

# Annual Report & Accounts

AHRC 2008-09



Arts & Humanities  
Research Council





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Research Council

# **The Arts and Humanities Research Council Annual Report and Accounts 2008-2009**

**Presented to Parliament Pursuant to  
Section 4 of the Higher Education Act 2004**

**Ordered by the House of Commons to  
be printed on 15th July 2009**

**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 AHRC's activities, assets and liabilities transferred to the AHRC.**

The AHRC is a non-departmental public body (NDPB) sponsored by the Department for Business, Innovation 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 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.

Arts & Humanities Research Council, Whitefriars, Lewins Mead, Bristol, BS1 2AE

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# Chairman's Statement



This has been a good year for the AHRC. I am very grateful to my Council colleagues and to Philip Esler and all the AHRC's staff for the hard work they have contributed. We have all been conscious of the debates around 'responsive vs directed' and 'individual vs collective' research and we have sought to move beyond these to focus on our prime

objectives and to engage our stakeholders in discussions on future strategy. We have also made considerable progress in formulating our view of 'impact' by broadening the notion of 'economic impact' in the arts and humanities' context. The Treasury guidelines have always included 'quality of life' as an important dimension of impact and we have now elaborated what we believe to be a framework to make ourselves effectively accountable in this respect. This is rooted in academic excellence and embraces cultural, social and policy impacts as well as monetary. A detailed report on this will be published in the early summer. We have thought long and hard about how to articulate the distinctive role of the AHRC in relation to other sources and arts and humanities funding. The Council has had two awaydays in addition to the usual quarterly meetings and has worked closely with Philip and his colleagues to drive the agenda forward. This has culminated in the recently-published *Future Directions* consultation paper and responses to the questions raised there will be absorbed into Council discussions.

The *Future Directions* consultation is focussed on research strategy and priorities though also inviting comment on other parts of AHRC business. Meanwhile, substantive progress has been made on a number of fronts. Deadlines have been removed from the Research Grant scheme.

A new Fellowships programme has been announced which will absorb – among other things – the Research Leave scheme into a more flexible framework. The Block Grant Partnerships have been implemented giving many institutions secure funding for postgraduate students for the next five years. The open competition is still there for those universities and colleges that are not part of this. Research programmes are working well – both AHRC and cross-council programmes.

I know there are those who would like to see the AHRC as essentially funding individual research, mainly through Research Leave, but a review of what we have been funding, whether through programmes or in the open competition, reveals a very impressive set of projects that between them represent the core of what we expect the arts and humanities to be. This is achieved through the work of our peer reviewers and the associated panels and I can only applaud the collective outcome of what is a series of particular judgements. This machinery has been further refined and I am sure that the new panels and the Peer Review College will continue to be effective. We are all very grateful for the hard work that so many in the arts and humanities community commit to this enterprise.

Council took one other important decision at its December meeting: that the headquarters should move from Bristol to Swindon as soon as possible. The consequences of this will be important for our staff but should be largely unseen by our stakeholders. However, there are not only efficiency gains from the move but, more importantly, there will be new opportunities for closer working with other Research Councils in overlapping territories.

So, a good year and a feeling of forward momentum. We look forward to working with all our stakeholders to build on these foundations.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Alan Wilson". The signature is written in a cursive style with a horizontal line underneath the name.

**Sir Alan Wilson**  
Chairman, June 2009

# Chief Executive's Statement



The year 2008-09 has seen the AHRC continue to refine its distinctive mission in the light of our rapidly changing environment, to push on with the thorough overhaul of its activities now in progress for three years and to begin unrolling the programmes that implement our successful result in CSR 2007, where we shared

with the other Research Councils the benefits of the Government's continually growing support for science and research pursuant to its Ten-Year Science and Innovation Investment Framework (2004-2014).

The AHRC is required by its 2005 Royal Charter to support research (pure and applied) and postgraduate training, but also to contribute to the economic competitiveness of the UK and to its public services and policy, quality of life and creative output. That was the task the AHRC was charged with pursuing and it was both a necessary and a desirable task; necessary, because for the first time it fully acknowledged the central role the arts and humanities played in the economic and cultural life of the nation, and desirable because the extra funding that followed this acknowledgement has led to greatly increased support for arts and humanities research.

With a research budget that is about one fifth the size of arts and humanities QR across the UK, the AHRC maintains its necessary distinctiveness by supporting large-scale collaborative research: 'big arts and humanities'. Thus, at any one time, the AHRC is funding about 2000 researchers on collaborative projects and about 200 undertaking individual research, representing one seventh of the arts and humanities research base. While our distinctiveness lies in collaborative research, we also have a firm commitment to support individual

research, as seen in our recent announcement of the new and highly flexible Research Fellowships scheme, which has been broadly welcomed across our community in spite of the popularity of the scheme it will replace.

During the last year we have re-doubled our efforts to communicate with the academic community we serve, beginning with a well-attended Subject Associations event in London in May 2008, continuing with a number of regional events and an array of web and media releases and targeted messages to our lengthy list of contacts in universities and colleges. Finally, we have under way as this report goes to press an extensive consultation with our community focusing on our *Future Directions* document. Responses from this consultation will strongly influence the way our strategy develops.

The year past has also brought the announcement of the results of our Block Grant Partnerships process which, together with the Open Competition, represent a much more strategic approach to postgraduate provision. HEIs have developed institutional arts and humanities research strategies aligned to their priorities and those in our CSR 2007 settlement and systems of postgraduate provision integrated with these strategies. Numerous contacts in the HEIs have told us how helpful this process has been in raising the profile and status of the arts and humanities in their institutions.

Over the last year, the cross-Council programme begun in September 2006 in response to a report by a group led by Mr Peter Warry (a programme I have chaired until recently) has made great strides, culminating in the recent insertion of impact questions into all Research Council grant applications. Here 'impact' is described in a very broad way (based on the HMT definition) to include not only financial and monetary outcomes from research, but also demonstrated benefits in the areas of public policy and services, health, and the quality of life and creative output of the nation. Researchers will generate such impacts

by working with non-academic organisations (in the private, public or third sectors) at all stages of the research process. We are confident that this inclusion of impact in grant applications will cause a major culture change throughout all of the UK's academic communities. Since it is now likely that the Research Excellence Framework ('the REF') will also include impact, researchers who engage with the issue in Research Council applications and grants will be preparing themselves for successful participation in the REF in the years ahead. They will also be improving their own profile in the increasing numbers of HEIs who are including skills in knowledge transfer (the process that leads to impacts) and impact production in their appointment and promotion processes.

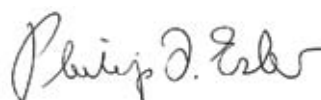
Early in 2008 the AHRC established an Impact Task Force, chaired by Sir Alan Wilson, that has now produced a report to be published in June 2009 that sets out an array of new evidence and analysis on the impact of arts and humanities research. We have been able to do so in a manner entirely consonant with the value our community places on the research it produces and which brings out the role that research has in driving the UK's culture ecosystem.

Finally, the far-sighted decision of Council in December 2007 to divert some £12 million over the three year CSR period out of our Postgraduate budget and into five of the big cross-Council research programmes has proven particularly significant. These programmes recognise the fact that responding to the big challenges that face us, such as climate change, a globalising economy, the changing demographics of our population and global insecurity demand multi- and inter-disciplinary approaches. The fact that the entirety of the research base, including the creative and performing arts, is funded with equal status by the same Science and Research Budget gives the UK a unique comparative advantage over all other countries. This is especially in an era of 'Fifth Generation Innovation', which lives in a world where all knowledge is integrated and where networks and brokerage play big roles in economic growth. The AHRC's investment in these programmes and the active involvement of arts and humanities researchers in them have eloquently demonstrated that the knowledge and insights of our community are vitally necessary, that we live in an integrated research landscape

where the efforts of our researchers are needed just as much as those in the natural and social science communities.

Thus, the Digital Economy programme, entailing £120 million of investment over the three year CSR period, has already begun to bring enormous benefits to arts and humanities research. The establishment of six Doctoral Training Centres, to receive a total of £36 million, announced under the programme in December 2008, will produce 240 doctoral students in the next five years. Of these centres three heavily involve arts and humanities research: The Centre for Digital Music and Media at Queen Mary, University of London; the Digital Economy Innovation Centre at Lancaster University (with a heavy design emphasis) and the Industrial Doctorate Centre in Digital Media, Special Effects and Animation, at the University of Bath. Arts and humanities research will also benefit from the investment from this programme of a further £36 million in the three large, multidisciplinary Digital Economy Research Hubs at the Universities of Aberdeen, Newcastle and Nottingham, announced by Lord Drayson on 28th April 2009. The AHRC also funds a large number of arts and humanities researchers working with their colleagues in cross-Council programmes on Living with Environmental Change, New Dynamics of Ageing and Global Uncertainties: Security for All in a Changing World.

As the AHRC moves into its fifth year of existence, it draws comfort and energy from the fact that the researchers it supports, who in the 2008 RAE represented 27% of the total number of research-active academics, are benefiting from a growing resource and working at increased levels of collaboration, both with one another and with researchers in the natural and social sciences. At the same time the AHRC is firmly established within the family of Research Councils, that tightly knit tapestry where all its elements are necessary for the viability and appeal of the whole.



**Professor Philip F. Esler**  
Chief Executive, June 2009



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# Management Commentary

**A look back at the year 2008-2009 for the  
Arts and Humanities Research Council.**



**Henry VIII at Hampton Court Palace (May 2009 – Jan 2010)**

AHRC-funded research has underpinned a number of high profile events, that will take place at Hampton Court Palace, to mark the 500th anniversary of Henry VIII's accession to throne of England.

Image courtesy of Historic Royal Palaces



# World-Class Research and its Impact

**During the last year, the AHRC reaffirmed its commitment to funding research of world-class quality undertaken by individuals as well as teams, by researchers at different stages of their careers, across a range of disciplines and through a variety of mechanisms. With a research budget that is about one fifth the size of arts and humanities QR across the UK, the AHRC maintains its necessary distinctiveness by funding large-scale collaborative research: ‘big arts and humanities’. Thus, at any one time, the AHRC is funding about 2000 researchers on collaborative projects and about 200 undertaking individual research, representing one seventh of the arts and humanities research base.**

The range of schemes available has been tailored to take account of different stages of the evolution of a research project, and we have improved a number of schemes this year in order to provide more effective support for our researchers.

## **Networks and Workshops**

The AHRC Research Networks and Workshops scheme was set up initially to enable the incubation of new research ideas through a series of workshops or seminars on a specific theme, with the opportunity to double the funding if countries named in the AHRC’s international strategy were included in the bid.

In order to encourage further working across boundaries, whether of discipline, sector or nation, changes to the scheme were introduced during the year. From January 2009 the new Interdisciplinary Research Networking Scheme is designed to encourage this cross-boundary working and there is no longer a restriction on the range of international partners that can justify additional funding. This scheme funds proposals with full economic costs of up to £30,000 for up to two years, with up to £15,000 additional funding for international participation.

Proposals are also welcome for the development of European collaborative networks and/or

consortia which might support applications to the EU under the Framework Programme or other EU funding opportunities. The workshops or seminars themselves represent the outputs of this scheme, although it is expected that many networks will continue to work together and eventually develop large grant applications. During 2008-09, the scheme had a 30% success rate, and the AHRC dedicated nearly £1m to the successful bids. This funding mechanism was also used to fund five awards under a joint competition with the Irish Research Council for the Humanities and Social Sciences.

## **Research Grants and Practice-Led and Applied schemes**

While the Networking Scheme gives researchers the opportunity to build partnerships and develop ideas, the Research Grants and Practice-Led and Applied schemes are designed to support well-defined research projects through to completion. The Research Grants scheme allows for a wide range of research outputs and methods, supporting collaborative research and it consists of three routes – standard, early career and speculative.

The early career route is designed to give researchers their first opportunity of managing a large project, while the speculative route

encourages experimental, exploratory or risky research where the outcomes are uncertain. In 2008-09, during round one of the grant scheme, successful applications were spread across a range of disciplines, including interdisciplinary research. This scheme has proved extremely popular, with success rates declining to below 15% in the latest round.

From January 2009, deadlines were removed from the Research Grant scheme, enabling researchers to submit their applications at any time during the year. Concomitant changes to the AHRC's decision-making structures have enabled more panel meetings to take place during the year, which will, in due course, it is hoped, lead to a more efficient turnaround in the assessment of applications. In the first three months of open deadlines (to March 2009), there was a slight decline in the average number of applications, which was anticipated, but it is expected that numbers will rise again once the system becomes established.

While Research Grants provide opportunities for a broad range of projects, our Practice-Led and Applied Research Grant scheme is a more focused variant, with a smaller budget allocation and an emphasis on research methodologies – within any discipline – that are practice-led. The programme was designed to build capacity in this innovative area of arts and humanities research and, during the last year, after consultation with representatives of the academic community, the scheme was amended, with an increase to the upper limit, thus taking account of the increasing costs of research and providing greater opportunity for applicants.

### **UK-German research collaborations**

In addition to the open Research Grant competition, in December 2007, the AHRC and the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft signed a Memorandum of Understanding. The aim of this agreement is to broaden and deepen the existing strong links between the UK and German research communities through joint funding and peer review of German and UK collaborative research. UK and German researchers responded well to the call for collaborative research funding, with the AHRC awarding nearly £1.5m to successful proposals.

### **Research Leave**

The AHRC continued to support the work of individual researchers through its Research Leave scheme which remains a highly popular scheme. During the year, the AHRC undertook an extensive review of the scheme, including open consultation events and establishment of a working group. The results of the consultation led AHRC Council to agree that March 2009 would be the last round of the Research Leave scheme, and that this would be replaced from September 2009 with a new Fellowship scheme that would be more flexible, would operate on open deadlines and would be designed to complement the AHRC's other funding mechanisms. Further development of the scheme is planned during 2009-10, when the allocation of funding to Fellowships will rise back to earlier levels.

### **Peer review**

During the year, the AHRC has also taken steps to improve the quality and effectiveness of its peer review systems. After a period of consultation, the decision was made to adopt a new approach to peer review involving the use of cross-disciplinary moderating and prioritising panels to replace the former standing decision-making panels. The new system has a greater reliance on the expertise of peer reviewers, while also enabling a greater number of peer reviewers to take part in panel decision-making. Whereas in our previous system we had eight broadly subject-based panels which made decisions on grants, the AHRC has moved to four panels which are more multi-disciplinary in their scope.

This has enabled the AHRC to move to a system of open deadlines, with more panel meetings held each year than previously, and with applications being considered more frequently. In order to ensure the highest possible quality of both peer reviews and panel decisions, special training days have been devised (including mock panels) to which all 895 members of the Peer Review College have been invited.

As part of this new peer review structure, the AHRC has adopted a new cross-Council grading scale based on six points, rather than on letter grades. These changes to the Peer Review College and decision-making processes are designed to

represent a fairer and more flexible approach to choosing between a large number of applications of world-class quality.

### Impact statement

During the last year the AHRC, along with the other Research Councils, prepared for the important changes to applications for research grants which, from March 2009, will include questions relating to the economic and social impact of the research being considered.

The UK Government looks to the Research Councils to deliver a range of benefits beyond academic excellence in return for its tripling of the Science and Research Budget in the last ten years. It is the AHRC's view therefore that it is not unreasonable to expect that the recipients of public funding should indicate the broader benefits of their work to the public at large. In addition, the Royal Charters of the Research Councils require that the AHRC foster impact, as well as research and postgraduate provision.

Along with preparation of its Peer Review College for these changes, the AHRC has also delivered advice and guidance for the arts and humanities research community as a whole to enable potential applicants for research grants to meet these new requirements and to ensure that they understand the reasons for these changes so that their varied impacts across a range of sectors can be fully reflected in their grant applications.

### Impact Task Force

Last year the AHRC created an Impact Task Force to provide evidence to Government and other interested parties such as Parliament, the Higher Education sector, industry, the press, and the taxpayer of the value of its research and how it generates value for the UK taxpayer. The report produced by the Task Force – *Leading the World: the economic impact of UK arts and humanities research* – summarises why the £110m that the UK Government allocates annually to the AHRC represents an excellent investment for the nation. It does so by answering three fundamental questions relating to the importance of arts and humanities research to the UK, why taxpayers should pay for arts and humanities research and why such research should be funded through the AHRC.

Since late 2006 the AHRC has been working closely with the other Research Councils to demonstrate the economic impacts of the research they fund under the broad banner of 'Excellence with Impact'. However, quantifying the wide and varying impacts of arts and humanities research is challenging. The Impact Task Force report therefore proposes a new model for exploring and assessing the distinctive contribution of arts and humanities research through the notion of 'Civic Capital', that store of tradition, heritage and tacit knowledge and mutual understanding that underpin a civilised and successful society and which constitute the essence of the arts and humanities. The report argues too that the arts and humanities are central to the national innovation system, contributing significantly to 'fifth generation innovation', which is especially characterised by the integration of all knowledge and the extensive use of brokerage and networks to generate economic growth.



**The Impact Task Force publication**  
Leading the world: the economic impact of  
UK arts and humanities research

# City in Film

Dr Julia Hallam, University of Liverpool, Research Grant

**As Terence Davis' acclaimed film, *Of Time and the City*, recently reminded us, the city of Liverpool has been documented and represented in film for more than a century. This representation over the years has, whether by design or by chance, provided a lasting document of the city's rich architectural heritage and the ever-changing nature of the urban environment. Dr Julia Hallam of the University of Liverpool has led an AHRC-funded project to bring the films of Liverpool together, in order to investigate what they can tell us about the development of the city.**

Julia's team – with co-investigator Professor Robert Kronenburg of Liverpool University's School of Architecture, and working in collaboration with organisations such as the British Film Institute and the Northwest Film Archive – has produced a database of more than 1800 films of Liverpool – from 1897 up to 1984 – with the potential for more to be added in the future. The database is fully available to any members of the public who may be interested, as well as to fellow academic researchers. Through use of the database, Dr Hallam has investigated the ways in which we experience and remember place, and how the role of moving images has influenced and impacted upon the design of our urban environments. A further AHRC grant has enabled Julia to focus on developing a digital interactive map, using GIS technology, which can act as an analytical tool for future researchers, and which can provoke discussion and debate on the subjects of film, architecture, urban landscape and memory amongst both academic and public audiences.

The project has fallen at a timely period in the city's history, with Liverpool celebrating its 800th birthday in 2007, followed by its highly successful year as European Capital City of Culture in 2008 – a year in which vibrant cultural occurrences across the city led to a renewed interest in and appreciation of its heritage. The project team has linked up with other Liverpool institutions including Tate Liverpool, with whom it jointly

organised the Magical Mysterious Regeneration Tour, investigating the methods and meanings of cultural regeneration within the city.

Screenings of the films have been shown throughout the period of the project, including a screening of the film 'Liverpool: City in Film – a Journey Through Time and Space' on the BBC's big screen in the city centre. Furthermore, findings from the research have been disseminated at numerous conferences and symposia, as well as in various journal articles and book chapters and the team has edited a book collecting work from national and international theorists and practitioners in the field.



**St John's Beacon under construction 1957-58.**

Image courtesy North West Film Archive at Manchester Metropolitan University

# The King Henry III Fine Rolls Project

Professor David Carpenter, King's College London, Resource Enhancement and Research Grant

**A research project funded by the AHRC is creating for the first time a fully searchable online translation of the Fine Rolls of Henry III, from 1216 to 1272 and conducting research into them.**

From the late 12th century, the King's Chancellor, began to record copies of the documents his office was producing on a series of rolls. These rolls which were written on membranes of parchment made of sheep skin, are the earliest records kept by the English Royal Chancery.

Professor David Carpenter of King's College London who leads the project explains: 'The fines recorded on the rolls were agreements made with the King, or one of his chief ministers, to pay a sum of money for a concession, favor or specified benefit. Usually, the sums recorded on the fine roll were monies that had been promised to the King, and which had yet to be collected.'

Fines were paid for permission for a widow to stay single or to marry whom she wished, licences to set up new markets, writs to pursue legal actions, with the amount often depending on the degree of favour enjoyed with the king. The rolls also record appointments to local office, taxation levied on towns, exactions from Jews, and orders to seize land into the King's hands during political crises.

The Henry III Fine Rolls Project is a unique enterprise making the rolls freely available in English translation for the first time. The original rolls, which were written in Latin, are held at the National Archives at Kew. Professor Carpenter says, 'The rolls will be of great value to many constituencies, including genealogists and family and local historians. They open a remarkable window into the politics, government and society of England in the period between Magna Carta and the beginnings of the parliamentary state.'



**Dating from late in 1216 this is the beginning of the first fine roll of the reign of Henry III**

Crown copyright images reproduced by permission of The National Archives, London, England.

# Pantomime in Scotland

Professor Adrienne Scullion, University of Glasgow, Research Grant

**Pantomime is an integral element of the festive season that appeals to audiences of all ages. This is a project which celebrates all aspects of Scottish pantomime, its audiences and performers; the aim is to discover whether pantomime can claim to be ‘the national theatre of Scotland’ as it was described by actor and director Lewis Casson. Exploring matters of local and national identity, the social and economic impact of pantomime and the impact of pantomime within Scottish cultural life, this project will produce a number of outputs which document the importance of pantomime within Scottish culture, and enhance academic engagement with pantomime.**

This three-year AHRC-funded project which began in October 2007 will produce outputs including a popular history book (*The Bumper Book of Scottish Pantomime*) a DVD of archive films, an interactive website and a national touring exhibition in association with Scottish Theatre Archive, which ran through the pantomime season, starting in November 2008. The exhibition at theatres across Scotland was so successful venues requested to host the exhibition for longer. Also popular were the linked educational activities which included art, drama and writing workshops, film screenings, theatre tours and family fun days and drop-in sessions for pantomime goers to recall their memories and experiences. The exhibition will also tour during the 2009-10 pantomime season.

An exciting element of the research is the collection of oral histories from focus groups and interviews. The memories of the generation who experienced the inter-war heyday of Scottish pantomime are recorded and this will provide a unique resource for future theatre historians and popular culture researchers that would be lost forever if not captured now.

Before this project began, the veracity of Scottish theatre’s claim to a distinctive popular character was under-researched. Pantomime remains a popular form of entertainment that has broad appeal and commercial importance and this project offers outputs which appeal to a mass audience, as well as uncovering a specific element of Scottish history and culture which will be an important resource for future researchers, cultural and social historians and industry analysts.

“  
**...the aim is to discover whether pantomime can claim to be ‘the national theatre of Scotland’**  
”





Stanley Baxter  
By kind permission of Stanley Baxter

**Avebury, below, enables visitors to walk around the stone circle. In contrast Stonehenge limits access to the historic site.**

Conservation and collections care are under pressures to provide people greater access to heritage objects, but at the same time make sure the objects survive for future generations. An AHRC/EPSRC Science and Heritage project is examining the issues this raises and the implications for future heritage conservation strategy.

Image courtesy of Tricia White



# Responding to Challenges

**The last year has seen the AHRC continue to develop its extensive portfolio of activities aimed to bring the unique insights and perspectives of the UK's world-leading arts and humanities research base to bear on a range of key research and societal challenges.**

In consequence of the CSR (Comprehensive Spending Review) 2007 the AHRC made the important decision to become actively involved in five cross-Council research programmes with high impact in recognition of the role of the arts and humanities in an integrated research landscape. The benefits of that decision are continuing to unfold.

Several new initiatives were launched in the last year, such as the Beyond Text Programme, which had been shaped through extensive consultation with the research community and other stakeholders. The AHRC also made substantial progress in ensuring that arts and humanities perspectives play a central role in the major RCUK cross-disciplinary Programmes and in developing emerging research fields such as heritage science.

## **Understanding global change**

The AHRC collaborated in the first new call under the cross-Council Programme on Global Uncertainties: Security for All in a Changing World. The 14 fellowships commissioned will help to ensure that perspectives from across a broad range of the arts and humanities, including theology/religious studies, classics, history, law, post-colonial studies and languages/linguistics, play a fundamental role in improving our understanding of how changing ideas and beliefs are affecting the security challenges facing society today.

In partnership with the ESRC, the AHRC completed commissioning of a second phase of the Religion and Society Programme focused on religion and youth. A third call was also announced, highlighting a number of areas

where applications are particularly encouraged. The programme has continued to have significant broader impact, with the programme director, for example, being involved in discussions with the Home Office, Foreign Office, Department for Communities and Local Government and Ministry of Defence. There is also considerable engagement with organisations in the cultural and public arts sectors such as the British Museum, while a range of voluntary sector, religious and faith-based organisations are involved in projects.

During the year, fruitful interactions were developed between a number of programmes in this area. For example a major international conference on 'Intersections and Encounters: Religion, Diasporas and Ethnicity' in Oxford during July was jointly organised by the AHRC Diasporas, Migration and Identities, AHRC/ESRC Religion and Society and ESRC Social Identities Programmes.

## **Fostering innovation in the digital economy**

Arts and humanities research is at the forefront of many of the most exciting innovations in developing and exploiting new media, information and digital technologies. This is reflected in the leading role they play in three of the six successful proposals for Doctoral Training Centres selected for funding during the year as a part of the RCUK Digital Economy Programme, to a total value of £36m to fund approximately 240 doctoral studentships. These are: the Centre for Digital Music and Media for the Creative Economy, Queen Mary, University of London; the Digital Economy Innovation Centre at Lancaster University; and the Industrial Doctorate Centre in Digital Media, Special Effects and Animation, University of Bath.

In addition, the arts and humanities are well represented by three large multidisciplinary research hubs announced in April 2009, and will be well-placed to respond to a series of small-scale 'Research in the Wild' calls aimed at enabling researchers in the digital economy to expose and test their research solutions in partnership with potential beneficiaries.

The AHRC has provided arts and humanities experts to join the membership of a newly created panel to advise the Digital Economy programme on ethical issues arising during the course of the programme, and to provide a lasting resource to guide researchers in this field. A strategic partnership with the British Library and collaboration with EPSRC on a scoping workshop to explore the issue of research in the digital environment is likely to result in a number of innovative projects being funded to inform the British Library's development of a new digital research centre.

The 'Beyond Text Programme' was launched in June 2008. The programme addresses key issues of how people and societies communicate without using the written word, how we learn from watching and imitating others, how we learn from images and objects and how and why we respond to performance, sound and place.

The programme grew out of a recognition that today's digital culture means that communication is more rapid and often more transitory than ever before; performances, sounds, images and objects circulate swiftly on a global scale only to be replaced by even newer versions.

### **AHRC Research Centres**

The AHRC continued support for its research centres. One of these, the AHRC-funded Research Centre for Studies in Intellectual Property and Technology Law (SCRIPT), a leader in distance learning and intellectual property (IP), has input into Treasury development of IP law. The centre is also the home of an online journal, SCRIPTed, which attracts international interest, in particular from the US and India.

### **The ICT Programme**

In November 2008 a reception was held to mark the formal end of the AHRC ICT Programme, one of the first strategic initiatives established by the AHRB in 2003. The programme has helped significantly to build national capacity in the use of ICT for arts and humanities research, with AHRC funding of £3.8m for the initiative significantly enhanced through collaboration with other partners, particularly JISC, EPSRC and the e-science initiative.

A report was also published which drew together the outcomes of the AHRC Methods Network's very successful series of 49 workshops, workgroups and seminars, involving over 1000 academic participants and more than 300 from outside the HE sector.

Although, the programme has formally come to an end, a number of activities, such as the Arts and Humanities e-Science Support Centre and the knowledge base at [www.arts-humanities.net](http://www.arts-humanities.net), which has secured continued funding from JISC, will continue to develop the AHRC's ICT and data policies over the coming year to build on the programme's substantial legacy. Research grants can also include provision for the digitisation of resources necessary for the research in question.

### **Collaborative doctoral awards**

Funding was announced during the year for collaborative doctoral awards research networks involving large grants for PhD students in collaboration with a diverse range of institutions including the National Libraries of Scotland, Manchester Galleries, the Art Fund and the White Cube Gallery, London. A wide range of topics are being covered such as questioning our current fears about rowdy public behaviour by looking at similar issues in the 16th century, identifying the point when 'originality' occurs in music and dance and the implications for current copyright legislation, and exploring how playground games, songs and rhymes are used by children today as part of a living tradition.

## Quality of life and cultural heritage

In recognition of the crucial role that participation in cultural activities plays in supporting health and well-being in later life, arts and humanities researchers were specifically encouraged to apply under the fourth call of the New Dynamics of Ageing Programme, led by the ESRC. This generated an excellent response and is expected to lead to a number of collaborative projects with significant contributions from the arts and humanities.

In the summer of 2008 the AHRC announced funding for 13 major projects under our Museums and Galleries Programme. This £3m phase of work is focused on research to underpin temporary exhibitions or permanent displays and is being undertaken in partnership with a wide range of museums and galleries such as The Courtauld Institute of Art, British Library, Tyne & Wear Museums, National Library of Scotland & the National Railway Museum. The outcomes will include online and print scholarly catalogues, major regional and national exhibitions, podcasts, the creation of digital archives & educational resources for UK school children. Examples of the work being undertaken include the use of museum collections in NHS hospitals for the benefit of patients, an exploration of how UK telecommunications developed and Cornwall's key role in this and the digital rebuilding of the most substantial medieval ship found in Britain to allow museum visitors to see what it looked like while a five-year conservation project takes place.

Under its Science and Heritage Programme the AHRC announced, in partnership with EPSRC, 13 inter-disciplinary research clusters, which will further our understanding and help to preserve the cultural fabric of the UK. The clusters form an important part of the programme's capacity – building activities and will encourage interactions between researchers and stakeholders from a range of disciplines and institutions, with participants drawn from many different types of research organisations including higher education, research institutions, heritage organisations, museums, galleries, libraries and archives.

The Landscape and Environment Programme has continued to engage widely with over 2000 researchers from the arts and humanities research community, from other research fields and from a range of stakeholder organisations involved in the Programme and its activities to date.

## Looking Ahead

The AHRC will continue to ensure that the unique perspectives and fundamental insights that the arts and humanities can bring to key societal issues shape the future development of RCUK Programmes. For example, we will build on our Landscape and Environment and Science and Heritage Programmes to develop our contribution to the Living with Environmental Change Programme. Furthermore, in an exciting new opportunity we will lead the development of a major new cross-Council Programme on Connected Communities which will explore how, in an increasingly interconnected and mobile society, economic prosperity, health, sustainability and wellbeing will depend on how our connections evolve with each other, with our cultural heritage and with our natural and built environment.



# Cityscapes of Diaspora: Images and Realities of London's Chinatown

Professor Rosemary Sales, Middlesex University, Diasporas, Migration and Identities Research Grant

**Chinatown is one of London's most visited tourist destinations. Situated in the heart of the city, it is an essential part of London's presentation as a multicultural city, and central to government strategies for expanding political and economic ties with China. But what does Chinatown represent to the thousands of Chinese people in London?**

An AHRC-funded research project led by Rosemary Sales examined the Chinese community in London, its relationship with Chinatown, and how British policy has affected the community.

The majority of London's Chinese population originated in Hong Kong and the New Territories. These dominant Cantonese groups differ linguistically and culturally from the new Chinese migrants – many of whom are from mainland China – and British-born Chinese. This, and the variety of reasons for migration and different levels of settlement in Britain, means that these groups have very different attachments to the 'homeland' and to the established Chinese population. The growing economic and political links between the People's Republic of China (PRC), Chinatown and Britain have meant that some new migrants, particularly those seeking asylum in the UK, have become excluded from the wider community.

British immigration policy has contributed to this situation, welcoming the highly skilled whilst excluding those without skills or qualifications, forcing some into low-paid work including the essential labour on which Chinatown depends. Policies on asylum seekers and undocumented migrants, and restrictions on access to rights such as English language classes are producing

a large group of people forced into long term exclusion, unable either to return to China or to become settled within Britain. Some established community groups choose not to work with asylum seekers and they in turn are reluctant to seek help from refugee organisations.

Despite this, the research by Rosemary and her team has highlighted the importance of Chinatown in the lives of these diverse groups. As she explains: 'Chinatown plays a crucial role in relation to the practical tasks of everyday life, to social and emotional support, both formal and informal, and provides a familiar environment in which people may feel at home in an often alien and excluding environment.'

The research team are now developing their work with Chinese community organisations and service providers such as Westminster Council and the Refugee Council including a workshop on the research and training needs of Chinese community organisations.

**London's China Town.**

Image courtesy:

Alessio D'Angelo, Research Fellow



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# Choreographic Objects: traces and artefacts of physical intelligence

Dr James Leach, University of Aberdeen, Beyond Text Research Networks and Workshops

**Dance has been an essential part of the cultural fibre of society through hundreds of years. But what can we learn from dance, and how can we capture this knowledge?**

Four internationally recognised contemporary choreographers: Wayne MacGregor, Siobhan Davies, William Forsythe and Emio Greco and their associated organisations have independently begun to explore the potential of interactive digital media and related technologies to document, describe, transmit and disseminate aspects of their practice. These 'choreographic objects' aim to further the understanding and evolution of contemporary dance as an art form which produces valuable knowledge.

The choreographers and their four projects: a digital archive; an online image of a body you can instruct with specific choreographic instructions; a website devoted to analysing different aspects of one famous dance; and the use of 3-D installations and motion-capture technology to educate people about bodily intention and movement, have been brought together for the first time by Dr James Leach, a social anthropologist at the University of Aberdeen, who received AHRC funding to critically examine the choreographers claim that dance is knowledge-producing.

James and a team of social scientists held three workshops with the project teams, applying theories of knowledge production and knowledge exchange to their endeavours. They examined how choreographic and kinetic understandings come to be embodied in transactable objects, and how easily others make use of and translate that value for their own projects.

As James explains: 'Contemporary dance has a lot to offer, but in today's knowledge economy, there is real pressure to demonstrate knowledge production. Thus the projects focus on the processes of making dance, and making those processes into things (knowledge objects) that can circulate and engage people. This development repositions contemporary dance and highlights its value. The project teams have benefited from this reflection and analysis, which has given them new tools to use in shaping the objects themselves.'

The choreographic objects from the projects will be made publicly available in 2009. Scholarship and analysis drawn from the workshops were presented in a public seminar at Sadlers Wells Theatre in April 2009, making the research immediately accessible.



Thomas Lenden © 2006

Interactive Installation Double Skin / Double Mind. Concept en realisatie: Chris Ziegler (ZKM, Karlsruhe), Bertha Bermudez (EG I PC), Frédéric Bevilacqua (IRCAM, Parijs).



# The role of religious faith identities in shaping youth offending behaviours

Gary Manders, Birmingham University, Religion and Society Collaborative Research Studentship

**Youth offending, particularly knife crime and the growing threat of gang warfare, has attracted a lot of attention in the media. The government has spent millions and worked with communities to try to combat the problem. But one thing is clear – youth offending is not restricted to one particular class or culture.**

Gary Manders has worked in the Criminal Justice System for ten years, much of this time he has spent in a Youth Offending Team working with young offenders. Gary wanted to build on his theology degree and understand more about the beliefs and values of the young people with whom he was working. Limited research has been carried out on faith identities in the criminal justice system and Gary wanted to look at faith in its broadest sense, not just religion: 'I wanted to look at what beliefs and values young people have and how they make sense of the relationship between their faith and offending behaviours compared with those who deny any faith allegiance.'

Although Gary enrolled in a part-time postgraduate research course at Birmingham University, he found it difficult to balance the requirements of the course with his work as a Senior Practitioner in a Youth Offending Team. The AHRC funding will enable Gary to concentrate on his research and has bought him together with supervisors Dr Basia Spalek and Dr David Prior, both experts in social policy. Dr Prior was also instrumental in getting the Youth Justice Board involved, having worked with them over a number of years.

'Bringing criminology and theology together is a new radical departure from previous work in this area.' Dr Spalek comments: 'Criminology has tended to marginalise faith identities whilst focusing on culture.'

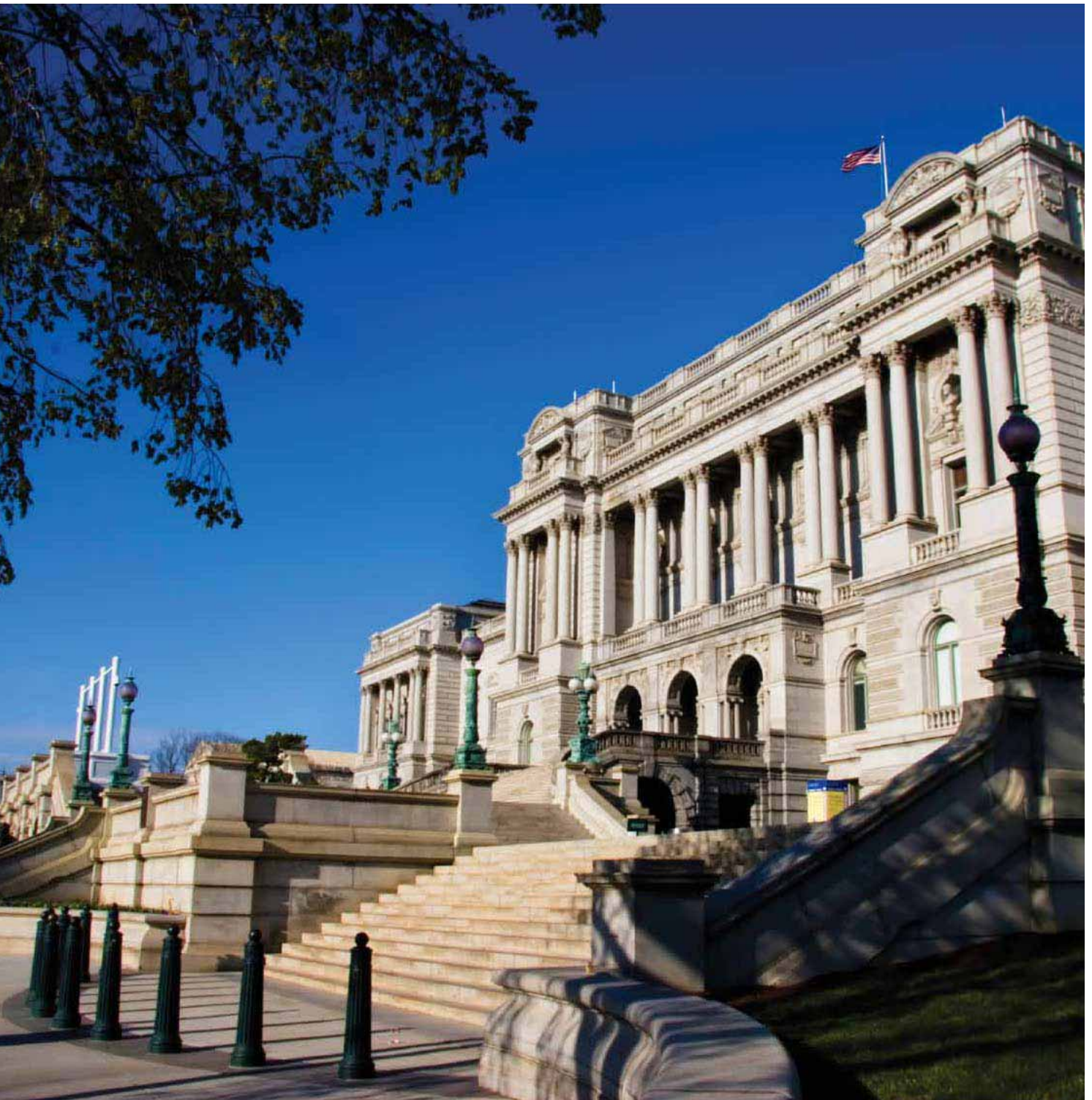
Nisha Patel of the Youth Justice Board adds: 'This research will provide a basis for policy and practice development relevant not only to the Youth Justice Board, but also to other organisations involved in the youth justice system, including the police, local authorities, Crime & Disorder Reduction Partnerships, Drug and Alcohol Action Teams and voluntary and community sector organisations.'



**The Library of Congress**

The prestigious Library of Congress Scheme enables doctoral students and early career researchers to access the collections at the Library of Congress in Washington DC.

© [www.istockphoto.com/RobertDodge](http://www.istockphoto.com/RobertDodge)



# Sustaining people and careers

**The last year has been something of a transition year for the AHRC's support for postgraduates and new researchers in the arts and humanities. It included both the final round of the annual open competition for studentships, and the first deadline for the new Block Grant Partnership scheme which enables the AHRC to allocate five cohorts of studentships to research organisations.**

The AHRC undertook a review of its research training activities in order to build on its support for early career researchers. It also continued to develop a number of opportunities that enable doctoral students to work in collaboration with partner organisations outside their university and to undertake short-term scholarships abroad. Support for the career development of professional artists, composers and performers continued through Fellowships in the Creative and Performing Arts.

## **Open competition 2008**

In the early summer of 2008 applications were received in the final round of the annual open competition for postgraduate awards. A system of capping the number of applications each institution could submit was introduced to enable institutions and the AHRC to manage application numbers in advance of the introduction of the new postgraduate funding mechanisms in 2009. As ever, the standard of competition was extremely high, with many strong and well-prepared candidates unfortunately not being supported.

## **Submission rate survey results**

There was another increase in the number of AHRC-funded doctoral students submitting their thesis within the four-year period set as a threshold by all Research Councils. In the 2008 annual submission rate survey, 85% of AHRC-funded doctoral students met the four-year target, and submission rates across the board are satisfactory and, in the majority of institutions, impressively high.

## **Block Grant Partnerships**

The last year saw the launch of the AHRC's new Block Grant Partnership (BGP) competition, following a lengthy period of development and consultation. The BGP is a key element of the AHRC's future strategic direction, a means of ensuring that the AHRC's postgraduate funding is invested in institutions that have provided the strongest evidence that they have a robust long-term strategy for supporting high-quality postgraduate research and training in the arts and humanities. The BGP approach enables the AHRC to allocate five cohorts (2009-13) of postgraduate awards to institutions in specific subject areas, rather than to individual students on an annual basis.

This first round of the BGP competition, for students beginning their postgraduate study in the next five academic years, was open to institutions that were offered an average of at least eight postgraduate awards from the AHRC Open Competition between 2003 and 2007. Institutions that did not reach this threshold were eligible to apply for a BGP in collaboration with one or more institutions who jointly reached the threshold; or they could apply for funding for individual students through the annual Studentship Competition.

All eligible institutions submitted proposals in September 2008, and there were additional collaborative bids. Each proposal set out an institutional strategy and vision for the support of postgraduate students in the arts and humanities, described the research

environment, research training provision, the system for managing and monitoring a large-scale studentship award, and included a detailed justification for the number of Masters and doctoral awards requested in each subject area.

The BGP moderating panel, made up of senior academics from across the full range of the AHRC's subject areas, many of them PVCs and 2008 RAE panel members, chaired by Professor Nigel Llewellyn (Head of Research at Tate), met over three days in early February to agree the award allocations for each institution, taking into account the comments of peer reviewers and each institution's response to those comments. A total of 48 BGP Awards were made, and in February 2009 Lord Drayson, Minister of State for Science and Innovation, issued a statement of support for the outcomes of the scheme, which allocated over 1,100 postgraduate awards a year for the next five years.

### **Collaborative Doctoral Awards**

The Collaborative Doctoral Awards scheme continues to go from strength to strength, with 68 individual studentships being supported from October 2008. Successful projects include a number of institutions collaborating with local organisations, including the University of Nottingham working with the Nottingham Playhouse Theatre on performance for audiences with learning difficulties, for example, and with a local abbey and country park on connecting their archives with landscape, people and place.

Institutions are also working with geographically distant partners. The National Maritime Museum in Greenwich, for instance, is supporting doctoral projects at the University of Newcastle upon Tyne on children's literature and the culture of exploration, while the University of Bradford is working on a number of archaeological projects with partners in Scotland.

### **Language Based Area Studies**

The AHRC also supported a number of doctoral students through other routes, including project studentships attached to Research Grants – either in open calls or in our strategic programmes – through collaborative doctoral awards attached to strategic programmes, and through the five Language-Based Areas Studies centres the AHRC

funds with the Economic and Social Research Council, the Higher Education Funding Council for England and the Scottish Funding Council.

These centres have undertaken an impressive range of activities, including high-level policy advice to key UK government departments, parliamentary select committees (the Home Office, the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Defence, GCHQ for instance) and with foreign embassies on issues of immigration, security and diplomacy where an understanding of and sensitivity to the cultural and historical contexts of Arab-speaking countries, China, Japan and Eastern Europe, is vital. A number of the centres have also worked with private sector businesses providing briefings, consultancy advice and workshops on economic and political developments in the relevant regions.

### **Research training**

The AHRC works closely with colleagues in the other Research Councils to ensure a consistent approach to the support of research training activities for postgraduates and early career researchers. The AHRC, like all the Research Councils, continues to offer the annual Roberts funding payment to institutions to support the provision of generic and transferable skills training for all our doctoral award holders, ensuring students are well supported and receive appropriate and relevant preparation and training to enable them to complete a high-quality PhD and to develop a range of skills, knowledge and understanding necessary for their future employment.

The AHRC's recent review of research training showed that most institutions are taking advantage of this funding to develop comprehensive systems of research training, though there is scope for further development. This year the AHRC provided support in this way to 2,095 doctoral students and 523 postdoctoral researchers funded by the AHRC.

### **Collaborative Doctoral Training**

In recognition of the particular needs of doctoral researchers in the arts and humanities, the AHRC continued to offer a number of routes for funding and support of subject-specific research training activities through our

Collaborative Doctoral Training scheme. This scheme enables institutions to offer such training to groups of students in several institutions where it is not possible or cost-effective to provide the training to students in just one department or institution. It also offers a Student-Led Initiative route to support the establishment of innovative programmes originated by and run for postgraduate doctoral students.

A wide range of subjects were supported across all routes this year, including a collaboration between the University of Newcastle and Sunderland University to deliver two training symposia entitled 'Production through Exhibition' which will bring together digital media practitioners, educators and curators to share methodologies and enhance cross-disciplinary understanding. Under the National route the National Archives, the History and Policy Group and the Institute of Historical Research, University of London are collaborating to deliver a training programme to equip 80 students with the knowledge transfer skills in identifying and using sources to enable them to use history to inform policy debates and develop good practice in policy-making and implementation.

In the coming months a consultation on the future of the scheme will be conducted to ensure that it continues to provide the most effective and best value support for subject-specific training within our community.

### **Researchers' career development**

The AHRC continues to work with the other Research Councils in funding and supporting the work and activities of Vitae, a national programme supporting the personal, professional and career development of doctoral researchers and research staff. AHRC staff have worked closely with Vitae to ensure their activities continue to take full account of the needs and specialisms of researchers in the arts and humanities, especially during the transitions from PhD student to research assistant and full researcher.

The AHRC, again alongside the other Research Councils, was a signatory to the revised Concordat to Support the Career Development of Researchers published in June 2008. The Concordat sets out seven principles for the support and management of research careers, and translates these into a number of specific

expectations and responsibilities for individual researchers, research managers, research institutions and funders of research.

### **Researchers in Residence**

Support has continued for the Researchers in Residence (RinR) scheme, jointly funded by Research Councils UK and the Wellcome Trust. The scheme places early-stage researchers in secondary schools across the UK and is designed to provide researchers with important new skills and experiences in communicating their work whilst helping to engage school children and their teachers with positive role models, and so inspire the next generation of researchers.

As schools' understanding of the scheme has progressed, increasing numbers are seeing value in offering placements to Arts and Humanities researchers, and not just by placing them in their own subject area. In one interesting instance, an art history researcher worked with a science teacher to deliver a lesson called 'Painting the Sky the Byzantine Way', to show pupils not only how scientific ideas have evolved, but also, for example, how the role of women in society has changed.

### **Library of Congress Scholarship scheme**

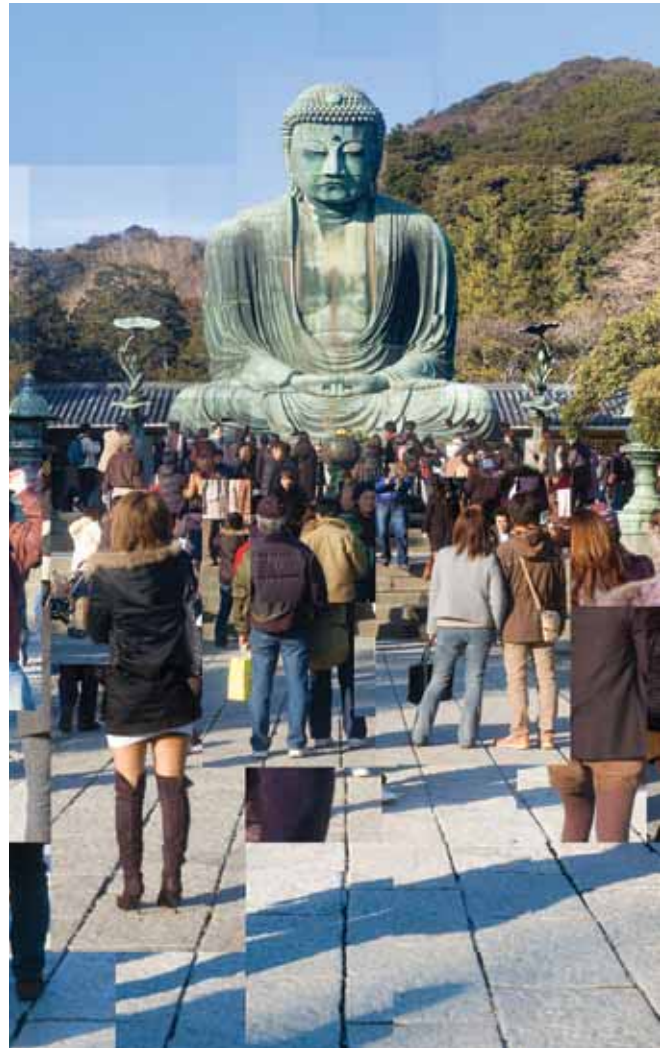
The prestigious Library of Congress Scholarship scheme, run jointly by the AHRC and the ESRC since 2005, continues to attract growing numbers of excellent applicants. The scheme offers doctoral students and early career researchers funded by the two Research Councils the chance to spend a few months carrying out their research in the vast and internationally renowned collections of the Library of Congress in Washington DC. For many of those taking up these scholarships, a large part of the benefit of the scheme lies in the opportunities they gain to meet and work alongside researchers from around the globe who share an interest in their particular field, and many develop valuable and lasting networks during their time in the States. The scheme is dominated by those researching arts and humanities topics; of the 20 awards (from 33 applications) made following the March 2008 round, 17 were to AHRC-funded scholars, and of the 40 proposal received in February 2009, 35 were from AHRC-funded applicants.

**National Institutes for the Humanities,  
Japan (NIHU)**

The AHRC continued to run its fellowship scheme with the five research centres making up the National Institutes for the Humanities (NIHU) in Japan. This scheme, established in 2007, enables AHRC-funded doctoral students to undertake a short-term placement to one of the institutes which offer world-class research facilities for those studying cultural and historical topics in Japan. This is a small-scale scheme, but one in which interest is steadily growing, and the AHRC was able to support four of the seven proposals received in October 2008.

**Fellowships in the Creative and Performing Arts**

A total of six new Fellowships in the Creative and Performing Arts were made during the last year. Through this scheme the AHRC supports the career development of creative and performing artists who are of post-doctoral standing but have not held an academic post by offering them a concentrated period of time (up to three years) working in an academic research environment. This enables the artist, performer or composer to gain research skills and develop their own practice, but also allows the host institution to develop its own research environment and culture through supporting and engaging with the work of individual artists. This year's awards include an investigation of what gives puppets the illusion of being alive; an exploration of the use of the internet to connect actors performing the same work at the same time but in separate locations; and a re-evaluation of the role of the 'cello in 18th-century recitative.



**The Great Buddha, Hamakura, No. 472 © Gary McLeod, 2008**

Gary McLeod received AHRC funding for a series of works that are a continuation of the HMS Challenger documentation of the Japanese landscape. Each image is created using a 130 year-old British Dallmeyer lens combined with a modern Nikon camera.

# Forensic Archaeology and Crime Scene Investigation

Miss Eline M J Schotsmans, University of Bradford, Professional Preparation Masters Scheme

**When a war or national disaster is over for the news crews and those of us watching at home, that is the end. To a forensic archaeologist this is just the beginning. As well as being used in individual criminal cases, international organisations like the UN have employed forensic archaeologists to excavate war crime or genocide graves at several sites in the former Yugoslavia, Rwanda and Iraq. In addition, the developing area of Disaster Victim Identification (DVI) uses archaeological approaches to large disaster scenes to assist with the correct identification of bodies or body parts and also any later police investigations. In the aftermath of the 2001 bombing of the World Trade Center many Forensic Archaeology techniques were employed.**



A huge interest in the human body and forensic sciences and the time spent as an apprentice at the Belgian Disaster Victim Identification Team of the Federal Police encouraged Eline Schotsmans from Belgium to come to the UK and continue

her research and take up a place on the Forensic Archaeology and Crime Scene Investigation course at Bradford University with the support of a Professional Preparation Masters Scheme award. The course team at Bradford consists of Senior Scene Of Crime Officers from West Yorkshire Police and academics with direct crime scene and forensic experience and the course leader is a founder member of the Forensic Search Advisory Group (FSAG). The course is one of only five specific Forensic Archaeology courses offered in

the UK and includes specialist external teaching including crime scene management and search techniques, field craft and the use of cadaver dogs as well as familiarisation with firearms issues.

While the emergence of best-selling crime authors like Kathy Reich and hit TV shows such as *Bones* and *Silent Witness* may lead us to think the use of forensic archaeology is a worldwide standard, this is not in fact the case. The USA and UK are pioneers of this new and emerging discipline of forensic science. At present the Belgian Federal Police does not have an employed forensic archaeologist and Eline believes there is a need for a more scientific and professional approach such as the one she applied to her final dissertation on the effects of different types of lime on cadaver decomposition. She hopes that her completion of this study can add a valuable contribution to police work in Belgium and better support towards crime victims and their relatives.

**Forensic archeology in progress.**

Image courtesy Eline Schotsmans.

# The Making of Modern Children's Literature:

**an investigation into the economic, aesthetic, commercial, individual and technological forces that have shaped the British children's literature scene since 1945**

Professor Kimberley Reynolds, University of Newcastle, Collaborative Doctoral Awards

Seven Stories: The Centre for Children's Books is the first museum in the UK wholly dedicated to the art of British children's books. Its collection includes work from children's authors and illustrators including manuscript material from Philip Pullman, Michael Rosen, Berlie Doherty and David Almond and artwork including original pencil drawings for Noel Streatfeild's *Ballet Shoes* (1936) and the archive of Judith Kerr, author and illustrator of classic picture books including *The Tiger who Came to Tea* (1968) and *Mog, the Forgetful Cat* (1970).

Three AHRC-funded collaborative doctoral award students, overseen by Kim Reynolds, Professor of Children's Literature at Newcastle, have been working alongside professional archivists at Seven Stories, supporting the cataloguing and interpretation of the collection, and helping to promote the use of this unique resource for university teaching and research.

The first of these students was English Literature student Nolan Dalrymple, whose thesis examined regional identity in children's novels of the north-east of England. Nolan was given access to the collection at Seven Stories, exploring in particular the Robert Westall archive, preparing entries for the catalogue, checking and editing the catalogue before it went online, sorting and organising the Westall book collection, and researching and preparing for an exhibition which ran from October 2006 to June 2007 and received over 60,000 visitors.

Nolan explains: 'Working with the collections at Seven Stories enabled me to research material that was previously unexamined, and in some cases uncatalogued. During my viva, the analysis of such archival materials was highlighted as a particular strength of my thesis.'

'A key aim of the project was to make the materials accessible to future researchers. I was involved in disseminating my research findings to a wide range of academic and non-academic audiences, both nationally and internationally. Following the successful completion of my PhD, I have continued to promote the use of the Seven Stories collections, primarily through facilitating their use in research by Newcastle University undergraduate and postgraduate students.'

Sarah Lawrance, Collection Director at Seven Stories, explains: 'Building links with the academic audience is a high priority for the organisation, as our collection grows and the potential for original research grows with it. The AHRC programme has played an important role in raising the profile of Seven Stories as a nationally important resource. In turn, the opportunity to work alongside the collaborative award holders has enabled us to gain valuable insights into the needs and interest of scholars who we hope will be using the collection in increasing numbers in the future.'

**Ballet Shoes and Philip Pullman Manuscript**

Ballet Shoes: Original illustration for 'Ballet Shoes' (Dent, 1936) © The Orion Publishing Group Ltd.

Philip Pullman: 'The Shadow in the Plate' manuscript draft (OUP, 1986) © Philip Pullman.



Throckmole

10/10/02

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John had saved him. After the top floor collapsed, crossing down through the building with showers of white fire (and falling the area, from what John and Ellis had just been caught, with a mass of burning timber), John tore himself free of the heaving hands and pushed up at the back door looked rigidly at the window sill of the second floor.

The Fire Engine had arrived by this time, but could not manoeuvre in the crowded street. Last of all, the firemen ladders lay, sometimes succeeded in the wall of the yard, and the two of them had run with it, fixed it together, set it up - getting to

John was up it in a moment. It was strange, he said afterwards, Fred was no weight at all. It was an occasion, of course; but he was bigger than Jim, and Jim had to lean into the building against the wall of the wall, and Fred sat by sheer strength, and carry him down. He got to within ten feet of the ground, and then he fell, just as the building did. He broke his collar bone, and was encased in a Frederick's injury was not extensive. He'd lost a lot of blood, for one thing, and he'd lost a lot of star was filling the room before the floor collapsed. In the fall from the ladder, the fact that he was injured had saved him from landing rigidly and perhaps coming to worse harm, but not that he suffered upper arm was broken in two places and he suffered internal injuries. It was a week before the doctors could ~~be sure~~ be sure he wouldn't die. There was no sign of Isabel.

Everything was lost. Selby had renewed the insurance only months before, so ~~the~~ the new studio, so from a financial point of view she knew they wouldn't suffer too badly, but the business was destroyed, that being. Growing ~~the~~ thing she'd loved so much. And all her files - gone. All her work of the past two years, lost in a moment, and this time for ever. Worst: everything that Webster had achieved -



S/S

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Page 188.

Said it had been with white.

# Union-Castle

MAIL STEAMSHIP COY  
LIMITED

SOUTH AFRICAN ROYAL MAIL  
SERVICE



# Accommodating the Passenger: Interior Design for the Union Castle Line 1945-77

Professor Anne Massey, John Graves & Harriet McKay, Kingston University, Collaborative Doctoral Award

**By studying interior design, we can further our understanding of what life was like in a particular period. This AHRC-funded project is using the interior design of ocean liners not only to further our understanding of life during the apartheid period in South Africa, but also to examine how the political situation of the time affected the design of these ships.**

The project focuses on a very particular area of interior design: the appointment and decoration of passenger accommodation on board ships, and more specifically, the design of cabins, dining saloons and other public spaces of Union-Castle Line ships in the post-war period. The Union-Castle Line offered a popular service from Southampton to Cape Town for passengers emigrating to South Africa or returning to Europe. The post-war period under scrutiny includes the rise of the Afrikaner National Party and the entrenchment of the system of Apartheid. The work of the ships' interior decorator Jean Monro was studied through photographs taken on board the ships and decorative ephemeral items such as menu cards. Correspondence between the Union Castle offices in London and Cape Town, and the shipping line management and Margaret Thatcher were also examined. The project reveals the close connections between the Afrikaner National Party the Union-Castle shipping line, the design of its ships and ideas about both British and South African national identity.

#### Union Castle Poster

Publicity for the Union Castle line between England and South Africa.  
© Mary Evans Picture Library.

In this unique collaboration, doctoral student Harriet McKay, supervised by Professor Anne Massey at the Faculty of Art, Design & Architecture at Kingston University and John Graves from the National Maritime Museum, has been given access to the world's pre-eminent maritime collections held at the National Maritime Museum comprising some 2.5 million objects, including manuscripts, rare books, films and historic photographs. She has also spent time in the National Library of South Africa, studying the Union-Castle records and has worked in the Marsh Maritime Centre which is part of IZIKO Museums, Cape Town.

As Harriet explains: 'There is little other published academic work on the history of ocean liners and their design, and none that links these with apartheid, so this project has been very interesting, especially as it also offers a unique way of engaging with the political, social and economic histories of aspects of travel to South Africa and illustrates the way in which seemingly unrelated issues such as the politics of a foreign state can have on design'.

**Birmingham Ladies**

AHRC funding supported a collaborative project between Birmingham City Council and Birmingham University which intends to extend an awareness of the diverse histories of the city, in its many voices and cultures, by making research on archive collections available to the wider public.

Image © Birmingham Archives and Heritage.



# Building Partnerships

**In a highly networked and globalised world, little can be achieved without collaboration, and the last year has seen the AHRC's strengthening ties with national and international partners bring real benefits to the UK research community.**

## Research mobility

The UK's global leadership in arts and humanities research is reflected in the AHRC's international activities and in particular its continuing commitment to increasing the movement of UK researchers around the world and to influence international research agendas.

## International

HERA (Humanities in the European Research Area) aims to ensure that the Humanities plays a central, vibrant role in the European Research Area and its Joint Research Programme launched last year, is one which, thanks to the AHRC's role, is set to bring significant benefits to UK researchers. With successful proposals requiring the building of consortia of three or more partners in the 13 participating countries, the programme will create collaborative, trans-national research opportunities that will bring new dimensions to humanities research within the UK. Three networking events organised by the AHRC in the last year – in Paris, London and Glasgow – meant that a large number of UK arts and humanities researchers were given the opportunity to build collaborative teams to apply for funding of up to one million Euros per project.

When the deadline for calls closed in April 2009, 235 applications had been received for the two themes 'Cultural Dynamics' and 'The Humanities as a Source of Creativity and Innovation', a figure considerably in excess of expectations. Each of these applications involves researchers from at least three participating countries and UK arts and humanities researchers are very strongly represented.

Bilateral agreements are an important means of increasing mobility as evidenced by the results of

the first pilot call between the UK and Germany, announced last year. UK-German researchers responded well to the call with 33 applications received and eight awards made. Either DFG or the AHRC could be the lead agency for processing applications, depending on the subject of the application and the peer review process was shared by both councils.

The signing of a Memorandum of Understanding between the AHRC and the Italian National Research Council (CNR – Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche) was the first, important, step in a relationship which, through the continued efforts of the AHRC, CNR and the wider British and Italian research communities will in time result in a deepening of collaboration between researchers in the two countries.

## Net-Heritage

The AHRC continues to play a central role in the Net-Heritage project, leading the UK's efforts and building the technical infrastructure for this immensely ambitious project to promote the exchange of information on research relating to the protection of tangible – or physical – cultural heritage, such as buildings and monuments. Shared approaches to such an endeavour are seen as being a crucial element of establishing a pan-European understanding of our shared heritage.

The scope of the project – encompassing the place of cultural heritage protection in EU legislation, and the harmonisation and acceptability of conservation research technologies – is vast. A partnership of funding bodies and agencies from 14 European countries, the project will help to maximise coordinated efforts and develop real solutions in heritage and conservation science, with direct implications for European and national heritage, conservation and tourism industries.

### **'Money Follows Researchers' scheme**

The AHRC is a member of the 'Money Follows Researcher' scheme that allows researchers to take with them the remainder of a current research grant should they move to another of the European countries within the scheme. The original scheme was set up by European Heads of Research Councils (EUROHORCS) as a way of removing barriers to the mobility of European researchers.

### **Global research leaders**

As global research leaders the UK and the USA are natural collaborators and the AHRC continues to develop close partnership with key US research organisations.

One such organisation is the Library of Congress, one of the world's great research resources. With the Economic and Social Science Research Council (ESRC), the AHRC runs a prestigious and highly successful scheme offering doctoral students, postdoctoral fellows and research assistants the chance to access the internationally renowned research collection at the Library of Congress.

In November 2008 the AHRC signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the National Endowment for the Humanities and inaugurated the first of two joint academic conferences. The first conference, "Picturing the Nation", featured presentations from scholars from the United States and the United Kingdom on how art can illuminate a nation's history. A second conference will take place in the UK in 2009.

### **Extending the UK's influence**

With evidence that many countries are looking to emulate elements of the UK's research culture, extending the UK's influence over international research priorities is vital for its wider interests and an important driver for the AHRC's international activities.

Visiting Fellowships were launched in the last year in collaboration with the British Academy and ESRC, enabling early-career researchers from South Asia and Middle East to collaborate on a research project with a UK host academic for two months. The fellowships bring mutual benefits to researchers from both countries and the potential for significant future collaborations.

The AHRC is a partner in CO-REACH (Co-ordination of Research between Europe and China), a network of European policy and funding organisations promoting research cooperation with China. Supported by the European Commission, the network is developing opportunities for Europe-China teams to collaborate on areas of mutual interest.

### **Building cultural bridges**

The research funded by the AHRC continues to have international impact, and in a variety of ways. For example, the AHRC-funded team that undertook the research behind the major Shah 'Abbas exhibition at the British Museum gained access to important Iranian cultural artefacts thanks to strong relationships with Iranian academic colleagues. The exhibition is being credited with helping to improve relations between the UK and Iran.

Another example is the Welcoming Workplace project, which is looking at enabling older people to participate in the 21st century knowledge economy. Project partners include User Science Institute, Kyushu University, Japan, and the Faculty of Architecture, Building & Planning, University of Melbourne, Australia, as well as international commercial organisations such as Logitech and the Swedish furniture manufacturer Kinnarps.

### **Moving forward**

In early 2009 the AHRC published its international strategy which sets out a vision of world leadership for UK arts and humanities research and the steps needed to achieve that vision. The strategy will build on the undoubted successes of the last year and take the AHRC and the community it serves into the next phase of progress.

### **Knowledge Transfer**

The AHRC engages with a variety of user communities to create strategic partnerships that promote the interests of arts and humanities research and its contribution to social, economic and cultural life. Through these engagements the AHRC seeks to develop a better understanding of users' needs and to build more effective working relationships.

Since 2005 the AHRC has made significant progress in understanding the complex nature of Knowledge Transfer (KT) in the arts and humanities. Progress has continued during the past year with AHRC's participation in the DCMS Creative Economy Programme Delivery Partners' Group, major initiatives with strategic partners, as well as important developments to support HEIs' activities in this field.

The AHRC has been working with the Welsh Assembly Government (WAG) to assist Welsh HEIs to better engage with the KT agenda, particularly in areas of interest to the arts and humanities. In February an event was held, co-sponsored by AHRC and WAG, for researchers and other stakeholders interested in the Digital Economy Programme – a cross-cutting theme for the Research Councils – with a further workshop on Digital Heritage hosted by the University of Glamorgan.

In Scotland, the AHRC's new collaboration with the Scottish Funding Council (SFC) is designed to explore the potential for enhancing knowledge exchange in the arts and humanities in Scottish HEIs.

### **The Technology Strategy Board**

The Technology Strategy Board (TSB) is charged with taking forward the BIS innovation agenda. In doing so it recognises the AHRC as a leading authority on innovation for the creative economy. Using its experience in developing innovative KT models, the AHRC has provided expert advice to the TSB in scoping and developing the first TSB Collaborative R&D Competition for the Creative Industries (CIs) 'Application of Digital Technologies' and the Knowledge Transfer Network (KTN) for the CIs.

The AHRC is represented on the TSB steering board charged with developing and implementing the TSB's CI strategy and with ensuring that public sector investments are being made in areas of greatest potential benefit to business and the UK economy. Discussions and outcomes from these activities will feed into the AHRC's own work in progressing KT engagement with this sector.

As the partnership develops, so the focus for the AHRC's collaboration with the TSB will diversify to increase the contribution of arts and humanities to innovation processes across a broader range of sectors.

### **The BBC**

Since 2006 the AHRC has been working with BBC Future Media and Technology (FM&T) to develop a long-term strategic collaboration unique to both organisations. For AHRC, this collaboration has provided a valuable platform for scoping the framework for an innovative programme to address the barriers to collaborative R&D in the Creative Industries. The flagship AHRC/BBC Knowledge Exchange Programme has funded eight knowledge exchange projects in the past year covering a range of themes strategically important to the BBC, including user-generated content, immersive worlds, accessibility, fan culture, digital storytelling and the open archive. A detailed evaluation of the programme is currently being undertaken, which will inform future funding calls and joint activities between the partners.

### **British Telecom**

March 2009 saw the joint AHRC/British Telecom (BT) Pilot Research Networking call on the theme of 'Digital Heritage', part of a wider initiative to bring arts and humanities researchers together with BT staff and researchers to support collaborative research and development. BT has never previously worked with the arts and humanities research community and their involvement will see active research, brokerage, access to technology and resources made available to projects, resulting in novel partnerships and forms of KT.

### **Museums, libraries, galleries and archives**

The AHRC's work with museums, galleries, libraries and archives has been important and far-reaching. Through its establishing of Independent Research Organisation (IRO) status for ten prestigious national organisations that enable them to apply for funding, the AHRC has become one of the main funding bodies to support research in this sector. An investment of some £3m in the last year has enabled museums, galleries, libraries and archives to better interpret and communicate their collections to a wider public and to allow them to act as key intermediaries between the UK research base and the wider public.

### Supporting HEIs

Supporting HEIs in their KT activities involves the challenging of perceived barriers, promoting the value of KT to all areas of the arts and humanities and exploring innovative collaborations. The AHRC's KT scheme portfolio has continued to support these overarching objectives, providing support, leadership and advice on best practice to the sector.

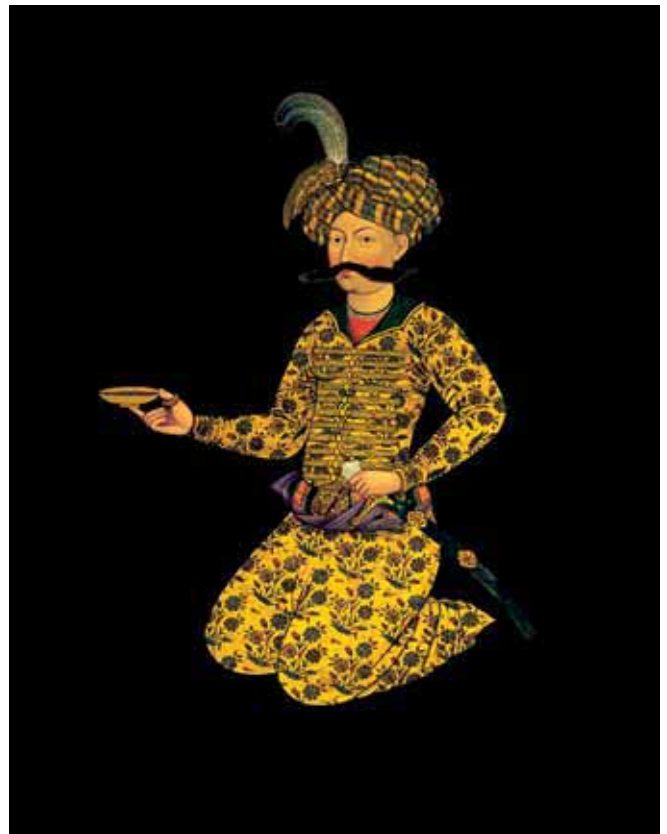
Thirteen Knowledge Transfer Fellowships were awarded last year to support academics working individually or as part of a team to undertake a programme of KT activity. In addition, the AHRC has been working with the South West Regional Development Agency (SWRDA) to develop Fellowship awards in the Creative Industries. As with the AHRC KT Fellowships, the call – in mid 2009 – will invite applications from any UK HEI, but with the added requirement that the non-academic partner should be operating in the Creative Industries and working in the South West.

The AHRC is sponsor of Knowledge Transfer Partnerships (KTP), a well established programme (led by the TSB) supporting strategic KT collaborations, typically between an HEI and an external organisation. In the last year 17 KTPs were supported, making a total of 36 since 2005. At the recent Annual KTP awards ceremony, an AHRC-funded project won the 'Business Leader of Tomorrow' award. In addition, 10 awards for Knowledge Catalysts were made during the last year, totalling 20 in the last three years.

### Future challenges

Whilst the AHRC has made significant progress in helping to challenge barriers and promote KT in the arts and humanities community, as well as in potential user sectors, challenges remain, in particular in the need to increase KT activity across all AHRC programme areas, to embed a pervasive culture of KT and impact within the arts and humanities community and to connect HEIs with potential partners through strategic brokering and intermediary initiatives.

To help meet these and other challenges the AHRC published its second KT strategy in February. The strategy builds on achievements and successes over the past four years and provides continued focus for the future in the key areas of policy development and advocacy, strategic partnerships, connecting partners and generic strategies to support KT. With the strategy in place and through the active engagement of its stakeholder communities, the AHRC will continue the significant progress it has made in this area since 2005.



**Shah 'Abbas**

Research funded by the AHRC underpinned an exhibition at the British Museum on Shah 'Abbas who ruled Iran from 1587-1629 AD. Detail of Shah 'Abbas as depicted on the wall of Chihil Sutun Palace, Isfahan, c. 1647. ©The trustees of the British Museum



# An examination of the role of soft law in international human rights law:

## the Robben Island Guidelines on the Prevention of Torture in Africa

Professor Rachel Murray, University of Bristol, Research Grants

Recent reports from human rights organisations show that torture is on the increase. This means it is now more important than ever for independent monitors, particularly through national bodies, to protect civilians from torture.

In a pioneering research project funded by the AHRC, researchers have been investigating the role of these national bodies – known as ‘national preventive mechanisms’ (NPM) – which are appointed to act under United Nations (UN) anti-torture protocol.

The three year project, ‘Evaluating the effectiveness of the national institutions under the Optional Protocol to the UN Convention on Torture’, is led by Professor Rachel Murray and Professor Malcolm Evans from the University of Bristol. Rachel says: ‘In December 2002, an optional protocol to the UN convention, known as OPCAT, was approved. This provided for independent national and international bodies to carry out unrestricted visits to places of detention such as prisons, immigration centres and police cells.’

The research examines how effective these state-appointed monitors are at a time when regimes are themselves being accused of carrying out atrocities against their citizens – in Zimbabwe alone there were 600 incidents of torture reported during 2007.

Rachel says: ‘Prevention is going to require a multi-faceted approach, education of law enforcement officials, education of populace,

appropriate legislation, appropriate investigation and an effective legal structure. This is something beyond the capabilities of the NPM on its own.’

Professor Murray and her team were able to disseminate the results of their research at a number of events, including an international conference on the prevention of torture, co-organised with the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights. The event, which took place in Prague in November 2008, brought together high-profile experts and representatives of governments, civil society, and the UN. Delegates attended from over a dozen countries. She and her team have also received a right of audience for NGOs at the UN Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture (SPT).



Members of the research team visited numerous countries to investigate the effectiveness of OPCAT bodies. This picture was taken during a visit to a female prison in Paraguay.

# The View of the Child: Explorations of the Visual Culture of the Made Environment

Dr Catherine Burke, University of Cambridge, Research Networks and Workshops

**If children and young people were to participate in the design of museums and galleries, what would they look like? This was the question explored by museum and gallery professionals, academics, teachers and pupils at a series of AHRC-funded workshops between September 2007 and November 2008, led by Dr Catherine Burke.**



Despite museums wanting to appeal to new audiences, children and young people, who visit either with their families or schools, are rarely consulted about their experiences and,

when they are, their ideas are often translated into 'architectural or curatorial speak' and their unique perspective lost along the way. These workshops brought together professionals from the UK and Australia, to develop new approaches to supporting children and young people's views informing design and research, within the museum and gallery environment.

The ideas generated culminated in a six-week workshop with students aged 12-14 years from Hellesdon High School, Norwich based at The Bridewell Museum, Norwich. Pupils worked alongside architecture students from the University of Sheffield who assisted them to design 3D models of galleries in The Bridewell with a view to its redesign. The curator of The Bridewell Museum and learning officers from the Norwich museum service worked with the

youngsters and research included the use of a video-diary room where the children could talk about their ideas and show their models. The Bridewell Museum secured a major Heritage Lottery Fund grant for redevelopment and ideas from the workshop are being incorporated into plans for future designs of the new galleries.

Dr Catherine Burke, now at the Faculty of Education, University of Cambridge, is a historian and educationalist with an interest in learning environments. In 2001, with the Guardian Newspaper she initiated the nation-wide survey 'The School I'd Like'. Since that time, 'Learning outside the Classroom' and extended learning environments have become more central to government policy. Catherine believes the impact of this research will go beyond the life of this award, explaining: 'This AHRC grant has laid the foundation for developing a research culture linking schools, museums and other organisations working on the cultural policy, extended school-and-pupil voice agendas leading to high-quality research for maximum impact in the wider community.'

Image ©Judy Torrington

# The Listening Gallery

Dr Aaron Williamon, Royal College of Music and the Victoria and Albert Museum, KT Fellowship

**What does music from the Middle Ages to the Baroque really sound like? Can music be used to aid our understanding and bring artefacts from this period to life? This AHRC-funded project looks to address these questions and bring the music of popular and elite culture in Europe from 1100-1800 back into the public domain.**

Stemming from existing historical research in music, art and design, as well as practice-based research led by Dr Aaron Williamon and his team at the Royal College of Music, this unique research project will reconnect the Victoria and Albert Museum's collections with performances of music that share their rich and distinctive pasts. Whereas musical instruments and manuscripts have been used predominately as examples of art and design, this project will reverse the traditional approach of isolating objects from the contexts to which they belonged.

The collections in the Victoria and Albert Museum's International Baroque exhibition will be accompanied by both new and existing recordings of performances of music from the period. In addition, recordings of music will be played in a series of eleven new galleries focussing on Medieval and Renaissance Europe opening in November 2009. By enabling visitors to simultaneously come into contact with music, art and design, through the use of touchscreen audio/video points the exhibition will provide a multisensory experience that will bring the period to life. The music and images will also be accessible through the internet.

As Dr Williamon explains: 'The overarching aim of the projects is to set music, art and design into a meaningful and multisensory cultural context for real and virtual visitors to the V&A. Music used in the project will be recorded or sourced and made available for public consumption. Frameworks for incorporating music and practice-based research on instruments and notation into museum exhibitions will be documented and put into practice'.

“  
**The overarching aim of the projects is to set music, art and design into a meaningful and multisensory cultural context for real and virtual visitors to the V&A**  
 ”



**Music being recorded for use in the Baroque: Style in the age of magnificence exhibition.**

© Royal College Music, London.

**Bristol, where the AHRC offices are based.**  
© [www.istockphoto.com/Nickos](http://www.istockphoto.com/Nickos)



# Corporate Activities

**2008-09 has been another important year for the AHRC and its staff, as it continues to implement extensive changes to the delivery of its services both internally and to its external stakeholders.**

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

'Forging our Future', the programme set up in April 2007 to co-ordinate AHRC's change projects, was brought to a close at the end of March 2009 after the successful delivery of a number of change initiatives.

The RCUK Je-S project has delivered a common external interface for the research community through providing online services for a range of research administration processes.

The Decision Making Structures project has introduced a number of significant changes to the AHRC, including its peer review processes, advisory board structures, business planning processes and the introduction of the Block Grant Partnership and Studentship Competition.

After a year of planning the AHRC is now turning its attention to the imminent transfer of transactional services to the RCUK Shared Services Centre (SSC). 2008-09 saw the first implementation of shared services to the Research Councils from the RCUK Shared Services Centre Ltd. Significant milestones included:

- The TUPE transfer of 400 staff from the Research Councils to RCUK SSC Ltd in April 2008
- The taking on of Procurement services by the SSC in May 2008
- The taking on of ITC services for the Swindon site by the SSC in June 2008
- The launch of HR services to two of the Research Councils and the SSC based on the Oracle platform in February 2009
- Confirmation of the solution for the management of grant applications and funding

For the AHRC, it is planned that HR services will go live in July 2009, Payroll services in September 2009 and Finance and Procurement services in November 2009. Grants services will transfer in 2010 and preparatory work is being carried out both internally and in close liaison with the SSC Project team to prepare for this transfer.

The AHRC's agreed share of the costs of the SSC is 1.33%. During 2008-09, SSC implementation costs have been accounted for as follows: £212,657 as expensed, £2k for an increase to the provision for redundancy and termination costs, £105k for the purchase of 'B' shares in SSC Ltd and £291k as assets in the course of construction. Further costs will be incurred in 2009-10. The transition to SSC is regarded as a business critical project and is referred to in our Statement of Internal Control.

In addition, the AHRC is also preparing to relocate its offices to Swindon to join the other Swindon-based Research Councils in 2010. So, as one busy year of planning draws to a close, another busy year of implementation starts.

## **Financial Performance**

The financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2009 record a net operating cost of £122,362k compared to £117,793k in 2007-08. Total reserves as at 31 March 2009 showed an accumulated surplus of £7,645k, compared to a surplus of £2,632k in 2007-08. Total Grant-in-Aid drawn down was £114,698k of which £397k was deployed on capital expenditure. Comparisons of outturn against budget for 2008-09 show an underspend of 1.6%. The AHRC continues to proactively manage the funds at its disposal, and has expended over 95% of our in-year allocation 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 reallocated 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 2008-09, 98% of payments were made within 30 days (2007-08 99%). In addition, and where practical, the AHRC has endeavoured to pay creditors within 10 days as per recent HM Treasury guidance.

### **Auditors**

The accounts have been audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General, who has been appointed under statute and reports to Parliament. The cost of the audit was £37,700. No remuneration was paid to the external auditors in respect of non-audit work in 2008-09. Internal audit was provided independently by the Research Councils Internal Audit Service (RCIAS), who took over responsibility from KPMG LLP on 1 April 2008. RCIAS report annually to the Audit Committee.

The cost of internal audits undertaken during 2008-09 was £31,000. No remuneration was paid to the internal auditors in respect of non-audit work during 2008-09.

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.

### **International Financial Reporting Standards**

HM Treasury has committed Whitehall reporting entities to implementing International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) for the financial year 2009-10 (although standards concerning financial instruments were implemented during 2008-09). Within the AHRC, a project team has been set up to oversee the process.

The AHRC has been working towards the timetable and 'trigger points' issued by Treasury. Trigger point one was met in September 2008 when the AHRC completed the restatement of its 2007-08 balance sheet on an IFRS basis and submitted it to the National Audit Office (NAO) for audit. Trigger point two was met in December 2008 when the NAO completed its audit and produced a report, which highlighted a few minor adjustments but nothing of major concern. The cost of this audit was £4,300.

Trigger point 3 occurs in September 2009, when the 2008-09 accounts have to be restated on an IFRS basis and again submitted to the NAO for audit. Progress on the implementation of IFRS is regularly reported to the Audit Committee.

### **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 2008-09 where management and trade union representatives have kept each other updated on various change projects, as well as informal discussions and updates. Regarding employee pensions, the AHRC's pension policy is disclosed in the Remuneration Report and Note 20 of the accounts.

### **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 another 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. During 2008-09 we provided information in response to thirty-five 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 five years ago to develop an Environmental policy, meet 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**

The AHRC swung its office doors open to the general public to participate in Bristol’s Open Doors Day on Saturday 13 September 2008. The day saw over 360 members of the public shown round the CNAA Art Collection – which is on loan to AHRC – and includes work by artists such as David Hockney, Bridget Riley and Sean Scully.

**Sickness Absence Data**

Sickness absence for the period 1 April 2008 – 31 March 2009 was 4.2%, 40% of which was for absences of a longer term nature (15 working days or more) as detailed in the table below:

Total Number of Staff as at 31.03.09	119
Total days lost to sickness	1124.5
Average Working Days Lost	9.4
Days lost to long term sickness absence	451 (40%)

The most common causes of absence are detailed in the table below:

Common Causes of Absence	Number of days lost	%
1 Anxiety/Depression/Stress	229	20%
2 Stomach related illness	103.5	9.2%
3 Cold related illness	97.5	8.6%
4 Virus	72.5	6.4%
5 Headache/migraine	44	3.9%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>546.5</b>	<b>48.1%</b>

AHRC management continues to monitor absence on a routine basis with all sickness absences followed up by a return to work interview in line with AHRC’s Sickness Absence policy. Persistent short term absence as well as long term sickness absence is managed on a case by case basis often with support from an Occupational Health Physician.

**Personal Data Related Incidents**

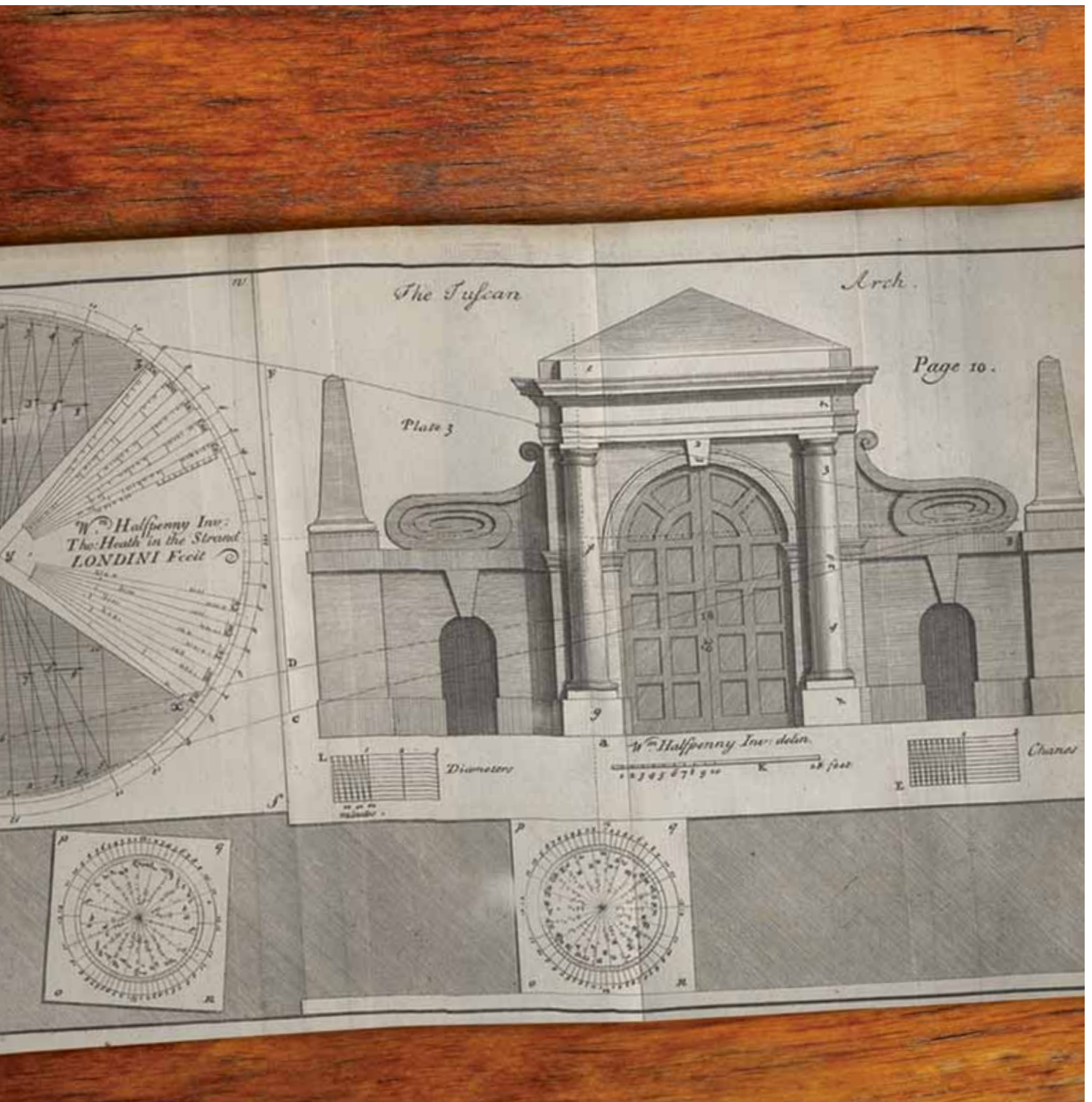
Incidents, the disclosure of which would in itself create an unacceptable risk of harm, may be excluded in accordance with the exemptions contained in the Freedom of Information Act 2000 or may be subject to the limitations of other UK information legislation.

Summary of protected personal data related incidents formally reported to the information Commissioner’s office in 2008-09				
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				
- complete and maintain a corporate information asset register; - risk assess our information assets; - formalise information security roles within the organisation; - input into the Annual Report to Cabinet Office on Information Risk; - implement new policies, procedures and training in relation to information security; and - enhance security measures already in place for portable media.				

Summary of other protected personal data related incidents in 2008-09		
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

AHRC-funded project **Architecture, Mathematics and English Culture 1550-1750** has resulted in an exhibition 'Compass and Rule' at the Museum of History of Science, Oxford in the Summer 2009.

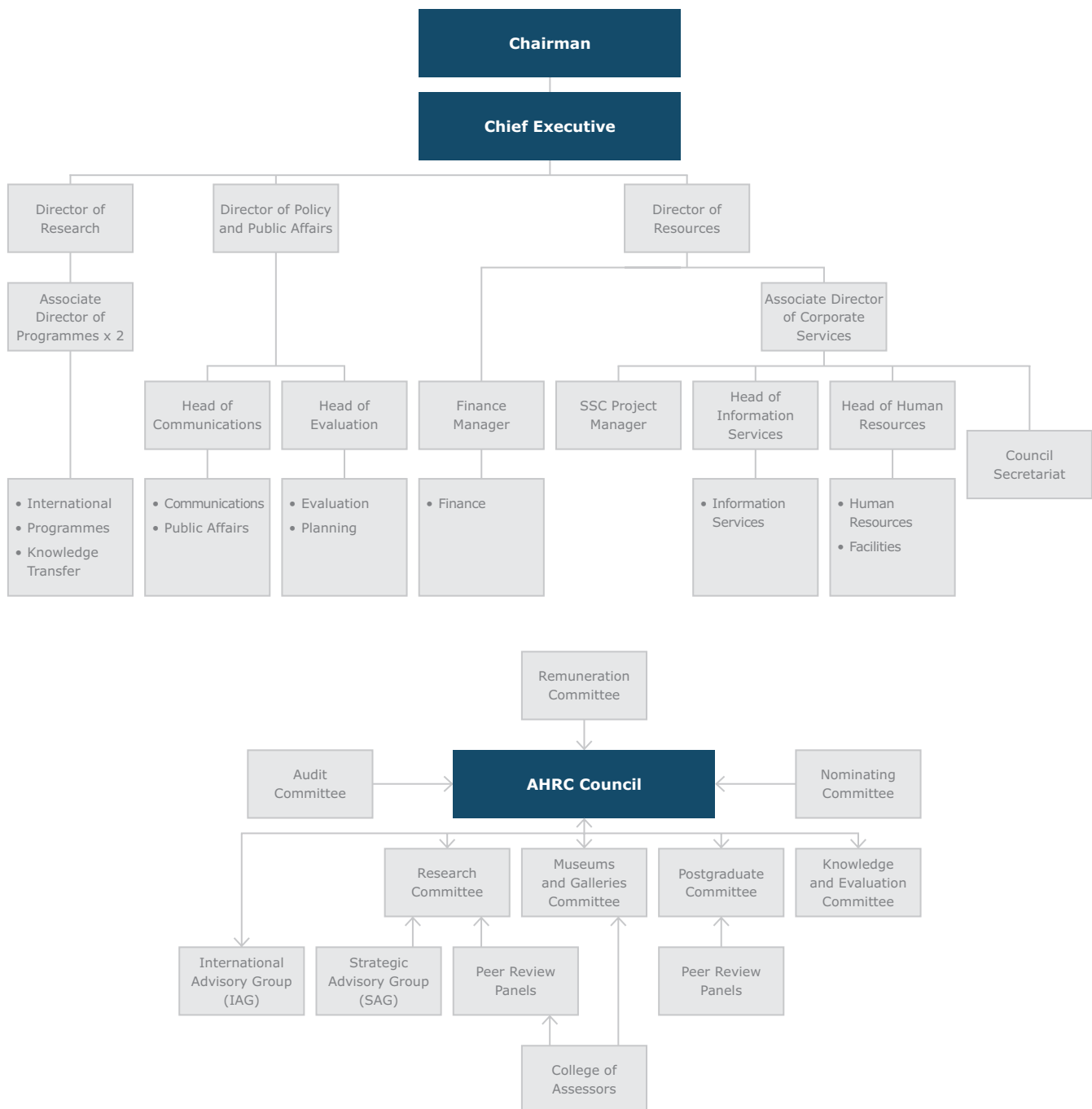
© Museum of the History of Science.





# AHRC Structure

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



Following a review of the AHRC's decision making structure a new structure was introduced in 2009. Please see [www.ahrc.ac.uk](http://www.ahrc.ac.uk) for further details.

# AHRC Council and Committee Members at 31 March 2009



Dr Ivon Asquith  
Formerly Oxford University Press



Professor Graeme Barker, FBA  
University of Cambridge



Professor Jonathan Bate  
University of Warwick



Dame Lynne Brindley  
British Library



Professor John Caughie  
University of Glasgow



Professor Rachel Cooper  
University of Lancaster



Ms Sally Doganis  
Doganis Associates



Professor Ellen Douglas Cowie  
Queens University Belfast



Professor Philip Esler  
AHRC Chief Executive



Professor Roger Kain  
University of Exeter



Richard Halkett  
Cisco



John Howkins  
Lincoln University



Professor April McMahon, FBA, FRSE  
University of Edinburgh



Professor Richard Trainor  
King's 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 Business, Innovation & Skills

(BIS). 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 BIS.

Members of Council – including the Chair and Chief Executive are appointed by BIS. 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 can be found in the Remuneration Report. Appointments are made in accordance with Code of Practice for Public Appointments. Mr John Neilson, Director, Research Base, BIS attends Council meetings as the representative of the Secretary of State for Business, Innovation and Skills.

Council is advised by its committees, peer review panels and working groups. Council has formally 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 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: [www.ahrc.ac.uk](http://www.ahrc.ac.uk)

## AHRC's Committees

### Audit Committee

Chair: **Dr Ivon Asquith**  
Formerly Oxford University Press  
**Professor Eric Evans**  
University of Lancaster  
**Ms Paulina Lubacz**  
University of Durham  
**Professor Diana Woodhouse**  
Oxford Brookes University  
**Ms Dawn Austwick**  
Esmée Fairbairn Foundation

Following a review of the AHRC's decision making structure, a new structure was introduced in 2009. As a result a number of committees were discontinued. Please see [www.ahrc.co.uk](http://www.ahrc.co.uk) for further details.

### Remuneration Committee

**Professor Sir Alan Wilson**  
University College London  
**Professor Rachel Cooper**  
Lancaster University  
**Professor Richard Trainor**  
King's College London

### Nominating Committee

Chair: **Professor Sir Alan Wilson**  
University College London  
**Professor Christopher Carey**  
University College London  
**Professor Stephen Partridge**  
University of Dundee  
**Professor Joyce Hill**  
University of Leeds  
**Professor John Morrill**  
University of Cambridge  
**Professor Naomi Segal**  
School of Advanced Studies  
**Professor John Feather**  
University of Loughborough  
**Dame Janet Ritterman**  
Formerly Royal College of Music  
**Professor Celia Wells**  
University of Durham

### Research Committee

Chair: **Professor John Caughie**  
University of Glasgow  
**Professor Martin Jones**  
University of Cambridge  
**Professor Antonia Payne**  
Dartington College of Arts  
**Professor Judie Newman**  
University of Nottingham  
**Professor Colin Jones**  
Queen Mary, University of London  
**Professor Alex Hughes**  
University of Kent  
**Professor Peter Willett**  
University of Sheffield  
**Professor Jonathan Stock**  
University of Sheffield  
**Professor Ian Netton**  
University of Exeter

### Postgraduate Committee

Chair: **Professor Rachel Cooper**  
Lancaster University  
**Professor Greg Woolf**  
University of St Andrews  
**Professor Darren Newbury**  
Birmingham City University  
**Professor Lyn Pykett**  
Aberystwyth University  
**Professor Anne Curry**  
University of Southampton  
**Professor John Joseph**  
University of Edinburgh  
**Professor Rita Marcella**  
Robert Gordon University  
**Professor Vivien Gardner**  
University of Manchester  
**Professor Christopher Tuckett**  
University of Oxford

### Museums & Galleries Committee

**Ms Helen Wilkinson**  
Museums Association  
**Ms Nichola Johnson**  
Sainsbury Centre for Visual Arts  
**Professor John Local**  
University of York  
**Dr Charles Saumarez Smith**  
Royal Academy  
**Dr Evelyn Silber**  
Hunterian Museum and Art Gallery  
**Mr Mike Tooby**  
National Museum Wales  
**Professor Stephen Bann**  
University of Bristol

### Knowledge and Evaluation Committee

Chair: **Professor Graeme Barker**  
Cambridge University  
**Professor Roy Boyne**  
Durham University  
**Professor Seona Reid**  
Glasgow School of Art  
**Professor Martin White**  
University of Bristol  
**Mr John Holden**  
DEMOS  
**Ms Karen Brookfield**  
Heritage Lottery Fund  
**Dr Seymour Roworth-Stokes**  
University for the Creative Arts

**Dr Annemarie Bos**

Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO)

**Andy Lovett**

North West Regional Development Agency

**Carolyn Sargentson**

Victoria and Albert Museum

## Research Panel Members

**Panel 1: Classics, Ancient History and Archaeology**

Convener: **Professor Martin Jones**

University of Cambridge

**Dr Kate Cooper**

University of Manchester

**Dr Harold Mytum**

University of Liverpool

**Professor Robert Coningham**

University of Durham

**Professor Robert Maltby**

University of Leeds

**Professor Simon Swain**

University of Warwick

**Professor Robert Parker**

University of Oxford

**Professor Helen King**

University of Reading

**Panel 2: Visual Arts and Media**

Convener: **Professor Antonia Payne**

Dartington College of Arts

**Professor Brent MacGregor**

Edinburgh College of Art

**Professor Philip Crang**

Royal Holloway, University of London

**Professor Anne Boddington**

University of Brighton

**Professor Janis Jefferies**

Goldsmiths, University of London

**Dr Anne Creigh-Tyte**

Kingston University

**Professor Christopher Breward**

Victoria and Albert Museum

**Professor Gill Perry**

Open University

**Professor Roger Palmer**

University of Leeds

**Professor Richard Coyne**

University of Edinburgh

**Professor Mark Jancovich**

University of East Anglia

**Professor Naren Barfield**

Glasgow School of Art

**Dr Fiona Kerlogue**

Horniman Museum

**Professor Jules Lubbock**

University of Essex

**Professor Paul Seawright**

University of Ulster

**Dr Paul Atkinson**

Sheffield Hallam University

**Panel 3: English Language and Literature**

Convener: **Professor Judie Newman**

University of Nottingham

**Professor Zoe Wicomb**

University of Strathclyde

**Professor John Thompson**

Queens University of Belfast

**Professor David Fairer**

University of Leeds

**Professor Elleke Boehmer**

University of Oxford

**Professor Susan Hunston**

University of Birmingham

**Professor Joanne Shattock**

University of Leicester

**Professor Avril Horner**

Kingston University

**Dr John Pitcher**

University of Oxford

**Professor John Drakakis**

University of Stirling

**Professor Nahem Yousaf**

Nottingham Trent University

**Panel 4: Medieval and Modern History**

Convener: **Professor Colin Jones**

Queen Mary, University of London

**Dr Susan Grant**

University of Newcastle

**Dr Crispin Bates**

University of Edinburgh

**Professor Stefan Berger**

University of Manchester

**Professor Linda Newson**

King's College London

**Professor John Belchem**

University of Liverpool

**Professor Mark Ormrod**

University of York

**Professor Anne Hughes**

Keele University

**Professor Michael Bentley**

University of St Andrews

**Professor Howell Harris**

University of Durham

**Professor Anthony Howe**

University of East Anglia

**Panel 5: Modern Languages and Linguistics**

Convener: **Professor Alexandra Hughes**

University of Kent

**Professor Rhys Williams**

Swansea University

**Professor David Gillespie**

University of Bath

**Professor Martin McLaughlin**

University of Oxford

**Professor Thomas Clancy**

University of Glasgow

**Professor Christopher Pountain**

Queen Mary, University of London

**Professor Anna Siewierska**

Lancaster University

**Professor Robert Gleave**

University of Exeter

**Professor Timothy Unwin**

University of Bristol

**Professor John King**

University of Warwick

**Professor David Cowling**

University of Durham

**Dr Stephen Milner**

University of Manchester

**Professor Michael Basker**

University of Bristol

.....  
**Panel 6: Librarianship, Information and Museum Studies**  
.....

Convener: **Professor Peter Willett**  
University of Sheffield

**Dr Sherry Chen**

Brunel University

**Professor Rita Marcella**

Robert Gordon University

**Professor Monica Landoni**

University of Strathclyde

**Professor Claire Warwick**

University College London

**Professor Julie McLeod**

Northumbria University

**Professor Ian Carradice**

University of St Andrews

**Ms Patricia Whatley**

University of Dundee

**Professor Graham Matthews**

Loughborough University

.....  
**Panel 7: Music and Performing Arts**  
.....

Convener: **Professor Jonathan Stock**

University of Sheffield

**Professor Helen Thomas**

University of the Arts London

**Professor Christopher Baugh**

University of Leeds

**Professor Steve Dixon**

Brunel University

**Professor Peter Nelson**

University of Edinburgh

**Professor Douglas Jarman**

Royal Northern College of Music

**Professor Maria Delgado**

Queen Mary, University of London

.....  
**Panel 8: Philosophy, Religious Studies and Law**  
.....

Convener: **Professor Ian Netton**

University of Exeter

**Professor Indira Carr**

University of Surrey

**Professor Carl Stychin**

University of Reading

**Professor Oliver Davies**

King's College London

**Professor Graham Ward**

University of Manchester

**Professor Greg Currie**

University of Nottingham

**Dr Catherine Osborne**

University of East Anglia

**Professor Daniel Hutto**

University of Hertfordshire

**Professor Andrew Louth**

University of Durham

**Professor Geoffrey Gilbert**

University of Essex

.....  
**Postgraduate Panels – 2008 Competition**  
.....

.....  
**Panel 1: Classics, Ancient History and Archaeology**  
.....

Convener: **Professor Greg Woolf**

University of St Andrews

**Professor Ian Armit**

University of Bradford

**Professor Malcolm Schofield**

University of Cambridge

**Professor Valerie Hall**

Queen's University Belfast

**Professor Stephen Mithen**

University of Reading

**Professor Andrew Poulter**

University of Nottingham

.....  
**Panel 2: Visual Arts and Media**  
.....

Convener: **Professor Darren Newbury**

Birmingham City University

**Professor Sally Munt**

University of Sussex

**Professor David Peters Corbett**

University of York

**Professor Judith Mottram**

Nottingham Trent University

**Dr Anne Douglas**

Robert Gordon University

**Professor Andrew Higson**

University of East Anglia

**Professor Georgina Follett**

University of Dundee

**Professor Michael Punt**

University of Plymouth

**Mr Michael Archer**

Ruskin School of Art,

University of Oxford

**Dr Colin Cruise**

Aberystwyth University

.....  
**Panel 3: English Language and Literature**  
.....

Convener: **Professor Lyn Pykett**

Aberystwyth University

**Professor Martin Halliwell**

University of Leicester

**Professor Alison Findlay**

Lancaster University

**Professor Murray Pittock**

University of Glasgow

**Professor Gabriele Griffin**

University of York

**Professor Nicholas Roe**

University of St Andrews

**Professor Julia Boffey**

Queen Mary, University of London

**Dr Claire Connolly**

Cardiff University

**Professor Graeme Harper**

University of Bangor

**Professor David Punter**

University of Bristol

.....  
**Panel 4: Medieval and Modern History**  
.....

Convener: **Professor Anne Curry**

University of Southampton

**Professor Alex Danchev**

University of Nottingham

**Professor Tim Hitchcock**

University of Hertfordshire

**Professor Geoffrey Cantor**

University of Leeds

**Professor Mary Chamberlain**

Oxford Brookes University

**Professor Julia Smith**

University of Glasgow

**Professor Sean Connolly**

Queen's University Belfast

**Professor Glenn Burgess**

University of Hull

Panel 5: Modern Languages and Linguistics

Convener: **Professor John Joseph**  
University of Edinburgh  
**Professor Jenny Thomas**  
Bangor University  
**Professor Gordon Burgess**  
University of Aberdeen  
**Professor Leslie Hill**  
University of Warwick  
**Professor Charles Forsdick**  
University of Liverpool  
**Professor Andrew Ginger**  
University of Stirling  
**Professor Michael Caesar**  
University of Birmingham

Panel 6: Librarianship, Museums and Information Studies

Convener: **Professor Rita Marcella**  
Robert Gordon University  
**Dr Allen Foster**  
Aberystwyth University  
**Dr Claire Warwick**  
University College London  
**Professor David Ellis**  
Aberystwyth University  
**Professor Julie McLeod**  
Northumbria University  
**Professor Ian Carradice**  
University of St Andrews  
**Professor Daya Thussu**  
University of Westminster  
**Dr Sherry Chen**  
Brunel University

Panel 7: Music and Performing Arts

Convener: **Professor Vivien Gardner**  
University of Manchester  
**Professor Ronald Woodley**  
Birmingham City University  
**Professor Stephen Pratt**  
Liverpool Hope University  
**Professor Jan Smaczny**  
Queen's University Belfast  
**Dr Jane Bacon**  
University of Northampton  
**Professor John Whenham**  
University of Birmingham

Panel 8: Philosophy, Religious Studies and Law

Convener: **Professor Christopher Tuckett**  
University of Oxford  
**Professor James Williams**  
University of Dundee  
**Professor Paul Noordhof**  
University of York  
**Professor Jo Shaw**  
University of Edinburgh  
**Dr Nur Masalha**  
St Mary's University College  
**Professor Jonathan Wolff**  
University College London  
**Professor Julia Black**  
London School of Economics and Political Science

## Other Panels

Knowledge Transfer Panel

Convener: **Dr Seymour Roworth-Stokes**  
University for the Creative Arts  
**Professor Annette Hill**  
University of Westminster  
**Professor Tim Hitchcock**  
University of Hertfordshire  
**Ms Lorelei Hunt**  
South West Regional Development Agency  
**Ms Mary Matthews**  
Blitz Games  
**Dr Nick Merriman**  
Manchester Museum,  
University of Manchester  
**Dr Sally Jane Norman**  
Newcastle University  
**Dr Alex Oliver**  
University of Cambridge  
**Professor Nick Stanley**  
Birmingham City University  
**Mr Philip Ternouth**  
Council for Industry and Higher Education

Block Grant Partnership Scheme Panel

Chair: **Professor Nigel Llewellyn Tate**  
**Professor Alexander Bird**  
University of Bristol  
**Professor Bruce Brown**  
University of Brighton  
**Professor Theresa Buckland**  
De Montfort University  
**Professor Cheryl Buckley**  
Northumbria University  
**Professor Chris Carey**  
University College London  
**Professor Catherine Davies**  
University of Nottingham  
**Professor Harry Dickinson**  
University of Edinburgh  
**Professor Gillian Douglas**  
Cardiff University  
**Ms Celia Duffy**  
Royal Scottish Academy of Music and Drama  
**Professor John Feather**  
Loughborough University  
**Professor Carole Hillenbrand**  
University of Edinburgh  
**Professor Alexandra Hughes**  
University of Kent  
**Professor Colin Jones**  
Queen Mary, University of London  
**Professor Jan McDonald**  
University of Glasgow  
**Professor Darren Newbury**  
Birmingham City University  
**Professor Lyn Pykett**  
Aberystwyth University  
**Professor Rick Rylance**  
University of Exeter

Fellowships in the Creative and Performing Arts Panel

Convener: **Professor John Caughie**  
University of Glasgow  
**Professor Simon Biggs**  
Edinburgh College of Art  
**Professor Georgina Follett**  
University of Dundee  
**Professor Janis Jefferies**  
Goldsmiths, University of London  
**Professor Leigh Landy**  
De Montfort University

**Dr Roberta Mock**

University of Plymouth

**Professor Jan Smaczny**

Queen's University Belfast

**Beyond Text Panel**

Convener: **Professor Jonathan Stock**

University of Sheffield

**Dr Jane Bacon**

University of Northampton

**Dr Sharon Baurley**

University of the Arts, London

**Professor Joanna Bornat**

Open University

**Dr Christopher Breward**

Victoria & Albert Museum

**Mr Mark Jacobs**

BBC

**Professor Steven Matthews**

Oxford Brookes University

**Professor Sue Thornham**

University of Sussex

**Professor Carole-Anne Upton**

Queen's University Belfast

**Professor Toshio Watanabe**

University of the Arts, London

**Professor Helen Weinstein**

University of York

**Museums and Galleries**

**Commissioning Panel – Large Grants**

Chair: **Professor Mike Tooby**

National Museum Wales

**Dr JD Hill**

British Museum

**Ms Nikola Burdon**

Museums Association

**Dr Elizabeth Crooke**

University of Ulster

**Professor Stephen Bann**

University of Bristol

**Professor Andrew Newman**

University of Newcastle

**Ms Nancy Bell**

The National Archives

**Science and Heritage  
Commissioning Panel –  
Research Cluster**

Chair: **Professor Nigel Llewellyn**

Tate

**Professor Nicholas Pickwood**

University of the Arts, London

**Professor Norman Billingham**

University of Sussex

**Professor Phil Banfill**

Heriot-Watt University

**Dr Paul Spencer-Longhurst**

Barber Institute of Fine Arts,  
University of Birmingham

**Professor Gilbert Cockton**

University of Sunderland

**Ms Sally Ann Yates**

National Museums Liverpool

**Dr Craig Kennedy**

Historic Scotland

**Dr Eric May**

University of Portsmouth

**Dr David Shipworth**

University College London

**Professor Simon Pepper**

University of Liverpool

**Religion and Society  
Commissioning Panel – Youth Call**

Chair: **Professor Ian Netton**

Exeter University

**Professor John Wolffe**

Open University

**Professor Gurharpal Singh**

University of Birmingham

**Professor Iain Scobbie**

SOAS, University of London

**Professor Fran Lloyd**

Kingston University

**Professor James Conroy**

University of Glasgow

**Professor Jonathan Scourfield**

Cardiff University

**Professor Andrew Wright**

King's College London

**Professor James Fairhead**

University of Sussex

**Professor Ole Riis**

Agder University College, Norway

**Professor James Beckford**

University of Warwick

**Dr Line Nyhagen Predelli**

Loughborough University

**Dr Jeremy Hill**

The British Museum

**Professor Kate Loewenthal**

Royal Holloway, University of London

**Mr Colin Ash**

University of Reading

**Ms Stella Yarrow**

Department of Communities and  
Local Government

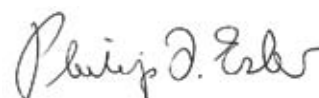
**Professor Gerard Loughlin**

University of Durham

**Ms Rosemary Rivett**

RE Today

Annual Report signed by



**Professor Philip F. Esler**

Accounting Officer

30 June 2009

# 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 Business Innovation and Skills (BIS) 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 BIS. 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 the BIS and is based on the progress made by 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 BIS.

### 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 AHRC is the Chair of the Remuneration Committee and the Chief Executive of 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 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; and
- 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 BIS. 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](http://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 BIS 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 AHRC is made by the Secretary of State for BIS on the recommendation of the Director General, Science and Research. The Chief Executive's contract of employment is determined by BIS. 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 at least 3 months preferably 6 months notice should he wish to leave AHRC. Professor Esler has decided to leave the AHRC at the end of his contract. On 17 June 2009 it was announced by the Secretary of State for BIS that Professor Rick Rylance would be the new Chief Executive of the AHRC starting on 1 September 2009.

### Directors

All other senior appointments are made in accordance with 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 is 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 AHRC.

### Salary and pension entitlements

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

### Remuneration

<b>Council Chair, Council Members, Chief Executive and Directors of AHRC</b>	<b>2008-09 £ 000 Salary<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>2007-08 £ 000 Salary<sup>1</sup></b>
<b>Professor Philip Esler</b> Chief Executive	115 – 120	100 – 105
<b>Professor Shearer West<sup>2</sup></b> Director of Research	60 – 65	n/a
<b>Ms Judith Hooper<sup>3</sup></b> Director of Finance & Planning	50 – 55	60 – 65
<b>Mr Jonathan Breckon<sup>4</sup></b> Director of Policy and Public Affairs	25 – 30	n/a
<b>Ms Yvonne Hawkins<sup>5</sup></b> Director of Knowledge & Evaluation	25 – 30	65 – 70
<b>Sir Alan Wilson</b> Council Chair	15 – 20	15 – 20
Individual Council Members <sup>6</sup>	5 – 10	5 – 10
Individual Council Members <sup>7</sup>	0 – 5	0 – 5
Individual Council Members with Chair responsibilities for major Committees (exc. Audit Committee Chair) <sup>8</sup>	5 – 10	5 – 10

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

<sup>2</sup>Professor West joined the AHRC on 1 May 2008.

<sup>3</sup>Ms Hooper left the AHRC on 14 January 2009. A payment was made to Ms Hooper in accordance with a compromise agreement, a condition of which was that details should not be disclosed.

<sup>4</sup>Mr Breckon joined the AHRC on 1 November 2008.

<sup>5</sup>Post made redundant on 7 May 2008. Ms Hawkins received a redundancy payment of £190,678.61 in line with the Civil Service Compensation Scheme rules.

<sup>6</sup>Dr Ivon Asquith, Professor April McMahon, Professor Rick Trainor, Ms Sally Doganis and Professor Jonathan Bate.

<sup>7</sup>Mr Richard Halkett, Mr John Howkins, Professor Ellen Douglas-Cowie, Professor Roger Kain and Dame Lynne Brindley joined Council in September 2008. Mr Bahram Bekhradnia, Mr Neil MacGregor, Sir Nicholas Kenyon, and Professor Martin White left Council during the course of the year.

<sup>8</sup>Professor John Caughie, Professor Rachel Cooper and Professor Graeme Barker until Committees disbanded at the end of March 2009.

The average change in earnings for all senior staff included in the remuneration report whose remuneration changed during the year was 4%. Professor Philip Esler was awarded an 8% increase in salary as a result of the then DIUS Remuneration Committee. Both Professor Shearer West and Ms Judith Hooper were awarded a 2% revalorisation increase following a meeting of AHRC's Remuneration Committee.

**Pension Benefits**

Chief Executive and Directors of AHRC	Accrued pension as at 31/3/09 <sup>1</sup> £ 000	Real increase in pension £ 000	CETV at 31/3/09 £ 000	CETV at 31/3/08 <sup>2</sup> £ 000	Real increase in CETV £ 000
<b>Professor Philip Esler</b> Chief Executive	5 – 10 plus lump sum of 0 – 2.5	0 – 2.5 plus lump sum of 0 – 2.5	118	77	32
<b>Mr Jonathan Breckon</b> <sup>3</sup> Director of Policy and Public Affairs	0 – 5 plus lump sum of 0 – 2.5	0 – 2.5 plus lump sum of 0 – 2.5	12	0	12
<b>Professor Shearer West</b> <sup>4</sup> Director of Research	20 – 25 plus lump sum of 60 – 65	0 – 2.5 plus lump sum of 2.5 – 5	304	288	Information unavailable
<b>Ms Yvonne Hawkins</b> <sup>5</sup> Director of Knowledge & Evaluation	15 – 20 plus lump sum of 25 – 30	0 – 2.5 plus lump sum of 0 – 2.5	199	191	1
<b>Ms Judith Hooper</b> <sup>6</sup> Director of Finance & Planning	10 – 15 plus lump sum of 30 – 35	0 – 2.5 plus lump sum of 0 – 2.5	229	202	10

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

<sup>1</sup>The accrued pension quoted is the pension the member is entitled to receive when they reach pension age, or immediately on ceasing to be an active member of the scheme if they are already at or over pension age. Pension age is 60 for Professor Philip Esler, Ms Yvonne Hawkins and Ms Judith Hooper. Pension age is 65 for Mr Jonathon Breckon and Professor Shearer West.

<sup>2</sup>This figure may be different from the closing figure in last year’s accounts. This is due to the CETV factors being updated to comply with The Occupational Pension Schemes (Transfer Values) (Amendment) Regulations 2008.

<sup>3</sup>Mr Jonathan Breckon joined the AHRC on 1 November 2008. Figures reported from start date to 31 March 2009.

<sup>4</sup>Professor Shearer West joined the AHRC on 1 May 2008. Figures reported are from start date to 31 March 2009.

<sup>5</sup>Ms Hawkins left the AHRC on 7 May 2008. Figures reported are from 1 April 2008 to leaving date.

<sup>6</sup>Ms Hooper left the AHRC on 14 January 2009. Figures reported are from 1 April 2008 to leaving date.

**The Cash Equivalent Transfer Value (CETV)**

A Cash Equivalent Transfer Value (CETV) 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. A CETV 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 benefits accrued in their former scheme. The pension figures shown relate to the benefits that the individual has accrued as a consequence of their total membership of the pension scheme, not just their service in a senior capacity to which disclosure applies. The figures include the value of any pension benefit in another scheme or arrangement which the individual has transferred to the Civil Service pension arrangements. They also include any additional pension benefit accrued to the member as a result of their buying additional pension benefits at their own cost. CETVs are calculated in accordance with The Occupational Pension Schemes (Transfer Values) (Amendment) Regulations 2008 and do not take account of any actual or potential reduction to benefits

resulting from Lifetime Allowance Tax which may be due when pension benefits are taken.

**The real increase in the value of the CETV**

This reflects the increase in CETV that is funded by the employer. It does not include the increase in accrued pension due to inflation, contributions paid by the employee (including the value of any benefits transferred from another pension scheme or arrangement) and uses 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.

**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](http://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.

### Research Council Pension Scheme membership with effect from 1 April 2009

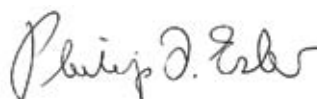
With effect from 1 April 2009 all Civil Service Pension Scheme members will become members of the Research Council Pension Scheme. Please see Note 20 in the accounts.

### 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](http://www.usshq.co.uk)

Remuneration Report signed by



**Professor Philip F. Esler**  
Accounting Officer  
30 June 2009

# Accounts

## Accounts Direction

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 and 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; and
- Prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

The Accounting Officer for the Department for Innovation, Universities and 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 2008-09

#### 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 AHRC's 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 then 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 AHRC's policies, aims and objectives, to evaluate the likelihood of those risks being realised and the impact should they be realised, and to take action 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 2009 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 Team (SMT), currently comprising the Chief Executive, three Directors and three Associate Directors, is the executive body for the AHRC, providing top-level leadership and guidance on risk management issues. An Extended Management Team (EMT) of senior managers was introduced in 2008 to provide communication and advice between SMT and staff on issues including risk. 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 who operate at a range of levels of seniority. In 2009 the Risk Co-ordinator became a qualified practitioner in OGC (Office of Government Commerce) Management of Risk.

SMT and EMT receive regular reports on issues associated with organisational activities to enable them 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 SMT who recommend corrective action to be taken and 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.

Responsibility for risk rests with the SMT members who distribute responsibility for management action to individuals across the organisation. All staff receive an induction on risk awareness, which provides 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 to SMT, EMT and 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 SMT and by Audit Committee. Updates on corrective action to be taken, if any, are reviewed by Audit Committee.

#### 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, projects 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.

The AHRC's Strategic Risks were revised following the introduction of the AHRC's Strategic Plan 2007-2012 and were refreshed by Council in 2008. The AHRC's appetite for risk was also reviewed by SMT. Events that are incompatible with the Council's vision and strategy, affect AHRC's reputation at a mass or national level, alienate key stakeholders en masse (academics and BIS) and things that cannot be implemented operationally or that are illegal, are outside AHRC's tolerance for risk. Occurrences that might change 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 SMT and Council. The AHRC has identified its top risks as failure to understand the needs of the research community in providing leadership to it, and failure to effectively advocate those needs to BIS. To manage these risks, AHRC initiated a programme of active engagement with its community to build a body of evidence and support for what we do.

Following a review of the AHRC's budgeting and forecasting processes in 2008-09, the AHRC has identified a further risk of not effectively forecasting and budgeting leading to over commitments. This risk is being addressed through a programme of work which includes the implementation of an integrated computer forecasting model and which will be reviewed later in 2009-10.

The Shared Services Centre (SSC) implementation project will deliver a single administrative support service for all UK Research Councils. Initially the SSC Ltd (the separate legal entity which will operate the shared services) 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 AHRC as it fundamentally changes the way back-office services are provided, by outsourcing them to the SSC Ltd. The SSC project operates across all seven Research Councils and is directed by a Project Board comprising representatives of each Research Council, SSC Ltd and a number of independent members. The Project Board is chaired by the Chair of the RCUK Executive Group. The principal risks for the Project, and therefore for the seven Research Councils, are compromises in the quality of the product offered, and the cost and time overruns and these are a focus for the Project Board. During 2008 and 2009 the scope,

timetable and costs have been revised, and the Project Board is taking measures designed to control project costs.

As a stakeholder in the SSC Project the AHRC has its own Project Board which manages the AHRC's participation and associated risks in the Project. The high level risks and mitigation strategies are regularly scrutinised by AHRC's SMT and Audit Committee with a member of AHRC's Audit Committee attending the SSC Project's Audit Committee and making regular reports to AHRC's Audit Committee. Governance arrangements and progress are regularly monitored by AHRC's Audit Committee and Council.

I can also confirm that an annual assessment of information risk has been completed to ensure that the AHRC complies with the government's Report of the review of Data Handling Procedures in Government. The AHRC's information asset owners have drawn up an information asset register which identifies all the information assets and where they are stored.

The Council receives quarterly performance management reports on AHRC's business portfolio that include emerging risks such as low success rates in award competitions, and adequacy of models for future forecasting. AHRC's Audit Committee also reports on the effectiveness of AHRC controls in these areas as well as overall approaches to risk management.

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

- The Council itself, which approves the risk policy and oversees the framework and high level risks;
- The Audit Committee which assesses risk management processes and reports to the Council;
- SMT having responsibility for identifying and managing risks;
- The Risk Management Committee and a dedicated and trained Risk Co-ordinator post which advises Senior Management on the adequacy of risk identification and management;
- Extended Management Team members (EMT) and other appropriately trained staff who are responsible for managing and reporting risk;
- Participation in the cross-Council risk network which enables exchange of information

about implementing best practice in risk management and,

- 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:**

- Regular review of strategic risks by Council;
- Annual review of fraud risk controls by SMT;
- Maintenance and quarterly review of a Corporate Risk Register and appropriate escalation of issues to the RMC, EMT, SMT, 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; and
- Annual validation procedures (within the Funding 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:**

- Maintaining focus on fewer higher-level risks and progress of actions to manage those risks;
- Incorporating risk management into the AHRC's horizon scanning activities.
- Ongoing reference to the AHRC's two strategic risks and any escalated business risks in high-level decision-making;
- Ensuring SMT members give consideration to 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 training on financial management;
- Engagement with the Research Councils' Internal Audit Service (RCIAS) to ensure effective audit of the AHRC's risk processes.

**Review of effectiveness**

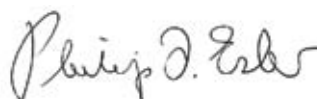
As Accounting Officer, I have responsibility for reviewing the effectiveness of the system of internal control. My review of the effectiveness of the system of internal control is informed by the work of the internal auditors and the executive

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 comments 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.

Statement on Internal Control signed by



**Professor Philip F. Esler**  
Accounting Officer  
30 June 2009

### **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 2009 under the Higher Education Act 2004. These comprise the Statement of Net Expenditure, the Balance Sheet, the Cash Flow Statement and 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 as Accounting Officer are responsible for preparing the Annual Report, which includes 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 and Skills directions made thereunder. I report to you whether, in my opinion, the information which comprises the Corporate Activities and Council and Committee Members sections, included in the Annual Report, 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. This other information comprises the Chairman's Statement, the Chief Executive's Statement, the Management Commentary and AHRC Structure excluding the Corporate Activities and Committee Members sections, the unaudited part of the Remuneration Report and all appendices. 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 opinions**

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 and Skills, of the state of the Arts & Humanities Research Council's affairs as at 31 March 2009 and of its net expenditure and cash flows 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 and Skills directions made thereunder; and
- information, which comprises the Corporate Activities and Council and Committee Members sections, included within the Annual Report, is consistent with the financial statements.

#### **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.

#### **Amyas C E Morse**

Comptroller and Auditor General  
National Audit Office  
151 Buckingham Palace Road  
Victoria  
London  
SW1W 9SS

3 July 2009

**Statement of Net Expenditure** for the Year Ended 31 March 2009

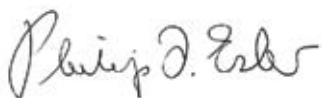
	Notes	2008-09 £ 000	2007-08 £ 000
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>			
Staff and Council Members' Costs	2	4,714	3,994
Research Awards	3	63,513	59,902
Postgraduate Awards	4	41,317	40,726
Museums & Galleries Awards	5	10,143	10,382
Other Operating Costs	6	2,836	2,841
<b>TOTAL OPERATING COSTS</b>		122,523	117,845
<b>INCOME</b>			
Operating Income	7	(161)	(52)
<b>NET OPERATING COST BEFORE FINANCING</b>		122,362	117,793
Cost of Notional Capital	13	187	189
<b>NET EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR</b>		122,549	117,982
Reversal of Cost of Notional Capital	13	(187)	(189)
<b>NET OPERATING COST TRANSFERRED TO INCOME &amp; EXPENDITURE RESERVE</b>		122,362	117,793

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 65 to 78 form part of these accounts.

**Balance Sheet** as at 31 March 2009

	Notes	£ 000	2008-09 £ 000	£ 000	2007-08 £ 000
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>					
Intangible Fixed Assets	8		4		6
Tangible Fixed Assets	8		952		789
Investment Assets	8		105		-
			<u>1,061</u>		<u>795</u>
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>					
Debtors and Prepayments	9	9,374		2,015	
Cash at Bank and in Hand	10	940		2,344	
		<u>10,314</u>		<u>4,359</u>	
<b>Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year</b>	11	(2,976)		(1,690)	
<b>Net Current Assets</b>		<u>7,338</u>		<u>2,669</u>	
<b>Total Assets less Current Liabilities</b>			<u>8,399</u>		<u>3,464</u>
<b>Creditors: Amounts falling due after one year</b>	11		(701)		(773)
<b>Provisions for Liabilities and Charges</b>	12		(53)		(59)
			<u>7,645</u>		<u>2,632</u>
<b>CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b>					
Income & Expenditure Reserve	14		7,517		2,504
Revaluation Reserve	14		128		128
			<u>7,645</u>		<u>2,632</u>



**Professor Philip F. Esler**

Accounting Officer

30 June 2009

The notes on pages 65 to 78 form part of these accounts.

**Cash Flow Statement** for the Year Ended 31 March 2009

	Notes	2008-09 £ 000	2007-08 £ 000
<b>Net cash outflow from operations</b>	15	(128,678)	(116,764)
<b>Returns on Investments and Servicing of Finance</b>			
Interest received		1	5
Interest paid over to DIUS		-	(5)
<b>Net cash outflow before Capital Expenditure</b>		<u>(128,677)</u>	<u>(116,764)</u>
<b>Capital Expenditure</b>			
Payments to acquire tangible fixed assets		(25)	(104)
Payments to acquire investment assets		(77)	-
<b>Net cash outflow before Financing</b>		<u>(128,779)</u>	<u>(116,868)</u>
<b>Financing</b>			
Financing received		127,375	117,357
<b>(Decrease)/Increase in cash in the year</b>	16	<u><u>(1,404)</u></u>	<u><u>489</u></u>

The notes on pages 65 to 78 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 (FReM) issued by HM Treasury. These financial statements have also been prepared on the basis of a going concern. The accounting policies contained in the FReM follow generally accepted accounting practice for companies (UK GAAP) to the extent that it is meaningful and appropriate to the public sector.

Where the FReM 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 FReM 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, NET-Heritage, conference and car parking income) 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 is 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 four strands; responsive mode, themed/directed, knowledge transfer and international engagement. Awards can last from one to five years.

#### ii. Postgraduate Awards

The purpose of these awards is 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 this scheme will revert back to the Higher Education Funding Council for England in August 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 installments over its expected useful life, as follows:

#### 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 installments 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 2008-09, the Science & Technology Facilities 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)). Although all supplies made by or to any group member are deemed to be made by or to the representative member, 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 multiemployer 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 then 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:

	<b>Permanently Employed Staff £ 000</b>	<b>Temporary Staff £ 000</b>	<b>Council Members £ 000</b>	<b>Total 2008-09 £ 000</b>	<b>Total 2007-08 £ 000</b>
Salaries and Wages	3,462	219	100	3,781	3,246
Social Security Costs	193	-	4	197	221
Superannuation	519	-	-	519	561
Seconded Staff Costs (SSC)	-	272	-	272	-
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>4,174</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>4,769</b>	<b>4,028</b>
Less recoveries in respect of Outward Secondments	(55)	-	-	(55)	(34)
	<b>4,119</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>4,714</b>	<b>3,994</b>

Salaries & Wages for temporary staff includes £219k (2007-08 £32k) which was paid to Employment Agencies during 2008-09. Staff provided by Employment Agencies are not included in the temporary staff number below.

Also during 2008-09 three Council members received additional payments for their roles as chairs of the Research, Postgraduate 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 118 full time equivalent.

	<b>Permanently Employed Staff No</b>	<b>Temporary Staff No</b>	<b>Total 2008-09 No</b>	<b>Total 2007-08 No</b>
Senior Management	7	-	7	8
Managerial	40	-	40	69
Administrative Support	64	-	64	36
Seconded Inwards Staff (SSC)	-	7	7	-
	<b>111</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>113</b>

Following the introduction of a new staff grading structure in 2008, Bands A, B and C include both Administrative and Supervisory staff. Bands D and above include staff with Managerial responsibilities, which include input into strategy and decision making. This reclassification means the numbers differ from 2007-08.

During 2008-09 there were 18 non-executive members of the Council.

<b>3. Research Awards</b>	<b>2008-09</b>	<b>2007-08</b>
	<b>£ 000</b>	<b>£ 000</b>
Research Grants	33,939	28,135
Themed/Directed Research	13,887	13,406
Research Leave	4,481	6,509
Resource Enhancement	4,385	5,927
Knowledge Transfer	2,918	1,863
Fellowships in the Creative & Performing Arts	2,783	2,740
International Engagement	466	495
Research Centres	349	532
RCUK Operations	234	202
Cross-Council Responsive Mode Awards	90	-
Small Grants	(19)	98
Innovation Awards	-	(5)
	<u>63,513</u>	<u>59,902</u>

No payments were made for Small Grants in 2008-09 and Innovation Awards in 2007-08 as the schemes have been discontinued. Unspent funds of £19k and £5k have been reclaimed.

<b>4. Postgraduate Awards</b>	<b>2008-09</b>	<b>2007-08</b>
	<b>£ 000</b>	<b>£ 000</b>
Maintenance	28,550	27,926
Tuition and College Fees	9,366	9,553
Research Training	1,623	1,470
Study Visits	620	656
Other Funding Initiatives	519	481
Collaborative Research Training Scheme	300	271
Disability Payments	190	114
Research, Careers & Diversity Unit	149	255
	<u>41,317</u>	<u>40,726</u>

<b>5. Museums &amp; Galleries Awards</b>	<b>2008-09</b>	<b>2007-08</b>
	<b>£ 000</b>	<b>£ 000</b>
Core Funding	10,115	9,918
Project Funding	28	464
	<u>10,143</u>	<u>10,382</u>



<b>6. Operating Costs</b>	<b>2008-09</b>	<b>2007-08</b>
	<b>£ 000</b>	<b>£ 000</b>
Operating Expenses	1,131	1,157
Peer Review Costs	539	391
Accommodation Operating Lease Rentals	366	364
Professional & Consultancy Fees	225	211
Staff Expenses	205	211
Depreciation	131	143
IT Costs	105	224
Other Accommodation Costs	92	69
Auditors' Remuneration:		
– 2008-09 Financial Statements	38	37
– IFRS Transition	4	-
Loss on Disposal	-	34
	<u>2,836</u>	<u>2,841</u>
	<u><u>2,836</u></u>	<u><u>2,841</u></u>
<b>7. Operating Income</b>	<b>2008-09</b>	<b>2007-08</b>
	<b>£ 000</b>	<b>£ 000</b>
Backfill Income (SSC)	100	23
Humanities in the European Research Area	30	27
NET-Heritage	26	-
Sundry Income	5	2
	<u>161</u>	<u>52</u>
	<u><u>161</u></u>	<u><u>52</u></u>

Backfill Income from the Shared Services Centre relates to the recovery of some resources which the AHRC provided to the SSC Project. The AHRC is also currently participating in the Humanities in the European Research Area programme and the NET-Heritage programme along with other partners within Europe. Funding is received from the lead partners, the Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research and the Italian Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities. These monies are received in respect of exchange transactions and are therefore not recognised as financing. Sundry income includes conference and car parking income.

## 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 Licenses £ 000	Total Fixed Assets £ 000
<b>Cost</b>							
At 1 April 2008	513	614	232	209	1,568	9	1,577
Additions	-	-	1	291	292	-	292
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>At 31 March 2009</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>1,860</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1,869</b>
<b>Depreciation</b>							
At 1 April 2008	151	423	205	-	779	3	782
Charge for year	41	82	6	-	129	2	131
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>At 31 March 2009</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>908</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>913</b>
<b>Net Book Value</b>							
<b>At 31 March 2009</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>952</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>956</b>
At 31 March 2008	362	191	27	209	789	6	795

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

SSC Investment	'A' Shares £	'B' Shares £
Opening Balance	1	-
Additions	-	105,070
Disposals	-	-
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>105,070</b>

During the year, the Council added to its investment in the RCUK Shared Services Centre Ltd (SSC) through the acquisition of 'B' shares. 'B' shares convey ownership rights to the holder, including any distributions or proceeds from sale of the SSC. The seven Research Councils each acquired an 'A' share, carrying a vote per share, in 2007-08. The RCUK Shared Services Centre Ltd was incorporated on 1 August 2007 and has been operating a shared service centre, delivering services to the Research Councils, since May 2008. For the period ending 31 March 2009, the draft financial statements for the company show a loss of £1.4m against a turnover of £25.8m. The balance sheet total is £6.5m represented by £7.9m share capital issued to the Research Councils and £1.4m retained loss.

## 9. Debtors and Prepayments

a. Analysis by type	2008-09 £ 000	2007-08 £ 000
Programme debtors	416	389
Other debtors	68	224
Prepayments and accrued income	8,890	1,402
	<b>9,374</b>	<b>2,015</b>

<b>b. Intra-Government Balances</b>	<b>2008-09 £ 000</b>	<b>2007-08 £ 000</b>
Balances with other central government bodies	411	455
Balances with public corporations and trading funds	40	-
Balances with local authorities	19	-
	<u>470</u>	<u>455</u>
Balances with bodies external to government	8,904	1,560
	<u>9,374</u>	<u>2,015</u>

All debtor balances are due within one year.

<b>10. Analysis of Cash Balances</b>	<b>2008-09 £ 000</b>	<b>2007-08 £ 000</b>
Paymaster General Account Balance	865	2,296
Commercial Account Balance	75	48
	<u>940</u>	<u>2,344</u>

**11. Creditors**

**a. Amounts falling due within one year**

<b>i. Analysis by type</b>	<b>2008-09 £ 000</b>	<b>2007-08 £ 000</b>
Trade creditors	459	598
Other creditors	151	52
Accruals and deferred income	2,360	1,035
	<u>2,970</u>	<u>1,685</u>
DIUS Creditor – Bank Interest	6	5
	<u>2,976</u>	<u>1,690</u>

<b>ii. Intra-Government Balances</b>	<b>2008-09 £ 000</b>	<b>2007-08 £ 000</b>
Balances with other central government bodies	1,561	968
Balances with local authorities	-	1
	<u>1,561</u>	<u>969</u>
Balances with bodies external to government	1,415	721
	<u>2,976</u>	<u>1,690</u>

**b. Amounts falling due after one year**

<b>i. Analysis by type</b>	<b>2008-09 £ 000</b>	<b>2007-08 £ 000</b>
Accruals	701	773
	<u>701</u>	<u>773</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 2009 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 RCUK Shared Services Ltd are in the process of developing a Shared Services Centre to carry out the central functions of Human Resources, Finance, Procurement and Information Technology 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 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 in accordance with FRS 12 as determined at 31 March 2009. Some Councils will incur a cost for terminating their existing systems, and these costs are being shared between the Councils. The provision for all seven Councils are then split and shared in accordance with an agreed predetermined ratio as detailed in the table below. Each Council takes their agreed share of their own liability and then contributes or receives contributions from the other Research Councils to reach the provision which is recorded in their own balance sheet. Further costs may be incurred.

	AHRC £ 000	BBSRC £ 000	EPSRC £ 000	ESRC £ 000	MRC £ 000	NERC £ 000	STFC £ 000	Total £ 000
<b>Redundancy</b>								
Provision brought forward	68	152	-	-	999	1,620	-	2,839
Payment/utilisation of provision	-	-	-	-	-	(315)	(26)	(341)
Increase in provision	-	279	-	-	277	-	546	1,102
Reduction in provision	-	-	-	-	-	(396)	-	(396)
Carried Forward	68	431	0	0	1,276	909	520	3,204
<b>Council System Migration</b>								
Provision brought forward	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	1,000
Reduction in provision	-	-	-	-	(246)	-	-	(246)
Carried Forward	-	-	-	-	754	-	-	754
<b>Total Provision</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,030</b>	<b>909</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>3,958</b>
<b>RC Share of Combined Provision</b>								
Provision brought forward	51	789	316	70	1,035	789	789	3,839
Payment/utilisation of provision	(5)	(70)	(28)	(6)	(92)	(70)	(70)	(341)
Increase in provision	15	226	91	20	298	226	226	1,102
Reduction in provision	(8)	(132)	(53)	(12)	(173)	(132)	(132)	(642)
Net movement in provision	2	24	10	2	33	24	24	119
<b>Closing Provision</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>1,068</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>3,958</b>
<b>% allocated</b>	<b>1.33%</b>	<b>20.54%</b>	<b>8.24%</b>	<b>1.83%</b>	<b>26.98%</b>	<b>20.54%</b>	<b>20.54%</b>	<b>100%</b>

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:

	<b>2009-10</b> <b>£ 000</b>
Contracted	227
	<u>227</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 2009 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, with £7k released to the Statement of Net Expenditure in 2006-07. AHRC management carried out a further review of the provision during 2008-09 and now believe that the provision is no longer required. Consequently the residual £8k was released to the Statement of Net Expenditure in 2008-09.

## 13. Notional Costs

	<b>31 March 2009</b> <b>£ 000</b>	<b>31 March 2008</b> <b>£ 000</b>
Cost of Capital	187	189
	<u>187</u>	<u>189</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.

## 14. Reserves and Reconciliation of Movement in Government Funds

	<b>Revaluation Reserve £ 000</b>	<b>Income &amp; Expenditure Reserve £ 000</b>	<b>Total Government Funds £ 000</b>
At 1 April 2008	128	2,504	2,632
Financing received from DIUS	-	114,698	114,698
Financing received from HEFCE	-	10,161	10,161
Other financing received	-	2,516	2,516
Net operating cost before financing	-	(122,362)	(122,362)
<b>At 31 March 2009</b>	<u>128</u>	<u>7,517</u>	<u>7,645</u>

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

	<b>2008-09</b> <b>£ 000</b>	<b>2007-08</b> <b>£ 000</b>
Operating Cost	(122,362)	(117,793)
Depreciation	131	143
Loss on Disposal	-	34
Increase in Debtors	(7,359)	(467)
(Decrease)/Increase in Provisions	(6)	51
Increase in Creditors	918	1,268
Net cash outflow from operations	<u>(128,678)</u>	<u>(116,764)</u>

## 16. Reconciliation of Movement in Net Funds

	<b>2008-09</b> <b>£ 000</b>	<b>2007-08</b> <b>£ 000</b>
Cash at 1 April	2,344	1,855
(Decrease)/Increase in cash	(1,404)	489
<b>Cash at 31 March</b>	<u>940</u>	<u>2,344</u>

## 17. Financial Commitments

### a. Research Awards

Future commitments on approved research awards to Higher Education Institutions and other approved Research bodies:

	<b>2008-09</b> <b>£ 000</b>	<b>2007-08</b> <b>£ 000</b>
Within one year	50,791	51,408
Within one to two years	29,739	31,688
Within two to five years	24,171	21,986
After five years	181	67
	<u>104,882</u>	<u>105,149</u>

### b. Postgraduate Awards

Future commitments on approved postgraduate awards:

	<b>2008-09</b> <b>£ 000</b>	<b>2007-08</b> <b>£ 000</b>
Within one year	38,897	33,353
Within one to two years	36,577	17,922
Within two to five years	117,184	6,058
After five years	56,097	-
	<u>248,755</u>	<u>57,333</u>

Future commitment figures for Postgraduate Awards are higher than prior years due to the awarding of Block Grant Partnership grants in February 2009.

## c. Museums & Galleries Awards

Future commitments on approved museums & galleries awards to Higher Education Institutions:

	2008-09 £ 000	2007-08 £ 000
Within one year	3,439	10,210
Within one to two years	-	3,473
Within two to five years	-	-
After five years	-	-
	3,439	13,683

## d. Operating Lease Commitments

The AHRC is committed to pay £361,516 (2008-09: £366,140) during 2009-10 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 potential break clause in February 2012.

## 18. Contingent Liabilities

The AHRC has some contingent liabilities concerning the move to new offices in Swindon and the implementation of the second phase (Joint Grants Processing (JGP)) of the Research Councils Shared Services Centre. The costs of the move (both capital and revenue) to Swindon are likely to be £2.4m. Rationalisation costs which will arise when the JGP function goes live are likely to be £475,000.

The AHRC also has a contingent liability concerning the USS Pension Scheme. The AHRC offers staff the ability to continue contributing to this scheme, but it is currently underfunded and should the AHRC have no USS Pension Scheme members in its employment, the AHRC is liable to pay its share of the deficit.

Professor Shearer West, the AHRC's Director of Research, is currently a member of the USS Scheme. At 31 March 2009 there is an estimated contingent liability of £23,481, which will crystallise if Professor West leaves AHRC.

## 19. Related Party Transactions

The Arts & Humanities Research Council (AHRC) is a Non-Departmental Public Body (NDPB) sponsored by the Department for Business Innovation and Skills (BIS).

BIS and its predecessor body DIUS are regarded as a related parties. 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 the Research Councils' Shared Services Centre and 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 and postgraduate awards.

During the year, the AHRC did not enter into any transactions with any senior executive staff, apart from those referred to in the Remuneration Report. 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 or 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.

## 19. Related Party Transactions (cont)

**Table A**

<b>Council/Panel Members</b>	<b>Institution</b>	<b>No of Awards</b>	<b>Amount £ 000</b>
Professor Richard Allen Cave	Royal Holloway, University of London	1	53
Professor Graeme Barker	University of Cambridge	1	157
Professor Jonathan Bate	University of Warwick	2	52
Dr Crispin Bates	University of Edinburgh	1	63
Professor John Belchem	University of Liverpool	1	111
Ms Nancy Bell	The National Archives: Public Record Office	1	24
Professor Michael Bentley	University of St Andrews	1	30
Professor Alexander Bird	University of Bristol	1	253
Dr Mark Blackburn	University of Cambridge	1	26
Professor David Buckingham	Institute of Education	1	29
Professor Michael Caesar	University of Birmingham	1	38
Professor Indira Carr	University of Surrey	1	159
Professor Thomas Clancy	University of Glasgow	1	106
Professor Robin Coningham	University of Durham	1	42
Professor James Conroy	University of Glasgow	1	120
Professor Richard Coyne	University of Edinburgh	1	91
Dr Philip Crang	Royal Holloway, University of London	1	154
Professor Gregory Currie	University of Nottingham	1	40
Professor Anne Curry	University of Southampton	1	149
Dr Peter van Dommelen	University of Glasgow	1	12
Professor Jane Everson	Royal Holloway, University of London	1	121
Professor Rachel Fensham	University of Surrey	1	147
Professor David Finkelstein	Queen Margaret University	1	15
Professor Georgina Follett	University of Dundee	1	106
Professor David Gauntlett	University of Westminster	3	93
Professor David George	Swansea University	1	32
Professor Brean Hammond	University of Nottingham	1	41
Dr David Harvey	University of Edinburgh	1	101
Professor Andrew Higson	University of York	1	34
Professor Tim Hitchcock	University of Hertfordshire	1	45
Professor Stephen Hoskins	University of the West of England	1	87
Professor Stephen Hutchings	University of Manchester	1	140
Professor Janis Jefferies	Goldsmiths, University of London	1	71
Mr Ian Johnston	Glasgow School of Art	1	4
Professor Colin Jones	Queen Mary, University of London	1	77
Professor Jake Kaner	Buckinghamshire New University	1	97
Professor Kim Knott	University of Leeds	1	60
Professor John Local	University of York	1	56
Professor Gordon Lynch	Birkbeck College	1	31
Dr Julie McLeod	University of Northumbria at Newcastle	1	110
Professor Martin McQuillan	University of Leeds	1	66
Professor Steven Mithen	University of Reading	2	284
Professor Allan Moore	University of Surrey	1	96
Professor Sally Munt	University of Sussex	1	84
Professor Rachel Murray	University of Bristol	2	209
Dr Martin O'Kane	University of Wales, Lampeter	1	50
Professor Tim O'Sullivan	De Montfort University	1	31
Professor Roger Palmer	University of Leeds	1	16
Professor Robert Parker	University of Oxford	1	140
Professor Nicholas Pickwoad	University of the Arts, London	1	11
Dr Jane Rendell	University College London	1	36
Professor Julian Richards	University of York	2	348
Professor Geoffrey Samuel	Cardiff University	1	71
Dr James Saunders	Bath Spa University College	1	35
Dr Jonathan Scourfield	Cardiff University	1	147
Dr Elizabeth Shepherd	University College London	1	68
Professor Jan Smaczny	Queen's University Belfast	1	41



**Table A (cont)**

Council/Panel Members	Institution	No of Awards	Amount £ 000
Professor Thomas Sorell	University of Birmingham	1	48
Professor Jonathan Stock	University of Sheffield	1	39
Professor Simon Swain	University of Warwick	1	81
Professor John Thompson	Queen's University Belfast	1	171
Dr Rupert Till	University of Huddersfield	1	24
Dr Phiroze Vasunia	University of Reading	1	19
Professor Toshio Watanabe	University of the Arts, London	1	180
Professor Alexis Weedon	University of Bedfordshire	1	34
Professor Jonathan Wolff	University College London	1	116
Professor John Wolffe	Open University	1	38

**Table B**

Council Members	Related Party	No of Awards	Amount £ 000
Professor E Douglas-Cowie	Son	1	17

**Table C**

Council Members	Institution	Aggregate Amount £ 000
Professor G Barker	University of Cambridge	5,253
Professor J Bate	University of Warwick	1,088
Dame L Brindley	British Library	135
Professor J Caughie	University of Glasgow	1,981
Professor R Cooper	University of Lancaster	916
Professor E Douglas-Cowie	Queen's University Belfast	579
Mr J Howkins	University of Lincoln	114
Professor R Kain	University of Exeter	1,513
Mr N MacGregor	British Museum	193
Professor A McMahon	University of Edinburgh	2,134
Professor R Trainor	Kings College London	924
Professor M White	University of Bristol	1,791
Professor A Wilson	University College London	2,487

## 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 – £501,308 (2007-08 £532,697), Partnership Pension Providers – £20,190 (2007-08 £11,587), and USS - £9,871 (2007-08 £4,480). No contributions were outstanding to any scheme at the year end.

From 1 April 2009 all members of the Principal Civil Service Pension Scheme will transfer to the Research Councils' Pension Scheme (RCPS). For 2009-10 the employers' contribution rate will be 21.3%. Members will be given the choice as to whether they wish their accrued pension to move to the RCPS or to remain with the PCSPS.

### 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](http://www.civilservice-pensions.gov.uk)).

For 2008-09, 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 2009-10, the rates will be in the range 16.7% to 24.3%. The contribution rates are set to meet the cost of the benefits accruing during 2008-09 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

## 20. Pension Schemes (cont)

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.

### The Universities Superannuation Scheme (USS)

A triennial valuation of the Universities Superannuation Scheme was carried out as at 31 March 2008. This was the first valuation for USS under the new scheme-specific funding regime introduced by the Pensions Act 2004, which requires schemes to adopt a statutory funding objective, which is to have sufficient and appropriate assets to cover their technical provisions. The actuary's valuation was accepted by the USS board at its meeting on 22 January 2009. A brief summary of the main results of the valuation is as follows:

- the employers' contribution rate will increase to 16% of salary from 1 October 2009, while the employees' contribution rate will remain at 6.35% of salary.
- under the scheme funding regulations, the assets of the scheme at the valuation date were 103% of the scheme's technical provisions based on projected pensionable salaries, with a past surplus of £707 million.
- based on the trustee company's historic funding basis, which makes no allowance for expected future equity outperformance over gilts, the assets of the scheme at the valuation date were 71% of the accrued liabilities based on projected pensionable salaries, with a past service deficit of £11,777 million.
- the scheme is 107% funded in terms of the Pension Protection Fund regulations introduced by the Pensions Act 2004.
- the valuation includes an extra reserve of £1.35 billion to take account of recent promotional salary increase experience. Further analysis of promotional salary increases will be carried out to determine whether the high rate of increase experienced between 2002 and 2008 is likely to continue into the future and whether the extra provision is necessary or sufficient.
- the contribution rate will be subject to review at the next actuarial valuation which is due to take place at 31 March 2011. Depending on the analysis of promotional salary increases and other factors, it may be necessary to consider the contribution rate in advance of the next actuarial valuation.
- although not referred to in the valuation report and not a requirement for USS, the actuary has estimated that the funding level at 31 March 2008 using an FRS17 valuation basis (suitable for reporting pension costs in company accounts) was approximately 104%.

## 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, although insurance is purchased by the AHRC.

## 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. The AHRC is committed to pay a total of €5,915,000 towards the Humanities in the European Research Area Joint Research Project from 2010-11 and so could potentially be exposed to currency exchange risk in the future. This is not a financial instrument as this commitment is not a financial liability on the AHRC's balance sheet at 31 March 2009.

The disclosures exclude short term debtors and creditors.

As at the 31 March 2009 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 3 July 2009 by Professor Philip Esler. There have been no events after the balance sheet date requiring an adjustment to the financial statements.

On 5 June 2009, the Government announced the creation of a new Department for Business, Innovation and Skills (BIS) whose key role will be to build Britain's capabilities to compete in the global economy. The Department was created by merging the Department for Business Enterprise and Regulatory Reform (BERR) and Department for Innovation Universities and Skills (DIUS). The sponsorship responsibility for the Council passed to BIS on that date.

There is no reason to believe that the expected government funding underlying the Council's going concern assertion will be affected by this change.

## Appendix 1 Research Programme: applications and awards 2008-09 for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland

### UK

Scheme	No of Applications	Amount Requested	No of Successful Applications	% Success Rate (Nos')	Amount Awarded	£ Success Rate (£)
<b>Responsive Mode</b>						
Research Grants (Standard)	539	167,741,434	66	12	21,913,557	13
Research Grants (Speculative)	40	4,743,333	5	13	791,122	17
Research Leave	625	15,785,045	119	19	3,216,148	20
Research Networks and Workshops	140	4,115,457	42	30	1,200,555	29
Research Grants – Practice Led and Applied	70	1,084,195	23	33	361,216	33
Fellowships in the Creative and Performing Arts	62	12,751,361	6	10	1,423,060	11
<b>Strategic Mode</b>						
Large Research Grants (Religion & Society)	56	19,945,653	6	11	2,073,975	10
Small Grants (Religion & Society)	29	2,091,594	7	24	524,805	25
Research Networks & Workshops (Religion & Society)	3	71,112	3	100	73,943	104
Large Research Grants (Beyond Text)	121	44,570,194	7	6	3,150,640	7
Research Grants – Museums, Archives and Libraries	52	12,515,785	13	25	3,206,515	26
Research Networks and Workshops – Beyond Text	40	4,859,333	14	35	1,214,398	25
Science and Heritage Research Clusters	48	1,102,686	13	27	316,117	29
IRCHSS Research Networks and Workshops	5	56,789	5	100	58,290	103
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,830</b>	<b>291,433,971</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>39,524,341</b>	<b>14</b>

### ENGLAND

Scheme	No of Applications	Amount Requested	No of Successful Applications	% Success Rate (Nos')	Amount Awarded	£ Success Rate (£)
<b>Responsive Mode</b>						
Research Grants (Standard)	433	136,380,034	51	12	17,160,145	13
Research Grants (Speculative)	30	3,400,426	5	17	791,122	23
Research Leave	499	12,615,460	93	19	2,530,829	20
Research Networks and Workshops	113	3,377,138	31	27	885,721	26
Research Grants – Practice Led and Applied	60	929,880	20	33	312,322	34
Fellowships in the Creative and Performing Arts	50	10,262,906	6	12	1,423,060	14
<b>Strategic Mode</b>						
Large Research Grants (Religion & Society)	52	18,689,825	5	10	1,830,691	10
Small Grants (Religion & Society)	23	1,682,932	4	17	317,917	19
Research Networks & Workshops (Religion & Society)	3	71,112	3	100	73,943	104
Large Research Grants (Beyond Text)	100	37,275,918	5	5	2,261,412	6
Research Grants – Museums, Archives and Libraries	37	8,940,575	10	27	2,677,610	30
Research Networks and Workshops – Beyond Text	26	691,805	11	42	312,740	45
Science and Heritage Research Clusters	37	841,080	11	30	267,486	32
IRCHSS Research Networks and Workshops	4	46,390	4	100	47,555	103
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,467</b>	<b>235,205,482</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>30,892,553</b>	<b>13</b>

## Appendix 1 Research Programme: applications and awards 2008-09 for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland

### SCOTLAND

Scheme	No of Applications	Amount Requested	No of Successful Applications	% Success Rate (Nos')	Amount Awarded	£ Success Rate (£)
<b>Responsive Mode</b>						
Research Grants (Standard)	69	20,323,133	9	13	2,345,394	12
Research Grants (Speculative)	6	821,353	0	0	0	0
Research Leave	75	1,836,407	15	20	370,545	20
Research Networks and Workshops	18	416,737	6	33	151,976	36
Research Grants – Practice Led and Applied	7	111,261	3	43	48,894	44
Fellowships in the Creative and Performing Arts	6	1,330,345	0	0	0	0
<b>Strategic Mode</b>						
Large Research Grants (Religion & Society)	3	958,050	1	33	243,284	25
Small Grants (Religion & Society)	3	207,862	1	33	82,073	39
Large Research Grants (Beyond Text)	11	4,095,739	2	18	889,228	22
Research Grants – Museums, Archives and Libraries	9	2,322,347	2	22	452,459	19
Research Networks and Workshops – Beyond Text	8	144,123	3	38	62,301	43
Science and Heritage Research Clusters	7	167,167	1	14	24,291	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>32,734,525</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>4,670,445</b>	<b>14</b>

### WALES

Scheme	No of Applications	Amount Requested	No of Successful Applications	% Success Rate (Nos')	Amount Awarded	£ Success Rate (£)
<b>Responsive Mode</b>						
Research Grants (Standard)	28	8,656,796	6	21	2,408,018	28
Research Grants (Speculative)	3	435,712	0	0	0	0
Research Leave	32	839,839	5	16	156,046	19
Research Networks and Workshops	7	249,657	3	43	92,906	37
Research Grants – Practice Led and Applied	2	31,934	0	0	0	0
Fellowships in the Creative and Performing Arts	5	937,545	0	0	0	0
<b>Strategic Mode</b>						
Large Research Grants (Religion & Society)	1	297,778	0	0	0	0
Large Research Grants (Beyond Text)	4	1,326,328	0	0	0	0
Research Grants – Museums, Archives and Libraries	6	1,252,863	1	17	76,446	6
Research Networks and Workshops – Beyond Text	2	23,928	1	50	12,430	52
Science and Heritage Research Clusters	3	71,221	1	33	24,340	34
<b>Total</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>14,123,602</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>2,770,186</b>	<b>20</b>

## Appendix 1 Research Programme: applications and awards 2008-09 for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland

### NORTHERN IRELAND

Scheme	No of Applications	Amount Requested	No of Successful Applications	% Success Rate (Nos')	Amount Awarded	£ Success Rate (£)
<b>Responsive Mode</b>						
Research Grants (Standard)	9	2,381,470	0	0	0	0
Research Grants (Speculative)	1	85,842	0	0	0	0
Research Leave	19	493,338	6	32	158,728	32
Research Networks and Workshops	2	71,926	2	100	69,952	97
Research Grants – Practice Led and Applied	1	11,119	0	0	0	0
Fellowships in the Creative and Performing Arts	1	220,565	0	0	0	0
<b>Strategic Mode</b>						
Small Grants (Religion & Society)	3	200,800	2	67	124,815	62
Large Research Grants (Beyond Text)	6	1,872,209	0	0	0	0
Research Networks and Workshops – Beyond Text	1	47,862	0	0	0	0
Science and Heritage Research Clusters	1	23,218	0	0	0	0
IRCHSS Research Networks and Workshops	1	10,399	1	100	10,735	103
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>5,418,747</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>364,230</b>	<b>7</b>

1. Data covers applications with outcomes between 1 April 2008 and 31 March 2009

## Appendix 2 Research Programme: location of applicants and award holders 2008-09 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 of applications	Value of awards (£)	No of applications	Value of awards (£)	No of applications	Value of awards (£)	No of applications	Value of awards (£)	No of applications	Value of awards (£)	No of applications	Value of awards (£)								
Anglia Ruskin University	1	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	2	0	1	0	9	0						
Aston University	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	0						
Bath Spa University	0	0	1	163,891	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	163,891						
University of Bath	0	0	3	0	0	0	5	1	24,305	1	0	0	9	24,305						
University of Bedfordshire	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	5	0						
Birkbeck*	1	0	4	840,298	0	0	11	1	20,307	5	4	110,671	21	6	971,276					
University of Birmingham	1	0	8	486,762	0	0	23	4	122,749	3	1	47,642	2	1	16,418	37	8	673,571		
Birmingham City University	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0					
University of Brighton	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	36,959	0	0	0	3	1	36,959		
University of Bristol	0	0	17	1,328,435	0	0	21	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	39	3	1,328,435		
The British Library	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		
British Museum	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0		
Brunel University	0	0	6	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	1	16,326	12	1	16,326	0	0	
University of Cambridge	1	0	16	575,978	0	0	12	2	39,714	2	1	24,970	0	0	31	4	640,662	0	0	
University of Central Lancashire	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0		
Central School of Speech and Drama*	3	2	458,467	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	458,467	0	0		
University of Chester	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	17,647	0	0	0	0	3	1	17,647	0	0		
University of Chichester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		
City University	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		
Courtauld Institute of Art*	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		
University of Cumbria	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		
De Montfort University	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0		
University of Derby	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0		
Durham University	0	0	12	127,481	2	0	19	3	52,979	2	1	48,123	0	0	35	5	228,583	0	0	
University of East Anglia	0	0	4	318,172	2	0	4	1	34,309	0	0	0	1	0	11	2	352,481	0	0	
University of East London	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	1	26,258	0	0	0	1	1	16,427	7	2	42,685	0	0
Edge Hill University	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		
University of Essex	1	0	4	476,616	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	1	476,616	0	0		
University of Exeter	2	1	245,315	23	1	129,278	0	0	15	5	128,222	12	2	51,160	1	0	0	53	9	553,975
University of Gloucestershire	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	
University of Gloucestershire	3	0	0	0	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	30,709	26	4	651,713	0	0
University of Greenwich	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
University of Hertfordshire	0	0	1	296,588	1	165,521	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	5	2	462,109	0	0
University of Huddersfield	3	0	0	3	1	286,596	0	0	7	1	23,599	1	0	2	1	15,932	16	3	326,127	
University of Hull	0	0	6	1	90,982	0	0	4	0	0	1	1	30,133	0	0	0	11	2	121,115	
Imperial College London	0	0	1	0	1	152,975	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	152,975	0	0		
Institute of Education*	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	12,104	0	0	4	1	12,104	0	0		
Keele University	0	0	2	0	0	0	12	2	54,220	0	0	0	0	14	2	54,220	0	0		
University of Kent	1	0	0	6	0	0	9	1	24,499	2	1	49,323	0	0	18	2	73,822	0	0	

\*Part of the University of London

## Appendix 2 Research Programme: location of applicants and award holders 2008-09 Responsive Mode

**Key** No of applications 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					
<b>ENGLAND</b>																		
King's College London*	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	30,360	2	0	0	0	0	12	1	30,360	
Kingston University	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	
Lancaster University	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	2	62,613	2	1	24,120	1	0	18	3	86,733	
Leeds Metropolitan University	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	
University of Leeds	0	0	0	17	2	162,861	24	6	170,510	5	2	64,914	6	2	54	12	430,735	
University of Leicester	0	0	0	7	0	0	3	1	24,559	2	1	12,136	0	0	12	2	36,695	
University of Lincoln	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	
Liverpool Hope University	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
Liverpool John Moores University	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	24,592	0	0	2	1	24,592	
University of Liverpool	0	0	0	12	0	0	12	2	53,260	1	0	0	1	0	26	2	53,260	
London Metropolitan University	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	
London School of Economics & Political Science*	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	1	45,929	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	45,929	
London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
London South Bank University	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	16,483	1	1	16,483	
Loughborough University	0	0	0	6	1	46,366	4	0	0	3	1	50,197	0	0	14	2	96,563	
Manchester Metropolitan University	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	8	0	0	
University of Manchester	1	0	0	10	0	0	27	9	280,584	1	1	48,015	0	0	39	10	328,599	
Middlesex University	1	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	8	0	0	
National Portrait Gallery	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
University of Newcastle	0	0	0	7	0	0	6	2	56,678	1	0	0	1	16,171	15	3	72,849	
Newman University College	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
University of Northampton	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	
Northumbria University	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	
Norwich University College of the Arts	0	0	0	1	1	165,670	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	165,670	
Nottingham Trent University	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	12,293	1	0	6	1	12,293	
University of Nottingham	0	0	0	4	1	487,325	24	7	212,920	5	1	38,633	1	0	34	9	738,878	
The Open University	0	0	0	12	3	635,923	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	15	3	635,923	
Oxford Brookes University	1	0	0	10	2	508,699	3	1	18,145	3	0	0	0	0	18	3	526,844	
University of Oxford	0	0	0	25	7	3,154,643	29	5	138,713	4	1	12,241	0	0	58	13	3,305,597	
University of Plymouth	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	
University of Portsmouth	1	0	0	2	0	0	4	1	31,235	1	0	0	0	0	8	1	31,235	
Queen Mary, University of London*	1	0	0	4	2	693,189	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	2	693,189	
University of Reading	0	0	0	15	3	1,083,888	13	3	55,996	1	0	0	1	13,719	30	7	1,153,603	
Roehampton University	2	1	261,793	1	0	0	10	2	65,474	1	1	24,842	0	0	15	4	352,109	
Royal Academy of Music*	1	1	245,259	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	245,259	
Royal College of Art	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	4	0	0	
Royal Holloway*	0	0	0	1	0	0	13	1	36,612	0	0	0	0	0	15	1	36,612	
University of Salford	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	16,240	7	1	16,240
School of Advanced Study*	0	0	0	4	2	1,278,095	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	1,278,095	

\*Part of the University of London

## Appendix 2 Research Programme: location of applicants and award holders 2008-09 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								
School of Oriental and African Studies*	0	0	8	0	0	0	8	5	139,125	1	0	0	0	17	5	139,125					
Sheffield Hallam University	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	1	5	1	16,403					
University of Sheffield	1	0	19	2	331,462	2	17	5	138,827	2	1	25,062	0	41	10	1,066,807					
Southampton Solent University	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0					
University of Southampton	4	1	212,226	8	371,774	0	13	1	30,654	4	1	18,098	0	29	4	632,752					
St Mary's University College Twickenham	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0					
Staffordshire University	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	27,827	0	0	0	0	1	1	27,827					
University of Sunderland	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	0					
University of Surrey	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	27,799	0	0	0	0	3	1	27,799					
University of Sussex	0	0	7	0	0	1	11	1	22,898	0	0	0	2	21	2	39,264					
Tate Britain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0					
University of Teesside	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0					
Trinity and All Saints	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0					
University College for the Creative Arts	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0					
University College London*	2	0	17	1	399,986	0	17	4	103,394	3	1	22,999	1	40	7	541,829					
University of the Arts London	5	0	6	1	104,493	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	4	19	3	128,704					
University of the West of England, Bristol	1	0	6	0	0	0	9	0	0	2	1	24,676	3	21	2	40,925					
Victoria & Albert Museum	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0					
University of Warwick	1	0	12	4	1,373,315	0	11	4	103,105	3	1	47,424	1	28	9	1,523,844					
University of Westminster	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	27,553	4	0	0	2	12	2	43,985					
University of Winchester	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	0					
University of Wolverhampton	1	0	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	3	10	1	16,336					
University of York	1	0	5	1	380,381	3	8	3	57,251	3	2	24,394	0	20	7	603,190					
<b>Totals</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1,423,060</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>51,171,601,145</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>2,530,829</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>885,721</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>1,185</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>23,103,199</b>					
Percentage of grand total	81%	100%	100%	80%	77%	78%	75%	100%	100%	80%	78%	79%	81%	74%	74%	86%	87%	86%	80%	79%	80%





## Appendix 2 Research Programme: location of applicants and award holders 2008-09 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)	Large Research Grants (Beyond Text)	Research Grants – Museums, Archives and Libraries	Research Networks and Workshops – Beyond Text	Science and Heritage Research Clusters	IRCHSS Research Networks and Workshops	TOTAL	
Aston University	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
Birkbeck, University of London*	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	24,942
University of Birmingham	4	0	1	0	1	282,299	2	0	8	364,454
Birmingham City University	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Bournemouth University	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
University of Bradford	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	24,530
University of Brighton	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	0
University of Bristol	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	6	8,614
The British Library	0	0	0	0	1	265,006	0	0	1	265,006
Brunel University	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	490,236
University of Cambridge	2	0	0	3	0	277,102	0	0	8	277,102
Canterbury Christ Church University	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
University of Central Lancashire	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	0
Courtauld Institute of Art*	0	0	0	0	0	1	25,330	0	1	25,330
Coventry University	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
University of Cumbria	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
De Montfort University	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	5	0
Durham University	2	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	7	334,887
University of East Anglia	0	0	0	1	1	311,946	0	0	3	594,151
University of East London	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
University of Exeter	0	0	2	0	1	288,527	1	16,661	5	329,394
Goldsmiths*	0	0	1	9	0	50,508	0	0	13	274,653
Guildhall School of Music and Drama	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
University of Hertfordshire	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
University of Huddersfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	24,487	2	24,487
University of Hull	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	2	0
Institute of Education*	0	0	0	1	1	500,089	0	0	2	500,089
Keele University	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
University of Kent	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0
King's College London*	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	5	79,567
Kingston University	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Lancaster University	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0
Leeds Metropolitan University	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
University of Leeds	3	0	1	7	0	2	37,596	0	14	37,596
University of Leicester	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	0
University of Lincoln	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
Liverpool Hope University	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

\*Part of the University of London

## Appendix 2 Research Programme: location of applicants and award holders 2008-09 Strategic Mode

 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)		Large Research Grants (Beyond Text)		Research Grants – Museums, Archives and Libraries		Research Networks and Workshops – Beyond Text		Science and Heritage Research Clusters		IRCHSS Research Networks and Workshops		TOTAL
																	
Liverpool John Moores University	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
University of Liverpool	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
London Metropolitan University	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
London School of Economics and Political Science*	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
London South Bank University	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loughborough University	1	0	0	1	1	81,321	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	6
Manchester Metropolitan University	1	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
University of Manchester	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	7,960
Middlesex University	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
The National Archives	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	24,368	0	0
National Maritime Museum	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
National Portrait Gallery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
University of Newcastle	2	0	0	4	1	74,874	2	0	0	1	1	276,616	0	2	1	24,427	0
Northumbria University	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nottingham Trent University	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
University of Nottingham	1	1	240,424	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	1	243,162	1	1	23,873	0	0
The Open University	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	1	495,643	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Oxford Brookes University	2	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	48,920	0
University of Oxford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plymouth College of Art	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
University of Plymouth	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
University of Portsmouth	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Queen Mary, University of London*	1	1	366,269	0	0	0	1	1	24,856	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
University of Reading	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	4
Royal Academy of Music*	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Royal College of Music	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Royal Holloway*	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	168,799	2	2	75,802	0	5
University of Salford	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
School of Oriental and African Studies*	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	496,872	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
University of Sheffield	1	0	0	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
University of Southampton	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	5
Staffordshire University	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
STFC – Laboratories	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
University of Sunderland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
University of Surrey	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
University of Sussex	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	456,862	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Tate Britain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	23,753	0	0	0	0	2

\*Part of the University of London

## Appendix 2 Research Programme: location of applicants and award holders 2008-09 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)		Large Research Grants (Beyond Text)		Research Grants – Museums, Archives and Libraries		Research Networks and Workshops – Beyond Text		Science and Heritage Research Clusters		IRCHSS Research Networks and Workshops		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 (£)	No of applications	Value of awards (£)	No of applications	Value of awards (£)	No of applications	Value of awards (£)	No of applications	Value of awards (£)	No of applications	Value of awards (£)				
Thames Valley University	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0				
University College London*	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	293,142	0	0	3	1	24,449	0	0	7	2	317,591	
University of the Arts London	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	
University of the West of England, Bristol	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	
Victoria & Albert Museum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	
University of Warwick	2	1,398,875	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	
University of Westminster	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	9,254	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	9,254	
University of Wolverhampton	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
University of York	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	300,752	0	0	2	2	48,928	0	0	4	3	349,680	
<b>Totals</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>5,1830,691</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>4,317,917</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>73,943</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>52,261,412</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>10,267,610</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>11,312,740</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>11,267,486</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>47,555</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>53,7789,354</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>80%</b>
Percentage of grand total	93%	88%	79%	57%	61%	100%	100%	72%	71%	77%	84%	70%	81%	77%	85%	85%	80%	80%	80%	77%	77%	80%
<b>SCOTLAND</b>																						
University of Aberdeen	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	12,383	0	0	0	0	5	1	12,383	
University of Dundee	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	439,520	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	439,520	
University of Edinburgh	2	1,243,284	2	1,82,073	0	0	1	1,449,708	3	2,452,459	3	2,49,918	2	0	0	0	0	0	13	7	1,277,442	
Edinburgh Napier University	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	
University of Glasgow	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	
Heriot-Watt University	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
University of Stirling	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	
University of Strathclyde	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	
University of the West of Scotland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	24,291	0	0	1	1	24,291		
<b>Totals</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1,243,284</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1,82,073</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2,889,228</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2,452,459</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3,62,301</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1,24,291</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>10,1753,636</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>18%</b>
Percentage of grand total	5%	17%	12%	10%	14%	16%	9%	29%	28%	17%	15%	22%	20%	15%	8%	8%	80%	77%	12%	14%	0%	18%

\*Part of the University of London



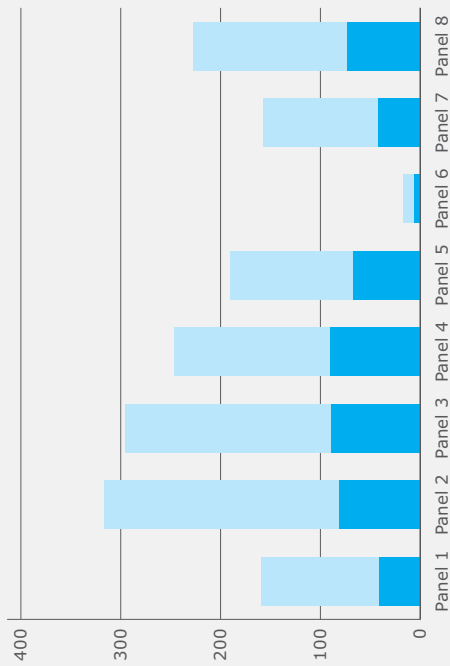
## Appendix 3 Postgraduate Programme: applications and awards 2008-09 by subject area

**Key** ■ Awards taken up ■ Unfunded applications

### Number of Applications and Awards in Doctoral Scheme 2008

Eligible Applications: **1610**

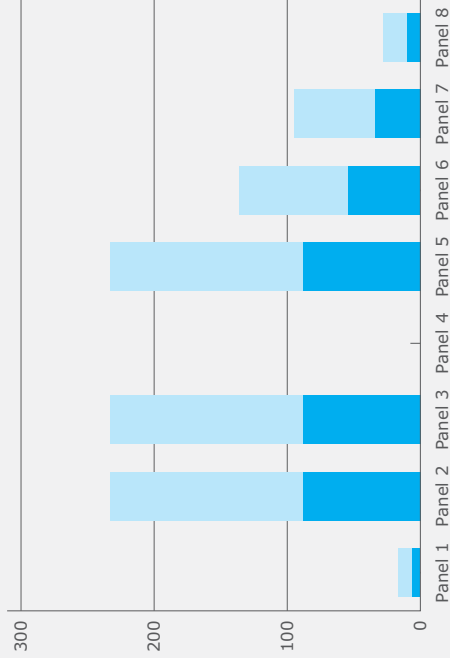
Awards Taken Up: **489**



### Number of Applications and Awards in Professional Preparation Master's Scheme 2008

Eligible Applications: **574**

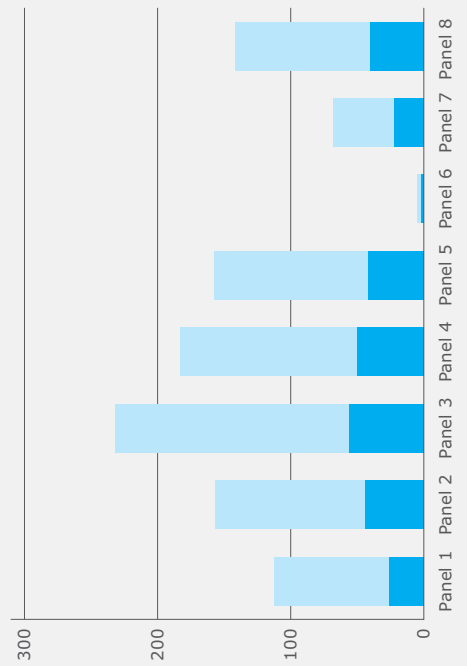
Awards Taken Up: **214**



### Number of applications and awards in Research Preparation Master's Scheme 2008

Eligible Applications: **1055**

Awards Taken Up: **282**



### Competition Outcomes in 2008-09 Postgraduate Programme

In the financial year ending 31 March 2009 we made payments totalling £41,316,613 to a total number of 4223 postgraduate students who were receiving awards for all or part of that period. Over the period April 2008 to March 2009 we supported a total of 2875 doctoral students (including Collaborative Doctoral Awards and doctoral students attached to Research Grants), 733 Research Preparation Master's students and 615 Professional Preparation Master's students.

During 2008-2009 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 competition was 'capped' i.e. there was a limit on the number of applications an institution could submit, based on its previous success rate.

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, 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 4 Postgraduate Competition 2008 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			
<b>ENGLAND</b>																
Anglia Ruskin University	1	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	2	2	1	50%	3	2	1	33%
University of the Arts London	15	2	2	13%	9	1	0	0%	37	15	15	41%	61	18	17	28%
Aston University	4	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	4	0	0	0%
University of Bath	4	0	0	0%	1	0	0	0%	18	4	4	22%	23	4	4	17%
Bath Spa University	3	1	1	33%	1	0	0	0%	2	2	2	100%	6	3	3	50%
University of Bedfordshire	2	1	1	50%	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	2	1	1	50%
University of Birmingham	38	14	14	37%	13	5	4	31%	4	1	1	25%	55	20	19	35%
Birmingham City University	6	1	1	17%	3	0	0	0%	9	3	3	33%	18	4	4	22%
Bournemouth University	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	10	2	2	20%	10	2	2	20%
University of Bradford	5	2	2	40%	3	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	8	2	2	25%
University of Brighton	0	0	0	0%	1	1	1	100%	2	2	2	100%	3	3	3	100%
University of Bristol	30	7	6	20%	12	2	2	17%	1	1	1	100%	43	10	9	21%
Brunel University	3	1	1	33%	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	3	1	1	33%
Buckinghamshire New University	2	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	3	2	2	67%	5	2	2	40%
University of Cambridge	150	58	53	35%	142	41	40	28%	11	4	4	36%	303	103	97	32%
Canterbury Christ Church University	1	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	1	0	0	0%	2	0	0	0%
University of Central Lancashire	3	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	1	1	1	100%	4	1	1	25%
Central School of Speech and Drama*	2	1	1	50%	2	0	0	0%	7	4	3	43%	11	5	4	36%
University of Chester	3	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	1	0	0	0%	4	0	0	0%
University of Chichester	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	3	1	1	33%	3	1	1	33%
Christie's Education	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	2	0	0	0%	2	0	0	0%
City and Guilds of London Art School	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	2	0	0	0%	2	0	0	0%
City University	6	3	3	50%	0	0	0	0%	36	14	13	36%	42	17	16	38%
Conservatoire for Dance and Drama	1	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	3	1	1	33%	4	1	1	25%
Coventry University	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	2	0	0	0%	2	0	0	0%
University of Cumbria	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	1	0	0	0%	1	0	0	0%
Dartington College of Arts	1	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	5	2	2	40%	6	2	2	33%
De Montfort University	4	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	1	1	1	100%	5	1	1	20%
University of Derby	2	0	0	0%	1	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	3	0	0	0%
Durham University	36	17	16	44%	19	10	10	53%	4	2	2	50%	59	29	28	47%
University of East Anglia	33	8	8	24%	12	2	1	8%	9	1	1	11%	54	11	10	19%
University of East London	5	1	1	20%	0	0	0	0%	1	1	1	100%	6	2	2	33%
University of Essex	15	4	4	27%	7	3	3	43%	3	1	1	33%	25	8	8	32%
University of Exeter	31	12	12	39%	16	8	7	44%	2	2	2	100%	49	22	21	43%
University of Gloucestershire	2	0	0	0%	2	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	4	0	0	0%
University of Greenwich	1	1	1	100%	0	0	0	0%	3	0	0	0%	4	1	1	25%
Guildhall School of Music and Drama	1	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	8	5	5	63%	9	5	5	56%
University of Hertfordshire	1	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	1	0	0	0%	2	0	0	0%
University of Huddersfield	3	1	1	33%	1	0	0	0%	1	0	0	0%	5	1	1	20%
University of Hull	3	1	1	33%	4	1	1	25%	0	0	0	0%	7	2	2	29%

\*Part of the University of London

## Appendix 4 Postgraduate Competition 2008 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			
<b>ENGLAND</b>																
Institute of Germanic and Romance Studies*	2	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	2	0	0	0%
Keele University	4	0	0	0%	5	1	1	20%	0	0	0	0%	9	1	1	11%
University of Kent	10	2	2	20%	5	1	1	20%	1	0	0	0%	16	3	3	19%
Kingston University	6	0	0	0%	3	1	1	33%	3	1	1	33%	12	2	2	17%
Lancaster University	15	5	5	33%	12	4	4	33%	2	1	1	50%	29	10	10	34%
University of Leeds	36	9	9	25%	26	6	6	23%	7	3	3	43%	69	18	18	26%
Leeds Metropolitan University	2	0	0	0%	2	0	0	0%	2	1	1	50%	6	1	1	17%
University of Leicester	11	4	4	36%	7	1	1	14%	5	3	3	60%	23	8	8	35%
University of Lincoln	4	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	1	0	0	0%	5	0	0	0%
University of Liverpool	17	4	4	24%	16	7	7	44%	3	2	2	67%	36	13	13	36%
Liverpool Hope University	1	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	1	0	0	0%
Liverpool Institute for Performing Arts	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	1	0	0	0%	1	0	0	0%
Liverpool John Moores University	4	0	0	0%	1	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	5	0	0	0%
University of London*	330	101	98	30%	207	61	58	28%	127	64	60	47%	664	226	216	33%
London Film School	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	1	0	0	0%	1	0	0	0%
London Metropolitan University	5	2	2	40%	3	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	8	2	2	25%
London South Bank University	1	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	1	0	0	0%
Loughborough University	7	0	0	0%	1	0	0	0%	8	2	2	25%	16	2	2	13%
University of Manchester	61	17	16	26%	44	15	15	34%	12	8	7	58%	117	40	38	32%
Manchester Metropolitan University	0	0	0	0%	5	1	1	20%	16	2	2	13%	21	3	3	14%
Middlesex University	0	0	0	0%	5	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	5	0	0	0%
University of Newcastle upon Tyne	23	10	9	39%	14	4	4	29%	12	5	5	42%	49	19	18	37%
University of Northampton	2	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	1	0	0	0%	3	0	0	0%
Northumbria University	3	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	10	5	5	50%	13	5	5	38%
Norwich University College of the Arts	1	0	0	0%	1	0	0	0%	3	0	0	0%	5	0	0	0%
University of Nottingham	39	15	14	36%	24	5	5	21%	0	0	0	0%	63	20	19	30%
The Nottingham Trent University	5	1	1	20%	1	0	0	0%	2	0	0	0%	8	1	1	13%
The Open University	4	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	4	0	0	0%
University of Oxford	157	65	62	39%	161	44	43	27%	11	4	4	36%	329	113	109	33%
Oxford Brookes University	5	1	1	20%	2	1	1	50%	7	2	2	29%	14	4	4	29%
University of Plymouth	5	2	2	40%	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	5	2	2	40%
University of Portsmouth	4	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	1	0	0	0%	5	0	0	0%
The Prince's Foundation	1	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	1	0	0	0%
Ravensbourne College of Design and Communication	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	1	1	1	100%	1	1	1	100%
University of Reading	19	12	9	47%	10	2	2	20%	2	2	2	100%	31	16	13	42%
Roehampton University	3	1	1	33%	1	0	0	0%	1	0	0	0%	5	1	1	20%
Royal College of Art	6	2	2	33%	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	6	2	2	33%
Royal College of Music	5	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	10	1	1	10%	15	1	1	7%
Royal Northern College of Music	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	5	5	5	100%	5	5	5	100%
University of Salford	4	1	1	25%	4	0	0	0%	5	2	2	40%	13	3	3	23%
University of Sheffield	34	14	14	41%	25	7	7	28%	21	5	5	24%	80	26	26	33%

\*Part of the University of London



# Appendix 4 Postgraduate Competition 2008 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		
			%			%			%			%
<b>ENGLAND</b>												
Sheffield Hallam University	4	1	25%	2	0	0%	8	2	25%	14	3	21%
Sotheby's Institute of Art	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	4	0	0%	4	0	0%
University of Southampton	28	7	25%	21	5	24%	3	0	0%	52	12	23%
Staffordshire University	2	0	0%	2	0	0%	1	0	0%	5	0	0%
University of Sunderland	5	1	20%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	5	1	20%
University of Surrey	1	0	0%	0	0	0%	4	1	25%	5	1	20%
University of Sussex	28	5	18%	11	3	27%	2	1	50%	41	9	22%
University of Teesside	2	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	2	0	0%
Thames Valley University	1	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	1	0	0%
Trinity and All Saints	1	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	1	0	0%
Trinity College of Music	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	2	0	0%	2	0	0%
Trinity Laban	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	3	1	33%	3	1	33%
University College Falmouth	3	1	33%	1	1	0%	6	2	33%	10	4	33%
University College for the Creative Arts	3	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	3	0	0%
University of Warwick	25	9	36%	19	3	16%	8	1	13%	52	13	25%
University of the West of England, Bristol	2	1	50%	1	0	0%	2	1	50%	5	2	40%
University of Westminster	3	1	33%	1	0	0%	4	3	75%	8	4	50%
Wimbledon School of Art	2	0	0%	1	0	0%	9	6	67%	12	6	50%
The University of Winchester	1	0	0%	1	1	100%	1	0	0%	3	1	33%
University of Wolverhampton	2	1	50%	0	0	0%	2	0	0%	4	1	25%
University of Worcester	2	0	0%	0	0	0%	1	0	0%	3	0	0%
University of York	48	13	27%	28	10	36%	3	0	0%	79	23	29%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1416</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>922</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>2878</b>	<b>913</b>	<b>30%</b>
Percentage of grand total	88%	86%	87%	87%	88%	88%	94%	95%	95%	89%	88%	89%

## SCOTLAND

University of Aberdeen	11	4	36%	8	1	13%	0	0	0%	19	5	26%
University of Dundee	3	2	67%	5	1	20%	0	0	0%	8	3	38%
University of Edinburgh	24	11	42%	27	7	22%	3	1	33%	54	19	31%
Edinburgh College of Art	1	0	0%	0	0	0%	4	1	25%	5	1	20%
University of Glasgow	34	12	32%	27	10	33%	3	2	67%	64	24	34%
Glasgow Caledonian University	1	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	1	0	0%
Glasgow School of Art	4	1	25%	1	0	0%	0	0	0%	5	1	20%
Heriot-Watt University	2	0	0%	0	0	0%	3	1	33%	5	1	20%
International Christian College	1	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	1	0	0%
Edinburgh Napier University	1	1	0%	0	0	0%	4	0	0%	5	1	0%
Queen Margaret University College	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	1	0	0%	1	0	0%
Royal Scottish Academy of Music and Drama	2	0	0%	1	0	0%	1	0	0%	4	0	0%

## Appendix 4 Postgraduate Competition 2008 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			
<b>SCOTLAND</b>																
The Robert Gordon University	4	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	4	0	0	0%
University of St Andrews	22	10	9	41%	11	2	2	18%	0	0	0	0%	33	12	11	33%
University of Stirling	8	2	2	25%	2	1	1	50%	0	0	0	0%	10	3	3	30%
University of Strathclyde	4	2	2	50%	1	1	1	100%	0	0	0	0%	5	3	3	60%
UHI Millennium Institute	3	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	3	0	0	0%
University of the West of Scotland	1	1	1	100%	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	1	1	1	100%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>30%</b>
Percentage of grand total	8%	9%	9%		8%	8%	7%		3%	2%	2%		7%	7%	7%	

<b>WALES</b>																
Aberystwyth University	9	4	3	33%	10	2	2	20%	5	3	2	40%	24	9	7	29%
Bangor University	6	3	3	50%	4	2	2	50%	0	0	0	0%	10	5	5	50%
Cardiff University	20	4	4	20%	15	1	1	7%	3	2	2	67%	38	7	7	18%
University of Glamorgan	4	0	0	0%	1	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	5	0	0	0%
University of Wales Institute Cardiff	3	1	1	33%	0	0	0	0%	1	1	1	100%	4	2	2	50%
University of Wales, Lampeter	2	0	0	0%	2	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	4	0	0	0%
University of Wales, Newport	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	2	0	0	0%	2	0	0	0%
Royal Welsh College of Music and Drama	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	3	0	0	0%	3	0	0	0%
Swansea University	7	2	1	14%	2	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	9	2	1	11%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>22%</b>
Percentage of grand total	3%	3%	2%		3%	2%	2%		2%	3%	2%		2%	2%	2%	

<b>NORTHERN IRELAND</b>																
Queen's University Belfast	14	9	9	64%	14	7	7	50%	1	1	1	100%	29	17	17	59%
University of Ulster	3	1	1	33%	2	1	1	50%	0	0	0	0%	5	2	2	40%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>56%</b>
Percentage of grand total	1%	2%	2%		2%	3%	3%		0%	0%	0%		1%	2%	2%	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>1610</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>1055</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>3239</b>	<b>1031</b>	<b>985</b>	<b>30%</b>

## Appendix 4 Postgraduate Competition 2008 Distribution of Applicants and Awards by Institution

**Key** Applications Offers Awards Accepted Success Rate by Awards Accepted

Institution	Competition B				Competition RM				Competition PM				TOTAL			
<b>University of London</b>																
Birkbeck College	31	12	12	39%	13	3	3	23%	5	2	2	40%	49	17	17	35%
British Institute in Paris	2	0	0	0%	1	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	3	0	0	0%
Courtauld Institute of Art	14	5	4	29%	20	7	7	35%	7	4	4	57%	41	16	15	37%
Goldsmiths College	29	5	5	17%	21	4	4	19%	31	12	10	32%	81	21	19	23%
Heythrop College	1	0	0	0%	1	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	2	0	0	0%
Imperial College London	2	1	1	50%	1	0	0	0%	8	6	5	63%	11	7	6	55%
Institute for the Study of the Americas (PG)	1	1	1	100%	2	1	1	50%	0	0	0	0%	3	2	2	67%
Institute of Commonwealth Studies	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	2	1	1	50%	2	1	1	50%
Institute of English Studies	1	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	1	0	0	0%
Institute of Historical Research	4	2	2	50%	3	1	1	33%	0	0	0	0%	7	3	3	43%
King's College London	49	20	19	39%	42	11	11	26%	3	0	0	0%	94	31	30	32%
London School of Economics and Political Science	8	2	2	25%	9	1	1	11%	2	2	1	50%	19	5	4	21%
London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine	1	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	1	0	0	0%
Queen Mary	24	13	13	54%	12	7	7	58%	1	0	0	0%	37	20	20	54%
Royal Academy of Music	6	2	2	33%	0	0	0	0%	9	8	8	89%	15	10	10	67%
Royal Holloway, University of London	24	4	4	17%	14	4	3	21%	3	2	2	67%	41	10	9	22%
School of Advanced Study	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	1	0	0	0%	1	0	0	0%
School of Oriental and African Studies	36	11	11	31%	12	6	6	50%	5	3	3	60%	53	20	20	38%
The Warburg Institute	2	1	1	50%	1	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	3	1	1	33%
University College London	95	22	21	22%	55	16	14	25%	50	24	24	48%	200	62	59	30%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>33%</b>
Percentage of grand total	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	21%	21%	21%	22%	29%	28%	28%	21%	22%	22%	22%

<b>University of Wales</b>																
Bangor University	6	3	3	50%	4	2	2	50%	0	0	0	0%	10	5	5	50%
Cardiff University	20	4	4	20%	15	1	1	7%	3	2	2	67%	38	7	7	18%
University of Wales Institute Cardiff	3	1	1	33%	0	0	0	0%	1	1	1	100%	4	2	2	50%
University of Wales, Aberystwyth	9	4	3	33%	10	2	2	20%	5	3	2	40%	24	9	7	29%
University of Wales, Lampeter	2	0	0	0%	2	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	4	0	0	0%
University of Wales, Newport	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	2	0	0	0%	2	0	0	0%
University of Wales, Swansea	7	2	1	14%	2	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	9	2	1	11%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>24%</b>
Percentage of grand total	3%	3%	2%	2%	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%	2%	2%	3%	2%	2%	2%

## Appendix 5 Collaborative Postgraduate schemes

### Student-Led Initiatives

Lead Institution	No. 2008 Awards	Value
University of Aberdeen	2	£3,971
University of Cambridge	1	£2,000
University of Central Lancashire	1	£1,092
De Montfort University	1	£2,000
Durham University	2	£3,501
University of Edinburgh	3	£5,625
University of Glasgow	7	£13,048
Goldsmiths, University of London	1	£2,000
University of Hull	1	£2,000
King's College, London	2	£3,030
University of Manchester	3	£6,000
Manchester Metropolitan University	1	£1,007
University of Newcastle	3	£4,250
University of Nottingham	3	£5,820
University of Oxford	3	£5,184
Oxford Brookes University	1	£1,950
Queen's University Belfast	2	£3,515
Royal Holloway, University of London	1	£2,000
Royal Scottish Academy of Music and Drama	1	£2,000
School of Advanced Study, University of London	1	£2,000
School of Oriental and African Studies	2	£4,100
University of Southampton	1	£2,000
University of St Andrews	1	£2,000
University of Sussex	2	£3,120
Swansea University	1	£2,000
University College London	3	£4,260
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>£89,473</b>

### Specialist Awards

Lead Institution	No. 2008 Awards	Value
Bangor University	1	£8,400
University of Dundee	1	£10,000
University of London School of Advanced Study	1	£9,986
University of Newcastle	1	£9,721
University of Nottingham	1	£10,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>£48,107</b>

### National Awards

Lead Institution	No. 2008 Awards	Value
Bangor University	1	£49,731
University of Bristol	1	£61,755
University of Leicester	1	£52,512
The National Archives	1	£38,388
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>£202,386</b>

### AHRC/ESRC Library of Congress Scholarships 2008

Institution	No.
Birkbeck, University of London	1
University of Cambridge	1
Durham University	1
University of Edinburgh	3
University of Exeter	1
University of Glasgow	1
University of Kent	1
Kingston University	1
University of Leeds	1
University of Manchester	1
Manchester Metropolitan University	1
University of Oxford	1
Oxford Brookes University	2
University of Sheffield	1
University College London	1
Warwick University	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>

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

## Appendix 6 Results of the 2008 Doctoral Submission Rate Survey









Key  No. award holders  No. Submissions  %

Results of the 2008 Doctoral Submission Rate Survey. Each year the AHRC monitors the time taken by doctoral award holders to submit a doctoral thesis. As with 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 other Research Councils, the AHRC has a policy whereby research organisations that 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 2008 submission rate survey shows an overall submission rate of 82%. The results of the 2008 survey are set out in the table below.

The first column shows the aggregate totals of the 2006, 2007 and 2008 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 2008. Chiefly these are full-time award holders whose award began in 2004 and part-time award holders whose award began in 2001.

The third and fourth columns show the results of the submission rate surveys conducted in 2006 and 2007.

Institution	Overall Four Year Submission Rates 2006-2008			Four Year Submission Rates for Submission Due in 2008			Four Year Submission Rates for Submission Due in 2007			Four Year Submission Rates for Submission Due in 2006		
			%			%			%			%
University of Aberdeen	16	10	63%	5	4	80%	5	2	40%	6	4	67%
Aberystwth University	11	8	73%	4	3	75%	2	0	0%	5	5	100%
University of Bath	3	2	67%	1	1	100%	1	1	100%	1	0	0%
Bangor University	2	2	100%	0	0	0%	1	1	100%	1	1	100%
Bath Spa University	2	1	50%	1	0	0%	0	0	0%	1	1	100%
University of Bedfordshire **	1	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	1	0	0%
Birkbeck, University of London*	45	35	78%	12	11	92%	14	9	64%	19	15	79%
Birmingham City University §	1	1	100%	0	0	0%	1	1	100%	0	0	0%
University of Birmingham	62	51	82%	19	16	84%	17	14	82%	26	21	81%
University of Bournemouth	1	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	1	0	0%
University of Bradford	4	4	100%	1	1	100%	0	0	0%	3	3	100%
University of Brighton	2	1	50%	1	0	0%	1	1	100%	0	0	0%
University of Bristol	25	19	76%	11	9	82%	9	7	78%	5	3	60%
University of Cambridge	232	187	81%	82	67	82%	74	60	81%	76	60	79%
Camberwell College of Arts, University of the Arts, London	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
Canterbury Christ Church University	1	1	100%	0	0	0%	1	1	100%	0	0	0%
Cardiff University	16	14	88%	6	5	83%	8	7	88%	2	2	100%
University of Central Lancashire	2	0	0%	1	0	0%	0	0	0%	1	0	0%
Central St Martins College of Art and Design, University of the Arts, London	3	2	67%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	3	2	67%
Chelsea College of Art and Design, University of the Arts, London	4	4	100%	1	1	100%	1	1	100%	2	2	100%
University of Chichester	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
City University	4	3	75%	2	2	100%	1	0	0%	1	1	100%
Courtauld Institute of Art*	15	14	93%	4	3	75%	6	6	100%	5	5	100%
Coventry University	2	0	0%	0	0	0%	2	0	0%	0	0	0%
De Montfort University	1	1	100%	1	1	100%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
University of Abertay, Dundee	1	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	1	0	0%

\*Part of the University of London

## Appendix 6 Results of the 2008 Doctoral Submission Rate Survey

Institution	Overall Four Year Submission Rates 2006-2008			Four Year Submission Rates for Submission Due in 2008			Four Year Submission Rates for Submission Due in 2007			Four Year Submission Rates for Submission Due in 2006		
	Count	Rate (%)	Count	Rate (%)	Count	Rate (%)	Count	Rate (%)	Count	Rate (%)	Count	Rate (%)
University of Dundee	14	79%	5	60%	3	100%	3	100%	6	83%	5	83%
Durham University	34	91%	13	92%	12	83%	10	83%	9	100%	9	100%
University of East Anglia	34	76%	12	67%	8	100%	12	100%	10	60%	6	60%
University of East London	5	80%	0	0%	0	0%	4	100%	1	0%	0	0%
Edinburgh College of Art	2	0%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%
University of Edinburgh	38	82%	18	94%	17	60%	10	60%	10	80%	8	80%
University of Essex	17	71%	3	100%	3	73%	11	88%	3	33%	1	33%
University of Exeter	34	85%	14	71%	10	88%	8	73%	12	100%	12	100%
University of Glamorgan	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
University of Glasgow	41	73%	16	75%	12	58%	12	58%	13	85%	11	85%
Glasgow School of Art	2	50%	0	0%	0	50%	2	100%	0	0%	0	0%
University of Gloucestershire	5	100%	0	0%	0	100%	1	100%	4	100%	4	100%
Goldsmiths, University of London	32	84%	10	80%	8	75%	6	75%	14	93%	13	93%
Greenwich University	2	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%	1	0%	0	0%
University of Hull	9	89%	2	50%	1	100%	2	100%	5	100%	5	100%
Imperial College London*	3	67%	1	100%	1	50%	2	100%	0	0%	0	0%
Institute of Education*	1	100%	0	0%	0	100%	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%
Institute of Germanic and Romance Studies, School of Advanced Studies*	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
University of Kent	12	92%	5	100%	5	50%	2	100%	5	100%	5	100%
Keele University	6	83%	3	67%	2	87%	1	100%	2	100%	2	100%
King's College London*	61	87%	23	87%	20	79%	19	79%	19	95%	18	95%
Kingston University	1	100%	0	0%	0	100%	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%
Laban	1	100%	0	0%	0	100%	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%
Lancaster University	21	86%	8	88%	7	88%	4	100%	9	78%	7	78%
University of Leeds	29	76%	9	78%	7	67%	9	67%	11	9	9	82%
University of Leicester	11	82%	4	75%	3	50%	2	50%	5	100%	5	100%
University of Liverpool	20	80%	7	100%	7	25%	4	25%	9	89%	8	89%
Liverpool Hope University	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	1	100%
Liverpool John Moores University	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
London School of Economics and Political Science*	16	94%	5	100%	5	100%	4	100%	7	86%	6	86%
London College of Communication, University of the Arts, London	1	100%	0	0%	0	100%	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%
London Metropolitan University	2	100%	2	100%	2	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Loughborough University	4	75%	2	50%	1	100%	2	100%	0	0%	0	0%
University of Manchester	60	87%	17	88%	15	87%	23	87%	20	85%	17	85%
Manchester Metropolitan University	6	17%	0	0%	0	0%	3	33%	3	0%	0	0%
Middlesex University	4	75%	1	100%	1	100%	2	100%	1	0%	0	0%
University of Newcastle	32	78%	9	67%	6	67%	11	100%	12	67%	8	67%

## Appendix 6 Results of the 2008 Doctoral Submission Rate Survey

Institution	Overall Four Year Submission Rates 2006-2008			Four Year Submission Rates for Submission Due in 2008			Four Year Submission Rates for Submission Due in 2007			Four Year Submission Rates for Submission Due in 2006		
	Count	Percentage	Icon	Count	Percentage	Icon	Count	Percentage	Icon	Count	Percentage	Icon
Northumbria University	5	3	60%	1	1	100%	4	2	50%	0	0	0%
Nottingham Trent University	10	9	90%	1	1	100%	6	5	83%	3	3	100%
University of Nottingham	32	30	94%	8	7	88%	12	11	92%	12	12	100%
Oxford Brookes University	3	3	100%	1	1	100%	1	1	100%	1	1	100%
University of Oxford	206	169	82%	77	65	84%	60	52	87%	69	52	75%
University of Portsmouth	1	1	100%	0	0	0%	1	1	100%	0	0	0%
Queen Mary, University of London*	24	18	75%	6	5	83%	7	6	86%	11	7	64%
Queen's University of Belfast	16	13	81%	6	5	83%	6	5	83%	4	3	75%
University of Reading	22	16	73%	3	3	100%	6	5	83%	13	8	62%
Robert Gordon University	2	0	0%	0	0	0%	1	0	0%	1	0	0%
Roehampton University	3	2	67%	2	1	50%	1	1	100%	0	0	0%
Royal Academy of Music	2	2	100%	1	1	100%	0	0	0%	1	1	100%
Royal College of Art	5	4	80%	2	2	100%	2	1	50%	1	1	100%
Royal Holloway*	41	35	85%	16	15	94%	12	9	75%	13	11	85%
University of Salford	1	0	0%	0	0	0%	1	0	0%	0	0	0%
School of Oriental and African Studies*	39	31	79%	12	11	92%	14	9	64%	13	11	85%
Sheffield Hallam University	5	4	80%	1	1	100%	1	1	100%	3	2	67%
University of Sheffield	44	33	75%	14	10	71%	15	10	67%	15	13	87%
University of Southampton	31	26	84%	10	9	90%	15	12	80%	6	5	83%
University of St Andrews	20	15	75%	5	4	80%	7	6	86%	8	5	63%
Staffordshire University	1	1	100%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	1	1	100%
University of Strathclyde	1	1	100%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	1	1	100%
University of Stirling	7	7	100%	3	3	100%	3	3	100%	1	1	100%
University of Sussex	35	29	83%	17	15	88%	8	5	63%	10	9	90%
Swansea University	9	9	100%	2	2	100%	4	4	100%	3	3	100%
University of Ulster	3	3	100%	1	1	100%	0	0	0%	2	2	100%
University College London*	102	87	85%	33	32	97%	32	28	88%	37	27	73%
University of Wales Lampeter	2	2	100%	0	0	0%	2	2	100%	0	0	0%
The Warburg Institute, School of Advanced Studies*	1	1	100%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	1	1	100%
University of Warwick	26	22	85%	9	9	100%	11	9	82%	6	4	67%
University of the West of England, Bristol	1	1	100%	0	0	0%	1	1	100%	0	0	0%
University of Westminster	1	1	100%	0	0	0%	1	1	100%	0	0	0%
Wimbledon School of Art, University of the Arts, London	3	3	100%	0	0	0%	1	1	100%	2	2	100%
University of Winchester †	1	1	100%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	1	1	100%
University of Wolverhampton	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
University of York	53	48	91%	20	18	90%	16	15	94%	17	15	88%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1600</b>	<b>1313</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>85%</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>81%</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>76%</b>

\*Part of the University of London †Formerly University College, Winchester ††Formerly University of Luton †††Formerly University of Central England

## Appendix 7 Knowledge Transfer schemes applications and awards made in 2008-09

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

Institution	Knowledge Catalyst			Knowledge Transfer Fellowships			Knowledge Infusion			TOTAL		
<b>ENGLAND</b>												
Aston University	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
University of Bath	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	11,964	1	1	11,964
University of Bradford	0	0	0	3	1	91,570	0	0	0	3	1	91,570
University of Brighton	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
University of Bristol	1	1	8,600	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	8,600
British Museum	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Brunel University	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
University of Cambridge	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Birmingham City University	0	0	0	1	1	34,227	0	0	0	1	1	34,227
Bournemouth University	0	0	0	1	1	203,632	0	0	0	1	1	203,632
Central School of Speech and Drama*	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Central St. Martins College of Art & Design*	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
City University	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	12,723	1	1	12,723
Coventry University	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
De Montfort University	3	2	24,376	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	24,376
University of East Anglia	1	1	14,960	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	14,960
Edge Hill University	0	0	0	1	1	186,313	0	0	0	1	1	186,313
University of Exeter	0	0	0	3	2	172,368	0	0	0	3	2	172,368
University of Hertfordshire	0	0	0	2	1	73,672	0	0	0	2	1	73,672
University of Huddersfield	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Institute of Education*	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
King's College London*	0	0	0	1	1	230,502	0	0	0	1	1	230,502
Kingston University	0	0	0	2	1	262,763	0	0	0	2	1	262,763
Lancaster University	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
University of Leeds	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	15,600	1	1	15,600
University of Liverpool	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
London Metropolitan University	0	0	0	1	1	187,027	0	0	0	1	1	187,027
Loughborough University	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
University of Manchester	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Manchester Metropolitan University	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
University of Northampton	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
University of Nottingham	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
The Open University	0	0	0	1	1	233,547	0	0	0	1	1	233,547
Oxford Brookes University	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
University of Plymouth	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Queen Mary, University of London*	0	0	0	2	1	89,489	0	0	0	2	1	89,489
Royal Holloway*	0	0	0	2	1	65,254	0	0	0	2	1	65,254
Royal College of Art	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Royal College of Music	0	0	0	1	1	234,685	0	0	0	1	1	234,685

\*Part of the University of London



## Appendix 7 Knowledge Transfer schemes applications and awards made in 2008-09

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

Institution	Knowledge Catalyst		Knowledge Transfer Fellowships		Knowledge Infusion		TOTAL			
<b>ENGLAND</b>										
University of Salford	0	0	3	1	286,410	0	0	3	1	286,410
University of Sheffield	2	24,246	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	24,246
University College for the Creative Arts	1	6,568	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	6,568
University College London*	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
University of the Arts London	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
University of Warwick	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
University of the West of England, Bristol	1	25,165	2	0	0	0	0	3	1	25,165
University of Westminster	0	0	4	0	0	1	17,034	5	1	17,034
<b>Totals</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>103,915</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2,351,459</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>2,512,695</b>
Percentage of grand total	72%	70%	56%	82%	79%	79%	80%	80%	80%	78%

\*Part of the University of London

<b>SCOTLAND</b>										
University of Aberdeen	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
University of Edinburgh	0	0	4	1	79,910	0	0	4	1	79,910
University of Glasgow	0	0	3	1	141,398	0	0	3	1	141,398
Edinburgh Napier University	1	1	1	1	363,485	0	0	2	2	393,470
Queen Margaret University	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	14,598
University of St Andrews	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
University of Strathclyde	0	0	1	1	42,960	0	0	1	1	42,960
<b>Totals</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>44,583</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>627,753</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>672,336</b>
Percentage of grand total	11%	20%	24%	15%	21%	21%	0%	14%	18%	21%

<b>WALES</b>										
Bangor University	2	1	35,637	2	0	0	0	4	1	35,637
Cardiff University	0	0	0	0	0	1	10,090	1	1	10,090
Glyndwr University	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
<b>Totals</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>35,637</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10,090</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>45,727</b>
Percentage of grand total	17%	10%	19%	3%	0%	20%	15%	6%	6%	1%

<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>184,135</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>2,979,212</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>3,230,758</b>
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## Appendix 8 What our awards deliver

### Peer-review Grades for Research Award Final Reports

Grade	2007-08	2008-09
Outstanding	23.6%	36.7%
Good	30.3%	39.1%
Satisfactory	45.8%	23.4%
Unsatisfactory	0.3%	0.8%

### Number of Outputs\* from Research Awards

Output type	2007-08	2008-09
Paper	1804	584
Electronic	315	94
Performance & visual media	234	72
Conferences & seminars	1213	302
All other	1335	394
Total	4,901	1,446

\* Figures based on final reports where peer-review assessment is complete. 2008-09 figures are therefore currently partial and will increase as reports are assessed.

### Percentage of Research Awards with Collaborations

Collaboration type	2007-08	2008-09
Within own HEI	41.6%	48.4%
With other UK HEI	47.5%	60.2%
With UK non-HEI	31.9%	25.0%
Outside UK	57.4%	55.5%

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

Skill Type	Doctoral	Professional Preparation Masters	Research Preparation Masters	Total
Research	93.2%	82.0%	92.9%	90.6%
Organisational	80.7%	69.4%	78.9%	77.6%
Teamworking	70.7%	76.7%	57.1%	67.9%
Personal	80.2%	75.2%	78.2%	78.5%
Communication	87.5%	83.5%	83.2%	85.3%
Subject specific	-	77.2%	81.8%	79.8%
Language	-	45.6%	47.9%	46.9%
Practical	-	76.7%	-	76.7%
Other	21.1%	13.6%	10.4%	16.2%
Final reports returned	440	206	280	926
Final report response rate	69.2%	67.3%	68.9%	68.4%

\* As identified by award-holders finishing in 2007-08 academic year

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