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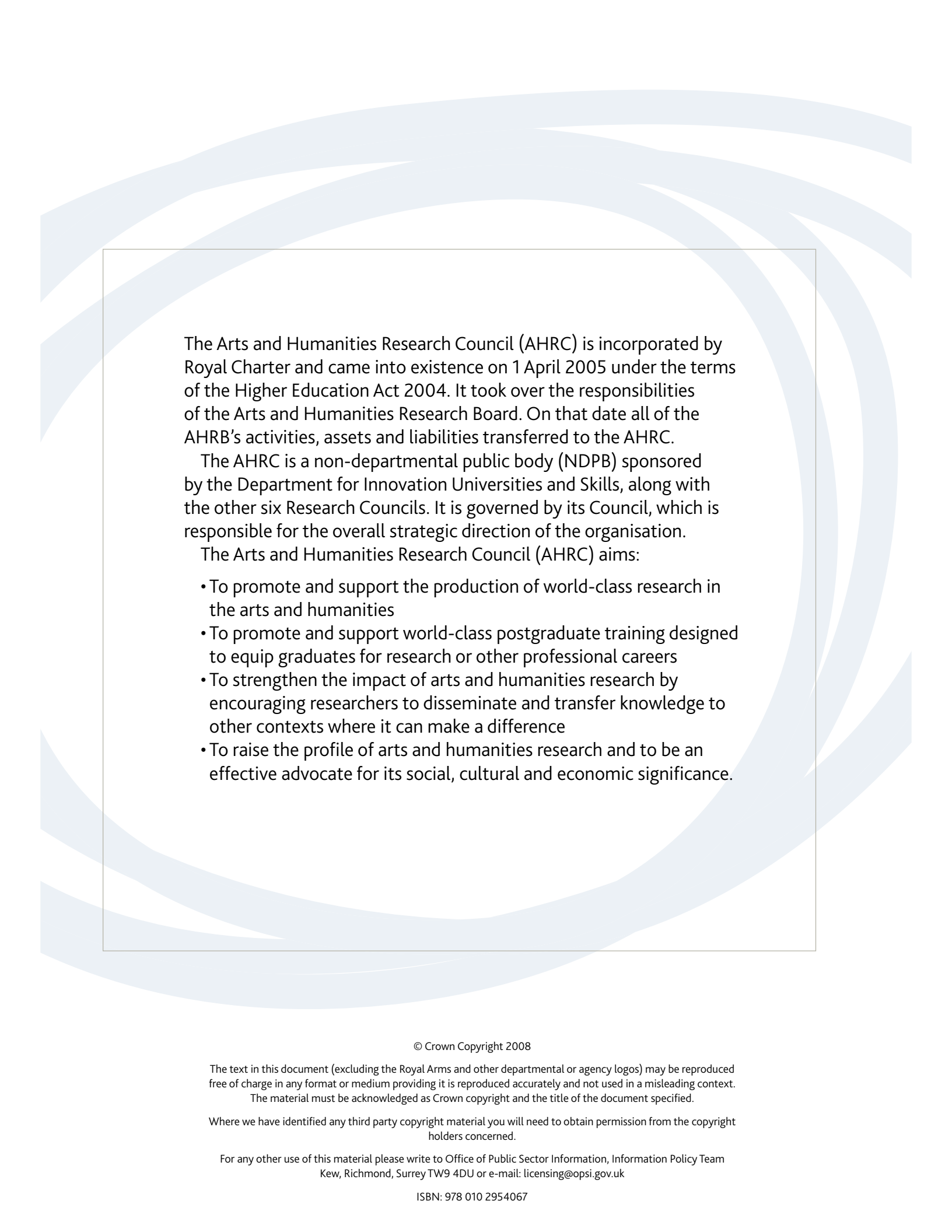


Arts & Humanities
Research Council

The Arts and Humanities Research Council
Annual Report and Accounts 2007-2008

Presented to the House of Commons
Pursuant to Section 4 of the Higher Education Act 2004

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The Arts and Humanities Research Council (AHRC) is incorporated by Royal Charter and came into existence on 1 April 2005 under the terms of the Higher Education Act 2004. It took over the responsibilities of the Arts and Humanities Research Board. On that date all of the AHRB's activities, assets and liabilities transferred to the AHRC.

The AHRC is a non-departmental public body (NDPB) sponsored by the Department for Innovation Universities and Skills, along with the other six Research Councils. It is governed by its Council, which is responsible for the overall strategic direction of the organisation.

The Arts and Humanities Research Council (AHRC) aims:

- To promote and support the production of world-class research in the arts and humanities
- To promote and support world-class postgraduate training designed to equip graduates for research or other professional careers
- To strengthen the impact of arts and humanities research by encouraging researchers to disseminate and transfer knowledge to other contexts where it can make a difference
- To raise the profile of arts and humanities research and to be an effective advocate for its social, cultural and economic significance.

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Chairman's statement



I CAME INTO the Chair's role a few months ago, in December 2007, recognising that the AHRC had set itself very clear objectives and that – as this Report now shows – it is achieving these. What you will read about in what follows is substantial: the biggest slice of the budget

supporting research in a variety of ways; the second biggest slice supporting postgraduate students – building future capacity. Then there is support for knowledge transfer and international developments.

All this is a record of success. However, nothing stands still. December saw the outcome of the Comprehensive Spending Review which delivered our Government support for three years from 2008-09 onwards. In a context where the Government maintained its commitment to increase the Science Budget by 2.5% in real terms for the next three years, we secured a modest increase, which was roughly in line with most of the other Research Councils when special factors in their allocations are taken into account. But a combination of prior commitments, some backloading, the fact that much of the increase will be required to fund the continuation of FEC (requiring over £300m across the seven Research Councils) and our need to engage in Cross-Council strategic programmes, meant that we had to make some difficult decisions in relation to responsive mode research (for 2008-09 and 2009-10) and postgraduate provision. There have also been tensions – in some ways more perceived than real – about the extent to which the Council, through its strategic programmes, is leaning towards those with more obvious economic impact than the community might consider desirable. We now, already, have had to begin thinking about the next Spending Review and the further development of our strategy.

As we move forward, the Council's reasoning has been more fully explained and I believe we are now in a position

As the Report shows, we already have some important partners, such as the BBC, and we will, I hope, extend this range in the coming year.

to build on the academic community's expertise in evolving our future strategy. There are some imaginative ideas in train to support this which will surface in next year's Annual Report. It has become a cliché – as with many other organisations – to assert that everything we fund must be world class. But we do have a world-class base in arts and humanities academia. We will work with that community to be inventive in being able to fund the kind of research that is distinctive to the AHRC: maintaining disciplinary strength, encouraging interdisciplinarity and collaborative research; extending our horizons to international collaboration; recognising that knowledge transfer is not only worthwhile in its own right but often has the effect of extending and deepening the research itself. As the Report shows, we already have some important partners, such as the BBC, and we will, I hope, extend this range in the coming year.

Finally, some words of thanks. We are all very grateful to Brian Follett for his long and distinguished period as Chair. Above all, he has led the AHRC in the transformation from Board to Council. He has also been able to support the recruitment of a very strong Council. It has been a pleasure for me to meet them and to work with them and I thank them for their hard work and support. Philip Esler will join me, I am sure in thanking the AHRC's staff who have performed incredibly well in a year of internal reorganisation and preparation for the shared services' transfer. I have enjoyed my visits to Bristol and the opportunity to meet many of them. And I owe particular thanks to Philip for his support, helping me climb the inevitable learning curve in my first few months.

Sir Alan Wilson
Chairman
July 2008

Chief Executive's Statement



DURING 2007-08 THE AHRC has continued to consolidate the position of arts and humanities research as an essential feature of the integrated UK research landscape and its own role as funder of and spokesman for that research.

The highlight of the year was the conclusion of the 2007 Comprehensive Spending Review ('CSR 2007'), a process on which we had been working since 2005. Details of the settlement received by the AHRC (broadly similar to that most of the other Research Councils) and decisions we took in consequence of it have been mentioned in the Foreword to this Annual Report by our Chairman, Sir Alan Wilson. Our result in CSR 2007 cements the position of the AHRC as a fully-fledged member of the Research Council community and leaves us well placed to continue providing large resources for responsive and strategic research, postgraduate training and knowledge transfer. Our constant efforts to think strategically about our role and how we need to position ourselves in a rapidly changing environment that continually throws up new challenges and opportunities finds focus in our current preparations for the next Spending Review.

Our predecessor body (the Arts and Humanities Research Board) carved a new and exciting niche for itself in the UK research-funding landscape by supporting, for the first-time in the UK, large-scale collaborative arts and humanities research projects that address issues that are of a scale or complexity beyond the reach of individual researchers. At an Away Day in February 2008 aimed at our

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strategic positioning, Council affirmed that the core of the AHRC's funding policy, its 'Unique Selling Point', must be the support of collaborative research, some of it strategic, and with high cultural, social and monetary impacts. Nevertheless, Council affirmed the commitment in our Vision and Strategy to support individual research (including research that will result in single-authored monographs) and we will continue to do so, either within the context of a collaborative grant, or in programmes adapted to research by individuals that nevertheless contribute to our distinctive collaborative focus.

Most importantly, we have a UK arts and humanities research community that we know wants to hear from us and work with us in shaping the strategy for research. We are convinced that fundamental to our preparing a successful bid in the forthcoming Spending Review will be careful and extensive consultation with our community. That process will be at the forefront of our attention in 2008.

Professor Philip F. Esler
Chief Executive
July 2008

Management Commentary



A look back at the year
2007-08 for the Arts and
Humanities Research
Council.

Activities



The Arts and Humanities Research Council continued to work with the research community to develop a number of exciting initiatives and opportunities during 2007-08. The annual report offers a snapshot of those activities, covering issues as diverse as Heritage Science, exhibitions, policy developments and Science in Society.

*Above: taken from a poster for Admission All Classes an AHRC funded project. www.admissionallclasses.com
Right: Innovation Nation, the Government's White Paper on Innovation*

2007 WAS A Comprehensive Spending Review period, which for Research Councils means submitting plans for the following three year Government spending cycle. These 'Delivery Plans' outline priorities for the Council, and are created in dialogue with the academic community and the sponsoring Government Department of Innovation Universities and Skills (DIUS). As part of these Plans, Research Councils are committed to working together on a number of cross-disciplinary themes, including Living with Environmental Change, Ageing and Lifelong Wellbeing,

Digital Economy and Global Threats to Security. In addition, the Council outlined its own priorities, which as well as contributing to cross-Council activity, focused on sustaining the research base (through postgraduate and early career provision and support), stimulating innovation in the knowledge economy (given a boost by the Government's 2008 White Paper on Innovation,



AHRC launched two very significant research programmes in 2007 – on Religion and Society with the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC), and Heritage Science, with the Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council (EPSRC).

which accepts the AHRC's position in recognising that innovation is not just technology-driven), developing heritage science, further embedding of Knowledge Transfer activities and developing a strong international presence, to leverage further opportunities for the arts and humanities research community.

You can read more about what has already been achieved in these areas in the following chapters. In addition to the new commitments outlined in the Delivery Plan, the AHRC has undergone a considerable period of internal change and development over the last year. Some of this has been externally driven – all of the Councils will be working more closely together through a new Shared Services Centre in Swindon, currently under development – and some has been driven by a recognition that as a Council we need to be more externally focused on building stronger relations with the academic community. We have started to do this by organising a series of more structured visits to Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) over 2007-08; we also want our internal arrangements to reflect a more open and accessible approach to applicants and award holders.

The AHRC launched two very significant research programmes in 2007 – on Religion and Society with the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC), and Heritage Science, with the Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council (EPSRC).

Religion and Society, which was formally launched at St Ethelburga's Peace and Reconciliation Centre in the City of London in November 2007, aims to explore the current developments in the arts and humanities and social sciences communities, concerning questions of belief, identity, human culture, society and religion. The Programme's Director is Professor Linda Woodhead, from Lancaster University. A number of awards have already been made and cover a diverse range of issues from gender, identity and religion to media portrayals of religion and the secular.

Professor May Cassar will be leading Heritage Science, a programme that came to fruition after a report by the House of Lords Science and Technology Select Committee in 2006 which called for greater coordination of the heritage and conservation sector to be led the AHRC. One of the core aims of the programme will be to build greater capacity across a research field that encompasses very diverse disciplines, from engineering to fine art and covers the conservation of material heritage and also its interpretation in diverse social and historical contexts.

The AHRC's Knowledge Transfer activities continue to develop important partnerships between the research

community and non-academic partners. These are elaborated in more detail later in the report. An example is the AHRC/BBC Knowledge Exchange Project, which brings together the arts and humanities research community with the BBC's Future Media and Technology division to enable co-funded knowledge exchange and collaborative research and innovation. Following the collaboration's pilot funding call in early 2007, teams from BBC Research and Innovation, BBC Learning and Interactive, and BBC Children's among others will now work alongside academics from universities including Bristol, Westminster, Cardiff and Manchester.

The AHRC's international activities continued to grow in scope and reach. The core aim of the AHRC's international programme is to encourage UK academics to take part in an expanding range of international research opportunities. At cross-Council level, the AHRC has also been involved in supporting the opening of several Research Councils UK (RCUK) research offices in Washington DC, Beijing, and later in 2008, Delhi. The AHRC also coordinated a major workshop on innovation and creativity in Sao Paulo in December 2007, with the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

Finally, after the departure of our former Director of Research, Professor Tony McEnery, the AHRC is delighted to welcome Professor Shearer West an art historian, from the University of Birmingham to the post, which she will take up in May 2008. We were also fortunate to secure two new Council Members, Independent Media Producer Sally Doganis and Professor Jonathan Bate of Warwick University.



Science and Heritage
Programme

Research



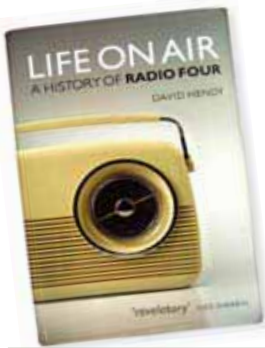
During 2007-08, the AHRC continued to support innovative research through a variety of different schemes which have been designed to support researchers at various stages of their careers and from different disciplinary backgrounds.

Stained glass window from the church of St Ethelburga's in London. The church was rebuilt after being devastated by an IRA bomb in 1993. St Ethelburga's is now a Centre for Reconciliation and Peace and the venue in which the AHRC chose to launch its 'Religion and Society' programme.

ONE OF OUR priorities over the last year has been to develop systems to better support 'early career researchers'. The AHRC defines these as researchers who are within eight years of completing their doctorate. This can be a tough time in a researcher's career - perhaps not established enough to compete with senior researchers, but no longer given the support offered through postgraduate systems. The AHRC will work closely with this community to monitor if we are offering the right sort of support through this new mechanism. During the last financial year we made twelve awards through this scheme.

The AHRC continued to fund researchers through a variety of routes, including £6.5m for Research Leave, £28.1m on Research Grants (which enables collaborative research) including £383k on practice-led research in the creative and performing arts. We also created increased funding opportunities through new strategic programmes being launched and existing programmes developed further.

The Religion and Society Programme, which has a budget of £8.3m, and was launched in November 2007, made eight successful awards which were announced in July 2007 in its



From left to right:
Life On Air. A History of Radio Four, by AHRC award holder David Hendy
Design for the 21st Century, an AHRC and EPSRC initiative, published this book covering findings from 21 research cluster projects.
 Director and award holder Adrian Chandler's (University of Southampton) research involves the development of the North Italian violin concerto between 1690 and 1740.

In a further collaboration with the ESRC, we expanded the Religion and Society Programme by announcing additional funding to look specifically at questions relating to religion, society and youth.

first phase. We also awarded twelve Small Grants and nine Network and Workshops awards. The Programme's Phase 1 Launch conference, a two-day event that took place at the University of Lancaster, gave Phase 1 award holders the opportunity to share expertise and best practice with one another and with members of the Commissioning and Advisory Panels. This was a fascinating event, which reflected the diversity of awards given, which ranged from Methodist architecture to identity politics and Muslim women.

In a further collaboration with the ESRC, we expanded the Religion and Society Programme by announcing additional funding to look specifically at questions relating to religion, society and youth. In early February 2008, the first of three workshop events was held in Windsor on the topic of 'Urban Islam in Russia and the UK, with a special emphasis on Islamic youth', co-sponsored by the New Eurasian Foundation, a Russian NGO. This was attended by both UK and Russian scholars.

The Beyond Text programme, also introduced in 2007, will stimulate research across the arts and humanities in order to foster understanding of the significance of communication and realisation through media other than written text. Promoting collaboration between academics and colleagues from the creative industries, performers, museums and galleries as well from other industries and enterprises, the programme has a budget of £5.5m over 5 years. To date we have run calls for Collaborative Doctoral Awards, Networks and Workshops and Large Research Grants.

Another major launch for the AHRC was the Science and Heritage Research Programme, a joint £8.1m initiative between the AHRC and the EPSRC. The programme was established to take forward the AHRC's Comprehensive Spending Review (CSR) priority on 'Capitalising on Our Cultural Assets' and builds on the outcomes of the House of Lords 2006 Science and Technology Select Committee Inquiry on 'Science and Heritage'.

In June 2007, Professor May Cassar from the Centre for Sustainable Heritage at University College London was appointed as Science and Heritage Programme Director,

and, under the first competition of the programme, ten collaborative research studentships were awarded in March 2008.

The Museums and Galleries Research Programme for Research Workshops made twelve awards in May 2007, a further competition for Research Grants under the programme received 52 applications and these are now being peer reviewed.

2007 also saw the final set of Project Fund awards made under the HEFCE funding for the support of English university museums before the AHRC hands back the administration of these funds to the HEFCE in 2009.

e-science

Through the e-Science programme, and in conjunction with the EPSRC and JISC, the AHRC funded seven e-Science Research Grants in 2007. These projects are for period of up to four years and are intended to develop the use and research the benefits of e-Science in arts and humanities research. The grants awarded totalled £2.3m and involved researchers from diverse areas of the arts and humanities, from dance and music to museum studies, archaeology, classics and Byzantine history, and incorporated a wide range of e-Science technologies. A central feature of all the projects is the substantial involvement of computer scientists alongside arts and humanities researchers. Four of the projects have also received a four-year postgraduate studentship to train young researchers in this field of work.

We also continued to develop the AHRC Research Centres. The AHRC Research Centre for Studies in Intellectual Property and Technology Law began its five year Phase Two award in April 2007. The Centre explores the relationship between law and new technologies, including policy and practical developments, in science, medicine, culture and innovation.

Archaeotools is an AHRC-funded project aimed at building an e-archaeology application to allow archaeologists to discover, share, and analyse datasets.





Diasporas, migration & identities



Dr Haw's research looks at multiculturalism in Britain.

The myth of British identity and the failure of multiculturalism? From hijab to jilbab

Dr Kaye Haw Religion and Society Research Project, University of Nottingham

Dr Kaye Haw carried out her doctoral research just over a decade ago in a single-sex state school with a high proportion of Muslim girls and in a private Muslim girls' school. Her research explored how these two different schools contributed to the socialisation of their pupils into British society, focusing on feminist theory, multiculturalism and identity as a second generation British Muslim.

The original study provided a framework for Dr Haw's current research, funded as a Small Grant for the AHRC and ESRC's Religion and Society programme. The current project examines the identities of these young women ten years on working with two of them as co-researchers, to develop an 'insider' perspective of how their identities have been shaped in part through resistance to the social construction of Muslim communities and Islam.

The project will explore multiculturalism within and beyond the education system through interviewing and filming different generations thus allowing the research team a unique opportunity to gain a fresh

perspective of multiracial, multicultural Britain. While it engages with current debate, particularly in exploring the alleged 'failure' of multiculturalism, the research aims to promote cultural and religious sensitivity amongst young people who have limited contact with ethnic minorities.

The research generated as a result of the project will be invaluable in providing a forum for a range of different voices to be heard. It will be of particular importance and significance for academia and contribute towards engaging academics and policy makers in debate about the prospect of developing new multicultural initiatives, along with generating material for use in the curriculum through a DVD accompanied by a support pack to aid professionals with various levels of expertise in the area to discuss what it is like being Muslim in contemporary Britain.

'The Conversion of Asylum Applicants' Narratives into Legal Discourses in the UK and France: A Comparative Study of Problems of Cultural Translation'

Professor Anthony Good Diasporas, Migration and Identities Research Project University of Edinburgh

Asylum and immigration have been high profile issues in the UK for many years now,

and have been more recently highlighted by the discussions held between the French President Nicolas Sarkozy and Gordon Brown on the creation of a migration pact between France and the UK. The processing of asylum claims is a huge administrative undertaking for both countries. Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) play a vital role in this process by providing asylum applicants with legal support on both sides of the channel.

Previous research by both anthropologists and lawyers has identified that litigants' chances of success are higher when their cases are presented orally and in writing in styles of language and reasoning familiar to legal professionals. It is this process, in the context of asylum seekers represented by NGOs, that AHRC award holders Professor Anthony Good of the University of Edinburgh and Dr Robert Gibb of the University of Glasgow are examining under the AHRC Diasporas, Migration and Identities programme. They are researching previously unexamined issues relating to the way in which lawyers (often with the aid of an interpreter) convert asylum seekers' accounts of persecution into a form of language suitable for presentation in the courts or Home Office.

The findings of their research will have a range of important applications and benefits. They will contribute to fairer decision making



Professor Michael Kelly, at Southampton University, is leading a project which aims to throw new light on the cultural relationship between Britain and France over the past century.

Britain and France side-by-side; The AHRC-funded 'Franco-British Network' brings together researchers from both sides of the English Channel. Copyright Christies Images Limited

relating to asylum applications in France and the UK, as well as assisting NGOs in both countries to develop best practice. They will also inform debate surrounding the effects of recent and pending asylum legislation as well as reductions in legal aid in the UK. French debates surrounding the ongoing reform of asylum and immigration law will also be able to draw upon the results of this research. There are also demonstrable scholarly benefits to the outcomes: they will contribute to a better understanding of the relationships between legal and ordinary language conventions, particularly in the context of the problems relating to legal representation of asylum applicants and refugees, as well as furthering the analysis of issues of linguistic and cultural translation.

Franco-British network on cultural relations

Prof Michael Kelly Networks and workshops scheme University of Southampton

France is our closest continental neighbour, and relations have sometimes been very close and sometimes rather strained. Cultural and political links and shared understanding are important to developing the relationship between the two countries. Professor Michael Kelly, at Southampton

University, is leading a project which aims to throw new light on the cultural relationship between Britain and France over the past century. Kelly, a leading authority on cultural and intellectual history and its interaction with politics and ideologies, is bringing together researchers from a number of disciplines on both sides of the English Channel in a research network that fosters both academic and cultural interactions.

The funding has enabled a secretariat to be established for the network that provides an effective infrastructure and facilitating communication between all participants. Building on existing contacts, it has now been possible to establish a formal structure for the network complete with a dedicated steering committee thus creating a much longer term arrangement and more sustainable interactions across disciplines than any informal collaboration could.

In the short term, the project will lead to two workshops in Britain, to match parallel workshops that are being planned by French members of the emerging network. One workshop will study cultural relations between the two countries during the difficult years of the Second World War. The other will focus on exchanges between the literary and artistic avant-gardes of the two countries during the turbulent 1920s and 1930s. In the longer term, the network will

address a wide range of cultural relations since the end of the nineteenth century, contributing to shared understandings and new insights, including a better understanding of how cultural relations operate in practice. The interdisciplinary approach will enable a clearer understanding of how different elements combine: how, for example, government policies, institutional frameworks and commercial interests interact with intellectual and artistic developments.

This project will bring new and illuminating ideas about specific periods leading to increased conversations on Franco-British relations as a whole. Whilst it is ultimately a cultural network it aims to be multi-disciplinary and as such will cover a range of socio-political ideas leading to an increased understanding and will identify and promote future collaborations.



Postgraduate Programmes



During 2007-08 nearly 90% of the £41m postgraduate programme budget for 2007-08 was devoted to supporting students undertaking, or preparing to undertake, doctoral research, through our doctoral awards and research preparation Master's awards allocated through the annual open competition, and our Collaborative Doctoral Awards scheme.

THE 2007 COMPETITION for postgraduate awards, achieved the target set out in our Delivery Plan, with 50% of new awards made in 2007 being at doctoral level (in 2003 and earlier, two-thirds of the funding was directed at Master's students). 5,296 eligible applications were assessed, most as ever of very high quality, and 1,472 awards were taken up (733 at doctoral level). The distribution of awards across HEIs in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland was broadly in line with the proportions of application received, with Scottish HEIs increasing their share from 6% of the available awards in 2006 to 9% this year. We also support doctoral students in smaller numbers through project studentships attached to grants (27 such new doctoral awards were made in 2006-07) and through studentships and collaborative doctoral awards made as part of our strategic research programmes.

We continue to work with departments to support doctoral students in submitting their thesis within four years of the start of their AHRC award. In the 2007 submission rate survey, involving 305 departments, the average submission rate was 78% of award holders submitting their thesis within four years.

This year saw an increasing emphasis on partnership working, both outside HEIs and outside the UK. Our Collaborative Doctoral Awards scheme continues to grow in terms of both the numbers of applications received and awards made, and the quality and range of the partnerships

Our Collaborative Doctoral Awards scheme continues to grow in terms of both the numbers of applications received and awards made, and the quality and range of the partnerships supported.

supported. 60 awards (from 111 applications) were made in the 2007 round, for collaborative projects involving organisations ranging from major national cultural and heritage institutions, to museums, galleries and theatres in major UK cities, and smaller-scale specialist projects including the history of communication (University of Exeter/Porthcurno Telegraph Museum), applied theatre and inner city youth (CSSD/Kids Company), and Orkney's agricultural history (University of Bradford/Orkney Islands Council).

In addition to providing 'Roberts' funding to institutions for generic and employment-related skills training, we continue to offer pump-priming funding to institutions to provide subject-specific research training for arts and humanities doctoral students. In the 2007-08 round of our Collaborative Research Training scheme we allocated just under £300,000 to new projects to provide research training across the full spectrum of arts and humanities subjects, on a national scale and through regional or specialist collaborations, as well as to students organising their own conferences. In response to the demand for exciting and innovative projects, this latter category has now been expanded to support a broader range of student-led initiatives, such as career development activities; networks, roundtables and research forums; journals and online resources; showcase and demonstration events; and knowledge transfer activities.

We continue to work with other Research Councils to ensure our systems and procedures for supporting postgraduates are as closely aligned as possible. We have worked with other Councils to support the development of a new concordat for the career development of researchers, to be launched in June 2008, and to broaden the remit of the UK GRAD Programme, funded by all Councils, ensuring its new researcher development programme provides support and training for research staff as well as postgraduates.

Five Language-Based Area Studies centres (Centre for East European Language-Based Area Studies; Centre for Russian, Central and East European Studies; White Rose East Asia Centre; British Inter-University China Centre; and the Centre for the Advanced Study for the Arab World) were established in 2006, with support from the AHRC, ESRC and the English

and Scottish higher education funding councils, to develop world-class researchers with the language skills to undertake contextually informed research and to provide insight into areas of cultural, political and economic importance to the UK. The centres receive funding for five-years and involve at least two HEIs and relevant non-academic partners, such as government departments and industry. Having awarded 47 studentships during their first year, the Centres are undertaking an impressive range of activities, including:

- establishing networks with individual scholars and with universities in the relevant countries, including exchange programmes for students and links with local schools in the UK
- undertaking user engagement and knowledge transfer activities including interaction with the diplomatic community, embassies and ambassadors, and with government on international policy issues
- organising seminars and workshops for senior civil servants in the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO)
- holding business workshops focusing on foreign investment in China and India and the geopolitical and cultural aspects of foreign markets
- establishing courses in language training and area studies research methods, as well as offering language training to non-academic users such as local businesses, Non Government Organisation (NGOs) and the FCO.

Offering twenty scholarships each year, the AHRC-ESRC Library of Congress scholarship scheme is attracting increasing numbers of AHRC doctoral students wanting to pursue research for up to six months in the Library of Congress' prestigious Kluge research centre. Students have reported benefiting enormously from access to the internationally renowned research collections and the opportunity to join researchers from around the world working in similar fields of interest.

A similar scheme developed in partnership with the National Institutes for the Humanities (NIHU) in Japan was launched in 2007. The scholarships will enable AHRC doctoral award holders to spend time in one of NIHU's five world-class institutes.

The new Block Grant Partnership scheme and AHRC Studentship scheme will come into effect for students taking up awards in 2009. The first round of the Block Grant Partnership scheme, in which institutions will submit bids for five years worth of postgraduate award allocations, was launched in November 2007, with a closing date of September 2008.



Right: northern rock customers queuing to withdraw their money after media coverage that the bank had run into difficulties. Photo: Dominic Alves

The aviation industry was recently subject to a fuel cartel lawsuit.



Andreas's research addresses two key issues: the enforceability of the UK criminal cartel offence in terms of securing convictions; and its effectiveness in encouraging desistance from collusive behaviour.

The UK Criminal Cartel Offence

Dr Andreas Stephan Doctoral Award
University of East Anglia

The Cartel Offence is relatively new law; it was introduced by the Enterprise Act 2002 (EA02). It provides that individuals involved in hard-core cartels may be liable to criminal sanctions including imprisonment of up to five years and/or unlimited fines. This contrasts sharply with ten years ago, when a company director involved in collusion would simply give a promise to stop.

Now, Andreas Stephan from the University of East Anglia has undertaken one of the first comprehensive research studies into the likely effectiveness of the cartel offence in punishing and deterring such anti-competitive practices. Andreas studies the offence as a complement to existing civil fines imposed on colluding firms by the UK Office of Fair Trading and the European Commission.

Andreas's research addresses two key issues: the enforceability of the UK criminal cartel offence in terms of securing convictions; and its effectiveness in encouraging desistance from collusive behaviour. Andreas says, 'My research draws on three main sources, the first is official documents and guidelines including consultation papers. The second source

is existing journals and publications, particularly those providing comparative insights from the USA, where criminal cartel convictions are commonplace. The final source is official statistics published by competition regulators in a number of different jurisdictions'.

The expected outcome of the research will be an assessment of whether the UK policy has got it right.

A cross-national and cross-generational study of the nature and functions of media-related fears and anxieties

Kerstin Leder Doctoral Award
Aberystwyth University

How the media informs and influences our actions has been a topic of heated debate in recent times. Through a doctoral award, Kerstin Leder explored the relationship between the media and viewers' lives and the role of the media within the creation of fear in viewers from Britain and Germany.

Through 'viewing diaries', questionnaires and interviews Leder studied the reaction of nine families across three generations to film and television. This helped her to answer the questions, 'What kinds of fears are media related?' 'How are these fears connected to people's understanding of the world and

their actions within it?' and 'In what way do the specific media environments of Germany and Britain affect the ecology of fear?'

Current studies have identified a 'culture of fear', in which worries created and fuelled by the media cause people to become alienated and isolated from each other. A fearful public plays into the hands of people in power, security industries and the media. These studies assume that audiences are both passive and naive. Leder's findings question this paradigm by revealing that viewers are media literate; aware of conventions and varying purposes of media, they differentiate between types of fear and are able to vary their emotional response accordingly.

Her study also revealed that both fears and reactions to them were shaped by a variety of contexts and experiences, warning us about making simplistic or general assumptions. 'Too often, our fears about the power of the media cause us to lump viewers together as fearful masses. What I think my research suggests is that questions of media "effects" can obscure other, equally relevant inquiries into how audiences make sense of the media in relation to themselves and the world around them'.

Leder has already presented her findings to the Media, Communication and Cultural



Studies Association's annual conference. It is hoped that such investigations of the nature and functions of media-related fears can inform media education circles, help rethink television programming and reframe policy thinking concerning censorship.

Historical accounts of life in the Ulster borderlands after Partition: Cultural geographies of division, interconnection and diversity

Lorraine Dennis University of Ulster

Following the partition of Ireland in 1921, the borderlands could be figured as a place of division and difference but, simultaneously, they also constitute a cross-border region of interconnection and shared heritage.

Lorraine Dennis's doctoral studies, themselves part of a larger AHRC funded project led by Professor Brian Graham of the University of Ulster, focus on the impact of partition on the everyday lives of the inhabitants of the borderlands and the ways in which they came to terms with the border. In studying the diverse, historical, material, social and cultural geographies of the Irish borderlands since 1921, the project is organised around three strands.

First, 'Imagining the borderlands' examines their representation in geographical, historical, political and literary texts, and visual images in relation to culture, heritage and identity in the island of Ireland.

The second theme, 'Material geographies of the borderlands', seeks to record the border's physical presence in the landscape, its distinctive regional and historical geographies and the ways in which its presence has varied through time and space.



A road sign marking the Ulster border.

Finally, 'Borderland lives' is concerned with the everyday experiences of partition, including the ways in which people negotiated border restrictions at different times and in varying circumstances, the

impact on their social and economic networks and the more recent militarisation of the borderlands during the Troubles after 1969. Lorraine's work is concerned with this third strand and has used documentary, newspaper, folklore and ethnographic archives to examine peoples' attitudes and responses to the border and its shifting status over the period between 1921 and c.1950. She is producing an historical geography of the impact of the border on existing patterns of travel, work, family, social relationships, cultural activities and identity.

While the border has generally been regarded as a political phenomenon, its reconceptualisation through ideas of interconnection and diversity as well as division has considerable implications for the creation of new political structures in Northern Ireland. The results of the research will be available through a publicly accessible website as well as in various publications.

Knowledge Transfer



Arts and humanities research is a driver for innovation and as such it makes a rich contribution to the quality of life and economic prosperity of the UK.

Adventure Rock a BBC virtual reality game for children – the AHRC recently teamed up with the BBC to examine the theme, Children in Virtual Worlds. Photo BBC copyright

THE 2008 *Innovation Nation* White Paper recognises that innovation is broad and complex, encompassing basic research and non-technological or 'hidden innovation' that can be found in both the private and public sectors. Indeed, the UK excels at this type of innovation in its leading services sectors and the creative industries. The AHRC appreciates that these varied sources of innovation exist and has developed knowledge exchange opportunities to ensure arts and humanities research can act as an innovation driver.

Take our Knowledge Transfer Fellowship scheme. It enables individual researchers working either on their own or as part of an academic team, to collaborate with, and bring benefits to, an organisation beyond academia. These benefits occur through a process of knowledge exchange and the scheme is proving to be a powerful tool for enabling humanities research to drive innovation in both the public and private sectors. One Fellowship, for example, explores the modern use of network theory: the mathematical understanding of networks has increased dramatically over the past 10 years and network theory is being increasingly applied to practical problems in

THE AHRC and BBC Future Media and Technology are co-funding an innovative Knowledge Exchange Programme



Arts & Humanities
Research Council

business and society. Although experts in the field with formal qualifications in, say, economics or statistics are accustomed to working with quantitative data, the best information specific to the problem is often qualitative and only available in narrative form. The Fellowship brings together Volterra Consulting, an economic consultancy, and Dr Andrew Roach of the University of Glasgow, a historian with expertise in the analysis of networks from his work on medieval heresy and the early Inquisition. Working in partnership Volterra will improve the quantity and quality of its modelling data and the Fellow will have access to commercial modelling software and expertise that can be applied to future research.

Sponsorship of Knowledge Transfer Partnerships (KTPs) is another means by which a wide-range of non-academic partners benefit from the new knowledge that arts and humanities research has to offer. KTPs have been established with commercial partners, charities and the heritage sector. The recent review by Lord Sainsbury of Turville, *The Race to the Top*, recommended the introduction of a standard, nationwide 'mini' KTP scheme, which might be of particular interest to businesses that currently find the conventional KTP scheme difficult to access. The AHRC is ahead of the game here, having launched a Knowledge Catalyst scheme in 2006 which provides a 'mini' KTP to support projects of between three and fifteen months duration. This novel scheme enables organizations to benefit from high-quality arts and humanities research and has proved popular with micro and small enterprises. An example is a project that brought together Licorice Film Ltd with the research expertise in interactive narrative of Dr Tom Abba of the University of the West of England (UWE), together with a recent UWE graduate to create an award winning Alternate Reality Game (ARG) called *MeiGeist* that was named best ARG of

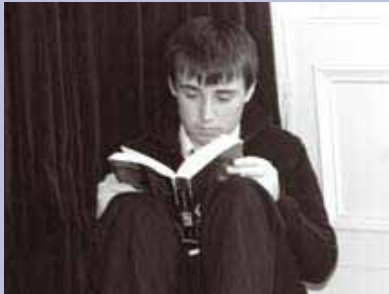
2007. ARGs are an emerging experimental digital art form using multiplatform media, which encourage not only virtual networking but also 'real world' participation. The research driving the innovation was from a Creative Arts faculty and it addresses one of the critical challenges for the games sector, namely the development of new intellectual property that is not tied to a publisher or film deal and the business model that supports this.

The AHRC and BBC Future Media and Technology are co-funding an innovative Knowledge Exchange Programme. The BBC is doing so as it recognises that its business concerns can benefit from the insights of arts and humanities research, providing a fresh perspective on the innovation process. So for example, some of the projects funded under this programme explore what would motivate audiences to engage with interactive content and what the future role might be for the BBC in a world of user-generated content.

These programmes are all connected by the fact that they have been designed to engage the breadth of the AHRC's research community and to be attractive to a diverse range of partners. This strategy is a success. The AHRC is supporting researchers within and across disciplines that range from archaeology, history, design, music and visual arts to work in partnership with organisations that range in scale from micro-enterprises in the creative industries to NHS Health Trusts. Together they are driving forward innovation.



Dr Jajdelska's work identified and explained the kind of texts that could pose comprehension difficulties for readers, and did so in a way that gave teachers a different insight into this long-identified problem.



Helping young readers with comprehension. Copyright David Dowson 2005.

Helping Young Readers with Comprehension

Dr Elspeth Jajdelska KT Fellowship
University of Strathclyde

Reading comprehension is vital to the success and self-esteem of school pupils, yet it proves a problem in the classroom. Recent debates over the advantages and disadvantages of varying teaching methods have focused on synthetic phonics (decoding) which teaches the letter sounds and then builds up to pronunciation of whole words. These debates have highlighted concerns about 'decoding' text, instead of comprehending it. Decoding is a crucial stage in learning to read. Nevertheless, research shows that pupils may be proficient at decoding a text, but when asked what the text is about, they are unsure.

This is where research, undertaken at the University of Strathclyde on the history of reading and prose style, helps. Dr Jajdelska's work on reading in the eighteenth century has shown that writers who assume a silent reader (as most writers do today) construct texts differently from those who write for readers who read aloud to themselves or an audience. Since the eighteenth century, texts have been constructed so that readers need to imagine a 'narrator'. If the reader cannot imagine this narrator, he or she will have

difficulties in understanding movements in time and space. In other words, readers will have problems with comprehension, even though they are able to decode text.

Dr Jajdelska's work identified and explained the kind of texts that could pose comprehension difficulties for readers, and did so in a way that gave teachers a different insight into this long-identified problem. The challenge was to make these insights available to teachers. The literature circles approach explored in Scottish schools by Sue Ellis, Reader in literacy and language education at Strathclyde University, was ideal. Dr Jajdelska and Sue Ellis worked with teachers to identify the particular types of comprehension challenges that texts present. They used the principles of literature circles, which included children choosing their own text and driving their own group discussions. When comprehension difficulties arose, the new insights can help teachers better identify and understand them. The teachers, with support from the researchers, wrote up their experiences to benefit fellow teachers through publication on the Learning and Teaching Scotland website.

Dr Jajdelska and Sue Ellis's findings prove invaluable. Communicating them this way ensured that they are well understood in the first instance by individual teachers, who are now responsible for exemplifying these

findings and communicating them to the wider teaching community.

Open Archive: The Miners' Strike: A case study in regional content

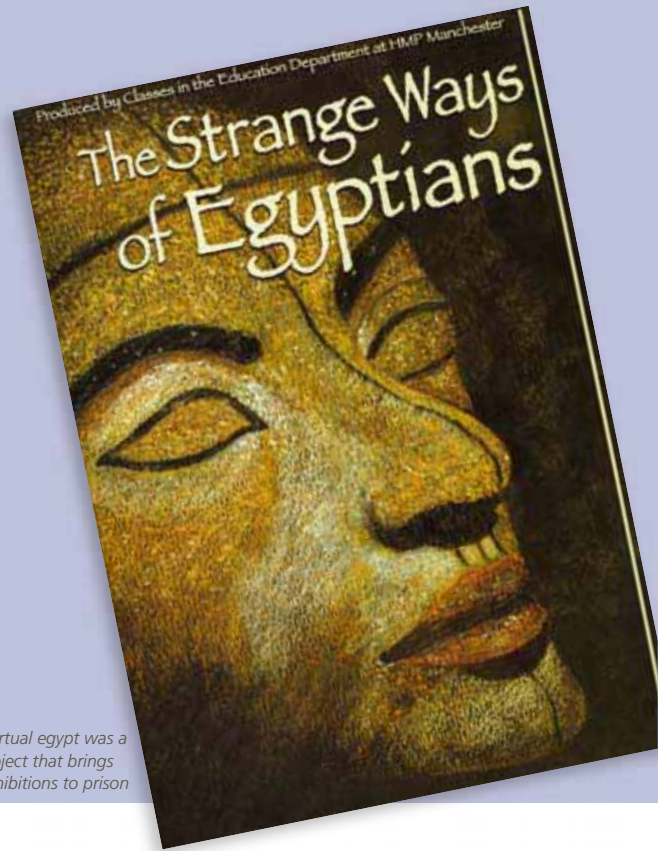
Simon Popple BBC Knowledge Exchange Programme University of Leeds

When Margaret Thatcher described the National Miners' Strike of 1984-85 as 'an attempt to substitute the rule of the mob for the rule of law', she represented it as a national struggle to defeat a destructive enemy within. Simon Popple's project 'Open Archive: The Miners' Strike: A case study in regional content' explores the multifaceted reality for those involved and how their memories relate to the way the events were reported at the time.

The project is co-funded by the BBC as part of our collaborative Knowledge Exchange Programme. The BBC is currently considering making a large proportion of its archives accessible online, an undertaking which raises questions about how the material should be presented for public use. This project works with communities in South Yorkshire to develop policy advice on these issues as well as on how the BBC's material can be used to develop community projects and related broadcasting opportunities.



BBC news coverage of the National Miners' Strike of 1984-85.
Photos BBC copyright



Accessing virtual egypt was a research project that brings museum exhibitions to prison

Simon's focus groups include groups of miners' wives, miners' children, police officers and the local Women's Institute as well as individual striking miners. They will be shown a film of BBC local and national news items distilled from over 700 hours of footage and questioned on their response. Simon and his team feel strongly about conveying the complex range of perspectives that these groups represent. Many of the police officers he has spoken to, for example, were hugely sympathetic to the miners; while many striking miners went on to join the police.

The Miners' Strike is an event which had a huge impact across society and which still holds a great deal of public resonance. The violence and hardship destroyed families, fractured communities and affected people on the most personal level. How the BBC bears its public responsibility to inform and educate people about such issues however is of relevance to us all.

Accessing Virtual Egypt: Museums in prisons

Dr Sally-Ann Ashton KT Fellowship
Fitzwilliam Museum, University of Cambridge

A pioneering programme is enabling prisoners to unlock the secrets of the past as part of an initiative to improve their future prospects. For the past five years, Dr Sally-Ann Ashton, Curator of the Egyptian collection at The Fitzwilliam Museum, has taken her knowledge of ancient Egypt into prisons, working closely with prisoners and prison education. The study of ancient Egypt is inspiring learning through literacy, numeracy and art at several prisons including HMP Edmunds Hill. These new skills have also supported many prisoners of African-Caribbean descent in exploring their own cultural heritage.

'Many of the prisoners were serving long sentences and asked whether there was a way I could bring the museum to them more directly' said Dr Ashton. 'The ideas they came up with was a Virtual Gallery – something they could access on computers in the prison and then carry on using when they are released.'

As the idea grew, Dr Ashton's Fellowship enabled her to spend more time in prisons. 'I needed to find out at first hand what the

important issues are for educating people serving different lengths of sentences and I needed to work with prison education departments to see how new resources could complement building basic reading and writing skills.'

As Dr Ashton explained, it was important that any new resources should have as wide a benefit as possible: 'I wanted to do something that was sustainable and could reach potentially all of the prison populations, as well as the wider public.' The result, the Virtual Gallery, which received funding from the Heritage Lottery Fund, is a virtual walk through the real museum, allowing the user to stop at any of the cabinets and examining the artefacts – has been driven entirely by the students in prison education departments.

By evaluating the impact of her work during the Fellowship, Dr Ashton hopes to arrive at a clearer idea of the best way museums can contribute to society through prison education.

Science in Society

The AHRC works with partner Research Councils to promote Science in Society and public engagement.



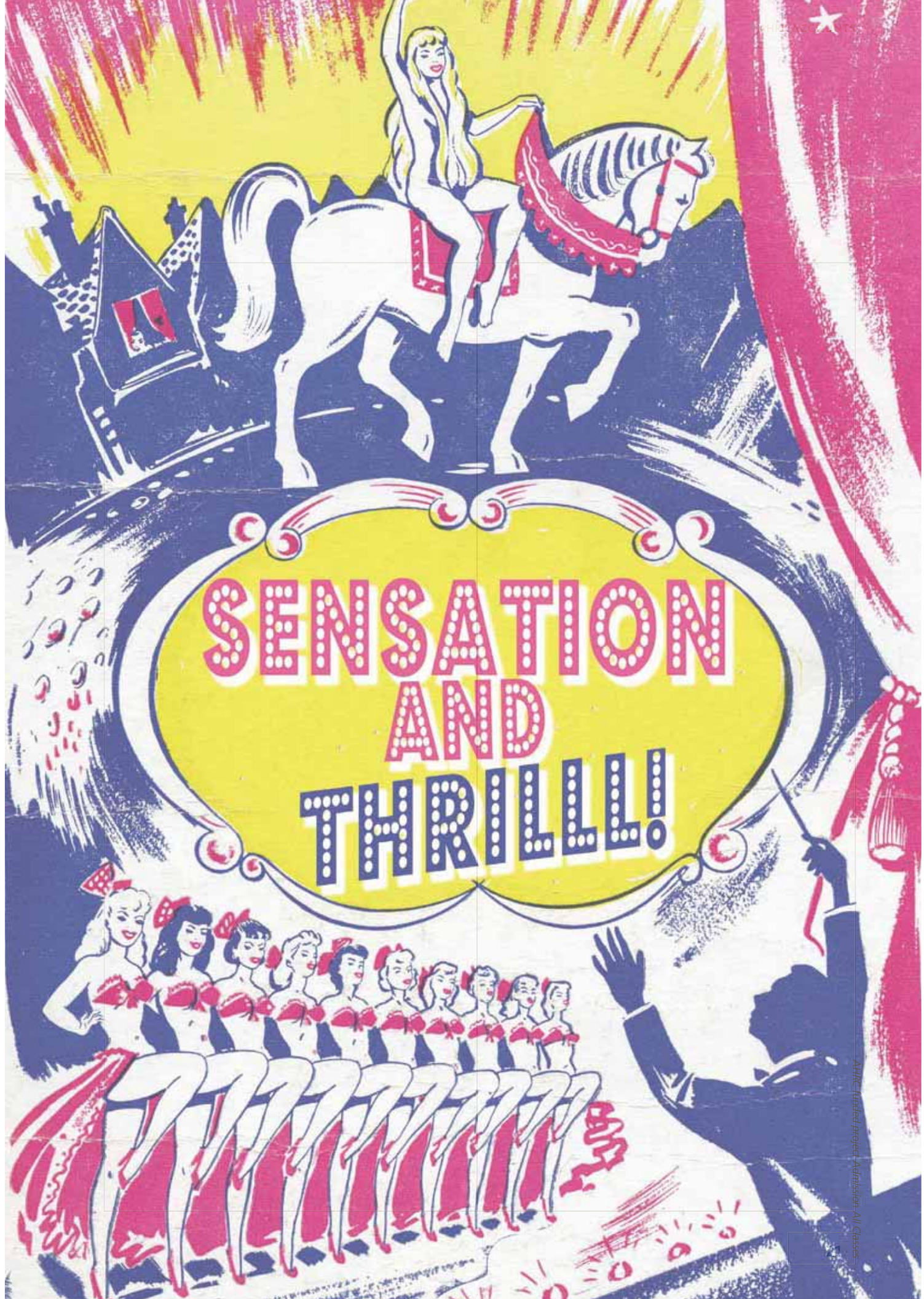
ALTHOUGH THIS IS a Government initiative to facilitate greater understanding of science issues amongst the public, or non-specialist audiences, and to encourage young people to take up so-called 'STEM' (Science, Engineering, Technology, Mathematics) careers, the Research Councils have taken a broader interpretation that encompasses the promotion of 'research in society'.

As publicly-funded bodies, it is vital that Research Councils and their award holders disseminate their research as widely as possible and seek opportunities to engage beyond the academic realm. AHRC researchers have been doing this in a number of ways: through taking part in the Researchers in Residence scheme (which places researchers in schools to work with children and teachers); through participating in festivals and events (over the last year AHRC researchers were involved in the BA Festival of Science, the Cheltenham Science Festival; with media appearances – broadcast and print – on a wide number of issues; and through public events – such as lectures and conferences.

On a corporate level, the AHRC supports the RCUK's Science and Society unit, and it is through them that we have been part of a group investment of £9.2m in Beacons of Public Engagement, with HEFCE and the Wellcome Trust. The Beacons were launched in 2007, with a national coordinating centre based at the University of Bristol, the University of the West of England and other partners. There are other centres coordinated by the Universities of Durham and Newcastle, Manchester, Edinburgh, Cardiff, East Anglia and University College London – all with partner institutions as diverse as the British Museum and Southbank Centre. The purpose of the Beacons is in some cases to work on a specific public engagement issue (such as ageing or the environment), but also to share best practice amongst Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) in ways to engage with, and promote research to, the public.

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Right: Poster from Admission All Classes an AHRC funded project with a strong focus on public engagement.
Website: www.admissionallclasses.com



**SENSATION
AND
THRILL!**



AIR MAIL



You've got mail; the rise of internet shopping means more customers are receiving items by post than ever before.

Cross-Border Consumer Contracts

Professor Jonathan Hill Research Leave Scheme, University of Bristol

The Internet has changed the way we are able to shop. Without leaving our homes, we can buy goods and services from Europe, the Americas, Asia, and beyond. But what means of redress are available to the consumer when a cross-border consumer contract fails?

This question forms the basis of Professor Jonathan Hill's research. Although Professor Hill will take as his starting point the framework of private international law, he will challenge the notion that litigation is the primary mechanism for resolving contractual disputes between consumers and suppliers. As he explains: 'In the context of consumer disputes - which are normally concerned with low-value goods and services - litigation rarely provides a realistic option. The cost of the dispute-resolution process normally far exceeds the value of the claim'.

Unsurprisingly, consumers are often unable or unwilling to pursue litigation, even through small claims procedures, which are intended to deal with low-value claims. If consumer rights are to be taken seriously, alternative means have to be found to enable consumers to obtain redress. Professor Hill hopes to address this, and has extended his

research to look at and evaluate alternative dispute resolution (ADR) mechanisms and the implications of so-called 'soft law' such as website certification schemes. Whilst there have been initiatives in the field of ADR, particularly at EU level, achievements have been relatively modest. An important aspect of the research will be to assess the ways in which these alternative dispute resolution initiatives have (and have not) borne fruit and to work out why they have not been more successful.

Once Professor Hill has addressed these questions, he will aim to develop a realistic way forward, which will take consumer disputes seriously and suggest a framework that offers consumers a more effective mechanism for the vindication of consumer rights. A monograph of Professor Hill's research and the conclusions he draws will be published by Oxford University Press as part of the Oxford Private International Law Series.

AHRC Centre for the Evolution of Cultural Diversity

Dr James Steele University College London

Evolutionary theory has long been accepted by scientists as the basis for explaining variation in life forms, but its usefulness as a model for understanding change in many other areas is only now being fully explored. The AHRC Centre for the Evolution of Cultural Diversity, led by Dr James Steele, is adapting methods previously used to understand biological diversity to shed light on a wide range of case studies in cultural history.

The Research Centre is working to define a new evolutionary science of cultural dynamics that will help in understanding past and present human cultural diversity. Drawing together researchers from a wide range of disciplines including archaeology, anthropology and linguistics, the research programme is looking at the interdependencies that exist between languages, social systems, material culture and demography.

There are forty active projects under the umbrella of the Research Centre, which are organised under three broad inter-related themes. The first theme looks at demographic processes and cultural



Interactive jewellery. Photos courtesy of Hazel White.

change, using archaeological and other data to investigate whether the size, internal structure and rates of growth or decline of human populations have characteristic effects on cultural diversity. The second theme treats cultural transmission systems as operating on the Darwinian principle of 'descent with modification', and asks how closely coupled are the typical transmission histories of material culture and of language traits. Thirdly, the programme is looking at innovations in complex social networks. One aspect of this theme is how the growing scale and complexity of human social networks in recent years might have changed the way in which new cultural variation is generated.

'Building a scientific understanding of large-scale cultural dynamics is one of the most important goals for contemporary humanities research' says Dr James Steele of University College London, and in a world of increased contact between cultures due to growing multi-culturalism and the global information economy, such an understanding has relevance far beyond the humanities research community.

Charmed: Can jewellery tell us what we want from wearable technology?

Hazel White Small Grant in the Creative and Performing Arts, University of Dundee

If our jewellery could be imbued with special powers, what would we want those powers to be? This is the question asked by Hazel White, of Duncan of Jordanstone College of Art at the University of Dundee, who has received an AHRC Small Grant in the Creative and Performing Arts.

As technology develops and becomes more pervasive, Hazel's work investigates how interactive jewellery can be integrated into our lives. Whilst most studies into wearable technology have focussed on how the technology can be miniaturised, the Charmed project looks into what exactly it is that users want from this technology – from storytelling to transportation devices to whatever else they may think of - and how it can be incorporated into users' everyday wardrobes in a way that allows an emotional involvement of the sort we might associate with 'ordinary' jewellery.

In order to address the question, Hazel has developed a series of 'charm' jewellery incorporating bracelets, necklaces, pins, or even keyrings. These charms were then given to a variety of different participants – from

technophobes to technophiles, and from jewellery wearers to non-wearers – along with a pack that allowed them to log their responses. The participants themselves were allowed to choose the type of jewellery they received and how it would be worn, leading to a greater engagement with the pack and the project.

Through interviews with the applicants, Hazel was able to demonstrate that a user centred approach - working closely with the people who would wear the jewellery and responding and adapting according to their observations, values and needs - can lead to suggestions for interactive jewellery which can be experienced on multiple levels: from cultural, social and personal resonances to the narrative carried by the object and the physical interaction with the jewellery.

Hazel will present the findings of the study at the International Conference on Design and Emotion in Hong Kong and is already investigating ways in which the results can be developed in different contexts, including healthcare and alternative communication.

International



This year the AHRC has made significant progress in the implementation of our International strategy. We continue to build strong relations with our counterpart agencies across Europe and further afield in order to forge links and create exciting and valuable new opportunities for researchers within our community.

European Partnerships

THE AHRC IS committed to playing a key role in firmly establishing the Humanities in the European Research Area (HERA) and in determining an appropriate and dynamic position for the humanities within the European Commission Framework Programmes.

Following the 2007 HERA Conference “*New Technologies for Humanities Research*” in Estonia in September, work continued on the formation of a Joint Research Programme (JRP) for researchers in the Humanities, funded through a common-pot system. Following two workshops on the two themes selected for the JRP - *Cultural Dynamics: Inheritance and Identity* and *Humanities as a Source of Creativity and Innovation* – two programme specifications have been developed and will be used as a basis for the specifications for the JRP Call for Proposals, which will be launched in early 2009. The AHRC has been active in developing these two themes and organised a workshop on *Humanities as a source of creativity and innovation*. The programme specification for this theme was drafted by the AHRC Chair of the Research Committee.

To prepare researchers for the HERA JRP, several capacity building activities will take place in 2008. The first networking activity will be a Matchmaking Event, in Paris in April 2008.

The AHRC signed a Memorandum of Understanding in December 2007 with the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft of the Federal Republic of Germany (DFG) to facilitate the joint funding and peer review of German and UK collaborative research. The agreement specifically covers those arts and humanities fields which are common to both

Above: Back row left to right: Professor Yasuhiko Nagano, Dr Hitoshi Osaki
Front row: Professor Yoneo Ishii, (all from the NIHU) Professor Brian Follett,
Professor Philip Esler (from the AHRC)

Right. Professor Philip Esler and Professor Matthias Kleiner (DFG) signing the MOU.

the AHRC and the DFG and aims to broaden and deepen the existing strong links between the UK and German research communities.

This is the first agreement that the AHRC is implementing using the standard Research Grants scheme. A robust system has been put in place to avoid double jeopardy whereby either DFG or AHRC may be the lead agency for processing applications, depending on the subject matter of the application.

The AHRC also remains engaged with the development of the European Commission 7th Framework Programme. In July 2007, the AHRC along with fourteen other European partners submitted a bid to the European Commission ERA-NET scheme under the area of Protection of Tangible Cultural Heritage. If the bid is successful, The AHRC will lead a work package to implement a European Observatory on cultural heritage research for information exchange. Professor Philip Esler also met with Professor Ernst-Ludwig Winnacker, Secretary General of the European Research Council and Jean-Michael Baer, of the Research Directorate of the European Commission in January 2008.

The AHRC also signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Irish Research Council for Humanities and Social Sciences to facilitate thematic workshops between UK and Irish researchers.

In addition, the AHRC will be supporting, through the European Science Foundation, the EUROCORES programme EuroBABEL: *Better Analyses Based on Endangered Languages*. the AHRC has committed £1m over four years for this programme.

Partnerships beyond Europe

THE AHRC HAS dedicated important resources this year in building links with overseas agencies, particularly in Asia to respond to emerging economies. Building on previous visits to Asia, an AHRC delegation visited Nepal and Tibet in May 2007. An agreement was concluded with the University of Tribhuvan, Nepal.

RCUK launched its overseas offices in Beijing (October 2007) and Washington (November 2007); New Delhi is scheduled for late 2008. These offices will facilitate closer interactions with agencies in China, US and India. Representatives from the AHRC visited China in 2007. The first delegation visited Beijing and Southern China to discuss with relevant counterpart organisations how we can work to enhance research collaboration in arts and humanities between the two countries and to identify areas where joint working is possible. The AHRC met with



national agencies such as Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST), Chinese Association of Science and Technology (CAST) and the Palace Museum but also regional agencies including the Guangdong Department of Culture and Hainan Association for Science and Technology. A second delegation visited Beijing in October 2007 for the launch of the RCUK China Office, signing a Memorandum of Understanding with CAST and organising a workshop on Science and Heritage lead by Professor May Cassar, Director of the AHRC Science and Heritage Programme.

During October, the AHRC hosted representatives of the National Institutes for the Humanities, Japan. The Japanese delegation met with Directors from the AHRC/ESRC-funded Language Based Area Studies Centres and visited the British Inter-University China Centre in Oxford and the Edinburgh-based Centre for the Advanced Studies of the Arabic World to discuss potential areas for collaboration. A Memorandum of Understanding was signed in order to facilitate the placement of UK postgraduate students in NIHU institutes on short-term fellowships.

In 2007 the AHRC joined the British Academy and the ESRC in co-funding Visiting Fellowships for South Asia and the Middle East. The fellowships aim to attract early career researchers in humanities or social sciences, who, in conjunction with a UK host academic, can apply to spend at least two months undertaking a clearly specified research project in the United Kingdom.

The AHRC also contributed to the UK-Brazil year of Science in 2007, with the Chief Executive accompanying Sir David King to the launch in March 2007, and in organising and co-funding with the Foreign and Commonwealth Office Science and Innovation Group a workshop on Innovation and Investment in Research and the Creative Economy in December 2007.

International Strategy 2008-11

THE AHRC IS revising its international strategy for the period 2008-11 to reflect new challenges on the global research arena and key groups in the research community will be invited to comment on the new strategy before it is presented to Council for approval in September 2008.

Corporate Activities



2007-08 has been a challenging year for the AHRC and its staff, as we successfully continue to deliver services to our stakeholders whilst planning and participating in major change programmes designed to transform the way it operates in the future. This is no mean feat for an organisation that employs over 100 staff.

'Forging Our Future': The AHRC's Change Projects

'FORGING OUR FUTURE' is the programme that integrates the AHRC's change projects and is designed to facilitate stronger partnerships with key stakeholders while delivering increased value, effectiveness and service benefits. The 'Forging our Future' Programme brings additional coherence to the AHRC's change projects and optimises synergies and good practice between them. There are four projects within the 'Forging Our Future' programme; the RCUK Shared Services Centre (SSC); the RCUK Je-S Project; the Review of Decision-Making Structures; and the restructuring of the Research and Postgraduate Divisions.

The seven research councils have agreed to establish a Shared Services Centre (SSC), based in Swindon. The SSC will provide finance, grants, human resources, information systems, procurement and payroll operational services to each of the Councils and their institutes. The Councils are setting up the SSC with the aim of reducing spending on administration through sharing and standardising processes. The councils have agreed to share the costs of this centre and AHRC's agreed share is 1.33%. These costs have been accounted for in 2007-08 as £130,020 as expensed, £51,057 as provision for redundancy and system termination costs and £208,790 as assets in the course of construction. More costs will be incurred in 2008-09. The transition to SSC is

regarded as a business critical project and is referred to in our Statement of Internal Control.

The following are the important stages in the process of establishing the SSC:

- The SSC Ltd senior management team were appointed in 2007-08
- The first wave of staff in IT/IS, Procurement, Finance and Human Resources transferred under TUPE from Research Council to SSC employment with effect from 1 April 2008
- Functional areas will begin migrating from the AHRC to the SSC in summer 2009
- Early in 2008-09 the project is to commit to a design for the implementation of the joint grants processing function, which is absolutely central to the whole raison d'être of the Research Councils and in which area we have deployed key staff to assist the SSC
- The implementation phase for the grants services is to be completed during 2009, probably in autumn 2009 for the AHRC.

The RCUK Je-S Project aims to provide common external interfaces for the research community by delivering joint online services for a range of research administration processes through the Je-S system. This includes:

- Electronic peer review
- Online completion and submission of Studentships proposal and nomination forms
- Online proposal form for the new Block Grant Partnerships scheme.

Residual activities will deliver online submission for the Studentship Competition and Collaborative Doctoral Awards schemes. Future programme activities will extend the functionality within the Je-S system to cover the vast majority of transactional activities with Research Organisations, applicants and grant holders.

Following a review of our Decision Making Structures, a number of changes will be implemented over the coming months. These include:

- Changes to the peer review process, including the introduction of non-academic membership
- Replacing the current postgraduate Open competition with the Block Grant Partnership Scheme and Studentship Competition
- Changes to our strategic and business planning processes enabling directors and Council to focus on strategy
- A new advisory structure for Council to replace current committees.

With a view to the AHRC becoming more adaptable and responsive, especially by moving to a much flatter structure where staff have a wider range of responsibilities and outward facing activities, April 2008 saw the existing Postgraduate and Research divisions becoming one division based around four teams that have a primary subject focus:

- History and Thought
- Creative and Performing Arts
- Heritage
- Languages and Literature.

Each team will also have responsibility for the relationship with Research Organisations within a geographical area. This will bring long term benefits for both staff and stakeholders in providing a more coherent programme of funding and support for research and postgraduate training and enhanced opportunities for engagement with our subject communities, with Research Organisations and with other partners and stakeholders.

The project, that began in 2007 with an Away Day involving the 'Forging Our Future' programme board, will continue throughout 2008 tasked with considering the requirements of programmes division following the proposed transfer of the majority of grant processing functions to the Research Councils Shared Service Centre in 2009. A key need will be to train staff in the new range of duties and responsibilities they will have in this transformed structure for Programmes.

Planning

2007-08 was the final year of SR04 and we are pleased to have introduced new opportunities for strategic research, international collaboration, and KT, while maintaining the health of disciplines through support for responsive mode (73% of the research budget), the introduction of early career awards, and support for ring-fenced doctoral awards.

Our ambitions for the next 2 years are set out in our new delivery plan. They are about maintaining core business at a time of change, building partnerships, and planning for the future. During internal changes such as the introduction of a shared services centre and organisational redesign we'll continue activities that aim to:

- sustain the research base
- build research partnerships that are strategic, cross-disciplinary, international, and create links outside of HEI
- enable Arts and Humanities specialists to contribute to cross-Council programmes and initiatives offered by the new Technology Strategy Board
- and, most importantly, improve working relationships with our academic community and with government.

An Environmental Action Group, formed four years ago to develop an Environmental policy, meets on a regular basis to promote the use of sustainable resources and discourage practices that are wasteful or damaging to the environment. The AHRC buys stationery and furniture that is either made from recycled material or from sustainable sources and uses local suppliers wherever possible.

Financial Performance

The financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2008 record a net operating cost of £117,793k compared to £98,546k in 2006-07. Total reserves as at 31 March 2008 showed an accumulated surplus of £2,632k, compared to a surplus of £3,068k in 2006-07. Total Grant-in-Aid drawn down was £104,343k of which £319k was deployed on capital expenditure. Comparisons of outturn against budget for 2007-08 show an underspend of 2%. The AHRC continues to proactively manage the funds at its disposal, and has expended over 96% of our in-year allocation from DIUS on direct support for our research and postgraduate programmes. In line with the principles of the Gershon agenda, we continue to look for ways to further reduce our administration/non-programme costs, thereby releasing funds to be re-allocated to the support of research.

Creditor Payment Policy

The AHRC observes the CBI's Prompt Payers' Guide, and adheres to the Principles of the Prompt Payers Code, making every effort to ensure compliance with the agreed terms of payment of creditors' invoices and to pay them within 30 days of receipt of goods and services. During 2007-08, 99% of payments were made within 30 days (2006-07 98%).

Auditors

The accounts have been audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General, who has been appointed under statute and is responsible to Parliament. The cost of the audit was £36,600. No remuneration was paid to the external auditors in respect of non-audit work in 2007-08. Internal audit was provided independently by KPMG LLP, who report annually to the Audit Committee.

The cost of internal audits undertaken during 2007-08 was £33,135. £7,226 was paid to the internal auditors in respect of non-audit work during 2007-08. Internal audit will be provided by the Research Councils Internal Audit Service (RCIAS) from 1 April 2008.

The Accounting Officer has taken all reasonable steps to ensure that he is aware of any relevant audit information and to ensure that the Council's auditors are aware of that information. As far as the Accounting Officer is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Council's auditors are unaware.

Employee Involvement

The AHRC recognises the Public and Commercial Services Union (PCS) and consults and negotiates with PCS on matters associated with pay and terms and conditions of employment employed by the AHRC. There have

been regular formal meetings of the Joint Negotiating Committee in 2007-08 where management and trade union representatives have kept each other updated on various change projects, as well as informal discussions and updates. We have also consulted on the introduction of a policy of support for staff affected by change to reflect the current climate of change and the introduction of a pay and grading structure harmonised with other Research Councils.

In addition managers across the organisation and HR staff meet to formally discuss issue, HR Strategy, policy and ways of working, consider staff data such as exit, absence, equality and diversity and annual staff survey data.

Equality and Diversity

In April 2007 and following consultation with over 400 stakeholders the AHRC published a Single Equality Scheme to respond to its statutory duties, as both an employer and a funding body, to promote equality in three areas - ethnicity, disability and gender. The Scheme sets out the AHRC's approach to equality and diversity and includes an equality action plan which is intended to build on existing good practice. The Scheme covers a three year period with an annual review.

Health and Safety

The AHRC has a proactive and robust Health and Safety policy supported by an effective risk assessment regime and updated in line with new legislation including Fire Safety Order and Corporate Manslaughter legislation. This approach is underpinned by a range of good employment practices including flexible working hours, homeworking, employee assistance programme and membership of the Benenden Healthcare Scheme. This approach has resulted in a further year's operation without any reported accidents or 'near misses'.

Freedom of Information

Since its formation the AHRC has been subject to the Freedom of Information Act. The AHRC has responded positively by training all staff, proactively generating internal policy and guidance and agreeing with the other Research Councils a framework for disclosure of information relating to the peer review process. During 2007-08 we provided information in response to forty requests.

The Environment

The AHRC recognises that it shares with all organisations a responsibility to protect and nurture the environment. An Environmental Action Group, formed four years ago to develop an Environmental policy, meets on a regular basis

to promote the use of sustainable resources and discourage practices that are wasteful or damaging to the environment. The AHRC buys stationery and furniture that is either made from recycled material or from sustainable sources and uses local suppliers wherever possible. As an employer the AHRC encourages green transport to work through the provision of secure bicycle storage and shower facilities and has a comprehensive recycling scheme in place for all waste, including PCs, office furniture and even carpets which are donated to local charities when replaced.

Local Engagement

Bristol Open Doors Day in September 2007 saw over 360 members of the public shown round the CNAA Art Collection - which is on loan to the AHRC - and includes work by artists such as David Hockney, Bridget Riley and Sean Scully. Other local groups/individuals have also visited the collection over the last year.

Personal Data Related Incidents

Incidents, the disclosure of which would in itself create an unacceptable risk of harm, may be excluded in accordance with the exemptions contained in the Freedom of Information Act 2000 or may be subject to the limitations of other UK information legislation.

Summary of protected personal data related incidents formally reported to the information commissioner's office in 2007-08

Date of Incident	Nature of Incident	Nature of data involved	Number of people potentially affected	Notification steps
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Planned steps for the coming year include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • completion of a personal data asset register, which includes descriptions of security arrangements for all personal data processed by the AHRC; • reviewing of the AHRC risk register to ensure it is appropriate (i.e. regarding risks to personal data); • written guidance to all staff about recognising and reporting information security incidents (and actions to take); • regular updates and reminders to all staff about information security; and • data protection training for all new starters. 				

Summary of other protected personal data related incidents in 2007-08

Incidents deemed by the Data Controller not to fall within the criteria for report to the Information Commissioner's Office but recorded centrally within the Department are set out in the table below. Small, localised incidents are not recorded centrally and are not cited in these figures.

Category	Nature of Incident	Total
I	Loss of inadequately protected electronic equipment, devices or paper documents from secured Government premises	0
II	Loss of inadequately protected electronic equipment, devices or paper documents	0
III	Insecure disposal of inadequately protected electronic equipment, devices or paper document from outside secured Government premises.	0
IV	Unauthorised disclosure	0
V	Other	0

Year-on-year total numbers of protected personal data related incidents prior to 2007-08

Total number of protected personal data related incidents formally reported to the Information Commissioner' Office by category number

	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
2006-07	0	0	0	0	0	0
2005-06	0	0	0	0	0	0

Total number of other protected personal data related incidents, by category number

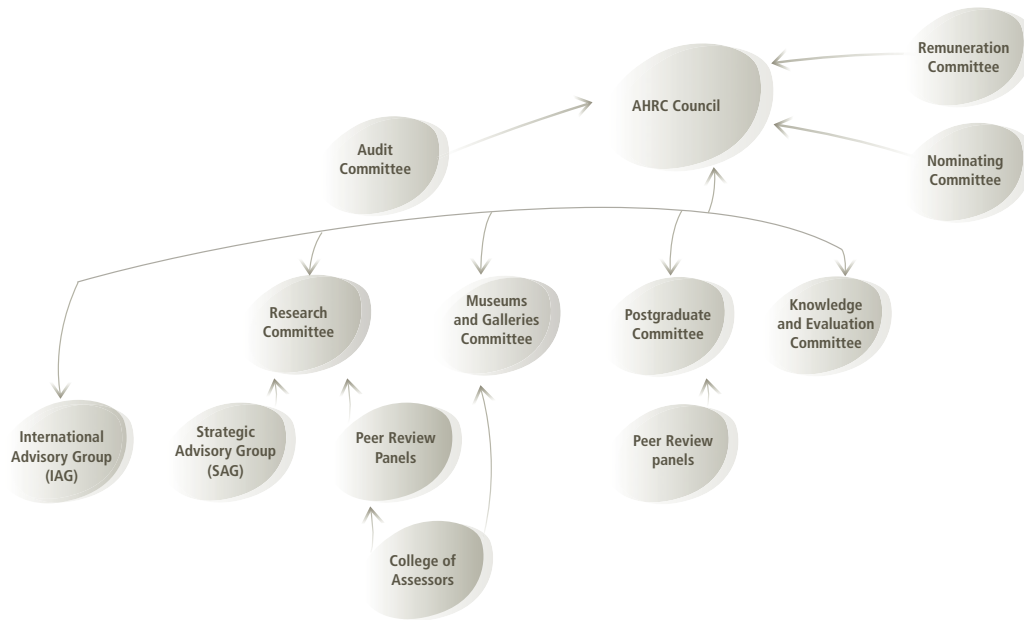
	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
2006-07	0	0	0	0	0	0
2005-06	0	0	0	0	0	0

Structure

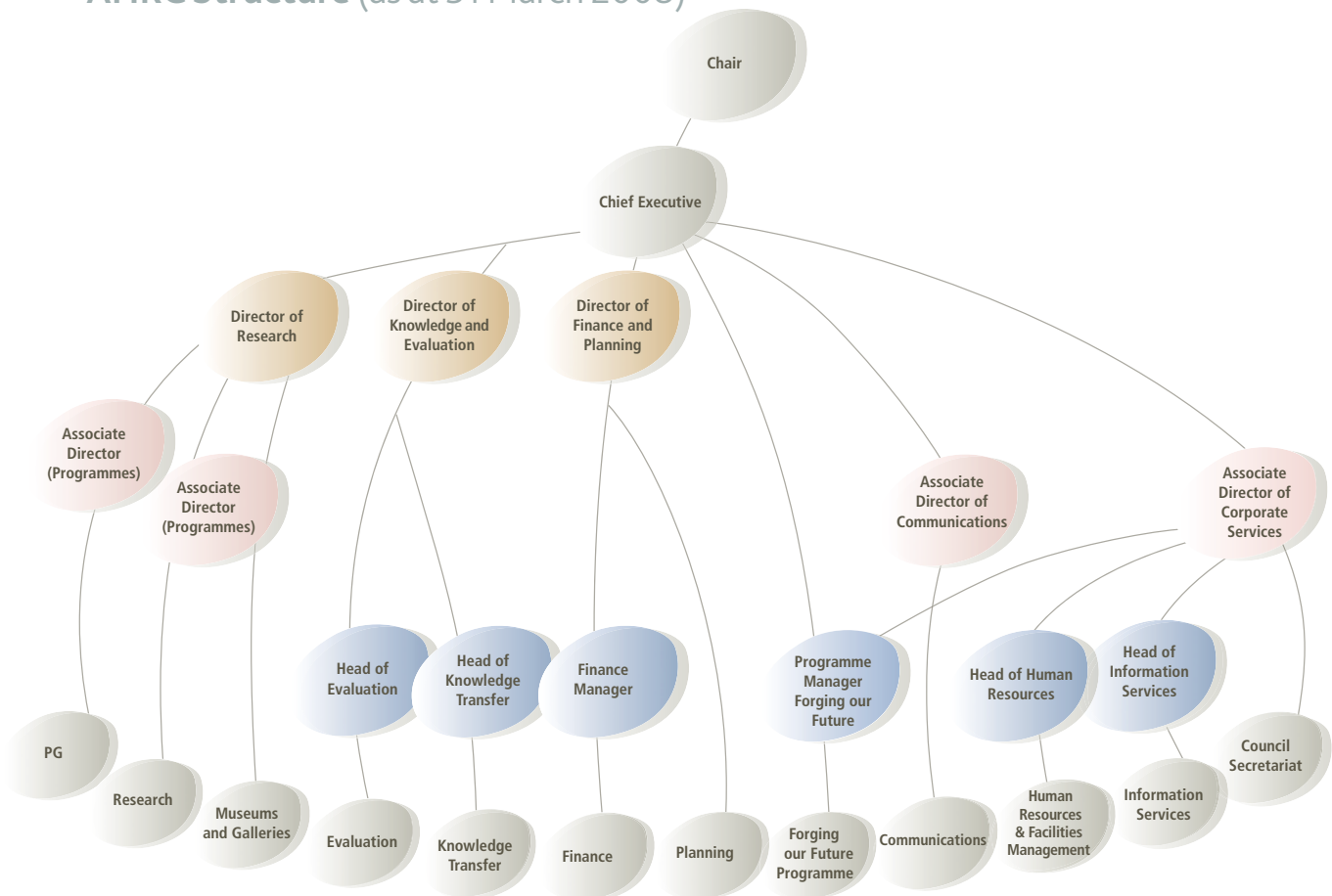
The Arts and
Humanities
Research Council's
Organisational Plan
and Structure.



AHRC Organisational Plan



AHRC Structure (as at 31 March 2008)



AHRC Council and Committee Members (as at 31 March 2008)



Dr Ivon Asquith,
formerly Oxford
University Press



Professor
Graeme Barker,
FBA, University
of Cambridge



Professor
Jonathan Bate
University of
Warwick



Mr Bahram
Bekhradnia,
Higher Education
Policy Institute



Professor
John Caughie,
University of
Glasgow



Professor Rachel
Cooper, Lancaster
Institute for the
Contemporary Arts



Ms Sally Doganis
Media Expert



Professor
Philip Esler,
AHRC Chief
Executive



Sir Nicholas
Kenyon, CBE,
BBC Proms



Mr Neil MacGregor,
British Museum



Professor April
McMahon, FBA,
FRSE, University
of Edinburgh



Professor Richard
Trainor, Kings
College London



Professor
Martin White
Bristol University



Professor
Sir Alan Wilson
AHRC Chairman

The Council must ensure that the AHRC operates in accordance with the objects enshrined in its Royal Charter.

It is also responsible for ensuring that the AHRC complies with requirements contained in the Management Statement and Financial Memorandum which set out the relationship between the Research Council and the Department of Innovation, Universities & Skills (DIUS). In relation to the Financial Memorandum, Council has responsibility for the overall financial management of the AHRC. The Chief Executive of the AHRC is the Accounting Officer and as such is accountable to the Permanent Secretary for DIUS.

Members of Council – including the Chair and Chief Executives are appointed by DIUS. The current Chair is Professor Sir Alan Wilson and Professor Philip Esler is the Chief Executive. Further information about them and other members of Council is to be found in the Remuneration Report. Appointments are made in accordance with Code of Practice for Public Appointments. Mr John Neilson, Director, Research Base, DIUS attends Council meetings as

the representative of the Secretary of State for Innovation, Universities & Skills.

Council is advised by its Committees, peer review panels and working groups, see pages 45-50 for membership of main Committees. Council has formerly delegated responsibility for decisions on granting awards to the relevant programme committees which operate through a system of rigorous peer review.

Members of Council and these advisory committees follow a code of practice which is issued to members on appointment. Council members have to be reviewed annually, and following a successful pilot scheme in 2005, we shall be introducing a formal review system from 2007.

Members of Council and Senior Staff in AHRC are required to declare any potential conflicts of interest in the Register of Interests, which is available on request. Council members details can be reviewed on the AHRC website: http://www.ahrc.ac.uk/about/personnel/council/register_of_interests.asp

<p>Audit Committee</p> <hr/> <p>Chair: Dr Ivon Asquith Audit Committee</p> <hr/> <p>Professor Eric Evans (University of Lancaster)</p> <p>Ms Paulina Lubacz (University of Durham)</p> <p>Professor Diana Woodhouse (Oxford Brookes University)</p> <p>Ms Dawn Austwick (Esmee Fairbairn Foundation)</p> <p>Remuneration Committee</p> <hr/> <p>Professor Sir Alan Wilson AHRC Chairman (University College London)</p> <hr/> <p>Professor Rachel Cooper (Lancaster Institute for the Contemporary Arts)</p> <p>Professor Richard Trainor (Kings College London)</p>	<p>Knowledge and Evaluation Committee</p> <hr/> <p>Chair: Professor Graeme Barker (Cambridge University)</p> <hr/> <p>Professor Roy Boyne (Durham University)</p> <p>Professor Seona Reid, (Director, Glasgow School of Art)</p> <p>Professor Martin White (University of Bristol)</p> <p>Mr John Holden (Head of DEMOS)</p> <p>Ms Karen Brookfield (Deputy Director of Policy and Research, Heritage Lottery Fund)</p> <p>Dr Seymour Roworth-Stokes (University College for the Creative Arts, Canterbury)</p> <p>Dr Annemarie Bos (Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO))</p> <p>Mr Andy Lovett (North West Regional Development Agency)</p> <p>Dr Carolyn Sargentson (Victoria and Albert Museum)</p>	<p>Nominating Committee</p> <hr/> <p>Chair: Professor Sir Alan Wilson (University College London)</p> <hr/> <p>Professor Christopher Carey (University College London)</p> <p>Professor Stephen Partridge (University of Dundee)</p> <p>Professor Professor Joyce Hill (University of Leeds)</p> <p>Professor John Morrill (University of Cambridge)</p> <p>Professor Naomi Segal (School of Advanced Studies)</p> <p>Professor John Feather (University of Loughborough)</p> <p>Dame Janet Ritterman (ex Royal College of Music)</p> <p>Professor Celia Wells (University of Durham)</p>
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Research Panels 2007–08 (academic year)

<p>Panel 1: Classics, Ancient History and Archaeology</p> <hr/> <p>Convener: Professor Martin Jones (University of Cambridge)</p> <hr/> <p>Dr Kate Cooper (University of Manchester)</p> <p>Dr Harold Mytum (University of Liverpool)</p> <p>Professor Robert Coningham (University of Durham)</p> <p>Professor Robert Maltby (University of Leeds)</p> <p>Professor Simon Swain (University of Warwick)</p> <p>Professor Robert Parker (University of Oxford)</p> <hr/> <p>Panel 2: Visual Arts and Media</p> <hr/> <p>Convener: Professor Antonia Payne (Dartington College of Arts)</p> <hr/> <p>Professor Brent MacGregor (Edinburgh College of Art)</p> <p>Professor Philip Crang (Royal Holloway, University of London)</p> <p>Professor Anne Boddington (University of Brighton)</p> <p>Professor Janis Jefferies (Goldsmiths, University of London)</p> <p>Dr Anne Creigh-Tyte (Kingston University)</p> <p>Professor Christopher Breward (V&A Museum)</p> <p>Professor Gill Perry (Open University)</p> <p>Professor Roger Palmer (University of Leeds)</p> <p>Professor Richard Coyne (University of Edinburgh)</p> <p>Professor Mark Jancovich (University of East Anglia)</p> <p>Professor Naren Barfield (Glasgow School of Art)</p>	<p>Panel 3: English Language and Literature</p> <hr/> <p>Convener: Professor Judie Newman (University of Nottingham)</p> <hr/> <p>Professor Zoe Wicomb (University of Strathclyde)</p> <p>Professor John Thompson (Queens University of Belfast)</p> <p>Professor David Fairer (University of Leeds)</p> <p>Professor Elleke Boehmer (University of Oxford)</p> <p>Professor Susan Hunston (University of Birmingham)</p> <p>Professor Joanne Shattock (University of Leicester)</p> <p>Professor Avril Horner (Kingston University)</p> <p>Dr John Pitcher (University of Oxford)</p> <hr/> <p>Panel 4: Medieval and Modern History</p> <hr/> <p>Convener: Professor Colin Jones (Queen Mary, University of London)</p> <hr/> <p>Dr Susan Grant (University of Newcastle)</p> <p>Dr Crispin Bates (University of Edinburgh)</p> <p>Professor Stefan Berger (University of Manchester)</p> <p>Professor Linda Newson (Kings College London)</p> <p>Professor John Belchem (University of Liverpool)</p> <p>Professor Mark Ormrod (University of York)</p> <p>Professor Anne Hughes (Keele University)</p> <p>Professor Michael Bentley (University of St Andrews)</p>	<p>Panel 5: Modern Languages and Linguistics Permanent Panellists</p> <hr/> <p>Convener: Professor Alex Hughes (University of Kent)</p> <hr/> <p>Professor Rhys Williams (Swansea University)</p> <p>Professor David Gillespie (University of Bath)</p> <p>Professor Martin McLaughlin (University of Oxford)</p> <p>Professor Thomas Clancy (University of Glasgow)</p> <p>Professor Christopher Pountain (Queen Mary, University of London)</p> <p>Professor Anna Siewierska (Lancaster University)</p> <p>Professor Robert Gleave (University of Exeter)</p> <p>Professor Timothy Unwin (University of Bristol)</p> <p>Professor John King (University of Warwick)</p> <p>Professor David Cowling (University of Durham)</p> <hr/> <p>Panel 6: Librarianship, Information and Museum Studies</p> <hr/> <p>Convener: Professor Peter Willett (University of Sheffield)</p> <hr/> <p>Dr Sherry Chen (Brunel University)</p> <p>Professor Rita Marcella (Robert Gordon University)</p> <p>Professor Monica Landoni (University of Strathclyde)</p> <p>Professor Claire Warwick (University College London)</p> <p>Professor Julie McLeod (Northumbria University)</p> <p>Professor Ian Carradice (University of St Andrews)</p>
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<p>Panel 7: Music and Performing Arts</p> <hr/> <p>Convener: Professor Jonathan Stock (University of Sheffield)</p> <hr/> <p>Professor Helen Thomas (University of the Arts London)</p> <p>Professor Christopher Baugh (University of Leeds)</p> <p>Professor Steve Dixon (Brunel University)</p> <p>Professor Peter Nelson (University of Edinburgh)</p> <p>Professor Douglas Jarman (Royal Northern College of Music)</p> <p>Professor Maria Delgado (Queen Mary, University of London)</p>	<p>Panel 8: Philosophy, Religious Studies and Law</p> <hr/> <p>Convener: Professor Ian Netton (University of Exeter)</p> <hr/> <p>Professor Indira Carr (University of Surrey)</p> <p>Professor Carl Stychin (University of Reading)</p> <p>Professor Oliver Davies (Kings College London)</p> <p>Professor Graham Ward (University of Manchester)</p> <p>Professor Greg Currie (University of Nottingham)</p> <p>Dr Catherine Osborne (University of East Anglia)</p>	<p>Knowledge Transfer Panel Membership 2007-08</p> <hr/> <p>Convener: Dr Seymour Roworth-Stokes University College for the Creative Arts at Canterbury, Epsom, Farnham, Maidstone & Rochester</p> <hr/> <p>Professor Annette Hill (University of Westminster)</p> <p>Professor Tim Hitchcock (University of Hertfordshire)</p> <p>Ms Lorelei Hunt (South West Regional Development Agency)</p> <p>Ms Mary Matthews (Blitz Games)</p> <p>Dr Nick Merriman (Manchester Museum, University of Manchester)</p> <p>Dr Sally Jane Norman (Newcastle University)</p> <p>Dr Alex Oliver (University of Cambridge)</p> <p>Professor Nick Stanley (Birmingham City University)</p> <p>Mr Philip Ternouth (Council for Industry and Higher Education)</p>
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Postgraduate Panels - 2007 Competition

<p>Panel 1: Classics, Ancient History and Archaeology</p> <hr/> <p>Convener: Professor Greg Woolf (University of St Andrews)</p> <hr/> <p>Professor Martin Carver (University of York)</p> <p>Professor Malcolm Schofield (University of Cambridge)</p> <p>Professor Valerie Hall (Queens University of Belfast)</p> <p>Professor Stephen Mithen (University of Reading)</p> <p>Professor Andrew Poulter (University of Nottingham)</p>	<p>Professor Gabriele Griffin (University of York)</p> <p>Professor Nicholas Roe (University of St Andrews)</p> <p>Professor Julia Boffey (Queen Mary, University of London)</p> <p>Professor Vivien Jones (University of Leeds)</p> <p>Dr Jan Montefiore (University of Kent at Canterbury)</p> <p>Professor Linda Anderson (University of Newcastle upon Tyne)</p>	<p>Panel 6: Librarianship, Museums and Information Studies</p> <hr/> <p>Convener: Professor Rita Marcella (Robert Gordon University)</p> <hr/> <p>Dr Allen Foster (Aberystwyth University)</p> <p>Dr Claire Warwick (University College London)</p> <p>Dr Monica Landoni (University of Strathclyde)</p> <p>Professor Julie McLeod (Northumbria University)</p> <p>Professor Ian Carradice (University of St Andrews)</p> <p>Professor Peter Cole (University of Sheffield)</p> <p>Professor Cliff McKnight (Loughborough University)</p>
<p>Panel 2: Visual Arts and Media</p> <hr/> <p>Convener: Professor Shearer West (University of Birmingham)</p> <hr/> <p>Professor Darren Newbury (Birmingham City University)</p> <p>Professor Sally Munt (University of Sussex)</p> <p>Professor Susan Hayward (University of Exeter)</p> <p>Professor Judith Mottram (Nottingham Trent University)</p> <p>Dr Anne Douglas (Robert Gordon University)</p> <p>Professor Andrew Higson (University of East Anglia)</p> <p>Professor Georgina Follett (University of Dundee)</p> <p>Professor Michael Punt (University of Plymouth)</p> <p>Professor Edward Allington (Slade School of Fine Art)</p>	<p>Panel 4: Medieval and Modern History</p> <hr/> <p>Convener: Professor Anne Curry (University of Southampton)</p> <hr/> <p>Professor Alex Danchev (University of Nottingham)</p> <p>Professor Tim Hitchcock (University of Hertfordshire)</p> <p>Professor Geoffrey Cantor (University of Leeds)</p> <p>Professor Mary Chamberlain (Oxford Brookes University)</p> <p>Professor Julia Smith (University of Glasgow)</p> <p>Professor Sean Connolly (Queens University of Belfast)</p> <p>Professor Peter Gatrell (University of Manchester)</p>	<p>Panel 7: Music and Performing Arts</p> <hr/> <p>Convener: Professor Vivien Gardner (University of Manchester)</p> <hr/> <p>Professor Ronald Woodley (Birmingham City University)</p> <p>Professor Stephen Pratt (Liverpool Hope University)</p> <p>Professor Jan Smaczny (Queens University of Belfast)</p> <p>Dr Rachel Duerden (Manchester Metropolitan University)</p> <p>Professor Max Paddison (University of Durham)</p>
<p>Panel 3: English Language and Literature</p> <hr/> <p>Convener: Professor Lyn Pykett (Aberystwyth University)</p> <hr/> <p>Professor Martin Halliwell (University of Leicester)</p> <p>Professor Alison Findlay (Lancaster University)</p> <p>Professor Murray Pittock (University of Glasgow)</p>	<p>Panel 5: Modern Languages and Linguistics</p> <hr/> <p>Convener: Professor Trevor Dadson (Queen Mary, University of London)</p> <hr/> <p>Professor Jenny Thomas (Bangor University)</p> <p>Professor Gordon Burgess (University of Aberdeen)</p> <p>Professor Leslie Hill (University of Warwick)</p> <p>Professor Charles Forsdick (University of Liverpool)</p> <p>Professor Katie Wales (University of Sheffield)</p> <p>Professor Brian Richardson (University of Leeds)</p>	<p>Panel 8: Philosophy, Religious Studies and Law</p> <hr/> <p>Convener: Professor Christopher Tuckett (University of Oxford)</p> <hr/> <p>Professor James Williams (University of Dundee)</p> <p>Professor Paul Noordhof (University of York)</p> <p>Professor Jo Shaw (University of Edinburgh)</p> <p>Dr Nur Masalha (St Mary's University College)</p> <p>Professor Brad Hooker (University of Reading)</p> <p>Professor Roger Cotterrell (Queen Mary, University of London and Westfield College)</p>

Programmes Committees 2007-08 (academic year)

Postgraduate Committee 2007-08	Research Committee 2007-08	Museums & Galleries Committee
<p>Chair up to August 2007 Professor Felicity Riddy (University of York)</p>	<p>Chair: Professor John Caughie (University of Glasgow)</p>	<p>Ms Helen Wilkinson (Museums Association)</p>
<p>Chair from September 2007 Professor Rachel Cooper (Lancaster University)</p>	<p>Professor Martin Jones (University of Cambridge)</p>	<p>Ms Nichola Johnson (Director, Sainsbury Centre for Visual Arts)</p>
<p>Professor Greg Woolf (University of St Andrews)</p>	<p>Professor Antonia Payne (Dartington College of Arts)</p>	<p>Professor John Local (University of York)</p>
<p>Professor Shearer West (University of Birmingham) up to August 2007</p>	<p>Professor Judie Newman (University of Nottingham)</p>	<p>Dr Charles Saumarez Smith (Secretary and Chief Executive at the Royal Academy)</p>
<p>Professor Darren Newbury (Birmingham City University) from September 2007</p>	<p>Professor Colin Jones (Queen Mary, University of London)</p>	<p>Dr Evelyn Silber (Former Director, Hunterian Museum and Art Gallery)</p>
<p>Professor Lyn Pykett (Aberystwyth University)</p>	<p>Professor Alex Hughes (University of Kent)</p>	<p>Mr Mike Tooby (Director, National Museum Wales)</p>
<p>Professor Anne Curry (University of Southampton)</p>	<p>Professor Peter Willett (University of Sheffield)</p>	<p>Professor Stephen Bann (University of Bristol)</p>
<p>Professor Trevor Dadson (Queen Mary, University of London) up to August 2007</p>	<p>Professor Jonathan Stock (University of Sheffield)</p>	
<p>Professor John Joseph (University of Edinburgh) from September 2007</p>	<p>Professor Ian Netton (University of Exeter)</p>	
<p>Professor Rita Marcella (Robert Gordon University)</p>		
<p>Professor Vivien Gardner (University of Manchester)</p>		
<p>Professor Christopher Tuckett (University of Oxford)</p>		

Remuneration Report



The Arts and Humanities Research Council's Remuneration Policy explained.

Detail from stained glass window from church of St Ethelburga's in London. The church was rebuilt after being devastated by an IRA bomb in 1993. St Ethelburga's is now a Centre for Reconciliation and Peace and the venue in which the AHRC chose to launch its 'Religion and Society' programme.

Remuneration Report

Remuneration Policy

Council Chair and Council Members

Remuneration rates for Council Chair and Council Members are the same across Research Councils. The Department of Innovation, Universities and Skills (DIUS) advise Research Councils of the rates they are required to pay following an annual review.

Chief Executive

The Remuneration Committee established and chaired by the Director General of Science and Research reviews the performance of the Chief Executive and recommends any changes to his salary. These recommendations are subject to ratification by the Permanent Secretary of the Department of Innovation, Universities and Skills (DIUS). The Chief Executive is eligible to be considered for an annual performance pay award of up to 5% of basic pay. The actual level of bonus is assessed by the Remuneration Committee and approved by the Permanent Secretary of DIUS and is based on the progress made by the AHRC towards the achievement of its mission, the personal contribution of the Chief Executive towards this mission and achievement of any further objectives agreed with the Director General of Science and Research. The Chief Executive is also eligible for a 5% bonus linked to the achievement of RCUK objectives which will be assessed and approved in the same way. An appointment term bonus of up to 10% of basic salary earned in the appointment period is also available subject to the Chief Executive staying in post for the whole appointment period. Any appointment term bonus is agreed by the Remuneration Committee and the Permanent Secretary of the DIUS.

Directors

The AHRC Remuneration Committee is responsible for advising the Council on matters relating to the remuneration of Directors and other pay-related matters for senior staff. The Chair of the AHRC is the Chair of the Remuneration Committee and the Chief Executive of the AHRC and two members of the Council form the membership of the Committee. With effect from 1 April 2007 Professor Rachel Cooper and Professor Rick Trainor were the two Council members, along with the Chair and Chief Executive of the AHRC, who formed the Remuneration Committee.

The Committee's responsibilities are to:

- Consider and make recommendations to the Council on pay and other terms and conditions of employment of senior staff (Directors and Associate Directors)
- Agree arrangement for individual performance management, and review performance against objectives for individual members of senior staff
- Review annually the salaries (and any other payments) paid to senior staff, and recommend changes to the Council as an outcome of this review

- Consider and recommend to the Council other payments to senior staff, including severance payments, and any terms associated with such payments.

In making its recommendations the Committee considers that remuneration is sufficient to attract, retain and motivate the suitably qualified and able directors it needs to run the organisation successfully but that it should avoid paying more than is necessary for this purpose. The Committee considers the whole remuneration package and considers recommendations contained in the relevant Review Body on Senior Salaries report and other relevant information (such as market rate reports) when making its recommendation.

Contracts of Employment

Council Chair and Council Members

Council Chair and Council Member appointments are Ministerial Appointments made by the Secretary of State for DIUS. The process for new appointments to the Council Chair and Council Members is conducted under the Code of the Commissioner for Public Appointments. This is available at www.ocpa.gov.uk. In accordance with the Code vacancies are advertised nationally and a panel, including independent members, oversee the process. The panel reviews all applications, shortlists and interviews then makes a recommendation to the Secretary of State. Once the Secretary of State has made a final decision, an offer of appointment is issued by DIUS on his behalf to the successful candidate.

Council Chair and Council Members are defined as Office Holders. They are neither employees nor civil servants. Appointments are made for three years initially with the possibility of reappointment for up to a further three years. Appointments are non-pensionable and there is no compensation for loss of office.

Chief Executive

The appointment of the Chief Executive of the AHRC is made by the Secretary of State for DIUS on the recommendation of the Director General of Science and Research as Head of DIUS. The Chief Executive's contract of employment is determined by DIUS. Professor Philip Esler was appointed as Chief Executive for a four year contract commencing on 1 September 2005. The Chief Executive is required to give 3 months notice should he wish to leave the AHRC.

Directors

All other senior appointments are made in accordance with the AHRC's Recruitment and Selection policy, the aim of which is to 'select the most suitable person available for the job on the basis of merit and ability to do the job'.

Unless otherwise stated below, the Directors covered by this report hold appointments, which are open-ended until they reach the AHRC's normal retirement age which was changed

during the year from 60 to 65. Early termination, other than for misconduct, would result in the individual receiving compensation as set out in the Civil Service Compensation Scheme or statutory redundancy payments, according to eligibility. Directors are required to give 3 months notice should they wish to leave the AHRC.

Salary and pension entitlements

The following sections provide details of the remuneration of the Council Chair, Council Members, Chief Executive and Directors of the AHRC and the pension benefits of the Chief Executive and Directors of the AHRC. No senior staff at the AHRC is in receipt of benefits in kind. This information is subject to audit.

Remuneration

Council Chair, Council Members, Chief Executive and Directors of the AHRC	2007-08 Salary ¹ (£ 000)	2006-07 Salary (£ 000)
Professor Philip Esler <i>Chief Executive</i>	100 - 105	95 - 100
Ms Frances Marsden <i>Director of Corporate Affairs</i> ²	65 - 70	60 - 65
Ms Yvonne Hawkins <i>Director of Knowledge & Evaluation</i>	65 - 70	60 - 65
Ms Judith Hooper <i>Director of Finance & Planning</i>	60 - 65	60 - 65
Professor Tony McEnery <i>Director of Research</i> ³	70 - 75	60 - 65
Sir Brian Follett <i>Council Chair</i> ⁴	15 - 20	15 - 20
Sir Alan Wilson <i>Council Chair</i> ⁵	15 - 20	
Individual Council Members ⁶	5 - 10	5 - 10
Individual Council Members with Chair responsibilities for major Committees (exc. Audit Committee Chair) ⁷	5 - 10	5 - 10

Following an independent and comprehensive review of Senior Manager pay at the AHRC the average change in annual earnings for all senior staff included in the Remuneration Report was 8.4%.

Pension Benefits

Chief Executive and Directors of the AHRC	Accrued pension at 60 as at 31 March 2008	Real increase in pension	CETV at 31 March 2008	CETV at 31 March 2007 ⁸	Real increase in CETV
	£ 000	£ 000	£ 000	£ 000	£ 000
Professor Philip Esler <i>Chief Executive</i>	0 - 5	0 - 2.5	82	42	30
Ms Frances Marsden <i>Director of Corporate Affairs</i> ⁹	25 - 30 plus lump sum of 80 - 85	0 - 2.5 plus lump sum of 0 - 2.5	598	537	-5
Ms Yvonne Hawkins <i>Director of Knowledge & Evaluation</i>	15 - 20 plus lump sum of 25 - 30	0 - 2.5 plus lump sum of 0 - 2.5	213	167	13
Ms Judith Hooper <i>Director of Finance & Planning</i>	5 - 10 plus lump sum of 25 - 30	0 - 2.5 plus lump sum of 2.5 - 5.0	216	173	18
	Accrued pension at 65 as at 30 Sept. 2007	CETV at 30 Sept. 2007	CETV at 31 March 2007		
Professor Tony McEnery <i>Director of Research</i>	15 - 20 plus lump sum of 45 - 50	166	164		

Note: No pension is provided for the Chair or members of Council

¹ Salary is defined as: gross salary, including performance pay and bonuses, but not including employer's pension contribution.

² Appointment ended January 2008 so salary should be pro-rated to completed months.

³ Appointment ended September 2007 so salary should be pro-rated to completed months.

⁴ Appointment ended December 2007 so salary should be pro-rated to completed months.

⁵ Appointment started January 2008 so salary should be pro-rated to completed months.

⁶ Dr Ivon Asquith, Mr Bahram Bekhardnia, Sir Nicholas Kenyon, Mr Neil MacGregor, Professor April McMahon, Professor Rick Trainor and Professor Martin White. Ms Sally Doganis and

Professor Jonathan Bate joined Council on 1st September 2007 and their salaries should therefore be pro-rated to completed months in post.

⁷ Professor John Caughie, Professor Rachel Cooper and Professor Graeme Barker.

⁸ Due to certain factors being incorrect in last years CETV calculator there may be a slight difference between the final period CETV for 2006-07 and the start of period CETV for 2007-08

⁹ Ms Frances Marsden left the AHRC on 8th January 2008. All figures for 2007-08 reflect her service with the AHRC up to and including 8th January.

The Cash Equivalent Transfer Value (CETV)

This is the actuarially assessed capitalised value of the pension scheme benefits accrued by a member at a particular point in time. The benefits valued are the member's accrued benefits and any contingent spouse's pension payable from the scheme. It is a payment made by a pension scheme or arrangement to secure pension benefits in another pension scheme or arrangement when the member leaves a scheme and chooses to transfer the pension benefits they have accrued in their former scheme. The pension figures shown relate to the benefits that the individual has accrued as a consequence of their total service, not just their current appointment as a Director. CETVs are calculated within the guidelines and framework prescribed by the Institute and Faculty of Actuaries.

The real increase in the value of the CETV

This is the increase in accrued pension due to the contributions made by the employer to the pension schemes, and excludes increases due to inflation and contributions paid by the employee and is calculated using common market valuation factors for the start and end of the period.

Pensions

Pension benefits are provided through the Civil Service Pension Scheme for all new staff except those eligible for membership of the Universities Superannuation Scheme. Further details are given in Note 20 of the financial statements.

Civil Service Pension Scheme

AHRC employees may be in one of five Civil Service Pension Schemes: classic, premium, classic plus, partnership or nuvos. The schemes are unfunded with the cost of benefits met by monies voted by Parliament each year and pensions are increased annually in line with changes in the Retail Prices Index. Full details about these pension schemes can be found at the website: www.civilservice-pensions.gov.uk however outlined below are the key features of the schemes:

Classic

This scheme is a defined benefits scheme, with benefits based on 'final salary'. Members' contribution rates are 1.5% of pensionable earnings. Benefits accrue at the rate of 1/80th of pensionable salary for each year of service. In addition, a lump sum equivalent to three years' pension is payable on retirement. From 1 October 2002 classic became a closed scheme and no new members could join.

Premium

Premium is a defined benefit scheme, with benefits based on 'final salary'. Employee contributions are set at the rate of 3.5% of pensionable earnings. Benefits accrue at the rate of 1/60th of final pensionable earnings for each year of service. Unlike classic, there is no automatic lump sum (but members may give up (commute) some of their pension to provide a lump sum). This scheme was closed to new entrants from 30 July 2007.

Classic Plus

Classic Plus is a defined benefits scheme, with benefits based on 'final salary'. It is essentially a variation of Premium, but with

benefits in respect of service before 1 October 2002 calculated broadly in the same way as in Classic. This scheme was closed to new entrants from 1 October 2002.

Partnership

The Partnership pension account is a defined contribution (money purchase) arrangement. It is a stakeholder pension with employer contributions. The employer makes a basic contribution of between 3% and 12.5% (depending on the age of the member) into a stakeholder pension product chosen by the employee from a selection of approved products (Scottish Widows, Standard Life and TUC/Prudential). The employee does not have to contribute but where they do make contributions, the employer will match these up to a limit of 3% of pensionable salary (in addition to the employer's basic contribution). Employers also contribute a further 0.8% of pensionable salary to cover the cost of centrally-provided risk benefit cover (death in service and ill health retirement). When the member comes to retire they use the fund to buy a pension from a pension provider. They can choose to take up to 25% as a lump sum.

Nuvos

Nuvos is a defined benefit scheme, based on a proportion of pay earned in each and every year of service. Members' contribution rates are set at 3.5% of pensionable earnings. The pension is based on a proportion of pay earned in each and every year of service, which builds up at 2.3% of pensionable earnings each scheme year. This scheme was opened to new entrants on 30 July 2007.

Universities Superannuation Scheme

From September 2005, staff who join AHRC and have an existing pension with Universities Superannuation Scheme (USS) are offered continued membership of this scheme. The USS is a defined benefit scheme which is externally funded and contracted out of the State Second Pension. Employee contributions are set at 6.35% of salary until age 65 or 40 years pensionable service is completed, whichever is earlier. Benefits accrue at the rate of 1/80th of pensionable salary for each year of service. In addition a lump sum of 3/80ths of pensionable salary for each year of pensionable service is paid tax-free on retirement. Pensions payable are increased in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as are official pensions under the Pensions (Increase) Act 1971 and subsequent amendments. The increases are currently in line with changes in the Retail Price Index.

Further details about the Universities Superannuation Scheme arrangements can be found at www.usshq.co.uk

Annual Report signed by



Professor Philip F. Esler
Accounting Officer
1 July 2008

Accounts



These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Accounts Direction, issued by the Secretary of State for Innovation, Universities & Skills, in accordance with Section 6.3 of the Higher Education Act 2004. The accounts follow best commercial practice having due regard to the Council's status.

Statement of Council's and Chief Executive's Responsibilities

Under the Higher Education Act 2004, the Secretary of State for Innovation, Universities & Skills, with the consent of the Treasury, has directed the Arts and Humanities Research Council to prepare for each financial year a statement of accounts in the form and on the basis set out in the Accounts Direction. The accounts are prepared on an accruals basis and must give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Arts and Humanities Research Council and of its income and expenditure, recognised gains and losses, and cash flows for the financial year.

In preparing the accounts, the Accounting Officer is required to comply with the requirements of the Government Financial Reporting Manual and in particular to:

- Observe the Accounts Direction issued by the Treasury, including the relevant accounting and disclosure requirements, and apply suitable accounting policies on a consistent basis
- Make judgements and estimates on a reasonable basis
- State whether applicable accounting standards as set out in the Government Financial Reporting Manual have been followed, and disclose and explain any material departures in the financial statements
- Prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

The Accounting Officer for the Department of Innovation, Universities & Skills, with the consent of the Treasury, has designated the Chief Executive as Accounting Officer of the Arts and Humanities Research Council. The responsibilities of an Accounting Officer, including responsibility for the propriety and regularity of the public finances for which the Accounting Officer is answerable, for keeping proper records and for safeguarding the Arts and Humanities Research Council's assets, are set out in the Non-Departmental Public Bodies' Accounting Officer's Memorandum issued by the Treasury and published in 'Managing Public Money' (HMSO).

Statement on Internal Control for 2007-08

Scope of responsibility

As Accounting Officer, I have responsibility for maintaining a sound system of internal control that supports the achievement of the AHRC's policies, aims and objectives, as approved by Council, whilst safeguarding the public funds and assets for which I am personally responsible, in accordance with the responsibilities assigned to me in 'Managing Public Money' and the AHRC's Management Statement agreed with the AHRC's sponsoring Department, the Department of Innovation, Universities and Skills.

The purpose of the system of internal control

The system of internal control is designed to manage risk to a reasonable level rather than to eliminate all risk of failure to achieve policies, aims and objectives; it can therefore only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance of effectiveness. The system of internal control is based on an ongoing process designed to identify and prioritise the risks to the achievement of the AHRC's policies, aims and objectives, to evaluate the likelihood of those risks being realised and the impact should they be realised, and to manage them efficiently, effectively and economically. The system of internal control has been in place in the AHRC for the year ending 31 March 2008 and up to the date of approval of the annual report and accounts, and accords with HM Treasury guidance.

Capacity to handle risk

The AHRC has an agreed corporate risk management policy. The Senior Management Group (SMG), comprising the Chief Executive, the Directors and Associate Directors, is the executive body for the AHRC, providing top-level leadership and guidance on risk management issues. A Risk Management Committee (RMC) reviews developments in risk management practice and advises a Risk Co-ordinator on the development and promotion of good risk management within the AHRC. The RMC includes staff from across the AHRC and a range of levels of seniority.

SMG receives regular reports on issues associated with organisational activities to enable it to assess the effectiveness of identification, evaluation and management of risk. Business cases for new policies, strategies or activities require the identification of risks and mitigating actions. Significant issues are considered by SMG who recommend corrective action to be taken. Follow up reviews take place as necessary.

All business critical projects are managed using a simplified PRINCE2 methodology, which includes a template for the evaluation and management of risks. Accredited Project Management training was rolled out in 2007 to staff likely to lead projects in the future.

Responsibility for managing organisational risks is distributed to individuals across the organisation. All staff receive an induction on risk awareness to provide information on

responsibilities for risk and identifying, assessing, monitoring and controlling risks in their area of activity. Basic guidance on risk management has been developed for all AHRC staff and risk awareness sessions are presented at divisional meetings.

The internal audit review programme on specific aspects of AHRC business, developed annually in consultation with the Audit Committee and the internal auditors, includes recommendations on the management of associated risks. The outcomes of these specific reviews are discussed by Senior Management and Audit Committee. Updates on corrective action to be taken, if any, are reviewed by Audit Committee. In 2007 our risk management processes were reviewed with a satisfactory outcome.

Risk and Control Framework

The AHRC operates in a low risk environment, operating within a control framework subject to public sector oversight. A corporate risk register has been developed taking into account the AHRC's strategies and operational priorities.

The Council has a responsibility to ensure that high standards of corporate governance are observed at all times and that strategic risks are periodically reviewed and updated. Following the introduction of a new strategy in 2007 the AHRC's Strategic Risks were reviewed at a dedicated away-day and significantly revised and the AHRC's appetite for risk was agreed. Things that are incompatible with our vision & strategy, affect our reputation at a mass or national level, alienate our key stakeholders en masse (academics and DIUS), things that we cannot implement operationally, or that are illegal, are outside of our tolerance for risk. Things that might change our business direction, result in reputational damage at single HEI subject area or government department level, require a reorganization of policy or infrastructure, or complex contract amendment will be monitored by SMG and Council. We have identified our top risks as failure to understand and articulate the needs of the research community, and failure to effectively advocate those needs to DIUS. To manage these risks, we will actively engage with our community to build a body of evidence and support for our aims.

The SSC implementation project will deliver a single administrative support service for all UK Research Councils. Initially the SSC will provide HR, finance, procurement and IS services, however in the longer term it is also planned to add Grants Processing. This project is business critical for the AHRC as it fundamentally changes the way back-office services are provided, effectively through outsourcing them to the new SSC organisation. The project operates across all seven Councils and is directed by a Project Board comprised of representatives of each Council, the SSC itself and a number of independent members, the Board is chaired by the Chair of the RCUK Executive Group. The principal risks for the Project, and therefore for the seven Councils, are the potential for cost and time overruns and these are a focus for the Project Board.

Statement on Internal Control for 2007-08

In June 2008 there is an exercise in hand to revisit plans for shared services implementation that will result in delays in the previous timetable, which was for initial AHRC migration in November 2008.

As a stakeholder in the Project the AHRC has its own Group which manages its participation and associated risks in the Project. The high level risks and mitigation strategies are regularly scrutinised by the AHRC Senior Management Group. Governance arrangements and progress are regularly monitored by the AHRC's Audit Committee and Council.

The Council receives quarterly performance management reports on the AHRC's full business portfolio that include emerging risks and Audit Committee also reports on the effectiveness of the AHRC controls including those of risk management.

The AHRC has sought to embed an appropriate risk approach through:

- The Council itself, which approved the risk policy and oversees the framework and high level risks
- The Audit Committee which assesses risk management processes and reports to the Council
- The Chief Executive, Directors, and Associate Directors of the major functions who are responsible for identifying and managing risks
- The Risk Management Committee and a dedicated Risk-Co-ordinator post which advises Senior Management on the adequacy of risk identification and management
- Appropriately trained staff who are responsible for managing and reporting risk
- The internal audit function, which carries out annual reviews of corporate governance and risk management.

Principal processes in place for identifying, evaluating, and managing risk are:

- Annual review of strategic risks by Council
- Annual review of fraud risk controls by SMG
- Maintenance and quarterly review of a Corporate Risk Register and appropriate escalation of issues to the Risk Management Committee, Senior Management Team, Audit Committee and/or Council
- Decision-making papers on policy and strategy developments, and new project proposals require risk identification, assessment and recommended action
- Peer review processes covering the conduct of award making processes
- Annual validation procedures (within the Financial Assurance Programme) conducted on a cross-Council basis to oversee the regularity of Research expenditure at Research Institutions.

Future plans to enhance corporate risk management include:

- Simplification of the risk log to focus on fewer higher-level risks, residual risk and on the progress of actions to manage those risks
- Reference to the AHRC's 2 strategic risks and any escalated business risks in high-level decision-making
- Induction of new SMG members and a quarterly agenda item on emerging risks led by the directors themselves
- Up-skilling budget managers in effective financial and business management through quarterly meetings and guidance on risk and issue escalation
- Early engagement with the Research Councils' Internal Audit Service (RCIAS) to ensure the annual audit of AHRC's risk processes in 2008-09 onwards are robust.

Review of effectiveness

As Accounting Officer, I have responsibility for reviewing the effectiveness of the system of internal control. My review of the effectiveness of the system of internal control is informed by the work of the internal auditors and the executive managers of the AHRC who have responsibility for the development and maintenance of the internal control framework, the Audit Committee's reviews of internal controls and processes, and assessments made by the external auditors in their management letter and other reports.

I have been advised on the implications of the result of my review of the effectiveness of the system of internal control by the Council, and the Audit Committee and a plan to address weaknesses and ensure continuous improvement of the system is in place.

I have confidence that the internal control system gives assurance that risk is managed to a reasonable level and that it supports the achievement of the Council's policies, aims and objectives.

Professor Philip F. Esler
Accounting Officer
1 July 2008

The Certificate and Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General to the House of Commons

I certify that I have audited the financial statements of the Arts & Humanities Research Council for the year ended 31 March 2008 under the Higher Education Act 2004. These comprise the Statement of Net Expenditure, the Balance Sheet, the Cash Flow Statement and the related notes. These financial statements have been prepared under the accounting policies set out within them. I have also audited the information in the Remuneration Report that is described in that report as having been audited.

Respective responsibilities of the Council, the Chief Executive and Auditor

The Council and the Chief Executive are responsible for preparing the Annual Report, the Remuneration Report and the financial statements in accordance with the Higher Education Act 2004 and Secretary of State for Innovation, Universities & Skills directions made thereunder and for ensuring the regularity of financial transactions. These responsibilities are set out in the Statement of Council's and Chief Executive's Responsibilities.

My responsibility is to audit the financial statements and the part of the remuneration report to be audited in accordance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements, and with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland).

I report to you my opinion as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view and whether the financial statements and the part of the Remuneration Report to be audited have been properly prepared in accordance with the Higher Education Act 2004 and Secretary of State for Innovation, Universities & Skills directions made thereunder. I report to you whether, in my opinion, certain information given in the Annual Report, which comprises the Management Commentary, is consistent with the financial statements. I also report whether in all material respects the expenditure and income have been applied to the purposes intended by Parliament and the financial transactions conform to the authorities which govern them.

In addition, I report to you if the Arts & Humanities Research Council has not kept proper accounting records, if I have not received all the information and explanations I require for my audit, or if information specified by HM Treasury regarding remuneration and other transactions is not disclosed.

I review whether the Statement on Internal Control reflects the Arts & Humanities Research Council compliance with HM Treasury's guidance, and I report if it does not. I am not required to consider whether this statement covers all risks and controls, or form an opinion on the effectiveness of the Arts & Humanities Research Council's corporate governance procedures or its risk and control procedures.

I read the other information contained in the Annual Report and consider whether it is consistent with the audited financial statements. I consider the implications for my report if I become aware of any apparent misstatements or material inconsistencies with the financial statements. My responsibilities do not extend to any other information.

Basis of audit opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) issued by the Auditing Practices

Board. My audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts, disclosures and regularity of financial transactions included in the financial statements and the part of the Remuneration Report to be audited. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgments made by the Council and Chief Executive in the preparation of the financial statements, and of whether the accounting policies are most appropriate to the Arts & Humanities Research Council's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

I planned and performed my audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which I considered necessary in order to provide me with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements and the part of the Remuneration Report to be audited are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error, and that in all material respects the expenditure and income have been applied to the purposes intended by Parliament and the financial transactions conform to the authorities which govern them. In forming my opinion I also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements and the part of the Remuneration Report to be audited.

Opinions

In my opinion:

- the financial statements give a true and fair view, in accordance with the Higher Education Act 2004 and directions made thereunder by the Secretary of State for Innovation, Universities & Skills, of the state of the Arts & Humanities Research Council's affairs as at 31 March 2008 and of its Net Expenditure for the year then ended
- the financial statements and the part of the Remuneration Report to be audited have been properly prepared in accordance with the Higher Education Act 2004 and Secretary of State for Innovation, Universities & Skills directions made thereunder and
- certain information given in the Annual Report, which comprises the Management Commentary, is consistent with the financial statements.

Audit Opinion on Regularity

In my opinion, in all material respects the expenditure and income have been applied to the purposes intended by Parliament and the financial transactions conform to the authorities which govern them.

Report

I have no observations to make on these financial statements.

T J Burr

*Comptroller and Auditor General, National Audit Office
151 Buckingham Palace Road, Victoria, London SW1W 9SS
14 July 2008*

Statement of Net Expenditure

Statement of Net Expenditure for the Year Ended 31 March 2008

	Notes	2007-08 £ 000	2006-07 £ 000
EXPENDITURE			
Staff and Council Members' Costs	2	3,994	3,598
Research Awards	3	59,902	45,365
Postgraduate Awards	4	40,726	37,060
Museums & Galleries Awards	5	10,382	9,758
Other Operating Costs	6	2,841	2,811
TOTAL OPERATING COSTS		117,845	98,592
INCOME			
Operating Income	7	(52)	(46)
NET OPERATING COST BEFORE FINANCING		117,793	98,546
Cost of Notional Capital	13	189	147
NET EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR		117,982	98,693
Reversal of Cost of Notional Capital	13	(189)	(147)
NET OPERATING COST TRANSFERRED TO INCOME & EXPENDITURE RESERVE		117,793	98,546

As was the case last year, there have been no gains or losses other than the Net Operating Cost taken to the Income & Expenditure Reserve and therefore no Statement of Recognised Gains and Losses has been prepared. All activities are continuing.

The notes on pages 51 to 64 form part of these accounts.

Balance Sheet

Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2008

	Notes	2007-08		2006-07	
		£ 000	£ 000	£ 000	£ 000
Fixed Assets					
Intangible Fixed Assets	8		6		7
Tangible Fixed Assets	8		789		646
Investment Assets	8		–		–
			<u>795</u>		<u>653</u>
Current Assets					
Debtors and Prepayments	9	2,015		1,548	
Cash at Bank and in Hand	10	<u>2,344</u>		<u>1,855</u>	
		4,359		3,403	
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	11	<u>(1,690)</u>		<u>(980)</u>	
Net Current Assets		2,669		2,423	
Total Assets less Current Liabilities			3,464		3,076
Creditors: Amounts falling due after one year	11		(773)		–
Provisions for Liabilities and Charges	12		<u>(59)</u>		<u>(8)</u>
			<u>2,632</u>		<u>3,068</u>
Capital and Reserves					
Income & Expenditure Reserve	14		2,504		2,940
Revaluation Reserve	14		<u>128</u>		<u>128</u>
			<u>2,632</u>		<u>3,068</u>

Professor Philip F. Esler

Accounting Officer

1 July 2008

The notes on pages 51 to 64 form part of these accounts.

Cash Flow Statement

Cash Flow Statement for the Year Ended 31 March 2008

	Notes	2007-08 £ 000	2006-07 £ 000
Net Cash Outflow from Operations	15	(116,764)	(97,881)
Returns on Investments and Servicing of Finance			
Interest Received		5	5
Interest Paid over to DIUS		(5)	(124)
Net Cash Outflow before Capital Expenditure		(116,764)	(98,000)
Capital Expenditure			
Payments to Acquire Tangible Fixed Assets		(104)	(210)
Net Cash Outflow before Financing		(116,868)	(98,210)
Financing			
Financing Received		117,357	98,916
Increase in Cash in the Year	16	<u>489</u>	<u>706</u>

The notes on pages 51 to 64 form part of these accounts.

Notes to the Accounts

1. Statement of Accounting Policies

a. Basis of Accounting

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified by the revaluation of fixed assets where material, in accordance with the Government Financial Reporting Manual (FRm) issued by HM Treasury. The accounting policies contained in the FRm follow generally accepted accounting practice for companies (UK GAAP) to the extent that it is meaningful and appropriate to the public sector.

Where the FRm permits a choice of accounting policy, the accounting policy which has been judged to be most appropriate to the particular circumstances of the Council for the purpose of giving a true and fair view has been selected. The Council's accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items considered material in relation to the accounts.

b. Financing and Income

The FRm requires Non-Departmental Public Bodies to account for Grants and Grant-in-Aid as financing instead of income. In the AHRC's case this includes Grant-in-Aid from the Department of Innovation, Universities and Skills, Higher Education Funding Council for England financing for the Museums & Galleries programme, and monies from other Research Councils for co-financing of various programmes. Exceptions are monies received in respect of exchange transactions (for example income from Humanities in the European Research Area), conference and car parking and for funding of specific capital items.

c. Grants Payable

As a research funding organisation, the AHRC's research expenditure is charged to the statement of net expenditure when it is incurred.

The AHRC's policy is to accrue for the costs of work undertaken at Higher Education Institutions at the Balance Sheet date which remain unpaid by the AHRC at that date. Future commitments in respect of costs of work yet to be undertaken within approved cash limits at the balance sheet date are disclosed in Note 17. Prepayments are also recognised when they occur.

The AHRC provides research funding in three main areas:

i. Research Awards

The purpose of these awards are to assist both

individual academics and groups of researchers in universities and colleges in improving the depth and breadth of our knowledge of human culture, both past and present. The awards also aim to assist the broad-based development of research by ensuring that funds are allocated with regard to a balance of academic subjects, kinds of activity and projected outcomes.

The Research Awards programme is split into two strands; responsive mode and strategic initiatives. Awards can last from one to five years.

ii. Postgraduate Awards

The purpose of these awards are to provide support for students to enable them to pursue courses of postgraduate study in the arts and humanities and support programmes of doctoral research that will make significant contributions to the advancement of knowledge and understanding.

Postgraduate awards typically last for between one and three years.

iii. Museums and Galleries Awards

The core funding scheme assists with the basic running costs of certain Higher Education Museums and Galleries (HEMGs) in England. The central purpose of the scheme is to offer a source of stable, medium term operational funding that can assist with the costs of stewardship of existing collections. The latest round of core funding awards lasts for three years from August 2006. The project funding scheme supports well-defined projects that will enhance important university collections. These awards typically last for one year. The administration of the Museums and Galleries scheme will revert back to the Higher Education Funding Council for England in 2009.

d. Fixed Assets & Depreciation

Capital expenditure includes the purchase of IT and office equipment, intangible assets such as software licences and investment assets under construction to the value of £1,000 or more.

Fixed assets are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and any impairment.

In the opinion of the Council there is no material difference between the historic and current cost values of the Council's fixed assets. Accordingly the fixed assets have not been revalued and this position will be kept under review.

Depreciation is provided on fixed assets at rates calculated to write off the cost of each asset in equal instalments over its expected useful life, as follows:

Notes to the Accounts

Leasehold Fixtures and Fittings	Over the length of the lease
IT Equipment	3-5 years
Furniture and Office Equipment	5 years
Software Licences	Over the length of the licence

A full month's depreciation is charged in the month of acquisition and none in the month of disposal.

Depreciation is not charged on assets under construction until the asset is brought fully into use and transferred to the appropriate asset category. They are then depreciated at the same rate as the AHRC's other assets in that asset category.

e. Provisions & Contingent Liabilities

Provisions are recognised when there is a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefit will be required to settle the obligation, and where the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated. Provisions for restructuring costs are recognised when a detailed formal plan for the restructuring has been communicated to affected parties.

A contingent liability is disclosed where the existence of an obligation will only be confirmed by future events.

f. Operating Leases

Rental costs under operating leases are charged to the statement of net expenditure in equal instalments over the periods of the leases.

g. Foreign Currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the rate ruling at the time of the transaction. All gains and losses arising from exchange differences are taken to the statement of net expenditure.

h. Taxation

The AHRC is recognised by HM Revenue and Customs as a charity for tax purposes. Accordingly, the AHRC is exempt from taxation in respect of income or capital gains arising in the course of its charitable activities.

The AHRC receives no similar exemption in respect of Value Added Tax. As a result the major part of Value Added Tax paid by the AHRC is irrecoverable, since the provision of education is an 'exempt' activity for VAT purposes.

Expenditure and Fixed Asset purchases are shown inclusive of irrecoverable VAT.

The AHRC is a member of a VAT Group along with other Research Councils. By registering as a group there is a single VAT registration covering all of the members. All supplies made by or to group members are deemed to be made by or to the representative member. Supplies made between group members are disregarded for VAT. There is, therefore, no VAT payable on supplies made between group members, which represents a saving in administration costs.

During 2007-08, the Science & Technology Research Council was the representative member. An application to HM Customs and Excise for bodies corporate to be treated as a group, must appoint one of them as the representative member (VAT Act 1994 s. 43B(3)). Supplies made by or to any group member are deemed to be made by or to the representative member and all members of the group registration are jointly and severally liable for any VAT due (VAT Act 1994 s. 43(1)).

i. Pension Costs

Retirement benefits to employees of the Council are provided by the Principal Civil Service Pension Scheme (PCSPS), and the Universities Superannuation Scheme (USS). All schemes are multi employer defined benefit schemes which are externally funded and contracted out of the State Earnings Related Pension Scheme. The expected costs of providing pensions are charged to the statement of net expenditure so as to spread the cost over the service lives of employees in the schemes operated, in such a way that the pension cost is a substantially level percentage of current and expected future pensionable payroll. More details on pensions can be found in Note 20.

j. Notional Cost Of Capital

The financing structure of the AHRC does not include specific interest bearing debt but to ensure that the statement of net expenditure bears an appropriate charge for the use of capital in the business in the year, a notional interest charge is included. In accordance with the FReM, the calculation is based on a 3.5% rate of return on average net assets employed at cost, and the capital charge is written back to the statement of net expenditure.

k. Bank Interest

From 1 April 2005 the AHRC was required to pay over to the Department of Innovation, Universities & Skills any bank interest received on its commercial bank accounts. A creditor is recognised to match the cash receipt until it is paid over.

2. Staff Numbers and Related Costs

a. Staff Costs comprise:

	Permanently Employed Staff £ 000	Temporary Staff £ 000	Council Members £ 000	Total 2007-08 £ 000	Total 2006-07 £ 000
Salaries and wages	3,101	48	97	3,246	2,898
Social security costs	215	1	5	221	207
Superannuation	559	2	-	561	507
Sub Total	3,875	51	102	4,028	3,612
Less recoveries in respect of outward secondments	(34)	-	-	(34)	(14)
	3,841	51	102	3,994	3,598

Salaries & wages for temporary staff includes the sum of £32k (2006-07 £85k) which was paid to Employment Agencies during 2007-08. Staff provided by Employment Agencies are not included in the temporary staff number below.

Also during 2007-08 five Council members received additional payments for their roles as chairs of the Research, Postgraduate, Museums & Galleries and Knowledge & Evaluation Committees respectively. The chair of the Research Committee also received an attendance allowance in respect of Research Centre work. These costs are included in Operating Costs under Peer Review Costs.

b. Staff Numbers

The average number of staff employed during the year was 113 full time equivalent.

	Permanently Employed Staff No	Temporary Staff No	Total 2007-08 No	Total 2006-07 No
Senior Management (Chief Executive and Band 1)	8	-	8	7
Managerial (Bands 2, 3 and 4)	69	-	69	59
Administrative Support (Bands 5 and 6)	35	1	36	36
	112	1	113	102

During 2007-08 there were 14 non-executive members of the Council.

Notes to the Accounts

3. Research Awards

	2007-08 £ 000	2006-07 £ 000
Research Grants	28,135	20,015
Strategic Funding Initiatives	8,662	3,728
Research Leave	6,509	7,106
Resource Enhancement	5,927	7,208
Collaborative Programmes	4,744	1,291
Fellowships in the Creative & Performing Arts	2,740	2,655
Knowledge Transfer	1,863	1,018
Research Centres	532	1,391
International Engagement	495	252
RCUK Initiatives	202	-
Small Grants	98	705
Innovation Awards	(5)	(4)
	<u>59,902</u>	<u>45,365</u>

No payments were made for Innovation Awards in 2006-07 and 2007-08 as the scheme has been discontinued. Unspent funds of £5k were reclaimed (2007: £4k).

4. Postgraduate Awards

	2007-08 £ 000	2006-07 £ 000
Maintenance	27,926	25,282
Tuition and College Fees	9,553	8,902
Research Training	1,470	1,415
Study Visits	656	575
Other Funding Initiatives	481	278
Collaborative Research Training Scheme	271	273
Graduate Schools	255	217
Disability Payments	114	118
	<u>40,726</u>	<u>37,060</u>

5. Museums & Galleries Awards

	2007-08 £ 000	2006-07 £ 000
Core Funding	9,918	9,548
Project Funding	464	210
	<u>10,382</u>	<u>9,758</u>

6. Operating Costs

	2007-08 £ 000	2006-07 £ 000
Operating Expenses	1,157	929
Peer Review Costs	391	389
Accommodation Operating Lease Rentals	364	305
IT Costs	224	168
Professional & Consultancy Fees	211	510
Staff Expenses	211	187
Depreciation	143	176
Other Accommodation Costs	69	110
Auditors' Remuneration	37	37
Loss on Disposal	34	-
	<u>2,841</u>	<u>2,811</u>

7. Operating Income

	2007-08 £ 000	2006-07 £ 000
Humanities in the European Research Area	27	39
Sundry Income	25	7
	<u>52</u>	<u>46</u>

The AHRC is currently participating in the Humanities in the European Research Area programme along with other partners within Europe. Funding is received from the lead partner, the Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research. These monies are received in respect of exchange transactions and are therefore not recognised as financing. Sundry Income includes recovery of costs from RCUK incurred on SSC project work, conference and car parking income.

Notes to the Accounts

8. Fixed Assets

a. Intangible and Tangible Assets

	Tangible Leasehold Fixtures and Fittings £ 000	Tangible IT Equipment £ 000	Tangible Furniture and Equipment £ 000	Tangible Asset Under Construction £ 000	Total Tangible Fixed Assets £ 000	Intangible Software Licences £ 000	Total Fixed Assets £ 000
Cost							
At 1 April 2007	488	591	227	-	1,306	9	1,315
Additions	71	23	16	209	319	-	319
Disposal	(46)	-	(11)	-	(57)	-	(57)
At 31 March 2008	513	614	232	209	1,568	9	1,577
Depreciation							
At 1 April 2007	127	333	200	-	660	2	662
Charge for year	36	90	16	-	142	1	143
Disposal	(12)	-	(11)	-	(23)	-	(23)
At 31 March 2008	151	423	205	-	779	3	782
Net Book Value							
At 31 March 2008	362	191	27	209	789	6	795
At 31 March 2007	361	258	27	-	646	7	653

The asset under construction represents the AHRC's agreed share (1.33%) of the capital costs to date of the Research Councils UK Shared Services Centre currently being developed by the seven Research Councils.

b. Investment Assets

	2007-08 £	2006-07 £
Other investment	1	-
	1	-

During the year the council acquired one 'A' ordinary share of £1 in RCUK Shared Services Centre Limited (RCUK SSC Ltd). Each of the seven Research Councils acquired one share and are all joint investors in the project. RCUK SSC Ltd was incorporated on 1 August 2007 and has commenced setting up the shared services centre. For the period ended 31 March 2008 the draft financial statements of RCUK Shared Services Centre Ltd showed revenue of £1,225,593 and administration costs of £1,225,593 with a nil profit/loss result. The balance sheet totals are £7 from the share capital issued to the Research Councils and £7 cash.

The investment has been classified as 'other investment' as each council's individual share is 14%.

9. Debtors and Prepayments

a. Analysis by type

	2007-08 £ 000	2006-07 £ 000
Programme debtors	389	196
Other debtors	224	35
Prepayments and accrued income	1,402	1,317
	<u>2,015</u>	<u>1,548</u>

b. Intra-Government Balances

	2007-08 £ 000	2006-07 £ 000
Balances with other central government bodies	455	287
Balances with bodies external to government	1,560	1,261
	<u>2,015</u>	<u>1,548</u>

All debtor balances are due within one year.

10. Analysis of Cash Balances

	2007-08 £ 000	2006-07 £ 000
Paymaster General Account Balance	2,296	1,712
Commercial Account Balance	48	143
	<u>2,344</u>	<u>1,855</u>

11. Creditors

a. Amounts falling due within one year

i. Analysis by type

	2007-08 £ 000	2006-07 £ 000
Trade creditors	598	385
Other creditors	52	41
Accruals and deferred income	1,035	549
	<u>1,685</u>	<u>975</u>
DIUS Creditor - Bank Interest	5	5
	<u>1,690</u>	<u>980</u>

Notes to the Accounts

ii. Intra-Government Balances

	2007-08 £ 000	2006-07 £ 000
Balances with other central government bodies	968	559
Balances with local authorities	1	1
	969	560
Balances with bodies external to government	721	420
	<u>1,690</u>	<u>980</u>

b. Amounts falling due after one year

i. Analysis by type

	2007-08 £ 000	2006-07 £ 000
Accruals	773	-
	<u>773</u>	<u>-</u>

The Research Councils have agreed to meet the costs of pay modernisation in universities insofar as it affects grants arising from applications submitted after 10 March 2005. Predicted costs at 31 March 2008 have been accrued for. All balances are with bodies external to government.

12. Provisions for Liabilities and Charges

a(i). Provision for rationalisation costs in relation to the development of the Research Councils Shared Services Centre

The Research Councils and the Research Councils' Shared Services Centre Ltd are in the process of developing a shared services centre to carry out the central functions of HR, finance and IT across the Councils. As a result some Research Councils will incur redundancy costs, particularly where existing staff live a distance away from Swindon where the Centre will be situated.

The Research Councils have collectively agreed that they will be jointly liable for all necessary redundancies. The Councils have calculated their likely redundancy liabilities in order to make a 2007-08 provision. A funding allocation model was developed and agreed by all the Research Councils and this identified the proportion of SSC project spend and liability that each individual Council would incur. The total provision for redundancies has been apportioned using this model. The table below shows, for each Council, the amount that they need to provide for redundancies of their own staff. Some Councils will incur a cost for terminating their existing systems, and these costs are also being shared. It then notes the proportion of the total liability it will incur and the amount of provision that that represents. The figure below this denotes the contributions that an individual Council has from the other Research Councils. The bottom line shows the net provision they have recorded in each Council. Further costs may be incurred in future years.

	AHRC £ 000	BBSRC £ 000	ESRC £ 000	EPSRC £ 000	MRC £ 000	NERC £ 000	STFC £ 000	Total £ 000
Provision required for the council's own redundancies	68	152	-	-	999	1,620	-	2,839
System termination fee	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	1,000
Total provision	68	152	-	-	1,999	1,620	-	3,839
% of liability to be borne by the Council	1.33%	20.54%	1.83%	8.24%	26.98%	20.54%	20.54%	100%
Amount borne by the Council	1	31	-	-	539	333	-	904
Contributions toward councils redundancy and system termination provision received from/ provided to other councils	50	758	316	70	496	456	789	2,935
Net provision required for each Council	51	789	316	70	1,035	789	789	3,839

This note has been replicated in each Research Council's annual report and accounts.

a(ii). Capital commitment

Capital commitments at the end of the financial year, for which no provision has been made, are as follows:

	2007-08 £ 000	2006-07 £ 000
Contracted	319	-
	<u>319</u>	<u>-</u>

The capital commitment represents the AHRC's individual share of the future committed spend on the shared services centre. Costs incurred to 31 March 2008 have been recognised through the Statement of Net Expenditure and the Asset Under Construction.

b. Provision for winding-up of the AHRB

A provision of £45k was recognised in the final financial statements of the AHRB for the costs of winding up the company upon transfer of its assets and liabilities to the AHRC, under the requirements of the Higher Education Act 2004. During 2005-06 £30k of these costs crystallised leaving a balance of £15k as at 31 March 2006. During 2006-07 a review of the provision identified outstanding liabilities of £8k at 31 March 2007. The residual £7k was released to the Statement of Net Expenditure in 2006-07. The provision was calculated using data available to the AHRB management during the financial year 2004-05 and AHRC management believe that the data used are still valid; it has not been discounted.

13. Notional Costs

	31 March 2008 £ 000	31 March 2007 £ 000
Cost of Capital	189	147
	<u>189</u>	<u>147</u>

In accordance with the FReM the cost of capital has been written back to the Statement of Net Expenditure to arrive at the net expenditure for the year.

Notes to the Accounts

14. Reserves and Reconciliation of Movement in Government Funds

	Revaluation Reserve £ 000	Income & Expenditure Reserve £ 000	Total Government Funds £ 000
At 1 April 2007	128	2,940	3,068
Financing received from DIUS	-	104,343	104,343
Financing received from HEFCE	-	10,433	10,433
Other financing received	-	2,581	2,581
Net operating cost before financing	-	(117,793)	(117,793)
At 31 March 2008	<u>128</u>	<u>2,504</u>	<u>2,632</u>

15. Reconciliation of net operating cost to net cash outflow from operations

	2007-08 £ 000	2006-07 £ 000
Operating Cost	(117,793)	(98,546)
Depreciation	143	176
Loss on Disposal	34	-
(Increase)/Decrease in Debtors	(467)	312
Increase/(Decrease) in Provisions	51	(7)
Increase in Creditors	1,268	184
Net cash outflow from operations	<u>(116,764)</u>	<u>(97,881)</u>

16. Reconciliation of Movement in Net Funds

	2007-08 £ 000	2006-07 £ 000
Cash at 1 April	1,855	1,149
Increase in cash	489	706
Cash at 31 March	<u>2,344</u>	<u>1,855</u>

17. Financial Commitments

a. Research Awards

		2007-08 £ 000	2006-07 £ 000
Future commitments on approved research awards to Higher Education Institutions and other approved Research bodies:	Within one year	51,408	39,366
	Within one to two years	31,688	27,007
	Within two to five years	21,986	21,900
	After five years	67	379
		<u>105,149</u>	<u>88,652</u>

b. Postgraduate Awards

Future commitments on approved postgraduate awards:	Within one year	33,353	29,568
	Within one to two years	17,922	15,332
	Within two to five years	6,058	4,115
	After five years	-	-
		57,333	49,015

c. Museums & Galleries Awards

Future commitments on approved museums & galleries awards to Higher Education Institutions:	Within one year	10,210	9,963
	Within one to two years	3,473	10,166
	Within two to five years	-	3,473
	After five years	-	-
		13,683	23,602

d. Operating Lease Commitments

The AHRC is committed to pay £367,886 (2007-08: £312,058) during 2008-09 in respect of rent and service charges for premises. During 2006-07 these operating leases were renegotiated. The leases are now due to expire in February 2017, with a break in February 2012.

18. Contingent Liabilities

The AHRC offers staff the opportunity to continue contributing to the USS Pension Scheme. This scheme is currently underfunded. Should the AHRC cease to have employees within the scheme, it will be liable to a share of the deficit.

During 2007-08 the AHRC's sole member of the scheme, Professor Tony McEnery, left the AHRC's employment. However, as his replacement, Professor Shearer West, is also a scheme member, USS agreed that the debt would not crystallise.

At the time of going to print the estimated potential debt was approximately £90k. It is important to note that it is not possible for USS to provide any definitive figures for the potential debt and the exact figure can only be calculated when the AHRC ceases to be an employer in the scheme as it can vary widely over time, depending on market conditions and membership movements.

19. Related Party Transactions

The Arts & Humanities Research Council (AHRC) is a Non-Departmental Public Body (NDPB) sponsored by the Department of Innovation, Universities & Skills (DIUS).

DIUS is regarded as a related party. During the year, the AHRC has had various material transactions with DIUS and with other entities for which DIUS is regarded as the parent department, as follows: Biotechnology & Biological Sciences Research Council; Economic & Social Research Council; Engineering & Physical Sciences Research Council; Natural Environment Research Council; Science & Technology Facilities Council and the

Technology Strategy Board. In addition, the AHRC has had various material transactions with another Central Government body; the Higher Education Funding Council for England.

These Accounts provide disclosure of all material financial transactions with senior executive staff and all Council members. In addition disclosure is provided in respect of members of the AHRC's peer review panels, which are used to make recommendations on research, knowledge transfer and postgraduate awards.

During the year, the AHRC did not enter into any transactions with any senior executive staff. However it did enter into a number of material transactions with Institutions employing Council/Panel members who had a direct interest in the award concerned (**Table A**). None of the Council/Panel members were involved in the recommendation of awards to the Institution where they are a senior member of staff or member of the Governing body.

Information is disclosed on material financial transactions with any related party of these senior staff and Council members (**Table B**).

In addition, the AHRC made a number of payments in respect of AHRC funded awards to Institutions where Council members are also members of staff or members of Governing bodies. None of the disclosed Council members were involved in the recommendation of awards to the Institution where they are a member of staff or member of the Governing body (**Table C**). The figures stated are for Research and Museums and Galleries awards.

Notes to the Accounts

Table A

Council/Panel Members	Institution	No of Awards	Amount £ 000
Dr C Bates	University of Edinburgh	1	178
Professor C Breward	Victoria & Albert Museum	1	3
Professor G Barker	University of Cambridge	1	92
Professor J Bate	University of Warwick	1	3
Professor J Belchem	University of Liverpool	1	123
Professor J Bignell	University of Reading	1	45
Dr P Crang	Royal Holloway, University of London	2	167
Professor A Curry	University of Southampton	1	147
Professor I Carr	University of Middlesex	1	19
Professor J Conroy	University of Glasgow	1	29
Professor M Chamberlain	Oxford Brookes University	1	4
Professor R Cooper	University of Salford*	1	255
Professor R Coyne	University of Edinburgh	1	166
Professor R Coningham	University of Durham	1	65
Professor T Clancy	University of Glasgow	1	98
Professor G Follett	University of Dundee	1	72
Dr D Harvey	University of Exeter	1	50
Professor S Hoskins	University of the West of England	1	100
Professor T Hitchcock	University of Hertfordshire	1	107
Professor C Jones	Queen Mary, University of London	1	70
Professor M Jancovich	University of East Anglia	1	31
Professor J Lubbock	University of Essex	1	68
Dr J McLeod	University of Northumbria	1	103
Professor A McMahon	University of Edinburgh	2	34
Professor W Ormrod	University of York	1	20
Professor M Pittock	University of Glasgow	1	27
Professor R Parker	University of Oxford	1	178
Professor S Partridge	University of Dundee	2	151
Dr J Scourfield	Cardiff University	1	35
Professor G Samuel	Cardiff University	1	67
Professor J Stock	University of Sheffield	2	54
Professor J Till	University of Sheffield	1	60
Professor J Wolff	University College London	1	57
Professor M White	University of Bristol	1	11
Professor T Watanabe	University of the Arts, London	1	67

*Professor Cooper is a Co-Investigator on this award. She is based at the University of Lancaster, although the funds are paid to the University of Salford

Table B

Council Members	Related Party	No of Awards	Amount £ 000
Professor B Follett	Son	1	1

Table C

Council Members	Institution	Aggregate Amount £ 000
Professor G Barker	University of Cambridge	5,603
Professor J Bate	University of Warwick	650
Professor J Caughie	University of Glasgow	1,288
Professor R Cooper	University of Lancaster	795
Ms F Goodey	University of Salford	354
Professor L Jardine	Queen Mary, University of London	901
Mr N MacGregor	Courtauld Institute of Art	815
Professor A McMahon	University of Edinburgh	2,086
Professor F Riddy	University of York	1,048
Professor R Trainor	Kings College London	1,601
Professor M White	University of Bristol	1,308
Professor A Wilson	University College London	2,360

20. Pension Schemes

Staff members of the AHRC belong to one of two multi-employer defined benefit pension schemes. The assets of all schemes are held separately from those of the AHRC in independently administered funds. It is not possible to identify the AHRC's share of the underlying assets and liabilities of any of the pension schemes and therefore, as required by FRS 17 'Retirement Benefits', contributions to the scheme are accounted for as if they were defined contribution schemes. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the AHRC to the funds. Amounts paid to the schemes during the year were as follows: PCSPS - £532,697 (2006-07 £489,580), Partnership Pension Providers - £11,587 (2006-07 £9,131), and USS - £4,480 (2006-07 £8,613). No contributions were outstanding to any scheme at the year end.

a. The Principal Civil Service Pension Scheme (PCSPS)

The PCSPS is an unfunded multi-employer defined benefit scheme. The scheme Actuary valued the scheme as at 31 March 2007. Details can be found in the resource accounts of the Cabinet Office: Civil Superannuation (www.civilservice-pensions.gov.uk).

For 2007-08, employers' contributions were payable to the PCSPS at one of four rates in the range 17.1% to 25.5% of pensionable pay, based on salary bands. The scheme's Actuary reviews employer contributions every four years following a full scheme valuation. From 2008-09, the salary bands will be revised but the rates will remain the same (the rates will be changing with effect from April 2009).

The contribution rates are set to meet the cost of the benefits accruing during 2007-08 to be paid when the member retires, and not the benefits paid during this period to existing pensioners.

Employees can opt to open a partnership pension account, a stakeholder pension with an employer contribution. Employers' contributions were paid

to one or more of the panel of three appointed stakeholder pension providers. Employer contributions are age-related and range from 3% to 12.5% of pensionable pay. Employers also match employee contributions up to 3% of pensionable pay. In addition, employer contributions of 0.8% of pensionable pay were payable to the PCSPS to cover the cost of the future provision of lump sum benefits on death in service and ill health retirement of these employees.

b. The Universities Superannuation Scheme (USS)

The latest actuarial valuation of the scheme was as at 31 March 2005. The assumptions which have the most significant effect on the result of the valuation are those relating to the rate of return on investments (i.e. the valuation rate of interest) and the rates of increase in salary and pensions. In relation to the past service liabilities the financial assumptions were derived from market yields prevailing at the valuation date. It was assumed that the valuation rate of interest would be 4.5% per annum, salary increases would be 3.9% per annum (plus an additional allowance for increases in salaries due to age and promotion in line with recent experience) and pensions would increase by 2.9% per annum. In relation to the future service liabilities it was assumed that the valuation rate of interest would be 6.2% per annum, including an additional investment return assumption of 1.7% per annum, salary increases would be 3.9% per annum (also plus an allowance for increases in salaries due to age and promotion) and pensions would increase by 2.9% per annum. The valuation was carried out using the projected unit method.

At the valuation date, the market value of the assets of the scheme was £21,740 million and the value of the past service liabilities was £28,308 million indicating a deficit of £6,568 million. The assets therefore were sufficient to cover 77% of the benefits which had accrued to members after allowing for expected future increases in earnings.

Using the Minimum Funding Requirement prescribed assumptions introduced by the Pensions Act 1995, the scheme was 126% funded at the valuation date and under Pension Protection Fund regulations introduced by the Pensions Act 2004 it was 110% funded.

The institution contribution rate required for future service benefits alone at the date of the valuation was 14.3% of pensionable salaries but the trustee company, on the advice of the actuary, decided to maintain the institution contribution rate at 14% of pensionable salaries.

Surpluses or deficits which arise at future valuations may impact on the institution's future contribution commitment. An additional factor which could impact the funding level of the scheme is that with effect from 16 March 2006, USS positioned itself as a 'last man standing' scheme so that in the event of the insolvency of any of the participating employers in USS, the amount of any pension funding shortfall (which cannot otherwise be recovered) in respect of that employer will be spread across the remaining participant employers and reflected in the next actuarial valuation of the scheme.

The next formal triennial actuarial valuation was due on 31 March 2008. The contribution rate will be reviewed as part of each valuation.

21. Third Party Assets

The AHRC's offices house a large part of The Council for National Academic Awards (CNAA) Art Collection. The artwork is owned by the CNAA Art Collection Trust, it has a value of £194k and as it is held on behalf of a third party it is not included in the AHRC's accounts.

22. Financial Instruments

The AHRC has no borrowings and relies primarily on departmental grants for its cash requirements, and is therefore not exposed to liquidity risks. It also has no material deposits, and all material assets and liabilities are denominated in sterling, so it is not exposed to interest rate risk or currency risk.

The disclosures exclude short term debtors and creditors.

As at the 31 March 2008 there is no material difference between the fair value and the book value of financial assets and liabilities.

23. Post Balance Sheet Events

Events after the balance sheet date require the disclosure of the date on which the financial statements were "authorised for issue" and who gave that authorisation. The financial statements were authorised for issue on the 14 July 2008 by Professor Philip Esler. There have been no events after the balance sheet date requiring an adjustment to the financial statements.

Appendices

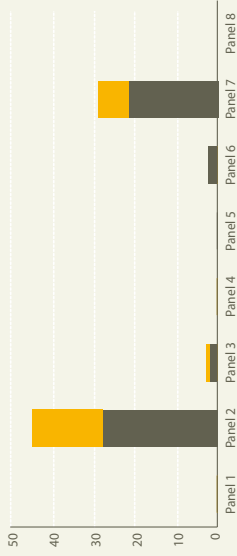


A breakdown of Postgraduate, Research and Knowledge Transfer awards from the Arts and Humanities Research Council for 2007-08

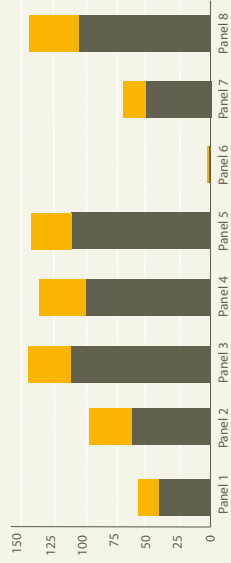
*Britain and France side-by-side; The AHRC-funded 'Franco-British Network' brings together researchers from both side of the English Channel.
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Appendix 1 Research programme: applications and awards 2007-08 by subject area

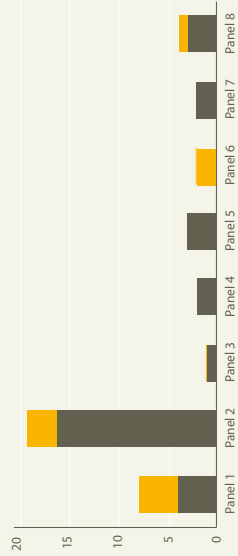
Key Successful applications ■ Unfunded applications ■



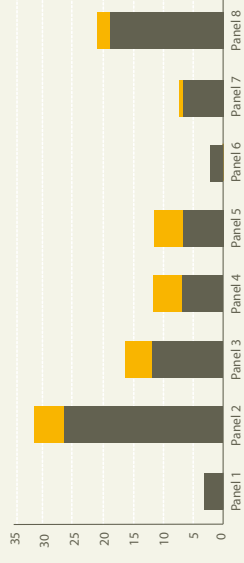
Research Grants Practice Led and Applied
Total No. of applications **82**
Total No. of successful applications **26**



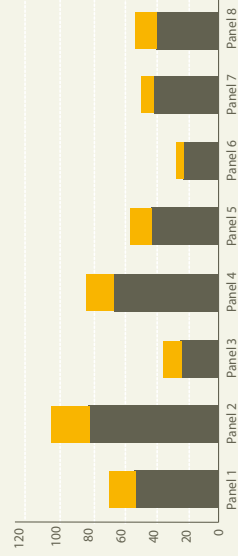
Research Leave
Total No. of applications **783**
Total No. of successful applications **212**



Research Grants (Speculative)
Total No. of applications **41**
Total No. of successful applications **10**



Research Networks and Workshops
Total No. of applications **105**
Total No. of successful applications **22**



Research Grants (Standard)
Total No. of applications **475**
Total No. of successful applications **109**

Notes: (1) - Data covers applications with outcomes between 1 April 2007 and 31 March 2008 (2) - Inter-panel applications figure within the lead panel only

Appendix 2 Research Programme: applications and awards 2007-08 — England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland

UK

Scheme

Responsive Mode

Scheme	No of Applications	Amount Requested	No of Successful Applications	% Success Rate (Nos')	Amount Awarded	% Success Rate (£)
Fellowships in the Creative and Performing Arts	159	31,214,849	27	17	6,176,127	20
Research Grants (Standard)	475	152,795,687	109	23	36,533,250	24
Research Leave	783	19,327,495	212	27	5,510,878	29
Research Grants (Speculative)	41	5,394,614	24	58	1,330,961	25
Research Networks and Workshops	105	2,893,765	22	21	714,865	25
Research Grants – Practice Led and Applied	82	1,204,845	26	32	403,083	33
Strategic Initiatives						
Large Research Grants (Religion & Society)	93	34,314,580	8	9	2,295,382	7
Small Grants (Religion & Society)	93	6,438,494	12	13	840,354	13
Research Networks & Workshops (Religion & Society)	34	625,283	10	29	206,736	33
Total	1865	254,209,614	436	23	54,011,636	21

England

Responsive Mode

Scheme	No of Applications	Amount Requested	No of Successful Applications	% Success Rate (Nos')	Amount Awarded	% Success Rate (£)
Fellowships in the Creative and Performing Arts	144	28,847,350	26	18	6,046,820	21
Research Grants (Standard)	390	125,112,490	87	22	27,761,309	22
Research Leave	633	15,540,709	173	27	4,461,753	29
Research Grants (Speculative)	30	3,865,569	9	30	1,167,207	30
Research Networks and Workshops	87	2,389,357	20	23	617,133	26
Research Grants – Practice Led and Applied	66	965,754	23	35	360,874	37
Strategic Initiatives						
Large Research Grants (Religion & Society)	76	27,925,271	5	7	1,280,017	5
Small Grants (Religion & Society)	72	5,058,491	11	15	766,618	15
Research Networks & Workshops (Religion & Society)	27	497,560	9	33	181,623	37
Total	1525	210,202,552	363	24	42,643,354	20

Northern Ireland

Responsive Mode

Scheme	No of Applications	Amount Requested	No of Successful Applications	% Success Rate (Nos')	Amount Awarded	% Success Rate (£)
Fellowships in the Creative and Performing Arts	2	418,821	0	0	0	0
Research Grants (Standard)	10	2,954,561	2	20	69,253	24
Research Leave	18	502,397	4	22	129,243	26
Research Grants (Speculative)	1	158,969	0	0	0	0
Research Networks and Workshops	2	19,424	0	0	0	0
Research Grants – Practice Led and Applied	0	0	0	0	0	0
Strategic Initiatives						
Large Research Grants (Religion & Society)	2	882,654	0	0	0	0
Small Grants (Religion & Society)	3	198,892	0	0	0	0
Research Networks & Workshops (Religion & Society)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	38	5,135,719	6	16	826,496	16

Appendix 2 Research Programme: applications and awards 2007-08 — England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland

Scotland

Responsive Mode	No of Applications	Amount Requested	No of Successful Applications	% Success Rate (Nos')	Amount Awarded	% Success Rate (£)
Fellowships in the Creative and Performing Arts	10	1,454,080	0	0	0	0
Research Grants (Standard)	53	17,003,537	17	32	6,687,014	39
Research Leave	94	2,397,194	26	28	678,276	28
Research Grants (Speculative)	9	1,210,289	1	11	163,754	14
Research Networks and Workshops	13	394,821	1	8	49,461	13
Research Grants – Practice Led and Applied	12	177,948	3	25	42,209	24
Strategic Initiatives						
Large Research Grants (Religion & Society)	10	3,549,184	1	10	365,326	10
Small Grants (Religion & Society)	14	919,583	1	7	73,736	8
Research Networks & Workshops (Religion & Society)	5	106,136	1	20	25,113	24
Total	220	27,212,773	51	23	8,084,889	30

Wales













Responsive Mode	No of Applications	Amount Requested	No of Successful Applications	% Success Rate (Nos')	Amount Awarded	% Success Rate (£)
Fellowships in the Creative and Performing Arts	3	494,598	1	33	129,307	26
Research Grants (Standard)	22	7,725,100	3	14	1,387,674	18
Research Leave	38	887,194	9	24	241,606	27
Research Grants (Speculative)	1	159,786	0	0	0	0
Research Networks and Workshops	3	90,163	1	33	48,271	54
Research Grants – Practice Led and Applied	4	611,44	0	0	0	0
Strategic Initiatives						
Large Research Grants (Religion & Society)	5	1,957,472	2	40	650,039	33
Small Grants (Religion & Society)	4	261,527	0	0	0	0
Research Networks & Workshops (Religion & Society)	2	21,587	0	0	0	0
Total	82	11,658,570	16	20	2,456,897	21

1) Data covers applications with outcomes between 1 April 2007 and 31 March 2008

2) Inter-panel applications figure within the lead panel only


Appendix 3 Research Programme: location of applicants and award holders 2007-08 Responsive Mode













Key  No. of applications  No. of awards made  Value of awards (£)

Institution	Fellowships in the Creative and Performing Arts		Research Grants (Standard)		Research Grants (Speculative)		Research Leave		Research Networks and Workshops		Research Grants - Practice Led and Applied		TOTAL		
	 No.	 Value	 No.	 Value	 No.	 Value	 No.	 Value	 No.	 Value	 No.	 Value			
Anglia Ruskin University	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	2	1	0	0	0	6	2	46,724
Aston University	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	4	1	26,334
Bath Spa University	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
University of Bath	1	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
University of Bedfordshire	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	1	16,269
Birkbeck, University of London*	2	0	1	0	0	0	10	2	2	0	0	0	15	2	50,763
University of Birmingham	2	1	8	2	0	0	22	4	0	0	0	0	32	7	591,076
University of Bolton	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Bournemouth University	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	91,944
University of Bradford	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	337,137
University of Brighton	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
University of Bristol	6	1	13	2	0	0	18	5	1	23,912	2	2	40	11	1,378,442
The British Library	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	165,657
British Museum	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	96,480
Brunel University	3	0	6	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	2	17	1	16,425
University of Cambridge	4	1	12	3	1	1	19	8	2	98,287	0	0	41	15	1,625,642
Canterbury Christ Church University	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Birmingham City University	2	0	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0
University of Central Lancashire	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	190,502
Central School of Speech and Drama University of London*	6	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	14	1	216,248
University of Chester	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	28,075
University of Chichester	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
City University	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	3	1	35,940
Coventry University	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
University of Cumbria	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Dartington College of Arts	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
De Montfort University	0	0	4	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	7	2	56,535
University of Durham	0	0	15	7	2	1	24	7	4	2	0	0	45	17	2,630,395
University of East Anglia	1	0	5	0	0	0	13	4	1	0	0	0	20	4	112,559
University of East London	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	6	2	76,814
University of Essex	0	0	6	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	12	1	159,626
University of Exeter	3	1	13	5	1	0	19	5	5	2	2	0	43	13	1,783,313
University of Gloucestershire	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	24,358
Goldsmiths, University of London*	4	3	10	1	0	0	11	2	1	0	0	0	38	6	991,628
University of Greenwich	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	26,044
University of Hertfordshire	0	0	2	1	0	0	4	2	1	0	0	0	8	3	407,941
University of Huddersfield	0	0	4	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	1	1	11	1	16,324
University of Hull	0	0	1	0	0	0	13	2	0	0	0	0	14	2	36,728
Imperial College London*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Institute of Education*	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0

* Part of the University of London



Appendix 3 Research Programme: location of applicants and award holders 2007-08 Responsive Mode















Key  No. of applications  No. of awards made  Value of awards (£)

Institution	Fellowships in the Creative and Performing Arts		Research Grants (Standard)		Research Grants (Speculative)		Research Leave		Research Networks and Workshops		Research Grants - Practice Led and Applied		TOTAL				
																	
Keele University	0	0	1	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0		
University of Kent at Canterbury	2	2	1	0	0	0	17	3	77,091	1	0	1	0	0	22	5	482,063
King's College London*	2	0	10	4	1,910,187	0	10	2	66,114	5	1	48,565	0	0	27	7	2,024,866
Kingston University	4	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	1	130,254
Lancaster University	5	2	5	2	368,012	0	11	3	73,135	2	0	0	0	0	23	7	858,129
Leeds Metropolitan University	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
University of Leeds	2	0	9	5	1,757,884	2	21	5	135,983	5	0	0	3	0	42	10	1,893,867
University of Leicester	1	0	3	1	311,323	0	9	2	49,190	3	1	24,446	0	0	16	4	384,959
University of Lincoln	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	3	1	14,426
Liverpool John Moores University	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	0
University of Liverpool	0	0	5	2	470,371	0	10	5	168,644	0	0	0	0	0	15	7	639,015
London Metropolitan University	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	2	2	7	2	29,078
London School of Economics and Political Science*	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
London South Bank University	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	16,430
Loughborough University	2	0	8	1	66,816	1	3	0	0	3	1	24,133	1	0	18	2	90,949
Manchester Metropolitan University	0	0	4	0	0	0	5	1	17,523	1	0	0	1	0	11	1	17,523
University of Manchester	1	0	19	6	2,649,175	1	59	10	277,935	2	2	76,887	1	0	83	19	3,117,246
Middlesex University	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	9	1	16,347
National Portrait Gallery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	11,992	0	0	1	1	11,992
University of Newcastle upon Tyne	1	0	11	3	729,123	1	12	5	138,960	1	0	0	1	1	27	7	884,400
University of Northampton	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Northumbria University	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0
Norwich School of Art and Design	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Nottingham Trent University	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
University of Nottingham	1	0	4	1	365,704	0	30	12	384,531	3	1	11,819	0	0	38	14	762,054
Open University	0	0	12	3	1,042,711	1	1	1	24,362	0	0	0	0	0	14	5	1,233,020
Oxford Brookes University	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	10	0	0
University of Oxford	4	1	21	5	2,218,963	0	36	12	287,693	2	0	0	0	0	63	18	2,770,042
University of Plymouth	1	0	3	1	76,655	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	76,655
University of Portsmouth	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Queen Mary, University of London*	4	1	2	0	0	0	11	3	100,106	1	0	0	1	0	19	4	340,866
University of Reading	1	0	11	6	2,315,486	0	14	6	123,487	0	0	0	0	0	26	12	2,438,973
Roehampton University	0	0	5	1	87,683	0	13	5	109,682	0	0	0	1	1	16,330	19	215,695
Royal Academy of Music*	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Royal College of Art	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
Royal College of Music	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Royal Holloway, University of London*	1	0	6	0	0	0	25	5	129,070	2	0	0	2	0	36	5	129,070
University of Salford	2	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	14,373	7	2	253,147
School of Advanced Study*	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
School of Oriental and African Studies*	2	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	32,054	8	3	264,151
Sheffield Hallam University	2	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	32,054	8	3	264,151
University of Sheffield	4	1	10	1	318,423	0	23	9	237,237	1	1	39,571	2	0	40	12	833,727

* Part of the University of London

Appendix 3 Research Programme: location of applicants and award holders 2007-08 Responsive Mode

Key  No. of applications  No. of awards made  Value of awards (£)

Institution	Fellowships in the Creative and Performing Arts		Research Grants (Standard)		Research Grants (Speculative)		Research Leave		Research Networks and Workshops		Practice Led and Applied		TOTAL		
															
Southampton Solent University	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
University of Southampton	9	3	8	3	725,366	0	0	14	3	95,102	0	0	0	1,509,762	
University of Cumbria**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	
St Mary's University College	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
University of Sunderland	1	0	4	1	140,885	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	140,885	
University of Surrey	1	0	4	1	160,423	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	160,423	
University of Sussex	1	1	2	0	253,756	0	0	14	5	133,417	1	0	0	387,173	
University of Teesside	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Trinity Laban Conservatoire of Music and Dance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	15,543	
University College for the Creative Arts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
University College London*	4	0	19	6	1,722,553	0	0	22	8	216,814	2	0	0	1,939,367	
University of the Arts London	11	3	6	2	705,560	4	1	0	0	69,791	0	0	0	1,501,213	
University of the West of England, Bristol	3	2	3	2	441,743	2	2	13	2	46,866	1	0	0	745,921	
Victoria & Albert Museum	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	25,850	0	0	0	25,850	
University of Warwick	4	0	10	3	969,817	0	0	15	7	153,463	1	0	0	1,123,280	
University of Westminster	1	0	2	2	585,063	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	1	601,448	
University of Winchester	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	1	19,441	0	0	2	29,307	
University of Wolverhampton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	
University of Worcester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
University of York	1	0	8	0	0	0	3	13	6	114,305	2	1	12,164	221,215	
Totals	144	26	390	87	2,7761,309	30	9	633	173	4,461,753	87	20	66	1,350	
Percentage of grand total	91%	0%	82%	80%	76%	73%	90%	81%	82%	81%	83%	91%	80%	88%	82%




Scotland














University of Aberdeen	0	0	4	2	423,217	1	1	9	2	44,725	2	0	0	0	631,696
University of Dundee	0	0	6	0	0	2	0	5	2	65,318	2	0	0	0	65,318
Edinburgh College of Art	2	0	3	1	390,135	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	390,135
University of Edinburgh	2	0	12	3	708,455	1	0	37	11	272,619	2	0	2	15,707	996,781
Glasgow Caledonian University	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Glasgow School of Art	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
University of Glasgow	2	0	10	5	2,195,460	2	0	16	5	124,152	2	0	2	11,058	2,330,670
Heriot-Watt University	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robert Gordon University	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Royal Scottish Academy of Music and Drama	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
University of St Andrews	0	0	8	5	2,440,411	0	0	14	3	92,028	2	0	0	0	2,532,439
University of Strirling	0	0	2	1	529,336	1	0	8	3	79,434	1	1	0	0	658,231
University of Strathclyde	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	15,444
Totals	10	0	53	17	6,687,014	9	1	94	26	678,276	13	1	12	42,209	7,620,714
Percentage of grand total	6%	0%	11%	16%	18%	22%	10%	12%	12%	12%	5%	7%	15%	10%	12%

* Part of the University of London

**Formerly St Martin's College

Appendix 3 Research programme: location of applicants and award holders 2007-08 Responsive Mode

Key  No. of applications  No. of awards made  Value of awards (£)

Institution	Fellowships in the Creative and Performing Arts		Research Grants (Standard)		Research Grants (Speculative)		Research Leave		Research Networks and Workshops		Research Grants - Practice Led and Applied		TOTAL		
															
Wales															
Aberystwyth University***	1	0	0	0	0	0	11	3	70,198	1	0	0	18	5	1,334,756
Bangor University****	1	1	129,307	3	0	0	4	2	54,318	0	0	0	9	3	183,625
Cardiff University	0	0	0	6	0	0	12	3	84,856	1	1	48,271	19	4	133,127
University of Glamorgan	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
University of Wales, Lampeter	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
University of Wales, Newport	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Royal Welsh College of Music and Drama	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Swansea Institute of Higher Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Swansea University*****	0	0	0	4	1	123,116	7	1	32,234	0	0	0	12	2	155,350
University of Wales, Centre for Advanced Welsh & Celtic Studies	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	3	1	129,307	22	3	1,387,674	38	9	241,606	3	1	48,271	71	14	1,806,858
Percentage of grand total	2%	4%	2%	5%	3%	4%	5%	4%	4%	3%	5%	7%	4%	3%	4%
Northern Ireland															
Queen's University of Belfast	0	0	0	6	1	305,824	13	4	129,243	0	0	0	20	5	435,067
University of Ulster	2	0	0	4	1	391,429	5	0	0	2	0	0	13	1	391,429
Totals	2	0	0	10	2	697,253	18	4	129,243	2	0	0	33	6	826,496
Percentage of grand total	1%	0%	0%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	0%	0%	2%	1%	2%
GRAND TOTAL	159	27	6,176,127	475	109	36,533,250	783	212	5,510,878	105	22	714,865	1,645	406	50,669,164

***Formerly University of Wales, Aberystwyth

****Formerly University of Wales, Bangor

*****Formerly University of Wales, Swansea

Notes:

(1) Data covers applications with outcomes between 1 April 2007 and 31 March 2008

(2) Inter-panel applications figure within the lead panel only




Appendix 3 Research Programme: location of applicants and award holders 2007-08 Strategic Mode









Key No. of applications No. of awards made Value of awards (£)

Institution	Large Research Grants (Religion & Society)		Small Grants (Religion & Society)		Research Networks & Workshops (Religion & Society)		TOTAL	
England								
University of Bath	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
Birkbeck, University of London*	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0
University of Birmingham	2	0	4	83,211	0	0	6	83,211
Bournemouth University	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
University of Bradford	0	0	2	0	2	0	4	0
University of Bristol	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	0
British Museum	0	0	1	82,784	0	0	1	82,784
Brunel University	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0
University of Cambridge	3	0	0	0	2	25,338	5	25,338
Birmingham City University	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
University of Central Lancashire	0	0	2	0	1	0	3	0
Chatham House(*)	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
University of Durham	5	0	3	0	2	0	10	0
University of East Anglia	1	0	1	55,751	0	0	2	55,751
University of East London	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
University of Exeter	4	0	1	0	2	24,591	7	24,591
University of Gloucestershire	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Goldsmiths, University of London*	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
University of Hertfordshire	2	0	2	0	0	0	4	0
University of Huddersfield	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
University of Hull	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Keele University	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
University of Kent at Canterbury	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
King's College London*	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Lancaster University	1	195,629	0	0	0	0	1	195,629
Leeds Metropolitan University	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
University of Leicester	4	540,661	6	87,471	1	25,481	11	653,613
University of Liverpool	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
Liverpool John Moores University	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
University of Liverpool	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
London Metropolitan University	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0
London School of Economics and Political Science*	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
London South Bank University	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
University of Manchester	6	543,727	2	0	2	23,492	10	567,219
Middlesex University	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	0
University of Newcastle upon Tyne	0	0	1	0	2	24,570	3	24,570
Nottingham Trent University	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
University of Nottingham	2	0	2	130,340	0	0	4	130,340
Open University	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
Oxford Brookes University	1	0	2	0	1	0	4	0
University of Oxford	3	0	2	0	1	0	6	0
University of Plymouth	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Queen Mary, University of London*	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0

* Part of the University of London (*) eligible due to scheme being cross-council

Appendix 3 Research Programme: location of applicants and award holders 2007–08 Strategic Mode

Key  No. of applications  No. of awards made  Value of awards (£)




Institution	Large Research Grants (Religion & Society)		Small Grants (Religion & Society)		Research Networks & Workshops (Religion & Society)		TOTAL	
	 No. of applications	 Value of awards (£)	 No. of applications	 Value of awards (£)	 No. of applications	 Value of awards (£)	 No. of applications	 Value of awards (£)
Roehampton University	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
Royal Holloway, University of London*	1	0	1	0	1	20,267	3	20,267
University of Salford	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
School of Oriental and African Studies*	4	0	3	81,229	3	25,314	10	106,543
Sheffield Hallam University	2	0	3	0	0	0	5	0
University of Sheffield	2	0	0	0	1	0	3	0
University of Southampton	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
University of Sunderland	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
University of Surrey	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
University of Sussex	3	0	3	162,120	2	12,570	8	174,690
University College London*	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	0
University of Warwick	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	0
University of Westminster	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
York St John University	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	0
University of York	1	0	1	83,712	0	0	2	83,712
Totals	76	1,280,017	72	766,618	27	181,623	175	2,228,258
Percentage of grand total	82%	63%	77%	92%	79%	88%	80%	83%
Scotland								
University of Aberdeen	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
University of Dundee	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
University of Edinburgh	3	0	5	73,736	0	0	8	73,736
Glasgow School of Art	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
University of Glasgow	3	365,326	2	0	1	0	6	365,326
Heriot-Watt University	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	0
University of St Andrews	0	0	3	0	1	0	4	0
University of Stirling	0	0	2	0	2	25,113	4	25,113
University of Strathclyde	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	10	365,326	14	73,736	5	25,113	29	464,175
Percentage of grand total	11%	13%	15%	8%	15%	12%	13%	14%
Wales								
Bangor University**	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Cardiff University	4	650,039	3	0	2	0	9	650,039
Swansea University***	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	5	650,039	4	0	2	0	11	650,039
Percentage of grand total	5%	25%	4%	0%	6%	0%	5%	7%









* Part of the University of London

** Formerly University of Wales, Bangor

*** Formerly University of Wales, Swansea

Appendix 3 Research Programme: location of applicants and award holders 2007-08 Strategic Mode

Key  No. of applications  No. of awards made  Value of awards (£)

Institution	Large Research Grants (Religion & Society)		Small Grants (Religion & Society)		Research Networks & Workshops (Religion & Society)		TOTAL	
	 No. of applications	 Value of awards (£)	 No. of applications	 Value of awards (£)	 No. of applications	 Value of awards (£)	 No. of applications	 Value of awards (£)
Queen's University, Belfast	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	0
University of Ulster	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	2	0	3	0	0	0	5	0
Percentage of grand total	2%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%
GRAND TOTAL	93	2,295,382	93	840,354	34	206,736	220	3,342,472

Notes:

- (1) Data covers applications with outcomes between 1 April 2007 and 31 March 2008
- (2) Inter-panel applications figure within the lead panel only

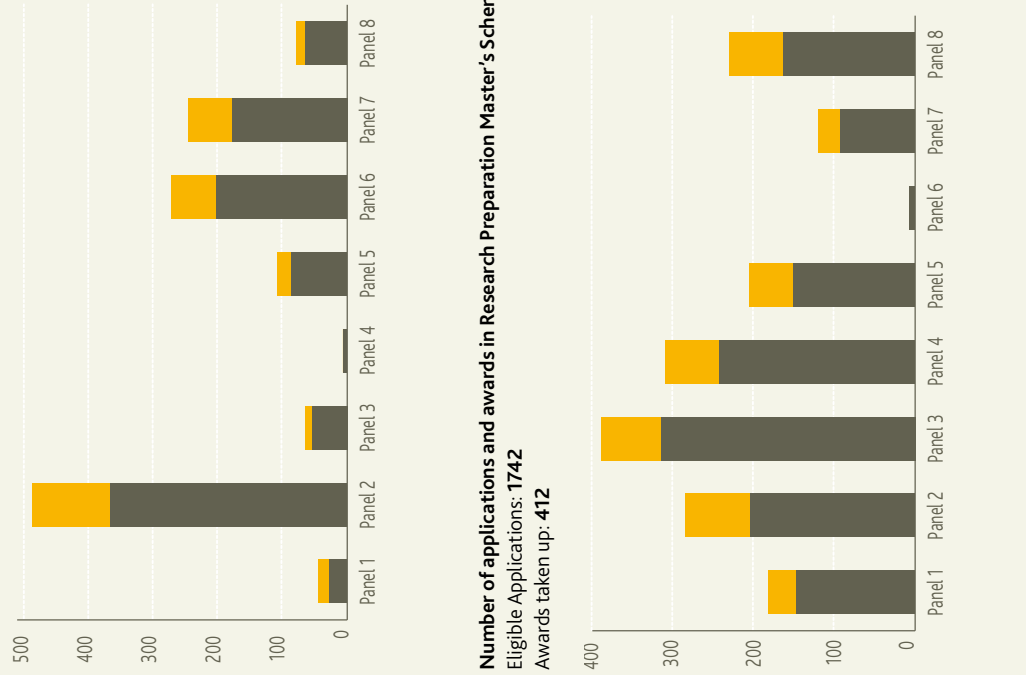
Appendix 4: Postgraduate Programme: applications and awards 2007-08 by subject area

Key Awards taken up ■ Unfunded applications ■

Number of applications and awards in Professional Preparation Master's Scheme 2007

Eligible Applications: 1317

Awards taken up: 327



Number of applications and awards in Doctoral Scheme 2007

Eligible Applications: 2200

Awards taken up: 733



Competition Outcomes in 2007-08

Postgraduate Programme

In the financial year ending 31 March 2008 we made payments totalling £40,726,418 to a total number of 4,400 postgraduate students who were receiving awards for all or part of that period. Over the period April 2007 to March 2008 we supported a total of 2,790 doctoral students (including Collaborative Doctoral Awards and doctoral students attached to Research Grants), 911 Research Preparation Master's students and 700 Professional Preparation Master's students.

During 2007-08 the Council ran three schemes for postgraduate awards through its annual student-driven competition, with applications submitted by institutions on behalf of individual students.

The Professional Preparation Master's Scheme provides awards, normally of one year, to support students undertaking Master's or Postgraduate Diploma courses that focus on developing high-level skills and competencies for professional practice

The Research Preparation Master's Scheme provides awards to, normally of one year, to support students undertaking Master's courses that focus on advanced study and research training explicitly intended to provide a foundation for further research at doctoral level.

The Doctoral Awards Scheme provides awards of up to three years for full-time study, or up to five years part-time study, to enable students to undertake and complete a doctoral degree.

Appendix 5 Postgraduate Competition 2007 – Distribution of Applicants and Awards by Institution

Key Offers Awards accepted Success rate by awards accepted

Institution	Doctoral Scheme			Research Preparation Master's Scheme			Professional Preparation Master's Scheme			TOTAL		
Anglia Ruskin University	2	0	0%	1	0	0%	5	2	40%	8	2	25%
Architectural Association School of Architecture	0	0	0%	1	1	100%	0	0	0%	1	1	100%
University of the Arts London	15	3	20%	6	0	0%	98	23	22%	119	26	21%
Aston University	3	1	33%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	3	1	33%
Bath Spa University	3	1	33%	2	1	50%	15	2	13%	20	4	20%
University of Bath	4	0	0%	0	0	0%	31	8	16%	35	8	14%
Birmingham City University	6	4	67%	8	2	25%	16	3	19%	30	9	30%
Birkbeck, University of London*	37	13	35%	29	4	14%	9	2	22%	75	19	25%
University of Birmingham	47	17	36%	43	5	12%	13	4	31%	103	26	25%
University of Bolton	1	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	1	0	0%
The Arts Institute At Bournemouth	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	3	0	0%	3	0	0%
Bournemouth University	2	0	0%	0	0	0%	12	3	25%	14	3	21%
University of Bradford	9	3	33%	0	0	0%	10	3	20%	19	6	5 26%
University of Brighton	7	2	29%	0	0	0%	6	3	50%	13	5	38%
University of Bristol	39	12	31%	28	7	25%	6	1	17%	73	20	27%
Bristol Old Vic Theatre School	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	1	1	100%	1	1	100%
University of London Institute in Paris**	1	0	0%	1	0	0%	0	0	0%	2	0	0%
Brunel University	8	3	38%	2	0	0%	5	1	20%	15	4	27%
Bucks New University***	1	0	0%	0	0	0%	3	0	0%	4	0	0%
University of Cambridge	178	88	45%	186	65	32%	20	4	15%	384	157	37%
University of Central Lancashire	2	0	0%	0	0	0%	3	0	0%	5	0	0%
Central School of Speech and Drama, University of London*	2	1	50%	1	0	0%	21	4	19%	24	5	21%
University of Chester	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	3	0	0%	3	0	0%
City University	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	65	20	29%	65	20	29%
Cliff College	1	1	100%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	1	1	100%
Conservatoire for Dance and Drama	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	1	0	0%	1	0	0%
Courtauld Institute of Art*	20	6	25%	19	2	11%	13	5	38%	52	13	23%
Coventry University	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	1	0	0%	1	0	0%
University of Cumbria	0	0	0%	1	0	0%	0	0	0%	1	0	0%
Dartington College of Arts	3	0	0%	0	0	0%	10	5	40%	13	5	4 31%
De Montfort University	4	2	50%	9	1	11%	0	0	0%	13	3	23%
University of Derby	1	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	1	0	0%
University of Durham	64	27	41%	31	10	32%	1	1	100%	96	38	39%
















* Part of University of London

**Formerly British Institute in Paris

***Formerly Buckinghamshire New University

Appendix 5 Postgraduate Competition 2007 – Distribution of Applicants and Awards by Institution

Key  Applications  Offers  Awards accepted  Success rate by awards accepted

Institution	Doctoral Scheme				Research Preparation Master's Scheme				Professional Preparation Master's Scheme				TOTAL			
																
University of East Anglia	31	6	6	19%	14	4	4	29%	19	9	8	42%	64	19	18	28%
University of East London	7	2	2	29%	0	0	0	0%	2	1	1	50%	9	3	3	33%
Edge Hill University	1	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	1	0	0	0%
University of Essex	22	4	4	18%	21	7	7	33%	5	0	0	0%	48	11	11	23%
University of Exeter	57	22	22	39%	27	6	6	22%	9	2	2	22%	93	30	30	32%
University of Gloucestershire	3	0	0	0%	1	0	0	0%	1	0	0	0%	5	0	0	0%
Goldsmiths, University of London*	43	7	7	16%	54	9	9	17%	70	24	21	30%	167	40	37	22%
University of Greenwich	1	1	1	100%	0	0	0	0%	1	1	1	100%	2	2	2	100%
Guildford School of Acting	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	2	0	0	0%	2	0	0	0%
Guildhall School of Music and Drama	0	0	0	0%	1	0	0	0%	35	14	14	40%	36	14	14	39%
University of Hertfordshire	1	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	1	0	0	0%	2	0	0	0%
University of Huddersfield	1	0	0	0%	4	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	5	0	0	0%
University of Hull	3	0	0	0%	8	1	1	13%	0	0	0	0%	11	1	1	9%
Imperial College London*	2	0	0	0%	3	1	1	33%	21	5	5	24%	26	6	6	23%
Institute for the Study of the Americas*	1	1	1	100%	1	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	2	1	1	50%
Institute of Commonwealth Studies*	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	2	0	0	0%	2	0	0	0%
Institute of Education, University of London*	1	1	1	100%	0	0	0	0%	1	0	0	0%	2	1	1	50%
Institute of Germanic and Romance Studies*	0	0	0	0%	6	4	4	67%	0	0	0	0%	6	4	4	67%
Institute of Historical Research*	2	0	0	0%	1	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	3	0	0	0%
Keele University	9	1	1	11%	6	1	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	15	2	1	7%
University of Kent at Canterbury	11	3	3	27%	15	5	5	33%	5	2	2	40%	31	10	10	32%
King's College London*	56	23	22	39%	67	20	20	30%	18	3	3	17%	141	46	45	32%
Kingston University	8	3	3	38%	3	0	0	0%	10	3	2	20%	21	6	5	24%
Lancaster University	25	7	6	24%	25	4	4	16%	5	1	1	20%	55	12	11	20%
Leeds Metropolitan University	5	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	9	2	2	22%	14	2	2	14%
University of Leeds	48	19	18	38%	60	18	17	28%	25	7	7	28%	133	44	42	32%
University of Lincoln	0	0	0	0%	8	0	0	0%	8	2	1	13%	35	8	6	17%
University of Liverpool	33	13	13	39%	40	5	5	13%	5	2	2	40%	78	20	20	26%
Liverpool Hope University	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%
Liverpool John Moores University	3	1	1	33%	0	0	0	0%	3	1	1	33%	6	2	2	33%
London Film School	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	1	0	0	0%	1	0	0	0%
London Metropolitan University	6	0	0	0%	3	1	1	33%	13	4	4	31%	22	5	5	23%
London School of Economics and Political Science*	22	8	8	36%	14	3	3	21%	19	3	3	16%	55	14	14	25%
Loughborough University	15	5	5	33%	2	0	0	0%	5	1	1	20%	22	6	6	27%
University of Manchester	83	34	28	34%	75	16	16	21%	33	8	8	24%	191	58	52	27%
Manchester Metropolitan University	11	4	4	36%	5	2	2	40%	17	5	5	29%	33	11	11	33%
Middlesex University	0	0	0	0%	3	2	2	67%	1	1	1	100%	4	3	3	75%

* Part of University of London

Appendix 5 Postgraduate Competition 2007 – Distribution of Applicants and Awards by Institution













Key Applications Offers Awards accepted Success rate by awards accepted

Institution	Doctoral Scheme				Research Preparation Master's Scheme				Professional Preparation Master's Scheme				TOTAL			
National Film and Television School	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	8	0	0	0%	8	0	0	0%
University of Newcastle upon Tyne	50	18	18	36%	38	8	7	18%	24	5	5	21%	112	31	30	27%
University of Northampton	1	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	1	0	0	0%
Northumbria University	1	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	10	2	2	20%	11	2	2	18%
Norwich School of Art and Design	2	1	1	50%	1	1	1	100%	7	1	1	14%	10	3	3	30%
University of Nottingham	48	18	17	35%	38	10	8	21%	6	1	1	17%	92	29	26	28%
Nottingham Trent University	13	0	0	0%	3	1	1	33%	12	1	1	8%	28	2	2	7%
Open University	2	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	2	0	0	0%
University of Oxford	164	77	69	42%	177	47	45	25%	20	8	7	35%	361	132	121	34%
Oxford Brookes University	13	4	3	23%	5	0	0	0%	10	3	3	30%	28	7	6	21%
University of Plymouth	6	1	1	17%	7	2	2	29%	0	0	0	0%	13	3	3	23%
University of Portsmouth	2	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	1	0	0	0%	3	0	0	0%
Prince's Foundation	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	1	0	0	0%	1	0	0	0%
Queen Mary, University of London*	45	19	19	42%	26	8	8	31%	3	1	1	33%	74	28	28	38%
Ravensbourne College of Design and Communication	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	1	1	1	0%	1	1	0	0%
University of Reading	30	15	15	50%	10	2	2	20%	6	1	1	17%	46	18	18	39%
Roehampton University	9	1	1	11%	2	0	0	0%	8	2	2	25%	19	3	3	16%
Rose Bruford College	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	1	0	0	0%	1	0	0	0%
Royal Academy of Music*	4	1	1	25%	3	3	3	100%	21	5	5	24%	28	9	9	32%
Royal College of Art	10	6	5	50%	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	10	6	5	50%
Royal College of Music	3	1	1	33%	0	0	0	0%	22	7	7	32%	25	8	8	32%
Royal Holloway, University of London*	26	12	12	46%	22	4	4	18%	11	3	3	27%	59	19	19	32%
Royal Northern College of Music	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	5	3	3	60%	5	3	3	60%
University of Salford	1	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	13	5	4	31%	14	5	4	29%
School of Advanced Study*	1	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	1	0	0	0%
School of Oriental and African Studies*	52	19	19	37%	29	8	8	28%	11	4	4	36%	92	31	31	34%
University of Sheffield	49	16	16	33%	39	10	10	26%	32	9	9	28%	120	35	35	29%
Sheffield Hallam University	12	2	2	17%	4	0	0	0%	22	2	2	9%	38	4	4	11%
Sotheby's Institute of Art	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	2	0	0	0%	2	0	0	0%
University of Southampton	31	10	10	32%	35	10	10	29%	30	4	4	13%	96	24	24	25%
Southampton Solent University	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	1	0	0	0%	1	0	0	0%
University of Cumbria****	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	1	0	0	0%	1	0	0	0%
Staffordshire University	1	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	2	1	1	50%	3	1	1	33%
University of Sunderland	5	3	3	60%	0	0	0	0%	4	0	0	0%	9	3	3	33%
University of Surrey	3	2	2	67%	1	0	0	0%	5	1	1	20%	9	3	3	33%
University of Sussex	39	10	10	26%	32	9	8	25%	8	2	2	25%	79	21	20	25%
Trinity Laban Conservatoire of Music and Dance	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	11	3	3	27%	11	3	3	27%
University College Falmouth	1	0	0	0%	2	0	0	0%	18	5	5	28%	21	5	5	24%

* Part of University of London
****Formerly St. Martin's College

Appendix 5 Postgraduate Competition 2007 – Distribution of Applicants and Awards by Institution

Key  Applications  Offers  Awards accepted  Success rate by awards accepted

Institution	Doctoral Scheme			Research Preparation Master's Scheme			Professional Preparation Master's Scheme			TOTAL		
												
University College for the Creative Arts	0	0	0	0	0	0%	4	1	1	4	1	25%
University College London*	92	29	29	72	14	17%	78	32	30	242	75	29%
University of Winchester	5	1	1	1	0	0%	3	2	2	9	3	33%
Warburg Institute*	4	1	1	1	1	100%	4	0	0	5	2	40%
University of Warwick	46	14	13	42	9	21%	12	4	3	100	27	25%
University of the West of England, Bristol	2	0	0	3	0	0%	12	3	3	17	3	18%
University of Westminster	2	1	1	2	0	0%	12	2	2	16	3	19%
Wimbledon College of Art, University of the Arts London****	5	1	1	4	0	0%	17	3	3	26	4	15%
University of Wolverhampton	1	0	0	0	0	0%	1	1	1	2	1	50%
University of Worcester	1	0	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	1	0	0%
University of York	66	31	28	67	15	22%	11	3	2	144	49	31%
Totals	1838	669	634	1501	369	24%	1207	327	306	4546	1365	28%
Percentage of grand total	84%	86%	86%	86%	86%	86%	92%	94%	94%	86%	88%	88%

Scotland

Edinburgh College of Art	0	0	0	1	1	100%	7	1	1	8	2	25%
Glasgow Caledonian University	1	0	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	1	0	0%
Glasgow School of Art	5	2	2	8	1	13%	0	0	0	13	3	23%
Heriot-Watt University	0	0	0	0	0	0%	1	1	1	1	1	100%
Napier University	1	0	0	0	0	0%	1	0	0	2	0	0%
Royal Scottish Academy of Music and Drama	1	0	0	0	0	0%	3	1	1	4	1	25%
Robert Gordon University	0	0	0	0	0	0%	2	1	1	2	1	50%
UHI Millennium Institute	1	0	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	1	0	0%
University of Aberdeen	25	10	9	10	2	20%	0	0	0	35	12	31%
University of Abertay Dundee	0	0	0	0	0	0%	1	1	0	1	1	0%
University of Dundee	11	3	2	9	0	0%	3	2	2	23	5	4
University of Edinburgh	63	22	21	26	8	27%	10	3	3	99	33	31%
University of Glasgow	71	17	14	45	11	24%	12	3	3	128	31	22%
University of St Andrews	5	1	1	1	0	0%	0	0	0	6	1	17%
University of Stirling	10	5	5	9	4	44%	1	0	0	20	9	45%
University of Strathclyde	5	3	3	1	0	0%	2	0	0	8	3	38%
Totals	233	72	64	143	35	24%	47	14	13	423	121	26%
Percentage of grand total	11%	9%	9%	8%	8%	8%	4%	4%	4%	8%	8%	8%

* Part of University of London

****Formerly Wimbledon School of Art

Appendix 5 Postgraduate Competition 2007 – Distribution of Applicants and Awards by Institution

Key Applications Offers Awards accepted Success rate by awards accepted

Institution	Doctoral Scheme				Research Preparation Master's Scheme				Professional Preparation Master's Scheme				TOTAL			
Wales																
North-East Wales Institute	1	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	1	0	0	0%
Royal Welsh College of Music and Drama	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	2	1	1	50%	2	1	1	50%
University of Glamorgan	4	1	1	25%	2	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	6	1	1	17%
Cardiff University	32	9	8	25%	25	7	7	28%	8	1	1	13%	65	17	16	25%
University of Wales Institute Cardiff	1	1	1	100%	1	1	1	100%	8	0	0	0%	10	2	2	20%
Aberystwyth University#	24	5	5	21%	13	3	3	23%	21	5	5	24%	58	13	13	22%
Bangor University##	10	4	4	40%	12	1	1	8%	6	0	0	0%	28	5	5	18%
University of Wales, Lampeter	3	0	0	0%	3	1	1	33%	0	0	0	0%	6	1	1	17%
University of Wales, Newport	1	1	1	100%	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	1	1	1	100%
Swansea University###	15	5	5	33%	6	2	2	33%	0	0	0	0%	21	7	7	33%
Totals	91	26	25	27%	62	15	15	24%	45	7	7	16%	198	48	47	24%
Percentage of grand total	4%	3%	3%		4%	3%	4%		3%	2%	2%		4%	3%	3%	
Northern Ireland																
Queen's University of Belfast	32	10	10	31%	34	10	9	26%	11	1	1	9%	77	21	20	26%
University of Ulster	6	0	0	0%	2	0	0	0%	7	0	0	0%	15	0	0	0%
Totals	38	10	10	26%	36	10	9	25%	18	1	1	6%	92	21	20	22%
Percentage of grand total	2%	1%	1%		2%	2%	2%		1%	0%	0%		2%	1%	1%	
GRAND TOTAL	2200	777	733	33%	1742	429	412	24%	1317	349	327	25%	5259	1555	1472	28%

#Formerly University of Wales, Aberystwyth
##Formerly University of Wales, Bangor
###Formerly University of Wales, Swansea

Appendix 6: Collaborative Postgraduate schemes

Lead Institution	No 2007 Awards	Value
Student Conferences		
Bangor University	2	£2,500
Cardiff University	1	£2,000
Courtauld Institute of Art	1	£950
Queen Mary, University of London	3	£5,506
Queen's University, Belfast	5	£8,550
University College London	1	£2,000
University of Cambridge	4	£7,365
University of East Anglia	1	£2,000
University of Edinburgh	3	£6,000
University of Essex	1	£2,000
University of Exeter	1	£2,000
University of Glasgow	5	£9,255
University of Leeds	1	£1,998
University of Liverpool	2	£2,200
University of Manchester	1	£2,000
University of Newcastle upon Tyne	1	£1,468
University of Nottingham	3	£5,960
University of Oxford	3	£4,500
University of St Andrews	1	£2,000
University of Stirling	1	£800
University of Sussex	2	£3,500
University of the West of England, Bristol	2	£4,000
University of Ulster	1	£1,945
University of Warwick	2	£3,800
Total	48	£84,298

Specialist Awards

De Montfort University	1	£9,954
University of Surrey	1	£9,950
University of York	1	£9,840
Total	3	£29,744

National Awards

University of Birmingham	2	£93,599
Keele University	1	£50,912
Total	3	£144,511

AHRC/ESRC Library of Congress Scholarships Scheme 2007

	No	
Birkbeck, University of London	1	
Cardiff University	1	
University of Birmingham	2	
University of Cambridge	2	
University of Lincoln	1	
University of Sussex	1	
University of York	1	
Total	9	

Awards were made for between 3 and 6 months with costs ranging from £3,500 to £6,500

Appendix 7 Results of the 2007 Doctoral Submission Rate Survey













Each year the AHRC monitors the time taken by doctoral award holders to submit a doctoral thesis. As with the other Research Councils, the AHRC requires that a thesis be submitted within four years after an award has been made. Since each full-time award lasts for three years, the fourth year is regarded as a 'year of grace'. In line with the Research Councils, the AHRC has a policy whereby departments who which fail to achieve the required number of submissions, within an agreed period, become ineligible for AHRC doctoral funding for a period of two years. The AHRC's 2007 submission rate survey shows an overall submission rate of 79%. The results of the 2007 survey are set out in the table below.

The first column shows the aggregate totals of the 2005, 2006 and 2007 surveys of award holders four years from the start of their full-time award (or seven years from the start of a part-time award)

The second column shows the results of the survey of award holders due to submit their thesis in 2007 (chiefly full-time award holders whose award began in 2003 and part-time award holders whose award began in 2000)

The third and fourth columns show the results of the submission rate surveys conducted in 2006 and 2005.

Key  No. of award holders  No. of submissions  Percentage

Institution	Overall Four Year Submission Rates 2001-2003 Starters			Four Year Submission Rates 2003 Starters			Four Year Submission Rates 2002 Starters			Four Year Submission Rates 2001 Starters		
												
Bath Spa University	1	1	100%	0	0	0%	1	1	100%	0	0	0%
Birkbeck, University of London	51	41	80%	14	9	64%	19	15	79%	18	17	94%
Camden College of Arts**	1	1	100%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
Canterbury Christ Church University College	1	1	100%	1	1	100%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
Cardiff University	13	12	92%	8	7	88%	2	2	100%	3	3	100%
Central Saint Martins College of Art and Design**	6	5	83%	0	0	0%	3	2	67%	3	3	100%
Chelsea College of Art and Design**	3	3	100%	1	1	100%	2	2	100%	0	0	0%
City University	3	1	33%	1	0	0%	1	1	100%	1	0	0%
Courtauld Institute of Art***	20	19	95%	6	6	100%	5	5	100%	9	8	89%
Coventry University	2	0	0%	2	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
De Montfort University	1	1	100%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	1	1	100%
Edinburgh College of Art	2	0	0%	0	0	0%	1	0	0%	1	0	0%
Glasgow School of Art	3	1	33%	2	1	50%	0	0	0%	1	0	0%
Goldsmiths, University of London***	31	23	74%	7	6	86%	14	13	93%	10	4	40%
University of Greenwich	3	0	0%	1	0	0%	1	0	0%	1	0	0%
Imperial College London***	2	1	50%	2	1	50%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
Institute of Education***	1	1	100%	1	1	100%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
Institute of Germanic and Romance Studies*	1	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	1	0	0%
Keele University	5	4	80%	1	1	100%	2	2	100%	2	1	50%
King's College London***	53	47	89%	17	14	82%	19	18	95%	17	15	88%
Kingston University	1	1	100%	1	1	100%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
Trinity Laban Conservatoire of Music and Dance	1	1	100%	1	1	100%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
Lancaster University	23	17	74%	5	4	80%	9	7	78%	9	6	67%
Liverpool Hope University	3	3	100%	1	1	100%	1	1	100%	1	1	100%
Liverpool John Moore University	1	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	1	0	0%
London College of Communication**	1	1	100%	1	1	100%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
London Metropolitan University	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%

*Part of the University of London, School of Advanced Studies

**Part of the University of the Arts, London

***Part of the University of London

Appendix 7 Results of the 2007 Doctoral Submission Rate Survey

Institution	Overall Four Year Submission Rates				2001-2003 Starters				2003 Starters				2002 Starters				2001 Starters			
	No. of award holders	No. of submissions	Percentage	%	No. of award holders	No. of submissions	Percentage	%	No. of award holders	No. of submissions	Percentage	%	No. of award holders	No. of submissions	Percentage	%	No. of award holders	No. of submissions	Percentage	%
London School of Economics and Political Science***	13	11	85%	4	4	100%	7	6	86%	2	1	50%								
Manchester Metropolitan University	9	2	22%	3	1	33%	3	0	0%	3	1	33%								
Middlesex University	5	3	60%	2	2	100%	1	0	0%	2	1	50%								
Oxford Brookes University	3	2	67%	1	1	100%	1	1	100%	1	0	0%								
Queen Mary, University of London	21	13	62%	7	5	71%	11	7	64%	3	1	33%								
Robert Gordon University	3	1	33%	1	1	100%	1	0	0%	1	0	0%								
Roehampton University	1	1	100%	1	1	100%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%								
Royal Academy of Music	1	1	100%	0	0	0%	1	1	100%	0	0	0%								
Royal College of Art	5	4	80%	2	1	50%	1	1	100%	2	2	100%								
Royal Holloway, University of London***	40	27	68%	12	9	75%	13	11	85%	15	7	47%								
School of Oriental and African Studies***	39	28	72%	15	9	60%	13	11	85%	11	8	73%								
Sheffield Hallam University	5	4	80%	1	1	100%	2	2	100%	2	1	50%								
Nottingham Trent University	12	10	83%	6	5	83%	3	3	100%	3	2	67%								
Queen's University, Belfast	14	12	86%	6	5	83%	4	3	75%	4	4	100%								
Warburg Institute*	1	1	100%	0	0	0%	1	1	100%	0	0	0%								
University of Chichester#	1	1	100%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	1	1	100%								
University College London***	106	82	77%	32	28	88%	37	27	73%	37	27	73%								
University of Aberdeen	15	9	60%	5	2	40%	6	4	67%	4	3	75%								
University of Abertay, Dundee	1	0	0%	0	0	0%	1	0	0%	0	0	0%								
University of Bath	3	2	67%	1	1	100%	1	0	0%	1	1	100%								
University of Bedfordshire ††	1	0	0%	0	0	0%	1	0	0%	0	0	0%								
University of Birmingham	57	47	82%	17	14	82%	26	21	81%	14	12	86%								
Bournemouth University	2	0	0%	0	0	0%	1	0	0%	1	0	0%								
University of Bradford	10	9	90%	0	0	0%	3	3	100%	7	6	86%								
University of Brighton	2	2	100%	1	1	100%	0	0	0%	1	1	100%								
University of Bristol	30	23	77%	9	7	78%	5	3	60%	16	13	81%								
University of Cambridge	244	195	80%	74	60	81%	77	61	79%	93	74	80%								
Birmingham City University##	1	1	100%	1	1	100%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%								
University of Central Lancashire	1	0	0%	0	0	0%	1	0	0%	0	0	0%								
University of Dundee	13	12	92%	3	3	100%	6	5	83%	4	4	100%								
University of Durham	29	25	86%	12	10	83%	9	9	100%	8	6	75%								
University of East Anglia §	33	26	79%	12	12	100%	10	6	60%	11	8	73%								
University of East London	5	4	80%	4	4	100%	1	0	0%	0	0	0%								
University of Edinburgh	33	23	70%	11	7	64%	10	8	80%	12	8	67%								
University of Essex	18	10	56%	11	8	73%	4	1	25%	3	1	33%								
University of Exeter	27	24	89%	1	1	100%	12	12	100%	14	11	79%								
University of Glamorgan	2	2	100%	1	1	100%	0	0	0%	1	1	100%								
University of Glasgow	37	26	70%	12	7	58%	13	11	85%	12	8	67%								
University of Gloucestershire	5	5	100%	1	1	100%	4	4	100%	0	0	0%								

Formerly University College Chichester

Formerly University of Central England













***Part of the University of London, School of Advanced Studies

**Part of the University of the Arts, London

*Formerly University of London

Appendix 7 Results of the 2007 Doctoral Submission Rate Survey

Key  No. of award holders  No. of submissions  Percentage

Institution	Overall Four Year Submission Rates 2001-2003 Starters			Four Year Submission Rates 2003 Starters			Four Year Submission Rates 2002 Starters			Four Year Submission Rates 2001 Starters		
												
University of Hull	9	7	78%	3	2	67%	5	5	100%	1	0	0%
University of Kent at Canterbury	13	11	85%	2	1	50%	5	5	100%	6	5	83%
University of Leeds	37	31	84%	9	6	67%	11	9	82%	17	16	94%
University of Leicester	12	11	92%	2	1	50%	5	5	100%	5	5	100%
University of Liverpool	20	12	60%	4	1	25%	9	8	89%	7	3	43%
Loughborough University	2	2	100%	2	2	100%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
University of Manchester	63	53	84%	23	20	87%	20	16	80%	20	17	85%
University of Newcastle upon Tyne	28	21	75%	11	11	100%	12	8	67%	5	2	40%
Northumbria University	2	0	0%	1	0	0%	1	0	0%	0	0	0%
University of Nottingham	35	33	94%	11	10	91%	12	12	100%	12	11	92%
University of Oxford	206	164	80%	60	52	87%	69	52	74%	77	60	78%
University of Portsmouth	1	1	100%	1	1	100%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
University of Reading	24	17	71%	7	5	71%	13	8	62%	4	4	100%
University of Salford	1	0	0%	1	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
University of Sheffield	42	33	79%	15	10	67%	15	13	87%	12	10	83%
University of Southampton	35	29	83%	15	12	80%	6	5	83%	14	12	86%
University of St Andrews	26	20	77%	7	6	86%	8	5	63%	11	9	82%
Staffordshire University	2	2	100%	0	0	0%	1	1	100%	1	1	100%
University of Stirling	10	8	80%	3	3	100%	1	1	100%	6	4	67%
University of Strathclyde	2	2	100%	0	0	0%	1	1	100%	1	1	100%
University of Sussex	33	24	73%	8	5	63%	10	9	90%	15	10	67%
University of the West of England, Bristol	3	1	33%	1	0	0%	0	0	0%	2	1	50%
University of Ulster	3	3	100%	0	0	0%	2	2	100%	1	1	100%
Aberystwyth University ###	13	10	77%	2	0	0%	5	4	80%	6	6	100%
Bangor University ###	3	3	100%	1	1	100%	1	1	100%	1	1	100%
University of Wales, Lampeter	2	2	100%	2	2	100%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
Swansea University #####	7	7	100%	4	4	100%	3	3	100%	0	0	0%
University of Warwick	29	23	79%	11	9	82%	6	4	67%	12	10	83%
University of Westminster	2	2	100%	1	1	100%	0	0	0%	1	1	100%
University of Winchester †	2	2	100%	0	0	0%	1	1	100%	1	1	100%
University of Wolverhampton	1	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	1	0	0%
University of York	56	49	88%	16	14	88%	17	15	88%	23	20	87%
Wimbledon College of Art, University of the Arts London #####	4	4	100%	1	1	100%	2	2	100%	1	1	100%
Total	1809	1420	78%	566	449	79%	611	486	80%	634	481	76%

† Formerly University College, Winchester
 ### Formerly University of Wales, Aberystwyth
 #### Formerly University of Wales, Bangor
 ##### Formerly University of Wales, Swansea
 ##### Formerly Wimbledon School of Art




Appendix 8 Collaborative Doctoral Awards 2008













Institution	Awards	Collaborating Organisation
Birkbeck, University of London	1	Royal Botanic Gardens Kew
University of Birmingham	1	Birmingham Libraries and Archives
University of Bradford	3	Geoscan Research Historic Scotland Orkney Islands Council
University of Bristol	1	National Museums and Galleries of Wales
Central School of Speech and Drama, University of London	1	Kids Company
University of Cambridge	1	National Maritime Museum
Courtauld Institute of Art	2	British Museum Victoria & Albert Museum
University of Durham	1	British Museum
University of Edinburgh	3	Edinburgh World Heritage Trust Federal Trust for Education and Research National Library of Scotland
University of Essex	1	Tate Modern
University of Exeter	1	Porthcurno Telegraph Museum
University of Glasgow	2	Edinburgh International Festival Mull Theatre
Goldsmiths, University of London	2	Horniman Museum The British Library
Institute of Historical Research, University of London	1	Rothschild Archive Trust
Kingston University	2	Environment Trust for Richmond Upon Thames Estorick Collection of Modern Italian Art
University of Leeds	2	National Maritime Museum Thackray Museum
University of Leicester	1	Charles Dickens Museum, London
University of Liverpool	1	World Museum Liverpool
University of Manchester	1	Manchester City Galleries
University of Newcastle upon Tyne	1	National Maritime Museum
University of Northampton	1	Northamptonshire Black History Association
University of Nottingham	2	Nottingham Playhouse Theatre Rufford Abbey Country Park
Nottingham Trent University	1	Hand and Lock
Queen Mary, University of London	4	Barbican Centre For Arts & Conferences British Film Institute British Museum The National Trust
University of Reading	1	Reading Borough Council
Royal Holloway, University of London	2	Museum of London Science Museum
University of Salford	1	Techniquet
University of Sheffield	1	Audiences Yorkshire
University of Southampton	3	British Museum x2 Opera Rara
University of Strathclyde	1	National Library of Scotland
University of Sussex	4	East Sussex Record Office National Maritime Museum Charleston Trust London Library
University of Teeside	1	Middlesbrough Borough Council Libraries Division
University of the West of England, Bristol	1	Spike Island
Swansea University*	2	National Museums and Galleries of Wales Royal Commission On the Ancient and Historical
University of Warwick	2	Banner Theatre National Trust
University of York	4	English Heritage National Railway Museum Natural History Museum York Archaeological Trust
TOTAL	60	

*Formerly University of Wales, Swansea



Appendix 9 AHRC Knowledge Transfer schemes applications and awards made in 2007-08













Includes the Knowledge Transfer Fellowship round announced in March 2007 and two Knowledge Catalyst applications with outcomes in Feb/Mar 2007 as these have not previously been reported.

Key  No. of applications  No. of awards made  Value of awards (£)




Institution	Knowledge Catalyst			Knowledge Transfer Fellowships			AHRC & BBC Pilot Knowledge Exchange Programme			TOTAL		
												
The Arts Institute At Bournemouth	1	1	15,511	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	15,511
Bath Spa University	0	0	0	1	1	9,055	0	0	0	1	1	9,055
University of Birmingham	0	0	0	1	1	270,188	0	0	0	1	1	270,188
Bournemouth University	0	0	0	1	1	203,632	0	0	0	1	1	203,632
University of Brighton	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
University of Bristol	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	74,440	2	1	74,440
British Museum	0	0	0	4	1	256,158	0	0	0	4	1	256,158
Brunel University	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
University of Cambridge	0	0	0	1	1	107,252	0	0	0	1	1	107,252
Birmingham City University	2	1	47,112	4	1	335,764	1	1	72,795	7	3	455,671
University of Central Lancashire	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
Central School of Speech and Drama, University of London	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
University College Plymouth St Mark and St John	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
De Montfort University	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
University of East Anglia	1	1	14,687	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	14,687
University of East London	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Edge Hill University	0	0	0	1	1	186,313	0	0	0	1	1	186,313
University of Exeter	0	0	0	2	2	225,089	0	0	0	2	2	225,089
Goldsmiths, University of London	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	5	0	0
Guildhall School of Music and Drama	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
University of Hertfordshire	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Institute of Education, University of London	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
King's College London	0	0	0	3	1	230,502	0	0	0	3	1	230,502
Kingston University	5	1	28,387	2	1	262,763	0	0	0	7	2	291,150
Lancaster University	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
University of Leeds	0	0	0	4	1	165,929	1	1	57,428	5	2	223,357
University of Leicester	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
University of Lincoln	2	1	29,122	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	29,122
Liverpool John Moores University	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
London Metropolitan University	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Loughborough University	0	0	0	2	1	91,378	0	0	0	2	1	91,378
University of Manchester	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	74,381	2	1	74,381
Middlessex University	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
University of Newcastle upon Tyne	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Northumbria University	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Nottingham Trent University	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
University of Nottingham	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0


Appendix 9 AHRC Knowledge Transfer schemes applications and awards made in 2007-08

Key  No. of applications made  Value of awards (£)

Institution	Knowledge Catalyst			Knowledge Transfer Fellowships			AHRC & BBC Pilot Knowledge Exchange Programme			TOTAL		
												
Open University	0	0	0	2	1	114,148	0	0	0	2	1	114,148
Oxford Brookes University	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
University of Portsmouth	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Queen Mary, University of London	0	0	0	2	1	89,489	0	0	0	2	1	89,489
Royal College of Music	0	0	0	1	1	246,989	0	0	0	1	1	246,989
University of Salford	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Sheffield Hallam University	1	1	25,402	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	25,402
University of Sheffield	0	0	0	1	1	173,731	0	0	0	1	1	173,731
University of Sussex	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
University of Teesside	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
University College for the Creative Arts	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
University of the Arts London	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
University of the West of England, Bristol	1	1	13,042	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	13,042
University of Westminster	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	74,243	1	1	74,243
University of Winchester	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
York St John University	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
University of York	0	0	0	2	1	325,860	0	0	0	2	1	325,860
Total	18	8	173,263	66	18	3,294,240	22	5	353,287	106	31	3,820,790
Percentage of grand total	75%	80%	82%	83%	86%	97%	85%	63%	61%	82%	79%	91%
Scotland												
University of Abertay Dundee	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
University of Dundee	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
University of Edinburgh	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Glasgow School of Art	2	1	11,182	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	11,182
University of Glasgow	0	0	0	3	1	38,673	0	0	0	3	1	38,673
Napier University	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
University of St Andrews	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
University of Strathclyde	0	0	0	3	2	69,834	0	0	0	3	2	69,834
Total	3	1	11,182	11	3	108,507	1	0	0	15	4	119,689
Percentage of grand total	13%	10%	5%	14%	14%	3%	4%	0%	0%	12%	10%	3%

Appendix 9 AHRC Knowledge Transfer schemes applications and awards made in 2007-08

Key  No. of applications  No. of awards made  Value of awards (£)

Institution	Knowledge Catalyst		Knowledge Transfer Fellowships		AHRC & BBC Pilot Knowledge Exchange Programme		TOTAL	
								
Wales								
Cardiff University	0	0	1	0	2	148,378	3	2
University of Glamorgan	2	27,414	0	0	1	74,154	3	2
Swansea University	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
University of Wales Institute Cardiff	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total	3	27,414	2	0	3	222,532	8	4
Percentage of grand total	13%	10%	3%	0%	12%	38%	6%	10%
Northern Ireland								
Queen's University of Belfast	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Total	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Percentage of grand total	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
GRAND TOTAL	24	211,859	80	21	26	575,819	130	39
				3,402,747				4,190,425

Appendix 10 What our awards deliver

Peer-review Grades for Research Award Final Reports

Grade	2006-07	2007-08
Outstanding	23.4%	23.6%
Good	41.9%	30.3%
Satisfactory	34.7%	45.8%
Unsatisfactory	0.0%	0.3%

Number of Outputs* from Research Awards

Output type	2006-07	2007-08
Paper	1,610	1,114
Electronic	133	198
Performance & visual media	126	64
Conferences & seminars	583	655
All other	1,021	686
Total	3,473	2,717

*Figures based on final reports where peer-review assessment is complete. 2007-08 figures are therefore currently partial and will increase as reports are assessed.

Percentage of Research Awards with Collaborations

Collaboration type	2006-07	2007-08
Within own HEI	25.5%	29.1%
With other UK HEI	32.7%	31.2%
With UK non-HEI	22.2%	19.4%
Outside UK	45.6%	39.4%

Award-holder Skills Developed as a Result of Postgraduate Study*

Skill Type	Scheme			Total
	Doctoral	Professional Preparation Masters	Research Preparation Masters	
Research	91.5%	85.9%	90.2%	90.0%
Organisational	77.3%	75.2%	73.0%	75.5%
Teamworking	65.8%	73.8%	54.7%	63.7%
Personal	77.0%	80.5%	70.3%	75.5%
Communication	87.2%	83.9%	76.6%	83.0%
Language	-	32.9%	52.3%	45.2%
Subject specific	-	77.9%	79.7%	79.0%
Practical	-	71.8%	-	71.8%
Other	16.7%	8.7%	11.7%	13.5%
Final reports returned	366	149	256	771
Final report response rate	65.4%	51.6%	55.1%	58.7%

*as identified by award-holders finishing in 2006-07 academic year

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