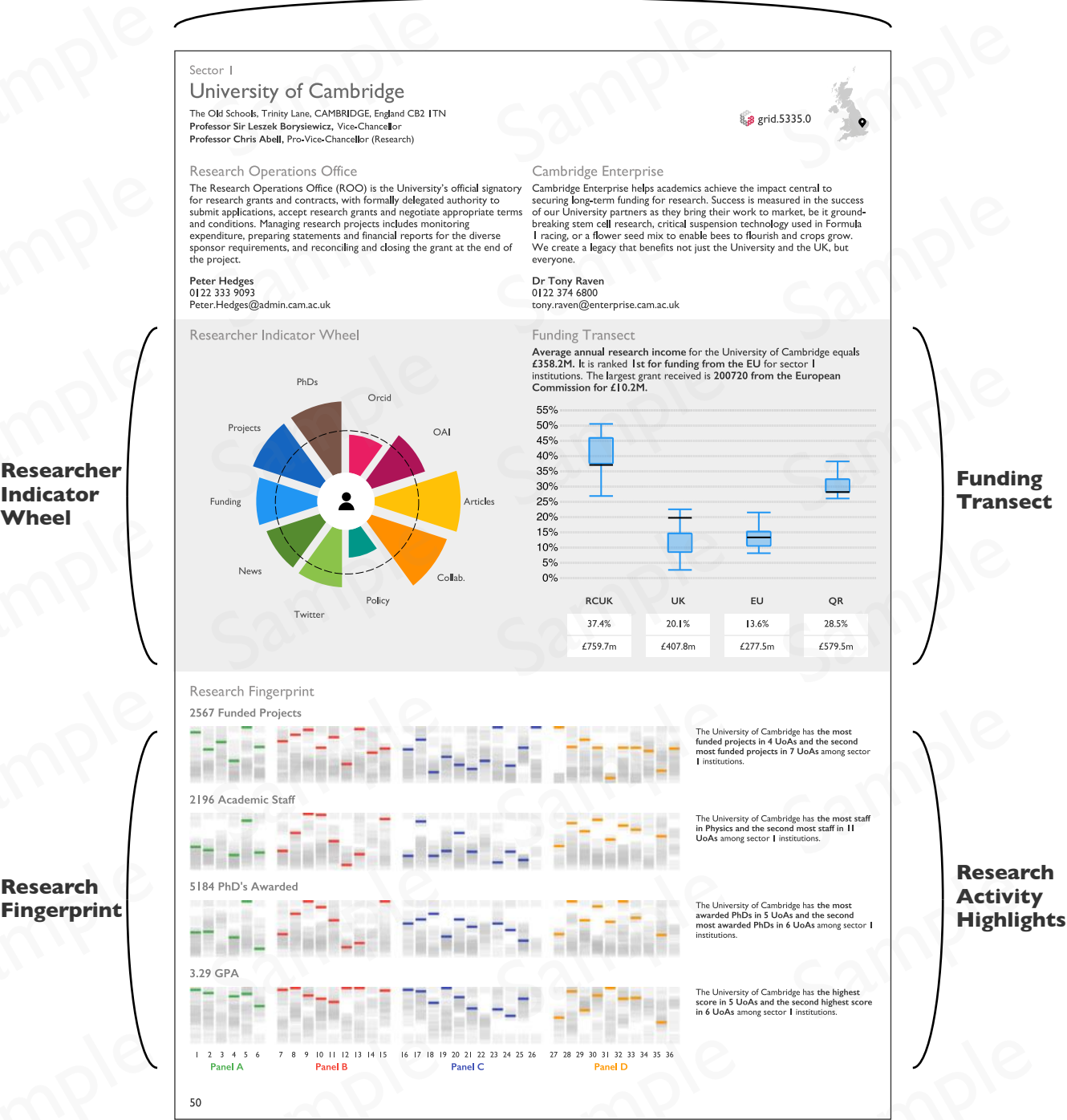
The specialist institutions cannot be compared with one another, as their missions overlap very little. They are instead benchmarked within their portfolio area against sector group 2 (the 1945-92 group) where possible. Some specialist colleges in the visual and performing arts are not profiled here as the nature of their specialisation makes a data-driven analysis inappropriate.

# Institutional profiles

Section 2 of the **Digital Research Yearbook** profiles research management and activity in each institution. It is an alphabetical sequence of detailed two-page analyses which describe research from a diversity of perspectives and benchmark institutions in comparison to the average performance in one of the four sector groups. Each analysis identifies the institution and the sector group with which its performance is compared. These profiles will be useful to anyone interested in research activity and performance, either as a manager, a competitor or a customer.

The key analytical exhibits are shown in more detail on the following pages.

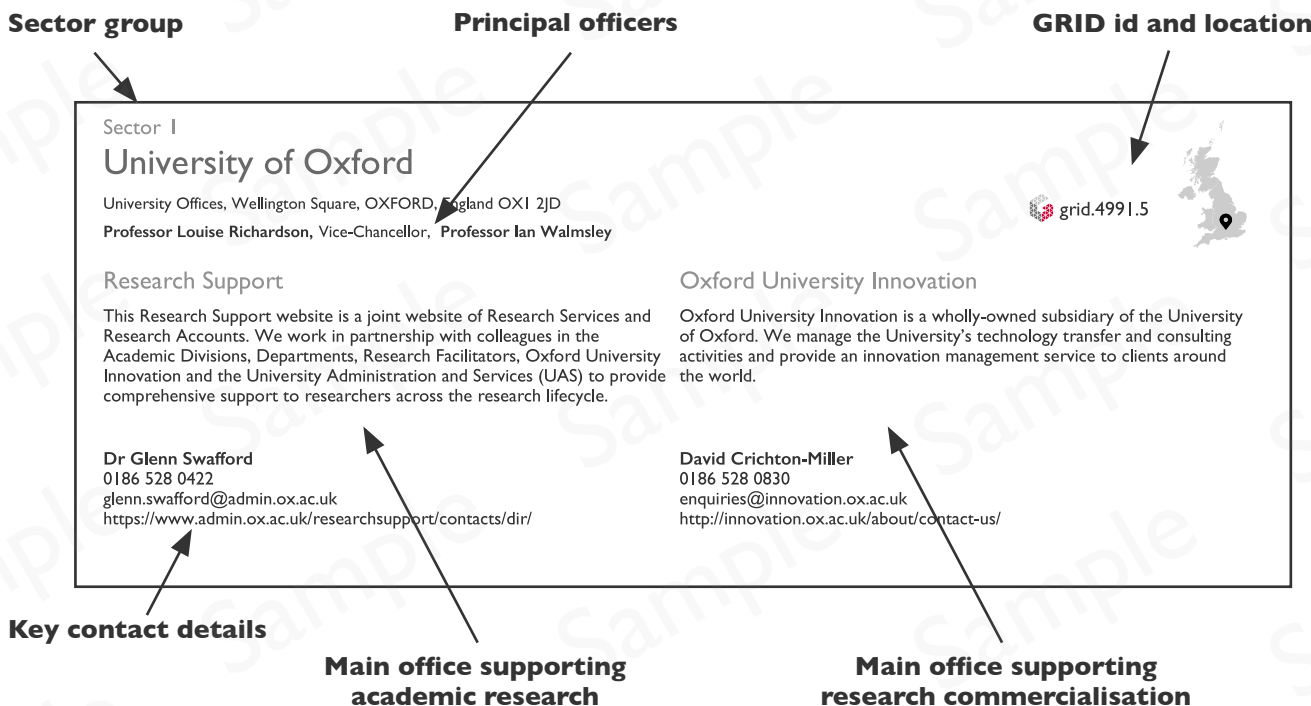
## Senior and research management





# Institutional details

Each left-hand page is headed by core information for the institution. This identifies the institution's name, its leadership, and the contact details for its research and commercial activity. There is a short descriptor of the relevant office functions, because the title and role of these offices can vary substantially between institutions.



We have contacted every institution about these details, to check that we have identified the offices that are responsible in these areas correctly, and that contact details and descriptions are up to date. Information about research management will be updated annually to reflect changes and to improve **Digital Research Yearbook** coverage. We anticipate that institutions will recognise the value of such information becoming available in a ready-reference and highly accessible format.

We asked institutions about the key manager with overall research responsibility. This is usually a member of the Senior Management Team and is often, but not always, a Pro-Vice-Chancellor or Deputy Principal. People in these posts are frequently senior academic staff and may occupy the post on a cyclical basis.

The institutional address and central telephone number provide a route to senior managers and research offices. Many institutions have offices dealing specifically with research grants and contracts and with research exploitation and industrial collaboration. Sometimes there are two offices, one of which handles public sector research grants from Research Councils and charities while a second is responsible for industrial liaison, academic consultancy and commercial R&D contracts. We have sought to include information about both wherever possible.



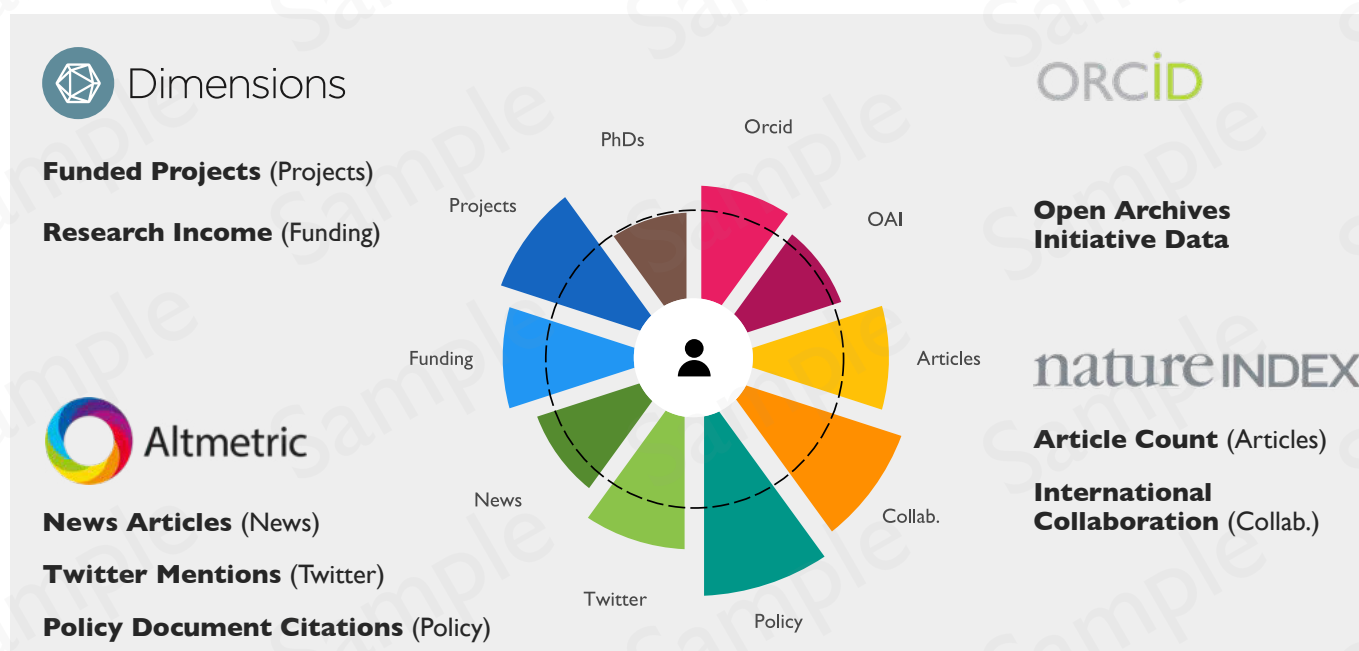
# Researcher Indicator Wheel

The **Researcher Indicator Wheel** is about a subset of metrics describing individual research activity. Each spoke of the wheel indicates the relative activity of individual academics at an institution and compares the average for that institution with the average for the same indicators across the peer institutions in that sector group. The spoke lengths are normalised to the maximum value.

The data in the **Researcher Indicator Wheel** describe activity at the level of **individual researchers**. Each activity metric in the wheel is represented by a coloured spoke. The potential length of each spoke is the **maximum value** in the sector group for that activity metric. **Spoke length** shows the value for each activity per researcher normalised to the maximum value.

The institution's spoke length can be compared with a reference value, or **benchmark**, which is shown by a dashed circle. This is calculated for the relevant institutional sector group. It is the mean for researchers across the sector group.

A diverse circle of data sources form the spokes. All indicators are normalised by **staff count**: the FTE numbers of active researchers submitted to **REF2014**. Activity per researcher gives a fair comparison between institutions that vary greatly in size. It is true, however, that activity also varies by subject area, e.g. science projects typically cost more on average than do arts projects.



The **ORCID** indicator shows what proportion of researchers have registered an ORCID account and specified their current affiliation with the institution (this includes employment data from the ORCID 2015 file and excludes education data). The indicator shows whether that is more or fewer than peer institutions. ORCID provides a persistent digital identifier that distinguishes each researcher and, through integration in research manuscripts and grants, supports automated linkages between professional activities. This ensures that work is properly recognized and it also enables better information management.

The **Open Archive Initiative** indicator shows the average number per researcher of items (including datasets, theses, journal articles or grant proposals) deposited via this system (number of indexed items at June 2016). The amount of materials published through OAI is dependant on researcher productivity and institutional support for Open Archive publishing. This includes software solutions as well as institutional policies on how work should be disseminated openly.

**Altimetric.com** tracks attention given by media and policy to research publications. Each mention of an identifiable journal article - usually, where a DOI is cited - is tracked and data are collated for analysis. Altimetric.com provides several spokes to the indicator wheel.

- The **policy** papers spoke is a count of the number of times that journal articles submitted to REF2014 have been cited in public policy documents.
- The **Twitter** spoke is a count of the number of times that tweets have mentioned articles submitted to REF2014.
- The **News** spoke is a count of the number of mentions of articles submitted to REF2014 in mainstream news media.

Each of these counts is normalised per researcher.

**Nature Index** data provide a slice of data about articles in a select set of journals tracked by Nature and analysed in the annual Nature Index. This is deliberately not a comprehensive bibliometric analysis but a more focussed perspective on the highest impact part of the annual publication portfolio. It is not comprehensive across disciplines but focusses on those areas of science and technology where journals are the primary output medium.

- **Publications** is the count per researcher of articles in the Nature Index for 2012-2015.
- **Collaboration** is the percentage of collaborating authors from non UK institutions.

**Dimensions** data catalogue \$1 trillion of research funding from 250 research funders including national research councils, major research charities, the European Research Council and the European Commission.

- **Funding** is the institutional grants' awarded value for 2008-2013, per researcher.
- **Project count** is the number of projects per researcher contributing to that funding total.

**PhD awards** are the count per researcher from data submitted to REF2014 for the REF census period 2008-2013.

## How can I interpret the Researcher Indicator Wheel?

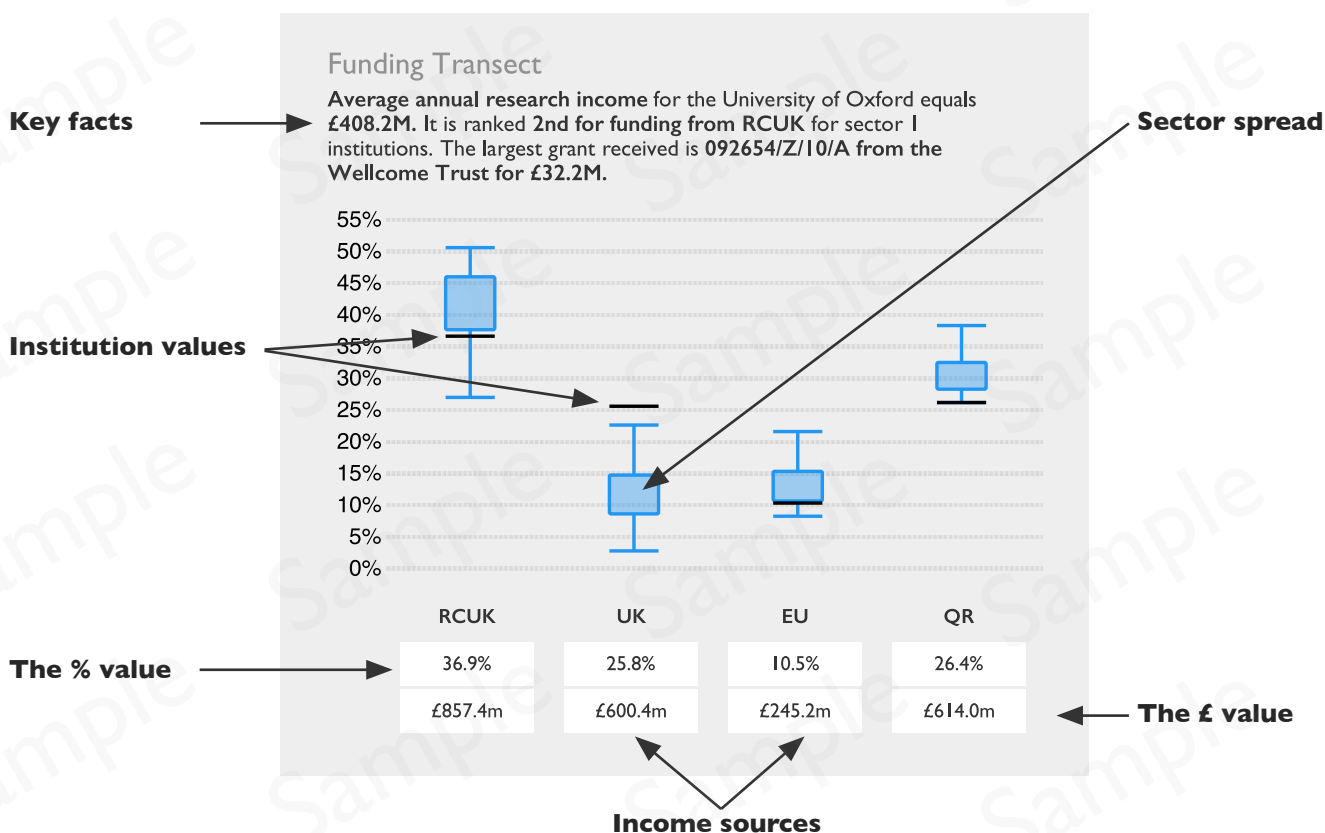
Single indicators are usually of limited value, though they may be a quick reference point. It is also of limited value to look at total activity because larger universities have more staff, tend to bring in more money and train more students, and publish more. That tells research managers what they already know.

A more rounded and balanced picture comes from linking a series of indicators, and then normalising the data for staff numbers so that larger and smaller institutions can be compared. Each indicator has a value in itself, so you can see the activity at each institution alongside its peer group. Some indicators are a direct metric of research activity - like funding - while others are an indirect measure of research engagement - like ORCID identifiers. When you compare between indicators you get additional information, for example about the balance between funding and output.

This builds up a picture of the research environment rather than just a single aspect of achievement. It provides a better basis for contemporary management information rather than historical evaluation. The picture for one institution is readily compared with that for another, enabling simultaneous comparison of average individual research profiles across a basket of activity.

# Funding Transect

The box and whisker plot for each funding source shows the frequency distribution across institutions in the relevant sector group, with higher funding levels towards the top. Within each shape there is a solid black line that denotes the location of the institution within the overall sector spread.



Four principal sources of institutional research funding are analysed here.

- **RCUK - Dimensions** records of research project funding from Research Council UK organisations funded from the Science Budget.
- **UK - Dimensions** records of research project funding from major UK research charities, from government and other major public sources including the Royal Society and the British Academy.
- **EU - Dimensions** records of research project funding from European Commission Framework programmes and the European Research Council.
- **QR - Dimensions** records of research project funding from Higher Education Funding Councils (HEFCE for England, DELNI for Northern Ireland, SFC for Scotland, HEFCW for Wales).

Each source is analysed as a percentage of the total research funding for the institution, to show both the volume from that source and the degree to which the institution is dependent on that funding type.

Each plot shows the spread of percentages for that funding type, across the institutions in the relevant sector group. The solid black line locates the specific institution in that spread. The box depicts the interquartile range with whiskers showing the 5th and 95th percentile.

Additional information describes the overall research income status of the institution and identifies its largest recent grant. The table below the transect plots shows the absolute funding from each source as well as the specific relative value that the marker indicates above.

# How can I interpret the Funding Transect?

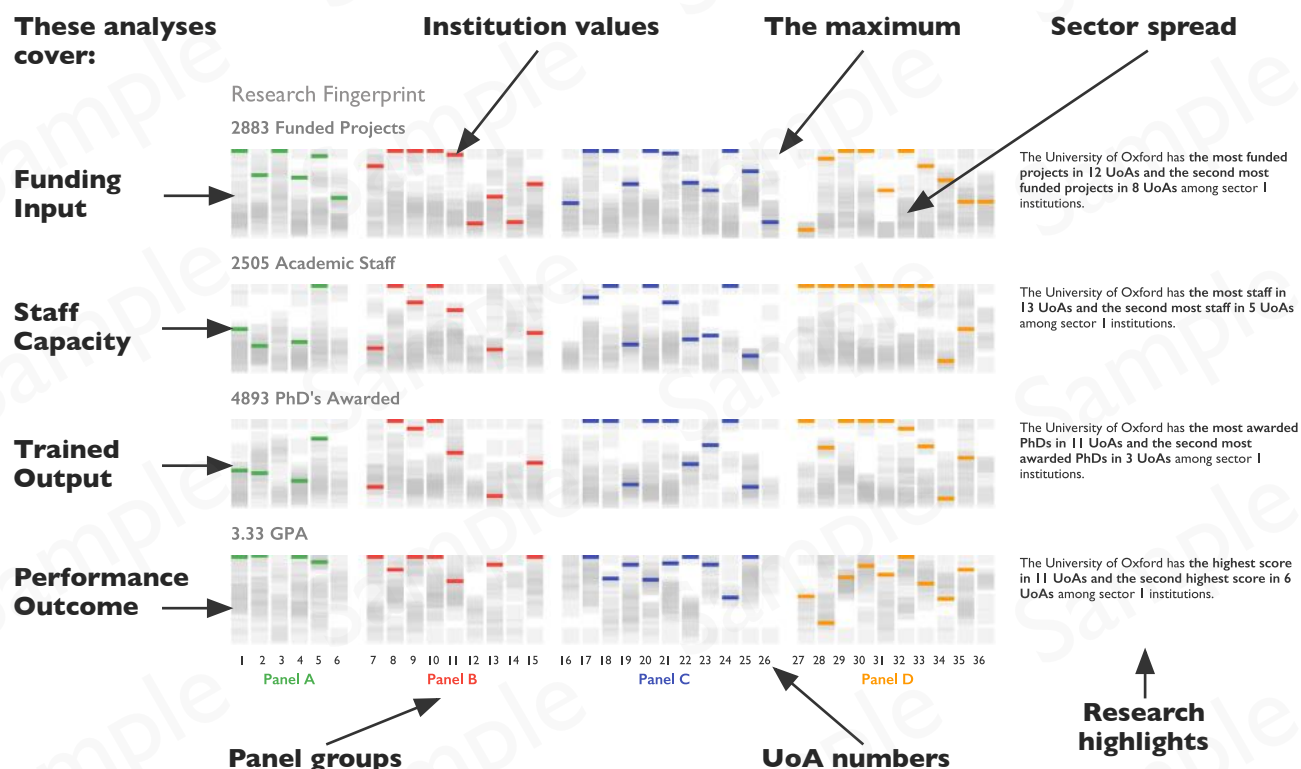
No institution with a significant research portfolio relies on funding from just one source. Variation in the balance of support across institutions is of interest. This analysis summarises data for four major streams of research income: core QR funding geared to RAE/REF scores; specific Research Council project funding; major UK research charities and public sector R&D funds; and European FP and ERC funds.

The typical balance for each of these funding sources varies from about 10% to 40% of total research income. There are some more extreme values. High dependency on one source, such as QR, naturally means that a lower percentage of income is being brought in by specific research projects. Where research activity is largely funded from specific grants and contracts so the relative share for core QR falls.

It is likely to be beneficial to have a spread of funding sources. Diverse income streams are also likely to be an indicator of research activity that has been of wide interest and value for multiple stakeholders in terms of both relevance (for funders) and promise (for peer reviewers).

# Research Fingerprint

The **Research Fingerprint** is a profile of the institution's research make-up. The data are displayed across the disciplinary Units of Assessment (UOAs) used in REF2014 and grouped by Main Panel. Each UOA column shows the sectoral spread of institutional activity. Within each column there is a coloured bar, among the grey spread, that denotes the location of the specific institution.



The **Research Fingerprint** brings together four parts of an institutional research profile at a disciplinary level, represented by the RAE/REF Units of Assessment (UOAs).

- Each block of graphics identifies a total for the relevant activity and then shows how this is spread across UOAs.
- The institution's position is marked by a coloured line in the sector spread.
- The spread for all the institutions in the sector group is shown by the grey lines, where greater intensity indicates more institutions.
- The spread is normalised against the maximum within each UOA.

The four components profiled are:

- Input to the research system, represented by the number of projects indexed in the **Dimensions** grants database. The institutional project total is given as a reference and the graphic then shows how these are spread across each UOA and highlights recent funding achievements.
- Capacity of the research system, represented by the FTE numbers of research active staff submitted to REF2014.
- Output related to that capacity, represented by the numbers of PhD awards during the REF2014 census period.
- Outcome of research investment, represented by the Grade Point Average (GPA) achieved by that institution's UOA in REF2014.

# How can I interpret the Research Fingerprint?

High performance on any one indicator in any one UOA may be good news, but it is the comparisons across different activity areas and within the related UOAs of each main panel that will be more interesting.

Size is a main driver of research activity, and staff capacity will affect both grant income and training output. The comparison between an institution's position on all three of these within any one UOA will show how successful its staff are being at acquiring resources and at building future knowledge capacity.

Training productivity is a better output measure than, for example, journal articles. Publications vary a great deal in substance and significance. People are a more consistent unit measure and better reflect the capability of the institution to sustain the research base and add to the pool of highly skilled people who can then use their knowledge across the wide economy.

The Grade Point Average (GPA) assigned during the REF assessment process is a synthesised judgment, by peer review, across a portfolio of evidence. It is therefore arguably more balanced and comprehensive than a summary citation analysis.

Comparisons across UOAs within a Main Panel and between Main Panels suggest how diverse or specialist an institution's research may be. This can be a useful aid to interpreting the **Funding Transect**, because institutions with a greater science and technology capacity are likely to be bringing in more money for those more costly research areas.

## Research Highlights

The snippets of information about key research achievements both highlight an institution's successes and remind the user of the wealth of detail that lies beneath the **Research Fingerprint** summary graphics.

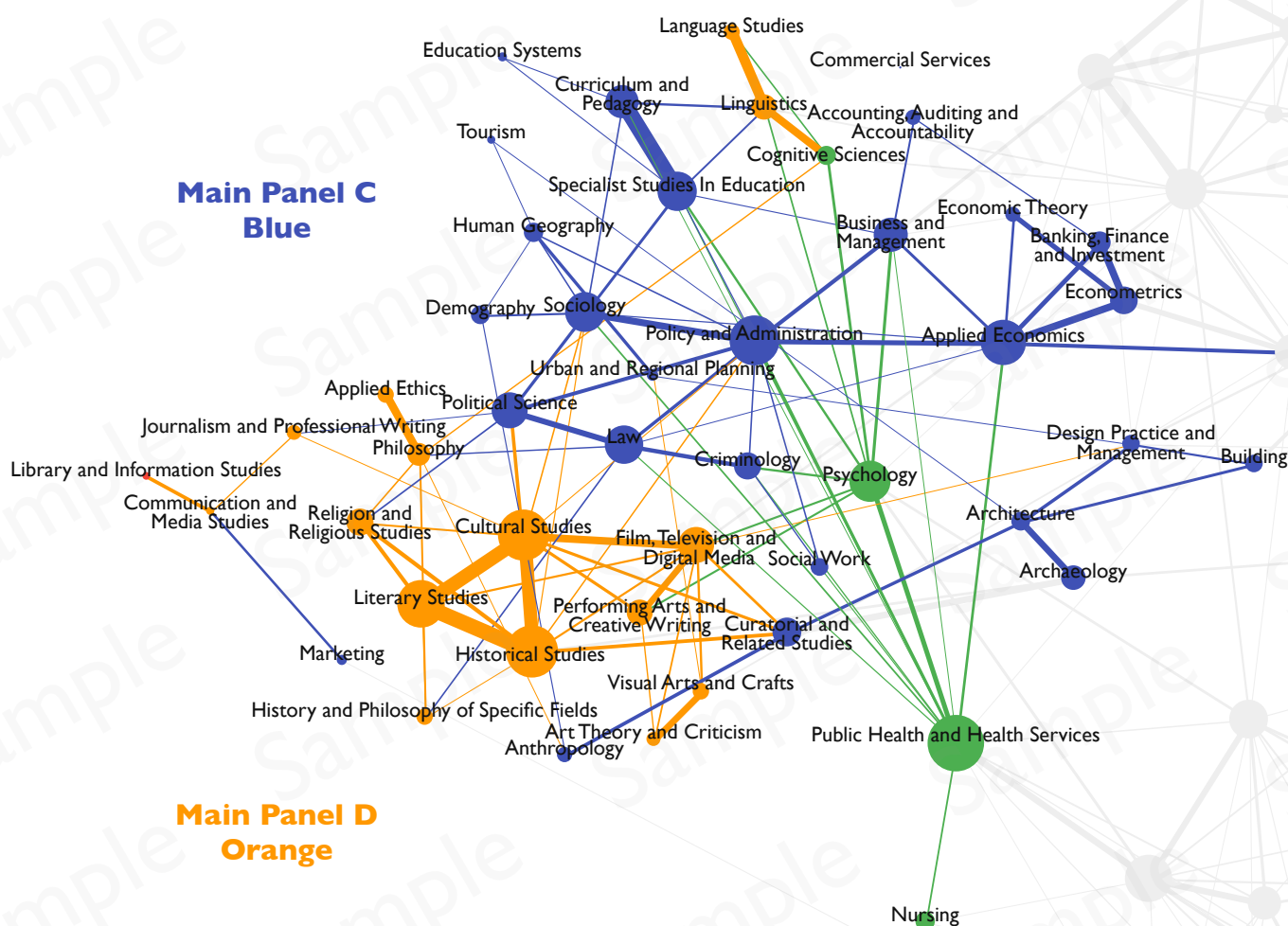
Reading snippets across institutions also provides comparative background on research successes and draws attention to the pervasive spread of achievement among UK research institutions.



# BrainScans of research performance and diversity

The **Digital Science BrainScans** of research funding and research impact analyse and compare the subject-based spread of activity for inputs and outcomes. They show both the range of an institution's research grasp and the degree to which funding or outcome alone would fully describe its research profile.

The **Digital Science BrainScans** are based on an analysis of the text content of research projects in the **Dimensions** grants database and of impact case studies in the REF2014 database. They can also be produced for analyses of journal article summaries and content. Any one document may have text that links it to more than one discipline, so this also reveals the extent of interdisciplinary links in an institution's research.



Text is analysed for words and phrases that have previously been associated through validated test material (training sets) with particular research fields. In this instance the text has been reconciled to the Australia/New Zealand Standard Research Classification Fields of Research (FoRs). The FoRs are structured in a hierarchical system which has 22 Divisions at the 2-digit level and 157 Groups at the 4-digit level (there are also 1,238 Fields at the 6-digit level but these are not used here).

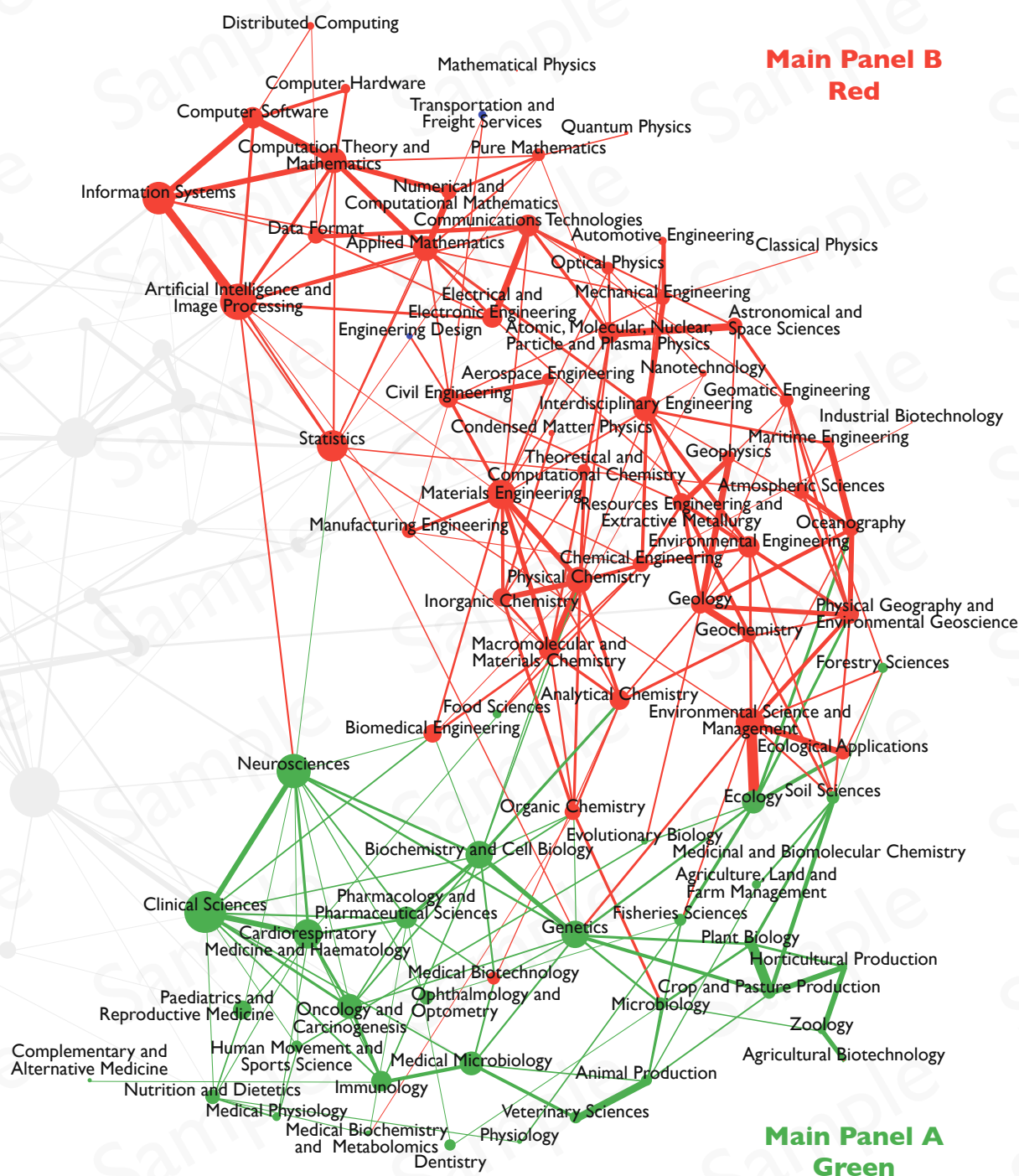
Each institutional **Digital Science BrainScan** is superimposed on a network created by an analysis of all relevant documents for all UK institutions (see diagrams on page 11 and 12). This creates the underpinning layout of subject areas and determines how close to one another the FoRs are positioned. This proximity is driven by the UK data and not by the original ANZSRC classification.

The nodes in the network are the FoRs. The node is colour-highlighted on the institutional graphic if the institution is active in that subject and the size of the node reflects the scale of that activity. Lines joining nodes indicate the level of interdisciplinarity by showing where a document (grant or case study) has two FoRs in common.

The **Digital Science BrainScan** does not show the range of departments in an institution, but the underpinning intellectual activity that the institution exhibits. It may also reveal opportunities for synergies that research management had not previously recognised.



The **BrainScan map** has been created by drawing on all the available data for the UK institutions in order to create a national reference network. Each node in the map is one of the 157 ANZSRC Fields of Research, which are labelled here for reference purposes. Each node is coloured by reference to its intellectual proximity to the REF2014 Main Panels. The scans for individual institutions are then mapped onto this - using the full map as a fixed frame - so that they can be compared with the national background, between institutions and between input and outcome for the same institution. In the institutional graphics the background map, shown here, is greyed out except in the FoRs (NOT departments or UOAs) where the institution shows signs of intellectual activity.



## BrainScan Highlights

The snippets of information about research funding and impact highlight where an institution has a particular concentration of activity. These may be specific FoR areas or they may be strong interdisciplinary links. Because these emerge from the data analysis, they may not always have been evident to institutional managers. They can therefore be helpful pointers towards realising research potential.

Reading snippets across institutions also provides comparative background on research successes and draws attention to the pervasive spread of achievement among UK research institutions, particularly in the analysis of research impact.

# Sector groups

The UK higher education institutions included in the **Digital Research Yearbook** are all funded by one of the HE Funding Councils in England, Northern Ireland, Wales or Scotland. To be eligible for inclusion, institutions had to have been awarded at least five research grants from any source recorded by the **Dimensions** research awards database and at least £1 million QR core funding during the REF2014 census period.

It is not informative to compare the research profile of large, long established institutions directly with more recent foundations or with specialist institutions. They will obviously be different. The **Digital Research Yearbook** provides a more informative basis for comparison by using sector groups of institutions with relatively similar history and scale. These groups bear some resemblance to various sector representative groups but also diverge in significant respects and are not intended to mimic those groups.

In the institutional pages, the reference benchmark used for each institution is the average activity or performance for the relevant Sector group, which is identified on each institutional page.

**Sector group 1** has 18 member institutions. These are generally universities and colleges founded before 1914, often with strong civic origins.

Queen's University Belfast  
University of Birmingham  
University of Bristol  
University of Cambridge  
Cardiff University  
University of Edinburgh  
University of Glasgow  
University of Leeds  
University of Liverpool  
Imperial College London

King's College London  
University College London  
University of Manchester  
Newcastle University  
University of Nottingham  
University of Oxford  
University of Sheffield  
University of Southampton

**Sector group 2** has 36 member institutions. These are generally universities and colleges founded after 1945, although some have an older origin as colleges of other universities.

University of Aberdeen  
Aberystwyth University  
Aston University  
University of Bath  
Bangor University  
University of Bradford  
Cranfield University  
University of Dundee  
Durham University  
University of East Anglia  
University of Essex  
University of Exeter  
University of Hull  
Heriot-Watt University  
Keele University  
University of Kent  
Lancaster University  
University of Leicester  
Birkbeck, University of London  
Brunel University London

City University London  
Queen Mary University of London  
Royal Holloway University of London  
Loughborough University  
Open University  
University of Reading  
University of St Andrews  
University of Salford  
University of Stirling  
University of Strathclyde  
University of Surrey  
University of Sussex  
Swansea University  
University of Ulster  
University of York  
University of Warwick

**Sector group 3** has 35 member institutions. These are universities founded after the 1992 Further and Higher Education Act which removed the binary line between universities and polytechnics.

Robert Gordon University  
Abertay University  
University of Bedfordshire  
University of Bolton  
University of Brighton  
Coventry University  
Edinburgh Napier University  
Glasgow Caledonian University  
University of Greenwich  
University of Hertfordshire  
University of Huddersfield  
Kingston University  
University of Central Lancashire  
Leeds Beckett University  
De Montfort University  
University of Lincoln  
Liverpool John Moores University  
University of East London  
London Metropolitan University  
London South Bank University

Manchester Metropolitan University  
Middlesex University  
Northumbria University  
Nottingham Trent University  
Oxford Brookes University  
Plymouth University  
University of Portsmouth  
Sheffield Hallam University  
Staffordshire University  
University of Sunderland  
Teesside University  
University of the West of England  
University of the West of Scotland  
University of Westminster  
University of Wolverhampton

**Sector group 4** has 19 member institutions. These are generally smaller and more recent institutions that are currently developing their research profile.

Anglia Ruskin University  
Bath Spa University  
Birmingham City University  
Bournemouth University  
Cardiff Metropolitan University  
University of Chester  
University of Cumbria  
Edge Hill University  
Falmouth University  
University of Gloucestershire  
University of the Highlands & Islands

Harper Adams University  
Liverpool Hope University  
University of Northampton  
Queen Margaret University  
University of Roehampton  
University of South Wales  
University of Wales, Trinity Saint David  
University of Winchester  
York St John University

**Sector group 5** has 8 member institutions. These are specialist institutions with a more focussed research portfolio than most universities. Their specialism is often relatively strong. The reference sector group is usually Sector group 2, but comparisons are restricted to just those areas that each institution supports. \* Some specialist colleges in the visual and performing arts are not profiled here as the nature of their specialisation makes a data-driven analysis inappropriate.

Goldsmiths University of London  
Institute of Cancer Research  
London Business School  
London School of Economics & Political Science  
London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine  
Royal Veterinary College  
St George's, University of London  
School of Oriental & African Studies

*\* Not included*  
*University of the Arts London*  
*University for the Creative Arts*  
*Courtauld Institute of Art*  
*Glasgow School of Art*  
*Guildhall School of Music & Drama*  
*Norwich University of the Arts*  
*Royal Academy of Music*  
*Royal Central School of Speech & Drama*  
*Royal College of Art*  
*Royal College of Music*  
*Royal Northern College of Music*





# Institution list

Samples provided in this copy are highlighted

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Professor Jo Rycroft-Malone, Pro-Vice-Chancellor (Research)

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## Research and Enterprise Office

The support provided by the Research Support Team includes: Identifying Funding Opportunities, Managing BU wide funding calls, Pre-Award Support to Researchers, Researcher Training & Development, Costing and Pricing, Financial Administration of Grants, Contracts & Legal Agreements, Supporting Strategic Initiatives, Delivering Major Programmes (KESS), Research Assessment Exercise, and Supporting Impactful Research.

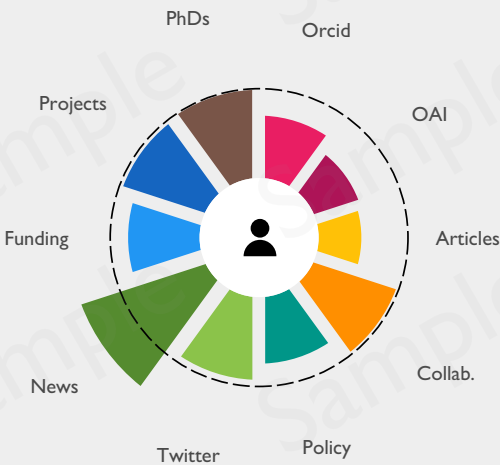
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## Research and Enterprise Office

Bangor University is committed to growing entrepreneurial activity amongst its academic community and actively supports such activity by directing it into the most appropriate domain whether it be the filing, licensing or assignment of a patent; the formation of a Spin-out Company, or the provision of consultancy services.

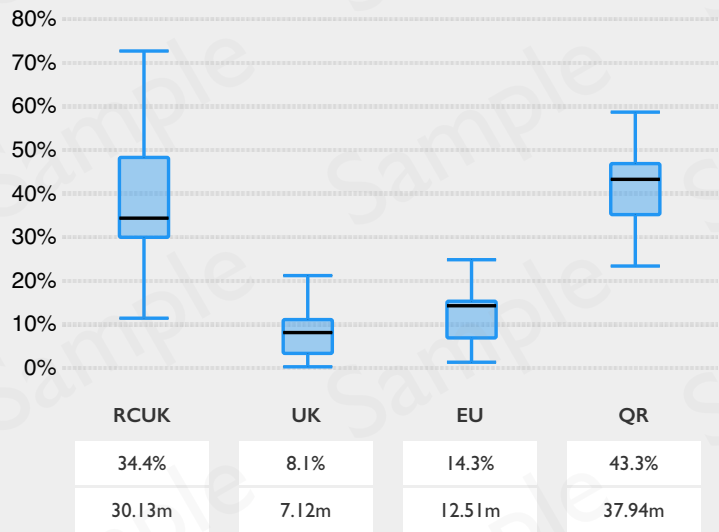
Dr Garry Reid  
01248 351151 Ext:2602  
g.reid@bangor.ac.uk

## Researcher Indicator Wheel



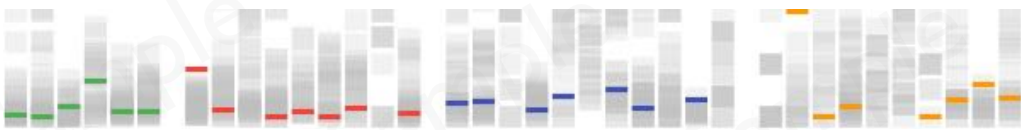
## Funding Transect

Average annual research income for Bangor University equals £15.9M. It is ranked 24th for funding from the EU for sector 2 institutions. The largest grant received is ES/G035954/1 from the ESRC for £3.4M.



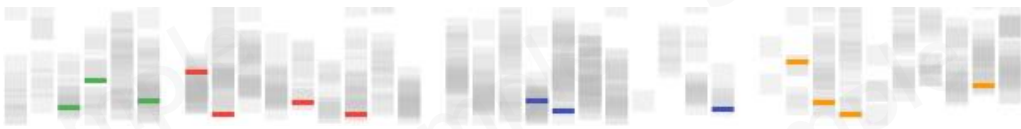
## Research Fingerprint

175 Funded Projects



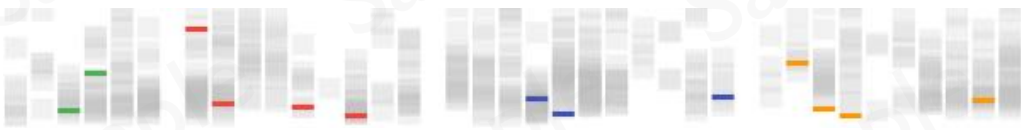
Bangor University has the most funded projects in Modern Languages and Linguistics and above average funded projects in 3 UoAs among sector 2 institutions.

247 Academic Staff



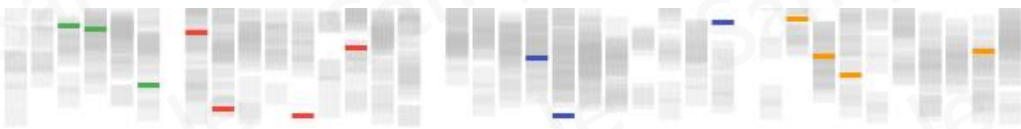
Bangor University has above average staff count in 2 UoAs among sector 2 institutions.

486 PhD's Awarded



Bangor University has the second most awarded PhDs in 2 UoAs and above average awarded PhDs in 3 UoAs among sector 2 institutions.

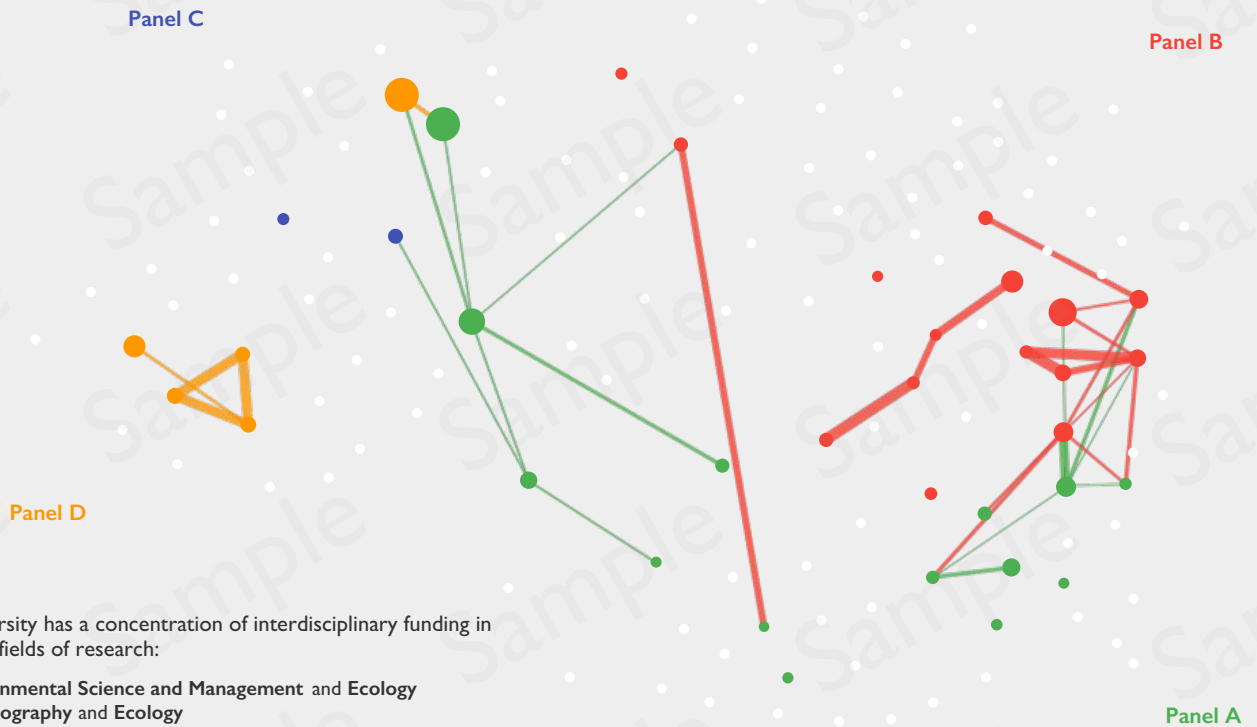
2.94 GPA



Bangor University has the second highest score in Sport and Exercise Sciences, Leisure and Tourism and above average score in 6 UoAs among sector 2 institutions.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36  
Panel A Panel B Panel C Panel D

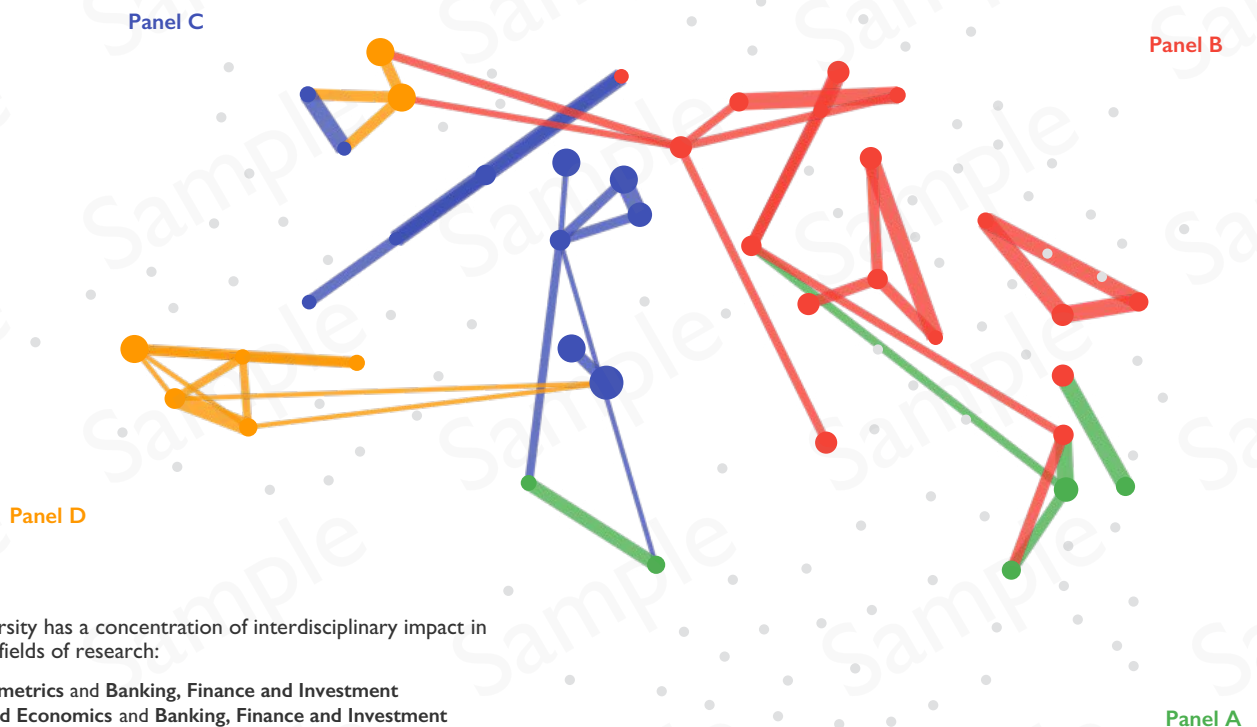
## Funding BrainScan



Bangor University has a concentration of interdisciplinary funding in the following fields of research:

- Environmental Science and Management and Ecology
- Oceanography and Ecology
- Psychology and Linguistics
- Environmental Science and Management and Genetics
- Neurosciences and Psychology

## Impact BrainScan



Bangor University has a concentration of interdisciplinary impact in the following fields of research:

- Econometrics and Banking, Finance and Investment
- Applied Economics and Banking, Finance and Investment
- Environmental Science and Management and Ecology
- Public Health and Health Services and Applied Economics
- Curriculum and Pedagogy and Linguistics



Research Operations Office

The Research Operations Office (ROO) is the University's official signatory for research grants and contracts, with formally delegated authority to submit applications, accept research grants and negotiate appropriate terms and conditions. Managing research projects includes monitoring expenditure, preparing statements and financial reports for the diverse sponsor requirements, and reconciling and closing the grant at the end of the project.

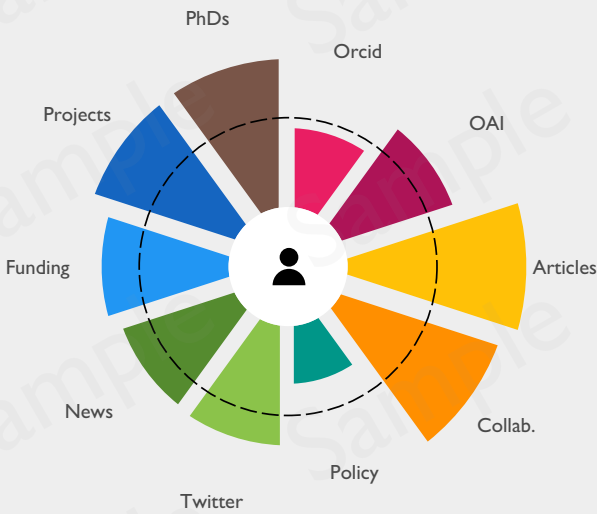
Peter Hedges  
0122 333 9093  
Peter.Hedges@admin.cam.ac.uk

Cambridge Enterprise

Cambridge Enterprise helps academics achieve the impact central to securing long-term funding for research. Success is measured in the success of our University partners as they bring their work to market, be it ground-breaking stem cell research, critical suspension technology used in Formula 1 racing, or a flower seed mix to enable bees to flourish and crops grow. We create a legacy that benefits not just the University and the UK, but everyone.

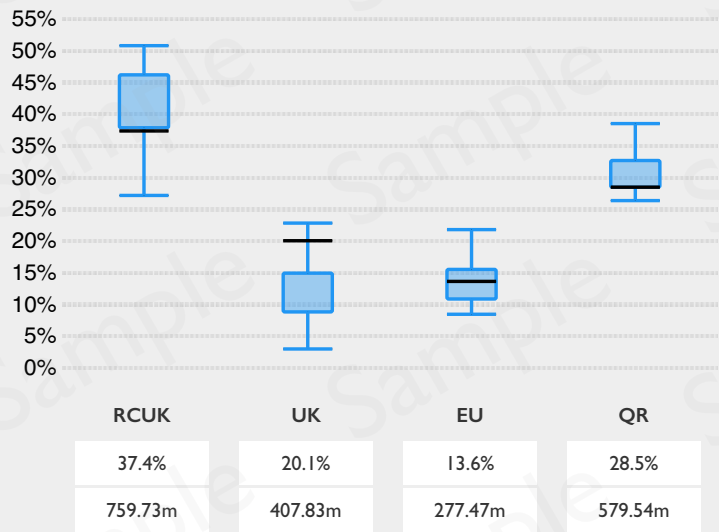
Dr Tony Raven  
0122 374 6800  
tony.raven@enterprise.cam.ac.uk

Researcher Indicator Wheel



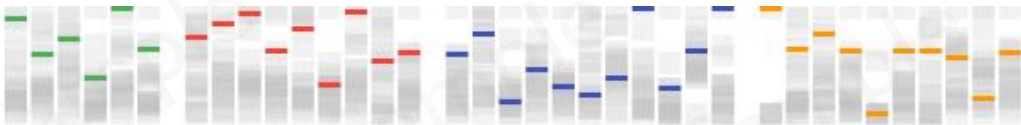
Funding Transect

Average annual research income for the University of Cambridge equals £358.2M. It is ranked 1st for funding from the EU for sector I institutions. The largest grant received is 200720 from the European Commission for £10.2M.



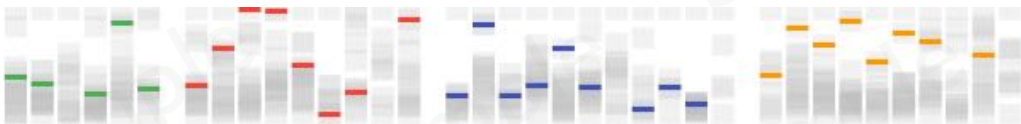
Research Fingerprint

2567 Funded Projects



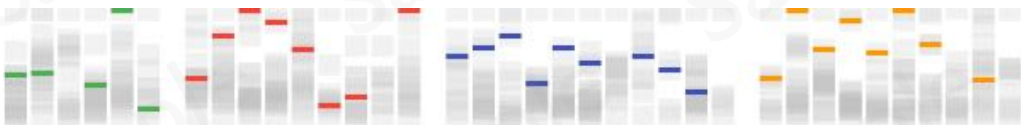
The University of Cambridge has the most funded projects in 4 UoAs and the second most funded projects in 7 UoAs among sector I institutions.

2196 Academic Staff



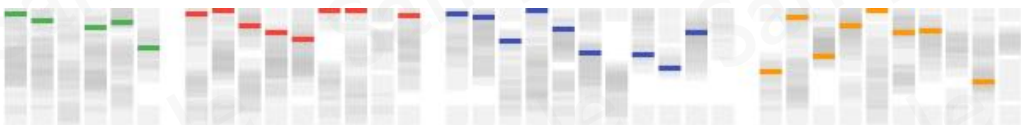
The University of Cambridge has the most staff in Physics and the second most staff in 11 UoAs among sector I institutions.

5184 PhD's Awarded



The University of Cambridge has the most awarded PhDs in 5 UoAs and the second most awarded PhDs in 6 UoAs among sector I institutions.

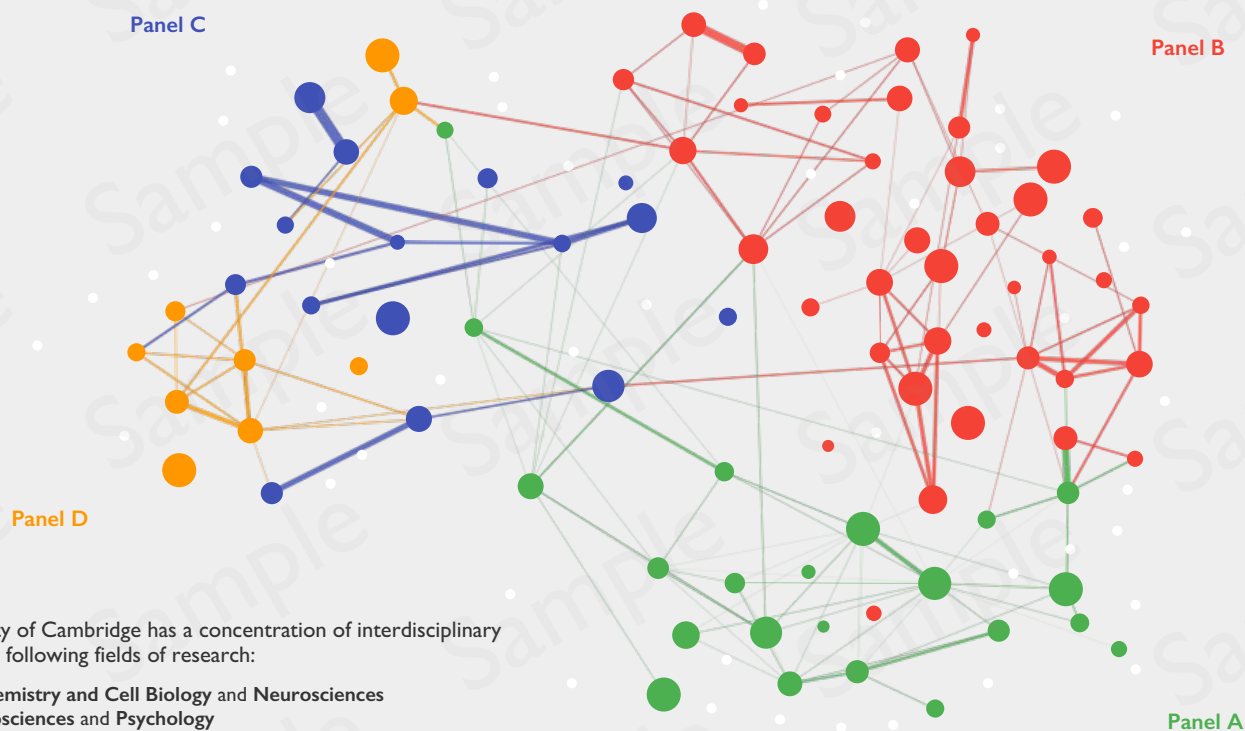
3.29 GPA



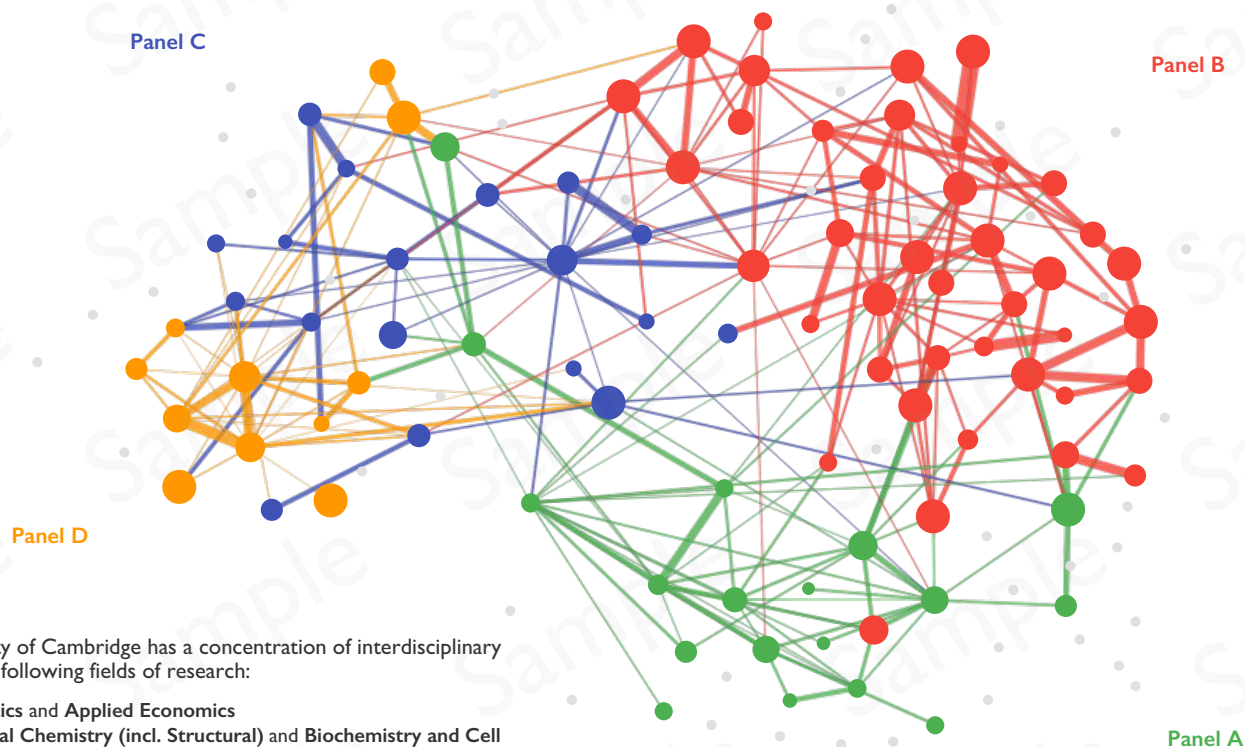
The University of Cambridge has the highest score in 5 UoAs and the second highest score in 6 UoAs among sector I institutions.

1 2 3 4 5 6 Panel A  
7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 Panel B  
16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 Panel C  
27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 Panel D

## Funding BrainScan



## Impact BrainScan



219 Colington Road, EDINBURGH, Scotland EH14 1DJ  
Professor Andrea Nolan, Principal and Vice-Chancellor  
Professor Jessie Kennedy, Dean (Research and Innovation)

grid.20409.3f



Research and Innovation

As an Edinburgh Napier University research student you will have a dedicated team of supervisors with research expertise in your field. Your supervisors will meet with you on a regular basis to help guide your research project. To complement this supervision you will meet with your supervisory panel at least twice a year for a formal review of your progress, to make sure you're on track and give you further support.

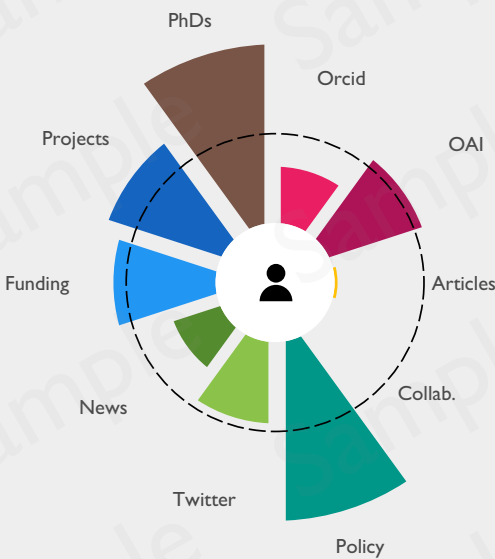
rio@napier.ac.uk

Research and Innovation

With nearly 1,000 academics working at Edinburgh Napier University, we have the expertise to understand your requirements and develop solutions, regardless of your field. Just get in touch and we can bring together a team of experts to work on your problem.

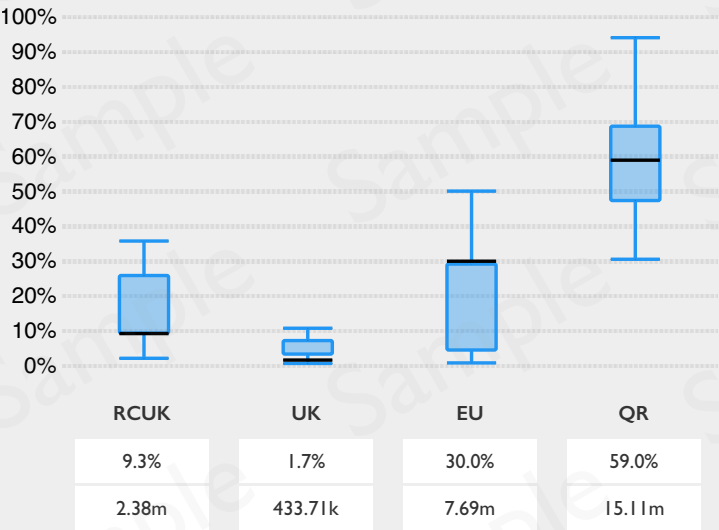
rio@napier.ac.uk

Researcher Indicator Wheel



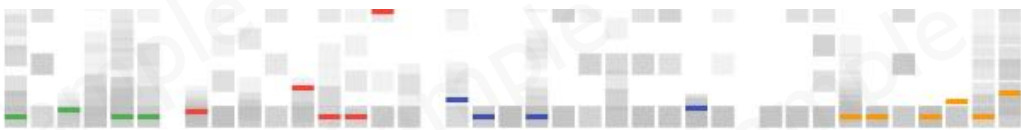
Funding Transect

Average annual research income for Edinburgh Napier University equals £4.8M. It is ranked 9th for funding from the EU for sector 3 institutions. The largest grant received is 233846 from the European Commission for £1.3M.



Research Fingerprint

35 Funded Projects



Edinburgh Napier University has the most funded projects in Civil and Construction Engineering and above average funded projects in 5 UoAs among sector 3 institutions.

108 Academic Staff



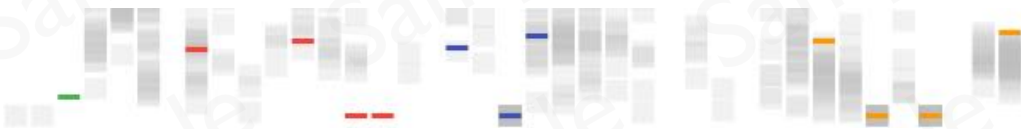
Edinburgh Napier University has the most staff in Civil and Construction Engineering and above average staff count in 4 UoAs among sector 3 institutions.

168 PhD's Awarded



Edinburgh Napier University has the most awarded PhDs in Civil and Construction Engineering and above average awarded PhDs in 7 UoAs among sector 3 institutions.

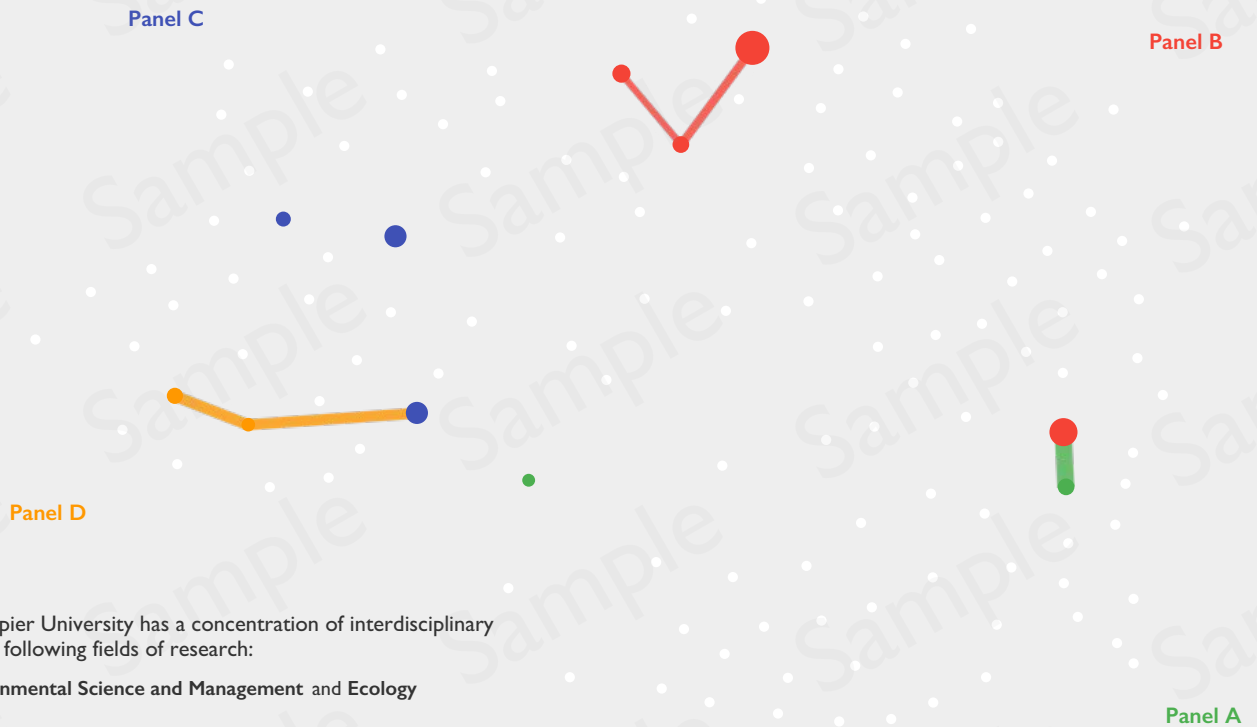
2.54 GPA



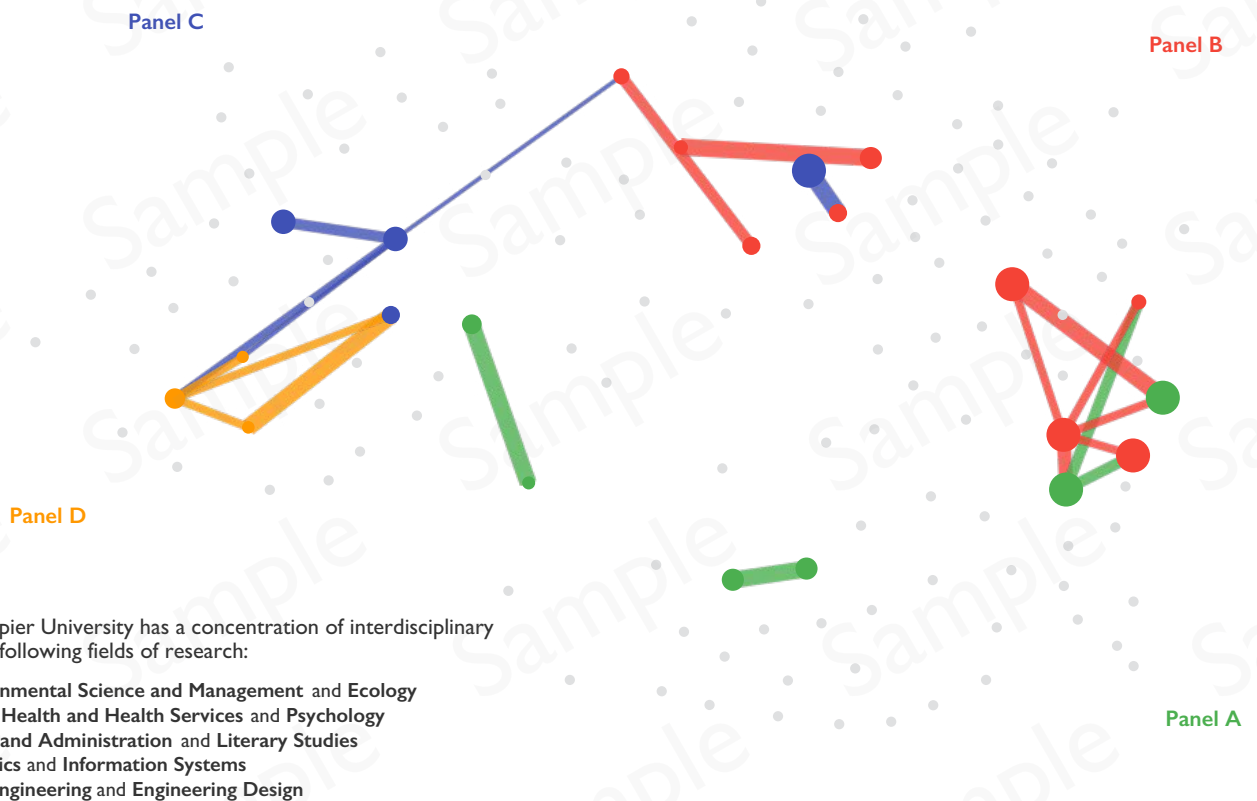
Edinburgh Napier University has the highest score in Civil and Construction Engineering and above average score in 10 UoAs among sector 3 institutions.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36  
Panel A Panel B Panel C Panel D

## Funding BrainScan



## Impact BrainScan





Mail Room The Old Library, Prince of Wales Road, EXETER, England EX4 4SB  
Professor Sir Steve Smith, Vice-Chancellor and Chief Executive  
Professor Nicholas J Talbot, Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Research and Impact)



Research Services

We provide professional support for researchers in a number of areas including: funding support, bid development, networks and events, and more. We also manage the University's research strategy - it is our job to help you make an impact.

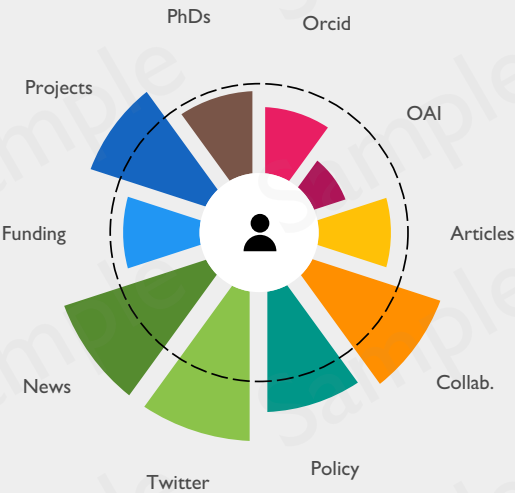
Dr Andy Richards  
0139 272 3456  
rkt@exeter.ac.uk

Research and Knowledge Transfer

Research & Knowledge Transfer supports IP and Commercialisation interests across the University. Intellectual Property (IP) is mainly in the form of patents, copyright, and trademarks, and is an important asset for the University, underpinning the value of many of the University's transactions with external organisations.

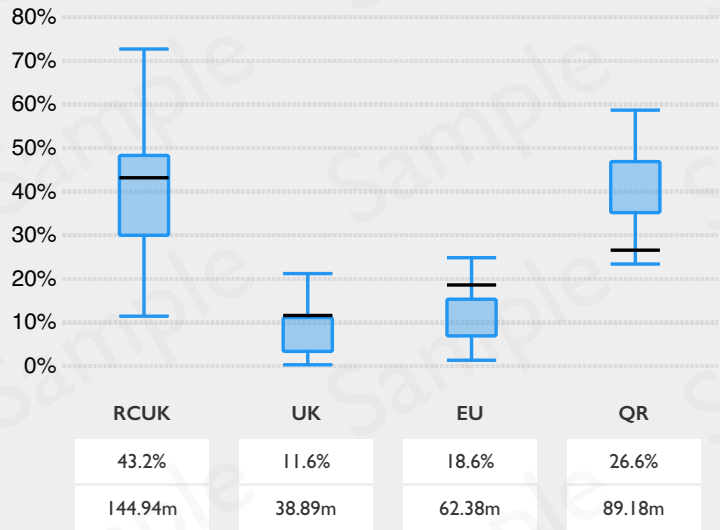
Dr Neil Hayes  
0139 272 3180  
N.W.Hayes@exeter.ac.uk

Researcher Indicator Wheel



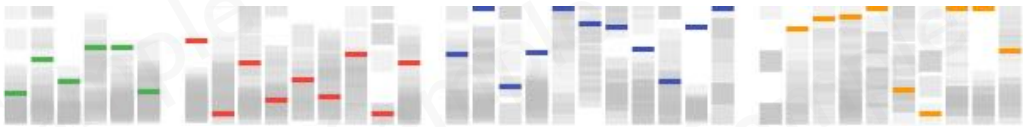
Funding Transect

Average annual research income for the University of Exeter equals £58.9M. It is ranked 2nd for funding from the EU for sector 2 institutions. The largest grant received is 603864 from the European Commission for £6.8M.



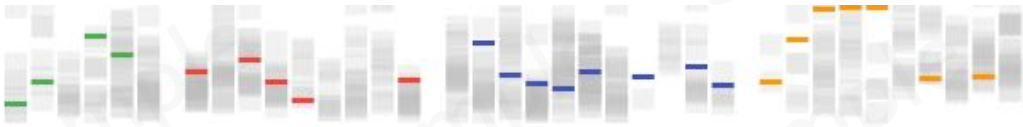
Research Fingerprint

745 Funded Projects



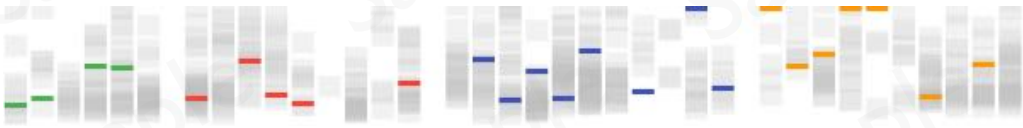
The University of Exeter has the most funded projects in 6 UoAs and the second most funded projects in 7 UoAs among sector 2 institutions.

766 Academic Staff



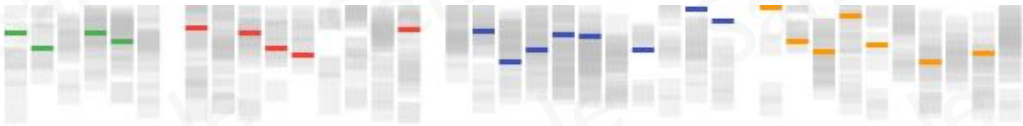
The University of Exeter has the most staff in 2 UoAs and the second most staff in 2 UoAs among sector 2 institutions.

1401 PhD's Awarded



The University of Exeter has the most awarded PhDs in 4 UoAs and the second most awarded PhDs in 2 UoAs among sector 2 institutions.

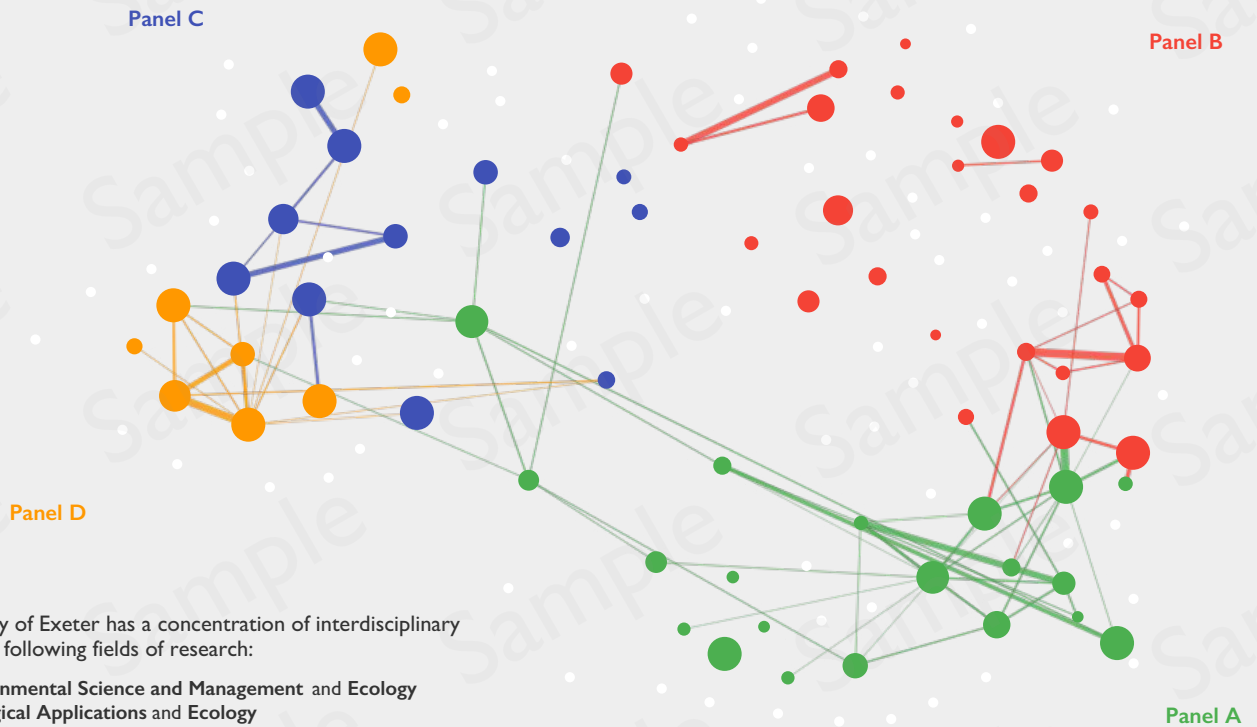
3.08 GPA



The University of Exeter has the highest score in Area Studies and the second highest score in 2 UoAs among sector 2 institutions.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36  
Panel A Panel B Panel C Panel D

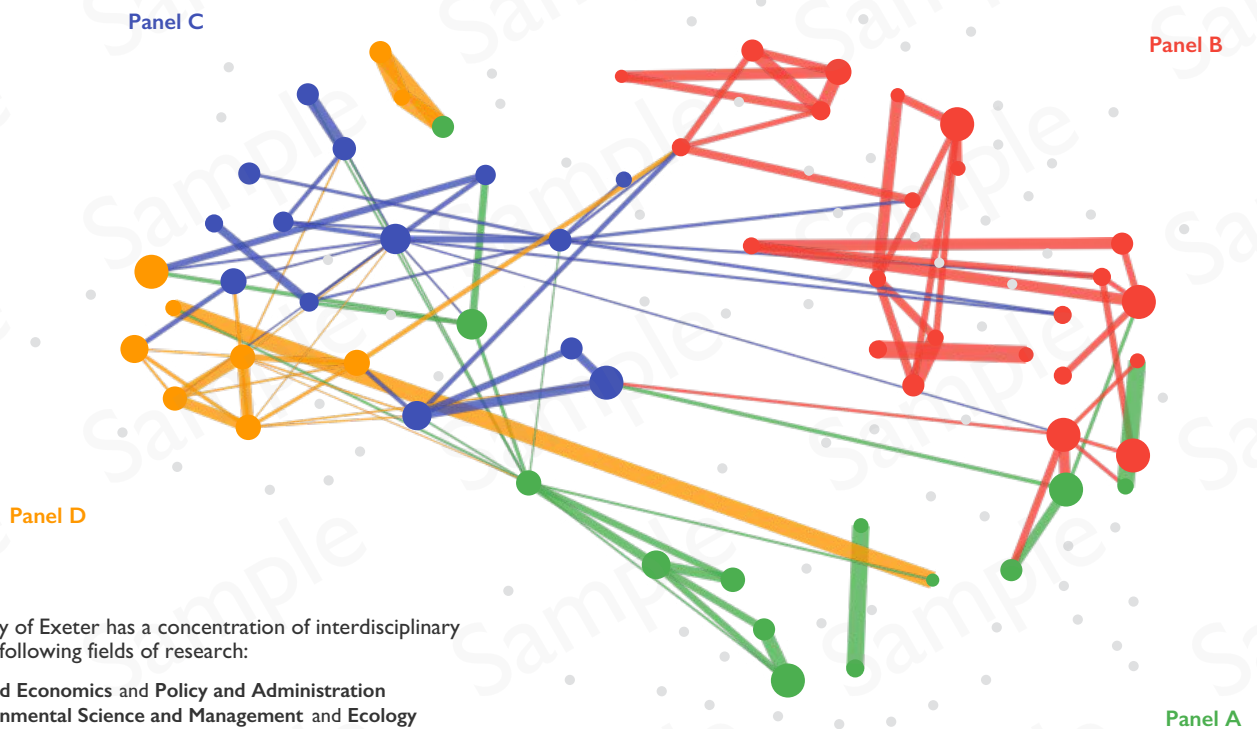
## Funding BrainScan



The University of Exeter has a concentration of interdisciplinary funding in the following fields of research:

- Environmental Science and Management and Ecology
- Ecological Applications and Ecology
- Geology and Ecology
- Genetics and Clinical Sciences
- Historical Studies and Philosophy

## Impact BrainScan



The University of Exeter has a concentration of interdisciplinary impact in the following fields of research:

- Applied Economics and Policy and Administration
- Environmental Science and Management and Ecology
- Film, Television and Digital Media and Cultural Studies
- Ecology and Fisheries Sciences
- Statistics and Oceanography



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