

## Evaluation Panel: ARTS AND HUMANITIES - History and Archaeology

### Panel Members

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| Cristina de la Puente (Chair) | Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, Spain                 |
| Birgit Krawietz               | Freie Universität, Berlin, Germany                                     |
| Daniel Baloup                 | Université Toulouse II Jean Jaurès, France                             |
| Hannah Baader                 | Kunsthistorisches Institut in Florenz (Max Planck Gesellschaft), Italy |
| Isabelle Duyvesteyn           | University of Leiden, The Netherlands                                  |
| María Luisa Bueno Sanchez     | Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain                               |
| Matti Sintonen                | University of Helsinki, Finland  |
| Miguel Requena                | Universidad Nacional Educación a Distancia (UNED), Spain               |
| Philippe Fernandez            | Université de Aix-Marseille/CNRS, France                               |
| Romana Andò                   | Università di Roma La Sapienza, Italy                                  |

### R&D Units

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| ARTIS - Instituto de História da Arte, Faculdade de Letras, Universidade de Lisboa (ARTIS-IHA)   | Faculdade de Letras da Universidade de Lisboa (FL/ULisboa)                                 |
| Centro de Arqueologia da Universidade de Lisboa (UNIARQ)   | Faculdade de Letras da Universidade de Lisboa (FL/ULisboa)                                 |
| Centro de Estudos da População, Economia e Sociedade (CEPESE)                                    | Centro de Estudos da População, Economia e Sociedade (CEPESE/UP)                           |
| Centro de Estudos de História Religiosa (CEHR-UCP)   | Universidade Católica Portuguesa (UCP)   |
| Centro de Estudos em Arqueologia, Artes e Ciências do Património (CEAACP)                        | Universidade de Coimbra (UC)   |
| Centro de Estudos Interdisciplinares do Século XX (CEIS20)                                       | Universidade de Coimbra (UC)   |
| Centro de História da Sociedade e da Cultura (CHSC)  | Universidade de Coimbra (UC)   |
| Centro de História da Universidade de Lisboa (CH-ULisboa)  | Faculdade de Letras da Universidade de Lisboa (FL/ULisboa)                                 |
| Centro de Humanidades (CHAM)   | Faculdade de Ciências Sociais e Humanas (FCSH/UNL)   |
| Centro de Investigação Transdisciplinar Cultura, Espaço e Memória (CITCEM)                       | Faculdade de Letras da Universidade do Porto (FL/UP)                                       |
| Centro Interdisciplinar de Arqueologia e Evolução do Comportamento Humano (ICArEHB)              | Universidade do Algarve (UAlg)   |
| Centro Interdisciplinar de História, Culturas e Sociedades da Universidade de Évora (CIDEHUS.UÉ) | Universidade de Évora (UE)   |
| Centro Interuniversitário de História das Ciências e da Tecnologia (CIUHCT)                      | NOVA.ID.FCT - Associação para a Inovação e Desenvolvimento da FCT (NOVA.ID.FCT/FCTUNL/UNL) |
| Instituto de Estudos Medievais (IEM)   | Faculdade de Ciências Sociais e Humanas (FCSH/UNL)   |
| Instituto de História Contemporânea (IHC)  | Faculdade de Ciências Sociais e Humanas (FCSH/UNL)   |



## Evaluation Panel: ARTS AND HUMANITIES - History and Archaeology

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**R&D Unit:** ARTIS - Instituto de História da Arte, Faculdade de Letras, Universidade de Lisboa (ARTIS-IHA)

**Coordinator:** Vitor Manuel Guimarães Verissimo Serrão

**Integrated PhD Researchers:** 24

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**Overall Quality Grade:** GOOD

### Evaluation Criteria Ratings

- (A) Quality, merit, relevance and internationalization of the R&D activities of the Integrated Researchers in the R&D Unit Application: 3
- (B) Merit of the team of Integrated Researchers: 2
- (C) Appropriateness of objectives, strategy, plan of activities and organization: 2

**Base Funding for (2020-2023):** 260 K€

### Recommended Programmatic Support

Programmatic Funding: 60 K€.

### Justification, Comments and Recommendations

Artis is a R&D Unit dedicated to Art History. The Unit was funded in 2009 and is directed by Maria João Neto (Director) and Fernando Grilo (Vice Director). The Unit is composed of eighty-eight researchers, among them twenty-six are Integrated Researchers with PhD and thirty Integrated Researchers without PhD. Thirty-two of its members work as collaborators.

The Unit has developed three main research lines and will pursue these lines for the period 2019-2022: Ars, Patrimonium and AZ. Research line I, Ars, is dedicated to Portuguese art in a mainly lusophone context (coordinated by Teresa Leonor Vale). Research line II, Partimomium, is dedicated to artistic heritage, preservation and conservation of Portuguese art (coordinated by Clara Moura Soares). Research line III, AZ, is a project on Portuguese Azulejos (tiles) (coordinated by Rosária Salema de Carvalho).

In the period under evaluation, members of the Unit have published monographs, articles in international journals, in edited volumes, as well as in exhibition catalogues. Among them are publications on illustrations in Medieval Talmudic writings, addressing theoretical questions of so-called hybridity, as well as contributions on the British industrialist, amateur and collector Sir Francis Cook (1817-1901), his collection as well as his legacy in Monserrate/Sintra (Neto, Maria J.: Monserrate Revisited. The Cook Collection in Portugal, 2017). Of mention is also Joaquim Rodrigues dos Santos role in the edited volume "Preserving Transcultural Heritage: Our Way or May Way." His work demonstrates the capacity of critical engagement with artifacts as historical heritage. To sum up: Several of the Unit publications had been written in English and can contribute to international debates in the field, e.g. the emerging field of Art Market studies or Critical Heritage studies.

Moreover, the R&D Unit has developed a good institutional publication strategy by editing the Journal ARTIS as well as ARTIS - on. The journal has thematic issues that address research topics of relevance. The journal is double blind peer-reviewed and has contributions in Portuguese as well as in English. The online publication allows for the diffusion of research into larger national and international communities.

The research projects of the members are good or very good. Among them are projects on Late Gothic art in Portugal and the Iberian Peninsula (Fernando Grilo), studies in the history of Art Collections in Portugal, collecting practices, collector networks and the international art market (Maria Neto) (with a project on the provenance of the Gulbenkian Collection). The Unit also fosters very good research in conversation and the materiality of art (Vanessa Antunes) as well as in contemporary art, both national and international (Pedro Lapa). The Unit has developed two databases. One dedicated to provenance research (ORION), the other to Azulejos (AZ infinitum). Both provide important tools for future research and the preservation of cultural heritage in Portugal. Moreover, the project on Azulejos fosters innovative methodological debates. This project assembles important expertise. However, the scholars attached to that enterprise have not yet reaped fully the fruits of the groundwork they are doing. Transversal perspectives will help to further develop their work, leaving a stronger impact on global debates. A very valuable contribution in this direction is the book chapter by Rosário Salema de Carvalho on Baroque Azulejos' Frames in the publication "Framings", ed. by Slavko Kacunko., Ellen Harlizius-Klück, Hans Körner, Berlin 2015.

The Unit has been engaged in projects on the construction and architecture of hospitals (XV-XVI Century) and has taken part in a large and acclaimed international research project on luso-african ivories. PhD Students in the Unit work on innovative projects, they are well guided by their advisors, and are eager to engage with the international community of researchers.

In general, the internationalization of the Unit is good. Members have taken part in international, lusophone and anglophone conferences and workshops and have developed projects of large geographical outreach (India, Sri Lanka). The internationalization could be further developed, be it in the development of research questions, on the level of publications, or in other forms and strategies of interaction with the international community of scholars.

The institute has a good funding capacity. It was able to take part in several collaborations and acquire funding for ongoing research projects, such as the one on the Gulbenkian Collection. By taking part in several exhibitions as well as by publishing in exhibitions catalogues the transfer of knowledge and its diffusion is high.

In the future, the Unit should take a much stronger leadership, especially in those fields that are related to Art History as a discipline, such as Visual Culture studies, Cultural Heritage studies, or even Critical Cultural Heritage studies, on a national level. Moreover, it can strengthen its international visibility, and be more active in the theoretical and methodological discussions in the field, both in Portugal and internationally.

At least 2/3 of the awarded Programmatic Funding should be used for the research line Azulejos, AZ.

## Evaluation Panel: ARTS AND HUMANITIES - History and Archaeology

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**R&D Unit:** Centro de Arqueologia da Universidade de Lisboa (UNIARQ)

**Coordinator:** Carlos Jorge Gonçalves Soares Fabião

**Integrated PhD Researchers:** 34

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**Overall Quality Grade:** VERY GOOD

### Evaluation Criteria Ratings

- (A) Quality, merit, relevance and internationalization of the R&D activities of the Integrated Researchers in the R&D Unit Application: 4
- (B) Merit of the team of Integrated Researchers: 4
- (C) Appropriateness of objectives, strategy, plan of activities and organization: 3

**Base Funding for (2020-2023):** 360 K€

### Recommended Programmatic Support

PhD Fellowships: 4

Programmatic Funding: 375 K€, including for 1 (Junior) New PhD Researcher Contract.

### Justification, Comments and Recommendations

UNIARQ is part of the School of Arts & Humanities (SAH) and of the University of Lisbon (UL) and it is supported by 1 platform of post-excavation activities with microscopic and stereoscopic analysis.

UNIARQ develops multidisciplinary expertise organized in 3 working groups by investigating: i) Hunter-gatherers and Western ancient peasant societies, ii) Western interactions in Iron Age and Roman Times, iii) Public Archaeology, Science and Society. The laboratory offers international and national recognition with 52 Integrated Researchers, 34 Integrated Researchers with PhD, and 26 PhD students. The ratio of PhD students per permanent Center member with a PhD is of 0.3. A very simple organization has been adopted with a steering committee of three members, backed up by the secretary, and an External Advisory Committee of 7 international experts. The research agenda presented to the Panel is ambitious in order to: further increase research and productivity; improve hosting conditions to attract more PhD students and young researchers; enhance archaeological science studies; develop new research areas, namely Medieval Archaeology; and increase international cooperation. For this purpose, they propose to work in their field of specialization but with a transversal vision from Arqueoscience, history of Archaeology and theoretical issues in order to understand the archeological political agendas in the past, and enhance public archaeology.

The main 5 contributions considered as the more important of all obtained in 2013-2017 correspond to the main topics of the working groups:

- Human evolution;
- Hunter-gatherer and agro-pastoralist societies;
- Archaeometallurgical analysis and societies;
- The Orientalizing presence in the Western Atlantic façade;
- The making of Lusitania as a Roman province.

In the site visit, the Panel was informed on the production of the Unit, the work of the Unit members and their plans for the future. The Panel discussed with the Unit researchers the following topics: the logic of the research lines and themes, international collaboration, the publication strategy, the funding capacity and the lines of work of Junior researchers and PhD students.

UNIARQ has a simple organization managed by a steering committee of 3 members and backed by a Secretary (a research management grant holder). The laboratory's general assembly, with all the researchers, meets at least twice a year for coordinating the research activities. Yearly "Archaeology at work" researchers present the results of their ongoing research. Each area of research holds one monthly meeting and meets with the steering committee every 3 months. An External Advisory Committee of 7 international experts has been created, and 3 members of this Committee provided an evaluation report for 2013-2017 period. On multiannual basis, the direction demands a self-evaluation of research progress and team productivity. Annual reports for the FCT enable UNIARQ to assess the Unit productivity and gauge the achievements in each research area/project.

We retained the lab main geographic scope is Western Iberia, with a very clear strategic goal: to develop a proactive policy of knowledge production and dissemination contributing to identities empowerment and sustainable development. In this sense, we highly recommend opening the range of the area in order to get a comparative perspective, maybe with a new Post-Doc working in other geographical spaces in the Iberian Peninsula.

We discussed the objectives and strategy for 2018-2022, that was clearly detailed. For next period, UNIARQ states its ambition to consolidate and to develop the laboratory focusing on the Iberian Peninsula from the Lower Paleolithic to Late Antiquity/Middle Ages, also opening a new line in "public archeology". Two reasons justify this wide range of analysis for the researchers of this Unit: a) improve their achievements in "longue durée"; b) to increase the number of PhD students integrating public archeology in the common agenda. However, the Panel considers that the UNIT should concentrate their projects in the classic topic with the new methodologies in order to consolidate the outputs of the research Unit in the top level before launching new ones, or at least to open these new fields very slowly in order to maintain their level.

The new plan is in line with the objectives and research activities of the research teams, namely: the fieldwork with archaeological survey, excavations and material culture studies in different areas of the Iberian Peninsula. Many archaeological operations with field work and lab activities will continue, mainly in Portugal, and analysis will be reinforced by the Archaeoscience researcher new position. Also, transdisciplinarity will be ensured in UNIARQ by geoarchaeology, paleobotany, zooarchaeology, lithic study, stratigraphic and digital data records. The latter will also be improved with GIS, photogrammetry and 3D modeling. So, the main strategy is to enhance Archeosciences as transversal methodology with a common agenda from the analysis of ancient landscapes to public archeology.

The international strategy is defined in several strategic lines: publications in peer reviewed journals, to get involved in international projects, networking, hiring new researchers in the Unit in order to develop projects with international perspectives, promoting European education training for M.A. and PhD degrees, and getting involved in international digital platforms data bases.

Some researchers have international publications in English of very good quality/value. There is a wide disparity within the scientific production of the Unit with high-rank papers and works of the high international impact regarding the international standards as they demonstrate during the presentation (329 articles in peer-reviewed international journals). Their presence in the Portuguese national arena is remarkable with 279 articles. Team members participate in international projects/databases, take part in scientific boards of publications/conferences and evaluation panels; organize seminars, workshop and conferences for both, scientific archeological staff and society.

An effort to play a role in the international arena is being done, in this sense UNIARQ is involved in many national or international projects, but the high priority of the laboratory is to integrate the research teams in the framework of competitive European funding projects.

Also, in order to promote international networking, the strategic plan of the Unit will be enhanced by hiring new Integrated Researchers (archeoscience, historical archaeology), 4 post-docs within ongoing projects and new ones that have not been yet explored during 2013-2017 (e.g. Integration of the Côa Park group into UNIARQ/UNESCO collab).

Education training for undergraduate, MA and PhD degrees in SAH-UL will be supplemented by a field school in collaboration with EU/non EU institutes and universities, the reception of both national and foreign researchers, as well as PhD fellowship and Post-Docs. The organization of national/international conferences, seminars and workshops will have to be maintained for 2018-2022.

Another path in order to international visibility has been developed during the last years to get involved in an international network of Digital Humanities with online databases and virtual labs and to participate in various international projects and virtual Labs (e.g. CEIPAC, Barcelona). Given the UNIARQ experience of online databases and virtual Labs, we strongly support the project of the Unit to systematically digitalize the archaeological records (e.g. reports, photographs, databases, drawings and maps) in order to build their own platform.

The researchers of the Unit take part in different international publishing activities in journals (board, review) and books, as well as in international/national committees of project or R&D Units evaluation.

The team published mainly about their main subject, focusing on the analysis of Western Portugal in national and international journals. A series of publications are edited in both printed and electronic versions, as the "Journal

Ophiussa". The Unit is also editor of its own series of monographs and co-editor for institutions, foundations, museums, and has a very well developed Open Access policy in order to improve their visibility in the global arena.

Project and funding, mostly comes from the FCT. Moreover, we noticed that the Unit did not apply to European funding (e.g. ERC) during the period 2013-2017, but these actions are included in the new plan and some researchers are involved in European calls in the plan of activities for 2018-2022.

The funding obtained from the FCT decreased steadily from 2013 to 2017. It is clear that the financial support by the FCT played a major role in the financial situation of UNIARQ. It also raises the need to find other sources of funding for ensuring the growth of the Unit. Nevertheless, some researchers obtain funding for their projects applying to European grants, particularly we noticed a Consolidator Grant application in the field of Archeometalurgy that is waiting for a decision. A project in the same field was funded by Portuguese public resources, with good perspectives and very good scope, and also 3 projects with other partners from Faculties of Science, such as nuclear physics. Besides these projects, the Unit highlights the effort of developing local projects funded by two municipalities.

UNIARQ has great potential and innovative knowledge dissemination in different scientific outreach activities for the non-specialist public with the organization of different events relayed via the website, Facebook page or monthly digital Newsletter of UNIARQ. Also, the transfer of knowledge to society is guaranteed through Open-days in archaeological sites, lectures and talks for non-specialized public in the European Researchers Night, designing heritage trekking. The Unit wisely intends to enhance this added value for 2018-2022.

Besides a strategic partnership with the National Archaeology Museum, UNIARQ has a strong collaboration with two other R&D Units of the University of Lisbon and other Portuguese Universities, local museums, heritage societies, and private companies.

The Panel spoke with the post-doc researchers and found that, overall, they are satisfied with the support structure. Apart from 4 FCT funded grants, there are no major grants received by the group. One researcher is preparing a Marie Curie application. The post-docs in the Unit have teaching assignments. This is expected and amounts to a maximum 12 hours per week and they are strongly involved in the research activities.

We realized that zooarchaeological research activities have been developed in Master's and PhD dissertations and that young researchers were trained to analyze faunal assemblages by world-class (but unfortunately ephemeral) post-doc researchers. For the new plan this is a critical issue that has not been discussed, even if the goal of the Unit is mainly to develop the training of both undergraduate and graduate students in Archaeology and skills such as GIS, statistical analysis, photogrammetry, and 3D modeling and database management. The strategy to develop an advanced training program is based on the 2 PhD researchers, respectively in Archaeoscience and Historical Archaeology. These areas of research will allow the young researchers to publish in high quality peer reviewed journals, what could help to guarantee their future positions in the lab or abroad. Other training for the PhD should be zooarchaeology and osteological human analysis.

1. Archaeological data recovered from excavations are processed and studied at the Unit lab and offices, but fieldwork is done in different regions of Portugal and Spain. Such activities are partially financed by municipal logistic support, unfortunately uncertain, as it depends on financial junctures and local political agendas. This situation provokes precarity in order to develop archaeological activity, FCT should provide some funding to develop the fieldwork. In this sense:

On UNIARQ's own admission, the equipment is outdated. It is a shame that during each field work campaign, UNIARQ has to rent systematically equipment that could be written off rapidly (e.g. drones, digital tools, software, etc...). The Unit must acquire material that is totally justified in order to develop their work: (i) two dehumidifiers for the finds deposit, (ii) one drying oven for processing finds, (iii) steel lab workbenches and lab trays trolleys, (iv) computers (laptop and desktop), and v) one high-precision camera, as they have one studio for high-precision photography of finds but the camera is mainly assigned to fieldwork/museum projects.

Adaptation of facilities and buildings is a key issue that needs to be addressed within SAH. Anyway lab facilities and deposits of archaeological materials require electrical adaptation for supporting the drying oven, decisively important for the processing of finds.

UNIARQ absolutely needs to keep the ongoing management activity, a work that should be done in permanent contact with the "Unit for the support of Project applications" and the "Department for the support of the investigation" that help the Unit preparing the submission of applications in national and international competitive calls. Work of technical/secretarial staff involves developing activities such as (i) managing the Unit's correspondence archive, (ii) managing UNIARQ (physical and digital) archive, (iii) managing UNIARQ publications exchanges with national and foreign libraries, (iv) incorporating the received publications into the SAH central Library, (v) archiving the Unit publications at the Open Access UL institutional repository, (vi) cooperating in dissemination/outreach activities, (vii) supporting implementation of the Ophiussa journal (in both electronic and printed versions), (viii) helping update the UNIARQ website, and (ix) producing the monthly Newsletter. In addition to these tasks, this job position requires an in-depth relationship with researchers and permanent back up to ongoing research activities. One position for these assignments should be opened.

External missions of researchers is a relevant budget item, given the relevance of internationalization considered a strategic area of development in this program, and field work in Portugal and Spain.

Service or product procurement and acquisition includes activities that are crucial to research itself and result in dissemination. This item covers (i) sampling and analysis for absolute dating, (ii) other archaeometric analysis, (iii) translation into English of papers to be published in Journals of international circulation, and (iv) lab and office materials – including boxes, containers, office material, etc.

So, in order to achieve the outputs provided in the agenda for the next 2018-2022 all these requirements and the adaptation of the lab should be done in order to improve the work conditions of the researchers of this Unit, and provide them with the equipment required to achieve their main goals.

## Evaluation Panel: ARTS AND HUMANITIES - History and Archaeology

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**R&D Unit:** Centro de Estudos da População, Economia e Sociedade (CEPESE)

**Coordinator:** Fernando Alberto Pereira Sousa

**Integrated PhD Researchers:** 114

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**Overall Quality Grade:** WEAK

### Evaluation Criteria Ratings

- (A) Quality, merit, relevance and internationalization of the R&D activities of the Integrated Researchers in the R&D Unit Application: 2
- (B) Merit of the team of Integrated Researchers: 3
- (C) Appropriateness of objectives, strategy, plan of activities and organization: 2

### Justification, Comments and Recommendations

CEPESE is a R&D Unit at the University of Porto, which was founded in 1990. It is a very large Unit with a large staff and has had very few external sources of funding. The ambition of the Centre is to develop top quality research and provide service to the community. It aims for a transdisciplinary strategic programme. The Unit consists of four groups. These research groups cover topics that are both broad ranging and diachronical. The Unit claims as its core concern the transdisciplinary approach to the study of history. The staff has a diverse range of backgrounds ranging from economics, demography, psychology, international relations to political science. CEPESE is composed of 114 Integrated Researchers and 15 PhD students. The ratio of PhD students to researchers is low. The Centre is involved in inter-university and inter-institutional cooperation and includes collaborative projects with researchers of other Units. Moreover, the Centre counts among its members international partners from Spain, Brazil and other countries, but mainly Lusophone world.

The logic of their research themes is to a large extent path dependent. Based on the original set-up and expertise of the Unit, the areas of specialisation have been deepened and new areas emerged. The Unit does not have the ambition to cover all historical periods and there are indeed chronological gaps in their expertise. Many of the topics that are considered in the Unit investigations are based on the available material in the archive.

The Unit focuses almost exclusively on traditional national history writing and is little engaged in wider historiographical discussions. International debates about migration, the foundation of the study of history and post-modern approaches, for example, have not touched the Unit significantly. The Evaluation Panel noted a large overlap between the work of CEPESE and of CITCEM at the University of Porto. CEPESE has a longer pedigree at the University. However, the themes of migration, health and digital humanities seem to be covered by both neighbouring Units. This seems illogical. The Unit members claim there is precedence in the themes covered and there is collaboration. The Evaluation Panel has a great appreciation for the individual members of staff, who have in very adverse circumstances tried to do their best to serve the Unit. We note in particular the contributions the individual members have made to source editions, and the detailed and high quality archival research.

Over the past 15 years the Unit has conducted 20 projects both for public and private institutions. Based on its expertise and research facilities, it has engaged in knowledge transfer and dissemination, in print, digitally and in the shape of seminars, workshops and a science and technology week. Their main publications are aimed at serving a Portuguese speaking audience. The Unit is home to an in-house bi-annual journal, Population and Society. In the period under review a large number of books (105), articles (302) and chapters (214) has been published.

The different groups have their own approach and many prioritise digital publications. Special mention is made of the creation of special collections, such as 'Portuguese in the World', with currently 7 publications. The publications of the Unit are focused in Portugal and contribute to Portuguese debates. They do not meet the overall standard of international academic excellence in terms of publication output. Only three of the main publications in 2013-2017 authored by integrated researchers are in English and none of them in A-level outlets; the rest of the publications is in Portuguese. The in-house Population and Society is not indexed either in the Web of Science or in Scopus. This needs urgent amendment. The Unit has a website, which is not very inviting, not everything is translated and there is little showcasing of publications or achievements, no pictures of the staff, and there are no invitations or latest news in English.

The international collaboration of the Unit is focused very much on Southern Europe, but there are also a small number of examples of projects with Northern Europe regions, e.g. the relations of Portugal with the Baltic States and Russia. The five main contributions of the Unit listed in the application are valuable, although three of them (Studies on the Portuguese elites, Civil Governments of Portugal, Studies on the Municipality of Bragança) have an exclusive domestic focus and only the REMESAS network (Studies on Portuguese migrations in different timelines) and the participation in a project funded by the ESF 'Cuius Regio' are relevant research initiatives in international terms. Overall, the international dimension of the Unit is underdeveloped in terms of its potential. Awareness of discussion elsewhere seems limited and the focus on Portugal and the Lusophone world is often too limiting. Military orders in the Middle Ages and Migration are, for example, themes that are addressed elsewhere in Europe and beyond.

The limited fundraising activities beyond Portugal are a further testament of the limited horizon and ambition of the Unit. Given the large number of researchers, we consider that this Unit must apply for more external sources of funding (international sources and European Commission) in order to ensure its growth and its scientific outreach. Moreover, and closely related, without international publications, in particular in English, the chances of attracting this major European funding in the shape of ERCs is limited.

The Unit clearly plays a role in local, regional and national heritage. Moreover, the study of the Portuguese elite and the study of civil government are noteworthy. This is a very valuable contribution.

The plans for the 2018-2022 are very generic. The plan mentions knowledge transfer, training, scientific dissemination, and internationalization. None of these issues are directly related to specific methodological frames or clear claims of scientific innovation. In the application, the Unit does not appear to prioritise their funding request. There is no hierarchical ranking of priorities. So we do not have a clear vision of the added value of this Unit, as well as its competencies and strengths. No PhD fellowships at all are requested, which is very surprising for an institution whose primary purpose is research.

The evaluation team found that the research output displayed, in particular in comparison with other Units, has some weaknesses.

Recommendations:

- 1) CEPESE is invited to consult with the other R&D Units in Porto to discuss more collaboration. The claim that the CEPESE is older and more established than other Units in the University of Porto cannot be maintained as argument for the existence of large and parallel research lines. Longer standing claims cannot compensate for weaknesses in strategic considerations and positioning.
- 2) We have again great appreciation for the individual researchers and their individual roles in the debates. The lack of recognition of the importance of reaching audiences beyond the Lusophone world is a point of concern, which needs to be addressed in the work of all the individual researchers.
- 3) We recommend that the Unit work more on international outreach and international links and to write more in English. In particular young scholars need to be encouraged to write in this language in order to develop portfolios in the Unit that would qualify for international/ERC funding.
- 4) The in-house Population and Society needs to be indexed in the Web of Science and Scopus.
- 5) Improve the working of the Graduate School to cater for transferable skills training, competencies and job market preparation. This will help the number of PhDs to increase their chances in the competition for academic and other positions.

## Evaluation Panel: ARTS AND HUMANITIES - History and Archaeology

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**R&D Unit:** Centro de Estudos de História Religiosa (CEHR-UCP)

**Coordinator:** Paulo Fernando de Oliveira Fontes

**Integrated PhD Researchers:** 31

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**Overall Quality Grade:** WEAK

### Evaluation Criteria Ratings

- (A) Quality, merit, relevance and internationalization of the R&D activities of the Integrated Researchers in the R&D Unit Application: 2
- (B) Merit of the team of Integrated Researchers: 2
- (C) Appropriateness of objectives, strategy, plan of activities and organization: 2

### Justification, Comments and Recommendations

The Centre of Religious History is a relatively small R&D Unit, with 44 integrated researchers (31 of them with a PhD) and 43 collaborators. It positions itself as a leader in the field of religious history studies, and aspires to collaborate on the national as well as international level. Its special emphasis is of course with the social and cultural relevance of religion in Portugal and the Lusophone countries. It has managed to establish research collaboration not only in Portugal and the Lusophone world and, to some degree, outside this sphere. They claim as their contributions new historiographical approaches to a number of phenomena, such as religious orders, the role of gender, religious diversification, leaderships, and religious universes, and modernity and religion. The Centre claims to contribute to the understanding of religious identities. It has participated in a number of international activities, and it has had 16 supervised postgraduates (of which 4 have finished and 12 are still ongoing). It also hosts a number of activities that serve the scholarly community, such as the peer-reviewed international publication *Lusitania Sacra*. CEHR is directly responsible for the editing of *Lusitania Sacra*, a peer-reviewed journal specializing in religious history, with international circulation and referenced in several databases, namely Scopus; the print and digital edition of two editorial collections: *Estudos de História Religiosa* and *História Religiosa: Fontes e Subsídios*; the on-line edition of the collection *Instrumentos de Descrição Documental*; the maintenance of the Portal de História Religiosa which includes a Platform of Archives (PAPIR) both in open access. These publications are important in the arena of religious studies.

The focus of the Centre is clearly in the Portuguese speaking world the number of articles written in other languages is small (of the 10 listed publications 2 were in English). The five activities in section 4.2 of the application are contributions to the study of the role of religion in various forms. The funding sources are mostly national with FCT giving the lion's share. There are some international sources (62 Keuros) and some EU money (50 Keuros) but no private sources from outside Portugal.

The Panel maintains that the Centre degree of internationalization is, despite the activities, rather weak. The Unit is relatively small, composed of one single research group with about 40 integrated researchers, and it presents weak research results during the assessed period. The Unit works on three main lines of research, viz., power, movements and institutions; forms of religious life, identities and affiliations; and memory, mediations and materialities of religion. The main selected contribution is the development of new historiographic approaches along five lines: religious orders in society; gender and forms of religious life; religious diversification: theologies and sociabilities; leaderships and religious universes; and modernity and religion. But results in terms of internationalization, contributions for knowledge advancement, advanced training (only participation in an interuniversity PhD Programme in History), and knowledge transfer, are rather weak. Only the edition of a well-recognized journal (*Lusitania Sacra*, indexed in Scopus database) is remarkable. Even so, the publications selected in section 4.3 of the application are relatively poor in terms of international recognition: only one of the ten items appeared in an internationally prestigious company (Routledge), and this one hardly has to do with the main thematic lines of the Unit; remaining items appeared in domestic media and in Portuguese. The Panel thinks that the contributions of the Unit in their areas of research are important ones, although it was not clear to the Panel what the new historiographical approaches amount to, with the possible exception of digital humanities which is mentioned e.g. in connection of the strategic plan to promote dissemination of research results.

In so far as the training of MAs and PhDs is concerned, the Panel noted that both numbers have been on the rise. However, the post-graduate training is very unsystematic, and the selection of graduate students seemed rather haphazard, based on the widely varying interests of the potential candidates. The Research Unit is connected to the

Catholic University but since there is no Department of History in the university there seemed to be little support towards the basic training of the PhD candidates.

As to the plan for the period between 2013 and 2017, CEHR proposes to develop three lines in an analytical perspective: a) Power, movements and institutions; b) Forms of religious life, identities and affiliations; c) Memory, mediations and materialities of religion, with seven co-related Working Groups. All the research groups will make an effort to open research to the international arena, but the most successful initiative was made for the RG religious orders, collaborating as it does with local authorities and civil society institutions. They initiated a network aiming to serve the community and to create a set of synergies that launched the group into the participation in Creative Europe Project's (2014-2017). From this point of view, the main asset of the Unit seems to be the edition of *Lusitania Sacra*. Also interesting is the launching of the Portal de História Religiosa and the digital archives activity.

The Panel finds the Research Unit rather weak in its degree of internalization, and likewise the merits of the Integrated Researchers are relatively weak. Therefore it does not recommend funding for the Unit.

## Evaluation Panel: ARTS AND HUMANITIES - History and Archaeology

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**R&D Unit:** Centro de Estudos em Arqueologia, Artes e Ciências do Património (CEAACP)

**Coordinator:** Maria da Conceição Lopes

**Integrated PhD Researchers:** 39

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**Overall Quality Grade:** VERY GOOD

### Evaluation Criteria Ratings

- (A) Quality, merit, relevance and internationalization of the R&D activities of the Integrated Researchers in the R&D Unit Application: 4
- (B) Merit of the team of Integrated Researchers: 4
- (C) Appropriateness of objectives, strategy, plan of activities and organization: 4

**Base Funding for (2020-2023):** 450 K€

### Recommended Programmatic Support

PhD Fellowships: 4

Programmatic Funding: 435 K€, including for 1 (Junior) New PhD Researcher Contract.

### Justification, Comments and Recommendations

Since 1993 the CEAACP has a long existence with different researchers and institutional partners and a very complicated history (e.g. several changes, institutional affairs, resignations, ...). The CEAACP was consolidated in 2014. In 2017, it was composed of 89 integrated Researchers, 27 integrated Researchers with fellowship, 26 PhD students.

The ratio between the PhD students advised by the permanent researchers is 0.22 indicating a fair investment in the research activity: archives of the land, territories of arts and heritage practices, archaeology, arts, architecture and heritage.

It's clear that this Unit attached special importance to the preservation and enhancement of the cultural heritage during the period under review. The different projects and collaborations almost always involved public institutions (i.e. museum activities, municipalities, media). The CEAACP also collaborate with two famous specialized international laboratories for Archaeology and Cultural heritage for physical and material analysis: HERCULES and IRAMAT.

In the site visit the Panel clarified some points of the Unit strategic lines and its main projects, questioning about international strategies and publications.

1. The strategic lines were clearly exposed during the meeting. In fact, the Panel retained that in 2016 FCT and CEAACP agreed upon a Restructuring Program (RP) to rigorously test the dynamics of CEAACP regarding its competencies to improve the scientific strategies from a national and international perspective. It has been done, and in the new research plan the activities cover 3 main topics: Historical Landscapes, Cultural Contact and Cultural Heritage. This plan involves mainly knowledge production concerning cultural heritage with a set of objectives concerning 30 projects.

2. The 5 contributions considered as the more important of all in 2013-2017 are not reflecting the good production of this Unit as presented during the presentation of the Unit, with 47 peer-reviewed papers in international journals. For the rest of the production, we reported 142 papers in seminars, with 30 books published, PhD theses, reports and international conferences proceedings.

3. Many collaborations with various disciplinary competencies have been identified during the presentation of the Unit, with leading scientific international programs with leaders or teams (Principal or Co-investigator). Thus, evidences of international scientific visibility and recognition are clearly demonstrated and this Unit has an extensive network.

There is no doubt about the international involvement of CEAACP. The project untitled "Scientific Diplomacy" is of exceptional originality: i) in preparing the Mbanza Kongo dossier registration on the World Heritage list for the Angolan government, by the participation of its members as UNESCO experts; ii) by the establishment of collaboration protocols with the American University of Iraq Sulaimani, agreeing to assist each other in the professional training to

serve Iraq in its need for the management and protection of cultural heritage; iii) the commitment to train Syrian refugees in the area of heritage; iv) the participation of the R&D Unit in the SHRIRIN network to preserve the endangered heritage in Syria. Indeed, we strongly encourage CEAACP to develop these competencies for archaeological community and public awareness in Portugal and in the world.

3. This Unit had no funding in the last call (2013-2017), nevertheless it was maintained by researchers for years without sufficient funds for research. We calculated that the allocation from the FCT was only of 19 % of the total budget, 79% coming from other national sources, and 2.4% from international funding. CEAACP has clearly demonstrated its capacity in raising funds from national sources during this period, which testifies for this Unit great potential. In the presentations they highlighted that CEAACP is planning to apply in 2018-2022 to European Funding (e.g. ERC) in order to improve their research projects and international actions that the Unit is currently developing.

4. The Research Unit demonstrates a very high engagement with society and they developed a very consistent plan for the following period (2018-2022) in order to improve the transfer of knowledge to citizens. Particular the action "Science for citizens" improves several digital platforms: Heritage on-line platforms (Ourique, Mértola and Beja); the Digital Repository for arts and humanities (Beja Digital, Digital Corpus of Megalithic Art in Northern Portugal and MARMORIUS database); Virtual on-line Museums (Centro Furado Virtual Museum). Also, this laboratory involves society developing open events, such as workshops, open days during the archaeological fieldwork and cycles of conferences. The strategy of Digital Humanities is being launched and also a correct policy in Open Access in order to gain national and international visibility.

5. The team also involves the PhD students (11 attended the meeting, 4 FCT PhD students, 1 CAPIS) and 8 Postdocs from different international origins and different funding (Marie Curie Action, FCT, ...). These new researchers prove the Unit capacity to attract new talents in order to create knowledge and a very cohesive research community. They were engaged with the research community and take not only part of their activities but also promote new research lines and successful technological solutions.

6. Education training is clearly visible, with the integration of young researchers with BI scholarships from 2nd and 3rd cycles of the University, and the hosting of students in the scope of ERASMUS + (Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Poland), CAPES and CNPQ (Brazil), CNRS (Morocco) and INP (Tunisia). Courses, workshops, specialized training sessions, field school in collaboration with international institutes and universities are detailed and show the attractive potential of the CEAACP. The pluriannual plan for PhD fellowships to be awarded in 2019-2022 is ambitious with 12 researchers (1 per year) and 4 new Researchers (1 per year).

7. As final remark, it is important to outline the innovative spin-off Company developed in the Center in their local private incubator of technology, and application of state-of-the-art technologies to heritage sciences led to the creation of Theia, which is supported by ESA, and of the NPO InediTradição.

It is important for CEAACP to develop a strategy in the future to consolidate its position. In this sense, the Center must pay attention to the scientific impact of the ongoing projects. It would be desirable to increase the impact of their scientific production through publishing the new scopes in peer reviewed international journal indexed in Scopus and Web of Science, without renouncing the activities of diffusion and public archeology that the Unit is currently developing. The Panel remarks that this public function policy highly defines their philosophy and engagement with society.

Concerning international partners, without renouncing partnerships with research groups in Morocco and Tunis, the Unit should strengthen its internationalization towards other European Countries in Northern Europe also interested in cultural contacts with important Units working in the field. This policy should be translated, as much as possible, into institutional agreements that would provide more stability than individual and informal relationships. While promoting the international mobility of its young researchers, the Unit would probably benefit from more regularly welcoming foreign students for long-term stays.

The Unit requested in the application funding to sustain the Internationalization Programme, in particular to maintain the partnerships with Morocco, Tunisia, Italy and Iraq, what requires methods that only a Programme Financing can assure. In order to improve and maintain their actual international partnership the Research Unit proposes the following activities and the subsequent funding:

a) Realization of the 3rd, 4th, and 5th international congress: Heritage and valorization of Territorial resources, International Congress in Ouarzazate 2019, 2020, 2021 – joint organization. During the visit they highlighted the importance of these annual conferences, that should be annual from 2019-2022.

- b) 4th, 5th and 6th Luso-Tunisian Meetings. Also, in this case, the conference should be periodical from 2019 to 2022.
- c) Archaeology in Gela, Italy, and Archaeology in Kani Shaie, Iraq.
- d) In the same manner, the participation in the Shirin networks and the ECUMS Consortium requires financial collaboration. The financial backing of this participation and of the corresponding deeds is equally crucial, as partaking in these networks offers an important medium for making sense of the scientific diplomacy to develop in the Near East.
- e) The "3D documentation Project of the historic sites of Nineveh Province by Air" Joint Project of the American University of Iraq, Coimbra University, and the State Board of Antiquities and Heritage.
- f) Participation in the ECUMS Consortium (archaeological work, research, and publication of SUBARTU.
- g) "programmatic fund for a program of itinerary exhibitions of digital museums, to present in secondary schools".

Even if the actions and activities proposed are justified, the Panel members considered that they should adjust the budget for international conferences, (less than 10.000 per year), and the rest of actions in order to maximize the investment of the FCT and make profitable the academic efficiency.

The awarded Programmatic Funding is to be partially used for equipment to develop a program for digital content to launch online platforms for heritage disclosure and dissemination, such as Laser Printer, software, photographic cameras for photogrammetry, storage disks, 2 computers, 1 Laser Radar, and for improving the quality of the facilities and developing a highly competitive archeological R&D Unit.

## Evaluation Panel: ARTS AND HUMANITIES - History and Archaeology

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**R&D Unit:** Centro de Estudos Interdisciplinares do Século XX (CEIS20)

**Coordinator:** António Manuel Rochette Cordeiro

**Integrated PhD Researchers:** 109

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**Overall Quality Grade:** GOOD

### Evaluation Criteria Ratings

- (A) Quality, merit, relevance and internationalization of the R&D activities of the Integrated Researchers in the R&D Unit Application: 3
- (B) Merit of the team of Integrated Researchers: 3
- (C) Appropriateness of objectives, strategy, plan of activities and organization: 4

**Base Funding for (2020-2023):** 1097 K€

### Recommended Programmatic Support

PhD Fellowships: 7

Programmatic Funding: 355 K€, including for 1 (Junior) New PhD Researcher Contract.

### Justification, Comments and Recommendations

Created in 1998 by FCT, the Centre for 20th Century Interdisciplinary Studies – CEIS20 is a R&D Unit at the University of Coimbra. While at the very beginning CEIS20 was mainly focused on contemporary history, the Centre has since been expanded to other areas of the Humanities and the Social Sciences, developing an interdisciplinary approach both in research and training.

It houses 7 research groups working along 2 lines of research (Two Centuries of Liberalism 1820-2020 and Movement: people and ideas between places). The research groups

- Group 1 - History and Memory,
- Group 2 - Europeanism, Atlanticity and Globalization,
- Group 3 - History and Sociology of Science and Technology,
- Group 4 - Artistic Trends and Intellectual Movements,
- Group 5 - Educational Policies, Organizations and Dynamics,,
- Group 6 - Communication, Journalism and Public Space,,
- Group 7 - Digital Humanities,

span from History and Memory to Sociology of Science and Technology, from Art and Intellectual movements to Education, from Communication, Journalism to Digital Humanities. At the moment of the visit the Centre has developed 2 new interdisciplinary areas: Theory in humanities, arts sciences and social technologies, Media and society in the digital area. In particular the second area confirms the Centre efforts in being updated and strongly focused on societal main issues.

As a general concern, the internal structure and thematic organization, quite independently of the results achieved or expected, is a proof of the dynamism of the group and of its attempt to be more involved in the (not only Portuguese) research scenario. It is worth noting that even if the funding in 2013-2017 has decreased, CEIS20 has preserved its level of research and participation. In particular, the Centre has efficiently exploited the role of External Advisory Board (international board) which provided the research team with insights and comments useful for the annual SWOT analysis. This procedure can be considered as an effective dynamic process in the Unit self-evaluation. The dynamism is concrete also in terms of education training, with the annual 3rd Cycle Course (PhD) in Contemporary Studies (294 PhD students supervised during the last period), Post-Doctoral Course (permanently open) and Advanced Short Courses (mainly for civil society).

The CEIS20 publishing activity is huge: from 2013 to 2017 the Centre has published 683 peer reviewed journal articles (in Portuguese, English, French and German), 651 conference proceedings, 497 books and chapters and 151 dictionary entries. The Centre members have also presented 1646 oral papers and audio-visual and electronic/digital materials (49), performances and exhibitions (79) were created.

Moreover, CEIS20 has 3 peer-review journals, 1 peer-review collection and 7 editorial collections. The peer review journal Estudos do Século XX, edited since 2001, is an open access journal on contemporary issues that is currently

applying the SCOPUS indexing process. In 2015 CEIS20 has also launched a new journal, *Mediapolis - Journal of Communication, Journalism and Public Space*, with two editions per year since 2015. As a general concern the international profile of the publication could and should be improved and widened.

CEIS20 activities are intense, varied and impactful on both a national (local and regional) and international level. In particular, in the period 2013-2017, CEIS20 was a co-partner in the project *CreativeCH - Creative Cooperation in Cultural Heritage 2012-2014*. This FP7 Project (FP7-Science-in-Society-2011-1 Grant Agreement No. 289076) was funded by the European Commission. The aim of the project was the strengthening of the cooperation and mutual innovation between institutions in the field of digital cultural heritage, science & technology, and cultural & creative industries.

In the same period CEIS20 participated in a regional project of the Operational Program for the Centre Region of Portugal (PO CENTRO 2020) for the prevention of early school leaving and promotion of equal access to education. Additionally in 2018 CEIS20 has won a H2020 project on digital and media literacies that could not be included in the application presented at the end of 2017.

Finally, it is worth mentioning the role of the PhD Course in Contemporary Studies as a fundamental laboratory for identifying new lines of research and producing innovative knowledge. The high number of PhD students supervised during the period 2013-2017 is a clear indicator of the Centre commitment in the process of sharing research hypotheses and developing methodologies. However, this large number of PhD students could stress the collegial dynamics of the Centre and inhibiting the development of a shared sense of belonging among the youngest members of the scientific community.

With respect to the academic and public impact of the Centre, CEIS20 actively cooperates with other R&D Units in Portugal in order to strengthen its strategic role in the creation and dissemination of scientific knowledge. At the same time it is an active member of the Contemporary History Network, Republic Centre, Industry Network, History and Heritage, Network for Migrations and Exiles, Group for History and Sport, and the Working Group on the History of Childhood and Educational and Leisure Materials.

The international impact of the Centre is also remarkable: CEIS20 collaborates with the universities of Bologna, São Paulo and Vigo, within the framework of *Fascism and Authoritarianism*; the State University of Rio de Janeiro for the network *Intellectuals and Power in the Ibero-American World*; the Network of Exchanges for History and Epistemology of Chemical and Biological Sciences; the Thematic European Network of Health and Social Welfare Policy; and the Thematic Network of European Studies.

Looking at the Plan of Activities for 2018-2022, the strategy is organized in five operational objectives that seem quite convincing and clear enough. Beside the above mentioned research thematic lines (*Two Centuries of Liberalism 1820-2020* and *Movement: people and ideas between places*), the Centre aims at strengthening the advanced training for both the PhD and Post-Doctoral programmes, enhancing the scientific community and cultivating scientific innovation. As a matter of fact the number of PhD students enrolled in the last few years could be read as a clear symptom of the attractiveness and quality of the project.

The goal of internationalization is clearly outlined as well.

The richness and multidisciplinary of the group composition is a valuable goal for the Centre and results in a strong exchange of knowledge, skills and interests: the members of the group come from different faculties of the University of Coimbra, from other Portuguese universities and from abroad. Moreover CEIS20 actively cooperates with other R&D Units in conferences, seminars and workshops. Finally, the interdisciplinarity is perceived as both the opportunity of selecting topics according to the members interests, and the chance to investigate each research theme from different perspectives. In the next few years CEIS20 has to go on in this process indulging in a very effective self-criticism in order to manage the increasing number of researchers and keep the overall organization under control. The potential of the Centre has to be developed through a clear publishing strategy, in particular from an international perspective (English language), that is fundamental in order to participate in international applications (namely ERC, Horizon2020, Marie Curie fellowships, etc.)

## Evaluation Panel: ARTS AND HUMANITIES - History and Archaeology

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**R&D Unit:** Centro de História da Sociedade e da Cultura (CHSC)

**Coordinator:** Irene Maria Montezuma de Carvalho Mendes Vaquinhas

**Integrated PhD Researchers:** 43

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**Overall Quality Grade:** GOOD

### Evaluation Criteria Ratings

- (A) Quality, merit, relevance and internationalization of the R&D activities of the Integrated Researchers in the R&D Unit Application: 3
- (B) Merit of the team of Integrated Researchers: 4
- (C) Appropriateness of objectives, strategy, plan of activities and organization: 4

**Base Funding for (2020-2023):** 465 K€

### Recommended Programmatic Support

PhD Fellowships: 2

Programmatic Funding: 315 K€, including for 1 (Junior) New PhD Researcher Contract.

### Justification, Comments and Recommendations

Since 1976, CHSC assembles a slightly, but steadily, increasing group of scholars over the last years (44 Integrated Researchers with PhD, but varying numbers were given) mainly from Portugal who work on history (medieval, but also modern and contemporary as well as late antiquity). They are very much focused on the preservation of sources related to Portugal (much less beyond its Southeast-European and certain Atlantic connections, notably Brazil) and on opening them to the wider scientific community as well as to society at large. The Unit advises a solid number of graduate and PhD students (approximately one fifth from Brazil, while other nationalities are negligible) and focuses decisively on historical publications, although emphasis is put less on challenging novel ideas about historiography (keywords 5 and 6 were even left empty in the application document). The Integrated Researchers promote theoretical reflection, but have implemented that to differing degrees. This orientation towards very reliable, perhaps a bit classical output may be reflected by the fact that no fundamental major changes were indicated for the new research phase and that references to content related strongly to historical “worthies”. However, the five key publications cannot be accessed because of password protection.

The Revista de História da Sociedade e da Cultura is the journal of the Center and although it publishes papers in Portuguese, Spanish, French, Italian and English, is not included in the main bibliometric databases. It is noticeable that the alleged foreign relationships of the Unit have not produced a significant number of especially article publications internationally recognized.

Integrated Members have achieved an increasing number of awards (amounting to six in 2018). One article about the reception of Martin Luther in Asia, written by the dean himself, is highly relevant for broader international discourses and was, in due course, rewarded as an excellent paper by a high ranking Oxford-based journal (however, later than 2018). With regard to the other members, it is perhaps the overall merit of the Unit not to overstretch its capacities while doing very solid groundwork that is increasingly presented to be internationally available and is well received. This may be also illustrated by the fact that the overall number of writings that emerge from this Centre in the years 2016 and 2018 have been publications in books, dictionaries/encyclopedias, as compared to only approximately one fifth in international journals and another fifth in national ones.

It was a wise decision to attach the CHSC to the UC archive. Well aware of their unique central position and the specific genius loci of the University of Coimbra for world history, members of this Unit show themselves fiercely determined in fulfilling their mission. Due to the concrete physical but also highly symbolical location, the Unit has a clear brand identity for Portugal at large. In a quite positive sense, it represents a splendid showcase that makes Portuguese efforts for the exploration and preservation of historical heritage visible and at the same time functionally accessible. Hence, it is plausible that the Unit emphasized the need for certain stability in its agenda, although means to reach that goal are still undergoing serious modernization and thorough transformation processes. The endeavors seem to be well-grounded and the scholars did not convey an atmosphere of dealing with too many (experimental) debates that appeared in some of the other Units. While members are excellent concerning flagship editions on local and regional heritage in Portugal, the crossroads of cultures perspective is not so well informed. Although some

attention was directed to look at Jewish elements, Islamic ones have not been in the main focus, a fact that also has very much to do with the lack of pertinent competences assembled in this Centre in that regard. An international conference on food culture included scholars from Brazil, but not a significant number of contributors from other European countries North and East of Spain. The Unit has not and cannot seriously put Africa and Asia on the map of their research activities.

The Unit is rather small, but internationalization efforts are nevertheless feasible concerning its staff, although somewhat focused on middle-range conferences, such as the organization of a conference with Purdue University in 2015 or an international seminar on historical linkages of the Silk Road with Portugal in 2016, a very timely topic of significant political implications. Yet, the internationality of workshops is impacted by a strong preference for Portuguese-speaking events with scholars from Brazil. However, there are no formal partnerships with other institutions that are already implemented (although announced for 2019 with notably the Iberian History Seminar of Oxford). The Centre has also improved the relation with French groups and powerful R&D Units, all the more so since the Coordinator of the Centre, Irene Vaquinhos, is more socialized in French.

Given the perfect brand identity of its location and its related tasks of being a platform of receiving historians from abroad but also politically important visitors, the Unit cannot be expected to function as a highly experimental laboratory of fashionable new ideas. Its main task and national duty seems to be the systematic exploration and preservation of historical sources, notably the diligent production of critical editions that are vital for the larger community of scholars worldwide. This rather small R&D Unit is not likely to emerge as a leading force to theoretically discuss dimensions of empire and globalization. Yet, the scholars are gatekeepers of the archival and university tradition and have a strong record in advanced training.

Raising the familiarity of its (younger) members with different international academic settings should be financed to guarantee a distinguished exchange of ideas and development of projects.

The Unit had prepared the site visit very well and gave the impression of a strong and organized research R&D Unit, although they do not speak with one voice but follow a certain variety of investigation paths. It functions smoothly not only as a platform of research and scientific publication but also in terms of cultural diplomacy, being one of the so to speak "faces of the state".

The Unit should decide itself how to use the funds, but a certain emphasis should be on increasing the internationalization of its younger scholars. Otherwise, perhaps a certain focus on core capacities, especially critical editions, is advisable, more work more on international outreach and international links, to write more in English and encouraging young scholars to write in this language in order to develop portfolios in the Unit that would qualify for international/ERC funding, and improve the working of the Graduate School to cater for transferable skills training, competencies and job market preparation. This will help PhDs to increase their chances in the competition for academic and other positions.

## Evaluation Panel: ARTS AND HUMANITIES - History and Archaeology

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**R&D Unit:** Centro de História da Universidade de Lisboa (CH-ULisboa)

**Coordinator:** Hermenegildo Nuno Goinhas Fernandes

**Integrated PhD Researchers:** 80

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**Overall Quality Grade:** GOOD

### Evaluation Criteria Ratings

- (A) Quality, merit, relevance and internationalization of the R&D activities of the Integrated Researchers in the R&D Unit Application: 3
- (B) Merit of the team of Integrated Researchers: 3
- (C) Appropriateness of objectives, strategy, plan of activities and organization: 3

**Base Funding for (2020-2023):** 813 K€

### Recommended Programmatic Support

PhD Fellowships: 6

Programmatic Funding: 315 K€, including for 1 (Junior) New PhD Researcher Contract.

### Justification, Comments and Recommendations

Founded in 1958 at the University of Lisbon, specialized in historical studies, CH-UL lost the support of the FCT in 2013 and underwent a restructuring from 2015. Since then, the Unit has included some of the staff and projects of the former Institute for Tropical Science Research (IICT), a public laboratory focused on Asia and Africa. A necessary effort to adapt to this new configuration was carried out, and some topics already worked in the Unit were put forward (history of the environment, borders, interfaith relations, gender) from a perspective of connected story. The scientific activity is organized around five research groups: “Cultural Encounters and Intersecting Societies”; “Uses of the Past”; “Building and Connecting Empires”; “Court Studies and Diplomacy”; “Military History”. The editorial activity goes through a new collection (Lisbon Historical Studies) and the redesign of the journal CADMO. Revista de história antiga, whose operation has been adapted to the recommendations of referencing authorities.

The Unit has tried to increase its international visibility, with some success: it can boast of its participation in a consortium funded under the H2020 program (SLAFNET “Slavery in Africa: a dialogue between Europe and Africa”, 2017-2020) and an ERC Starting Grant (“Sea, Sand and People, An Environmental History of Coastal Dunes”, 2018-2023). Other activities of the Center ensure its insertion into international networks, without providing financial support. This is the case for research on Portuguese universities in the Middle Ages and modern times, on the distribution of African ivories in the Atlantic area, on the history of ports, or on the monarchical systems studied in the long term (15th-18th century). The effort made in internationalization is also reflected in the wider use of English as a language of scientific communication. For example, more than a third of the 150 entries in the online directory of Portuguese historians (18th-20th centuries) are available in English. Finally, the recent opening to the Asian field is concretized by a partnership with the Macau Cultural and Scientific Center (CCCM) of the Ministry of Science. In terms of dissemination, the activity of the Unit remains modest. There are collaborations with the Portuguese Armed Forces (since 2008, and even more so in 2013) and with local communities around issues related to military history (“Municipalities with Historical Battles”). Important publications of recent years include several books that can reach a wide audience and contribute to the dissemination of work carried out within the CH-UL itself; this is the case, for example, of the *Dicionário da Expansão Portuguesa (1415-1600)*, 2 vols., Lisbon, Círculo de Leitores, 2017.

According to the application submitted to this Evaluation Panel, the main objective is to give a new coherence to the Unit around the question of connections. Three lines of research have been defined, which correspond in fact to geographical areas (Mediterranean, Africa and Atlantic, Asia and Eurasia). This segmentation of spaces is in contradiction with the theoretical and methodological principles of connected history; it should be abandoned. In practice, there are fairly large disparities between the research groups, both in terms of numbers and their ability to adapt to the overall problem. The best positioned group is the one working on imperial dynamics. The presentation of the other four groups raises a number of questions. The group on intercultural contacts presents an indisputable development potential in relation to the questions of connected history; the conclusion of collaborations in the Maghreb seems a good idea. But it will have to manage its heterogeneity and heal the articulation of some projects with the general problematic (that on the economy of Portuguese universities in the Middle Ages and the modern era, for example). The group on the uses of the past does not announce clearly the ways by which it intends to relate to

the common problematic; the interest of its researchers in historiographical production since the Middle Ages and the question of memories nevertheless opens a number of tracks. As for the group on courses and diplomacy, the difficulty is the opposite: the comparatist ambitions are clearly displayed but one wonders if the number of researchers is sufficient to make them succeed. The project covers indeed a very long period (until the 20th century) and a very vast space (until China), whereas this group is the least numerous of the Unit with 13 researchers (including 7 PhDs). In this context, it is rather paradoxical that the Unit plans to create two new lines of research on tourism and environment: if they were to be added to existing groups, these creations would only increase the heterogeneity from the whole.

The Panel approves the general orientations of the plan and congratulates the Unit on the results obtained since its restructuring. The Panel notes, however, that the reorganization process of the CH-UL is not yet complete. There is a fairly large distance between components of the Unit that adhere to the new collective project and others that seem to want to retain subjects inherited from a previous stage and that do not articulate well with the general problem. The connections between the components are too few and/or too fragile. The Unit must reinforce its cohesion by promoting communication within it, the emergence of collective projects and the sharing of good practices (in the field of internationalization and publications, for example). In terms of scientific strategy, rather than dispersing its efforts, the Unit must set priorities and focus on a few areas where it can strengthen its expertise to become a national and international reference. In terms of operation and organization, obtaining an ERC Starting Grant is an opportunity that must be fully exploited: the "Sea, Sand and People" program must be central to the new scheme so that all components benefit from its dynamism, for example in the field of digital humanities. In general, young researchers need to be better integrated and the Unit needs to improve their coaching by contributing to the development of real career strategies.

## Evaluation Panel: ARTS AND HUMANITIES - History and Archaeology

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**R&D Unit:** Centro de Humanidades (CHAM)

**Coordinator:** Joao Paulo Azevedo Oliveira Costa

**Integrated PhD Researchers:** 131

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**Overall Quality Grade:** GOOD

### Evaluation Criteria Ratings

- (A) Quality, merit, relevance and internationalization of the R&D activities of the Integrated Researchers in the R&D Unit Application: 3
- (B) Merit of the team of Integrated Researchers: 4
- (C) Appropriateness of objectives, strategy, plan of activities and organization: 3

**Base Funding for (2020-2023):** 1482 K€

### Recommended Programmatic Support

PhD Fellowships: 8

Programmatic Funding: 315 K€, including for 1 (Junior) New PhD Researcher Contract.

### Justification, Comments and Recommendations

Cham is a lively and well-connected R&D Centre. It is also one of the large ones, with 131 PhDs and 63 non-PhDs integrated in its research groups. It is based in Lisbon but has another campus in the Azores. In 2013 it decided to focus on frontiers, and in this application the focus continues under the heading Questioning Frontiers. Cham has 9 research groups and 8 overlapping thematic lines, all of which make use of the guiding idea of how frontiers both divide and connect. Because its focus on frontiers (and not borders) the Centre certainly addresses issues that are topical in Portugal and elsewhere – in this age of mass migration and the refugee problem, frontiers, physical, geographic, social, economic and cultural, will have a centre stage and the Centre aims at being useful for the public interest. They will examine the specific conditions in which the interaction between different entities takes place, the mechanisms involved, and its effects, thus taking advantage of the great analytical potential of the notion of a contact zone. As to its profile, it makes its policy to be in national interaction with other Portuguese and Lusophonic research institutes, as well as being international: it attracts foreign researchers and also has means of sending its own researchers to institutes and R&D Centres outside Portugal.

When it lists its achievements it mentions the UNESCO chair in the oceans' cultural heritage, no doubt an important task. Another one is the RIC Portal, and a third one E-learning MA in the history of Portuguese empire. Item no 4 is being an internationally recognized R&D Unit. This is no doubt the case, the Centre is adamant in advancing in its chosen fronts. Finally, the Centre mentions its engagement in TV documents and multimedia. As to the publications, of the 20 publications listed the majority are in languages other than Portuguese, including articles or book chapters in English, French, Spanish, and German. However, there does not seem to be many that have been published in top journals (Cambridge Scholars Publ is not the same as Cambridge Press). They are mainly articles in chapters of books (11), books (7) and only 2 articles in international Journals with impact factor are presented. This is a very low ratio for the latter type of publication while "280 international papers" are mentioned in the application. An effort in this sense will have to be done for the new plan or more international journals should be provided.

As to other activities, during 2013-2017, CHAM awarded a total of 76 fellowships (11 BGCT, 17 Post-Doc, 17 PhDs, with 5 theses completed, 12 in progress), 5 MAs (4 theses completed, 1 in progress), and 26 awards to BA and MA students. The organization is complex, but it seems to be very efficient with 9 research groups under the direction of a Governing Board made up of two committees, backed by another scientific board (composed of all PhD researchers). The current international External Advisory Committee has grown from 7 to 10 experts for 2018-2022 and provided very positive reports.

CHAM offers international and national recognition and visibility, and many of its students have secured competitive positions outside Portugal (e.g. in Spain, Netherlands, USA, Brazil...). For example, every year an average of 25% of its PhD-Holding Fellows contract secure job and 26 more will follow the same path in 2018-2019. We also identified that some researchers are scientific leaders in their field and Principal or Co-investigator in international programs (e.g. CONCHA project). The 5 main contributions in 2013-2017 highlighted in the application, all have a global reach with targeting strategies such as governmental institutions (i.e. UNESCO Chair in the Ocean's Cultural Heritage), education

training (i.e. E-learning Master of Arts in the History of the Portuguese Empire), academic (i.e. RIC Portal - Periodical Literature on Ideas and Culture; Internationally Recognized Ru) or media coverage (TV Documentary on Frontiers & Multimedia).

Key-strengths of activities in each 9 working groups are also detailed at length, but no self-reflection on weaknesses was undertaken. Consequently, it is very difficult to have a real balanced vision on the research teams (especially smaller ones) and on their individual production, given the size of the Unit. Some of them might have some difficulties (number of participants, research area, financial resources, equipment, etc.) that are difficult to identify. Moreover, the Panel found it a bit surprising that in the entire application there is no real focus or description of the analytical tools or methodologies that may be shared by different research teams (e.g. statistics in many fields). It is very confusing, especially when CHAM intends to overlap thematic lines as one of its main objectives. The Panel concluded that, despite the overarching theme of "Frontiers", or "Questioning Frontiers", there is some of lack thematic unity.

As to the plan for forthcoming activities, the new strategic lines develop the precedent research lines, going beyond in the concept of frontier. In 2015-17, CHAM focused on cases where the notion of frontier was central. The Unit has developed a promising specific item "Management and Self-assessment" that will be supervised by the board of CHAM during the new plan. This Work Package will take into account and follow all the activities for 2018-2022 in order to have a systematic approach to planning, delivering, managing and funding the research of CHAM. This monitoring is important for efficient self-reflection in the implementation of the new plan.

CHAM is involved in several doctoral programmes, and it should be up to the Unit to decide as to how the PhD fellowships provided are to be distributed.

The leadership should decide about the use of the funds allocated through Programmatic Funding, other than those necessary to hire a new Junior PhD Researcher.

## Evaluation Panel: ARTS AND HUMANITIES - History and Archaeology

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**R&D Unit:** Centro de Investigação Transdisciplinar Cultura, Espaço e Memória (CITCEM)

**Coordinator:** Amélia Polónia

**Integrated PhD Researchers:** 184

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**Overall Quality Grade:** GOOD

### Evaluation Criteria Ratings

- (A) Quality, merit, relevance and internationalization of the R&D activities of the Integrated Researchers in the R&D Unit Application: 3
- (B) Merit of the team of Integrated Researchers: 3
- (C) Appropriateness of objectives, strategy, plan of activities and organization: 4

**Base Funding for (2020-2023):** 1848 K€

### Recommended Programmatic Support

PhD Fellowships: 6

Programmatic Funding: 315 K€, including for 1 (Junior) New PhD Researcher Contract.

### Justification, Comments and Recommendations

CITCEM is a very large R&D Unit (over 380 researchers) founded in 2007 and based at the Faculty of Arts and Humanities of the University of Porto. The Centre is organized in eight groups: 1) 'Territory and Landscape'; 2) 'Population and Health'; 3) 'Trading Value'; 4) 'Religious Practices and Sociabilities'; 5) 'Glocal Representations'; 6) 'Tangible and Intangible Heritage'; 7) 'Education and Societal Challenges'; 8) 'Digital Culture'. It has a new strategic research priority for the next 2018-2022 phase: 'Otherness Within'; 'Shared Territories'; 'Environmental Change'; 'Shifting Transitions'; and 'Global Exchange.'

This reorganization has been recently promoted in order to address new challenges for historians, mainly throughout a transdisciplinary approach that explores the close connections between several disciplines, such as history, archaeology, art history, cultural and literary studies, demography, information, communication and heritage sciences. The concept of transdisciplinarity goes beyond the idea of multidisciplinary and interdisciplinarity, and aims at stressing the idea that CITCEM is developing a new common grammar, a common vocabulary, namely a new complex way of producing knowledge (which is not the sum of different perspectives on the same topic). This crucial process is still ongoing and it is perceived by the members as a big challenge: it is both a bottom up and top down process and represents a particularly valuable strategic chance to deepen the group's cohesion and define lines of research that allow the confluence of the individual trajectories. At the moment this process resulted in a very varied set of contributions.

CITCEM currently comprises 380 researchers, of which more than 300 are fully integrated members. Around 180 core members have a PhD, and circa 130 are postgraduate student members: this is a clear indicator of a good investment for the future research activity. The recruitment strategy is convincingly oriented. The young researchers and early career researchers are a priority for CITCEM (the group is made in large part of PhD students and post-docs). Graduate students started to participate in research during their Bachelor and Master programs: in this way they are stimulated to continue to studying in the PhD program. It is worth noting that a strong leadership and an organic cohesive functioning are needed to coordinate such number of groups and a multi-layered and motivated team: on an organizational level, members of the executive board sitting in the group and research coordinators constantly meet line coordinators in order to guarantee the fluidity of the research and its transdisciplinary approach.

With respect to the publishing strategy, the positive 2015-18 trend of the Centre is confirmed by a good list of publications in diverse outlets, mainly based on books, chapters of books or proceedings. More publications with high international recognition may be presented given the number of researchers integrated in the Unit. Regarding the international standards and peer-review process, CITCEM has to strengthen its active policy of internationalization in order to reach high quality international standard. More in particular, CITCEM is investing in international publications following three main lines: the first one is to start/or continue the indexing process (i.e. SCOPUS, Web of Science) of their journals; the second one is to publish in English; the third one is to strengthen the visibility of their research activities by publishing the PhD theses (thanks to their publishing house).

CITCEM profile demonstrates a keen interest in contributing to societal affairs: it appears particularly well established in its regional environment thanks to numerous partnerships with local authorities, public institutions, independent actors of socio-economic life: in the application over 30 partner institutions, which include universities, polytechnics, faculties, national authorities, hospitals, and several municipalities were mentioned. It is worth noting in this sense the project REPORT(H)A, Portuguese Network of Environmental History/Rede Portuguesa de História Ambiental (<http://reportha.org/en/>), that was developed through the collaborative efforts of CITCEM (Transdisciplinary Research Centre "Culture, Space and Memory," U. Porto), CES (Centre for Social Studies, University of Coimbra), IHC (Institute of Contemporary History, NOVA - Universidade Nova de Lisboa) and University of Minho, and is connected with the European Society for Environmental History.

Moreover, CITCEM has been (2013-2017) actively working on research projects, initiatives and events around the concept of 'Creative Cities,' which the Centre helped develop and disseminate. In 2017, CITCEM organised the 5th Creative Cities International Conference in Porto, in partnership with Scientific Association ICONO14 (Spain) and Porto Council (<http://www.cidadescriativas2017.com/en/>)

To briefly summarize, CITCEM operates on a wide terrain in the social sciences and humanities, with a regional focus on Northwestern Portugal. No doubt, then, that the strength of the institution is its service to the local and regional community. The groups 'Territory and Landscape', 'Population and Health', 'Religious Practices and Sociabilities' and 'Tangible and Intangible Heritage' seem to be more nationally oriented, while 'Trading Value', 'Glocal Representations' 'Education and Societal Challenges' and 'Digital Culture' present results with more international impact.

Although the focus is in its region in Portugal, CITCEM opens up to the entire Lusophone world and is developing a strategy of internationalization. In the last period (2013-2017) CITCEM participated in the project CoopMar, (Transoceanic Cooperation. Public Policies and Ibero-American Sociocultural Community) a CYTED (IberoAmerican Scientific and Technological Programme for Development, P616RT0199), linking Portugal, Spain, Brazil, Cuba, Panama, and Chile as participating countries. Also, in this case a clear connection through scientific results and their applicability in the cultural industries, tourism, heritage and environmental preservation is the Centre main goal. CITCEM is also an active partner in the UNESCO heritage classification process of Tarrafal (a political prison camp) that connects national research with other supra-national institutions.

More in general, CITCEM has improved a remarkable model of internationalization of its main research areas through the active participation of the researchers in leading international conferences (such as the World Economic History Conference; International Maritime History Association Conference; European Social Science History Conferences; American Social Sciences History Conferences) and the participation in international networks: an example is the 'Actions COST Ocean Governance for Sustainability ([http://www.cost.eu/COST\\_Actions/ca/CA15217](http://www.cost.eu/COST_Actions/ca/CA15217)), Oceans Past Platform or the 'Governance of Atlantic Ports' network (<http://www2.uned.es/gobernanza-puertos-atlanticos/>), classified as network of excellence by the Spanish Ministry of Industry, Economy and Competitiveness.

The plans for 2018-2022 are very clear and well documented. CITCEM is very focused on the next goals and in its objectives to grow as a large R&D Centre in Portugal with a strong international visibility. The reorganization that started in 2017 is well explained and it is consistent with the European research lines for the near future. Instead of a hierarchical ranking of priorities, CITCEM is strengthening the role of the 'Digital Culture' Research Group that is aimed at putting its technological, digital and media expertise at the service of transdisciplinary state-of-the-art research in humanities, heritage and social sciences

Considering its trend in the last few years CITCEM has the potential to grow and develop itself as a European reference Center. The coordination and organizational matters could be decisive in this process, also in terms of bundling the efforts on the most productive lines. CITCEM has also to find more external sources of funding for ensuring its growth given the number of researchers.

## Evaluation Panel: ARTS AND HUMANITIES - History and Archaeology

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**R&D Unit:** Centro Interdisciplinar de Arqueologia e Evolução do Comportamento Humano (ICArEHB)

**Coordinator:** Nuno Goncalo Viana Pereira Ferreira Bicho

**Integrated PhD Researchers:** 15

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**Overall Quality Grade:** EXCELLENT

### Evaluation Criteria Ratings

- (A) Quality, merit, relevance and internationalization of the R&D activities of the Integrated Researchers in the R&D Unit Application: 5
- (B) Merit of the team of Integrated Researchers: 5
- (C) Appropriateness of objectives, strategy, plan of activities and organization: 5

**Base Funding for (2020-2023):** 255 K€

### Recommended Programmatic Support

PhD Fellowships: 4

Programmatic Funding: 1225 K€, including for 3 (Junior) New PhD Researchers Contracts.

### Justification, Comments and Recommendations

ICArEHB is located at University of Algarve (UALg) and since its creation in 2014 this Research Center provides original investigations into key aspects of human evolution by researching archaeological records with a high level of multidisciplinary expertise in Europe and Africa (i.e. Archaeology, Physical Anthropology, Primatology, Geoarchaeology, Zooarchaeology, Ethnoarchaeology, Paleobotany, History).

Since 2014, and despite a relatively small core of integrated researchers (34) and BA, MA and PhD students, ICArEHB has received international and national recognition thanks to its 5 working groups (Human evolution in Mozambique; Role of fire in human evolution; The transition Neanderthals-anatomically modern humans (AMH); The last Atlantic Mesolithic hunter-gatherers; Complex societies in Iberia). These issues cover a wide geographical, chronological and methodological spectrum and have produced a diversified and impressive scientific production in the most important peer-reviewed journals of their field (190) but also in books (9) or international presentations (251).

In addition, ICArEHB has played a major role in the organization of international meetings (18, including the very famous ESHE meeting), as well as different scientific outreach activities (participation in TV documentary - ARTE Chanel, international fieldwork in Europe/Africa). In addition, direct interactions between the public and researchers of the Unit included open days in the laboratory, archaeological sites and scientific events on archaeological heritage, which have generated till today about 2000 visitors.

Researchers have high impact profiles and international careers with editorial work in many high-ranking journals (i.e. PLOS ONE, Journal of Lithic Studies, SPAL). Until now they are involved in different international publishing activities, such as the creation of the Journal of Palaeolithic Archaeology (Springer-Nature Company) and they participate in international/national editorial committees (Cambridge Scholars Publishing, Bibliotheca Praehistorica Hispana), scientific boards or as international experts. They are scientific leaders in their field, and many of them are Principal or Co-investigator in different international programs.

Until now ICArEHB has played a central role in professional training with field-work and Education training programmes together with African Universities (e.g. Senegal and Mozambique) organising classes, lectures, seminars, and an online MA program in African Archaeology in collaboration with the University of Neuchatel and the Max Planck Institute. Furthermore, we identified as a competency of exceptional quality the computer application developed for Android smartphones by ICArEHB's members. It permits users to freely access archaeological surveys, on-site lithic analyses through an interactive database established in Mozambique both for academics, students and cultural resources managers.

Funding allocated by the FCT increased steadily from 2013 to 2017 and during this period, the total allocation of the FCT represented approximately 65.56%, 11.47% coming from other national sources and 22.95% from international funding.

Evidence of international/national scientific visibility and recognition are clearly demonstrated by the grants and funds awarded to ICArEHB by the most prestigious international foundations, such as American National Science, Archaeological Institute of America, Leakey Foundation, Gulbenkian Foundation, National Geographic Society, Wenner-Gren, and the Earth Watch Institute. Thus, the external global allocation for 2013-2017 reached more than 2 Million euros (32 funded projects) and ICArEHB will continue to apply for European Funding (ERC advanced and ERA chair) for the new plan of activities 2019-2022.

In conclusion, despite the few numbers of researchers, this laboratory has demonstrated its attractiveness as well as an extraordinary capacity to obtain external sources to ensure its growth.

For 2019-2022 ICArEHB states its ambition to develop the Unit as one of the best world reference centers for interdisciplinary studies in human evolution. The objectives and strategy for the new plan activities have been clearly detailed by the members of ICArEHB and discussed with the FCT Panel during the visit. The following topics, which are of crucial interest for the archaeological community, cover the main contributions of the laboratory during 2013-2017 and fit the new long-term strategy of the Unit:

- 1) Human Evolution and African Archaeology – to understand Hominin dispersals out of Africa of the genus Homo and the later dispersion/adaptation of Anatomically Modern Humans with new projects in the eastern Mediterranean and the Arabian Peninsula;
- 2) Human Coastal Adaptations – to study the coastal settlements and environments as drivers for human evolution with new fieldwork planned in Mio-Pliocene to Pleistocene contexts in Mozambique, South Africa and along the Arabian Peninsula coasts;
- 3) Emergence of Complex Societies – to better understand the domestication processes of plants and animal in complex societies in Western Europe and Africa from the final Pleistocene and during the Holocene;
- 4) History of Archaeological sciences – to feed and highlight the different fields in a global reflection of Science.

In 2019-2022, the implementation and consolidation of an international network will be enhanced by hiring new integrated researchers, post-docs, and individual fellowship grants within ongoing projects and international foundations previously mentioned (i.e. Leakey, American National Science, ...). Furthermore, ICArEHB aims to be the host institution of individual fellowships such as Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions and Fyssen Foundation. Education training, including Undergraduate, MA and PhD degrees in the University of Algarve will be supplemented by short courses, workshops, specialized training sessions, field school in Africa, with the collaboration of top-rank international institutes and universities (e.g. Max Planck, Oxford University, ...).

Regarding the multidisciplinary approaches between archaeology and the Earth and Environmental Sciences activities of ICArEHB, the Panel looked very carefully at the budget requested for the acquisition and the replacement of heavy equipment, which is essential in their field by completing the platforms MicroDiAL, LEXA, LARMAT and LAM. The development of the high-technical support of ICArEHB will provide an impetus for the analysis in ongoing projects, as well as external services. In addition, the implementation of analytical tools and agent-based modelling, such as GIS, 3D modelling, or geomorphometric analytical techniques are essential to ensure the competitiveness of the Unit. According to the application, all these elements were judged extremely positive and justified by the FCT Panel. There is no doubt that ICArEHB should become in a few years one of the world centers of excellence on Paleanthropological studies. Consequently, the Programmatic Support recommended for 2019-2022 includes resources for 4 PhD students fellowships, hiring of 3 new PhD Researchers – we state, by default, support for 3 new Junior PhD Researchers, but ICArEHB can assign them from the different possible categories (e.g. Junior, Auxiliar, Principal, Coordinator) and additional programmatic Funding for equipment and other needs.

The 4 individual PhD students fellowships should be integrated in the University of Algarve (UAlg) after international calls. The PhD program will be lectured in English, and the students will have a multidisciplinary approach that involves equally seminars on both Archeology in UAlg and Earth and Marine Science with CIMA Center.

The specific Panel recommendations regarding the hiring of new PhD Researchers are:

- 1 Researcher with expertise in Geoarchaeology (expected to be opened in 2019). Regarding the multidisciplinary approaches between archaeology and the Earth and Environmental Sciences, this recruitment appears totally justified and welcome to the ongoing field projects and experimental works of ICArEHB.
- 1 Researcher specialized in Proteomics with the use of ZooMS (expected to be opened in 2019). There are few Centers with such expertise in Mass Spectrometry regarding the cost of the equipment. Once more, the development of this promising research area with Zooarchaeological implications on archaeological material from the field and collections is welcome for the Unit.

Besides, for one Funding Development Officer, the Panel fully agrees that this position has fundamental implications for the project 2019-2022, and for planned hiring of one Science Communication Officer, regarding the objectives to consolidate and to develop the central position of ICArEHB, the Panel finds this is essential to successfully carry out public awareness.

As mentioned previously, the multidisciplinary approaches between Archaeology and the Earth and Environmental Sciences imply analytical practices and use of external services of extremely high costs (e.g. radiocarbon, UTh, OSL, geochemical analysis...). This budget for paying those services through the international specialised networks infrastructures appears to be totally justified with a total of 25 000.00€/year (so 100 000€/4 years ensuring new planned activity) for all the research programmes and working groups.

The equipment listed in the application will complete the platforms of LARMAT and LAM established since 2013-2017 and the new ones MicroDiAL and LEXA. Regarding the different fields developed by ICArEHB and their specific areas (mainly archaeology, geoarchaeology, micromorphology, sedimentology, schlerochronology, geomatic, zooarchaeology, paleobotany) analytical tools with high resolution are requested by the Unit. Four main domains have been listed in the application: A) Georeferencing and Elevation Model Building Research, B) Material Analyses, C) Fauna Analyses and Schlerochronology, D) Paleoenvironmental Reconstructions and Archaeological Site Formation.

Some specific comments and recommendations:

- Drone + laptop/Sensefly + dell/Ebee RTK + m3800. The use of drone in Europe, but also and especially in others country of Africa, is highly regulated and in any case requires a specific formation for the users.
- Schmidt Hammer: There is no specification for the model of the Schmidt Hammer, but according to our knowledge the estimation of the price in the application is a little bit too high.
- Livingstone corer/laccore: These corers seem to be specific to water. Regarding the several archaeological fields of ICArEHB another corer adapted on open sites should be also part of the list.
- The cost of the maintenance of equipment of high resolution was not taken into account as well as special spaces (free of dust, light, heat, etc.) for the different elements of the equipment (i.e. radioactive XRF that should be stored in safe storage with other elements of the list). This involves a specific budget to adapt the whole platform in different spaces.

## Evaluation Panel: ARTS AND HUMANITIES - History and Archaeology

**R&D Unit:** Centro Interdisciplinar de História, Culturas e Sociedades da Universidade de Évora(CIDEHUS.UÉ)

**Coordinator:** Maria Fernanda Olival

**Integrated PhD Researchers:** 71

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**Overall Quality Grade:** GOOD

### Evaluation Criteria Ratings

- (A) Quality, merit, relevance and internationalization of the R&D activities of the Integrated Researchers in the R&D Unit Application: 3
- (B) Merit of the team of Integrated Researchers: 3
- (C) Appropriateness of objectives, strategy, plan of activities and organization: 3

**Base Funding for (2020-2023):** 775 K€

### Recommended Programmatic Support

PhD Fellowships: 6

Programmatic Funding: 315 K€, including for 1 (Junior) New PhD Researcher Contract.

### Justification, Comments and Recommendations

Created in 2014 and based at Évora, CIDEHUS is a relatively large R&D Unit composed by 71 Integrated Researchers, 26 Integrated Researchers with PhD and 63 PhD students supervised by Integrated Researchers. The Unit shows a very wide multidisciplinary profile in the fields of history, demography, philology/linguistics, anthropology, architecture, computer science, library science and tourism. The Unit works on two main research lines: societal changes and heritage and intercultural understanding, including two research groups in each line (Demography and Social Vulnerability and Societies, Power and Identities in the first line; Intangible Heritage and Social Cohesion and Heritage and Material Culture and Landscape in the second line). CIDEHUS is also associated to 5 PhD courses and 2 Erasmus Mundus: a Master – TPTI (Techniques, Patrimoine, Territoires de l'Industrie); a Doctoral Program - Phoenix (JDP Dynamics of Health and Welfare).

The Unit presented four main contributions by Integrated Researchers: (1) knowledge transfer and dissemination (a joint initiative with several cultural institutions in Alentejo, mainly targeted to the region), including the hosting of a UNESCO Chair; (2) research embedded in transnational networks, with participation in international networks, projects and events, and some capacity to attract foreign students; (3) major research contributions (the application mentions main research avenues in the fields of social history and heritage studies, but not specific results); and (4) competitiveness and excellence, including results as capacity to attract funding (increasing more than 5 times multi-year funding granted by the FCT through various types of fellowships/projects) and growing numbers of articles submitted to peer reviewed journals in foreign languages.

However, this capacity of publishing in internationally recognized scientific media is only partially confirmed by the items referred to in section 4.3 of the application, where just five of the fifteen selected publications can be considered of high international impact. Moreover, the Unit researchers are involved in the edition of several journals (E-Journal of Portuguese History, Hamsa Journal of Judaic and Islamic Studies; HoST - journal of History of Science and Technology; and Midas), but only one (‘e-journal of Portuguese History) of the four main journals participated by CIDEHUS is indexed in widely recognized scientific journals databases (as Scopus).

The CVs of the Principal Investigators of the research groups reveal long and solid scientific trajectories, with all the expected activities (research projects, PhD supervision, participations in scientific events, etc.). Their contributions in terms of books, book chapters, proceedings of congresses and conferences are undeniable, but publications with high international profiles are, in general, scarce. These internationally published results may and should be improved and widened by the members of the Unit.

On the other hand, the Unit is integrated by researches from different areas, working in their own lines of research. In this sense, even though one of the goals of the Unit is to cross frontiers between disciplines, it seems difficult to see this multidisciplinary approach in projects and publications. More cohesion between different groups and projects is desirable in order to create more powerful synergies between them.

As for the funding capacity of the Unit, the figures for research income shows that, compared to other Units, there is a relatively high proportion of income from non FTC sources, which is a great strength of the Unit as it adds resilience. In particular, funds coming from the European Commission (1.725 million euros) represent a substantial portion (31%) of total funding (5.472 million).

The visit to CIDEHUS revealed a remarkable capacity of attracting foreign students to the Unit. A substantial proportion of PhD students present in the meeting come from very different origins, including American, European, Asian and African countries; in fact, only nine of the twenty three students attending the meeting have studied at the University of Évora. In general, these students expressed a high degree of satisfaction with the scientific milieu offered by CIDEHUS, including material facilities. However, junior researchers come mainly from Portugal.

The Unit exhibits a good deal of merit in terms of advanced training, organization of scientific events and outreach and dissemination activities with significant impact in its local/regional environment, as well as a proven capacity to raising funding. Initiatives as the Demography and Tourism Laboratories have promising potentialities as they intend to intervene in public matters in terms of mitigating depopulation and fostering economic development in the region. Contracts to provide services to the surrounding community are interesting, but the influence of the Unit on the public sphere is yet to be demonstrated.

In sum, it is fair to say that most of the PhD Integrated Researchers in CIDEHUS have performed innovative research of recognized quality and merit, contributing for advancement of knowledge and/or its application in several areas of activity, in a national perspective, but with limited internationalization and pursuing objectives, strategy, plan of activities and organization for 2018-2022 which are adequate. It is very clear that CIDEHUS has a great potential as a R&D Unit. Nevertheless, the Unit could and should improve its scientific profile, internationalizing their own publications, as well as encouraging their researchers to enhance the international recognition of substantive research outputs. An extra effort to better situate the participated scientific journals in terms of international recognition should be done. Given the large thematic heterogeneity of the Unit, coordinating mechanisms and collaboration within the Unit should be strengthened in order to: (1) avoid the dangers of the scientific dispersion and (2) promote the elements of synergy between researchers coming from very different fields.

The Panel prefers to let the responsible persons for the Unit to decide how distribute the 6 PhD fellowships awarded between the five PhD programmes associated with the Unit, as well as the application of Programmatic Funding other than the needed for hiring a new Junior PhD Researcher.

## Evaluation Panel: ARTS AND HUMANITIES - History and Archaeology

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**R&D Unit:** Centro Interuniversitário de História das Ciências e da Tecnologia (CIUHCT)

**Coordinator:** Maria Paula Pires dos Santos Diogo

**Integrated PhD Researchers:** 39

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**Overall Quality Grade:** EXCELLENT

### Evaluation Criteria Ratings

- (A) Quality, merit, relevance and internationalization of the R&D activities of the Integrated Researchers in the R&D Unit Application: 5
- (B) Merit of the team of Integrated Researchers: 4
- (C) Appropriateness of objectives, strategy, plan of activities and organization: 5

**Base Funding for (2020-2023):** 655 K€

### Recommended Programmatic Support

PhD Fellowships: 4

Programmatic Funding: 570 K€, including for 2 (Junior) New PhD Researchers Contracts.

### Justification, Comments and Recommendations

CIUHCT is a relatively young R&D Unit, created in 2007 for the study of the history and material culture of science, technology and medicine. Its members are mainly affiliated with two university institutions: Faculdade de Ciências da Universidade de Lisboa and Faculdade de Ciências e Tecnologia da Universidade Nova de Lisboa. In 2017 the Unit was composed of 75 Integrated Researchers (51 integrated Researchers with PhD and 19 PhD students advised by Integrated Researchers). There is a ratio of 0.37 PhD students per researcher with PhD, reflecting the solid commitment of the Unit with the training of new researchers.

During the period under evaluation, CIUHCT has been organized in two research groups: (1) Instruments and Practices, Material and Visual Cultures; and (2) Experts, Institutions and Globalization. Both groups develop their research in a close working relationship, studying both humans (experts and networks) and nonhuman actors (institutions, books, instruments, collections, spaces of STM production of knowledge and practices) in an extended timeline (16th to 21st centuries) and in a diversified geography (Portugal and its former empire in a worldwide arena). Five main scientific contributions are highlighted in the application: (i) development of transdisciplinary research, ranging from sciences to arts, philosophy to industry, technology to art history; (ii) research within the H2020 framework and European roadmaps; (iii) collaboration in the edition of scientific journals, as HoST - Journal of History of Science and Technology; (iv) participation in new scholarly experiments (Anthropocene Curriculum and Campus); and (v) regular supervision of exhibitions directly related to their research topics in leading cultural institutions in Portugal (for instance, the Exhibition 360º Science Discovered).

The Unit has maintained its basic structure since 2015. Two main bodies are responsible for its scientific governance: the Scientific Committee, composed of the totality of CIUHCT's integrated PhD members, and the Executive Committee, chaired by CIUHCT's Coordinator and including the Vice-Coordinator, the two coordinators of each area, plus an extra member, all elected for three-year terms by the Scientific Committee, and including members of both participating institutions. An External Advisory Board reflects a solid representation of prestigious scholars coming from academic European institutions.

CIUHCT can be described as a leading European research centre devoted to research topics related to the history and material culture of science, technology and medicine (HSTM). In fact, CIUHCT is one of the few European R&D Units that is covering, in an integrated and cohesive way, these three historical dimensions. During the period the Unit has an excellent record of achievements in terms of multidisciplinary research outputs, research projects, scientific edition, and scientific dissemination.

Internationalization has been one of the main strategic goals of the Unit virtually since its birth. All the activities performed by the Unit during the period demonstrate its integration in solid international scientific/academic networks with connections with relevant European and American nodes. In this respect, it is remarkable the participation in several European projects (four H2020 projects, one ERC starting grant for one of the members in the Unit) as well as in important national initiatives, as the Portuguese Research Infrastructure of Scientific Collections

(PRISC). Other results are also worth mentioning: edition of a scientific journal, organization of important international scientific meetings, support to young researchers coming from several countries, and national and international awards and prizes obtained by Unit members.

The quality and merit of the scientific contributions of the members of the Unit is undeniable. Most of the publications listed in section 4.3 of the application have appeared in very prestigious, internationally recognized, journals and editing companies.

The researchers integrating the Unit show a good deal of valuable scientific production, with some results in high impact journals and prestigious publishers widely recognized at an international level. This is particularly the case of nuclear CVs selected in section 8.1 of the application, but several of the other researchers also exhibit a good record of relevant publications.

The visit to the Unit revealed a very well organized R&D Unit, with a clear scientific strategy oriented to produce research not only of high quality, but also of proven international recognition. Interestingly, even when the members of the Unit intend to publish in Portuguese (as in the case of the edition of the four volumes on the 'History of Science, Technology and Medicine' in Portugal) they also plan to edit an abridged volume in English to internationalize their research results. In the same line, positioning 'HoST - Journal of History of Science and Technology' in Scopus database and in the Emerging Sources Citation Index (WoS) is one of the main strategic goals of the Unit that, if achieved, would greatly improve the international scientific position of the CIUHCT.

The visit also showed a R&D Unit with a undeniable capacity to attract young talent from other universities and other countries: both PhD students and PhD researchers expressed during the meeting a high level of satisfaction with the general operation of the Unit and with the opportunities available to develop research in a very attractive scientific environment (including financial aid to attend scientific congresses and conferences).

One of the major strengths of the CIUHCT researchers, apart from the merits of the scientific production as demonstrated in their CVs, is their proven capability to establish and maintain solid scientific relationships with international partners.

In sum, the Panel members consider that most of the Integrated PhD Researchers in CIUHCT have performed innovative R&D of recognized quality and merit, contributing for advancement of knowledge, in a national and international perspective, being an international reference in the field of the history of science, technology and medicine, and pursuing objectives, strategy, plan of activities and organization for 2018-2022 which are adequate to the R&D activities.

The Panel prefers to let the responsible persons for the Unit to decide how distribute the 4 PhD fellowships awarded between the two PhD programmes associated to the Unit, as well as the application of Programmatic Funding other than the needed for hiring 2 new Junior PhD Researchers.

## Evaluation Panel: ARTS AND HUMANITIES - History and Archaeology

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**R&D Unit:** Instituto de Estudos Medievais (IEM)

**Coordinator:** Maria João Violante Branco

**Integrated PhD Researchers:** 49

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**Overall Quality Grade:** EXCELLENT

### Evaluation Criteria Ratings

- (A) Quality, merit, relevance and internationalization of the R&D activities of the Integrated Researchers in the R&D Unit Application: 5
- (B) Merit of the team of Integrated Researchers: 4
- (C) Appropriateness of objectives, strategy, plan of activities and organization: 4

**Base Funding for (2020-2023):** 792 K€

### Recommended Programmatic Support

PhD Fellowships: 7

Programmatic Funding: 570 K€, including for 2 (Junior) New PhD Researchers Contracts.

### Justification, Comments and Recommendations

Founded in 2002, with a hundred permanent members in 2017, IEM is a team specialized in the study of the Middle Ages. The collective research line is about mobility ("The people and knowledge in motion: Portugal in trans-European networks"). It is divided into two thematic axes: "Territories and powers: a global perspective" and "Images, texts and representations". The members of the Unit work especially on the urban worlds, the nobility, the church and on archival documentation (decoration of the manuscripts, conservation and transmission, etc.). These different approaches make it possible to move from a global vision of medieval society in Portugal, which IEM analyses in an interdisciplinary perspective: with a majority of historians and art historians, the Unit is also composed of archaeologists and philologists. IEM regularly collaborates with musicologists, and the experimental sciences are associated to the study of manuscripts (analysis of pigments, etc.).

In addition to its interdisciplinary character, the scientific policy of IEM is indicated by a constant concern to put Portuguese medieval society in its European context, which leads the team to multiply international collaborations. Spanish and French partners are in the majority, but the network is open to universities in Northern Europe, such as Oxford and Leiden. Sometimes punctual, these collaborations can also be part of a multi-year framework. This is the case, for example, of the research programs "Maritime Conflict Management in Atlantic Europe, 1200-1600" (with Universiteit Leiden, Universidad de Cantabria, Universidad de La Laguna, Université de La Rochelle, Law Faculty of Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam), "Family archives: forms, stories and meaning of a genesis - Iberian Peninsula, 14th-17th century" (with École des Hautes Études Hispaniques etl, Université de Pau et des Pays de l'Adour, Universidad del País Vasco, Universidad Pública de Navarra), or for the "exchange seminar" with Oxford University. Attentive to international scientific production, IEM members are also keen to contribute to the foreign influence of Portuguese research through their participation in conferences in Europe and North America (including those which provide the most visibility, such as Kalamazoo and Leeds) and their publications. A significant number of publications are hosted by international publishers (Routledge, Casa de Velázquez, CSIC, etc.). This policy was crowned in 2018 by obtaining an ERC Consolidator Grant ("Entourage Perpetuity: Family, Power, Identity, The Social Agency of a Corporate Body - Southern Europe, 14th-17th Centuries").

The valorization of the results of research appears as another strong point of IEM. The Unit publishes an open access journal: *Medievalista* online. Created in 2005, it publishes two issues a year with a lot of regularity. The rigor of its procedures and the quality of the articles ensure an excellent referencing (Web of Science, Latindex, etc.). Since 2007, IEM also publishes a collection of books divided into three series: "Estudos", "Documentos" and "Instrumentos de Trabalho". Twenty-five volumes have been published (not counting co-editions), of which several can be considered as references; we think for instance in *The Historiography of Medieval Portugal, c. 1950-2010*, published in 2011. These books are also available for free download on the website of the Unit. Dissemination of research results also involves university education. The members of IEM participate in three doctoral courses at the Universidade Nova de Lisboa: PhD program of history, PhD program of conservation and restoration of the historical heritage, and PhD program of medieval studies. This last training is unique in Portugal and has the distinction of being available in e-learning. The link between the research activity within the Unit and the teaching activity at the faculty is therefore satisfactory. The

Evaluation Panel found that young researchers (PhD and post-doc students) are very well integrated within the Unit and well oriented in their career strategy (support for international mobility, strategy of publication, etc.). Lastly, IEM organizes actions aimed at non-academic audiences and produces scientific content for wide distribution. Between 2013 and 2017, for example, seven exhibitions were organized by its members, in collaboration with the National Library of Portugal and the National Archives (Torre do Tombo).

IEM is therefore today an international reference in its field, but also a leader of the national research: in a country where the specialists of the Middle Ages are not very numerous, IEM shows itself to be able to form collaborations in all R&D Units for large-scale collective projects (see, for example, the project of Digital Encyclopedia of the Portuguese Middle Ages).

It is important for EMI to develop a strategy in the future to consolidate this position. The announcements contained in the application submitted to the Evaluation Panel are ambitious, but they do not give a sufficiently clear idea of the main objectives. The Panel recommends that the Unit reduce the number of objectives and prioritize them, giving priority to cross-cutting projects likely to reinforce group cohesion and to deepen interdisciplinary research practices. Fundamental research and the production of essential tools for researchers (critical editions, for example) should not be neglected in favor of dissemination activities and collaborations with civil society. Projects in the field of digital humanities and the creation of a new activity axis devoted to medieval heritage and material culture are coherent. The Unit will have an interest not to disperse its actions and to concentrate on the archival and codicological heritage which appears as its strong point. In this respect, the project financed by the ERC ("Entailing Perpetuity...") must be fully integrated so that the whole Unit benefits from its dynamic. Without renouncing partnerships with research groups in Spain and France, the Unit must strengthen its internationalization towards Italy and Northern Europe. As much as possible, this policy must be translated into institutional agreements that provide more stability than individual and informal relationships. In this area too, it would be good for the Unit to collectively set priorities. While promoting the international mobility of its young researchers, the Unit would probably benefit from more regularly welcoming foreign students for long-term stays. It would be desirable in the medium term that IEM strengthens its international stature by developing research on other fields than Portugal or the Portuguese-speaking world.

The Panel recommends that one of the new Junior PhD Researchers to be hired would support online edition of sources.

## Evaluation Panel: ARTS AND HUMANITIES - History and Archaeology

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**R&D Unit:** Instituto de História Contemporânea (IHC)

**Coordinator:** Pedro Aires Ribeiro da Cunha Oliveira

**Integrated PhD Researchers:** 140

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**Overall Quality Grade:** VERY GOOD

### Evaluation Criteria Ratings

- (A) Quality, merit, relevance and internationalization of the R&D activities of the Integrated Researchers in the R&D Unit Application: 4
- (B) Merit of the team of Integrated Researchers: 4
- (C) Appropriateness of objectives, strategy, plan of activities and organization: 5

**Base Funding for (2020-2023):** 1622 K€

### Recommended Programmatic Support

PhD Fellowships: 8

Programmatic Funding: 335 K€, including for 1 (Junior) New PhD Researcher Contract.

### Justification, Comments and Recommendations

The Institute for Contemporary History was created in 1990. The focus of the Unit is on Portuguese 19th and 20th century history. Over the course of the past three decades, the Unit has experienced a large diversification in its research profile and a significant growth in the number of staff. It consists of 7 research groups. The staff of the Unit is diverse in their training and background and it also includes high school teachers who do research. The Unit now counts 140 Integrated Researchers. It has around 150 PhD students, 46 FCT PhD scholarships, with 17 of these ongoing. The ratio of PhD students to researchers holding a PhD is 0.17 indicating a fair investment in future research activity. Since the submission of the application, 2 post-docs and 7 new researchers with 6 year FCT contracts have joined the Unit. The Unit has 101 national partnerships. We observe that the majority of researchers work on Portuguese topics or related to themes important to Portugal. Still, the Unit aims to engage with international scholarship in contemporary history and historiography. The diversity of the themes covered in the Unit raised questions about the specific level of expertise. The diversity of the members of staff does allow for this wide spectrum of topics but the aim currently is to consolidate the Unit.

The question of engagement with theoretical, conceptual, epistemological and ontological discussions was addressed during the site visit. Indeed, these discussions are conducted in the Unit and post-modern engagement is active and alive. The Unit aspires to indeed be a home for critical scholars and those engaged globally in widening the research agenda of historians.

The IHC is a very large R&D Unit, with a large staff and a large number of PhDs. They present themselves as a leader at the national level in their field and they are strongly interested in defending their position and reputation. Unit members have won several notable national awards (Prémio António Dornelas 2018, Prémio Santander de Internacionalização da Produção Científica da FCSH 2018, Prémio APHES para Publicações Internacionais de Jovens Investigadores 2018, etc.).

The Unit subscribes to open science and organises a digital humanities laboratory, uses historical GIS, network analysis and works on collaborative databases. Despite their focus on Portuguese and Lusophone areas, the Integrated Reserachers publish a lot in English, and often in good peer-reviewed publications, such as Palgrave, Routledge, Contemporary European History Journal. Overall, the Unit has a very reputable publication list. Its five most outstanding contributions during the period include an 8-volume publication entitled Historical Dictionary of Portugal, The 25th April. This series of books aims at a comprehensive review of the Carnation Revolution and there are some 700 articles by 150 authors. Another one is an international project entitled Portuguese force labourers in the Third Reich, a third one Memory for all, a fourth one a theoretically oriented journal and the fifth one about ship building and repair in 1950-2010. These are all rather massive projects. The publications listed are a testament to a high degree of internationalisation. Activities include, furthermore, participation in Digital Humanities, Environmental History (although these topics are also studied by the Centre for History at The Faculty of Letters of Lisbon University) and many topical issues.

The Unit has an in-house contemporary history press which issues 5 peer reviewed issues per year. Furthermore, "Práticas da História – A Journal on Theory, Historiography and Uses of the Past" was launched in 2015 and is a bi-annual journal of analysis and debate in the theoretical field of History. The Unit is now in the process of completing its international indexation process. The evaluation team underlines the importance of this exercise and encourages the Unit to speed up this process.

The evaluation team notes an emphasis on contacts inside of the Lusophone world with partnering institutions. However, among the projects conducted in the last period it is worth highlighting the collaboration with German academics and the Goethe-Institut for the "Portuguese Forced Labourers in the III Reich". Furthermore, the European sound project co-funded by the European Commission and the Europeana Sounds consortium, with a total budget of €6.14m (€4.91m EC contribution). The project was coordinated by the British Library and it involved the work of 24 European institutions. Finally, the overall research line of international labour history displays clear and convincing international quality. The international links of the Unit members were, furthermore, illustrated by examples of sabbaticals in London, a prior PhD from the UK and research stays in a diverse array of institutions and countries. The Unit has close links with Portuguese media, and are actively sought for media presence and commentary. Some members of the Unit have made documentaries for Portuguese public television. This demonstrates the wider visibility of the Unit. These experiences of the staff abroad and the engagement with international historiographical debates, underlines the more than sufficient grounding of the Unit in the international domain.

The Unit not only attracted top publishers for their output but also obtained international funding. The Unit has managed very well in obtaining Portuguese funds, especially from FCT (5,454 million Euros) and, project funding and funding for PhDs, Postdocs etc. (ca. 3 million). However, despite the size of the Unit, the amount of international sources (300 K€) and European funds (300 K€) is not very large. We recommend that this Unit must make more effort to attract external sources of funding to ensure its growth and sustainability. We consider also that if IHC states its ambition to develop itself into a European centre of excellence, it should be aware that funds from international sources and especially the European Commission are more than essential. Based on the Unit output, more efforts must be made to capitalise on its potential.

The Unit has productive partnerships with public institutions, and the Portuguese national television. It has partnered, for instance with the national museum of freedom and resistance, the Aljube Museum. We also note the interesting outreach activities in relation to the Great War, a History Lab, and Memory for All. One example mentioned was the Fortaleza de Peniche, the museum of national resistance where the Unit offered assistance in the preparation of exhibitions (please note that this was also claimed by CEIS 20 for the same museum)

The plans for the future of the Unit are well-stated in the application, which we found, despite its size, pleasant to read. The strategic vision for the next period is very well defined and detailed. They plan to work on the thematic lines, in some cases innovative compared to their original planning. Although, one can wonder if there is much thematic unity amongst the varied actions and research groups and the thematic lines. The plan of activities builds on the idea that the Unit is a leading one in the field of contemporary history, and it wishes to consolidate its position with increased internationalisation and enhanced advanced training. The plan also extends to engaging with the wider public and to increase collaboration in areas that are likely to have a societal impact. As to recruiting new researchers, the Unit aims at establishing a Visiting Researchers Program, as well as fighting brain drain by e.g. recruiting Marie Curie fellows.

Recommendations;

- 1) The evaluation team invites this Unit to rethink its core ambition. What makes them unique in comparison to other R&D Units; what is the difference with the CEIS20 located in Coimbra, for example? Both share claims on multidisciplinary and a focus on the twentieth century. The increasing diversity of the topics appears interesting but also runs the risk of fragmentation. The cohesion deserves to also be rethought.
- 2) The overwhelming preoccupation remains focused on Portuguese history; while in and of itself very important and worthwhile, we invite the Unit to further consider looking beyond Portugal for research themes and topics and we encourage them to engage more in exchanges and debates.
- 3) We recommend the Unit to write more in English and encourage young scholars to write in this language in order to develop portfolios in the Unit that would qualify for international/ERC funding.

We strongly recommend the PhD proposals to include the following components: a comparative research design, an international research stay of the researcher and the final product to be published in English.