

Annual Report and Accounts 2006-07



Cover images

Left, from top to bottom: *Leading Through Practice, Artwork and Photographs* by Reiko Goto, artist and researcher for *On The Edge Research*. © Reiko Goto 2007. Detail.

Detail from Japanese earthenware vase, Meiji 1895. Kyoto, Kin Kozan Sobei VII. Accession number EA1997.41. Image copyright University of Oxford, Ashmolean Museum.

Still from *Gone with the Wind*. Selznick / MGM / The Kobal Collection.

Right: View from Töölö bay of Finlandia Hall, Helsinki, the setting for the HERA Conference. Photo: Eero Venhola.



Arts & Humanities
Research Council

The Arts and Humanities Research Council
Annual Report and Accounts 2006-2007

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

Ordered by the House of Commons
to be printed on 12 July 2007

Part of the orchestral fanfare The World In One City by Merseyside composer Ian Stephens, which was composed to celebrate Liverpool's selection as European Capital of Culture 2008. Image courtesy the Royal Liverpool Philharmonic

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

The AHRC is a non-departmental public body (NDPB) sponsored by the Office of Science and Innovation (OSI), which is part of the Department for Trade and Industry, along with the other seven research councils. It is governed by its Council, which is responsible for the overall strategic direction of the organisation.

The Arts and Humanities Research Council (AHRC) aims:

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

These aims reflect the objectives which are enshrined in our charter – see www.ahrc.ac.uk/images/AHRC_Royal_Charter.pdf

© Crown Copyright 2007

The text in this document (excluding any Royal Arms and departmental logos) may be reproduced free of charge in any format or medium providing that it is reproduced accurately and not used in a misleading context. The material must be acknowledged as Crown copyright and the title of the document specified.

Any queries relating to the copyright in this document should be addressed to The Licensing Division, HMSO, St Clements House, 2-16 Colegate, Norwich, NR3 1BQ. Fax: 01603 723000 or e-mail: licensing@cabinet-office.x.gsi.gov.uk.

Contents

Chairman's Statement	3
Chief Executive's Statement	4
Management Commentary	5
Activities	6
Research	10
Postgraduate Programmes	16
Knowledge Transfer	22
Science in Society	28
International Affairs	34
Corporate Activities	38
AHRC Structure	43
AHRC Organisational Plan and Structure	44
Council and Committee Members	45
AHRC's Committees	46
Research Peer Review Panels	48
Postgraduate Panel Members	50
Remuneration Report	51
Accounts	55
Statement of Council's and Chief Executive's Responsibilities	56
Statement on Internal Control	56
The Certificate and Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General to the House of Commons	58
Statement of Net Expenditure for the Year Ended 31 March 2007	59
Balance Sheet	60
Cash Flow Statement	61
Notes to the Accounts	62

Appendices	73
Appendix 1 Research programme: applications and awards 2006-07 by subject area	74
Appendix 2 Research Programme: applications and awards 2006-07 — England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland	75
Appendix 3 Research programme: location of applicants and awardholders 2006-07 <i>Responsive Mode</i>	78
Appendix 3 Research programme: location of applicants and awardholders 2006-07 <i>Strategic Initiatives</i>	82
Appendix 4 Postgraduate programme: applications and awards 2006-07 by subject area	85
Appendix 5 Postgraduate Competition 2006 – Distribution of Applicants and Awards by Institution	86
Appendix 6 Collaborative Postgraduate Schemes	91
Appendix 7 Results of the 2006 doctoral submission rate survey	92
Appendix 8 Collaborative Doctoral Awards 2006	95
Appendix 9 Support for Higher Education Museums, Galleries and Collections	96
Appendix 10 What our awards deliver	97



Chairman's Statement

It took the active efforts of many people to establish a research council devoted to the humanities and creative arts and I do not doubt that most of our effort will continue to focus upon the core reasons for establishing an AHRC: to support the finest research we can locate and to provide a major stream of funding to the next generation.

But now we are a Research Council then many other opportunities present themselves. Perhaps I could mention just three. First, to focus really significant funding on problems of strategic importance and our Chief Executive's Statement develops this theme. The second gives me particular pleasure because slowly but surely the AHRC is assembling the components for a major strategic push in the broad areas of museum and conservation research. The importance of this is recognized by the public who are often vociferous about the need to preserve our past whether that be paintings or buildings. For too many years the area of conservation research has been fragmented. Thirdly, there is the change which has developed in our universities recently and where far more effort is invested in "knowledge transfer". It is of national

May I end my period as Chairman by reminding us all that the arts and humanities are now a genuinely important part of the economy.

importance that we maximise the transfer of new knowledge into economic outputs. Clearly this will never apply to all research but whenever and wherever possible we should bring about such a transfer.

May I end my period as Chairman by reminding us all that the arts and humanities are now a genuinely important part of the economy. Long term success in these "creative industries" depends, as in all endeavours, upon research and development and in an area where the individual component parts are relatively small then the national Research Council is especially important for the future.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Brian K. Follett". The signature is written in a cursive, slightly stylized script.

Professor Sir Brian K. Follett
Chairman



Chief Executive's Statement

The Arts and Humanities Research Council celebrated its second anniversary as a Research Council on 1 April 2007. In our second year we have continued the energetic pursuit of the four aims we have recognised as pivotal in our new Strategic Plan for 2007-12.

Our first aim is to promote and support the production of world-class research in the arts and humanities. As a Research Council, research is necessarily what we are mainly about. We are primarily concerned to encourage curiosity-driven, or 'blue-skies research' among our academic community and that is where we place the bulk of our research budget, allocating it 73% of available funding in 2006-07. During the year we funded in this responsive mode 106 collaborative grants (94 being 'standard' and 12 'speculative') to a total value of £31.7m, 324 research leave awards to a total value of £8.1m, as well as 19 research networks (worth £364k). The collaborative grants, worth about £300k on average, allow researchers to attack big and interdisciplinary problems and give all staff involved, especially early career researchers valuable experience, not just in the research but in generic skills in the management of people and budgets.

Yet we are also committed to funding programmes in strategically important areas. During 2006-07, we made awards to the value of £15.1m on research grants in strategic initiatives. In selecting areas for strategic programmes we are concerned to align them with national priority areas, but we also consult with our communities. This year has been marked by the first round of the Religion and Society programme which we are jointly funding with the Economic and Social Research Council and the launch of Beyond Text. Both of these themes were chosen following an extensive consultation with UK arts and humanities researchers in 2004-05, in which religion emerged as the most popular area. The first round of the Religion and Society Programme attracted 93 applications seeking £34.3m in total, a clear indication of strong demand among our research community.

Our second strategic aim is to promote and support world-class postgraduate training designed to equip graduates for research or other careers. This year we are supporting 673 students on doctoral awards, 466 on Research Preparation Masters degrees and 351 on Professional Preparation Masters degrees (such as in Law). We also provide funding to the HEIs concerned to allow the development of top-flight training in generic skills among their postgraduates. In 2006-07, we spent £37m in our postgraduate area. Earlier this year, after very extensive work and consultation, our Council resolved that we should replace our large competition for postgraduate places (that attracts over 6000 applications per annum) with a block grant system. This will allow us to fund our postgraduate provision, working closely with the HEIs, in a much more strategic way.

It is essential to the health of the disciplines we cover that we continually renew the research base with the brilliant doctoral students we fund who then go on to academic positions. In this we are highly successful. In a survey conducted for us by consultants this year of several hundred students we funded between 1997 and 2000, it emerged that 75% of those who did doctorates now

have academic posts, while nearly all of the rest have significant positions in the public and private sectors. The postgraduates we fund who go on to work outside academia are just as important in keeping the UK a successful knowledge-driven economy in a globalised world as those with science and engineering skills. This is especially the case as the services sector expands and manufacturing shrinks, with the UK now having the largest services sector of any advanced economy.

Our third strategic aim is to promote and enhance the impact of arts and humanities research by encouraging researchers to disseminate and transfer knowledge to other contexts where it can make a difference. This in no way means that we do not recognise and value the intrinsic value of the research we fund. Nor do we regard knowledge transfer as in any way in conflict with our commitment to world-class research. Rather, we encourage the researchers we fund to consider how, in addition to publishing in the vital academic contexts, they might bring the new knowledge and insights they produce into new contexts and engage with different audiences so that society might benefit culturally and economically. The creative industries is a major area to which our researchers can contribute and this year we have forged a partnership with the New Media section of the BBC that will lead to rich collaboration. This year, moreover, in the first round of our Knowledge Transfer Fellowships scheme, we attracted 27 applications, seeking a total of some £7.7m, many of them from mainstream humanities scholars.

Her Majesty's Treasury is quite properly concerned that we are able to demonstrate the economic impact of the huge investment Parliament has made in us and the other Research Councils. Importantly, the Treasury defines 'economic impact' to cover not just monetary outcomes, but also those in public policy and quality of life areas. A large part of the case we have been mounting in the current Comprehensive Spending Review concerns the production of evidence to show such impacts.

Our fourth strategic aim is to raise the profile of arts and humanities research and to be an effective advocate for its significance in society and the economy. In 2006 our initiative with the Higher Education Funding Council of England to establish a group that quickly produced an impressive vision for a mechanism to replace the current RAE represented a significant project in furtherance of that aim.

In the coming year we intend pushing on energetically with the implementation of our strategy, whilst also reorganising our internal structures (a process we call 'Forging our Future') to improve the services we provide to our stakeholders, especially the universities and colleges with which we engage.

Professor Philip F. Esler
Chief Executive

Management Commentary

Whilst our first year as a Research Council was one of celebrating the successful transition to our new status, a challenging second year has focused attention firmly on the future, and poses the question - what next for the Arts and Humanities Research Council?

A key factor in answering this question is the outcome of the 2007 Comprehensive Spending Review (CSR).

Activities

For the past 12 months the Research Councils have been working with the Office of Science and Innovation (OSI) to shape their bids for the Science Budget. These are submitted to the Treasury, who place considerable emphasis on the social, cultural, economic and policy-related value of publicly funded research. This has given the AHRC the opportunity to present some examples of the world-class research we fund in arts and humanities to Government and to demonstrate its impact in all areas of UK life. Although the outcome of the CSR is known in terms of the overall settlement, the allocations to individual Councils will not be published until autumn 2007.

In 2006 the Government launched a consultation on the future of the Research Assessment Exercise (RAE). In order to ensure that particular requirements of the arts and humanities were addressed appropriately, the AHRC was active in the review, which was led by the Department for Education and Skills (DfES) and jointly chaired by Sir Alan Wilson and Professor David Eastwood. The Higher Education Funding Council for England (HEFCE) and the AHRC jointly established a working group, chaired by Professor Michael Worton, Vice-Provost of University College London. The group advised on the potential for using 'metrics' - quantitative measures about research activity and

its outcomes - to inform the assessment of research quality and thus to assist in the allocation of funding for research. The result of the review, announced in December 2006, and broadly welcomed by the AHRC, correlates closely with the recommendations made by the working group. It proposes a single framework for all disciplines, albeit with different weightings for different subject areas. The changes will be implemented after the 2008 RAE.

Having achieved Research Council status, we have taken the opportunity to refresh the AHRC Strategic Plan. Through consultation with stakeholders, the academic community and AHRC staff, we have developed the following strategic 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.

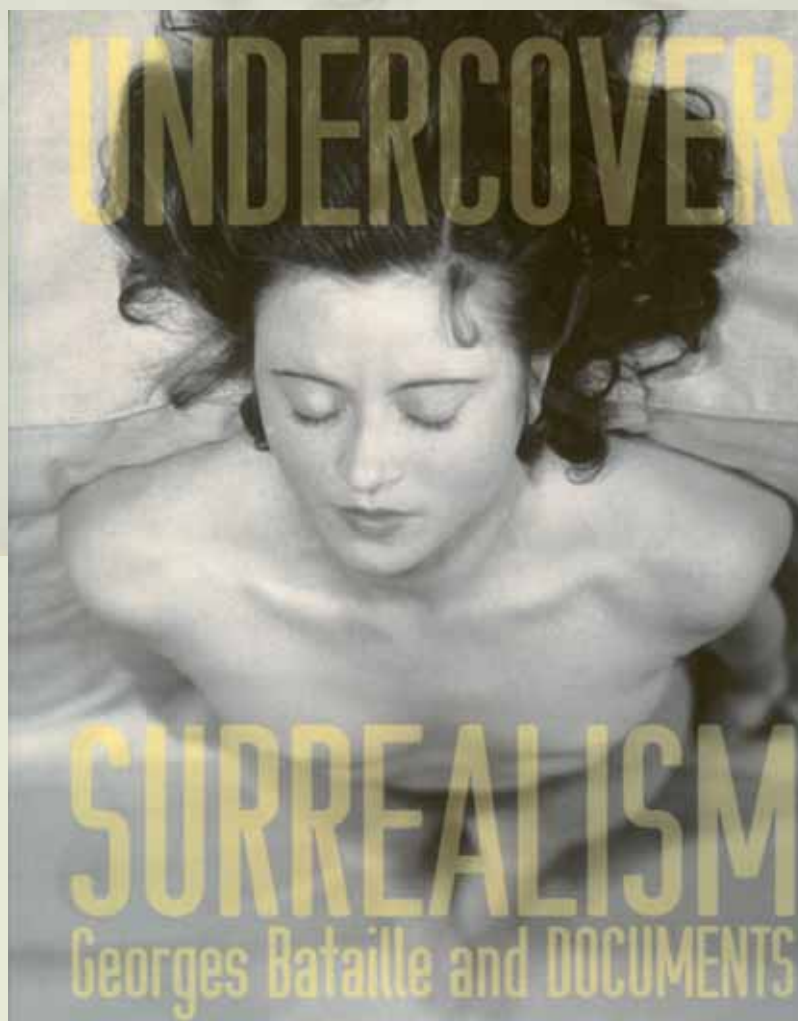
*Undercover Surrealism:
Georges Bataille
and DOCUMENTS
published by Hayward
Gallery Publishing.*

These strategic aims will shape our future direction over the coming years, and help us achieve our vision of becoming a recognised world leader in advancing arts and humanities research.

The AHRC, along with the other Research Councils, is working towards a more integrated way of delivering services. This is in part to make our systems more efficient, and also to move towards a Shared Service Centre, which will deliver Human Resources, grants processing and other functional services across all of the Councils. This project began to gather momentum in 2006-07, with the expectation that a fully operational centre will be established and running by 2009. It has involved a great deal of AHRC staff time and commitment, as we work to ensure the needs of our academic communities are well represented across all activities.

To ensure that we are proactively managing the challenges posed by the Shared Services Centre and other areas of change that we ourselves have initiated, in April 2007 we launched 'Forging Our Future'. This programme will drive forward all areas of change in a focused, integrated and positive way. 'Forging our Future' embraces the SSC, but also an exciting restructuring of the whole shape of our organisation, a review of our decision making structures that we are currently conducting and our new mechanism for postgraduate funding along the lines of a system of block grants to Higher Education Institutions, which will then make decisions on awarding grants to individual students. This closely co-ordinated and carefully managed process of change will allow us to engage more actively and effectively with stakeholders, especially the academic community, will empower our staff to a much greater degree than at present and will streamline our internal procedures.

A key consideration in the evaluation of AHRC Postgraduate provision is the tracking of students and the careers they pursue in academia and other areas of the economy.



These strategic aims will shape our future direction over the coming years, and help us achieve our vision of becoming a recognised world leader in advancing arts and humanities research.

We commissioned a study from DTZ Consulting and Research (in association with Swift Research) into the career progression, employment patterns and skills of AHRC-funded Postgraduates, to examine their likely impacts in academia and beyond. This marks the first step in establishing an evidence base on Postgraduate career pathways in the arts and humanities. The study showed that AHRC funded Postgraduates have gone on to work in many different areas including academia, journalism, publishing, law and creative industries, and that over 98 per cent of them find employment shortly after graduation. In the respondents to the survey, of the students whom we funded to do doctorates, 75 per cent now have academic positions.

A key consideration in the evaluation of AHRC Postgraduate provision is the tracking of students and the careers they pursue in academia and other areas of the economy.

The ongoing commitment of the AHRC to early career researchers was also the focus of an event held at the Royal Society of Arts entitled 'New Generation', in January 2007. The purpose of the seminar was to promote the activities of the AHRC, our strategic aims and vision, and to offer researchers the opportunity to network with each other and AHRC staff. This well attended and extremely well-received event will now become an annual fixture on our busy events calendar.

This year we also launched a jointly-funded AHRC/ESRC strategic initiative on Religion and Society. This new programme, directed by Professor Linda Woodhead, Head of Religious Studies at Lancaster University, has been established in response to the pressing need to advance understanding of the role religion plays in the lives of individuals, and its influence on society. It will bring together a range of disciplinary perspectives from across the arts, humanities and social sciences.

With increased population movement, leading to cross-fertilisation and trans-nationalism between (and within) countries and cultures, and the acceleration of global communications, we have entered an era 'beyond text.' The Beyond Text: Sounds, Voices, Images and Objects programme, to be launched in

autumn 2007, aims to generate new understandings, and research into, the impact and significance of new methods of communication, and will be our second major strategic area of the year.

In November 2006, the House of Lords Science and Technology Select Committee report on Science and Heritage recommended a central role for the AHRC in Heritage Science. The report addressed the need for the UK heritage sectors to work together to develop a broad-based national strategy for heritage science that would conserve our cultural heritage for the benefit of all in the future. The Research Councils have a key role to play in developing this strategy and the Select Committee recommended the AHRC as the Research Council best placed to have an overall coordinating role with the various sectors involved. To coincide with the report publication, the AHRC organised an event at Tate Modern in London, with the Council for the Central Laboratory of the Research Councils (CCLRC) on the theme of science and heritage, called 'Past in to Present'. Over 150 delegates from around the world gathered to discuss the complex features of science and humanities inputs into heritage: the event was addressed by Baroness Sharp of Guildford (Chair of the House of Lords Select Committee) and representatives from the National Trust, English Heritage, the British Museum and the British Library, amongst others. A joint AHRC/EPSC programme will be launched in 2007 to address the recommendations made in the Lords report.

New Knowledge Transfer initiatives this year included the introduction of KT Fellowships and Catalyst schemes, and a major collaboration with the BBC, as well as the launch of Research Exchange Network (REN) and its first annual conference 'Research Beyond the Academy – Realising the exchange of knowledge without widgets and guise'. In addition it was announced in the Chancellor of the Exchequer's March Budget that the newly formed Technology Strategy Board (TSB) would support two new Knowledge Transfer Networks in the areas of Creative and Media Industries and Digital Communications, bringing business and academia closer together to identify opportunities for collaboration.

In the international arena, AHRC has been proactively identifying opportunities for collaboration. The success of our joint studentships with the Library of Congress in Washington DC demonstrates the benefits of building relationships with other arts and humanities research bodies. This year we have signed Memoranda of Understanding with the National Science Foundation (USA), the Korea Research Foundation, and the National Science Council of Taiwan. We are also working with the Foreign Office to host a two-



Stonehenge.
Copyright 2007
National Geographic.

day event in Brazil to coincide with Brazil's Year of Science, in September 2007. This will look at the theme of digital communications and creativity. Professor Philip Esler, Chief Executive of the AHRC, has been appointed Chair of the Humanities in the European Research Area Network Board and plans are being developed for joint funding programmes for 2009 on the subjects of Creativity and Innovation, and Cultural Dynamics.

Some notable 'headlines' from this year included the discovery by researchers from Sheffield, Bristol, University College London, Manchester and Bournemouth Universities (and jointly funded by the National Geographic Society) of a huge settlement at Durrington Walls, near Stonehenge. The site is believed to have been occupied by the builders of Stonehenge. There was considerable media interest in this, as there was in the launch of an AHRC supported database at Cambridge University that captured the entire works of Charles Darwin. AHRC-funded research was also behind the very successful 'At Home in Renaissance Italy' exhibition at the Victoria and Albert Museum. Another exhibition which received much critical acclaim was *Undercover Surrealism: Picasso, Miro, Masson and the vision of Georges Bataille*. The accompanying catalogue *Undercover Surrealism: George Bataille and DOCUMENTS* co-edited by

Professor Dawn Ades, Director of the AHRC Research Centre for Studies of Surrealism and its Legacies won the award for best exhibition catalogue in the Art Newspaper and Axa Art Insurance Awards. Further plaudits were also given to AHRC-funded research when the web based resource for the Beckensall archive of Northumberland Rock Art was awarded the Channel Four Television Award (ICT Category) at the 2006 British Archaeological Awards.

There are several case studies throughout this annual report that offer a snapshot of some of the varied and exciting research that the AHRC supports. We look forward to continuing to work in partnership with our community over the next year.

There was considerable media interest in the launch of an AHRC supported database at Cambridge University that captured the entire works of Charles Darwin.

Over the last year we have continued to develop and improve the range of funding schemes we offer to meet the needs of the arts and humanities communities, for example, by offering opportunities for early career researchers.

We have engaged both individuals and groups to build a vision for our strategic initiatives and our museums and galleries strategy, have opened up opportunities for the arts and humanities in cross-Council funding initiatives and undertaken to represent the needs of our communities in arenas such as the Research Councils' project on the Efficiency and Effectiveness of Peer Review.

Research

During 2006 the Research Councils introduced full economic costs (fEC) shifting the balance of funding so that they would take on a bigger share of the full economic cost of projects. In the period 2006-07, the AHRC made its first research grants awards under fEC. In total we made 94 awards under the standard route at a total cost of just under £30.8m. The overall success rate for the scheme was 28% in line with our commitment to sustain the momentum that has developed for team-based research in the arts and humanities.

We have made significant improvements in terms of the range of schemes offered, particularly in relation to the grants schemes. An evaluation of the Small Grants in the Creative and Performing Arts scheme recommended that the scheme be reframed to focus on providing support for practice-led research in the creative and performing arts. In addition, with the Council's greater emphasis on using the knowledge gained from all arts and humanities research for use in other contexts, the reframed scheme now also provides support for applied research

from any area of the AHRC's subject domain. Although this new route was only introduced from September 2006, there has already been a wide range of proposals submitted and a diverse range of projects have been funded from investigating the extent to which English and Japanese adult learners of Chinese are able to acquire Chinese wh-words (i.e. the Chinese equivalents of "who, what, where, when") to developing woven fabrics specifically designed to be embedded in concrete panels. We have also developed a route within the grants scheme for early career researchers in recognition of the need to assist new researchers at the start of their careers in gaining experience of managing and leading research projects.

The Interdisciplinary Research Networks and Workshops scheme was launched in 2005 and is designed to encourage and enable the discussion and development of ideas by researchers, either through establishing new research networks or by running a series of workshops, seminars or similar events. In 2006, following the publication of our International Strategy, we began to embed

The Research Networks and Workshop scheme has been enhanced to encourage collaboration with researchers in the USA, South Asia and the China region.

opportunities for international collaboration throughout the funding schemes we offer. For example, the Research Networks and Workshop scheme has been enhanced to encourage collaboration with researchers in the USA, South Asia and the China region by doubling the funding available for applicants engaging participants in these target areas.

As well as funding small scale investments such as research networks, we have also made a number of significant investments through a second phase of funding for our research centres. Following the evaluation of the Research Centres scheme in 2004, the Council agreed to consider further selective investment in the 19 centres that had been established as a result of responsive mode competitions. This aimed to encourage centres to develop different, more ambitious and coherent programmes and objectives. Central objectives for this phase of funding include the achievement of world-class research and a leadership role at national and international levels. Four centres have been successful in obtaining phase 2 funding including the AHRC Research Centres for Musical Performance as Creative Practice and Studies in Intellectual Property and Technology Law which were both funded as a result of the 2006 competition.

The AHRC has continued to support strategic activity through a growing range of initiatives. In 2006 we commissioned large grants under the Diasporas, Migration and Identities programme. The aim of this programme is to research, discuss and present issues related to diasporas and migration, and their past and present impact on subjectivity and identity, culture and the imagination, place and space, emotion, politics and sociality. Under the large grants scheme we funded an exciting and diverse range of research projects from investigating diasporic contact zones at the BBC world service to diaspora communities in Roman Britain.

The Landscape and Environment Programme continued its work to develop arts and

humanities perspectives on issues of landscape and environment. A number of awards were made, including both larger and smaller grants, research networks and workshops and collaborative doctoral awards with subjects ranging from the changing rural landscapes of the Aegean to the relationships between popular music and urban landscapes. The work carried out under this programme will be genuinely collaborative and will further our knowledge about cultural views of landscape and environment. It will look at the many ways in which our surroundings have been imagined, experienced, designed, made and managed, and the complex meanings landscape and environment have for people who live in as well as look at them.

The Designing for the 21st Century initiative, jointly funded by the AHRC and EPSRC, continued its activities through a second tranche of funding. These Phase 2 projects, as well as conducting research using a variety of methods, involve activities aimed at both knowledge gathering and at engaging potential stakeholders. Essential to these projects is a visionary understanding of the changing business, social and environmental context within which design operates, that will also have an impact on future design. Proposals needed to demonstrate how their research might contribute to this impact and how dissemination would make the research outcomes available to stakeholders. As well as Phase 2 funding decisions, a one-day symposium called Design Dialogues took place at the Royal Institution for British Architects, to disseminate the findings of the initiative's

This programme will be genuinely collaborative and will further our knowledge about cultural views of landscape and environment.



CASE STUDY

The Fairtrade Movement, legal support and social implications

PROFESSOR JANET DINE, QUEEN MARY, UNIVERSITY OF LONDON



With Britain currently spending almost £200 million per year on Fairtrade food there is no denying that the Fairtrade movement is beginning to acquire the appearance of a cultural phenomenon. Is it that the population has grown more ethical, or is it simply a case that this is merely conspicuous consumption that is traceable to the growth in the nation's disposable income? And if so Fairtrade could be merely the reflection of increasing inequalities in developed countries disguised as ethical consumption. In less than 20 years the Fairtrade logo has made an indelible impression upon consumers, changing the way a proportion of the population consume and think. Many universities, companies and other organisations have taken Fairtrade pledges, stocking canteens and tea points with fair-trade coffee, chocolate and fruit. 'Fairtrade Fortnight', the annual promotional campaign of the Fairtrade Foundation which encourages people to buy products carrying the 'fairtrade' mark, advocates informed consumer purchasing which can help tackle poverty in the developing world by securing fair prices for farmers' crops. But what exactly is 'Fairtrade'? Is there a veritable legal framework for the movement? Is there a true demonstrated economic rationale reflected in increasing standard of living for the targeted poor? What could be its socioeconomic implications and are there any economic tradeoffs that lurk behind the simple impression that to pay more for something necessarily constitutes a fairer exchange?

An AHRC Research Grant project is now doing valuable work to attempt to answer these questions. Professor Janet Dine at the Centre for Commercial Law Studies, with Professor Brigitte Granville at the Centre for Globalisation Research of the School of Business and Management, Queen Mary, University of London, are currently leading the three year project to explore the philosophical conceptualisation of the Fairtrade movement, the economic rationale as well as the consequences for its economic viability and sociological impact, to assess whether a legal framework is necessary. Using a multidisciplinary team with skills in a wide variety of fields including commercial law, philosophy and economics, the

project aims to achieve a multi-faceted understanding of the Fairtrade movement which could be applied to prevent fraud within the movement; the creation of protective mechanisms to ensure accountability; and the possibility of strengthening legal or social support for the networks.

The Fairtrade and Alternative Trading Movements account for a small but ever-growing part of international trade flows. Arranged by non-governmental economic actors, they claim to mitigate the rigors of the free market efficiency with a more equitable deliverance of welfare as well as counteracting the protectionist agricultural subsidies that the governments of developed countries (mainly Japan, the EU and the US) maintain. Professor Dine states "little research has been carried out into the organisational structure of Fairtrade movements and, as the market expands, it is urgent that research should establish the way in which these movements operate, the interrelationship of different networks and their accountability to prevent possible 'capture' of the movement by large retailers and manufacturers".

The research, which will use a series of case studies in a number of developing countries to test the robustness of the project's analytical framework, is expected to be of interest to scholars, policy and lawmakers, NGOs and private companies, in particular Fairtrade retailers. A co-authored book will serve as the core publication, in which the findings, arguments and conceptual issues will be brought together into an integrated whole. This will be presented at seminars at the University of London and the European University Institute, Florence, simultaneously webcast around the world to reach the widest possible target audience.

"As the market for Fairtrade products expands it is increasingly likely that large multinationals will seek to co-opt the trade and undermine the original objectives of these movements. If they have not clearly established rules and legal foundations they may very easily be undermined and a fraud practised on the public". It is for this reason that this project is so valuable.

We have continued to develop an informed and vibrant peer review college and it now has a membership of over 800 individuals.

research clusters. 140 delegates attended this event and a 25-page printed proceedings booklet, highlighting the work of the clusters and all the stakeholders involved, was made widely available.

As part of our e-Science initiative, we offered funding for projects looking to demonstrate the benefits arts and humanities researchers can enjoy from the use of e-Science. We issued a call for bids, in conjunction with JISC and EPSRC, in November 2006 and expect to announce the results in May 2007. The purpose of the scheme is to ensure that arts and humanities scholars are able to maximise the potential of e-Science in enabling them to develop innovative research.

Consultations with both the AHRC and ESRC's communities during 2004 and 2005 highlighted the importance and timeliness of research focusing on religion and society both because of the significance of this area for contemporary society and the readiness of the academic community to respond to the interdisciplinary challenges posed. In recognition of their shared priorities, the AHRC and ESRC agreed to support this area through the co-funding of the Religion and Society Programme. The first call for proposals was launched in October 2006. This programme aims to address questions of vital contemporary importance, both on a local and global scale and to leave an enduring legacy through the adoption of new approaches to methodology and theory fostered through interdisciplinary collaboration, the development of international links and investment in new researchers. A range of activities including networks, collaborative doctoral awards and small grants have been funded. Further competitions for funding will be available as the programme develops.

This year saw the initiation of another new programme; the Beyond Text Programme aims to stimulate research across the arts and humanities in order to foster understanding of the significance of communication and realisation through media other than written text. The programme will generate new questions and approaches and promote collaboration between academics and colleagues from the creative industries, performers,

museums and galleries as well with other industries and enterprises. The intellectual framework for the programme is being developed and the first calls for funding will be announced during 2007.

By engaging with our sister councils in the development of cross-council activity we have also opened up funding opportunities for the arts and humanities community under several initiatives. The New Dynamics of Ageing Programme aims to develop practical policy and implementation guidance and novel scientific, technological and design responses to help older people enjoy better quality lives. The Preserving our Past initiative aims to build effective working relationships across discipline barriers in the historic environment research community. In addition, the Countering Terrorism in Public Places Ideas Factory has supported a range of innovative and genuinely novel interdisciplinary activity, for example a project which aims to explore the potential for different and more creative understandings and applications of counter-terror communication.

Initial work under the AHRC's Museums and Galleries Research Programme has been carried out to gather the views of the museums, archives, libraries and HE sectors on the development of an integrated strategy for supporting research. We will build on this consultation to develop effective mechanisms of support for delivering high quality research. We have already funded 11 awards under the first round of a research workshops scheme specifically aimed at facilitating interaction between museums, galleries, libraries and archives, and universities. Another round of applications is currently under assessment. We welcomed the House of Lord's enquiry into Science and Heritage, and in particular, the fact that the AHRC has been recognised as the research council best placed to take overall responsibility for heritage science research. We will consequently have a key role in contributing to the development of a broad-based national strategy for heritage science aimed at conserving our cultural heritage for the future.

We have continued to develop an informed and vibrant peer review college and it now has a membership of over 800 individuals. The college plays a key role in our ability to support the production of world-class research.

Looking to the future we will be seeking to develop mechanisms to enable the AHRC to commission and deliver research more rapidly in urgent emerging and policy relevant areas and we will seek to find new ways to support and encourage innovative and interdisciplinary research.



CASE STUDY

Leading Through Practice, Artwork and Photographs by Reiko Goto, artist and researcher for On The Edge Research. © Reiko Goto 2007

The Artist as Leader: constructing a national network to support research into the creative competencies of the artist as cultural leader

DR ANNE DOUGLAS, ROBERT GORDON UNIVERSITY, ABERDEEN

"How to exploit the nation's creative skills more fully" was the key challenge facing Sir George Cox in his Review of Creativity in Business, prepared for the Chancellor in 2005 ("Cox Review of Creativity in Business: building on the UK's strengths"). His findings have won the support of Gordon Brown, who announced, "we must recognise the role of our cultural leaders in delivering [economic] success and ensure the emergence of a talented and diverse group of future leaders".

Funded by the AHRC in collaboration with the Arts Council England, the Economic and Social Research Council and the Department for Trade and Industry, the Research Networks and Workshops - Nature of Creativity scheme seeks to enhance understanding about the nature of creativity and its relationships with innovation. In response to the Cox Review

Dr Anne Douglas, Robert Gordon University, is constructing 'The Artist as Leader', a practice based network within the Nature of Creativity scheme. Douglas has started to research the role of creativity in culture using the concept of 'leadership', posing questions such as 'When is an artist the leader?', 'How does the artist's critical thinking influence practices of leading?' and 'Who can be leader in addressing new and emerging challenges in the social public sphere?'. These questions are forming part of in-depth interviews taking place with artists across art forms and managers who work with artists. Both groups are able to draw on the experiences of real life practice to inform the research.

Four established organisations have been brought together to form the basis of the network: On the Edge Research, directed by Douglas and launched by a previous AHRC award, which is a practice-led visual arts research programme at Gray's School of Art, part of the Robert Gordon University; Performing Arts Labs, London, which provides action-based developmental laboratories for the creation of radical thinking; Cultural Enterprise Office, Glasgow which offers business support for artists and creative micro businesses; and the Scottish Leadership Foundation which focuses on raising the quality of leadership in Scotland's public services. Contacts of each partner's distinct sectors are drawn upon and unite to provoke truly collaborative discussions.

Douglas clarifies the background to the work: "Artists lead through their practice. One quality of experiencing art is that artists enable us to see the world differently. Our focus is on the ways in which this may constitute a different understanding of leadership from that of organisational models." The most recent output has been commissioned as a co-authored research edition by 'a-n' featuring artists such as Suzanne Lacy, Helen Mayer and Newton Harrison, Reiko Goto and Francis McKee (*Leading through practice* Douglas A. and Fremantle C. (2007), commissioned by a-n Commissions fund).

Noting Cox's recommendations, Douglas' project addresses issues of raising the profile of creativity through networks and broadening the creative understanding and skills of tomorrow's leaders. "Chris Smith, the Director of the Clore Leadership programme, described the project as 'unique, unprecedented' in its grasp of the significance of the artist's role in leading", related Douglas. Ultimately, the project will help develop new critical insights into the artist's role at a time when creativity is being seen as vital to economic growth.

Douglas clarifies the background to the work: "Artists lead through their practice. One

Turning the tables on Crime: Boosting the evidence of impact design against crime and the strategic capacity to deliver practical design solutions

PROFESSOR PAUL EKBLOM, CENTRAL ST MARTINS COLLEGE, UNIVERSITY OF THE ARTS LONDON



CASE STUDY

Crime Prevention has been described as an arms race, where preventers struggle to keep pace with constantly changing and adapting criminals. Building the capacity to innovate effectively is a long-term strategy that relies upon the empowerment of designers and crime-preventers to stay ahead of would-be offenders.

Researchers from the arts and humanities have a vital role to play in the struggle against criminal activity. Professor Paul Ekblom, co-director of the Design Against Crime Research Centre at Central St. Martins College, one of the constituent colleges of the University of the Arts London, has embarked upon a three year project to develop a range of security fittings intended to help keep people's belongings safe from opportunist criminals.

Acting with support from several major bar and café companies and in partnership with the London Metropolitan Police, Professor Ekblom intends to test anti-theft devices for use in bars and restaurants which will keep bags and belongings secure, and keep venues tidier and safer. Collaborating with him on the project will be Professor Lorraine Gamman, fellow co-director of the Design Against Crime Research Centre, and Dr Kate Bowers of the Jill Dando Institute of Crime Science at University College London who will be conducting an independent impact evaluation.

The development and testing of the device, currently known as the Grippa, throws up numerous challenges. The Grippa must be easy to use, and yet difficult to abuse. It must fit aesthetically and practically with the furniture, and it must avoid putting customers off visiting the venue by signalling 'crime hotspot'.

All these 'troublesome tradeoffs' and more will be addressed by the team during the project.

As well as the development of the Grippa, which was initially created with the aid of an AHRC Innovation Award, Professor Ekblom – who for many years conducted research for the Home Office – will be providing invaluable evidence for the government, in order to influence its evidence-based crime reduction strategy. The project team hopes that this exercise can act as a reminder to governments in the UK and abroad that there are other ways of cutting crime than police and prisons!

Furthermore, the Design Against Crime project has the potential to provide valuable new procedural methods for fellow designers, and to boost the capacity of designers and criminologists jointly to create and implement design-based solutions. The study hopes to send the message to designers and manufacturers, as well as purchasers, of café and bar furniture that they can and should be playing their part in making life difficult for thieves. It should also contribute to a climate of greater responsibility among bar and café proprietors for the prevention of crime against their customers, whether this is achieved by goodwill or ultimately licensing.

Results of the project will be distributed through journals, conferences and an exhibition. Though initially aimed at designers and criminologists, if successful the impact will be felt by the public in years to come.

Though UK based, findings from the project will be distributed internationally, via conferences and networks, enabling major advances in the fight against crime around the world.

Image courtesy
Paul Ekblom



Through our postgraduate programme during 2006-07 we continued to offer funding through the annual open competition and the Collaborative Doctoral Awards scheme, while also participating in a range of initiatives aimed at increasing our engagement with other organisations, both in the UK and abroad.

Postgraduate Programmes

The £37m devoted to postgraduate funding represents a sizeable proportion of the AHRC's overall budget, reflecting our firm commitment to training postgraduates for careers in academia and other areas. We also looked to the future this year, undertaking a major review of our postgraduate funding mechanism which resulted in a series of recommendations that will transform the way in which we engage with the sector and allow us to develop our strategic activity.

The 2006 competition for postgraduate awards once more saw an increase in the number of applications received to 5,856 across the Doctoral, Research Preparation Master's and Professional Preparation Master's Schemes. As in previous years, the quality of the applications received was extremely impressive, and funding was available to support 25 per cent of those who applied. In all, 1490 awards were taken up, at a total cost of £10.6m in new awards starting in the autumn of 2006. Of these awards, 45 per cent were made in the Doctoral Scheme, setting us on course to meet the Council's target to make 50 per cent of new awards at doctoral

level by 2007. We also made 466 awards in the Research Preparation Master's Scheme, helping us to meet our aim to devote 90 per cent of our funding to students preparing for and undertaking doctoral research. Following the recommendations of both the Sir Gareth Robert's review Set for Success (2002) and our own working group on the UK doctorate in the arts and humanities, we also introduced extended doctoral funding of up to four years for those students whose proposed research required the acquisition of specialist skills over and above those which they might have acquired at Master's level.

Our focus on students preparing for and undertaking doctoral research is appropriate given the results of the Career Paths Study which we commissioned this year. The study, undertaken for us by the consultancy firm DTZ, showed that 75% of our doctoral award holders from 1997-2000 intakes who responded are now employed in higher education, with the majority of them holding a permanent academic post, ten per cent of which are at senior lecturer level or above. This demonstrates the important role we have to play in refreshing the research base and

training the academics of tomorrow, and there is clearly the scope for us to do more, given the low proportion of arts and humanities doctoral students which we currently fund (around 12.5 per cent) and the very high quality of those to whom we are unable to offer awards. The results of the study also emphasise the importance of our Professional Preparation Master's Scheme, in which we made 351 awards this year. They show that holders of such awards from 1998-2000 are now employed in an impressive range of roles in the public, private and higher education sectors including those working in libraries and archives, in government departments and other NDPBs, in cultural or heritage organisations including the BBC, the National Trust and a range of local and national museums and galleries, and those working in the media and creative industries.

Further links with such employer groups continue to be built at doctoral level through the highly successful Collaborative Doctoral Awards scheme. This scheme aims to promote partnerships and research collaborations between higher education institutions and other organisations, and the awards offer doctoral students the chance to conduct their research in collaboration with a non-academic body, and to gain experience of work outside the academic sphere. Application numbers in this scheme also rose in 2006, with 125 received. Of these applications, 58 were recommended for funding, incorporating a range of exciting projects and a variety of collaborating partners, including Shakespeare's Globe Theatre, Opera North and British Waterways. Students will take up these awards in the autumn of 2007.

Another scheme which continued to yield a number of interesting proposals was the Collaborative Research Training scheme, which provides funding to enable groups of departments and institutions to develop specialist research training provision for research students. In the 2006 round, the four training schemes funded in the national category include the Interdisciplinary Research Training Network and a programme to support doctoral work in audiovisual practice/research. In the specialist category, we were able to make a further seven awards, while the conference strand of the scheme again provided us with the opportunity

to support some imaginative student-led projects covering a broad spectrum of topics including Happiness, Conflict in the Post Cold-War Media, and Music and Language as Cognitive Systems. This strand of the scheme not only enables students to share their research with peers and academics in their field, but also provides them with the valuable experience of organising and running an academic conference.

We continue to look at ways in which to develop our training provision, and in the near future will be reviewing this scheme and our broader policies in this area to ensure that they reflect the needs of and developments in the sector. One change which we have already made this year is to bring our research training payments for doctoral students and post-

75% of our doctoral award holders from 1997-2000 intakes who responded are now employed in higher education.

doctoral researchers more into line with those of the other Research Councils, increasing the payments and announcing that from October 2007 we will be designating them as funds intended to support generic skills training. The harmonisation of the payment and monitoring of these funds is just one of the aspects of our ongoing work with the RCUK Research Careers and Diversity Unit, which having successfully helped to embed skills training at doctoral level will be shifting its focus to early academic career development over the forthcoming year.

Along with the other Research Councils, we also contribute to the Researchers in Residence scheme and UK Grad Schools. The former scheme, in which we fund up to 75 AHRC doctoral researchers per year, gives them the opportunity to spend time in secondary schools, encouraging school students to engage with contemporary research, raising motivation and aspirations and equipping the researcher with valuable



CASE STUDY

Still from Gone with the Wind, one of the films Jenny looked at. Selznick / MGM / The Kobal Collection

The NAACP's attempts to challenge negative portrayals of African Americans in popular culture

JENNY WOODLEY, UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM

As part of the AHRC's international programme the Library of Congress scholarship scheme allows AHRC and ESRC funded award holders the opportunity to undertake research using the resources of the Library of Congress, the world's largest library.

The Library of Congress in Washington DC is the research arm of Congress and has over 130 million items. It holds collections on a wide-ranging spectrum of subjects from Naval Science to Fine Art. The key aim of the scheme is to enhance research already being funded through an AHRC or ESRC award. The scholars are based at the Kluge Center along with other visiting researchers. This provides opportunities to network with a range of international scholars and academics based at the Library of Congress and in the wider Washington area.

Jenny Woodley was one of the first tranche of scholars to be awarded a Library of Congress scholarship to enhance her research into the NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People). Her research focused on how the NAACP promoted positive images and challenged negative portrayals of African Americans in art and popular culture. This research will feed into her thesis on the Cultural Work of the NAACP, 1910 -1950.

Woodley's main focus of research was the NAACP's involvement with the film industry in America during the 1930s and 1940s and how it tried to influence the portrayal of African Americans in films during this period. The Library of Congress holds vast papers on this area of research including letters and telegrams between staff members, Hollywood executives, movie stars, politicians and journalists. The experience of having access to these papers was immeasurable as Woodley states "The collection contains

items which are not available on microfilm and being able to handle the original documents increased the volume of work I was able to do."

Woodley also considered other ways the NAACP influenced the image of African Americans using other medium such as radio, theatre and stereotypical images in the media of the time. "Under the subject heading Publicity Protests were documents relating to television, radio, advertisements, food labels and greeting cards. The NAACP protested offensive or derogatory images of African Americans across a great range of mediums. However, with the exception of the protests against the *Amos n Andy* television show, the NAACP's campaigns were less coherent than its work in the film industry."

Her research also began to touch upon the NAACP's association with theatre, including the use of anti-lynching plays to raise money and awareness for its legislative campaign. The area of theatre is an area Woodley hopes to expand upon in her thesis, following on from the research she began at the Library of Congress.

The overall experience has been a rewarding one for Woodley, not only in terms of her research but also the very experience of spending time in Washington DC. As Woodley remarks "Politics was all around me: I lived a block away from the White House and saw the Capitol Building every day. Furthermore Washington is a great cultural centre and I spent leisure time making the most of the free access to some of the world's best galleries and museums. The experience of working and living in such an environment will have a lasting effect on my skills and approach as a scholar."



CASE STUDY

Redesigned Futures: Creating new models for utilising surplus and waste resources in design practice

ROSIE HORNBUCKLE, KINGSTON UNIVERSITY AND LONDON REMADE

Sustainable development can no longer be dismissed as merely a fringe interest. Embraced by the mainstream media, it occupies an increasingly significant position in policy agendas. Yet at the critical level of product design and development, this shift in attitudes has been slower to take hold. The problem of cultivating a sustainable design culture, particularly in London, is addressed in an AHRC Collaborative Doctoral Award held by Rosie Hornbuckle of Kingston University in partnership with environmental think-tank London Remade.

The collaboration draws together two separate strands in sustainable development: Rosie's design perspective, rooted in Kingston University's Sustainable Design Research Centre, and London Remade's role in supporting green enterprises and introducing green practices in businesses. "I want to investigate the views of all parties involved, designers, eco-designers and non-designers, and create a debate that addresses all the issues relating to the use of secondary materials in design," Rosie explains. "The connections that London Remade has made within the design industry, the waste management industry and government are invaluable in achieving this."

Redesigned Futures seeks to feed into the work of London Remade in creating a stable, healthy market for recycled materials such as aluminium, glass, card, plastics and electronic and electrical waste. The use of secondary materials by designers has raised awareness of the potential of recycled materials and even increased their value, which traditionally has only been considered in terms of disposal costs. Yet while design interest in these materials has increased in recent years, it is a trend dominated by 'designer-makers' who use one-off or batch production methods rather than the mass production used by the

manufacturing industry. Although this sort of design practice is needed to help drive sustainable products, it has little direct impact on the huge quantities of waste materials produced in the UK. The key aim of the project is to provide designers in the capital with a new model for using surplus and waste resources, enabling them to increase the use of recycled materials in mass-produced products.

Recent research into sustainable design has focused on the design of specific products with a recycled content, but the ways by which designers can be supported in this have been largely neglected. *Redesigned Futures* looks at designers' own perspectives on the use of secondary materials, especially within London as the hub of the UK's design and creative industries sector, via professional design associations such as Design Council and the Business Design Innovation. It also looks throughout the UK and overseas at methods which enable and support designers to create high-value applications for secondary materials, such as information and knowledge resources, waste exchanges, reclaimed and recycled materials databases and creative workshops.

Creating an alternative model for the tools and processes of design practice, *Redesigned Futures* has the potential to influence the way in which the product design sector operates, and moves towards a new infrastructure in London for the handling of secondary materials. Working closely with both industries at every stage, the project has the promise not just to boost the amount of recycled material used in product manufacture, but to make sustainable development itself a more practical and significant approach, in both the capital and beyond.

Plastic Recyclate
image courtesy
Rosie Hornbuckle.
Detail.



communication and team working skills. The UK Grad Schools offer five-day residential workshops providing key skills training to doctoral students, and all AHRC doctoral award-holders in their second or third year of study are eligible to apply for a funded place.

Our international activity continues to focus on the Library of Congress scholarships scheme, run in collaboration with the ESRC. This exciting initiative offers doctoral students and post-doctoral fellows and research assistants the chance to spend between three and six months conducting research at the John W Kluge Center at the Library of Congress in Washington, DC. The Library of Congress is the largest library in the world, with more than 130 million items, and the collections include more than 29 million books covering a broad range of subjects, from Naval Science to Fine Arts. This year, 21 scholars were able to take advantage of the outstanding facilities and networking opportunities available at the Library. We also received

"Overall I cannot overstate how much I enjoyed my time at the Kluge Center, or how valuable it was in terms of my research."

our first set of feedback from the six researchers who were awarded scholarships in the pilot round and were extremely pleased at the overwhelmingly positive reports, with one scholar commenting, "Overall I cannot overstate how much I enjoyed my time at the Kluge Center, or how valuable it was in terms of my research. I had identified the Library of Congress as the home of primary sources that are central to my research some time ago, and was incredibly excited to hear about the scholarships. It was a truly fantastic opportunity: the resources available were phenomenal, the facilities at the Kluge Center were amazing, and the research I was able to do there will play a central role in my final thesis."

Another area of work which we have carried forward in collaboration with the ESRC, along with HEFCE and the SFC, is the Language Based Area Studies initiative. A 2005 HEFCE report on strategically important subjects considered to be vulnerable noted that in relation to area studies and related languages, there were often very low or even non-existent numbers of postgraduate research students in these subjects. In response

this initiative aims to create world-class cadres of researchers who will enhance the UK's understanding of the Arabic-speaking world, China, Japan and Eastern Europe, including areas of the former Soviet Union. The development of necessary language skills alongside the development of an in-depth understanding of these regions will be central to the work of the centres funded through the scheme, as well as providing fellowships and studentships in order to build capacity. In June 2006, five centres were launched, at an overall cost of approximately £24m: The British Inter-University China Centre; The Centre for Russian, Central and East European Studies; The Centre for East European and Former Soviet Union Language Based Area Studies; the Centre for the Advanced Study of the Arab World; and the White Rose East Asia Centre. All of the centres will run for five years in the first instance, commencing from 1 October 2006.

Finally, in early 2007 the AHRC's Council endorsed the recommendations of the working group established to review the mechanism by which the AHRC allocates its awards. The goal of the working group was to develop a system which would maintain the current commitment to quality – funding excellent students to undertake Master's study and doctoral research in an appropriate and high-quality research environment for their subject area – while creating more flexibility for institutions, allowing them and the AHRC to develop longer term, strategic plans for sustaining and developing postgraduate research and training in the arts and humanities. Under the new funding model, institutions will apply to the AHRC for a portfolio of postgraduate awards for a period of five years, allowing the institution to plan around a guaranteed investment in their arts and humanities postgraduate students and to develop sustainable strategies for postgraduate research and teaching over the longer term. Alongside this, institutions not holding one of the new blocks of funding will still be able to submit Master's and doctoral applications to a scaled-down open competition for individual awards. We intend to publish guidance and application materials for the new scheme in the autumn of 2007, with a deadline in autumn 2008 and the intention that students funded under the new scheme will start in October 2009. The first round of the scaled-down competition will take place early in the summer of 2009, again with students funded under this scheme starting in October 2009.

We are confident that this new system will improve our ability to take a more strategic approach to postgraduate funding while maintaining the many positive aspects of the current system, and we will be working closely with the community on the development of the scheme over the forthcoming months to ensure that this is the case.



Mandrake chained to a dog,
shelf mark Harley 1585.F5
Copyright The British Library



CASE STUDY

Magic and Possibility in Medieval Culture: epistemology, performance, ritual

STUART MCWILLIAMS, THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY BELFAST

The perennial enthusiasm for a certain boy wizard among children and adults alike has prompted a revitalisation of interest in all things magical. Taking a more scholarly slant, AHRC award holder Stuart McWilliams is pursuing a long-held passion for magic in medieval literature and culture for his doctoral studies at Queen's University, Belfast. Reflecting on the role of the occult in medieval society, McWilliams will be looking at material and textual representations of magical belief to explore perceptions of practice and meaning.

Drawing on cross-disciplinary methodologies and using primary artefactual and textual evidence, the research will use the study of performance and material culture along with anthropology and philosophy to examine the implications of the occult in a range of cultural issues. Core to the thesis will be the overarching question of knowledge and how it has been formulated in relation to magic, thereby shedding light on the mismatch between perception and practice across historical and cultural boundaries.

'I aim to produce a fully theorised exploration of diverse themes, including ritual in magic, the role of the body in magical performance, the interaction of bodily and material agencies and the orthodoxy of occult practices,' explains McWilliams. 'This will build on recent studies of medieval magic, and will continue the methodological project of breaking down dichotomies and challenging theories formulated in classic works in the field.'

The prevalence of magic as a theme in popular culture demonstrates its enduring potency, but also highlights the divergent views held in medieval society where belief in the occult was intrinsic to the mindset, as opposed to today's largely pragmatic stance. Magic and ritual and their uses in both modern and historical societies often become a touchstone for cultural difference, and thereby a barrier to understanding the philosophical beliefs of other peoples. For example, to the modern eye, the anthropomorphisation of a plant seems bizarre, but that is precisely how the mandrake was traditionally depicted in the middle ages, due to the shape of its roots and supposed magical properties. Further confusing the issue are the interpretations of literary representations of magic and in the magical appropriation of religious ritual. Through attempting to shed light on such issues within the context of the medieval era, McWilliams hopes his study will also open doors to understanding broader modern perceptions.

'Key texts in Anglo-Saxon, Latin, Anglo-Norman and Middle English survive,' explains McWilliams. 'Using these, as well as objects such as amulets, religious and medical charms, inscriptions and visual art, I hope to consider what we can tell about a culture from its limits of knowledge and possibility and how we can illustrate these through investigating the possible in relation to magic.'

One of the challenges in the area of knowledge transfer is to identify models of opportunity for engagement.

Opportunities that build trust between researchers and other partners; enable an exchange of knowledge and ideas that benefit both; and encourage novel forms of engagement that permit academic and non-academic partners to maximize their contribution to the nation's cultural, social and economic life.

Knowledge Transfer

The newly expanded knowledge exchange opportunities described below have been designed to engage researchers from across the entire breadth of our disciplines. This is important as they all have the potential to contribute to the social, cultural, political and economic landscape of the UK. The other characteristic shared by this new support for knowledge exchange is its flexibility; this has proved vital in attracting partners as diverse as micro-enterprises in the private sector, to local and national museums and galleries, to public policy makers. It has also been an important factor in the academic sector's enthusiastic response to these new opportunities.

Over the past year the AHRC and BBC Future Media and Technology have been working together to develop a partnership underpinned by the AHRC's strategy to facilitate collaborative research and development in the arts and humanities. A series of joint inquiry summits was held to explore the nature of the BBC's strategic business concerns and the research expertise in the arts and humanities. These led the BBC to conclude that arts and humanities research has the potential to contribute fresh insights to the innovation process. As a result, a funding call for joint

research projects of mutual strategic interest under a new Knowledge Exchange Programme was issued at the beginning of 2007. The BBC and AHRC have each contributed 50 per cent of the funds available under this call. It will support individuals or teams of arts and humanities researchers and BBC Future Media and Technology staff to work together on well defined collaborative and knowledge exchange projects. The benefits from the outputs and outcomes of these projects will be of equal significance to both parties. Suggested interrelated themes under which joint applications were sought included: user generated content and questions about how the BBC can fully enable the potential of citizen media/user generated content, including the best ways to facilitate and manage the exploitation and re-interpretation of existing BBC content by members of the public; and mobile technology and questions of what kinds of 'made for mobile' content should the BBC be designing, what are the barriers to engagement with interactive and locative media and how might these be addressed? The response to this call from both the AHRC's research community and BBC Future Media and Technology staff has been excellent, with funded projects being announced shortly.

Funding has been provided for partnerships that move beyond the concept of technology transfer.

AHRC has sponsored the DTI's Knowledge Transfer Partnerships (KTPs) since 2005. Funding has been provided for partnerships that move beyond the concept of technology transfer, to involve a wide-range of non-academic partners that include an orchestra, retail and design companies, and the heritage sector. In these examples the research expertise is in the areas of music technology, art and design, and English literature. Applications to the programme from our research community remain innovative in their broad interpretation of knowledge transfer and there is no shortage of partner organisations which recognise the difference that arts and humanities research can make to their business. For smaller organisations the KTP programme may not be accessible because of the length of partnerships it supports. To fill this gap the AHRC launched the Knowledge Catalyst scheme in 2006. It will serve organisations that would not necessarily participate in formal knowledge transfer schemes but that would still benefit from accessing the knowledge and expertise in UK universities. The Knowledge Catalyst scheme opens up these opportunities in an accessible way, providing support for projects of between 3 and 15 months duration. The non-academic partner can be a commercial organisation, not-for-profit, charitable body or public sector body. Interest has been strong from both micro and small and medium sized organisations.

In developing its models of support for knowledge exchange the AHRC has sought to gain an understanding of the incentives that may or may not exist for all the parties involved. As a result, we have decided to offer a small number of specific funding schemes, whilst pursuing a strategy to embed opportunities for knowledge exchange within our research and postgraduate programmes. One of the new funding opportunities launched in 2006 as part of this tailored portfolio is the Knowledge Transfer Fellowships scheme. This supports academics, either working as individuals or within a team, to undertake a programme of knowledge exchange activity in a flexible way. Utilising high-quality research, the award enables researchers to collaborate with, and bring benefits

to, other organisations beyond academia and/or the audiences that they represent. The aim is to support a two-way knowledge exchange process, rather than a more limited dissemination of research results. Awards of between 4 and 36 months on either a full-time or part-time basis are available, with academic staff costs supported. The first round of applications has attracted many high-quality proposals, with partner organisations again reflecting the wide reach of arts and humanities research. So, for example, partner organisations have included commercial firms, prisons, national museums and galleries, libraries and archives, and local authorities. The research at the heart of these applications has been equally diverse, encompassing for example archaeology, history, visual arts, English language and literature, and cultural studies. A further wave of applications is due shortly and interest from both academic and non-academic organisations is very high.

Over the past 18 months the AHRC has also laid the foundations to develop the first UK Research Exchange Network to support academics in the exchange of research knowledge across the arts and humanities. The Network, launched in January 2007, will enable them to share and access information more effectively and promote opportunities for knowledge exchange. As it is

Research at the heart of these applications has been equally diverse, encompassing for example archaeology, history, visual arts, English language and literature, and cultural studies.

Response to the call from both the AHRC's research community and BBC Future Media and Technology staff has been excellent.

rolled out in 2007, it will provide a repository of case studies and partnership models, as well as a sign post to a wealth of tools and information. The virtual Network will also enable the AHRC's evolving strategy to be informed by the experience of researchers and collaborators as they engage in knowledge exchange.



CASE STUDY

The Response of the English Legal System to People Living with HIV/AIDS

DR MATTHEW WEAIT, KEELE UNIVERSITY AND THE NATIONAL AIDS TRUST

Discrimination on grounds of HIV status may be unlawful, but in what ways does the English legal system serve both to challenge and reinforce the stigma, prejudice and marginalization experienced by people living with HIV and AIDS?

HIV and AIDS have been the subject of academic study since the first cases of AIDS were diagnosed in the early 1980s. For sociologists, economists, psychologists, social historians, philosophers, political and cultural theorists, writers, artists and importantly people living with HIV and AIDS, the virus and its effects (both physiological and social) have provided an opportunity to question and explore the nature of identity, stigma and dignity, the impact of globalization, the right to health, the parameters of responsibility and relations between people of different genders, ethnicities and sexualities. The aim of this doctoral project is to use the response of the English legal system to people living with HIV and AIDS as a way of helping us to understand the ways in which law constructs people living with HIV and AIDS and so enhance our understanding of both law and HIV/AIDS.

The collaboration between Dr Matthew Weait of Keele University and Dr Yusef Azad, Director of Policy and Campaigns at the National Aids Trust (NAT) was one that pre-dated the decision to apply for doctoral award funding. For Dr Weait the benefits of this project's collaborative nature are substantial: "What is absolutely clear is that high quality policy-relevant research into the

impact of law on people living with HIV and AIDS is something that can only be achieved through active collaboration between the academy and organisations engaged in representing their interests. The doctoral award has made such collaboration possible, and provided Robert James with a unique opportunity".

Mr James brings with him a wealth of knowledge and experience, having been involved in the field of HIV as an employee, volunteer and activist for the past 20 years.

For the past five years Mr James has been advising NHS Trusts on drafting and implementing policies after legislative changes. Drawing on this experience Mr James will be studying the legal framework regarding access to NHS provision for HIV treatment in the UK. Initially uncertain about a number of the features of traditional doctoral study, Mr James says "the idea of working with a charity and doing something valuable to them as well as me immediately felt like the right way to do it".

Dr Azad comments "Robert has access to an organisation that is at the forefront of developing policies to improve the lives of people living with HIV and AIDS, and his PhD will be the richer for that. NAT benefits from the knowledge and understanding that Robert is gaining through his doctoral project, and will be able to make use of his research in formulating its future policy positions to help people living with HIV and AIDS".



The Harewood estate
Reproduced by kind
permission of the
Earl and Countess of
Harewood and the
Trustees of Harewood
House Trust



CASE STUDY

An archaeology of consumption and identity in the English Country House

DR HAROLD MYTUM, UNIVERSITY OF YORK AND HAREWOOD HOUSE

Two hundred years ago, vast fortunes were lost and gained in the West Indian colonial trades. One of the success stories to emerge was that of the Lascelles family who went on to build Harewood House in Yorkshire. Long admired for its outstanding collections, the stately home is now to provide the basis for an innovative new study of a socially integrated landscape. Doctoral Award holder Timur Tatlioglu has been funded under the AHRC's Collaborative Doctoral Awards Scheme in a partnership between the University of York and Harewood House. The project will shed new light on the property and period as well as informing future scholarship.

Using an approach unique in the UK, Tatlioglu will be applying archaeological method and theory to historical material culture, focusing on the Lascelles family and the Harewood landscape they influenced during the 18th and early 19th centuries. Since the early 1990s, the heritage sector has devoted greater consideration to Britain's historical involvement in the transatlantic slave trade. Among other issues, the reconstruction of the world of the Lascelles will reveal more about the family's long association with the Caribbean.

As Tatlioglu explains, "While Harewood House is already exploring the Caribbean connection, the landscape element has yet to be given due attention despite the fact that it is an important part of the visitor experience."

Looking at the family holdings elsewhere in Yorkshire and in the Caribbean, the study will highlight contrasting cultural values involved in the consumption of resources necessary for the construction of the different landscapes. Using the archive of family papers, maps, deeds, surveys, tax assessments and estate correspondence, it will be possible to demonstrate how the actions and interventions of individuals have influenced

the development of the estates. In examining the relationship between social identity and economic consumption, particularly in investment in the sugar and slave trade, biographies will be created of both the elite and non-elite residents of the houses and related holdings.

'We believe this project will act as an example of a partnership that may be developed between others in the Yorkshire Country House Partnership,' says Dr Harold Mytum of the University of York, referring to the group formed in 1999 with the aim of fostering links between historical properties in Yorkshire and the academic community. 'The increased understanding of the collections and estate will feed into staff training and engagement with the house, as well as informing future visitor displays and interpretation. Moreover, my academic colleague Jon Finch, secretary of the Partnership, has been running an Empire and Landscape in the Long Eighteenth Century AHRC workshop that also links closely with Tim's doctoral research'.

The doctoral research will act as a case study in the broader context of historical cultures of consumption, illustrating how deeper meaning can be drawn from surviving material cultures through the deployment of alternative disciplinary approaches. Furthermore, the comparative value of the project will add to studies of plantation households in North America already undertaken, and also be of international significance in helping



Digitised map derived from a 1698 estate map, the different colours representing the holding of the various tenants. Copyright Tim Tatlioglu

to build on our existing knowledge of the Atlantic web of connections between producer and consumer.



CASE STUDY

To develop and embed comprehensive and innovative music technology capabilities and using e-commerce resources to broaden audiences and realise new commercial income streams.

ROYAL LIVERPOOL PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY AND THE UNIVERSITY OF WALES
BANGOR SCHOOL OF MUSIC

The Royal Liverpool Philharmonic (RLP) is one of the foremost British orchestras but as the competition for audience intensifies and technological advances result in new media opportunities, a traditional outlet such as the RLP needs to develop new ways of promoting itself and adding value to its core products and services. A key aim is to expand its influence in the UK and further afield by attracting new and younger audiences as well as generating new income streams from its existing and new artistic assets. The RLP possesses a unique and historically significant archive containing uncatalogued and analogue material (both audio and visual), which it was keen to disseminate to a wider audience.

The RLP's limited web presence was identified as a priority and without the in-house experience, RLP turned to the University of Wales Bangor School of Music, a pioneer in the study and teaching of music technology. The School is well known to music companies, and its commercial, professional music studio boasts a broad clientele, as well as being awarded the DTI prize in 2000 for a previous Knowledge Transfer Partnership.

Under the guidance of Mr Wyn Thomas from the School of Music, Victoria Grimbly was employed as New Media Development Officer as part of the RLP's marketing department. Victoria explains "Working as part of a KTP project is a very unique experience. I have found the dynamics of working within the RLP, whilst being a university employee a challenge but really interesting. It's exciting to be

involved with an arts organisation on the run up to 2008, when Liverpool becomes European Capital Of Culture." Having developed a web infrastructure capable of handling multi-media clips and carried out a customer based web usability study and online audience/customer surveys, Victoria has managed the complete relaunch of the RLP's website.

The next challenge is to make RLP's wide-ranging multi-media archive digitally available for commercial use. The archive is currently housed in Liverpool's City Library which includes photographs, correspondence, scores, programmes and recordings.

The Knowledge Transfer Partnership not only benefited the RLP. As Wyn explains, "I have been involved in Knowledge Transfer Partnerships in the School of Music, University of Wales, Bangor throughout the past 7 years and these have revolutionised our relationship with the industry. Previously, we had few working links with companies but now KTP has been established within the School as the leading vehicle for technology and skills transfer to companies across the UK. It is promoted as a career pathway for all our postgraduates at MA, M.Phil and Ph.D. levels.

The collaboration with the Royal Liverpool Philharmonic Society proved to be an ideal opportunity to combine the School's expertise and a long-standing association between Bangor and the RLP orchestra and choir which extends back to 1913-1914, following the appointment of Harry Evans as musical director."



Part of the orchestral fanfare *The World In One City* by Merseyside composer Ian Stephens, which was composed to celebrate Liverpool's selection as European Capital of Culture 2008. Vasily Petrenko, Thelma Handy, RLPO Photo © Jon Barraclough



Encouraging public engagement with research continued to be at the centre of the AHRC's 'Science in Society' priorities during 2006-07.

This happened through a number of activities organised collectively, through the RCUK's Science in Society Unit, and also through events that the AHRC led on during the year.

Science in Society

The Science in Society Unit published its joint strategy in April 2006. It explicitly commits the Research Councils to better understand public attitudes to science and research; encourage young people to consider research careers; and to increase public understanding and awareness of research issues, whether they are controversial, such as stem cell research, or politically important, such as climate change.

A significant achievement for the group was agreement to move forward with Beacons of Public Engagement Excellence, in partnership with the Higher Education Funding Councils in England, Scotland and Wales and the Wellcome Trust. A total of £8m is being offered for this four year initiative. The Beacons are being established to offer advice, training and support for those academics and researchers who want to engage more proactively with public audiences, as well as recognising and rewarding those who already do. Although many Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) already give excellent support for such outreach activities, the Beacons will offer a range of expertise and advice for all academic subject areas. The Beacons also give the opportunity for a group of HEIs and partners to get together to create joint public engagement strategies:

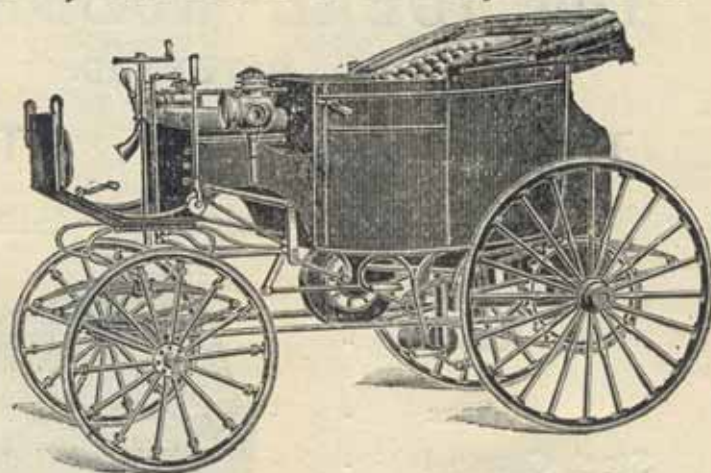
for example, local museums or other organisations interested in improving their dialogue with the public. It is hoped that the first of the Beacons will be up and running by the end of 2007.

As well as working closely with the Unit, the AHRC was responsible for organising a joint-RCUK event at the 2006 BA Festival of Science, held in September at the University of East Anglia in Norwich. The Festival is one of the UK's biggest science gatherings, attracting 400 internationally-renowned scientists every year to come and talk about new and groundbreaking research with public audiences.

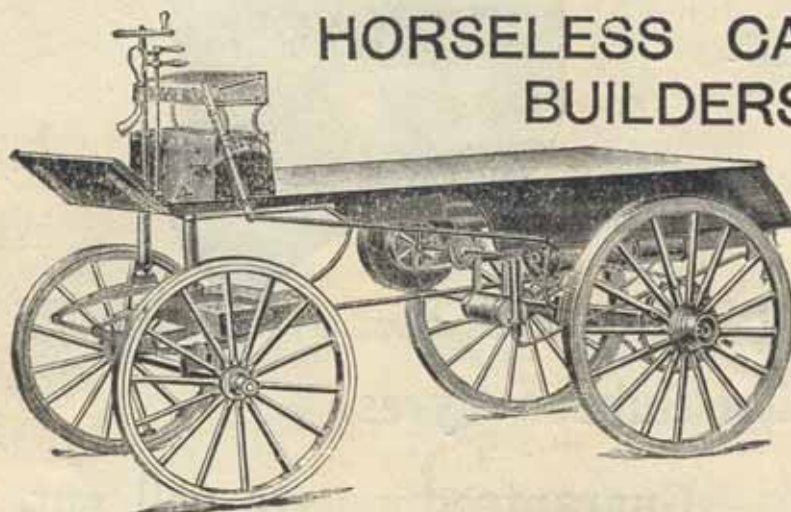
The AHRC coordinated a session on 'New Security Challenges', which was aimed specifically at journalists. The journalists received a cross-section of presentations (and views) from leading academics involved in the field, including Professor Kim Knott, of Leeds University, who coordinates the AHRC's Diasporas, Migration and Identities Programme; Professor Bill Durodie, from Cranfield University, and Professor Nigel Allinson from Sheffield University. The programme covered everything from breakthrough technology on finger printing to the need to understand the social dynamics of radicalism.

L'HOLLIER, GASCOINE, & CO.

*Are now the
best
and most
successful*

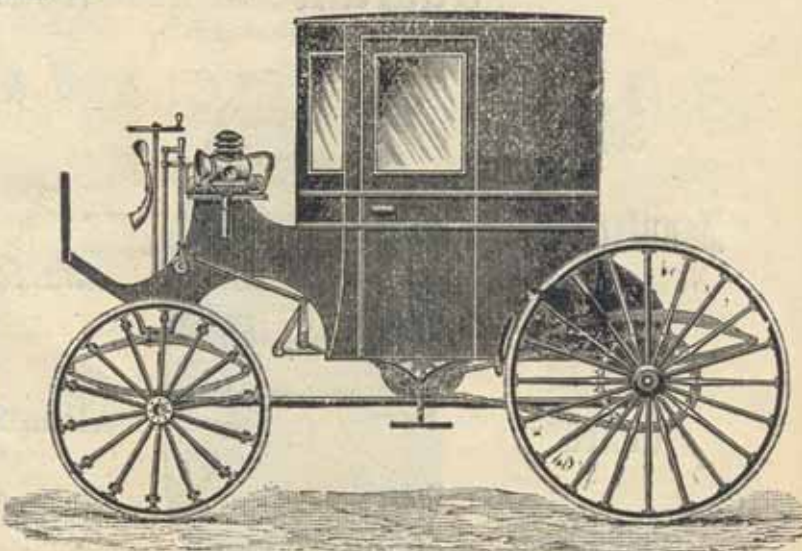


HORSELESS CARRIAGE BUILDERS



*In the
United
Kingdom.*

For
particulars,
prices, etc.,
apply to
Head Offices:



4, 5, 6, 7, 8, Bath Passage, BIRMINGHAM.

[See Exhibit, p. 93.]



CASE STUDY

Salomons Museum

CANTERBURY CHRIST CHURCH UNIVERSITY

Canterbury Christ Church University's Salomons Museum houses a unique collection of the inventions and family mementos of three generations of the Salomons family, presented in-situ in their country house, set on a large estate just outside Tunbridge Wells.

Until recently the collection could only be viewed by special request but an AHRC Project Fund award has enabled this collection to not only be reconfigured, but to be fully opened to the public for the first time, as well as facilitating the production of a comprehensive digitised web-based catalogue.

The Salomons family were very influential both in terms of their patronage of the arts, and in terms of their contribution to politics and science in the UK. Each item in this fascinating collection has been selected for its curiosity-value, its significance and its contribution to the story of this remarkable family.

The collection includes political artefacts from the life of David Salomons, who was the first Jew to speak in the House of Commons, the first Jewish Lord Mayor of London and a campaigner for equal rights for people of all faiths. He was also the founder of the London and Westminster bank.

His nephew, David Lionel Salomons was an inventor, scientist and engineer whose fascination with transport is evident from the museum's collection. As well as being the second person in Britain to actually own a car, David Lionel actively campaigned for a change in the law which permitted motorised cars to be driven without a man with warning flags walking along in front! It was claimed that his workshop could build "anything from a watch to a steam engine" and the weird and wonderful inventions on display in the museum include items such as a portable x-ray machine and electric butter churn.

The Salomons house was one of the first to have electric lighting installed in the late 1870s. Such was David Lionel's enthusiasm for not only research, but also public dissemination, that he built a huge science theatre, which he used for lectures and demonstrations of his various inventions, both for his Royal Society colleagues and friends of the family. Indeed, it was said that "in some ways Salomons' house, with its visiting scientists, was more like a research station than a home."

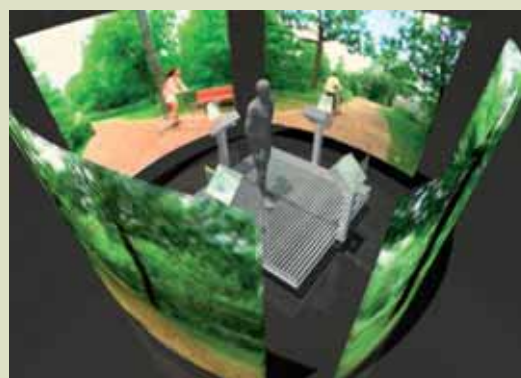
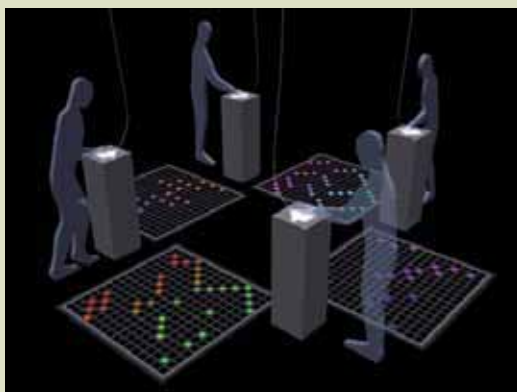
The last family member to be represented in the collection is David Reginald Salomons, an explorer and soldier, who was killed in the First World War.

White marble statue of Dick Whittington by John Edward Carew. Plinth of green marble or possibly wood with a marble veneer. c.1844. copyright Salomons Museum.



Staff at the Salomons Museum have ensured that all the objects in this collection have been carefully selected, thoroughly researched and beautifully displayed. The collection includes, amongst others, the House of Parliament bench from which David Salomons spoke when he was elected in 1851 and a statue of Dick Whittington, wealthy merchant and Lord Mayor of London, that David may have purchased whilst Lord Mayor himself. Also featured is a selection of David Lionel's motoring memorabilia and his collection of balloonia (a rare collection of items associated with the history of ballooning), along with patent models of his inventions. Family portraits, letters and diaries add more personal touches to the collection.

"The newly revitalised museum has been much praised by the staff who work at Salomons who now take a great pride in the place," concludes Michael Butler, Director of the museum. "Visitors to the museum comment on the well thought out layout of the museum and with the new website and on-line catalogue, web-based enquiries are now coming from all over the world."



(Above) *Landscape One* by Luc Courchesne 2. © The Artist

(Left) *Resonance of 4* by Toshio Iwai 1. © The Artist



CASE STUDY

Research Engine for Art and Creative Technology

PROFESSOR PAUL SERMON, UNIVERSITY OF SALFORD AND
THE MANCHESTER METROPOLITAN UNIVERSITY

PhD students with an interest in cutting-edge practice-based research in Salford and Manchester are being provided with valuable training opportunities thanks to the Research Engine for Art and Creative Technology (REACT) programme.

Led by Paul Sermon, Professor of Creative Technology at the University of Salford and internationally renowned interactive media artist, the programme draws world-class practice-based researchers to Salford and Manchester, in order to provide valuable experience and inspiration to up-and-coming researchers, and to create a collaborative environment that can establish and enrich creative links between researchers.

The University of Salford's Adelphi Research Institute for Creative Arts and Sciences, in collaboration with Manchester Metropolitan University's Institute for Research and Innovation in Art and Design (MIRIAD) received an AHRC Collaborative Research Training Scheme, to run the REACT series of lectures. Building upon the existing REACT research community, this provides valuable training opportunities for PhD students with an interest in cutting-edge practice-based

research. Furthermore, the programme aims to develop an invaluable web resource which will benefit artists and research worldwide.

As well as receiving an encouraging reception within the two collaborating institutions, the programme has already received strong interest from the outside, with further participation being invited through the Media Arts Network, a network connecting organisations, companies and educational institutes throughout the North West.

Internationally acclaimed interactive media artists from as far afield as Montreal and Japan, as well as from prominent European institutions, have been lined up to present public lectures regarding their research processes. The artists come from a wide range of backgrounds and expertise: from media art research to computer games design. Each artist has been carefully selected by the REACT committee to illustrate and highlight exemplary cases of good practice in conducting research. This includes the ability to situate their work in the larger context of new media arts and to identify new knowledge in the field, implantation of research methods within artistic practice and

understanding the practice as a thesis that questions, argues and proposes a theoretical standpoint within the work.

As well as presentations, the featured artists will provide video material, images and slides, statements about method and practice, and other articles and documents. This information will then be developed into innovative profiles and case studies on each visitor, which will be published online. The website will feature streaming media and downloads available to all, providing valuable material experience not just to students, but to practicing artists and researchers the world over.

The REACT programme has been set up to be sustainable, and Paul hopes to keep speakers coming to Salford and Manchester. Lectures will continue being added to the website, enriching the training research and enabling ongoing benefits for all. Furthermore, the REACT community will continue to develop valuable links in the field of media arts throughout the North West and beyond, nourishing collaboration and strengthening cultural bonds.

Professor Knott was commissioned by the Home Office in early 2006 to review insights arts and humanities research can offer in formulating security policy. She presented her findings, with colleagues from the Religious Studies Department at Leeds, on 20 March 2007, at a private seminar in Westminster. The research highlighted the need to incorporate a much broader cultural understanding of political responses to global situations, which can only be mediated through a more profound knowledge of religion, languages and history. Contributing in this way to both media awareness on new research, as well as working with policy makers, are two key areas that the AHRC, and colleagues in other Research Councils, have prioritised through Science in Society.

Science in Society will continue to be a core theme in the AHRC's communications activities and priorities over the next year.

On 28 November 2006, the AHRC organised a one-day event in partnership with colleagues at the Council for the Central Laboratory of the Research Councils (CCLRC), at the Tate Modern in London. The event followed immediately after the publication of recommendations from the House of Lords Science and Technology Select Committee, summarising their investigation into Science and Heritage, to which the AHRC's Director of Research, Professor Tony McEneaney, gave evidence. The Lords recommended that the AHRC be given a lead role in coordinating UK strategy on science and heritage matters, which includes buildings, paintings and objects conservation, and involves organisations as diverse as museums, galleries, charitable trusts and government agencies.

In the light of the Lords recommendations, the conference proved very timely. The audience, which

included people from across Europe with an interest and expertise in science and heritage, heard from a broad range of constituencies, including English Heritage, the British Museum, the National Trust, the British Library and the Mary Rose Trust. It was opened by Baroness Sharpe, who chaired the Select Committee investigation for the Lords Report, and who warmly welcomed a role for the AHRC in this area. There was also a poster session for those not giving papers, which gave a glimpse in to the wide range of activities undertaken in this area, and the interrelationship between scientific breakthrough, culture and historical / contextual understanding.

The key purpose of the event was to bring together different elements of the science and heritage community. The diversity of academic backgrounds involved in science and heritage can sometimes feel like a barrier to joined-up working, so the opportunity to discuss shared visions and boundaries was very useful.

The AHRC has continued to participate in the Researchers in Residence scheme, which puts researchers in to school environments to work with teachers and pupils. This works as a two-way exchange: the pupils learn about research careers and have the opportunity to study particular topics in-depth; the researcher gets training in teaching methods and works closely with classroom staff. In the last year 19 AHRC community researchers went through the scheme. We will continue to actively promote the opportunities it presents to the community in 2007-08.

Science in Society will continue to be a core theme in the AHRC's communications activities and priorities over the next year, when we will be taking our contribution to Science in Society in to the international arena. Working with colleagues in the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO), the AHRC will help to coordinate events to coincide with the UK-Brazil Year of Science, in Brazil. This aims to bring together researchers from across our academic domains to discuss opportunities for joined-up working and exchange, and follows on the heels of our already successful agreements with the National Science Foundation (NSF) in the USA, and with colleagues in Korea and Taiwan.



The Manchester Museum. Image courtesy The University of Manchester.



CASE STUDY

Clare Leadership Programme

The Clare Leadership Programme is designed to help develop the knowledge, skills, networks and experience of future leaders across a wide range of cultural activities. These include the visual and performing arts, heritage, museums, libraries and archives, creative and cultural industries, and cultural policy.

An initiative of the Clare Duffield Foundation, the programme offers between twenty-five and thirty Fellowships a year to exceptional individuals, drawn from the cultural sector and beyond, who undertake an individually tailored programme of activities and experience which is designed specifically to meet their own needs, circumstances and aspirations. The range of elements in each Fellowship include: a period of research on a specific project of practical relevance to the Fellow's area of work; tuition, including in business, management, personnel, presentation, marketing, and professional skills; a period of secondment to a cultural organisation completely different from the one in which they are currently working; mentoring and coaching; and two intensive two-week leadership courses.

The first cohort of twenty-six Fellows started in September 2004. They came from many different walks of cultural life; the group included a theatre director, dancer, gallery curator, chief executive of a circus organisation, community arts worker, librarian and archivist. With support from the AHRC, each Fellow was able to undertake a dedicated piece of research in a subject of their choice, supervised by a Higher Education Institution.

The topics they selected were very diverse. Some Fellows drew directly on their own professional experience. For example, when Maria Balshaw began her Fellowship, she was working in Birmingham as Director of Creative Partnerships, a flagship government initiative to develop creativity in schools

and amongst young people. Her working study of Creative Partnerships between 2002 and 2006, entitled "Risking Creativity: culture, education and the transformation of learning" is a critical analysis of the shifting policy context for creative education practice. Another Fellow, Ciara Eastell, who is now Senior Adviser for the Reading Agency, wanted to find out more about models of good practice outside the UK. Having investigated new Library spaces for young people in Singapore and Sweden, she was able to draw transferable lessons for English public libraries. Other Fellows looked at broad government initiatives: Andrew Missingham studied the Treasury's *Invest to Save Budget*, using it as a case study for exploring instrumental demands and claims on the arts and cultural sector.

The impact of the research is already being felt and some has prompted wider debate about cultural policy and arts management. Sara Robinson's study of the place of education and learning in national and regional performing arts and cultural organisations has been published as a "provocation paper" by the national action research programme "Mission, Models, Money", whilst Nick Merriman, formerly Director of Museums and Collections at University College London and now Director of Manchester Museum, gave a hard-hitting address to the Museums Association's annual conference which used as its basis his research into museums collections and sustainability.

Research is a vital element in the Clare Leadership Programme. It gives cultural leaders the opportunity to reflect on key issues, supported by expert advice and guidance from their academic supervisors; it develops analytical and communication skills; and, very importantly, research undertaken by 2004–05 Clare Fellows has also enhanced critical understanding of issues facing the cultural sector in the 21st century.

The importance of the international dimension to the UK research landscape was once again highlighted at the start of the year under review in the publication of HM Treasury's *Science and Innovation Framework 2004-2014: Next Steps*.

"If the UK is to maintain its science and innovation at a world-class level," it states, "it needs to collaborate with other world-class countries". The same commitment to improving both the range and quality of international links in the arts and humanities underlies the AHRC International Strategy 2006-2008.

International Affairs

This year has seen the organisation make great strides in implementing this strategy, particularly in the agreements it has signed with counterpart organisations in the US and Asia. By extending the range of funding opportunities available to arts and humanities researchers beyond Europe, AHRC is reflecting the global reach of its subject domain and the willingness of its community to work with world-class counterparts wherever they may be located.

Researchers based in the US have long been the partners of choice for many arts and humanities scholars in the UK. In September 2006, AHRC signed a landmark Memorandum of Understanding with the National Science Foundation (NSF) which allows collaborative work between UK and US scholars to be co-funded. Following the late Sir Gareth Roberts' recommendations on the facilitation of transatlantic research links, the agreement is the only one of its kind that avoids the 'double jeopardy' problem (i.e. that funding proposals that involve two agencies are more likely to be

rejected). Double jeopardy is avoided by both agencies agreeing to accept the outcome of NSF peer review process, as long as UK-based reviewers nominated by AHRC are formally included in the process. The agreement was the outcome of a highly productive series of visits to US federal funders in March 2006, which deepened the existing links with such institutions as the Library of Congress and forged new ones with such agencies as NSF and the National Endowment of Humanities (NEH).

The principle of reducing double jeopardy in peer review also informs co-funding agreements which have been signed with the Korean Research Foundation (KRF) in South Korea and the National Science Council (NSC) in Taiwan. In both cases, the agreement is the reverse of that concluded with NSF: AHRC peer review processes are recognised as internationally excellent and the overseas agencies agree to accept the outcomes of this process as long as they can provide nominated peer reviewers to take part in the process. Initially, these agreements support



*View from Toölö bay of Finlandia Hall, Helsinki, the setting for the HERA Conference.
Photo: Eero Venhola*

the funding of large networks of scholars from each country to exchange ideas and expertise, and which provide the seed-funding for larger-scale collaborative activity.

The Memorandum of Understanding which was signed with NSC in February 2007 also contains an innovative agreement on exchange of peer reviewer expertise which allows Taiwanese experts to participate in the AHRC peer review college. Exchange of peer review expertise and the funding of international networks also formed the basis of discussions which AHRC representatives have had with the National Institutes for Humanities in Japan on an official visit in March 2007. Both this visit and a similar visit to Taiwan in October 2006 have revealed the world-class research facilities that exist in such institutions as the National Institute for Japanese Literature and the Academia Sinica in Taiwan. By developing good relationships and formal agreements with counterpart agencies, AHRC aims to ensure that the UK arts and humanities community can enjoy sustained access to facilities such as these.

While extending the reach of AHRC's international activities has been a marked feature of the last year, the European research funding arena remains a priority for the

organisation. This year saw three major developments for the humanities in Europe and the AHRC has been closely involved with all of them.

AHRC aims to ensure that the UK arts and humanities community can enjoy sustained access to world-class research facilities.

The EU-funded network of European Research Councils in the Humanities (HERA) has gained much momentum in the past year. Its annual conference in Helsinki in November 2006 resulted in two milestones: AHRC Chief Executive Professor Philip Esler was confirmed as Chairperson of HERA's governing body from March 2007, and two themes were chosen for the two major transnational funding programmes it will support in 2009. The themes selected are 'Cultural Dynamics' and 'The Humanities as a Source of Creativity and Innovation'.

This year saw three major developments for the humanities in Europe and the AHRC has been closely involved with all of them.

The European agencies participating in these programmes have agreed to pool resources in a 'common pot'. This represents a major step forward in European research funding and will significantly enhance cross-border collaboration in the humanities.

The strategic pooling of financial resources represents only one aspect of HERA's work in coordinating the activities of its members. A series of HERA events throughout the year saw further progress in devising common approaches to programme management, European research infrastructures, and the evaluation of research outcomes in the humanities. AHRC has been leading on this last strand of activity and hosted a workshop on the international benchmarking of humanities research in London in January 2007 which was attended by representatives of major funding agencies in Europe, EU Commission, OECD, and OSI International.

Detail from Japanese earthenware vase, Meiji 1895. Kyoto, Kin Kozan Sobei VII. EA1997.41. Image copyright University of Oxford, Ashmolean Museum.



The launch of the EU Framework Programme 7 (FP7) in 2007 saw the explicit inclusion of humanities research themes for the first time in that programme's history.

The launch of the EU Framework Programme 7 (FP7) in 2007 saw the explicit inclusion of humanities research themes for the first time in that programme's history. AHRC has worked in partnership with the Office of Science and Innovation (OSI), the UK Research Office in Brussels (UKRO), and HERA to ensure that the opportunities for humanities researchers are maximised and that the UK community is in a good position to take advantage of them. Through its participation in the Programme Committee for the FP7 Social Sciences and Humanities theme, AHRC will continue to press for further opportunities for the humanities and voice the concerns of the UK research community.

The third major development this year was the launch of the European Research Council (ERC), which will support basic research on the basis of excellence across Europe. The humanities are well represented in both the agency's governing body – (The Scientific Council of the ERC) and its peer review panels. This additional source of funding for both individual and collaborative humanities research is very welcome and a recognition of its importance within the European Research Area (ERA). AHRC has developed a good relationship with relevant members of the Scientific Council, and has been consulted on issues of best practice in peer review and programme management.

AHRC also supports European collaboration through its membership of the European Science Foundation (ESF) and its mechanisms for supporting transnational research

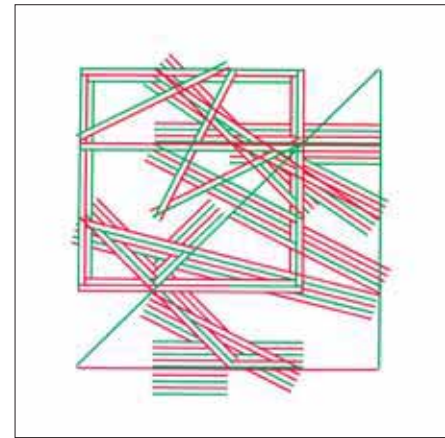
projects such as EUROCORES. Last year AHRC participated in the EUROCORES Consciousness in a Natural and Cultural Context (CNCC) programme, contributing £750k to this important theme. The funds facilitated the participation of five UK partners in top-rank European research teams.

In addition to its participation in such bilateral and multilateral initiatives, AHRC also recognises the importance of a joined-up approach to international engagement with other stakeholders in UK research. The most obvious and important of these is the other UK Research Councils, and AHRC welcomes the creation of an RCUK international strategy and such joint initiatives as the opening of RCUK offices in Beijing and Washington D.C.

AHRC is also keen to develop partnerships with other Government agencies and departments that fund and promote UK research abroad, such as OSI International and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO). This commitment is shown by its engagement with the FCO Year of Science in Brazil. AHRC is supporting a major event on the theme creativity across national borders in Sao Paulo which aims to develop closer links between UK and Brazilian researchers in such areas as art and design, intellectual property law and digital content. Philip Esler attended the launch of the Year of Science in Rio de Janeiro on behalf of RCUK, where AHRC's contribution to the success of the year was noted by the Government's Chief Scientific Advisor, Sir David King.

The theme underpinning much of the AHRC's corporate activities over the past year has been change in one form or another.

Chance and Order III by Kenneth Martin (1971), part of the CNAA Art Collection housed in the AHRC offices. Image copyright the Kenneth Martin Estate.



Corporate Activities

The saying 'change is the only constant' is beginning to ring very true for AHRC. Indeed, we have established a 'Forging our Future' Programme, chaired by the Chief Executive, to provide a framework within which a number of key changes and innovations can be planned, developed and implemented in a coherent manner and enable AHRC to achieve its strategic aims without disruption to its core business or damage to its reputation. One of the most significant drivers for change is the Shared Services Centre (SSC) project which is developing shared service delivery across all Research Councils in many of the transactional elements of HR, finance, procurement, IT and also seeking to establish a Joint Grants Processing function. During the latter part of 2006-07, the SSC project has been progressing at a fast pace: developing and refining the business case, examining the various processes and activities in each of the functional streams with the aim of agreeing those that are most suited to delivery through a shared service model, developing a blueprint for the centre in terms of governance, management and staffing structures, and selecting and appointing a partner to deliver the most appropriate IT framework to enable the SSC to operate effectively and efficiently. Key AHRC staff in the areas concerned have

had to devote a considerable amount of time to this work and we have sought to provide additional staff resources to release them to focus on the SSC developments. The Forging our Future Programme will also enable other developments and innovations such as the new method of allocating postgraduate awards to be implemented in an integrated manner taking appropriate account of the SSC developments. Change is exciting and stimulating in many respects but we recognise that it can also be unsettling for staff; we are committed to being open and transparent and keeping all colleagues regularly informed of developments.

Risk Management

During the past year the AHRC has been implementing its risk management framework. A risk management committee has been established to oversee this process. The AHRC's activities have been reviewed and assessed for risk, and a register of key corporate risks, together with their owners and any associated mitigating actions, has been developed. The register is used in the management of activities, and will inform the completion of risk reports to senior management, and key assurance documents such as the statement on internal control. Risks set out in the AHRC's register are monitored



SS Great Britain.
Copyright Mandy Reynolds

quarterly alongside the AHRC's financial and activity reports. Risks that have been assessed as having a high potential impact are reported quarterly to senior management and bi-annually to Audit Committee. These include areas such as the development of a shared services centre and management of change, response to disaster, delivery of core activities such as responsive mode funding and postgraduate awards, the development of areas such collaborative ventures and support for interdisciplinary research, and the establishment and delivery of new programmes particularly those which aim to demonstrate value of arts and humanities research.

The principles of risk management and the AHRC's Risk Management Framework are being rolled out and embedded across the organisation, through briefing meetings with senior managers and presentations to divisional and team meetings. Responsibility for managing and reporting risks has been allocated to staff throughout the organisation. The consideration of risk is now being recognised more explicitly as part of the planning process. Additionally, risk consideration is now part of the template for internal and external committee papers, and it is a requirement that risks associated with potential new activities are articulated and evaluated before those activities are undertaken.

Development of the risk register has identified opportunities for more effective cross-divisional working on activities. The Risk Co-ordinator is also working with colleagues in other research councils to exchange experience of good risk management practices, risk management systems and ways of embedding risk management.

Delivery Plan and Score card

Each Council is required to produce a Plan setting out how it proposes to work towards achieving the Public Service Agreement (PSA) targets set in the *Science and Innovation Investment Framework 2004-2014*, published in July 2004. The framework has three components; the Delivery Plan, which outlines what the Council will spend its budget on, and what it aims to achieve, a Scorecard, which charts the progress in delivering the objectives outlined in the Delivery Plan through the tracking of milestones and targets, and two Output Frameworks, one covering the health and vitality of the research base and the second covering the exploitation of the research base which are indicators linked to the PSA targets.

The key strategic objectives in the Delivery Plan are:

- To sustain and support high quality and innovative research across the arts and humanities domain
- To develop sustainable research capacity and capability

- To extend and enhance interdisciplinary work in the arts and humanities and with other disciplines
- To enhance interactions with the creative, cultural and heritage sectors.

The Delivery Plan scorecard for 2006-07 contains 17 key deliverables against which progress in meeting our objectives is measured. Of the 65 milestones in the Scorecard, 56 have met their targets according to plan. Seven have been given amber status (slight delay), with two being classified as red (significant change or delay). Reasons include planned delays to maximise impact or take up opportunities, and changes of strategy or policy.

Some of the highlights of the year include: the joint Research Council/ HEFCE Beacons for Public Engagement initiative, the introduction of new strategic initiatives and the Knowledge Transfer Fellowship Scheme and BBC Pilot Knowledge Exchange Programme as well as our International activities.

Gershon

Following the publication of the Gershon report in 2005, public bodies have been required to develop and implement Efficiency Plans to achieve savings and efficiencies. The DTI is committed to finding annual efficiencies of £380m by the end of 2007-08, of which £170m is to be found through the Science Budget. Of this sum, it is expected that at least 50% will be cashable. AHRC has actively engaged in this programme, and to date has achieved cashable savings of over £100k, and non-cashable efficiencies of £3.7m. Collectively the Research Councils are on target to meet their required savings and efficiencies by the end of this first Gershon period.

Development of the risk register has identified opportunities for more effective cross-divisional working on activities.

We are currently developing a proposal, together with the other Research Councils and RCUK, to extend our drive to enhance efficiency and reduce costs beyond the end of the current Gershon period, which ends in March 2008. HM Treasury has asked all departments to make five per cent year on year savings in administration costs from 2008 onwards, and our plans will focus on continuing to make savings in the categories of administration, demonstrating effective

Collectively the Research Councils are on target to meet their required savings and efficiencies by the end of this first Gershon period.

reprioritisation of Programme Spend and increasing the levels of co-funding of Research. A further area through which we collectively will seek administration savings is through the Shared Services Project which at present is developing its Business Plan.

Organisational Development Programme

The Organisational Development (OD) Programme, which we embarked on nearly three years ago, formally concluded its project work in the latter part of the year. The project focused on four areas, Planning and Prioritisation, Internal Communications, Managing External Stakeholders and Building Effective Leadership. Training and development activities specifically designed for each of these areas were rolled out across the Council and we have sought to harness the enthusiasm generated from participation in these developmental activities and embed these new ways of working into the culture of the organisation. The programme has been reviewed and we are pleased that this concluded that it had delivered some real and significant improvements and changes in ways of working within the organisation. The impact of the OD Programme was also reflected in the results of the Staff Survey which we carried out in the autumn of 2006. The results were very positive with improvements in many areas from the 2004 survey, including questions relating to internal communications, training and development, and management and leadership. All this contributed to AHRC successfully being awarded the Investors in People (IIP) standard in January this year. We shall continue to develop and refine activities in all the OD project areas as part of the process embedding and continuous improvement.

Employee Consultation

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 AHRC. There are regular meetings of the Joint Negotiating Committee.

Equality and Diversity

Changes in legislation over the last year have prompted a review of the Council's equality and diversity policies. We are also developing a single equality scheme – covering gender, disability and ethnicity – which will encompass the requirements of the Disability Equality

Duty of the Disability Discrimination Act 2005 and the Gender Equality Duty of the Equality Act 2006.

HR Strategy

A new HR Strategy has been developed over the past twelve months for the period 2007 to 2011. The strategy provides a number of key objectives against four main areas – recruiting the best fit, developing and learning, engaging and aligning and managing in transition. At the beginning of 2007 the AHRC was successful in achieving Investors in People accreditation and the new HR Strategy is designed to build on this success and further embed a Culture of Leadership within the organisation. The strategy also outlines the approach the AHRC will take in response to the significant changes it faces over the next few years.

Accommodation

We completed a new lease on our office accommodation in Bristol in early 2006. This will run until February 2017 with the option to break after five years, covers the existing accommodation on floor 1 and a new suite on floor 6 which is about twice the size of the offices on floor 3 which we have now surrendered.

Health and Safety

The AHRC has a robust health and safety policy with particular emphasis on staff welfare. We take a proactive approach to the health and safety of our staff preferring to promote wellness rather than manage sickness. This approach is underpinned by a range of benefits such as flexible working hours, homeworking, an Employee Assistance Programme and membership of the Benedon Healthcare Scheme for people working in the public sector. We are proud that to date we have had no notifiable accidents to report.

Protecting the Environment

The AHRC recognises that, in pursuing its educational and research objectives, it shares with all organisations a responsibility to protect and nurture the environment. An Environmental Action Group was set up to develop an Environmental policy which AHRC has adopted. AHRC promotes the use of sustainable resources and discourages practices that are wasteful or damaging to the environment. The policy provides guidance on the use of materials, electrical and waste conservation, purchasing, the disposal of materials, use of chemicals

and the raising of employees' awareness of the impact of their actions on the environment.

Local engagement

Although a national body, AHRC seeks to engage in a modest way with its locality in Bristol. We continue to employ a number of modern apprentices from the Bristol area who study for an NVQ or similar qualification whilst gaining work experience at AHRC. Most have been employed on a permanent basis after finishing their qualifications.

We participated in the Bristol Open Doors Day in September last year when over 300 members of the public were 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. Other groups of visitors have also visited the collection over the last year.

At the beginning of the year, we held a south west regional Council Dinner on the SS Great Britain which was attended by a number of local Vice-Chancellors and senior figures in the cultural and creative sectors in the region. This proved to be a very fruitful event in terms of networking and raising our profile in this part of the UK.

Freedom of Information

Since its formation the AHRC has been subject to the Freedom of Information Act. The AHRC has responded positively by training all staff, pro actively generating internal policy and guidance, agreeing with the other Research Councils a Framework for disclosure of information relating to the peer review process, and providing information in response to 27 requests in 2006-07.

Financial Performance

The financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2007 record a net operating cost of £98,546k compared to £83,624k in 2005-06. Total reserves as at 31 March 2007 showed an accumulated surplus of £3,068k, compared to a surplus of £2,698k in 2005-06. Total Grant-in-Aid drawn down was £88,256k of which £228k was deployed on capital expenditure. Comparisons of outturn against budget for 2006-07 show an underspend of 2%.

AHRC has continued proactively to manage the funds at its disposal. In line with our previous projections, we have expended over 95% of our in year allocation from OSI on direct support for our research and postgraduate programmes. We continue to actively look for opportunities to further reduce administration and other support costs, thereby transferring further sums to the front line.

Creditor Payment Policy

The AHRC observes the CBI's Code of Practice in this respect. The Council adheres to the Principles of the Prompt Payers Code, and makes every effort to ensure compliance with the agreed terms of payment of creditors' invoices and endeavours to pay them within 30 days of receipt of goods and services. During 2006-07, 98% of payments were made within 30 days (2005-06 also 98%).

We participated in the Bristol Open Doors Day in September last year when over 300 members of the public were shown round the CNAA Art Collection.

Auditors

The accounts have been audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General, who has been appointed under statute and is responsible to Parliament. The cost of the audit was £37,000. No remuneration was paid to the external auditors in respect of non-audit work in 2006-07.

Internal audit is provided independently by KPMG LLP, who report annually to the Audit Committee. The cost of internal audits undertaken during 2006-07 was £31,124. £6,137 was paid to the internal auditors in respect of non-audit work during 2006-07.

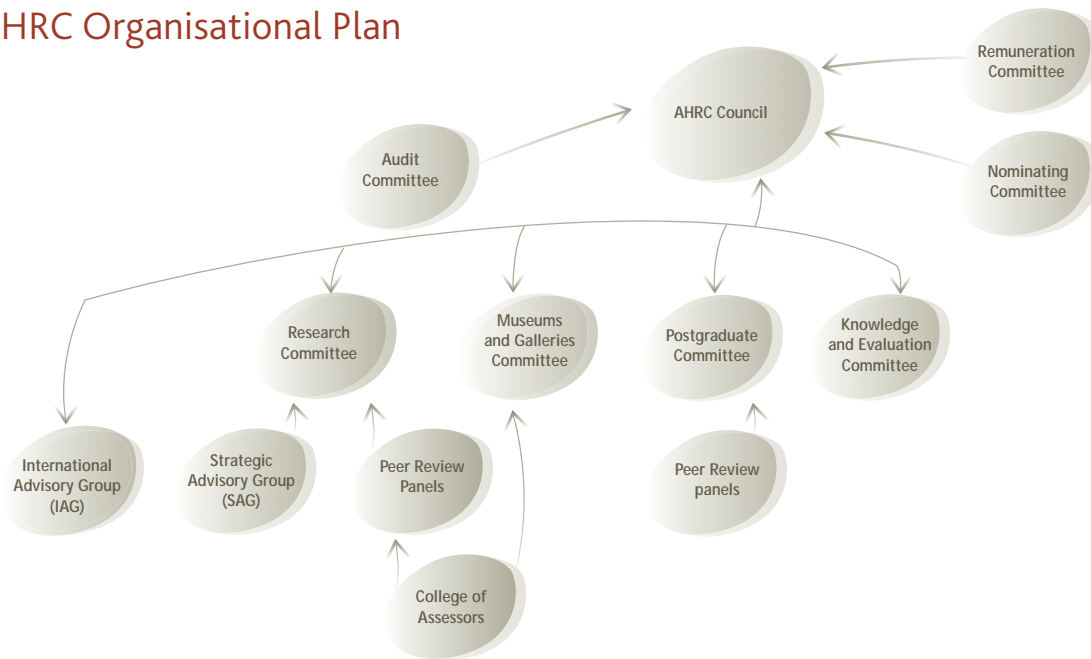
The Accounting Officer has taken all reasonable steps to ensure that he is aware of any relevant audit information and to ensure that the Council's auditors are aware of that information. As far as the Accounting Officer is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Council's auditors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

Future Developments

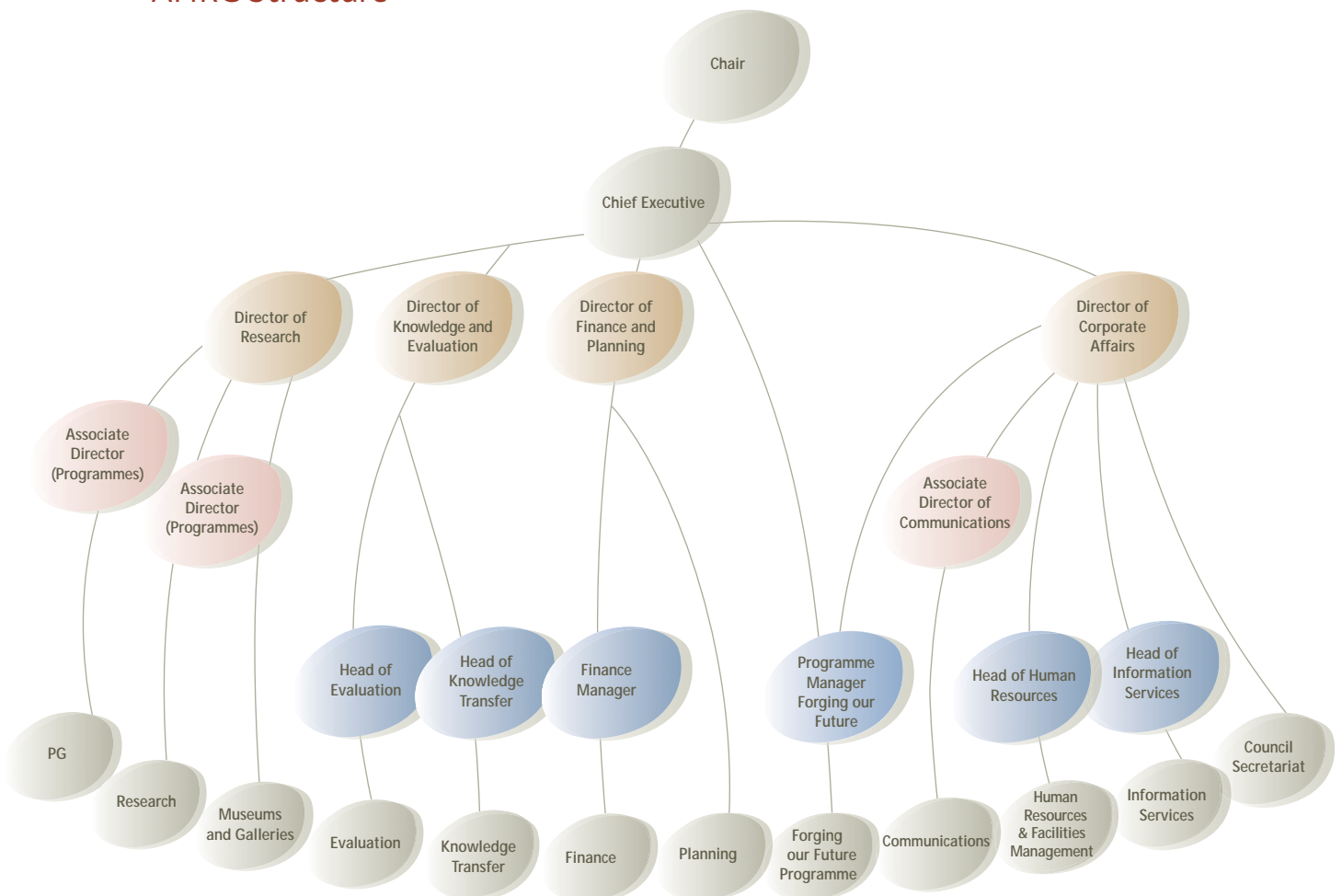
The forthcoming year will undoubtedly involve change for the AHRC. The development and implementation of the Forging our Future programme will have a significant impact on the AHRC and the future shape of the organisation but other factors will also influence how we evolve over the coming 12 months. Sir Brian Follett, our Chair of seven years, will stand down in late 2007. The appointment of a new Chair will be made by the OSI. We are also awaiting the outcome of the Comprehensive Spending Review, which will be announced in autumn 2007.

AHRC Structure

AHRC Organisational Plan



AHRC Structure



Council and Committee Members



Dr Ivon Asquith,
formerly Oxford
University Press



Professor
Graeme Barker,
FBA, University
of Cambridge



Mr Bahram
Bekhradnia,
Higher Education
Policy Institute



Professor
John Caughie,
University of
Glasgow



Professor Rachel
Cooper, Lancaster
Institute for the
Contemporary Arts,
Lancaster University



Professor
Philip Esler,
AHRC Chief
Executive



Professor Sir Brian
Follett, FRS, AHRC
Chairman



Ms Felicity
Goodey,
CBE, Broadcaster
and Business
Woman



Professor Lisa
Jardine, CBE,
FRHistS, FRSA,
Queen Mary,
University of
London



Mr Nicholas
Kenyon, CBE,
BBC Proms



Mr Neil
MacGregor,
British Museum



Professor April
McMahon, FBA,
FRSE, University
of Edinburgh



Professor Felicity
Riddy, FRSE,
University of York



Professor Richard
Trainor, Kings
College London
(from 01/09/06)



Professor Martin
White, University
of Bristol



Professor
Michael Worton
University
College London
(till 31/08/06)

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 OSI. 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 DTI.

Members of Council – including the Chair and Chief Executives are appointed by the DTI. The current Chair is Sir Brian Follett and Philip Esler is the Chief Executive. Further information about them and other members of Council is to be found in the Remuneration Report. Appointments are made in accordance with Code of Practice for Public Appointments. Mr Paul Williams, Director, Research Councils Directorate, Office of Science and Innovation

attends Council meetings as the representative of the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry.

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

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

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

AHRC's Committees

Audit Committee

Professor Malcolm Andrews

Queen's University, Belfast
(till 31/08/06)

Dr Ivon Asquith

Formerly Oxford University Press
Chair of Audit Committee

Professor Graeme Barker FBA

University of Cambridge
(till 31/08/06)

Professor Eric Evans

University of Lancaster
(from 01/09/06)

Ms Paulina Lubacz

University of Durham

Professor Diana Woodhouse

Oxford Brookes University
(from 01/09/06)

Remuneration Committee

Professor Sir Brian Follett, FRS

Chair of the AHRC
Chair of the Remuneration Committee

Ms Felicity Goodey, CBE

Broadcaster and Business Woman

Professor Felicity Riddy

University of York

The Audit Committee is a mandatory part of the Council structure with responsibility for supporting the Council in undertaking its responsibilities for issues of risk, control and governance and associated assurance.

Its responsibilities include satisfying itself and the Council of the adequacy of strategic processes for risk, control and governance and the Statement on Internal Control. The Committee also recommends to Council for approval the accounting policies, the accounts, and the annual report of the organisation, including the process for review of the accounts prior to submission for audit, levels of error identified, and management's letter of representation to the external auditors.

It also approves plans for audit activity and considers the results of both internal and external audits and the adequacy of management response to issues identified by audit activity, including external audit's management letter.

It also undertakes a range of other tasks including providing the Council with assurances of effective corporate governance of the organisation, recommending for Council approval Internal Audit services and the purchase of non-audit services and commenting on questions of value for money and the general efficiency and effectiveness with which Council's activities are undertaken, and recommending appropriate action as necessary.

Sir Brian Follett FRS

In late 2007 Brian Follett will stand down as Chairman of the AHRC after seven years service in that position with us and our predecessor body, the Arts and Humanities Research Board. We could not let Brian pass from the scene without acknowledging not only the valuable service he has offered to us as Chairman, but also the vital role he played in the establishment of the AHRB/AHRC.

Brian is a zoologist, particularly interested in the seasonal reproductive biology of birds and mammals. He served as the Professor of Zoology at Bristol for fifteen years and, from 1993 to 2001 was the Vice-Chancellor of Warwick University. His scientific eminence led to his election to the Royal Society and subsequently he became their Biological Secretary from 1987 until 1993. In 2001 he chaired one of the two government inquiries into the foot-and-mouth outbreak. So when a scientist like this began publicly proclaiming that research in the arts and humanities must be treated on a par with research in the natural sciences in all respects, his voice carried real weight.

Sir Brian chaired the joint ESRC-British Academy inquiry into the future of funding in the humanities and social sciences which was published in 1992. Separately, but not unconnected at all to research in the humanities, he chaired the influential Joint Funding Council's Libraries Review Group, which produced the Follett Report.

He took over as Chairman in late 2000 when it was decided to split the roles of Chairman and Chief Executive (held until then jointly by Paul Langford) and was active, along with many others, in arguing that the AHRB become a fully fledged Research Council. This finally bore fruit in the establishment of the AHRC on 1 April 2005.

Brian has been an exemplary Chair of the AHRB/AHRC. He helped build the AHRB (with David Eastwood and Geoff Crossick) and only after this had been achieved was it possible to argue forcefully for the political support and parliamentary approval for the transition from Board to Council. He has enabled us to forge strong connections across Westminster and Whitehall and the scientific research community. He has always offered very sound advice, in relation both to opportunities and challenges. He has been extremely supportive of the Senior Management Group and other staff, and the wider arts and humanities community, while being very sensitive to his non-executive role as Chairman. Like so many top-flight scientists, he is a cultured man with a passionate interest in the arts and humanities. His learning and eminence hang lightly upon him. He has been a good friend indeed to the AHRB/AHRC and we wish him good luck in his still active career. We will miss him.

Research Committee

Professor John Caughie

University of Glasgow
Chair of Research Committee

Professor Martin Jones

University of Cambridge
(from 01/09/06)

Professor Stephen Partridge

University of Dundee

Professor Joyce Hill

University of Leeds

Professor Colin Jones

Queen Mary, University of London
previously University of Warwick
(from 01/09/06)

Professor Alexandra Hughes

University of Birmingham

Professor Peter Willett

University of Sheffield
(from 01/09/06)

Professor Alexandra Carter

Middlesex University

Professor Ian Netton

University of Leeds

Professor Harry Dickenson

University of Edinburgh
(till 31/08/06)

Professor Gillian Clark

University of Bristol
(till 31/08/06)

Professor David Ellis

University of Wales
Aberystwyth
(till 31/08/06)

Postgraduate Committee

Professor Felicity Riddy

University of York
Chair of the Postgraduate Committee

Professor Greg Woolf

University of St Andrews
(from 01/09/06)

Professor Shearer West

University of Birmingham

Professor Lyn Pykett

University of Wales, Aberystwyth

Professor Anne Curry

University of Southampton

Professor Trevor Dadson

Queen Mary, University of London

Professor Rita Marcella

Robert Gordon University
(from 01/09/06)

Professor Vivien Gardner

University of Manchester
(from 01/09/06)

Professor Christopher Tuckett

University of Oxford
(from 01/09/06)

Professor Christopher Carey

University College London
(till 31/08/06)

Professor Peter Brophy

Manchester Metropolitan University
(till 31/08/06)

Professor Andrew Wathey

Royal Holloway
(till 31/08/06)

Professor Patrick Birkinshaw

University of Hull
(till 31/08/06)

Museums and Galleries Committee

Professor Lisa Jardine CBE

Queen Mary, University of London
Chair of the Museums and
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

National Gallery

Dr Evelyn Silber

Hungarian Museum and Art Gallery

Mr Michael Tooby

National Museum and Gallery

Professor Stephen Bann

University of Bristol

Knowledge and Evaluation Committee

Professor Graeme Barker, FBA

University of Cambridge
Chair of the Knowledge and
Evaluation Committee

Professor Roy Boyne

University of Durham

Professor Seona Reid

Glasgow School of Art

Professor Martin White

University of Bristol

Mr John Holden

DEMOS

Mr Richard Fisher

Cambridge University Press

Mr Andy Lovatt

NMP Ltd previously North West
Regional Development Agency

Dr Carolyn Sargentson

Victoria and Albert Museum

Nominating Committee

Professor Sir Brian Follett FRS

AHRC Chair
Chair of the Nominating Committee

Professor Joyce Hill

University of Leeds

Professor Chris Carey

University College London

Rev Professor John Morrill

University of Cambridge

Professor Stephen Partridge

University of Dundee
(from 01/03/07)

Professor Naomi Segal

School of Advanced Study

Professor Celia Wells

University of Durham

Professor John Feather

University of Loughborough

Professor Seona Reid

Glasgow School of Art
(till 31/08/06)

Research Peer Review Panels

Panel 1

Classics, Ancient History and Archaeology

Professor Martin Jones, Convener
University of Cambridge

Professor Robin Coningham
University of Durham

Professor Robert Maltby
University of Leeds

Professor Simon Swain
University of Warwick

Professor Robert Parker
University of Oxford

Professor Simon Hillson
University College London

Panel 2

Visual Arts and Media

Professor Stephen Partridge, Convener
University of Dundee

Dr Anne Creigh-Tyte
University of Kingston

Dr Gill Perry
Open University

Professor Antonia Payne
University of Dartington

Professor Christopher Breward
Victoria and Albert Museum

Professor Richard Coyne
University of Edinburgh

Dr Naren Barfield
Glasgow School of Art

Professor Roger Palmer
University of Leeds

Professor Mark Jancovich
University of Nottingham

Professor William Furlong
Wimbledon College of Art

Professor Dana Arnold
University of Southampton

Professor Brian Winston
University of Lincoln

Panel 3

English Language and Literature

Professor Joyce Hill, Convener
University of Leeds

Professor Joanna Shattock
University of Leicester

Professor Avril Horner
University of Kingston

Professor Judie Newman
University of Nottingham

Professor Mary Jacobus
University of Cambridge

Dr John Pitcher
University of Oxford

Dr Susheila Nasta
Open University

Professor Graham Caie
University of Glasgow

Panel 4

Medieval and Modern History

Professor Colin Jones, Convener
University of Warwick

Professor John Belchem
University of Liverpool

Professor Linda Newson
Kings College London

Professor Mark Ormrod
University of York

Professor Ann Hughes
University of Keele

Professor Michael Bentley
University of St Andrews

Professor Richard King
University of Nottingham

Professor David Arnold
School of Oriental and African Studies

Professor Mary Fulbrook
University College London

Panel 5

Modern languages and Linguistics

Professor Alexandra Hughes, Convener
University of Birmingham

Professor Timothy Unwin
University of Bristol

Professor Anna Siewierska
University of Lancaster

Professor Robert Gleave
University of Exeter

Professor John King
University of Warwick

Dr Daniel Steuer
University of Sussex

Professor Lindsey Hughes
University College London

Professor David Cowling
University of Durham

Professor Christopher Pountain
Queen Mary, University of London

Professor Jane Everson
Royal Holloway University

Professor Sioned Davies
University of Wales, Cardiff

Panel 6

Librarianship, Information and Museum Studies

Professor David Peter Willett, Convener
University of Sheffield

Professor Monica Landoni
University of Strathclyde

Dr Claire Warwick
University College London

Professor Ian Carradice
University of St Andrews

Dr Julie McLeod
University of Northumbria

Professor Rita Marcella
Robert Gordon University

Professor Cliff McKnight
University of Loughborough

Panel 7**Music and Performing Arts**

Professor Alexandra Carter, Convener
University of Middlesex

Professor Peter Nelson
University of Edinburgh

Professor Steve Dixon
University of Brunel

Professor Jonathan Stock
University of Sheffield

Professor Maria Delgado
Queen Mary, University of London

Professor Christopher Baugh
University of Kent

Professor Douglas Jarman
Royal Northern College of Music

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

Professor Ian Netton, Convener
University of Leeds

Dr Oliver Davies
Kings College London

Professor Graham Ward
University of Manchester

Professor Greg Currie
University of Nottingham

Dr Catherine Osborne
University of East Anglia

Dr Indira Carr
University of Kent

Professor Evelyn Ellis
University of Birmingham

Postgraduate Panel Members

Panel 1 Classics, Ancient History and Archaeology

Professor Greg Woolf, Convener
University of St Andrews

Professor Malcolm Schofield
University of Cambridge

Professor Valerie Anne Hall
Queens University, Belfast

Professor Martin Carver
University of York

Professor Stephen Mithen
University of Reading

Professor Andrew Poulter
University of Nottingham

Panel 2 Visual Arts and Media

Professor Shearer West, Convener
University of Birmingham

Professor Susan Hayward
University of Exeter

Professor Darren Newbury
University of Central England

Professor Judith Mottram
Nottingham Trent University

Professor Anne Douglas
Robert Gordon University

Professor Andrew Higson
University of East Anglia

Professor Ed Allington
Slade School of Fine Art

Professor Michael Punt
University of Plymouth

Professor Georgina Follett
University of Dundee

Professor Sally Munt
University of Sussex

Professor Tim Benton
Open University

Panel 3 English Language and Literature

Professor Lyn Pykett, Convener
University of Wales, Aberystwyth

Professor Vivien Jones
University of Leeds

Professor Murray Pittock
University of Manchester

Professor Gabrielle Griffin
University of York

Professor Alison Findlay
University of Lancaster

Professor Linda Anderson
University of Newcastle

Professor Nicholas Roe
University of St Andrews

Professor David Seed
University of Liverpool

Professor Julia Boffey
Queen Mary, University of London

Dr Jan Montefiore
University of Kent

Panel 4 Medieval and Modern History

Professor Anne Curry, Convener
University of Reading

Professor Alex Danchev
University of Nottingham

Professor Mary Chamberlain
Oxford Brookes University

Professor Sean Connolly
Queens University, Belfast

Professor Julia Smith
University of Glasgow

Professor Tim Hitchcock
University of Hertfordshire

Professor Peter Gatrell
University of Manchester

Professor Geoffrey Cantor
University of Leeds

Panel 5 Modern languages and Linguistics

Professor Trevor Dadson, Convener
Queen Mary, University of London

Professor Jenny Thomas
University of Wales, Bangor

Professor Katie Wales
University of Sheffield

Professor Gordon Burgess
University of Aberdeen

Professor Charles Forsdick
University of Liverpool

Professor Leslie Hill
University of Warwick

Professor Brian Richardson
University of Leeds

Panel 6 Librarianship, Information and Museum Studies

Professor Rita Marcella, Convener
Robert Gordon University

Professor Monica Landoni
University of Strathclyde

Dr Claire Warwick
University College London

Professor Allen Foster
University of Wales, Aberystwyth

Professor Ian Carradice
University of St Andrews

Dr Julie McLeod
University of Northumbria

Professor Cliff McKnight
University of Loughborough

Professor Peter Cole
University of Sheffield

Panel 7 Music and Performing Arts

Professor Vivien Gardner, Convener
University of Manchester

Professor Ronald Woodley
University of Central England

Professor Stephen Pratt
Liverpool Hope University

Professor Jan Smaczny
Queens University, Belfast

Dr Rachel Duerden
Manchester Metropolitan University

Professor Max Paddison
University of Durham

Panel 8 Philosophy, Law and Religious Studies

Professor Christopher Tuckett, Convener
University of Oxford

Professor Roger Cotterell
Queen Mary, University of London

Professor Paul Noordof
University of Nottingham

Professor Jo Shaw
University of Edinburgh

Dr Nur Masalha
University of Surrey

Professor Brad Hooker
University of Reading

Professor James Williams
University of Dundee

Remuneration Report

Remuneration Report

Remuneration Policy

Council Chair and Council Members

Remuneration rates for Council Chair and Council Members are the same across Research Councils. The Office of Science and Innovation (OSI) advise Research Councils of the rates they are required to pay and these are reviewed annually by OSI.

Chief Executive

The Remuneration Committee established and chaired by the Director General of Science and Innovation (DGSi) reviews the performance of the Chief Executive and recommends any changes to his salary. These recommendations are subject to ratification by the Permanent Secretary of the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI). 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 DTI 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 DGSi. With effect from 1 April 2007 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 DTI.

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 2005 Professor Felicity Riddy and Ms Felicity Goodey 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 also considers the reward package for staff and the recommendations contained in the relevant Review Body on Senior Salaries report.

Contracts of Employment

Council Chair and Council Members

Council Chair and Council Member appointments are Ministerial Appointments made by the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry. The process for new appointments to the Council Chair and Council Members is conducted under the Code of the Commissioner for Public Appointments. This is available at www.ocpa.gov.uk. In accordance with the Code vacancies are advertised nationally and a panel, including independent members, oversees 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 OSI 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 Trade and Industry on the recommendation of the DGSi as Head of OSI. The Chief Executive's contract of employment is determined by OSI. Professor Philip Esler was appointed as Chief Executive for a four year contract commencing on 1 September 2005. The Chief Executive is required to give 3 months notice should he wish to leave AHRC.

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

Council Chair, Council Members, Chief Executive and Directors of AHRC	Salary 2006-07 £ 000 ¹	Salary 2005-06 £ 000
Professor Philip Esler <i>Chief Executive (from 1/9/05)</i> Full year equivalent	95 - 100	50 - 55 85 - 90
Ms Frances Marsden ² <i>Director of Corporate Affairs</i>	60 - 65	65 - 70 ³
Ms Yvonne Hawkins ⁴ <i>Director of Knowledge & Evaluation</i>	60 - 65	60 - 65 ⁵
Ms Judith Hooper ⁶ <i>Director of Finance & Planning</i>	60 - 65	60 - 65 ⁷
Professor Tony McEnery <i>Director of Research (from 19/9/05)</i> Full year equivalent	60 - 65	30 - 35 55 - 60
Sir Brian Follett <i>Council Chair</i>	15 - 20	20 - 25 ⁸
Individual Council Members ⁹	5 - 10	5 - 10
Individual Council Members with Chair responsibilities for major Committees (exc. Audit Committee Chair) ¹⁰	5 - 10	5 - 10

The average change in annual earnings for all senior staff included in the Remuneration Report was -0.91%. In calculating this change full year salaries and interregnum allowances were included for the 2005-06 salaries which have led to an overall decrease when compared to the 2006-07 salaries.

Pension Benefits

Chief Executive and Directors of AHRC	Accrued pension at 60 as at 31/3/07 £ 000	Real increase in pension £ 000	CETV at 31/3/07 £ 000	CETV at 31/3/06 £ 000	Real increase in CETV £ 000
Professor Philip Esler <i>Chief Executive</i>	0 - 5	0 - 2.5	42	14	24
Ms Frances Marsden <i>Director of Corporate Affairs</i>	25 - 30 plus lump sum of 80 - 85	0 - 2.5 plus lump sum of 0 - 2.5	537	514	0
Ms Yvonne Hawkins <i>Director of Knowledge & Evaluation</i>	10 - 15 plus lump sum of 25 - 30	0 - 2.5 plus lump sum of 0 - 2.5	169	156	10
Ms Judith Hooper <i>Director of Finance & Planning</i>	5 - 10 plus lump sum of 25 - 30	0 - 2.5 plus lump sum of 0 - 2.5	173	152	15
	Accrued pension at 65 as at 31/3/07 £ 000	CETV at 31/3/07 £ 000	CETV at 31/3/06 £ 000		
Professor Tony McEnery <i>Director of Research</i>	10 - 15 plus lump sum of 40 - 45	164	116		

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

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

² Ms Frances Marsden was appointed Director of Corporate Affairs to AHRB on 3 July 2000

³ Salary includes Acting Chief Executive enhancement for period 1 April 2005 to 31 August 2005

⁴ Ms Yvonne Hawkins was appointed Director of Knowledge and Evaluation on 1 February 2005

⁵ Salary includes an additional duties allowance for the interregnum period 1 April 2005 to 31 August 2005 when AHRC was without a Chief Executive

⁶ Ms Judith Hooper was appointed Director of Finance and Planning on 1 February 2005

⁷ Salary includes an additional duties allowance for the interregnum period 1 April 2005 to 31 August 2005 when AHRC was without a Chief Executive

⁸ Salary includes an additional duties allowance for the interregnum period 1 April 2005 to 31 August 2005 when AHRC was without a Chief Executive

⁹ Dr Ivon Asquith, Professor Graeme Barker, Mr Bahram Bekhardnia, Professor Rachel Cooper, Ms Felicity Goodey CBE, Mr Nicholas Kenyon, Mr Neil MacGregor, Professor April McMahon and Professor Martin White. Professor Rick Trainor joined Council on 1 September 2006 and his remuneration should therefore be pro rated to completed months in post.

¹⁰ Professor John Caughie, Professor Lisa Jardine and Professor Felicity Riddy. Professor Michael Worton left Council on 31 August 2006 and Professor Graeme Barker took on the Chair of the Knowledge and Evaluation Committee with effect from 1 September 2006. The remuneration of both should therefore be pro rated to completed months in post.

The Cash Equivalent Transfer Value (CETV)

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

The real increase in the value of the CETV

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

Pensions

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

Civil Service Pension Scheme

From 1 October 2002, AHRC employees may be in one of three statutory based 'final salary' defined benefit schemes (classic, premium, and classic plus). The schemes are unfunded with the cost of benefits met by monies voted by Parliament each year. Pensions payable under classic, premium, and classic plus are increased annually in line with changes in the Retail Prices Index. New entrants after 1 October 2002 may choose between membership of premium or joining a good quality 'money purchase' stakeholder arrangement with a significant employer contribution (partnership pension account).

Employee contributions are set at the rate of 1.5% of pensionable earnings for classic and 3.5% for premium and classic plus. Benefits in classic 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. For premium, 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). Classic plus 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.

The partnership pension account is a stakeholder pension arrangement. 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. 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).

Further details about the Civil Service pension arrangements can be found at the website www.civilservice-pensions.gov.uk

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.ussq.co.uk

Annual Report signed by



Professor Philip F. Esler *Accounting Officer*
13 June 2007

Accounts

2006-07 Accounts

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Accounts Direction, issued by the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry 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 Trade and Industry, with the consent of HM 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 HM 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 of Trade and Industry has designated the Chief Executive as Accounting Officer of the Arts and Humanities Research Council. The responsibilities of an Accounting Officer, include 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 HM Treasury and published in "Government Accounting" (HMSO).

Statement on Internal Control for 2006-07

Scope of responsibility

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

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 manage them efficiently, effectively and economically. The system of internal control has been in place in the AHRC for the year ending 31 March 2007 and up to the date of approval of the annual report and accounts, and accords with HM Treasury guidance.

Capacity to handle risk

The AHRC has an agreed corporate risk management policy. The Senior Management Group (SMG), comprising the Chief

Executive, four Directors and three Associate Directors, is the executive body for the AHRC, providing top-level leadership and guidance on risk management issues. In 2006 a Risk Management Committee was established to advise on the development and promotion of risk management practice. SMG is informed by the Risk Management Committee and receives regular reports on issues associated with organisational activities to enable it to assess the effectiveness of identification, evaluation and management risk. Business cases for new policies, strategies or activities now require the identification of risks and mitigating actions. All business critical projects are managed using an adapted PRINCE2 methodology, which includes a template for the evaluation and management of risks. Significant issues are considered by SMG who recommend corrective action to be taken. Follow up reviews take place as necessary.

In 2006 a new post of Risk Co-ordinator was created to help embed a risk management approach.

Responsibility for managing organisational risks is distributed to individuals across the organisation. Risk Managers undergo a tailored induction on risk awareness to provide information on responsibilities for risk and identifying, assessing, monitoring and controlling risks in their area of activity. Basic guidance on risk management has been developed for all AHRC staff and risk awareness sessions are presented at divisional meetings.

The internal audit review programme, developed annually in consultation with the Audit Committee and the internal auditors, expects to include in each review the effectiveness of management of associated risks. The outcomes of these reviews

are discussed by Senior Management and at Audit Committee, and quarterly updates on corrective action to be taken, if any, are considered subsequently. In 2006 our risk management process was reviewed with a satisfactory outcome.

Risk and Control Framework

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

The Council has a responsibility to ensure that high standards of corporate governance are observed at all times and that strategic risks are periodically reviewed and updated. The Council receives quarterly progress reports and reports from the Audit Committee that include its evaluation of the effectiveness of risk management. The AHRC has sought to embed a risk approach through:

- The Council itself, which approved the risk policy and oversees the framework and high level risks;
- The Audit Committee which assesses risk management processes and reports to the Council;
- The Risk Management Committee which advises Senior Management on the adequacy of risk identification and management and the creation of a dedicated Risk–Coordinator post;
- The Chief Executive and Directors of the major functions who are responsible for identifying and managing risks;
- Staff who are responsible for managing and reporting risk; 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:

- Annual review of strategic risks by Council and Audit Committee;
- Maintenance of a Corporate Risk Register including Directorate risk registers;
- Maintenance of a Fraud Risk Register;
- Regular review of risks by the Risk Management Committee, Senior Management Team, Audit Committee and Council;
- Templates for papers on policy and strategy development require risk identification, assessment and action;
- Project proposals incorporate risk evaluations, and implementation plans include risk registers to manage project risks;
- Monitoring/progress reports to the Directors/Senior Management Team on progress against key projects;

- Peer review processes covering the conduct of award making processes; and
- Annual validation procedures (within the Dipstick Testing Initiative) conducted on a cross-Council basis to oversee the regularity of Research expenditure at Research Institutions.

Future plans to enhance corporate risk management include:

- The completion of a review and agreement on the AHRC's risk appetite;
- A review of strategic risks to take place in June 2007;
- Explicit identification of residual risk within the Corporate Risk Register;
- Corporate project management training; and
- Awareness raising posters for staff to embed key messages about risk management.

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:

- Regular reports by AHRC's internal auditors on the adequacy and effectiveness of AHRC systems of internal control;
- The risk register which logs the development and management of the AHRC's organisational risks;
- The executive managers within AHRC who have responsibility for the development and maintenance of the internal control framework, and who provide annual reports on their stewardship and management of risk;
- Comments made by the external auditors in their management letter and other reports;
- Audit Committee review of internal controls and risk management processes.

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

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



Professor Philip F. Esler Accounting Officer

13 June 2007

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 and Humanities Research Council for the year ended 31 March 2007 under the Higher Education Act 2004. These comprise the Statement of Net Expenditure, the Balance Sheet, the Cash Flow Statement and the related notes. These financial statements have been prepared under the accounting policies set out within them. I have also audited the information in the Remuneration Report that is described in that report as having being audited.

Respective responsibilities of the Council, the Chief Executive and Auditor

The Council and the Chief Executive are responsible for preparing the Annual Report, the Remuneration Report and the financial statements in accordance with the Higher Education Act 2004 and Secretary of State for Trade and Industry 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 Trade and Industry directions made thereunder. I report to you whether, in my opinion, certain information given in the Annual Report, which comprises the Corporate Activities, Council Members, Audit Committee and Remuneration Committee sections, 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 and 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 and Humanities Research Council's 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 and Humanities Research Council's corporate governance procedures or its risk and control procedures.

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

Basis of audit opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with International Standards

on Auditing (UK and Ireland) issued by the Auditing Practices Board. My audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts, disclosures and regularity of financial transactions included in the financial statements and the part of the Remuneration Report to be audited. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgments made by the Council and Chief Executive in the preparation of the financial statements, and of whether the accounting policies are most appropriate to the Arts and 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

Audit Opinion

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 Trade and Industry, of the state of the Arts and Humanities Research Council's affairs as at 31 March 2007 and of its Net Expenditure for the year then ended;
- the financial statements and the part of the Remuneration Report to be audited have been properly prepared in accordance with the Higher Education Act 2004 and Secretary of State for Trade and Industry directions made thereunder; and
- information given within the Annual Report, which comprises the Corporate Activities, Council Members, Audit Committee and Remuneration Committee sections, is consistent with the financial statements.

Audit Opinion on Regularity

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

Report

I have no observations to make on these financial statements.

John Bourn

Comptroller and Auditor General

National Audit Office, 157-197 Buckingham Palace Road

Victoria, London, SW1W 9SP

Date 19 June 2007

The maintenance and integrity of the AHRC's website is the responsibility of the Accounting Officer; the work carried out by the auditors does not involve consideration of these matters and accordingly the auditors accept no responsibility for any changes that may have occurred to the financial statements since they were initially presented on the website.

Statement of Net Expenditure for the Year Ended 31 March 2007

	Notes	2006-07 £ 000	2005-06 (restated) £ 000
Expenditure			
Staff and Council Members' Costs	2	3,598	3,041
Research Awards	3	45,365	35,521
Postgraduate Awards	4	37,060	33,511
Museums & Galleries Awards	5	9,758	9,561
Other Operating Costs	6	2,811	2,068
Total Operating Costs		<u>98,592</u>	<u>83,702</u>
Income			
Operating Income	7	(46)	(78)
Net Operating Cost before Financing		<u>98,546</u>	<u>83,624</u>
Cost of Notional Capital	13	147	252
Net Expenditure for the year		<u>98,693</u>	<u>83,876</u>
Reversal of Cost of Notional Capital	13	(147)	(252)
Net Operating Cost transferred to Income & Expenditure Reserve		<u><u>98,546</u></u>	<u><u>83,624</u></u>

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.

Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2007

	Notes	2006-07		2005-06 (restated)	
		£ 000	£ 000	£ 000	£ 000
Fixed Assets					
Intangible Fixed Assets	8		7		8
Tangible Fixed Assets	8		646		593
			<u>653</u>		<u>601</u>
Current Assets					
Debtors and Prepayments	9	1,548		1,860	
Cash at Bank and in Hand	10	<u>1,855</u>		<u>1,149</u>	
		3,403		3,009	
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	11	<u>(980)</u>		<u>(897)</u>	
Net Current Assets		2,423		2,112	
Total Assets less Current Liabilities					
			<u>3,076</u>		<u>2,713</u>
Provisions for Liabilities and Charges	12		(8)		(15)
			<u>3,068</u>		<u>2,698</u>
Capital and Reserves					
Income & Expenditure Reserve	14		2,940		2,570
Revaluation Reserve	14		128		128
			<u>3,068</u>		<u>2,698</u>



Professor Philip F. Esler
Accounting Officer

13 June 2007

Cash Flow Statement for the Year Ended 31 March 2007

	Notes	2006-07 £ 000	2005-06 (restated) £ 000
Net cash outflow from Operations	15	(97,881)	(84,540)
Returns on Investments and Servicing of Finance			
Interest received		5	124
Interest paid over to DTI		(124)	-
Net cash outflow before Capital Expenditure		<u>(98,000)</u>	<u>(84,416)</u>
Capital Expenditure			
Payments to acquire tangible fixed assets		(210)	(122)
Net cash outflow before Financing		<u>(98,210)</u>	<u>(84,538)</u>
Financing			
Financing received		98,916	83,657
Increase/(decrease) in cash in the year	16	<u><u>706</u></u>	<u><u>(881)</u></u>

Notes to the Accounts

1. Statement of Accounting Policies

a. Basis of Accounting

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, in accordance with the 2006-07 Government Financial Reporting Manual (FReM) issued by HM Treasury. 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 - Change in Accounting Policy

With effect from the 2006-07 reporting period 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 Trade & Industry, Higher Education Funding Council for England financing for the Museums & Galleries programme, and monies from Arts Council England, Arts Council Scotland and other Research Councils for co-financing of various programmes. Exceptions are monies received in respect of exchange transactions (for example income from Humanities in the European Research Area, conference and car parking income) and for funding of specific capital items. This is a change in accounting policy from earlier periods. The effect of this change on the certified 2005-06 accounts and the impact of the change on the results of the current year is shown below. Note that there is no impact on the net liability position of the AHRC as a result of this change in policy:

	At 31 March 2006 (as previously stated)	Impact of adopting the new policy	At 31 March 2006 (restated)
Net Operating Cost for 2005-06	(79)	(83,545)	(83,624)
Income & Expenditure Reserve	2,458	112	2,570
Government Grant Reserve	112	(112)	-

	At 31 March 2007 (without applying the new policy)	Impact of adopting the new policy	At 31 March 2007 (applying the new policy)
Retained Surplus/ (Deficit) for 2006-07	171	(98,717)	(98,546)
Income & Expenditure Reserve	2,629	311	2,940
Government Grant Reserve	311	(311)	-

c. Grants Payable

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

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

The AHRC provides research funding in three main areas:

i. Research Awards

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

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

ii. Postgraduate Awards

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

Postgraduate awards typically last for between one and three years.

iii. Museums and Galleries Awards

The core funding scheme assists with the basic running costs of certain Higher Education Museums and Galleries (HEMGs) in England. The central purpose of the scheme is to offer a source of stable, medium-term operational funding that can assist with the costs of stewardship of existing collections. The latest round of core funding awards will last 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.

d. Fixed Assets & Depreciation

Capital expenditure includes the purchase of IT and office equipment and intangible assets such as software licences 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 tangible fixed assets at rates calculated to write off the cost of each asset in equal instalments 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. They are then depreciated at the same rate as the AHRC's other assets.

e. Operating Leases

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

f. 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.

g. 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, of which, during 2006-07, the Particle Physics & Astronomy Research Council was the representative member.

h. Pension Costs

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

i. 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.

j. Bank Interest

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

2. Staff Numbers and Related Costs

a. Staff Costs comprise:

	Permanently Employed Staff £ 000	Temporary Staff £ 000	Council Members £ 000	Total 2006-07 £ 000	Total 2005-06 £ 000
Salaries and wages	2,693	107	98	2,898	2,447
Social security costs	201	2	4	207	189
Superannuation	505	2	-	507	405
Sub Total	3,399	111	102	3,612	3,041
Less recoveries in respect of outward secondments	(14)	-	-	(14)	-
	<u>3,385</u>	<u>111</u>	<u>102</u>	<u>3,598</u>	<u>3,041</u>

Salaries & wages for temporary staff includes the sum of £85k (2005-06 £42k) which was paid to Employment Agencies during 2006-07. Staff provided by Employment Agencies are not included in the temporary staff number below.

Also during 2006-07 four Council members received additional payments for their roles as chairs of the Research, Postgraduate, Museums & Galleries and Knowledge & Evaluation Committees respectively. The chair of the Research Committee also received an attendance allowance in respect of Research Centre work. These costs are included in Operating Costs under Peer Review Costs.

b. Staff Numbers

The average number of staff employed during the year was 102 full time equivalent.

	Permanently Employed Staff No	Temporary Staff No	Total 2006-07 No	Total 2005-06 No
Senior Management (Chief Executive and Band 1)	7	-	7	7
Managerial (Bands 2, 3 and 4)	59	-	59	49
Administrative Support (Bands 5 and 6)	35	1	36	37
	<u>101</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>102</u>	<u>93</u>

During 2006-07 there were 15 non-executive members of the Council.

3. Research Awards

	2006-07 £ 000	2005-06 £ 000
Research Grants	20,015	15,296
Resource Enhancement	7,208	6,567
Research Leave	7,106	5,211
Strategic Funding Initiatives	3,728	2,219
Fellowships in the Creative & Performing Arts	2,655	2,332
Research Centres	1,391	2,487
Collaborative Programmes	1,291	585
Knowledge Transfer	1,018	228
Small Grants	705	301
International Engagement	252	188
Innovation Awards	(4)	107
	<u>45,365</u>	<u>35,521</u>

No payments were made for Innovation Awards in 2006-07 as the scheme has been discontinued. Unspent funds of £4k were reclaimed.

4. Postgraduate Awards

	2006-07 £ 000	2005-06 £ 000
Maintenance	25,282	22,697
Tuition and College Fees	8,902	8,572
Research Training	1,415	798
Study Visits	575	433
Other Funding Initiatives	278	143
Collaborative Research Training Scheme	273	457
Graduate Schools	217	262
Disability Payments	118	149
	<u>37,060</u>	<u>33,511</u>

5. Museums & Galleries Awards

	2006-07 £ 000	2005-06 £ 000
Core Funding	9,548	9,066
Project Funding	210	495
	<u>9,758</u>	<u>9,561</u>

6. Operating Costs

	2006-07 £ 000	2005-06 £ 000
Operating Expenses	929	633
Professional & Consultancy Fees	510	141
Peer Review Costs	389	318
Accommodation Operating Lease Rentals	305	297
Staff Expenses	187	152
Depreciation	176	155
IT Costs	168	266
Other Accommodation Costs	110	67
Auditors' Remuneration	37	39
	<u>2,811</u>	<u>2,068</u>

7. Operating Income

	2006-07 £ 000	2005-06 (restated) £ 000
Humanities in the European Research Area	39	70
Sundry Income	7	8
	<u>46</u>	<u>78</u>

8. Fixed Assets

	Tangible Leasehold Fixtures and Fittings £ 000	Tangible IT Equipment £ 000	Tangible Furniture and Equipment £ 000	Total Tangible Fixed Assets £ 000	Intangible Software Licences £ 000	Total Fixed Assets £ 000
Cost						
At 1 April 2006	287	598	206	1,091	9	1,100
Additions	201	6	21	228	-	228
Disposal	-	(13)	-	(13)	-	(13)
At 31 March 2007	488	591	227	1,306	9	1,315
Depreciation						
At 1 April 2006	92	245	161	498	1	499
Charge for year	35	101	39	175	1	176
Disposal	-	(13)	-	(13)	-	(13)
At 31 March 2007	127	333	200	660	2	662
Net Book Value						
At 31 March 2007	361	258	27	646	7	653
At 31 March 2006	195	353	45	593	8	601

9. Debtors and Prepayments

a. Analysis by type

	2006-07 £ 000	2005-06 £ 000
Programme debtors	196	187
Other debtors	35	34
Prepayments and accrued income	1,317	1,639
	<u>1,548</u>	<u>1,860</u>

b. Intra-Government Balances

	2006-07 £ 000	2005-06 £ 000
Balances with other central government bodies	287	33
Balances with bodies external to government	1,261	1,827
	<u>1,548</u>	<u>1,860</u>

All debtor balances are due within one year.

10. Analysis of Cash Balances

	2006-07 £ 000	2005-06 £ 000
Paymaster General Account Balance	1,712	481
Commercial Account Balance	143	668
	<u>1,855</u>	<u>1,149</u>

11. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

a. Analysis by type

	2006-07 £ 000	2005-06 £ 000
Trade creditors	385	260
Other creditors	41	76
Accruals and deferred income	549	437
	<u>975</u>	<u>773</u>
DTI Creditor - Bank Interest	5	124
	<u>980</u>	<u>897</u>

b. Intra-Government Balances

	2006-07 £ 000	2005-06 £ 000
Balances with other central government bodies	559	462
Balances with local authorities	1	-
Balances with NHS Trusts	-	1
	<u>560</u>	<u>463</u>
Balances with bodies external to government	420	434
	<u>980</u>	<u>897</u>

12. Provisions for Liabilities and Charges

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 has identified outstanding liabilities of £8k at 31 March 2007. The residual £7k has been released to the Statement of Net Expenditure. The provision was calculated using data available to the AHRB management during the financial year 2004-05 and AHRC management believe that the data used are still valid; it has not been discounted.

13. Notional Costs

	2006-07 £ 000	2005-06 £ 000
Cost of Capital	147	252
	<u>147</u>	<u>252</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

	Revaluation Reserve £000	Government Grant Reserve £000	Income & Expenditure Reserve £000	Total Government Funds £000
At 1 April 2006	128	112	2,458	2,698
Restatement	-	(112)	112	-
At 1 April 2006 (as restated)	128	-	2,570	2,698
Financing received from OSI	-	-	88,256	88,256
Financing received from HEFCE	-	-	9,922	9,922
Other Financing received	-	-	738	738
Net Operating Cost before Financing	-	-	(98,546)	(98,546)
At 31 March 2007	<u>128</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,940</u>	<u>3,068</u>

15. Reconciliation of Net Operating Cost to Net Cash Outflow from Operations

	2006-07 £000	2005-06 (restated) £000
Operating Cost	(98,546)	(83,624)
Depreciation	176	155
Decrease/(Increase) in Debtors	312	(1,240)
Decrease in Provisions	(7)	(30)
Increase in Creditors	184	199
Net cash outflow from operations	<u>(97,881)</u>	<u>(84,540)</u>

16. Reconciliation of Movement in Net Funds

	2006-07 £000	2005-06 £000
Cash at 1 April	1,149	2,030
Increase/(Decrease) in cash	706	(881)
Cash at 31 March	<u>1,855</u>	<u>1,149</u>

17. Financial Commitments

a. Research Awards

		2006-07 £ 000	2005-06 £ 000
Future commitments on approved research awards to Higher Education Institutions and other approved Research bodies:	Within one year	39,366	32,833
	Within one to two years	27,007	21,063
	Within two to five years	21,900	16,780
	After five years	379	-
		<hr/> 88,652	<hr/> 70,676

b. Postgraduate Awards

Future commitments on approved postgraduate awards:	Within one year	29,568	26,498
	Within one to two years	15,332	12,815
	Within two to five years	4,115	3,498
	After five years	-	-
		<hr/> 49,015	<hr/> 42,811

c. Museums & Galleries Awards

Future commitments on approved museums & galleries awards to Higher Education Institutions:	Within one year	9,963	9,808
	Within one to two years	10,166	9,918
	Within two to five years	3,473	13,640
	After five years	-	-
		<hr/> 23,602	<hr/> 33,366

d. Operating Lease Commitments

The AHRC is committed to pay £312,058 (2005-06: £299,043) during 2007-08 in respect of rent and service charges for premises. During 2006-07 these operating leases were renegotiated. The leases are now due to expire in February 2017, with a break in February 2012.

18. Contingent Liabilities

The AHRC has a potential liability regarding Professor Tony McEnery, Director of Research. Professor McEnery is currently a member of the USS Pension Scheme. This scheme is currently underfunded. The AHRC will be liable for Professor McEnery's share of this underfunded amount if and when he leaves the AHRC's employment, as he is the only member of AHRC staff who is also a member of the USS Scheme. At the 31 March 2007 this liability stood at £43k.

19. Related Party Transactions

The Arts & Humanities Research Council (AHRC) is a Non-Departmental Public Body (NDPB) sponsored by the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI).

The DTI is regarded as a related party. During the year, the AHRC has had various material transactions with the DTI and with other entities for which the DTI is regarded as the parent department, as follows: Biotechnology & Biological Sciences Research Council; Council for the Central Laboratory of the Research Councils; Economic & Social Research Council; Engineering & Physical Sciences Research Council; Natural Environment Research Council; Office of Science & Innovation; Particle Physics & Astronomy Research Council. In addition, the AHRC has had various material transactions with other Central Government Bodies, as follows: Higher Education Funding Council for England; Arts Council 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 and college, 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. However it did enter into a number of material transactions with Institutions employing Council/Panel/College members who had a direct interest in the award concerned (Table A). None of the Council/Panel/College members were involved in the recommendation of awards to the Institution where they are a senior member of staff or member of the Governing body.

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

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

Table A

Council/Panel/College Members	Institution	No of Awards	Amount £ 000
Professor G Barker	University of Cambridge	1	27
Professor J Belchem	University of Liverpool	1	56
Professor M Berg	University of Warwick	1	25
Professor R Cooper	University of Salford*	1	39
Professor R Coningham	University of Durham	1	43
Professor J Cottingham	University of Reading	1	50
Professor M Everist	University of Southampton	1	16
Professor L Jardine	Queen Mary, University of London	1	107
Professor T Hitchcock	University of Hertfordshire	1	105
Professor F Lloyd	University of Kingston	2	30
Professor R McKittrick	University of Cambridge	2	42
Professor A McMahon	University of Edinburgh	1	58
Professor G Samuel	University of Cardiff	1	37
Professor J Till	University of Sheffield	1	29
Dr C Warwick	University College London	1	28
Professor M White	University of Bristol	1	26

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

Table B

Council Members	Related Party	No of Awards	Amount £ 000
Professor B Follett	Son	1	6

Table C

Council Members	Institution	Aggregate Amount £ 000
Professor G Barker	University of Cambridge	4,224
Professor J Caughie	University of Glasgow	818
Professor R Cooper	University of Lancaster	557
Ms F Goodey	University of Salford	27
Professor L Jardine	Queen Mary, University of London	657
Mr N MacGregor	Courtauld Institute of Art	779
Professor A McMahon	University of Edinburgh	1,524
Professor F Riddy	University of York	545
Professor R Trainor	Kings College London	1,981
Professor M White	University of Bristol	882
Professor M Worton	University College London	2,045

20. Pension Schemes

The AHRC belongs 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 - £489,580 (2005-06 £395,683), Partnership Pension Providers - £9,131 (2005-06 £6,041), and USS - £8,613 (2005-06 £3,505). No contributions were outstanding to any scheme at the year end.

The Principal Civil Service Pension Scheme (PCSPS)

The PCSPS is an unfunded multi-employer defined benefit scheme. The scheme actuary (Hewitt Bacon Woodrow) valued the scheme as at 31 March 2003. Details can be found in the resource accounts of the Cabinet Office: Civil Superannuation (www.civilservice-pensions.gov.uk).

For 2006-07, 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 rates in 2006-07 were between 16.2% and 24.6%). The scheme's Actuary reviews employer contributions every four years following a full scheme valuation. From 2007-08, the salary bands will be revised but the rates will remain the same.

The contribution rates are set to meet the cost of the benefits accruing during 2006-07 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 a panel of three appointed stakeholder pension providers. Employer contributions are age-related and range from 3% to 12.5% of pensionable pay. Employers also match employee contributions up to 3% of pensionable pay. In addition, employer contributions of 0.8% of pensionable pay were payable to the PCSPS to cover the cost of the future provision of lump sum benefits on death in service and ill health retirement of these employees.

The Universities Superannuation Scheme (USS)

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

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

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

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

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

will be spread across the remaining participant employers and reflected in the next actuarial valuation of the scheme.

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

21. Financial Instruments

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

The disclosures exclude short term debtors and creditors.

As at the 31 March 2007 there is no material difference between the fair value and the book value of financial assets and liabilities.

22. Post Balance Sheet Events

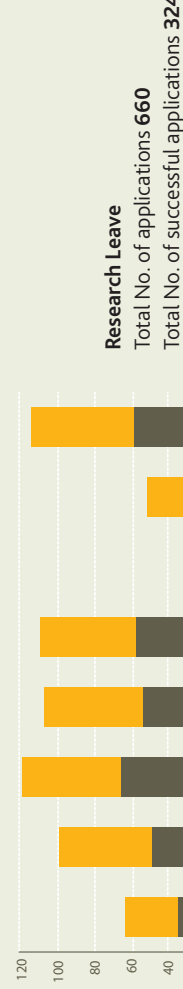
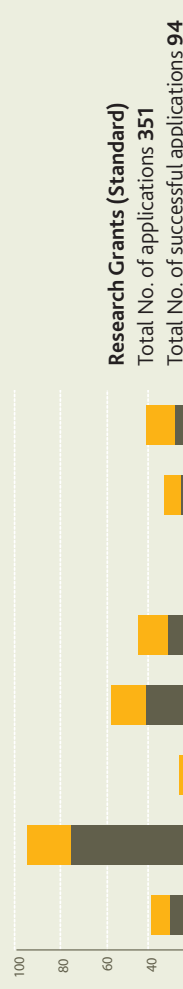
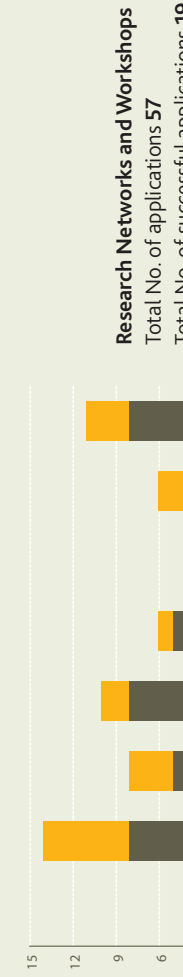
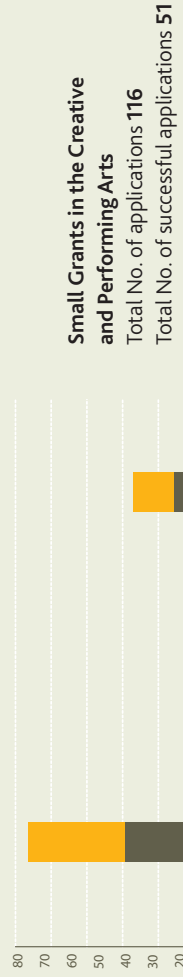
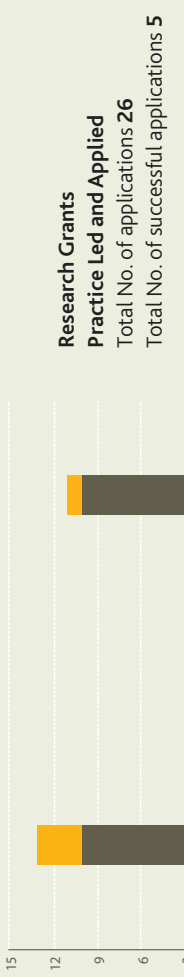
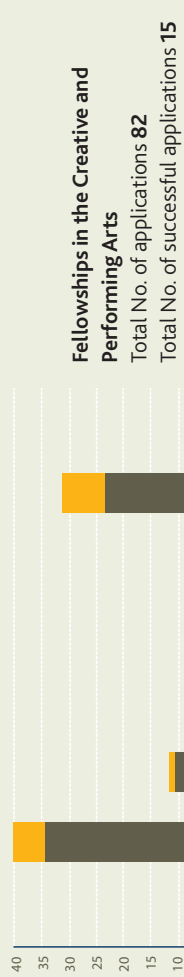
There were no reportable post balance sheet events between the balance sheet date and the 22 June 2007, the date when the Accounting Officer despatched the accounts to the Office of Science & Innovation. The financial statements do not reflect events after this date.

Appendices

Appendix 1 Research programme: applications and awards 2006-07 by subject area

During 2006-07 the Council made awards in 7 responsive mode schemes and 8 strategic initiatives within the research programme. In the financial year ending 31 March 2006 payments totalled £45,364,804. A list of all awards made during the financial year under each scheme can be found on the AHRC website.

Key Successful applications ■ Unfunded applications ■



Notes: (1) - Data covers applications with outcomes between 1 April 2006 and 31 March 2007 (2) - Inter-panel applications figure within the lead panel only

Appendix 2 Research Programme: applications and awards 2006-07 — England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland

UK

Responsive Mode	No of Applications	Amount Requested	No of Successful Applications	% Success Rate (Nos)	Amount Awarded	% Success Rate (£)
Research Grants (Standard)	351	109,753,970	94	27	30,864,960	28
Research Grants (Speculative)	39	2,618,712	12	31	801,740	31
Research Leave	660	15,731,894	324	49	8,085,645	51
Small Grants in the Creative and Performing Arts	116	1,633,234	51	44	729,363	45
Research Grants - Practice Led and Applied	26	329,586	5	19	80,900	25
Fellowships in the Creative and Performing Arts	82	15,253,376	15	18	3,100,212	20
Research Networks and Workshops	57	1,069,039	19	33	363,609	34
Strategic Initiatives						
ESF Eurocores CNCC	5	859,368	5	100	766,466	89
Research Workshops (e-Science)	11	121,346	6	55	65,498	54
Research Workshops (Museums & Galleries)	18	193,680	11	61	124,377	64
Research Grants (Diasporas, Migration and Identities)	157	49,881,527	15	10	5,227,009	10
Research Networks and Workshops (Landscape and Environment)	27	399,944	11	41	183,027	46
Small Grants (Landscape and Environment)	45	2,929,011	9	20	477,957	16
Larger Research Grants (Landscape and Environment)	120	38,890,487	12	10	4,273,611	11
Research Grants (Design for the 21st Century)	53	12,698,352	20	38	5,147,993	41
Total	1767	252,363,524	609	34	60,292,367	24

England

Responsive Mode	No of Applications	Amount Requested	No of Successful Applications	% Success Rate (Nos)	Amount Awarded	% Success Rate (£)
Research Grants (Standard)	272	83,804,747	73	27	22,963,360	27
Research Grants (Speculative)	29	1,909,706	9	31	562,613	29
Research Leave	523	12,287,750	254	49	6,260,734	51
Small Grants in the Creative and Performing Arts	83	1,204,555	41	49	598,994	50
Research Grants - Practice Led and Applied	19	231,987	4	21	64,490	28
Fellowships in the Creative and Performing Arts	69	12,819,567	12	17	2,537,747	20
Research Networks and Workshops	47	845,137	17	36	313,852	37
Strategic Initiatives						
ESF Eurocores CNCC	4	565,572	4	-	505,245	-
Research Workshops (e-Science)	10	109,452	5	50	53,284	49
Research Workshops (Museums & Galleries)	15	165,069	10	67	118,863	72
Research Grants (Diasporas, Migration and Identities)	125	40,579,026	14	11	5,002,168	12
Research Networks and Workshops (Landscape and Environment)	22	329,611	10	45	172,041	52
Small Grants (Landscape and Environment)	33	2,204,019	6	18	316,164	14
Larger Research Grants (Landscape and Environment)	99	32,337,631	12	12	4,273,611	13
Research Grants (Design for the 21st Century)	42	10,096,211	18	43	4,639,750	46
Total	1392	199,490,038	489	35	48,382,916	24

Appendix 2 Research Programme: applications and awards 2006-07 — England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland

Scotland

Responsive Mode

	No of Applications	Amount Requested	No of Successful Applications	% Success Rate (Nos')	Amount Awarded	% Success Rate (£)
Research Grants (Standard)	48	13,890,893	11	23	4,008,703	29
Research Grants (Speculative)	7	473,382	2	29	157,079	33
Research Leave	83	2,077,053	45	54	1,181,055	57
Small Grants in the Creative and Performing Arts	26	338,701	7	27	91,796	27
Research Grants - Practice Led and Applied	5	65,645	0	0	0	0
Fellowships in the Creative and Performing Arts	10	1,872,520	2	20	360,826	19
Research Networks and Workshops	4	100,029	1	25	24,779	25
Strategic Initiatives						
ESF Eurocores CNCC	1	293,796	1	0	261,221	0
Research Workshops (e-Science)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Research Workshops (Museums & Galleries)	2	23,242	0	0	0	0
Research Grants (Diasporas, Migration and Identities)	23	6,297,781	1	4	224,841	4
Research Networks and Workshops (Landscape and Environment)	5	70,333	1	20	10,986	16
Small Grants (Landscape and Environment)	5	398,241	1	20	81,315	20
Larger Research Grants (Landscape and Environment)	17	5,326,752	0	0	0	0
Research Grants (Design for the 21st Century)	11	2,602,140	2	18	508,243	20
Total	247	33,830,509	74	30	6,910,844	20

Wales

Responsive Mode

	No of Applications	Amount Requested	No of Successful Applications	% Success Rate (Nos')	Amount Awarded	% Success Rate (£)
Research Grants (Standard)	20	7,598,075	7	35	2,271,076	30
Research Grants (Speculative)	2	155,932	1	50	82,048	53
Research Leave	34	849,905	14	41	348,091	41
Small Grants in the Creative and Performing Arts	6	74,164	2	33	22,616	31
Research Grants - Practice Led and Applied	1	15,975	0	0	0	0
Fellowships in the Creative and Performing Arts	1	180,004	0	0	0	0
Research Networks and Workshops	3	64,392	0	0	0	0
Strategic Initiatives						
ESF Eurocores CNCC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Research Workshops (e-Science)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Research Workshops (Museums & Galleries)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Research Grants (Diasporas, Migration and Identities)	4	1,186,695	0	0	0	0
Research Networks and Workshops (Landscape and Environment)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Grants (Landscape and Environment)	5	249,359	1	20	36,719	15
Larger Research Grants (Landscape and Environment)	3	921,454	0	0	0	0
Research Grants (Design for the 21st Century)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	79	11,295,955	25	32	2,760,550	24

Appendix 2 Research Programme: applications and awards 2006-07 — England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland

Northern Ireland

Responsive Mode

	No of Applications	Amount Requested	No of Successful Applications	% Success Rate (Nos ¹)	Amount Awarded	% Success Rate(£)
Research Grants (Standard)	11	4,460,255	3	27	1,621,821	36
Research Grants (Speculative)	1	79,692	0	0	0	0
Research Leave	20	517,186	11	55	295,765	57
Small Grants in the Creative and Performing Arts	1	15,814	1	100	15,957	101
Research Grants - Practice Led and Applied	1	15,979	1	100	16,410	103
Fellowships in the Creative and Performing Arts	2	381,285	1	50	201,639	53
Research Networks and Workshops	3	59,482	1	33	24,978	42
Strategic Initiatives						
ESF Eurocores CNCC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Research Workshops (e-Science)	1	11,894	1	100	12,214	103
Research Workshops (Museums & Galleries)	1	5,369	1	100	5,514	103
Research Grants (Diasporas, Migration and Identities)	5	1,818,025	0	0	0	0
Research Networks and Workshops (Landscape and Environment)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Grants (Landscape and Environment)	2	77,392	1	50	43,759	57
Larger Research Grants (Landscape and Environment)	1	304,650	0	0	0	0
Research Grants (Design for the 21st Century)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	49	7,747,022	21	43	2,238,057	29


1) Data covers applications with outcomes between 1 April 2006 and 31 March 2007















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

3) % success rates may be greater than 100% as the amount awarded figures are indexed. This applies to schemes where there were a small number of applications and awards made.

4) ESF Eurocores CNCC - % success rates not available

Appendix 3 Research programme: location of applicants and awardholders 2006-07 Responsive Mode















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

Institution	Research Grants (Standard)		Research Grants (Speculative)		Research Leave		Small Grants in the Creative & Performing Arts		Research Grants - Practice Led and Applied		Fellowships in the Creative and Performing Arts		Research Networks and Workshops		TOTAL
															
England															
Anglia Ruskin University	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aston University	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bath Spa University	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	13,383	1	0	0	0	0	0	13,383
University of Bath	1	119,715	1	72,148	2	1	33,106	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	224,969
University of Bedfordshire	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Birkbeck College*	2	0	0	0	7	2	52,336	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	64,641
University of Birmingham	10	3,785,214	1	0	17	8	213,236	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	998,450
Blackpool and The Fylde College	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
University of Bolton	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
University of Bradford	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
University of Brighton	1	0	0	0	3	2	46,795	0	0	1	16,385	1	0	0	63,180
University of Bristol	11	3,154,017	0	0	18	8	217,736	1	15,810	0	0	2	0	0	1,773,718
Brunel University	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Buckinghamshire Chilterns University College	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
University of Cambridge	10	6,269,009	0	0	14	11	233,079	0	0	1	15,571	0	0	0	2,941,659
University of Central England	0	0	0	0	1	1	22,572	2	15,507	1	0	1	0	1	22,347
University of Central Lancashire	1	0	1	38,716	1	1	25,426	1	15,724	0	0	0	1	0	79,866
Central School of Speech and Drama*	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	16,104	0	0	16,104
University of Chester	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
City University	0	0	0	0	1	1	27,912	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27,912
Courtauld Institute of Art*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Coventry University	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Cumbria Institute of the Arts	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Darlington College of Arts	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8,817	0	0	0	0	0	8,817
De Montfort University	2	1,520,280	0	0	5	2	52,571	1	16,554	0	0	0	2	1	614,502
University of Derby	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	45,859	0	0	0	0	0	45,859
University of Durham	8	0	0	0	16	6	124,137	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	124,137
University of East Anglia	2	1,183,115	0	0	4	2	58,300	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	241,415
University of East London	6	1,178,113	0	0	0	0	0	2	16,158	0	0	0	1	0	194,271
University of Essex	2	1,485,606	1	81,948	5	4	82,133	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	649,687
University of Exeter	8	3,576,616	0	0	15	6	137,259	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	713,875
University of Gloucestershire	1	1,65,922	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	65,922
Goldsmiths College*	6	2,300,603	0	0	14	7	170,914	4	16,323	0	0	5	3	648,902	1,136,742
University of Greenwich	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
University of Hertfordshire	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
University of Huddersfield	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
University of Hull	1	0	0	0	5	3	103,281	1	12,220	0	0	0	2	1	126,364
Keele University	1	0	0	0	5	5	118,306	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	118,306
University of Kent	5	1,203,135	1	0	7	6	131,382	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	334,517
King's College London*	1	0	0	0	13	4	116,324	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	116,324

* Part of the University of London

Appendix 3 Research programme: location of applicants and awardholders 2006-07 Responsive Mode

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

Institution	Research Grants (Standard)		Research Grants (Speculative)		Research Leave		Small Grants in the Creative & Performing Arts		Research Grants - Practice Led and Applied		Fellowships in the Creative and Performing Arts		Research Networks and Workshops		TOTAL		
																	
Kingston University	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	12,073	0	0	0	0	12	1	12,073
Lancaster University	5	1	275,998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	6	381,988
Leeds Metropolitan University	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	23,421
University of Leeds	10	5	1,425,036	1	1	72,288	16	9	222,785	1	13,938	2	0	0	36	17	1,925,960
University of Leicester	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	4	106,966
University of Lincoln	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	1	16,217	0	0	0	0	6	1	16,217
Liverpool John Moores University	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
University of Liverpool	8	2	438,460	0	0	0	19	7	193,699	1	0	0	0	0	28	9	632,159
London Metropolitan University	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	12,105
London School of Economics and Political Science*	3	1	206,180	0	0	0	5	2	44,258	0	0	0	0	0	9	3	250,438
London South Bank University	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	230,318
Loughborough University	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	13,022	0	0	0	0	7	1	13,022
Manchester Metropolitan University	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	44,940	1	0	0	0	3	14	3	55,512
University of Manchester	12	4	1,433,717	1	0	0	43	23	614,787	0	0	1	1	0	58	28	2,275,624
Middlesex University	3	2	430,950	0	0	0	5	1	24,354	2	0	0	0	2	16	5	481,115
National Portrait Gallery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
University of Newcastle upon Tyne	4	1	288,210	0	0	0	17	10	231,561	2	1	16,253	0	0	24	12	536,024
University of Northampton	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	16,302
Northumbria University	2	1	318,120	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	318,120
Nottingham Trent University	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	1	20,503	0	0	0	0	7	1	20,503
University of Nottingham	4	1	95,987	0	0	0	23	12	308,546	0	0	0	0	0	27	13	404,533
Open University	4	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	24,179	1	1	16,384	0	0	11	5	102,259
Oxford Brookes University	3	2	345,729	1	1	43,567	3	1	18,435	0	0	0	0	0	11	4	407,731
University of Oxford	12	6	3,052,975	0	0	0	7	6	138,944	0	0	0	0	0	23	14	3,228,474
University of Plymouth	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	15,554	0	0	10	1	15,554
University of Portsmouth	0	0	0	0	1	1	55,125	7	4	78,765	0	0	0	0	8	5	133,890
Queen Mary*	4	2	507,208	1	1	61,036	16	8	236,909	0	0	0	0	0	23	12	829,348
University of Reading	3	2	491,302	0	0	0	7	5	112,931	1	1	9,629	0	0	14	8	613,862
Roehampton University	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	3	71,363	0	0	0	0	0	12	3	71,363
Royal Academy of Music*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	217,478
Royal College of Art	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	29,214	2	1	16,282	0	0	8	4	237,794
Royal Holloway*	7	1	482,508	0	0	0	17	10	222,831	1	1	16,486	1	0	28	13	957,025
University of Salford	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	26,844	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	26,844
School of Advanced Study*	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	48,261
School of Oriental and African Studies*	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	26,242	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	26,242
Sheffield Hallam University	3	1	143,469	0	0	0	3	2	48,607	1	0	0	0	0	8	4	208,506
University of Sheffield	9	1	189,452	1	1	77,400	16	9	234,907	1	0	0	0	0	29	11	501,759
Southampton Solent University	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
University of Southampton	8	4	1,751,749	0	0	0	13	9	262,106	4	2	30,700	0	0	29	16	2,232,243
University of Sunderland	1	1	430,862	0	0	0	3	3	79,155	1	1	15,542	0	0	7	6	550,346

* Part of the University of London

Appendix 3 Research programme: location of applicants and awardholders 2006-07 Responsive Mode

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















Institution	Research Grants (Standard)		Research Grants (Speculative)		Research Leave		Small Grants in the Creative & Performing Arts		Research Grants - Practice Led and Applied		Fellowships in the Creative and Performing Arts		Research Networks and Workshops		TOTAL						
University of Surrey	3	646,313	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	646,313			
University of Sussex	5	0	1	0	11	5	119,370	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	22	5	119,370		
Tate	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		
Trinity and All Saints	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		
University of Chichester	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0		
University College for the Creative Arts	1	0	0	0	2	1	24,559	2	1	16,192	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	40,751			
University College London*	12	625,041	3	0	16	9	221,771	2	2	30,420	0	0	0	0	0	33	13	877,232			
University of the Arts London	7	625,925	2	1	60,385	4	0	7	4	56,958	1	0	0	1	11,363	27	10	971,488			
University of the West of England, Bristol	3	1,280,734	2	0	0	10	4	83,311	3	2	32,130	0	0	0	0	20	8	585,548			
Victoria & Albert Museum	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0				
University of Warwick	6	0	0	0	7	4	91,498	2	2	31,110	0	0	0	2	0	6	17	122,608			
University of Westminster	3	0	0	0	2	1	21,825	1	1	3,200	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	25,025			
University of Winchester	1	0	0	0	2	2	50,336	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	50,336			
University of Wolverhampton	2	0	0	1	0	1	16,144	1	1	16,144	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	16,144			
University of Worcester	1	0	0	1	0	1	25,480	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	25,480			
York St John University	0	0	0	0	1	1	24,270	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	24,270			
University of York	7	826,535	0	0	9	4	78,267	1	1	15,998	0	0	0	0	0	17	8	920,800			
Totals	272	73,229,633,360	29	9	562,613	523	254,626,073.4	83	41	598,994	19	4	64,490	69	12,253,774.7	1042	410	33,301,790			
Percentage of grand total	77%	78%	74%	75%	70%	79%	78%	72%	80%	82%	73%	80%	84%	80%	82%	82%	89%	86%	78%	79%	76%

Scotland

University of Aberdeen	3	0	0	0	0	5	2	48,061	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	2	48,061			
University of Abertay Dundee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0			
University of Dundee	8	432,856	0	0	9	6	163,076	6	2	28,403	0	0	0	0	1	24,779	24	11	649,114		
Edinburgh College of Art	0	0	3	2	157,079	1	1	19,920	2	1	16,040	0	0	0	0	6	4	193,039			
University of Edinburgh	9	3,107,318	0	0	0	26	14	370,804	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	38	17	1,448,122	
Glasgow School of Art	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	2	15,311	3	0	0	3	0	0	21	2	15,311	
University of Glasgow	7	1,429,997	1	0	0	12	6	155,794	3	2	32,042	0	0	2	2	360,826	0	0	25	11	978,659
Heriot-Watt University	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	21,196	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	21,196			
Napier University	2	1,296,804	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	296,804			
Queen Margaret University College	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0		
Robert Gordon University	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	22,773	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	22,773			
Royal Scottish Academy of Music and Drama	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0			
University of St Andrews	8	3,1520,351	1	0	0	18	9	248,772	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	29	12	1,769,123	
University of Stirling	4	1,251,377	1	0	0	6	3	73,284	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	4	324,661			
University of Strathclyde	2	0	0	0	0	3	2	57,375	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	57,375			
Totals	48	11,400,870.3	7	2	157,079	83	45,118,105.5	26	7	91,796	5	0	0	10	2,360,826	4	1	24,779	183	68	5,824,238
Percentage of grand total	14%	12%	13%	18%	17%	13%	14%	22%	14%	13%	19%	0%	0%	12%	13%	7%	5%	7%	14%	13%	13%

Appendix 3 Research programme: location of applicants and awardholders 2006-07 Responsive Mode

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

Institution	Research Grants (Standard)		Research Grants (Speculative)		Research Leave		Small Grants in the Creative & Performing Arts		Research Grants - Practice Led and Applied		Fellowships in the Creative and Performing Arts		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 (£)	
Wales															
University of Wales, Aberystwyth	2	1 80,107	0	0	8	3 66,621	1	15,951	0	0	0	0	1	0	5 162,679
University of Wales, Bangor	2	0	0	0	3	51,832	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	7 51,832
Cardiff University	8	942,923	1	82,048	17	161,017	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	27 1,185,988
University of Glamorgan	2	1 222,139	0	0	0	0	2	6,665	0	0	0	0	0	0	4 228,804
University of Wales, Lampeter	1	0	0	0	1	16,580	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 16,580
University of Wales, Newport	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 0
Swansea Institute	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2 0
University of Wales, Swansea	4	1 146,524	0	0	5	52,041	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	10 3 198,565
University of Wales	1	1 879,383	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 879,383
Totals	20	7 2,271,076	2	1 82,048	34	14 348,091	6	2 22,616	1	0	1	0	3	0	24 2,723,831
Percentage of grand total	6%	7%	5%	8%	5%	4%	5%	4%	4%	0%	1%	0%	5%	0%	5%
Northern Ireland															
Queen's University of Belfast	8	2 814,601	1	0	14	8 229,284	1	15,957	0	0	2	1 201,639	2	1 24,978	28 13 1,286,459
University of Ulster	3	1 807,220	0	0	6	3 66,481	0	0	1	1 16,410	0	0	1	0	11 5 890,111
Totals	11	3 1,621,821	1	0	20	11 295,765	1	15,957	1	1 16,410	2	1 201,639	3	1 24,978	39 18 2,176,570
Percentage of grand total	3%	5%	3%	0%	3%	4%	1%	2%	4%	20%	2%	7%	5%	7%	4%
GRAND TOTAL	351	94 30,864,960	39	12 801,740	660	324 8,085,645	116	51 729,363	26	5 80,900	82	15 3,100,212	57	19 363,609	1331 520 44,026,429

1) Data covers applications with outcomes between 1 April 2006 and 31 March 2007

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


Appendix 3 Research programme: location of applicants and awardholders 2006-07 Strategic Initiatives

Key No. of applications Value of awards (£)

Institution	ESF Eurocores CNCC		Research Workshops (e-Science)		Research Workshops (Museums & Galleries)		Research Grants (DMI)		Research Networks and Workshops (LE)		Small Grants (LE)		Larger Research Grants (LE)		Research Grants (D21C)		TOTAL		
Anglia Ruskin University	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
University of Bath	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
University of Birmingham	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Bournemouth University	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
University of Bradford	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
University of Brighton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
University of Bristol	2	449,653	2	12,123	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brunel University	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
University of Cambridge	0	0	0	0	2	24,779	2	293,360	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
University of Central England	0	0	1	12,273	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
University of Central Lancashire	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
City University	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Courtauld Institute of Art*	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coventry University	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cranfield University	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
De Montfort University	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
University of Derby	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
University of Durham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
University of East Anglia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
University of East London	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
University of Essex	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
University of Exeter	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goldsmiths College	0	0	0	0	1	12,302	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
University of Hull	1	41,978	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Institute of Education*	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Keele University	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	463,146	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
University of Kent	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
King's College London*	0	0	0	0	3	23,893	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kingston University	0	0	1	12,376	1	12,376	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lancaster University	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Leeds Metropolitan University	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
University of Leeds	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	209,723	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
University of Leicester	0	0	0	0	1	12,313	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
University of Lincoln	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liverpool Hope University College	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liverpool John Moores University	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
University of Liverpool	0	0	0	0	1	9,680	2	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
London School of Economics and Political Science*	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1,495,509	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
London South Bank University	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	495,197	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loughborough University	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

* Part of the University of London

Appendix 3 Research programme: location of applicants and awardholders 2006-07 Strategic Initiatives

Key  No. of applications  ESF Eurocores CNCC  Value of awards (£)

Institution	Research Workshops (e-Science)		Research Workshops (Museums & Galleries)		Research Grants (DMI)		Research Networks and Workshops (LE)		Small Grants (LE)		Larger Research Grants (LE)		Research Grants (D21C)		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 (£)			
Manchester Metropolitan University	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	8	0			
University of Manchester	0	0	1	0	7	1	280,817	0	2	0	3	0	0	1	14	1			
Middlesex University	0	0	0	0	1	1	227,881	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1			
National Maritime Museum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1			
University of Newcastle upon Tyne	0	0	0	0	4	1	269,399	0	1	1	73,238	4	1	263,007	10	3			
University of Northampton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0			
Nottingham Trent University	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0			
University of Nottingham	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	22,208	0	0	0	0	5	1			
Open University	0	0	0	0	4	1	496,476	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	91,454	8			
Oxford Brookes University	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	19,081	2	1	453,149	0	6	2			
University of Oxford	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	504,642	1	3				
University of Plymouth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0			
University of Portsmouth	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0			
Queen Mary*	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	181,423	5	1			
University of Reading	0	0	0	0	2	1	337,594	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	6	1			
Roehampton University	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0			
Royal College of Art	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	299,887	2	2				
Royal College of Music	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Royal Holloway*	0	0	0	0	6	1	450,152	1	1	12,572	3	1	446,121	0	11	3			
University of Salford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	320,893			
School of Advanced Studies*	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0			
School of Oriental and African Studies*	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0			
Sheffield Hallam University	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	2			
University of Sheffield	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	9	1			
University of Southampton	0	0	0	0	2	1	401,857	0	0	0	3	1	320,154	0	5	2			
St George's Hospital Medical School*	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0			
University of Sunderland	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0			
University of Surrey	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0			
University of Sussex	0	0	1	0	4	2	581,057	1	1	23,144	3	0	0	0	11	3			
Tate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	456,227	0	1	1			
University of Teesside	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0			
University College Falmouth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0			
University College for the Creative Arts	0	0	1	12,265	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1			
University College London*	1	13,614	1	11,255	7	0	0	1	14,437	2	2	91,743	8	0	23	6			
University of the Arts London	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	4	2	555,108			
University of the West of England	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	172,737	6			
University of Warwick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	322,187	2	1			
University of Westminster	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0			
University of Winchester	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0			
University of Wolverhampton	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0			
University of York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	12,243	0	0	0	2	1	12,243			
Totals	4	505,245	10	118,863	125	14	5,002,168	22	10	172,041	33	6	316,164	42	18	4,639,750	351	79	15,081,126
Percentage of grand total	80%	66%	91%	83%	80%	93%	96%	82%	91%	94%	73%	67%	66%	79%	90%	89%	80%	89%	93%

* Part of the University of London

Appendix 3 Research programme: location of applicants and awardholders 2006-07 Strategic Initiatives

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

Institution	ESF Eurocores CNCC		Research Workshops (e-Science)		Research Workshops (Museums & Galleries)		Research Grants (DM)		Research Networks and Workshops (LE)		Small Grants (LE)		Larger Research Grants (LE)		Research Grants (D21C)		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 (£)
Scotland																		
University of Aberdeen	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	1	10,986	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	10,986
University of Dundee	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	9	0	
Edinburgh College of Art	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	
University of Edinburgh	1	261,221	0	0	0	0	6	1,224,841	1	0	4	0	5	0	1	328,298	18	814,360
Glasgow Caledonian University	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
Glasgow School of Art	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	
University of Glasgow	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	
Heriot-Watt University	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
UHI Millennium Institute	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Napier University	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	
Queen Margaret University College	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Robert Gordon University	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	
University of St Andrews	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	81,315	0	0	0	2	1	81,315
University of Stirling	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	5	0	
University of Strathclyde	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	1	179,945	
Totals	1	261,221	0	0	2	0	23	1,224,841	5	10,986	5	81,315	17	0	11	2,508,243	64	1,086,606
Percentage of grand total	20%	34%	0%	0%	11%	0%	15%	7%	19%	6%	11%	17%	14%	0%	21%	10%	15%	7%
Wales																		
University of Wales, Aberystwyth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	36,719	1	0	0	2	1	36,719
Cardiff University	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
University of Glamorgan	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
University of Wales, Newport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
Swansea Institute	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
University of Wales, Swansea	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	5	0	0
Totals	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	5	36,719	3	0	0	12	1	36,719
Percentage of grand total	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	11%	8%	2%	0%	0%	3%	1%	0%
Northern Ireland																		
Queen's University of Belfast	0	0	1	12,214	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	1	12,214
University of Ulster	0	0	0	0	1	5,514	1	0	0	0	2	43,759	0	0	0	4	2	49,273
Totals	0	0	1	12,214	1	5,514	5	0	0	0	2	43,759	1	0	0	10	3	61,487
Percentage of grand total	0%	0%	9%	19%	6%	9%	3%	0%	0%	0%	4%	11%	1%	0%	0%	2%	3%	0%
GRAND TOTAL	5	766,466	11	65,498	18	124,377	157	5,227,009	27	183,027	45	477,957	121	4,273,611	53	5,147,993	437	16,265,938

(1) Data covers applications with outcomes between 1 April 2006 and 31 March 2007

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

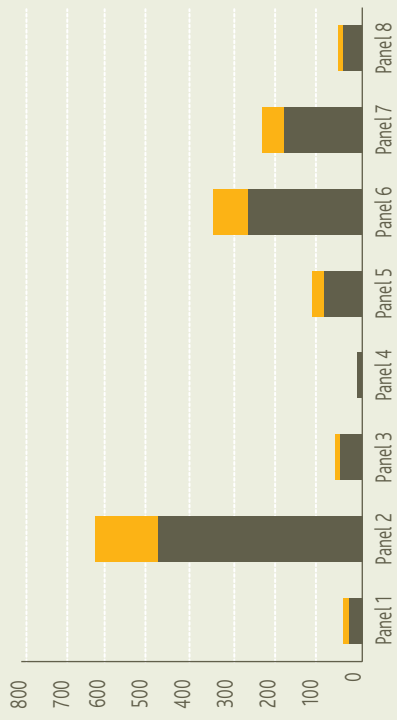
Appendix 4: Postgraduate programme: applications and awards 2006-07 by subject area

Key Awards taken up ■ Unfunded applications ■

Number of applications and awards in Professional Preparation Master's Scheme 2006

Eligible Applications: 1521

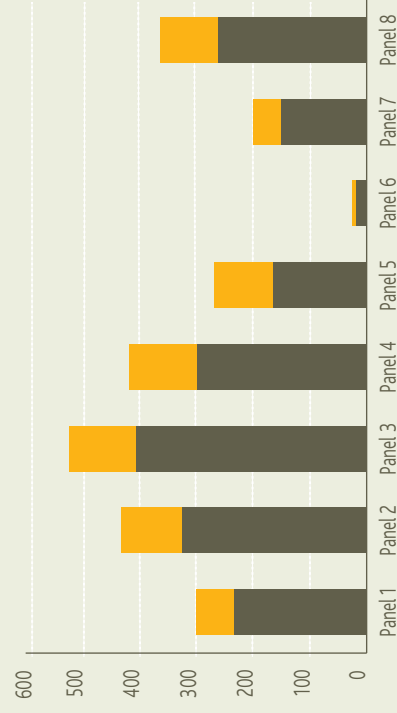
Awards taken up: 351



Number of applications and awards in Doctoral Scheme 2006

Eligible Applications: 2556

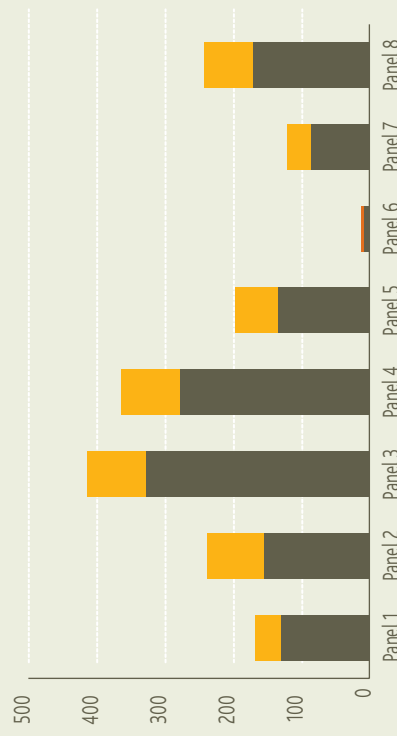
Awards taken up: 673



Number of applications and awards in Research Preparation Master's Scheme 2006

Eligible Applications: 1779

Awards taken up: 466



Competition Outcomes in 2006-07

Postgraduate Programme

In the financial year ending 31 March 2007 we supported in total over 3,000 postgraduate students. Payments totalled £37,060,667. This was in support of 2089 doctoral students (including Collaborative Doctoral Awards and doctoral students attached to Research Grants), 522 Research Preparation Master's students and 396 Professional Preparation Master's students.

During 2006-07 the Council ran three schemes for postgraduate awards through its annual student-driven competition, with applications submitted by institutions on behalf of individual students.

- **The Professional Preparation Master's Scheme** provides awards, normally of one year, to support students undertaking Master's or Postgraduate Diploma courses that focus on developing high-level skills and competencies for professional practice.
- **The Research Preparation Master's Scheme** provides awards to, normally of one year, to support students undertaking Master's courses that focus on advanced study and research training explicitly intended to provide a foundation for further research at doctoral level.
- **The Doctoral Awards Scheme** provides awards of up to three years for full-time study, or up to five years part-time study, to enable students to undertake and complete a doctoral degree.










Appendix 5 Postgraduate Competition 2006 – Distribution of Applicants and Awards by Institution

Institution	Offers			Awards accepted			Success rate by awards accepted			Doctoral Scheme			Research Preparation Master's Scheme			Professional Preparation Master's Scheme			TOTAL		
	Offers	Awards accepted	Success rate by awards accepted	Offers	Awards accepted	Success rate by awards accepted	Offers	Awards accepted	Success rate by awards accepted	Offers	Awards accepted	Success rate by awards accepted	Offers	Awards accepted	Success rate by awards accepted	Offers	Awards accepted	Success rate by awards accepted	Offers	Awards accepted	Success rate by awards accepted
Anglia Ruskin University	0	0	0%	1	0	0%	2	1	50%	3	1	33%	3	1	33%	3	1	33%	3	1	33%
Architectural Association School of Architecture	1	0	0%	0	0	0%	2	1	50%	2	1	50%	2	1	50%	2	1	50%	2	1	50%
Arts Educational London Schools	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	1	0	0%	1	0	0%	1	0	0%	1	0	0%	1	0	0%
University of the Arts London	12	5	42%	10	0	0%	108	21	19%	130	26	19%	108	21	19%	130	26	19%	130	26	19%
Aston University	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	4	1	25%	4	1	25%	4	1	25%	4	1	25%	4	1	25%
Bath Spa University	4	2	50%	2	0	0%	18	3	17%	24	5	21%	18	3	17%	24	5	21%	24	5	21%
University of Bath	5	0	0%	0	0	0%	38	11	29%	43	11	26%	38	11	29%	43	11	26%	43	11	26%
Birkbeck, University of London*	56	14	25%	27	12	44%	14	5	36%	97	31	32%	14	5	36%	97	31	32%	97	31	32%
University of Birmingham	52	12	23%	48	8	17%	13	2	15%	113	22	19%	13	2	15%	113	22	19%	113	22	19%
University of Birmingham	52	12	23%	48	8	17%	13	2	15%	113	22	19%	13	2	15%	113	22	19%	113	22	19%
Arts Institute At Bournemouth	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	1	0	0%	1	0	0%	1	0	0%	1	0	0%	1	0	0%
University of Bradford	6	2	33%	0	0	0%	5	1	20%	11	3	27%	5	1	20%	11	3	27%	11	3	27%
University of Brighton	3	0	0%	2	0	0%	4	1	25%	9	1	11%	4	1	25%	9	1	11%	4	1	11%
University of Bristol	35	6	17%	34	8	24%	10	3	30%	79	17	21%	10	3	30%	79	17	21%	79	17	21%
Bristol Old Vic Theatre School	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	4	1	25%	4	1	25%	4	1	25%	4	1	25%	4	1	25%
Brunel University	6	0	0%	3	1	33%	1	0	0%	10	1	10%	1	0	0%	10	1	10%	10	1	10%
Buckinghamshire Chilterns University College	2	0	0%	0	0	0%	3	2	67%	5	2	40%	3	2	67%	5	2	40%	5	2	40%
University of Cambridge	235	77	33%	182	62	34%	11	4	36%	428	143	33%	11	4	36%	428	143	33%	428	143	33%
Canterbury Christ Church University	0	0	0%	1	0	0%	1	0	0%	2	0	0%	1	0	0%	2	0	0%	2	0	0%
University of Central England	3	0	0%	4	2	50%	17	3	18%	24	5	21%	17	3	18%	24	5	21%	24	5	21%
University of Central England	3	0	0%	4	2	50%	17	3	18%	24	5	21%	17	3	18%	24	5	21%	24	5	21%
University of Central Lancashire	2	1	50%	3	0	0%	4	1	25%	9	2	22%	4	1	25%	9	2	22%	9	2	22%
Central School of Speech and Drama, University of London	2	0	0%	1	1	100%	29	6	21%	32	7	22%	29	6	21%	32	7	22%	32	7	22%
University of Chichester	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	1	0	0%	1	0	0%	1	0	0%	1	0	0%	1	0	0%
City and Guilds of London Art School	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	2	0	0%	2	0	0%	2	0	0%	2	0	0%	2	0	0%
City University	7	1	14%	2	0	0%	95	20	21%	104	21	20%	95	20	21%	104	21	20%	104	21	20%
College of Estate Management	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	1	0	0%	1	0	0%	1	0	0%	1	0	0%	1	0	0%
Conservatoire for Dance and Drama	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	3	1	33%	3	1	33%	3	1	33%	3	1	33%	3	1	33%
Courtauld Institute of Art*	13	6	46%	24	9	38%	16	7	44%	53	22	41%	16	7	44%	53	22	41%	53	22	41%
Coventry University	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	5	1	20%	5	1	20%	5	1	20%	5	1	20%	5	1	20%
Dartington College of Arts	2	0	0%	0	0	0%	7	5	71%	9	5	56%	7	5	71%	9	5	56%	9	5	56%
De Montfort University	3	0	0%	4	1	25%	1	0	0%	8	1	13%	1	0	0%	8	1	13%	8	1	13%
University of Derby	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	3	0	0%	3	0	0%	3	0	0%	3	0	0%	3	0	0%
University of Durham	48	16	33%	21	12	57%	0	0	0%	69	28	41%	0	0	0%	69	28	41%	69	28	41%
University of East Anglia	45	9	20%	26	8	31%	20	7	35%	91	24	26%	20	7	35%	91	24	26%	91	24	26%

* Part of the University of London

Appendix 5 Postgraduate Competition 2006 – Distribution of Applicants and Awards by Institution

Key  Applications  Offers  Awards accepted  Success rate by awards accepted

Institution	Doctoral Scheme			Research Preparation Master's Scheme			Professional Preparation Master's Scheme			TOTAL			
													
University of East London	2	1	1	1	0	0	3	2	2	6	4	3	50%
University of Essex	29	10	9	20	4	4	6	1	1	55	15	14	31%
University of Exeter	58	9	9	30	7	7	2	1	1	90	17	17	16%
University of Gloucestershire	2	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	5	1	1	50%
Goldsmiths College*	43	9	9	28	8	8	88	24	22	159	41	39	21%
University of Greenwich	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0%
Guildford School of Acting Conservatoire	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0%
Guildhall School of Music and Drama	0	0	0	1	0	0	14	4	4	15	4	4	0%
Heythrop College*	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	2	100%
University of Hertfordshire	4	0	0	1	0	0	8	0	0	13	0	0	0%
University of Huddersfield	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	100%
University of Hull	9	2	2	8	2	2	0	0	0	17	4	4	22%
Imperial College London*	1	1	1	4	0	0	30	2	2	35	3	3	100%
Institute for the Study of the Americas*	1	1	1	5	3	3	0	0	0	6	4	4	100%
Institute of Commonwealth Studies*	1	1	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	5	1	1	100%
Institute of Education*	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	100%
Institute of English Studies*	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0%
Institute of Germanic and Romance Studies*	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0%
Institute of Historical Research*	7	3	3	3	2	2	0	0	0	10	5	5	43%
Keele University	11	4	4	8	1	1	0	0	0	19	5	5	36%
University of Kent	14	6	6	7	0	0	2	0	0	23	6	6	43%
King's College London*	80	30	30	57	19	19	23	4	3	160	53	52	38%
Kingston University	7	2	2	2	1	1	9	1	1	18	4	4	29%
Laban	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	4	1	1	0%
Lancaster University	30	12	12	20	5	5	3	1	1	53	18	18	40%
Leeds Metropolitan University	6	0	0	0	0	0	14	1	1	20	1	1	0%
University of Leeds	59	14	14	59	12	12	29	8	8	147	34	34	24%
University of Leicester	14	4	4	13	3	3	23	7	7	50	14	14	29%
University of Lincoln	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	2	1	7	2	1	0%
University of Liverpool	41	11	11	39	8	8	6	1	1	86	20	20	27%
Liverpool Hope University College	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0%
Liverpool Institute for Performing Arts	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0%
Liverpool John Moores University	3	0	0	1	1	1	6	2	2	10	3	3	0%
London Film School	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0%
London Metropolitan University	4	0	0	3	1	0	6	2	2	13	3	2	0%
London School of Economics and Political Science*	13	0	0	14	6	3	14	1	1	41	7	4	0%
Loughborough University	15	0	0	4	1	1	13	2	2	32	3	3	0%
Manchester Metropolitan University	10	1	1	7	0	0	19	3	3	36	4	4	10%

* Part of the University of London

Appendix 5 Postgraduate Competition 2006 – Distribution of Applicants and Awards by Institution

Institution	Doctoral Scheme				Research Preparation Master's Scheme				Professional Preparation Master's Scheme				TOTAL			
	Offers	Awards accepted	Success rate by awards accepted		Offers	Awards accepted	Success rate by awards accepted		Offers	Awards accepted	Success rate by awards accepted		Offers	Awards accepted	Success rate by awards accepted	
University of Manchester	102	32	31%		83	22	27%		33	12	30%		218	66	64	29%
Middlesex University	10	1	10%		3	1	33%		3	1	33%		16	3	3	19%
National Film and Television School	0	0	0%		0	0	0%		23	7	30%		23	7	7	30%
University of Newcastle upon Tyne	41	11	27%		17	5	29%		24	6	25%		82	22	22	27%
Nordoff-Robbins Music Therapy Centre	0	0	0%		0	0	0%		1	0	0%		1	0	0	0%
University of Northampton	0	0	0%		0	0	0%		2	0	0%		2	0	0	0%
University of Northumbria	7	3	43%		1	0	0%		16	4	25%		24	7	7	29%
University of Nottingham	60	15	23%		52	14	27%		1	1	100%		113	30	29	26%
Norwich School of Art and Design	1	0	0%		0	0	0%		5	1	20%		6	1	1	17%
Nottingham Trent University	8	0	0%		2	0	0%		8	2	25%		18	2	2	11%
Open University	2	0	0%		0	0	0%		0	0	0%		2	0	0	0%
Oxford Brookes University	8	3	38%		5	1	0%		11	3	27%		24	7	6	25%
University of Oxford	241	100	39%		186	71	36%		14	6	43%		441	177	168	38%
Oxford College of Garden Design	0	0	0%		0	0	0%		1	0	0%		1	0	0	0%
University of Plymouth	6	2	33%		3	1	33%		0	0	0%		9	3	3	33%
University of Portsmouth	2	0	0%		0	0	0%		0	0	0%		2	0	0	0%
Queen Mary, University of London*	40	11	28%		23	9	35%		1	0	0%		64	20	19	30%
University of Reading	33	9	24%		17	7	35%		11	4	36%		61	20	18	30%
Roehampton University	11	1	9%		1	1	100%		9	1	11%		21	3	3	14%
Royal Academy of Music*	2	2	100%		0	0	0%		22	8	36%		24	10	10	42%
Royal Academy Schools	0	0	0%		0	0	0%		20	3	15%		20	3	3	15%
Royal College of Art	4	1	25%		0	0	0%		0	0	0%		4	1	1	25%
Royal College of Music	5	1	20%		0	0	0%		40	11	28%		45	12	12	27%
Royal Holloway*	42	11	26%		26	3	8%		7	3	43%		75	17	16	21%
Royal Northern College of Music	0	0	0%		0	0	0%		5	1	20%		5	1	1	20%
University of Salford	2	0	0%		0	0	0%		8	2	25%		10	2	2	20%
School of Oriental and African Studies*	44	12	25%		31	13	42%		7	2	29%		82	27	26	32%
Sheffield Hallam University	4	0	0%		3	0	0%		26	4	15%		33	4	4	12%
University of Sheffield	74	19	26%		54	11	20%		46	16	33%		174	46	45	26%
Slade School of Fine Art, UCL*	5	2	40%		4	2	50%		37	10	27%		46	14	14	30%
Sotheby's Institute of Art	0	0	0%		0	0	0%		1	0	0%		1	0	0	0%
Southampton Solent University	1	0	0%		0	0	0%		0	0	0%		1	0	0	0%
University of Southampton	47	8	17%		35	8	23%		37	5	14%		119	21	21	18%
St Mary's College	1	0	0%		0	0	0%		0	0	0%		1	0	0	0%
Staffordshire University	0	0	0%		0	0	0%		9	1	11%		9	1	1	11%
University of Sunderland	10	2	20%		1	0	0%		1	1	100%		12	3	3	25%
University of Surrey	4	1	25%		0	0	0%		3	1	33%		7	2	2	29%
University of Sussex	58	10	16%		36	6	14%		8	1	13%		102	17	15	15%

* Part of the University of London

Appendix 5 Postgraduate Competition 2006 – Distribution of Applicants and Awards by Institution

Institution	Offers			Awards accepted			Success rate by awards accepted			Doctoral Scheme			Research Preparation Master's Scheme			Professional Preparation Master's Scheme			TOTAL		
	Offers	Awards accepted	Success rate by awards accepted	Offers	Awards accepted	Success rate by awards accepted	Offers	Awards accepted	Success rate by awards accepted	Offers	Awards accepted	Success rate by awards accepted	Offers	Awards accepted	Success rate by awards accepted	Offers	Awards accepted	Success rate by awards accepted	Offers	Awards accepted	Success rate by awards accepted
Swindon College	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	1	0	0%	1	0	0%	1	0	0%	0	0	0%
Thames Valley University	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	1	0	0%	1	0	0%	1	0	0%	0	0	0%
Trinity and All Saints	1	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	1	0	0%	1	0	0%
Trinity College of Music	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	22	2	9%	22	2	9%	22	2	9%	2	2	9%
University College Falmouth	0	0	0%	1	0	0%	1	0	0%	18	6	33%	19	6	32%	19	6	32%	6	6	32%
University College for the Creative Arts	3	0	0%	1	0	0%	1	0	0%	6	0	0%	10	0	0%	10	0	0%	0	0	0%
University College London*	104	36	34%	97	28	24%	72	25	24%	273	89	30%	273	89	30%	273	89	30%	83	2	15%
University of Winchester	9	0	0%	0	0	0%	4	2	2	13	2	2	13	2	2	13	2	2	2	2	15%
Warburg Institute*	3	1	33%	5	3	60%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	8	4	50%	8	4	50%	4	4	50%
University of the West of England, Bristol	4	1	25%	4	0	0%	11	2	2	19	3	16%	19	3	16%	19	3	16%	3	3	16%
University of Warwick	40	12	28%	41	10	9%	4	1	1	85	23	25%	85	23	25%	85	23	25%	21	21	25%
West Dean College	0	0	0%	1	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	1	0	0%	1	0	0%	0	0	0%
University of Westminster	8	0	0%	0	0	0%	11	0	0%	11	0	0%	19	0	0%	19	0	0%	0	0	0%
Wimbledon School of Art	4	2	50%	7	1	14%	15	2	2	26	5	19%	26	5	19%	26	5	19%	5	5	19%
University of Wolverhampton	1	0	0%	0	0	0%	1	1	100%	2	1	50%	2	1	50%	2	1	50%	1	1	50%
University of Worcester	1	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	1	0	0%	1	0	0%	0	0	0%
University of York	74	20	27%	59	14	14%	9	2	22%	142	36	25%	142	36	25%	142	36	25%	36	36	25%
Totals	2140	605	27%	1540	441	27%	1397	338	23%	5077	1384	26%	5077	1384	26%	5077	1384	26%	89%	89%	26%
Percentage of grand total	84%	87%	87%	87%	90%	90%	93%	93%	93%	87%	89%	89%	87%	89%	89%	87%	89%	89%	89%	89%	26%
Scotland																					
University of Aberdeen	21	5	24%	25	6	24%	0	0	0%	46	11	24%	46	11	24%	46	11	24%	11	11	24%
University of Dundee	16	2	13%	10	1	10%	1	0	0%	27	3	11%	27	3	11%	27	3	11%	3	3	11%
University of Edinburgh	69	15	17%	42	9	21%	6	1	17%	117	25	19%	117	25	19%	117	25	19%	22	22	19%
Edinburgh College of Art	3	0	0%	0	0	0%	5	1	20%	8	1	13%	8	1	13%	8	1	13%	1	1	13%
University of Glasgow	80	21	24%	47	9	19%	16	3	3	143	33	22%	143	33	22%	143	33	22%	31	31	22%
Glasgow School of Art	4	1	25%	0	0	0%	3	1	33%	7	2	29%	7	2	29%	7	2	29%	2	2	29%
Heriot-Watt University	3	2	67%	0	0	0%	3	0	0%	6	2	33%	6	2	33%	6	2	33%	2	2	33%
Napier University	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	7	0	0%	7	0	0%	7	0	0%	7	0	0%	0	0	0%
Queen Margaret University College	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	4	2	50%	4	2	50%	4	2	50%	4	2	50%	2	2	50%
Royal Scottish Academy of Music and Drama	1	1	100%	0	0	0%	2	0	0%	3	1	33%	3	1	33%	3	1	33%	1	1	33%
Robert Gordon University	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	7	1	14%	7	1	14%	7	1	14%	7	1	14%	1	1	14%
University of St Andrews	41	11	24%	22	3	14%	5	2	40%	68	16	22%	68	16	22%	68	16	22%	15	15	22%
University of Stirling	13	2	15%	8	1	13%	3	0	0%	24	3	13%	24	3	13%	24	3	13%	3	3	13%
University of Strathclyde	5	1	20%	1	0	0%	0	0	0%	6	1	17%	6	1	17%	6	1	17%	1	1	17%
Totals	256	61	21%	155	29	19%	62	11	18%	473	101	20%	473	101	20%	473	101	20%	95	6	6%
Percentage of grand total	10%	9%	8%	9%	6%	6%	4%	3%	3%	8%	6%	6%	8%	6%	6%	8%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%

* Part of the University of London

Appendix 5 Postgraduate Competition 2006 – 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			
	Offers	Awards accepted	Success rate	Success rate by awards accepted	Offers	Awards accepted	Success rate	Success rate by awards accepted	Offers	Awards accepted	Success rate	Success rate by awards accepted	Offers	Awards accepted	Success rate	Success rate by awards accepted
Wales																
Cardiff University	49	11	22%		29	8	27%		13	5	38%		91	24	26%	
University of Glamorgan	1	0	0%		1	0	0%		1	0	0%		3	0	0%	
Royal Welsh College of Music and Drama	0	0	0%		0	0	0%		3	1	33%		3	1	33%	
Swansea Institute	0	0	0%		0	0	0%		2	0	0%		2	0	0%	
University of Wales, Aberystwyth	24	0	0%		14	3	21%		21	7	33%		59	10	17%	
University of Wales, Bangor	12	7	58%		9	3	33%		0	0	0%		21	10	48%	
University of Wales Institute Cardiff	2	1	50%		0	0	0%		3	1	33%		5	2	40%	
University of Wales, Lampeter	3	0	0%		7	0	0%		0	0	0%		10	0	0%	
University of Wales, Swansea	17	1	6%		2	1	50%		2	1	50%		21	3	14%	
Totals	108	20	19%		62	15	19%		45	15	33%		215	50	23%	
Percentage of grand total	4%	3%	3%		3%	3%	3%		3%	4%	4%		4%	3%	3%	
Northern Ireland																
Queen's University of Belfast	46	12	26%		19	7	32%		3	0	0%		68	19	26%	
University of Ulster	2	0	0%		1	0	0%		3	0	0%		6	0	0%	
Totals	48	12	25%		20	7	30%		6	0	0%		74	19	24%	
Percentage of grand total	2%	2%	2%		1%	1%	1%		0%	0%	0%		1%	1%	1%	
GRAND TOTAL	2552	698	26%		1777	492	26%		1510	364	23%		5839	1554	25%	

Appendix 6: Collaborative Postgraduate schemes

Lead Institution	No	Value
Student Conferences		
University of Cambridge	4	£8,000
Cardiff University	1	£2,000
De Montfort University	1	£2,000
University of Exeter	1	£1,540
University of Glasgow	1	£1,844
University of Kent	1	£2,000
Kingston University	1	£2,000
University of Wales, Newport	1	£2,000
University of Nottingham	1	£2,000
University of Oxford	1	£2,000
Queen Mary, University of London	2	£4,000
Queen's University Belfast	1	£2,000
Royal Holloway, University of London	1	£2,000
University of St Andrews	1	£2,000
University of Sunderland	1	£2,000
University of Ulster	1	£2,000
University of York	1	£2,000
Total	21	£41,384

National Awards

University of Cambridge	1	£49,835
Goldsmith's College, University of London	1	£49,946
University of Nottingham	1	£49,920
University of Ulster	1	£48,312
Total	4	£198,013

Specialist Awards

Glasgow School of Art	1	£9,774
King's College London	1	£9,997
University of Liverpool	1	£8,516
Loughborough University	1	£9,903
University of Wales, Newport	1	£10,000
University of Nottingham	1	£9,996
University of Sheffield	1	£7,228
Total	7	£65,414

Library of Congress Awards 2006-07

	No
University of Wales, Aberystwyth	1
University of Birmingham	1
University of Cambridge	2
Cardiff University	1
University of Dundee	1
University of East Anglia	1
University of Essex	1
University of Exeter	2
University of Glasgow	1
Goldsmiths College, University of London	1
King's College London	1
Lancaster University	2
University of Oxford	2
University of Warwick	2
University of York	2
Total	21

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

Appendix 7 Results of the 2006 Doctoral Submission Rate Survey













Each year the AHRC monitors the time taken by doctoral award holders to submit a doctoral thesis. As with the other Research Councils, the AHRC requires that a thesis be submitted within four years after an award has been made. Since each full-time award lasts for three years, the fourth year is regarded as a 'year of grace'. In line with the Research Councils, the AHRC has a policy whereby departments who 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 2006 submission rate survey shows an overall submission rate of 79%. The results of the 2006 survey are set out in the table below.

The first column shows the results of the survey of award holders due to submit their thesis in 2006 (chiefly full-time award holders whose award began in 2002 and part-time award holders whose award began in 1999).

The second and third columns show the updated results for award holders who were due to submit in 2005 and 2004, presented as five- and six-year submission rates.

The final column shows the aggregate totals of the 2004, 2005 and 2006 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).













Key  No. of award holders  No. of submissions  Percentage

Institution	Four Year Submission Rates (2002 Starters)			Five Year Submission Rates (2001 Starters)			Six Year Submission Rates (2000 Starters)			Overall Four Year Submission Rates (2000-2002 Starters)		
												
University of Aberdeen	6	4	67%	4	3	75%	5	4	80%	15	11	73%
University of Aberystwyth	1	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	1	0	0%
University of Wales, Aberystwyth	5	4	80%	6	6	100%	2	1	50%	13	11	85%
University of Wales, Bangor	1	1	100%	1	1	100%	1	1	100%	3	3	100%
University of Bath	1	0	0%	1	1	100%	0	0	0%	2	1	50%
Bath Spa University *	1	1	100%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	1	1	100%
Birkbeck College**	19	14	74%	18	17	94%	13	12	92%	50	43	86%
University of Birmingham	26	21	81%	14	13	93%	20	17	85%	60	51	85%
University of Bournemouth	1	0	0%	1	1	100%	0	0	0%	2	1	50%
University of Bradford	3	3	100%	7	6	86%	4	3	75%	14	12	86%
University of Brighton	0	0	0%	1	1	100%	0	0	0%	1	1	100%
University of Bristol	6	3	50%	17	16	87%	9	6	67%	32	25	78%
Camberwell College of Arts***	0	0	0%	1	1	100%	1	1	100%	2	2	100%
University of Cambridge	77	61	79%	93	79	84%	82	74	90%	252	214	85%
Canterbury Christ Church University College	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
Cardiff University	2	2	100%	3	3	100%	7	6	86%	12	11	92%
University of Central Lancashire	1	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	1	0	0%
Central St Martins College of Art and Design****	3	2	67%	3	3	100%	0	0	0%	6	5	83%
Chelsea College of Art and Design*****	2	2	100%	0	0	0%	1	1	100%	3	3	100%
City University	1	1	100%	1	1	100%	3	3	100%	5	5	100%
Courtauld Institute of Art**	5	5	100%	9	9	100%	7	7	100%	21	21	100%
Coventry University	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	1	1	100%	1	1	100%
De Montfort University	0	0	0%	1	1	100%	0	0	0%	1	1	100%
University of Dundee	6	5	83%	4	4	100%	0	0	0%	10	9	90%
University of Durham	9	9	100%	8	7	88%	10	10	100%	27	26	96%
University of East Anglia	10	6	60%	11	10	91%	10	10	100%	31	26	84%
University of Edinburgh	10	7	88%	13	9	69%	9	6	67%	32	22	69%

*Formerly Bath Spa University College **Part of the University of London ***Part of the University of London, School of Advanced Studies
****Part of University of the Arts, London *****Formerly University College, Winchester

Appendix 7 Results of the 2006 Doctoral Submission Rate Survey













Key  No. of award holders  No. of submissions  Percentage

Institution	Four Year Submission Rates (2002 Starters)			Five Year Submission Rates (2001 Starters)			Six Year Submission Rates (2000 Starters)			Overall Four Year Submission Rates (2000-2002 Starters)		
												
Edinburgh College of Art	1	0	0%	1	0	0%	0	0	0%	2	0	0%
University of Essex	3	2	67%	4	2	50%	11	10	91%	18	14	78%
University of Exeter	12	12	100%	14	11	79%	6	6	100%	32	29	91%
University of Glamorgan	0	0	0%	1	1	100%	1	1	100%	2	2	100%
University of Glasgow	13	11	85%	12	9	75%	9	9	100%	34	29	85%
Glasgow School of Art	0	0	0%	1	0	0%	1	1	100%	2	1	50%
University of Gloucestershire	4	4	100%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	4	4	100%
Goldsmiths College**	14	13	93%	10	6	60%	22	15	68%	46	34	74%
University of Greenwich	1	0	0%	1	0	0%	0	0	0%	2	0	0%
University of Hull	5	5	100%	1	0	0%	1	1	100%	7	6	86%
Imperial College London**	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	1	0	0%	1	0	0%
Institute of Germanic and Romance Studies***	0	0	0%	1	0	0%	2	2	100%	3	2	67%
Keele University	2	2	100%	2	1	50%	1	1	100%	5	4	80%
University of Kent	5	5	100%	6	6	100%	4	4	100%	15	15	100%
King's College London**	19	18	95%	17	16	94%	17	16	94%	53	50	94%
University of Wales, Lampeter	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	1	1	100%	1	1	100%
Lancaster University	9	7	78%	9	6	67%	7	5	71%	25	18	72%
University of Leeds	12	9	75%	17	16	94%	8	7	88%	37	32	86%
University of Leicester	5	5	100%	5	5	100%	0	0	0%	10	10	100%
University of Liverpool	10	8	80%	7	4	57%	4	4	100%	21	16	76%
Liverpool Hope University College	1	1	100%	1	1	100%	1	1	100%	3	3	100%
Liverpool John Moores University	0	0	0%	1	1	100%	0	0	0%	1	1	100%
London Metropolitan University	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	2	2	100%	2	2	100%
London School of Economics and Political Science**	7	6	86%	2	1	50%	5	5	100%	14	12	86%
University of Luton	1	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	1	0	0%
University of Manchester	20	17	85%	20	17	85%	21	18	86%	61	52	85%
Manchester Metropolitan University	3	0	0%	3	2	67%	1	1	100%	7	3	43%
Middlesex University	1	0	0%	2	1	50%	1	1	100%	4	2	50%
University of Newcastle upon Tyne	12	8	67%	5	3	60%	9	6	67%	26	17	65%
University of Northumbria at Newcastle	1	0	0%	0	0	0%	1	1	100%	2	1	50%
University of Nottingham	12	12	100%	12	11	92%	11	11	100%	35	34	97%
Nottingham Trent University	3	3	100%	3	2	67%	0	0	0%	6	5	83%
University of Oxford	69	52	74%	77	63	82%	74	61	82%	220	176	80%
Oxford Brookes University	1	1	100%	1	0	0%	2	1	50%	4	2	50%
University of Portsmouth	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	1	1	100%	1	1	100%
Queen Mary**	11	7	64%	3	3	100%	8	7	88%	22	17	77%
Queen's University of Belfast	4	3	75%	4	4	100%	6	6	100%	14	13	93%

*Formerly Bath Spa University College **Part of the University of London ***Part of the University of London, School of Advanced Studies
****Part of University of the Arts, London *****Formerly University College, Winchester

Appendix 7 Results of the 2006 Doctoral Submission Rate Survey

Key  No. of award holders  No. of submissions  Percentage

Institution	Four Year Submission Rates (2002 Starters)			Five Year Submission Rates (2001 Starters)			Six Year Submission Rates (2000 Starters)			Overall Four Year Submission Rates (2000-2002 Starters)		
												
University of Reading	13	8	62%	4	4	100%	9	9	100%	26	21	81%
Robert Gordon University	1	0	0%	1	1	100%	0	0	0%	2	1	50%
Roehampton University	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	2	1	50%	2	1	50%
Royal Academy of Music	1	1	100%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	1	1	100%
Royal College of Art	1	1	100%	2	2	100%	4	4	100%	7	7	100%
Royal College of Music	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	1	1	100%	1	1	100%
Royal Holloway**	13	11	85%	15	9	60%	15	14	93%	43	34	79%
University of Sheffield	15	13	87%	12	10	83%	7	5	71%	34	28	82%
Sheffield Hallam University	2	2	100%	2	1	50%	0	0	0%	4	3	75%
School of Oriental and African Studies**	13	11	85%	11	8	73%	9	7	78%	33	26	79%
University of Southampton	6	5	83%	14	12	86%	12	10	83%	32	27	84%
University of Staffordshire	1	1	100%	1	1	100%	0	0	0%	2	2	100%
University of St Andrews	8	5	63%	11	10	91%	6	6	100%	25	21	84%
University of Strirling	1	1	100%	6	5	83%	3	1	33%	10	7	70%
University of Strathclyde	1	1	100%	1	1	100%	3	2	67%	5	4	80%
University of Surrey	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	1	1	100%	1	1	100%
University of Sussex	10	9	90%	15	12	80%	12	11	92%	37	32	86%
University of Wales, Swansea	3	3	100%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	3	3	100%
University of Ulster	2	2	100%	1	1	100%	0	0	0%	3	3	100%
University of Wales Institute, Cardiff	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	1	1	100%	1	1	100%
University of Chichester	0	0	0%	1	1	100%	0	0	0%	1	1	100%
University College London**	37	27	73%	37	31	84%	33	27	82%	107	85	79%
Warburg Institute***	1	1	100%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	1	1	100%
University of Warwick	6	4	67%	12	11	92%	20	18	90%	38	33	87%
University of the West of England, Bristol	0	0	0%	2	1	50%	1	1	100%	3	2	67%
University of Westminster	0	0	0%	1	1	100%	0	0	0%	1	1	100%
Wimbledon School of Art	2	2	100%	1	1	100%	0	0	0%	3	3	100%
University of Winchester****	1	1	100%	1	1	100%	0	0	0%	2	2	100%
University of Wolverhampton	0	0	0%	1	0	0%	1	1	100%	2	1	50%
University of York	17	15	88%	23	20	87%	18	18	100%	58	53	91%
Total	612	486	79%	634	481	76%	582	506	87%	1829	1520	83%

Please note during the 2005 survey, figures from previous years are reviewed and updated

*Formerly Bath Spa University College **Part of the University of London ***Part of the University of London, School of Advanced Studies
****Part of University of the Arts, London *****Formerly University College, Winchester

Appendix 8 Collaborative Doctoral Awards 2007

Institution	Awards	Collaborating Organisation
Birkbeck College, University of London	2	Space Victoria & Albert Museum
Cardiff University	2	British Museum English Heritage
Goldsmiths College, University of London	1	The Horniman Museum
Imperial College London	1	Victoria & Albert Museum
Keele University	2	Lichfield Cathedral Chapter Chetham's Library
King's College London	3	British Broadcasting Corporation Imperial War Museum Pharmacy Practice Research Trust
Kingston University	2	Historic Royal Palaces National Maritime Museum
Lancaster University	1	Lanternhouse International
Queen Mary, University of London	4	Shakespeare's Globe Theatre London International Festival of Theatre Dr Williams's Library The Royal Collection
Royal Holloway, University of London	1	National Maritime Museum
Nottingham Trent University	1	Ruddington Framework Knitters' Museum
University College London	5	British Museum (2 awards) The National Archives Tate Britain Victoria & Albert Museum
University of Birmingham	1	Royal Birmingham Society of Artists
University of Bradford	1	Museum of London
University of Cambridge	1	The British Library
University of Central England	2	Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery British Waterways
University of Edinburgh	2	Glasgow Museums Scottish National Gallery of Modern Art
University of Exeter	1	South West Coast Path Team
University of Glasgow	2	The Arches BBC Scotland
University of Hull	1	National Maritime Museum
University of Leeds	5	Thackray Museum Leeds Museums and Galleries Opera North National Coal Mining Museum for England Henry Moore Institute
University of Leicester	1	English Heritage
University of Liverpool	1	Tate Liverpool
University of Manchester	1	Contact Theatre
University of Newcastle upon Tyne	1	Tate Modern
University of Nottingham	1	Residential Property Tribunal Service
University of Plymouth	1	Royal Albert Memorial Museum and Art Gallery
University of Reading	1	British Museum
University of Southampton	1	National Trust
University of Sussex	3	National Trust British Museum Brighton Museum and Art Gallery
University of Wales, Aberystwyth	1	MLA Yorkshire
University of Warwick	2	Birmingham Repertory Theatre Warwick Arts Centre
University of York	3	Music Preserved Yorkshire Film Archive English Heritage
Total	58	

Appendix 9 Support for Higher Education Museums, Galleries and Collections

The Higher Education Museums, Galleries and Collections programme includes two schemes, the Core Funding Scheme and the Project Fund Scheme. With funds provided by HEFCE, both schemes support university museums, galleries and collections in England, in areas both within and outside the domain of the arts and humanities.

Under our Core Funding scheme we provide some £9 million each year to support the stewardship of collections of the highest quality. The first awards were made in 2001 and ended in July 2006. In 2005 we made 31 awards, which began in August 2006 and end in July 2009.

We are currently in the process of the fourth round of the Project Fund Scheme which aims to support specific developmental projects, designed to enhance the use of, or access to collections. The outcomes from the 2007 round will be announced in June.

Appendix 10 What our awards deliver

Peer-review Grades for Research Award Final Reports

Grade	2005-06	2006-07
Outstanding	25.9%	23.4%
Good	35.0%	41.9%
Satisfactory	38.9%	34.7%
Unsatisfactory	0.2%	0.0%

Number of Outputs* from Research Awards

Output type	2005-06	2006-07
Paper	1884	1101
Electronic	112	78
Performance & visual media	178	81
Conferences & seminars	683	373
All other	1301	718
Total	4158	2351

*Figures based on final reports where peer-review assessment is complete. 2006-07 figures are therefore currently partial and will increase as reports are assessed.

Percentage of Research Awards with Collaborations

Collaboration type	2005-06	2006-07
Within own HEI	18.1%	18.8%
With other UK HEI	26.2%	26.1%
With UK non-HEI	16.0%	18.8%
Outside UK	33.1%	39.3%

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

Skill Type	Scheme			Total
	Doctoral	Professional Preparation Masters	Research Preparation Masters	
Research	91.9%	77.6%	91.7%	88.7%
Organisational	72.9%	61.6%	66.8%	68.1%
Teamworking	60.2%	69.8%	47.4%	57.6%
Personal	75.8%	68.6%	71.1%	72.5%
Communication	86.4%	76.9%	80.1%	82.0%
Language	-	42.7%	48.8%	46.5%
Subject specific	-	68.2%	80.6%	75.9%
Practical	-	60.0%	-	60.0%
Other	14.2%	8.6%	10.0%	11.4%
Final reports returned	472	255	422	1149
Final report response rate	87.7%	81.2%	82.3%	84.2%

*as identified by award-holders finishing in 2005-06 academic year

Published by TSO (The Stationery Office) and available from:

Online

www.tsoshop.co.uk

Mail, Telephone, Fax & E-mail

TSO

PO Box 29, Norwich, NR3 1GN

Telephone orders/General enquiries: 0870 600 5522

Order through the Parliamentary Hotline Lo-call 0845 7 023474

Fax orders: 0870 600 5533

E-mail: customer.services@tso.co.uk

Textphone 0870 240 3701

TSO Shops

16 Arthur Street, Belfast BT1 4GD

028 9023 8451 Fax 028 9023 5401

71 Lothian Road, Edinburgh EH3 9AZ

0870 606 5566 Fax 0870 606 5588

The Parliamentary Bookshop

12 Bridge Street, Parliament Square,

London SW1A 2JX

Telephone orders/General enquiries 020 7219 3890

Fax Orders 020 7219 3866

Email bookshop@Parliament.uk

Internet bookshop.Parliament.uk

TSO@Blackwell and other Accredited Agents

ISBN 978-0-10-294633-8



9 780102 946338