

HISTORY OF PARLIAMENT TRUST
Registered Charity Number: 306034

ANNUAL REPORT
AND
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 MARCH 2020

HISTORY OF PARLIAMENT TRUST

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HISTORY OF PARLIAMENT TRUST

LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Charity name	History of Parliament Trust
Charity number	306034
Co-opted Trustees as at 31 March 2020	Mr Gordon Marsden (Chair)* Sir Graham Hart KCB (Treasurer)* Rt. hon. The Lord Clark of Windermere Mr Kwasi Kwarteng MP Lord Lisvane KCB DL Professor The Lord Norton of Louth* Lord Rowlands CBE Ms Helen Jones MP (<i>to 6 Nov. 2019</i>)
	*Member of the Executive Committee
Ex-officio Trustees as at 31 March 2020	Senior Deputy Speaker of the House of Lords: Lord McFall (<i>to 23 Jan. 2020</i>); Lord Palmer of Childs Hill, deputizing for Lord McFall (<i>from 23 Jan. 2020</i>) Chairman of Ways and Means: Rt. hon. Sir Lindsay Hoyle MP (<i>to 6 Nov. 2019</i>); Rt. hon. Dame Eleanor Laing MP (<i>from 6 Feb. 2020</i>) Clerk of Committees, House of Lords (on behalf of the Clerk of the Parliaments): Dr Philippa Tudor Clerk Assistant of the House of Commons: Mrs Sarah Davies
Secretary	Mr James Rhys, a Principal Clerk in the House of Commons
Editorial Board	Professor Elaine Chalus (University of Liverpool) Professor Richard Cust (University of Birmingham) Professor Chris Given-Wilson (University of St Andrews) (<i>to Jan. 2020</i>) Dr Paul Cavill (University of Cambridge) (<i>from Feb. 2020</i>) Professor Julian Hoppit (University College, London) Dr Helen McCarthy (Queen Mary, University of London) (<i>to Sept. 2019</i>) Professor John Morrill (University of Cambridge) (Chair) Professor Helen Parr (University of Keele) (<i>from Feb. 2020</i>) Professor Gordon Pentland (University of Edinburgh) Professor Jane Winters (School of Advanced Study, University of London)
Director	Dr Stephen K. Roberts
Principal Office	18 Bloomsbury Square London WC1A 2NS
Bankers	HSBC Plc 69 Pall Mall London SW1Y 5EY

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LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION - CONTINUED

Solicitors	BDB Pitmans One Bartholomew Close London EC1A 7BL
Auditor	Comptroller and Auditor General 157-197 Buckingham Palace Road Victoria London SW1W 9SP
Accountants	Citroen Wells Devonshire House 1 Devonshire Street London W1W 5DR

HISTORY OF PARLIAMENT TRUST

STRUCTURE, GOVERNANCE AND OBJECTIVES

Structure and governance

1. The History of Parliament Trust was established by a Declaration of Trust made on 31 December 1940, varied by an Order of the Chancery Division of the High Court made on 12 March 1956 and by Schemes made by the Secretary of State for Education and Science on 6 January 1967 and 27 October 1971 and the Charity Commissioners on 24 July 1996. The Trust is a registered charity (No. 306034). The Scheme made by the Charity Commissioners in 1996 provides that the body of Trustees should comprise four ex officio Trustees and such number of Co-opted Trustees as the Trustees may think fit; provided that the total number of Trustees shall not be less than five nor more than fifteen. The ex officio Trustees are as follows (provided that they are willing to act in this capacity): the Chairman of Committees in the House of Lords (now usually known as the Senior Deputy Speaker), the Chairman of Ways and Means in the House of Commons, and the Clerk Assistant in the House of Commons. The Clerk of the Parliaments is also an ex officio Trustee: he has delegated these responsibilities to the Clerk of Committees in the House of Lords. Co-opted Trustees are appointed by a resolution of the Trustees. The Trustees and their Secretary are listed on p. 3. The Trustees appoint an Editorial Board of distinguished scholars to advise them on academic policy and staff appointments. The members of the Board during the year are listed on p. 3. The staff of the Trust are headed by its Director, who is responsible for directing the management and administration of the History, has overall responsibility for supervising the research and editorial work, and also acts as secretary to the Editorial Board. The Trust also appoints an Executive Committee, whose function is to prepare an agenda for the Trustees' quarterly meetings and take such decisions as are needed in the period between those meetings.
2. The Trust receives a grant in aid, the terms of which were announced to both Houses of Parliament on 20 February 1951 and to the House of Commons on 27 July 1967. In 2019-20 the Trust received 71.5 per cent of its grant in aid from the House of Commons Administration Estimate; the remaining 28.5 per cent is received from the House of Lords Estimate. Prior to April 1995 the grant was received from the Treasury Vote. The House of Commons Commission delegates detailed scrutiny of the Trust to the Commons Finance and Services Committee. A Financial Memorandum agreed between the Trustees and the Commission sets out the aims and objectives of the History of Parliament Trust and the administrative and financial arrangements for its activities, including the conditions for the grant in aid. The House of Lords authorities are also involved in oversight of the Trust particularly through membership of the Trust by Lords officers and officials and through the representation of Lords officials on the Finance Committee.
3. The trustees have examined the major risks the Trust faces. It has in place systems to monitor and control those risks to mitigate any impact they may have on the History in the future. It will continue to review its assessment of these risks as part of its annual Corporate Planning process.

Aims and objectives of the History of Parliament Trust

4. The History of Parliament is a major academic project to create a scholarly reference work describing the members, constituencies and activities of the Parliament of England and the United Kingdom. The volumes either published or in preparation cover the House of Commons from 1386 to 1868 and the House of Lords from 1558 to 1832. They are widely regarded as an unparalleled source for British political, social and local history.
5. The volumes consist of detailed studies of elections and electoral politics in each constituency, and of closely researched accounts of the lives of everyone who was elected to Parliament in the period. Our volumes on the House of Lords provide political biographies of peers. In addition the volumes contain surveys drawing out the themes and discoveries of the research and adding information on the operation of Parliament as an institution.

6. The History has published 22,136 biographies and 2,831 constituency surveys in twelve sets of volumes (46 volumes in all). They deal with the House of Commons 1386-1421, 1509-1558, 1558-1603, 1604-29, 1660-1690, 1690-1715, 1715-1754, 1754-1790, 1790-1820 and 1820-32; and the House of Lords 1660-1715. All of the House of Commons articles are now available on www.historyofparliamentonline.org. The History's staff of professional historians is currently researching the House of Commons in the periods 1422-1504, 1640-1660, and 1832-1868, and the House of Lords in the period 1715-1832. In December 2019 a new project on the House of Lords 1558-1603 was established. Major projects on the House of Commons 1422-61 and on the House of Lords 1603-29 were completed by 31st March 2020. *The House of Commons 1422-61* was published in June 2020 and the Lords 1604-29 volumes will be published later in 2020. These two projects due for publication in 2020 contain a further 2,844 biographies of members of the House of Commons, with 144 constituency surveys, and 286 biographies of members of the House of Lords.
7. The three Commons projects currently in progress will contain a further 5,720 biographies of members of the House of Commons and 865 constituency surveys; the House of Lords projects, 1,378 biographies. With what is now published and in progress, the History covers 414 years of the history of the House of Commons, and 243 of the House of Lords.
8. Since 1995, the History has been funded principally by the two Houses of Parliament. It is based close to its original host, the Institute of Historical Research, University of London. It was founded before the Second World War, the brainchild of Josiah Wedgwood MP, a Labour parliamentarian and minister, and revived after the war when a number of the greatest British historians of the day, including Sir Lewis Namier, Sir Frank Stenton and Sir John Neale, were involved in its re-establishment. The project is governed by its Trustees, who are mainly Members and Officers of both Houses of Parliament. The quality of the project's research and writing is monitored by an Editorial Board of historians. For further details see the History's website at www.historyofparliamentonline.org.
9. The History's objectives are normally set out in its annual plan. An annual plan was last approved by the Trustees in June 2017, and is published on the History's website. In January 2018 a Review of the Trust's activities by Professor Michael Braddick FBA was published, having been commissioned by the House of Commons. In the light of the Review's findings, the plan for the History is being revisited, in particular to include an expanded mission to reach wider publics by means of all available avenues. Late in 2020, Trustees will be asked to approve a new format for the planning process.
10. The Trust is committed to reducing sickness absence in the workplace and supporting the well-being of its staff. Procedures are in place to provide support to staff who are ill or who have a long-term disability. During 2019-20, the average number of days recorded as absent due to sickness per member of staff was 0.6 days (2018-19 0.45 days).
11. There were no incidents related to the loss or unauthorized issue of personal data in 2019-20.
12. The Trust strives to ensure that the impact of its activities on the environment, consumers, employees, communities, stakeholders and all other members of the public sphere is taken into account at all times.
13. Trustees are provided with a set of documents concerning the charity and their responsibilities as Trustees. These are reviewed and updated with each appointment and as necessary. The Director provides additional induction material relating to current issues. New Trustees are offered more information through briefings by the Director and Secretary and are invited to visit the History. Trustees are required to sign a declaration indicating their understanding of their responsibilities as Trustees.

HISTORY OF PARLIAMENT TRUST

Review of activities in the year 2019-20

HIGHLIGHTS

- One multi-volume project completed and with the publishers in March 2020 (published June 2020); another completed and on the point of being submitted to the publishers; 317 new articles completed; 405 articles revised for publication during the course of the year.
- Contributed to creating one exhibition in Westminster Hall, curated another at University College London and managed a tour outside London of a third.
- Former Members oral history project continued, with 186 interviews now completed, and a book drawing on the interviews at point of publication.
- Extensive progress made with rebuilding the History's website.
- In social media, the number of impressions on the three Twitter feeds, @Histparl, @TheVictCommons and @GeorgianLords, continued to grow, to over 2 million. A 22 per cent rise from 2018-19 in the number of Twitter followers across our three Twitter accounts, so that they now number over 20,000. Daily tweets with news from the History and references to our articles based on anniversaries or current events.
- The blogs 'History of Parliament', 'Georgian Lords', 'Victorian Commons', 'Revolution to Referendum', 'James I to Restoration' widely read on various aspects of parliamentary history, particularly with reference to current events.

RESEARCH

1. One of our projects, *House of Commons 1422-61*, was with the publishers, Cambridge University Press in March 2020 (published in 7 volumes, June 2020). The complete text of another project, *House of Lords 1604-29*, has been completed and is on the point of submission to our publishers. A third project has revised 92 per cent of its articles; one project is in its second year, and another in its first. Altogether, the History's staff and external authors compiled 317 new articles, containing over 750,000 words, and revised and updated 405 original ones. Below we describe some of the work that has emerged from each of the projects.

The House of Commons, 1422-1504

2. The year saw the completion of the 7 volumes of *The House of Commons, 1422-61*, edited by Linda Clark. Handover took place of the complete and typeset text to Cambridge University Press, with an intended publication date of 3 April 2020. Project staff on 1422-61 were Linda Clark (Editor), Hannes Kleineke, Charles Moreton and Simon Payling. Owing to the Covid-19 pandemic, final publication date was June 2020. After Linda Clark's retirement in October 2019, work was begun on the successor project, *House of Commons 1461-1504*, which will produce 1,325 biographies and 148 constituency articles. During the year, the first 50 biographies and 61,344 words were written. Project staff are Hannes Kleineke (Editor), Charles Moreton and Simon Payling.

These are among the first completed biographies:

- *Walter Baker* alias *Smith*: important Wells clothmaker and merchant, who served four times as master of Wells, which also returned him to the aborted Parliament of 1469. While serving

as master in 1470 it fell to him to welcome to the city Edward IV coming from the north in pursuit of the rebel earl of Warwick and duke of Clarence.

- *Richard Burnell*: perhaps the most prominent citizen of Wells in his day, this leading merchant served six times as master of the city, and its MP in 1484 and 1495, two of the assemblies of the period most active in framing legislation. He played a central role in settling the city's dispute with Bishop Fox in 1493.
- *Charles Dynham*: important Devon landowner and younger brother of John, Lord Dynham, who rescued the future Edward IV in 1459, and went on to bankroll the Yorkist monarchy in its early months. Charles went on to become an esquire of the body to Richard III, but appears to have avoided service and likely death at Bosworth. MP for Devon, 1478.
- *William Garet*: goldsmith from Wells, which he represented in 1489. Although he never rose to the pinnacle of the civic hierarchy, he nevertheless held lesser city offices on a regular basis and in 1484 was one of the citizens charged with assessing a local levy intended to provide soldiers for Richard III's army.
- *Nicholas Trappe*: a notary public and leading citizen of Wells, and – unusually for an MP of the period – a university-educated civil lawyer, who represented the city in 1504. His first official duty as master in 1497 was to welcome to his city an irate Henry VII on his way to suppress the western rebellion.
- *William Nicolasson*: The son of a prominent burgess of Lynn, who himself was one of the leading burgesses and merchants of his day. Among other activities, he was regularly party to discussions of the townsmen with their overlord, the bishop of Norwich. MP for Bishop's Lynn in 1472, being elected mayor of the town not long after the dissolution of the Parliament.
- *John Soome*: Mercer and burgess of Bishop's Lynn who was elected to the, ultimately cancelled, Parliament of June 1483. Apparently a litigious man, his fractious nature may explain why he only attained middling borough offices.
- *Robert Thoresby*: From a prominent and well established Lynn family, but a lawyer rather than a merchant. His profession explains why, unusually for one of the town's MPs, he never held local office. Elected for Bishop's Lynn four times between 1463 and 1487.
- *John Tygo*: A prominent clothier and office holder in Bishop's Lynn with interests in the overseas trade. He worked his way up the civic career ladder to become mayor in 1488, and earlier, during Richard III's reign, had played an important part in civic defence, being tasked with siting the town's guns on its walls. MP for Bishop's Lynn in 1487 and 1491.
- *Peter Beaupie*: a Welsh-born servant of Richard, duke of York, who won a place in Edward IV's household, and left a long and interesting will. He probably owed his return for Ludlow in 1472 to his membership of the royal household as much as to his tenure of the recordership of the town he was to represent.
- *Sir Richard Corbet*: an active soldier from a leading county family. By his own account, he saved the future Henry VII from the battlefield of Edgcote, and brought 800 men to Bosworth, service that did not bring him the rewards he might have expected. He was Member for Shropshire in 1491.
- *John Water*: another Shrewsbury Yorkist, who held a range of local offices. On behalf of his neighbours he rode out with letters to the young earl of March following the latter's victory at the battle of Mortimer's Cross. MP for Shrewsbury in the 1463. Parliament.

The House of Commons, 1640-1660

3. With the submission of a long biography by an external contributor, all first drafts of this project were completed during the year. Revision of this project's output, prior to publication, has now reached 92 per cent of the articles. Over the year, 405 articles were revised, and work began on the Introductory Survey. Section members published 13 blogs. Project staff are Vivienne Larminie (Associate Editor), Andrew Barclay, Patrick Little and David Scott (Senior Research Fellows). Stephen Roberts remains nominally Editor while serving as Director.

The House of Commons, 1832-68

4. During the year, 188 articles totalling 514,606 words were written, bringing the proportion in draft of the project's 2,991 articles to over 70 per cent. The new articles are uploaded for viewing on the Victorian Commons website. A growing number of external contributors are producing an increasing number of articles: this year 89 articles were completed by external writers. Project staff throughout the year were Philip Salmon (Editor), Kathryn Rix (Assistant Editor), Stephen Ball and Martin Spychal (Research Fellows). The following brief summaries of a small number of the articles written over the course of the year provide a flavour of the emerging picture of the Victorian House of Commons. Members completed include:

- *James Baird (1802-1876)*: Baird began work on his father's Ayrshire farm at the age of 12. Moving into his family's coal and iron business he became immensely rich from his iron works in Ayrshire and Lanarkshire. More renowned 'for success in a financial sense than for erudition or culture of mind', and noted for the bluntness of his manner, Blair was Conservative MP for Falkirk Burghs from 1851-7, and a very generous donor to the Church of Scotland.
- *James Balfour (1775-1845)*: an East India proprietor who had served with the company at Madras before making his fortune as a naval contractor, Balfour established a dynasty of parliamentary representation that culminated with his grandson, Arthur James Balfour, becoming prime minister in 1902. A veteran of the unreformed Commons, he was returned for his native Haddingtonshire in 1832 and spent three quiet years as a Conservative backbencher before retiring at the dissolution.
- *Alexander Dennistoun (1790-1874)*: a wealthy Glasgow cotton merchant, Dennistoun was returned for Dumbartonshire in 1835 and became one of the 'most decided and firm friends of Reform' in Scotland. At Westminster he tempered his radicalism with support for the Whig ministry before retiring in 1837. He is best known for subsequently developing the residential area in Glasgow that bears his name.
- *Alexander Johnson (1790-1844)*: an enterprising Glasgow merchant and manufacturer, Johnston was president of the city's Anti-Corn-Law Association and was regarded as the chief spokesman for free trade in the west of Scotland. A 'consistent and zealous reformer', he represented Kilmarnock Burghs from 1841-44, but ill-health limited his contribution to parliamentary business before his death in May 1844.
- *Charles Albany Marjoribanks (1794-1833)*: a rich and well-connected official of the East India Company, Marjoribanks had conducted himself with 'much celebrity' during his time as the supervisor of the company's commerce with China. Returned for his native county of Berwickshire at the 1832 general election, he spent one session in Parliament as a Reformer before his untimely death in December 1833.
- *Sir John Maxwell (1768-1844)*: a prominent Scottish Whig and parliamentary reformer, Maxwell was a 'champion of popular privileges' in the West of Scotland, and an advocate of the rights of non-electors. Defeated at Lanarkshire in 1830, he became the first Member for Paisley in 1832 at the age of 64. An unostentatious 'country gentleman of the old school', some questioned his fitness to represent a large manufacturing constituency, and after experiencing 'goading, and turmoil, and censure' from a section of the electorate he resigned in March 1834. Defeat at Renfrewshire in 1837 led him to abandon politics altogether.
- *Sir Michael Seymour (1802-1887)*: the product of a military family, Seymour was a distinguished naval officer who held senior commands during the Crimean war and the subsequent conflict with China. In 1859 he secured a seat at the dockyard borough of Devonport, where he sat for three years as an advocate of 'progressive reform'. He spoke regularly on naval matters and provided reliable support to Palmerston's Liberal ministry before retiring to assume the post of commander-in-chief at Portsmouth.
- *John Evelyn Denison (1800-73)*: Denison spent over thirty years in the Commons before being chosen as Speaker in 1857, a position he held for the next fifteen years. He sat for his native Nottinghamshire South from 1832-37, when he lost favour after becoming a firmer Liberal supporter. He found a new berth at Malton in 1841, but returned to Nottinghamshire in 1857, representing its northern division. He was a 'well-informed, business-like' back bencher who was particularly active in the committee rooms, and was

'fairly well regarded' as Speaker, although not as popular as his predecessor. He retired in 1872 and died the following year.

- *William Entwisle (1808-65)*: a railway director who stood unsuccessfully for his native Manchester in 1841, Entwisle was elected as Conservative MP for South Lancashire in 1844. He was a relatively diligent attender at Westminster, but made little impact, with his speeches confined largely to railway matters. He opposed Peel over the corn laws in 1846. After leaving the Commons in 1847 he continued to be active in Manchester's public life.
- *James Garth Marshall (1802-73)*: third son of a wealthy flax spinner, Marshall followed his father and two older brothers into Parliament. Elected as a Liberal MP for his native Leeds in 1847, he was a silent member and stepped down after just one Parliament to concentrate on his business interests. He remained politically engaged thereafter, notably writing a pamphlet in 1853 which pioneered the case for proportional representation using the cumulative vote.
- *Edward William Watkin (1819-1901)*: the son of a Manchester merchant, Watkin became 'perhaps the best known railwayman' of the late Victorian era, serving simultaneously as chairman of three major railway companies. His parliamentary career got off to a rocky start when he was unseated on petition after his return as Liberal MP for the venal borough of Great Yarmouth in 1857. In 1864 he came in for a vacancy at Stockport, and became a regular contributor to debate, taking a particular interest in railway matters and North American affairs. Defeated in 1868, he returned to the Commons in 1874 as MP for Hythe, which he represented until failing health prompted his retirement in 1895.
- *Thomas Barrett Lennard (1788-1856)*: a veteran reformer, Barrett Lennard represented Ipswich from 1820-26 and Maldon from 1826-37, when his free trade principles cost him his seat, interrupting his political trajectory as one of the Commons' leading Liberals. A regular speaker, he was especially prominent in the campaign for municipal reform and for the abolition of church rates. He was narrowly re-elected for Maldon in 1847 but defeated again in 1852.
- *James Wentworth Buller (1798-1865)*: a wealthy Devon landowner who trained for the law but never practised, Buller sat for Exeter, 1830-35, and Devon North, 1857-65, as a loyal but moderate Whig. His opposition to further parliamentary reform cost him Liberal support and led to his defeat in 1835. He remained sceptical about electoral and church reform in his second stint in the Commons, where his ambiguous watchword was 'Liberalism was the best Conservatism'.
- *Lord Robert Grosvenor (1801-93)*: a junior member of Britain's richest family, headed by the marquesses (later dukes) of Westminster, Grosvenor represented Shaftesbury, 1822-26, Chester, 1826-47, and Middlesex, 1847-57 as an independently-minded evangelical Whig. A prominent campaigner for church reform and a leading Victorian social reformer, his legislative initiatives included limiting county polls to one day (1853) and establishing industrial schools in Middlesex (1854). His Sunday trading bill, however, was less successful and sparked the famous 'Grosvenor riots' in Hyde Park in 1855. A loose cannon within the Liberal ranks, he was moved to the Lords as Baron Ebury in 1857.
- *Sir John Henry Seale (1780-1844)*: a major Dartmouth landowner with business and railway interests, Seale had been the leading figure in the campaign to wrestle the Devon pocket borough of Dartmouth from its Tory patrons prior to 1832. Elected unopposed for the reformed constituency in 1832, he sat as a loyal supporter of the Whigs until his death in 1844, making occasional speeches about the need for corporation and tithe reform.
- *William Wilshire (1806-67)*: heir to his uncle's vast Hertfordshire estates and wealth, which he inherited as a minor in 1824, Wilshire sat for the venal borough of Great Yarmouth as a loyal but generally silent Liberal from 1837-47. In 1838 he attracted notoriety in the growing national scandal over backroom deals concerning election petitions. Faced with a petition from his opponent accusing him of bribery in 1837, he agreed to resign and promised not to contest the resulting by-election, only to be re-elected without his knowledge. An ensuing arbitration insisted that he stand down, but his opponent declined to press the matter.
- *Charles Burrell (1774-1862)*: a staunch advocate of the agricultural interest as MP for New Shoreham from 1806 until his death in January 1862, Burrell was regarded informally as the 'father of the house' from 1850. Initially supportive of the Grey ministry, he gave his independent support to Peel's Conservative leadership after 1835, but as a vocal defender of the corn laws and the established Church sided with the Protectionists

from 1846. He contributed regularly to debate from the backbenches but never sought office, sticking rigidly to the ideology of independence in order 'to be dragged at no man's chariot wheels'.

- *Lord Alexander Francis Charles Gordon-Lennox (1825-92)*: 'Boo Lennox' was returned as a Protectionist at the 1849 New Shoreham by-election thanks to the influence of his father, the 5th duke of Richmond. He completed little recorded activity in the Commons, siding with the ultra-Tory wing of the party to oppose the Maynooth grant and the removal of Jewish disabilities. Despite being well known in the upper echelons of the Conservative party, he was considered unsuited to an official position in the 1858 Derby ministry. He retired in 1859.
- *Harry Dent Goring (1801-59)*: a fiercely independent country Whig who was returned for the extensive agricultural borough of New Shoreham in 1832, Goring's independence became increasingly out of kilter with evolving party politics. His preference for Whig ministries, and idiosyncratic Anglican evangelicalism, meant he was distrusted by Conservatives, while his opposition to the abolition of church rates and free trade alienated him from mainstream Liberal opinion. The disappearance of his wife with the adventurer, Edward John Trelawney in 1839, and his inability to secure the support of local parties forced his retirement in 1841.
- *Lord Ronald Gower (1845-1916)*: born into 'the inner circle of English aristocratic life', Gower was nicknamed 'the beautiful boy' of the Commons by his fellow MPs and was the likely inspiration for the character of Lord Henry Wotton in Oscar Wilde's *Dorian Gray*. Better known today as the sculptor of the Shakespeare Memorial in Stratford-upon-Avon, and for his popular memoirs, he sat as a Whig for his family's pocket county of Sutherland from 1867-74. He made little very contribution to the House, but his detailed diaries offer a vivid insight into parliamentary life.
- *George Grote (1794-1871)*: as MP for the City of London, 1832-41, Grote spearheaded the campaign for the secret ballot in the aftermath of the 1832 Reform Act. Regarded as one of the leaders of parliament's disparate and declining radical forces throughout the 1830s, Grote's intellectualism and cynicism towards his fellow MPs made him ill-suited to the role. His deep distrust of the Whigs meant he was unwilling to influence government policy, and his support, on utilitarian grounds, for the poor laws alienated him from a large swathe of radical opinion. That he continued to be held in such high regard by his colleagues owed much more to the political organisation of his wife, Harriet Grote (1792-1878).

Constituencies completed include:

- *Monmouthshire*: a two-member maritime county on England's south-west border with Wales, the political representation of Monmouthshire had long been the joint preserve of the Morgan family of Tredegar and the house of Beaufort. Despite large-scale industrialization and rapid population growth this continued to be the case, and the county remained a Conservative stronghold until its division in 1885. The only contested election in this period took place in 1847, when the arch-Protectionist duke of Beaufort made an unsuccessful attempt to oust his Peelite cousin, Lord Granville Somerset.
- *Whitehaven*: a flourishing seaport on the west coast of Cumberland, Whitehaven was a newly created single member borough in 1832. There was some controversy about the constituency's boundaries, with concerns that it might become a pocket borough controlled by the Tory earls of Lonsdale. These fears were realised, and after Lonsdale's preferred candidate comfortably defeated a Liberal opponent in 1832, there were no further contests. The borough was represented by a succession of outside Conservative candidates, including the second earl's nephew. Despite the lack of parliamentary contests, Whitehaven's local government elections were unusually participatory, with women among those eligible to vote, although Lonsdale also wielded influence in this arena.
- *County Londonderry*: uncontested for two decades after the 1832 Reform Act, this Irish county continued to be dominated by its Conservative landed gentry led by the Bateson family. After the electorate was dramatically increased by the 1850 Irish Franchise Act, the Liberals brought forward credible challengers, one of who captured a seat in 1857.

The Conservatives re-established their monopoly in 1859, however, and it was not until 1874 that the county fell under the sway of the Liberal party.

- *Coleraine*: a single member Irish constituency of little more than 200 electors, Coleraine was a small port on the river Bann with a predominantly Protestant population chiefly employed in the linen trade. The borough was closely contested by the parties between 1832 and 1837, but in 1841 a Conservative came in unopposed. John Boyd, a Presbyterian businessman and the town's largest landlord, dominated elections thereafter, sitting as its MP from 1843-52 and 1857-62.
- *Stockport*: one of the cotton manufacturing towns given double member status by the 1832 Reform Act, Stockport's elections generated considerable popular interest, with Chartist candidates in the 1840s and occasional rioting. Its first election was a contest between four Reformers, but one of the victorious MPs subsequently transferred his allegiance to the Conservatives. The representation was shared between the parties until 1841, when the Liberals won both seats, with the leading anti-corn law campaigner Richard Cobden becoming one of the MPs. He was the first in a succession of Liberal MPs who were not Stockport natives, but were instead businessmen from neighbouring Manchester. A prominent local Conservative Wesleyan Methodist, James Heald, won the second seat in 1847. His defeat in 1852 marked a new phase in Stockport's parliamentary politics, with the Liberals holding both seats for the remainder of this period.

The House of Lords, 1558-1603

5. This new project started work in January 2020. It will produce biographies of 249 lay peers and bishops. The first three months of the project were spent in preparatory work, such as gathering and collating materials, and compiling lists and indexes before the systematic writing of biographies begins. Project staff are Andrew Thrush (Editor), Paul Hunneyball (Assistant Editor) and Ben Coates (Senior Research Fellow).

The House of Lords, 1603-29

6. This project, containing biographies of 286 peers, was completed during the year, and the text in three volumes was finalized for submission to Cambridge University Press in June 2020. Project staff from the start through to 31 March were Andrew Thrush (Editor), Ben Coates, Simon Healy and Paul Hunneyball.

The House of Lords 1715-90

7. Work has continued on writing the 925 biographies of peers who sat in the House of Lords in this period. This was the third year of the project. The section has begun to commission external authors to write biographies, and a total of eight articles by external writers have so far been completed to the requisite standard.

Here are brief summaries of some of the biographies completed this year:

- *Montagu Venables Bertie, 2nd earl of Abingdon* (1673-1743): influential political broker in Berkshire, Oxfordshire and Wiltshire and a prominent Hanoverian Tory, Abingdon appears to have been particularly suspicious of the new regime's expansion of the military. This led to an at times effectively one man crusade against the mutiny bill. The loss of several children meant that at his death the title descended to a nephew.
- *Richard Newport, 2nd earl of Bradford* (1644-1723): Bradford was already in his 60s when he succeeded to the title after a quarter of a century's worth of experience in the Commons. An important political broker in Shropshire, he was also at the centre of an extensive political network. He was a dependable supporter of the ministry for the remainder of his career in the Lords.
- *George Hay, earl of Kinnoull [S]* (1689-1758): The son-in-law of Robert Harley, earl of Oxford, he was a mainstay of the Tories until about 1725, when he defected to the

ministry. Strapped for cash and encumbered with a large family, he spent many years as ambassador to Constantinople.

- *Robert Raymond, Baron Raymond* (1673-1733): Raymond served as solicitor-general in the Tory ministry of 1710-14, and as attorney-general in the Whig ministry of 1720-4. He was then appointed to the bench, where he served as a lord chief justice. He was raised to the peerage, where he served as speaker of the Lords on numerous occasions between 1730-33.
- *Charles Boyle, Baron Boyle* (1674-1731): a Hanoverian Tory who moved into Jacobitism from 1717 after being removed from his court and military posts after the death of Queen Anne. After escaping punishment for his Jacobitism in 1721-3, he set himself up as a self-appointed leader of the Tories in the Lords.
- *John Robinson, bishop of London* (1650-1723): had been a negotiator of the Treaty of Utrecht, but in 1715 escaped impeachment, unlike his fellow principals in the Peace, perhaps owing to fears that prosecution would enrage the Tories. He was part of a small core of High Church Tory bishops who voted consistently against the ministry.
- *Francis Atterbury, bishop of Rochester* (1663-1732): accounted the effective leader of the Tories in the Lords after the departure of Viscount Bolingbroke, Atterbury also played an important role in the protesting movement. From 1716 he was involved with Jacobite conspirators and in 1722 was arrested for engagement with a plot that now bears his name. He was convicted, deprived of his offices and sent into exile.
- *Nicholas Leke, 4th earl of Scarsdale* (1682-1736): a prominent Tory with Jacobite associations, Scarsdale was imprisoned in the Tower during the 1715 Rebellion. He was a frequent subscriber of protests and was linked with opposition clubs, including the Board of Brothers. He is generally thought to have died unmarried, but there is evidence of a secret marriage to his mistress late in life.
- *Charles Powlett, 2nd duke of Bolton* (c.1661-1722): a Junto lieutenant under Anne, who continued to be trusted with important roles after the Hanoverian succession. He was a not unsuccessful lord lieutenant of Ireland, where he was challenged by a series of impossible situations. His principal area of influence in England was in Hampshire, where he maintained an important interest in several constituencies.
- *Henry Somerset, 3rd duke of Beaufort* (1707-1745): a prominent Tory, on the fringes of the Jacobites, Beaufort achieved lasting fame thanks to a high profile (and thoroughly scandalous) divorce from his duchess. He died shortly before the 1745 rebellion, saving him from having to decide whether or not to back the insurrection.
- *Sir Jonathan Trelawny, bishop of Winchester* (1650-1721): Trelawny was one of the most important of the bishops at the time of the Hanoverian succession, but was distrusted for his willingness to change sides. He had been active during the 1688/9 Revolution for William of Orange but subsequently sided with the Tories; he then tended towards the Whigs. Some clergy found his unclerical behaviour difficult; Trelawny insisted that when he swore he did so as a baronet and not as a bishop.
- *Lewis Watson, earl of Rockingham* (1655-1724): Rockingham was a significant political operator in Northamptonshire and Kent, and his loyalty to the Hanoverians gained him one of the coronation peerages. He was occasionally mentioned as a possible recipient of additional local offices, but the desertion of his heir to the opposition seems to have marked him as well.
- *Thomas Coningsby, earl of Coningsby* (1657-1729): A querulous figure, Coningsby was a significant powerbroker in Herefordshire, arch rival of the earl of Oxford, and had something of a fixation with the Jacobite threat. His promotion to the Lords came after a period away from Parliament and he was initially closely connected with the ministerial Whigs. Later in his career he embraced opposition and was closely engaged in proceedings in the aftermath of the South Sea Bubble.
- *Maurice Thompson, 2nd Baron Haversham* (1675-1745): An active Whig in the last years of Anne, Haversham remained attached to the Whigs after the Hanoverian succession, and was associated with some on the radical wing of the party. For much of the 1720s he was absent from the Lords, but resumed his activities following George II's accession and was latterly attached to the opposition to Walpole.
- *Charles Bruce, 3rd earl of Ailesbury* (1682-1747): Son of an exiled Jacobite, he was a committed Tory and a prominent election manager for the party, both in his pocket borough of Marlborough and in other constituencies where he had less ostensible

interest. He was involved in some of the most high-profile controversies of the 1734 election.

- *Charles Douglas, 2nd earl of Selkirk* (1663-1739): Of one of the most prominent Scottish dynasties, he nevertheless spent most of his career in England, where he served as gentleman of the bedchamber to both George I and George II and as an unfailing supporter of the ministry in the House.
- *Henry Howard, 10th earl of Suffolk* (1707-1745): Of all the post-Hanoverians earls of Suffolk (of the original line), he was the most engaged in the House. Following his father, he was a consistent member of the opposition. At his death the earldom of Suffolk was merged with that of Berkshire.
- *Bennet Sherard, earl of Harborough* (1677-1732): He was a magnate in the East Midlands, with lands in Leicestershire and Rutland. He remained closely associated with the 2nd duke of Rutland, whose duchess was his sister. Throughout he remained a steadily reliable government supporter, but with little sign of ambition for ministerial office.
- *George Smalridge, bishop of Bristol* (1662-1719): One of the earl of Oxford's ecclesiastical appointments, he remained part of a small core of High Church Tory bishops in George I's early years. As dean of Christ Church, he also defended Oxford University against the frequent charges of Jacobitism levelled against it in the Lords.

Oral History: The Members Project

8. The History began working with volunteer interviewers on creating an oral history of parliament and parliamentarians in late 2011. The project, a collaboration with the British Library, is creating a substantial sound archive of people involved in politics at national and constituency level, and will provide a unique record of post-2nd World War British political history. The project's aim is to interview as many former Members of the House of Commons as possible, focusing on how people came to be Members, how they worked within the constituency and in Parliament for their constituency and for the particular causes in which they were interested, and what were their impressions of parliament and political life. The interviewers are volunteers, many of them historians of contemporary British politics, all of them trained by the British Library in the techniques of oral history interviewing. The project has been managed by a volunteer, Dr Priscila Pivatto. By the end of March 2020, 186 interviews in total had been conducted.
9. For most of this year, the project director, Emma Peplow was on maternity leave, and the volunteer manager, Dr Priscila Pivatto left the UK in December 2019. Nevertheless, a further 4 interviews were completed and a number deposited in the British Library, with others from the project. A programme of volunteer recruitment and training was organized in January 2020, aimed at replenishing the volunteer base and relaunching the project. Unfortunately, these plans have had to be suspended or modified for the duration of the Covid-19 emergency, but will be resumed as soon as possible.
10. Emma Peplow and Priscila Pivatto published the article 'Life stories from the House of Commons: the History of Parliament oral history project' in *Oral History Society Journal*, (2019). A book by Priscila Pivatto and Emma Peplow, *The Political Lives of Post-war British MPs: An Oral History of Parliament*, has now been completed and is due to be published by Bloomsbury Academic in September 2020. The book is a collection of highlights from the interviews with a short introduction and brief commentary on key themes, intended to showcase the archive as a whole.

Reformation to Referendum: a new History of Parliament

11. Our former director, Paul Seaward, was awarded a research professorship in 2017 by the Wolfson Foundation and the British Academy for a project to write a new, thematic, history of Parliament, based around five themes central to the way the institution works – Space, Time, Memory, Community and Leadership. The project, funded jointly by Wolfson and the History of Parliament, is a new type of partnership for the History, and will result in a major and innovative book which will transform the way we think about parliamentary history. It will also

draw extensively on the enormous corpus of work already compiled by the History, and work that is currently in preparation. Paul began work on the three-year project in January 2018, collecting material for and mapping out the book. Some of the early results of that research are being presented through posts on his blog, <https://historyofparliamentblog.wordpress.com/> and in 2019-20, 14 such blogs were posted. In May 2019, he gave a paper at a conference held at the Library of the Camera dei Deputati (the Lower Chamber of the Italian Parliament) in Rome; in June he gave the annual History of Parliament lecture, entitled 'Time and the Commons, or a Brief History of Parliamentary Time', and in November presented a paper at the History of Parliament seminar at the IHR. In October, Paul gave evidence to the House of Commons Public Administration Committee in its inquiry into the speakership (with our Trustee, Lord Lisvane), and has provided commentary for the following media outlets: BBC Parliament; BBC News 24; BBC Radio Four World at One; SWR (South West German Public Radio).

Parliamentary Proceedings of 1624

12. Work continued through the year on the transcription and editing of the proceedings of the 1624 Parliament. The History began work in January 2012 on the completion of this project, initially taken on by the Yale Center for Parliamentary History in the USA. The 1624 Parliament is the only Parliament of the early seventeenth century whose proceedings have not been edited and published by the Yale Center. When it was wound up, the Center sent the History of Parliament Trust its remaining funds and research materials relating to the 1624 project, and the History committed itself to completing the edition on the basis of this material. The History successfully bid for a Leverhulme Foundation Grant of £97,000 in 2011 in order to do this work, which has also been supported with funding from other donors.
13. The entire text of the Commons' proceedings (which run from February until the end of May 1624) is now available online through British History Online (BHO), a web library of sources for British History developed by the Institute of Historical Research and the History of Parliament Trust (see <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/no-series/proceedings-1624-parl>). Work has continued on an edition of the remaining unpublished materials, including the proceedings of the House of Lords. All Commons and Lords texts have now been prepared for a final edit by the staff of the Lords 1604-29 Section. Work has temporarily been suspended on this project while the new House of Lords 1558-1603 Section is being established.

New Projects

14. The History continues actively to work with other institutions, contributing expertise to joint initiatives that foster academic collaboration between the History and the universities.. One of our partners is the Humanities Research Institute at the University of Newcastle. In October 2018 we became partners in a bid to the Arts and Humanities Research Council (AHRC) for funding for a project entitled *Eighteenth-Century Political Participation and Electoral Culture*. This project was awarded AHRC funding in July 2019 and will make a significant contribution to citizenship studies. The History of Parliament will contribute expertise and occasional accommodation and computing facilities to the project but will receive no income from it. Our partnership funding bid to the AHRC with Durham University, on the subject of *Petitioning and People Power in Twentieth-Century Britain*, submitted in April 2019, was successful, and will follow the same model by which the History benefits from networking and collaboration but will receive no income. The History has entered a partnership with the Open University to advertise a Collaborative Doctoral Award for a PhD candidate on 'The Black and Mixed Ethnicity Presence in British Politics, 1750-1850'. A full-time staff member at the History will provide supervision jointly with an OU colleague, and advise on historical resource material.

DISSEMINATION

History of Parliament Online

15. With the exception of the *House of Lords 1660-1715* volumes, all of the History's published articles are available to access free of charge on our website, www.historyofparliamentonline.org. The website remains popular with a wide range of audiences. During the year there were nearly 1.3 million page views by nearly 370,000 users. However, in order to overhaul and expand the capacity and potential of the website, our senior web designer, Alex Monaghan, is working on a programme of rebuilding and updating.

Social media and Blogs

16. The History has an active and growing social media presence on Twitter (now with over 20,000 followers, a 25 per cent increase on 2018-19) and Facebook. We now maintain five popular blog series. Over the past year, we have seen a further 22 per cent increase in the number of viewers of our blogs, building on the figures for 2018-19, which were themselves a 20 per cent increase on the year before. The total number of views of our blogs in 2019-20 was 175,765. The blogs are the main History of Parliament blog, which includes blogs from the *Parliaments, Politics and People* seminar at the Institute of Historical Research; the very popular *Georgian Lords*, maintained by the House of Lords 1715-90 Section; the blog maintained by the 1832-68 section, *Victorian Commons*; the monthly blog, *James the First to Restoration* managed by the House of Lords 1604-29 and House of Commons 1640-60 Sections, and the blog series *Revolution to Referendum*.

OUTREACH AND ENGAGEMENT

Education Activities

17. Our specially-written website resources for schoolchildren aged 11-14 Key Stage Three (KS3) have been frequently visited over the past year, as in previous years. They consist of two sets of materials, which include bespoke articles, activities and lesson plans for teachers, with supplementary KS3 materials on Josiah Wedgwood, the founder of the History of Parliament, and the Fight against Fascism in the 1930s.
18. We hope to develop new online educational resources aimed at further and higher education students, such as podcasts, after consulting teachers, examination boards and the Historical Association.
19. After a series of disappointing responses to our schools prize competition, we had last year reluctantly abandoned the scheme, but as a response to increased home schooling driven by the Covid-19 pandemic, we will be re-launching it during the summer of 2020. Our undergraduate essay prize remains popular. This year there were 11 entries of high quality. As usual the entries were reduced to a shortlist, and the judges were unanimous in awarding the prize to Samuel Willis from the University of Cambridge for his essay 'Reimagining Labour Party "Modernisation" in an affluent suburb, c.1996-2001'. Samuel was presented with his prize on 26 February at our event in Portcullis House, Westminster, 'Astor 100 and women's parliamentary history: where do we go from here?'
20. On 19 November we organised a stand at the annual University of London School of Advanced Study History Day, an opportunity to publicise our work and generate interest in our seminar and other events in the community of those interested in the serious study of history.
21. During the year the History has greatly extended its contacts with universities, and is now working with 10 universities on a range of collaborations. Many of these initiatives have been taken forward by Martin Spychal and Sammy Sturgess. Martin Spychal has delivered a number of seminars as contributions to university course modules on public history or British political history. Between January and March 2020, as last year, we hosted an intern undergraduate public history student from Goldsmiths, University of London, as part of a

public history work experience module. The intern was based in our office one day a week for 10 weeks and supervised by Sammy Sturgess.

Activities in Parliament

22. A number of successful events were held in Parliament. The first took place on 5 June, when we hosted a conference reception in the Jubilee Room, Westminster Hall, as part of a conference on Britain and Europe, in conjunction with King's College, London. On 12 June, Paul Seaward gave the History of Parliament Annual lecture, entitled 'Time and the Commons, or a Brief History of Parliamentary Time' to a large audience. This had been postponed from March owing to industrial action by parliamentary staff. On 11 July in the Jubilee Room there was a round-table discussion led by invited academics on the subject of the Peterloo massacre of 1819. An event scheduled for 5 November on modern political archives, in conjunction with the British Library had to be cancelled because of the general election. On 26 February 2020 we successfully ran an event in Portcullis House entitled 'Astor 100 and women's parliamentary history: where do we go from here?'. This was an opportunity to reflect on the programme of events in 2019 commemorating the election of Nancy Astor MP. The event was introduced by Rachel Reeves MP, and was planned in collaboration with Dr Jackie Turner of Reading University.
23. On 25 June in Westminster Abbey there was an event to launch *From Westminster to the World: The Commonwealth at 70*, a volume we produced with publishers St James's House to mark the 70th anniversary of the modern Commonwealth.
24. We played a major part in planning and delivering the exhibition *Parliament and Peterloo*, coordinated by the Parliamentary Archives. The exhibition stood in Westminster Hall from 4 July to 26 September. Philip Salmon contributed much of the text for the exhibition, and we advised on the images to be used.

Events outside Parliament

25. On 11 May 2019 we ran a one-day event on Parliament and the South West in Exeter, involving staff from four Sections of the History. Fifty people attended. We displayed the pop-up exhibition, 'Josiah Wedgwood and the Defence of Democracy', at the Weiner Holocaust Library, Bloomsbury, 22-25 October. To coincide with the exhibition, on 23 October Dr Paul Mulvey and Ms Lesley Urbach gave presentations at the Library to complement the themes of the exhibition.

Other promotional activities

26. Vivienne Larmine, Martin Spychal and Sammy Sturgess helped organise, and co-curated, an exhibition at the Main Library, University College London, entitled *Rebel, React, Reform: Making the UK Parliament*, which opened on 2 March 2020. The exhibition explores some of the key moments of change in the seventeenth and nineteenth centuries using manuscripts, archives and rare books from UCL Special Collections. Plans to put on a series of talks on the themes of the exhibition had to be put on hold owing to the Covid-19 pandemic. The History's Parliaments, Politics and people seminar at the Institute of Historical Research met on 12 occasions in this period, with as usual a well-attended wide-ranging programme of seminars on a very wide range of topics and periods.

Publications and Media

27. Philip Salmon presented the BBC Parliament programme, 'Prime Properties: Sir Robert Peel', first broadcast in December 2019. Staff members advised the BBC TV programmes 'Who Do You Think You Are?' and 'Gentleman Jack'. Kathryn Rix and Philip Salmon provided content

on the Peterloo Massacre for BBC Parliament and BBC Radio 4 'Today in Parliament', and Robin Eagles featured in a BBC Radio Wales programme on Frederick Lewis, prince of Wales, eldest son of George II. Other media outlets to which the History contributed interviews or information were BBC News 24; BBC Radio Four World at One; SWR (South West German Public Radio).

St James's House

28. On 25 June 2019, in partnership with the publishing, PR and advertising company, St James's House, we launched our new book *From Westminster to the World: the Commonwealth at 70* in the cloister at Westminster Abbey. As with our volume called *The Story of Parliament*, the book was published in two versions: a hardback containing 'advertorial' articles by companies and organisations, distributed widely by St James's House; and a paperback, without these articles. This was the first of three publications we have contracted with St James's House to produce, over a period of five years and with a total fee to the Trust of £300,000.

European Academic Collaboration

29. The History continues to be involved in the network of European Parliamentary Historians (EuParl.net). Partners besides the History include the Centrum voor Parlementaire Geschiedenis at the University of Nijmegen and the Kommission für Geschichte des Parlamentarismus und der Politischen Parteien (Commission for the History of Parliamentarism and political parties), which is funded by and works closely with the German Bundestag; the Institute of Contemporary History in Prague; the University of Jyväskylä in Finland, and the Comité d'histoire parlementaire et politique in France.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE TRUST

Trustees and Editorial Board

30. There were a number of changes in the membership of the Board of Trustees during the year to 31 March 2020. Ms Helen Jones MP resigned on 6 November, and Dame Eleanor Laing replaced Sir Lindsay Hoyle. Lord Palmer of Childs Hill replaced Lord McFall. On the Editorial Board, Professor Chris Given-Wilson retired in January 2020, and was replaced by Dr Paul Cavill. Dr Helen McCarthy resigned in September 2019 and was replaced in February 2020 by Professor Helen Parr.

Staffing

31. At 31 March 2020 the History had 23.56 full-time equivalent members of its research resource including the Section Editors and Editorial Board; there were 1.54 full-time equivalent members of the administrative staff. The Director's time is apportioned equally between research and administration.
32. The distribution of editorial, research and development staff among the various sections at 31 March 2020 is shown in the following table:

	<i>Senior Staff</i>	<i>Research Officers/Assistants</i>
House of Commons 1422–1504	1	2
House of Commons 1640–60	1	3
House of Commons 1832–1945	1	3
House of Lords 1558–1603	1	2
House of Lords 1660–1832	1	2
Communications and Outreach	1	1
Development	1.6	0

Financial Review

33. The majority (£1,674,524) of unrestricted incoming resources for the year of £1,812,004 was provided by grant in aid. The unrestricted resources also include:

- receipts totalling £60,000 under a fee arrangement made in December 2016 with Regalpress Limited, trading as St James's House, in relation to the publication of a book celebrating the centenary of the 1918 Representation of the People Act.
- £35,401 of rental income from our building in Bloomsbury Square.
- £32,888 from sale of books which includes £25,000 of compensation for stock incorrectly pulped.

The only restricted resource is

- £55,151 from the British Academy in relation to Paul Seaward's British Academy/Wolfson research professorship.

34. The incoming resources of the Trust have been applied to further the object of the Trust in the form of:
- a. Editorial and Research Staff costs
 - b. Management and Support Staff costs
 - c. General Expenses

35. All fixed assets (with a net book value of £5,349) were held for use by the Trust.
36. At 31 March 2020, the Trust held total funds of £609,324. These comprised restricted funds of £4,744 and unrestricted funds of £604,580. Over the next three years the History will need to meet the costs of publishing three projects: *The House of Commons 1422-61*, *the House of Lords 1604-29* and *the House of Commons 1640-60* which are likely to comprise at least 15 volumes as well as incurring major expenditure on rebuilding the History of Parliament website. The policy of the Trust is to aim to hold reserves at a prudent level, equal to three months' running costs. The Trust maintains a close review of its reserves and reserves policy in order to ensure that a suitable reserve is maintained.
37. In accordance with the Financial Memorandum, any funds held by the Trust which are not required for immediate expenditure may be invested at the Trustees' discretion. The Trust held a total of £545,540 invested in two savings accounts which is included in the cash balances.
38. The net realisable value of the History of Parliament's stock of publications for sale at 31st March 2020 is £21,895. Net realisable value is based on recent sales less impairment for slow moving stock.
39. At 31st March 2020, the 'debtors and prepayments' balance is £74,626. It includes prepaid rent of £25,384 and £30,720 of outstanding fee income.
40. At 31st March 2020, the 'creditors' balance is £80,238. It includes trade creditors of £1,576, accruals of £33,289 and PAYE/NIC creditor of £37,488.
41. The Trust is committed to the prompt payment of bills for goods and services received. Payments are normally made as specified in the contract. If there is no contractual provision or other understanding, they are paid within 30 days of the receipt of the goods or services, or presentation of a valid invoice or similar demand, whichever is later.
42. The Comptroller and Auditor General is appointed under the Financial Memorandum to audit the financial statements. As far as I am aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the auditors are unaware. I have taken all reasonable steps to make myself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditors are aware of that information.

Future plans

43. The immediate priorities of the Trust are to publish two sets of volumes: *The House of Commons 1422-61* and *The House of Lords 1604-29*. After that, the next project to reach publication will be *The House of Commons 1640-60*, which is likely to be published in financial year 2021-22. It will be a priority to research and publish on the following topics and periods, over the indicated number of years:

House of Lords 1715-90 (2018-23 continuing);
House of Commons 1868-1945 (2018-23 continuing);
House of Commons, 1462-1509 (2019-23 continuing);
House of Lords, 1558-1601 (2019-23);

44. Against a background of static or reduced grant-in-aid funding, each of these Sections will operate with three or at most four full-time staff, a reduced complement from the norm of ten years ago. To offset a reduction in full-time staffing of these projects, there will be a greater investment in out-sourcing: commissioning external contributors to write biographies and undertake other work for the Sections; the writing of shorter biographical articles, enhanced use of digital presentation of data and speedier online publication.
45. The Trust is advanced in rebuilding its website, and the new site will include a capacity for data analysis that was beyond that of the superseded one.
46. The History's plans for the period 2017-20 approved by Trustees in July 2017 are available on the History's website at www.historyofparliamentonline.org. However, as a result of the review by Professor Braddick of the History's activities, a revision of these plans is currently in progress, and in 2020-1 a new format will be agreed by Trustees..
47. Funding for 2020-21 has been agreed in accordance with the Financial Memorandum.

Approved by the Trustees on 4 December 2020
and signed on their behalf by:

Graham Hart
.....
Sir Graham Hart KCB
Treasurer and Accounting Officer

**The History of Parliament
4 December 2020**

**STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE TRUSTEES
AND OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER OF THE HISTORY OF PARLIAMENT TRUST**

1. Under law applicable to charities in England and Wales, the Trustees are required to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the History of Parliament Trust's financial activities during the year and of its financial position at the end of the year. In preparing financial statements giving a true and fair view, the Trustees should follow best practice and:
 - a. select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
 - b. make judgements and estimates that are on a reasonable basis;
 - c. state whether applicable accounting standards and statements of recommended practice have been followed; and
 - d. prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charity will continue in operation.
2. Under applicable laws, the Trustees are responsible for keeping accounting records which enable them to ascertain the financial position of the Trust. The Trustees are also responsible for preparing financial statements that comply with the Charities Act 2011.
3. The responsibilities of an Accounting Officer include:
 - a. Confirming as far as he/she is aware there is no relevant audit information of which the auditors are unaware and that he/she has taken all the steps he/she ought to have taken to make himself/herself aware of any relevant audit information, and to establish that the auditors are aware of that information.
 - b. Confirming that the Annual Accounts are fair, balanced and understandable and that he/she takes personal responsibility for the Annual Accounts and the judgements required therein.
4. The History of Parliament Trust receives its principal income from a grant in aid from the House of Commons Estimate and the House of Lords Estimate. Under the Financial Memorandum agreed between the Trustees and the House of Commons and the House of Lords, responsibility for the preparation and signing of the annual accounts is vested with the Treasurer to the Trust who is formally designated as the Trust's Accounting Officer by the Trustees. Notwithstanding the requirements of Charities law, the relevant responsibilities of the Trustees and the Accounting Officer, including responsibility for the propriety and regularity of public finances, for the keeping of proper records and the preparation of the accounts, are set out in the Financial Memorandum.
5. The Financial Memorandum provides that the Trust's Treasurer as Accounting Officer will also be liable to be summoned, together with the Clerk of the House of Commons and the Clerk of the Parliaments, to hearings on any matters relating to the grant-in-aid which arise before the Committee of Public Accounts. He/she may also be required to appear before other parliamentary committees.

GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

THE HISTORY OF PARLIAMENT TRUST

Scope of responsibility

1. As Accounting Officer, I have responsibility for the Governance Statement which outlines the arrangements which have enabled me to discharge my responsibility for the management and control of the History of Parliament's resources during the course of 2019-20.
2. I regularly review the system of internal control and discuss the controls in place with the Director of the Trust and staff at Parliament. Following the Braddick review, Paul Seaward will become the Accounting Officer from Jan 2021 when he returns from his secondment. Any significant changes are discussed by the Trustees and Finance Committee at their respective meetings.
3. Under the terms of the Financial Memorandum the internal controls should be reviewed every three years. They were reviewed and revised by the Finance Committee during 2019-20.

The governance framework

4. The History of Parliament Trust was established by a declaration of Trust made on 31 December 1940 with subsequent variations made in 1956, 1967, 1971 and 1996. The Trust is a registered charity.
5. The Trust's objectives are to compile and publish an authoritative History of Parliament from the 13th century in the form of publishing biographies of Members of Parliament and constituency histories, with introductory essays which analyse this information. Using the process of compiling this authoritative history, as well as the material it has already completed and published, the Trust seeks to engage the interest of the widest range of publics in the history of the UK Parliament from earliest times to the present.
6. The Trust has an Executive Committee whose function is to prepare an agenda for the Trustees' quarterly meetings and take such decisions as are needed in the period between those meetings. It consists of the Chairman and myself ex officio, together with two other Trustees nominated by the full body of Trustees; the Director of the History and Chairman of the Editorial Board attend as advisers and the Secretary to the Trust acts as secretary to the Committee.
7. The Trust also has a Finance Committee, which consists of myself, the Secretary and the Director of the Trust, the Director of Financial Management at the House of Commons and the Deputy Head of Finance at the House of Lords, together with other staff as appropriate, who meet twice yearly.
8. In setting our programme of research and publication, the Trustees have regard to the Charity Commission's general guidance on public benefit. The Trustees always ensure that the programmes we undertake are in line with our charitable objectives and aims.

9. The Trust is principally funded by grant in aid by the House of Commons and House of Lords, and The House of Commons Commission delegates detailed scrutiny of the use of the grant in aid to the House of Commons Finance and Services Committee. The Financial Memorandum sets out:
- the administrative and financial arrangements with regard to propriety, financial management and the safeguarding of public funds;
 - the responsibilities of the Trust's designated Accounting Officer, who is also the Treasurer of the Trust; and
 - the responsibilities of the Trust for the day to day management of the Trust's grant in aid.
10. The Trust has in place a system of internal control and framework for risk management which is proportionate to the size and complexity of the organisation. Procedures have been put in place to deal with risks particularly those associated with the Trust's Reserves Policy, Information Technology and Employment Issues. Its risk register and procedures are reviewed annually as part of the History's planning process, and the register is incorporated in its annual plan.
11. The Director's performance and pay arrangements are reviewed by the Trustees every five years. A review of performance occurred in 2020. The Director receives the same percentage cost of living increase as other staff under the Universities and Colleges Employers' Association (UCEA) arrangements.

The Trust's governance activities in 2019-20

12. The Trustees met on 3 occasions in 2019-20 to consider among other things the following matters:
- the Trust's corporate plan;
 - progress with compiling the History;
 - a Review of the History's activities and future plans;
 - the Trust's policies on risks, reserves, accommodation and staffing; and
 - plans and reports on publication, publicity and marketing, academic and educational projects, digitisation and public engagement.
13. The key data reviewed by the Board on the progress of its research is compiled on the basis of completed articles filed within the History's computer network and audited by the Director and members of its Editorial Board. Trustees regard this as good assurance of the existence and quality of the articles completed.

14. There was a 57.1 % attendance of Trustees at Trust meetings.

Trustee attendance at Trust meetings:

	July 2019	Oct. 2019	Feb. 2020
Mr Gordon Marsden	*	*	*
Sir Graham Hart KCB	*	*	*
Rt. hon. The Lord Clark of Windermere	*	-	-
Ms Helen Jones MP	*	-	n/a
Mr Kwasi Kwarteng MP	*	-	-
Lord Lisvane KCB DL	-	-	-
Professor The Lord Norton of Louth	*	*	*
Lord Rowlands CBE	-	-	*
Lord McFall	-	-	n/a
Rt. hon. Sir Lindsay Hoyle MP	-	-	n/a
Dr Philippa Tudor	*	*	*
Dame Eleanor Laing	n/a	n/a	*
Lord Palmer of Childs Hill	n/a	n/a	*
Mrs Sarah Davies	*	-	*
* signifies attendance			

The risk and control framework

15. A risk management strategy is in place and includes systems and procedures to mitigate identified risks and minimise their impact. The strategy is set out in a risk register which is circulated to Trustees and agreed by them annually as part of the History's Annual Plan, and made available online at www.historyofparliamentonline.org
16. The main risks identified in respect of Governance and management involve project specification and timetable; the relationship between practice and policies pursued by the Trustees and Editorial Board, and the potential loss of key staff as well as non-attendance by Trustees and vacancies among Trustees. In respect of research activities, the register identifies risk in terms of the quality of articles produced, and online and print publication processes. Operation risks include employment issues, health and safety, staff turnover and recruitment, premises and property management and disaster. Financial risks include funding and budgeting, fraud and error, and banking.
17. Risks are assessed in terms of their probability and impact, assigned to a risk owner and a procedure for control and mitigation is set out, together with the current status of mitigation activities. As staff were required to work from home from mid-March 2020 owing to the Covid-19 pandemic, in April 2020 a risk assessment was made of the impact of pandemic infection.
18. New risks identified in 2019-20 were non-attendance by Trustees and vacancies among Trustees. There were no lapses of protective security.
19. The system of internal control is designed to manage risk to a reasonable level rather than eliminate all the risk of failure to achieve policies, aims and objectives of the Trust. In doing this, it can therefore only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance of effectiveness.
20. The system of internal control is based on an ongoing process designed to identify and prioritise the risks to the achievement of the Trust's policies, aims and objectives, to consider the likelihood of those risks being realised and the impact should they be realised, and to manage them efficiently, effectively and economically.

21. The system of internal control has been in place in the Trust for the year ended 31 March 2020 and up to the date of approval of the annual report and accounts and accords with Treasury guidance.

Review of effectiveness

22. The Trustees have reviewed their practices and processes in 2019-20 with regard to effectiveness in enabling the Trust successfully to meet its objectives and consider them to be satisfactory.
23. The Trustees comply with the principles laid out in corporate governance in central government departments, “the Code”. There are certain principles in the Code which are not applicable to the Trust’s Board and these relate in the main to central government boards’ roles relating to government policy making and the power of ministers. Other elements which are not applicable include certain elements in the Code dealing with board composition and the board’s relationship with its Arm’s Length Bodies. The Trust seeks to uphold the highest standards of governance through the accountability and transparency of its management processes, decision-making and communications.
24. The internal audit services of both Houses may be used to provide assurance to the two Houses. An audit was carried out in Autumn 2016 by the House of Commons Internal Audit Service. The objective of the audit was to provide assurance that the requirements of the Financial Memorandum between the two Houses and the Trust are being complied with, that the Grant-in-Aid is being used for the purposes intended and that the Trust has arrangements in place to secure value for money. This audit in 2016 provided a substantial level of assurance that the requirements of the Financial Memorandum were being complied with and did not identify any issues that would significantly impact on the Trust’s key financial processes.
25. As Accounting Officer, I have responsibility for maintaining an effective system of internal control and periodically to review the procedures that we have in place. My review of the Trust’s internal control is informed by the work of the internal auditors and the Officers within the Trust who have responsibility for the development and maintenance of the internal control framework, and comments made by the external auditors in their management letter and other reports. I have also had regard to guidance on internal control and financial management issued by HM Treasury. In my opinion the Trust’s system of internal control meets the criteria for effectiveness set out in paragraph 20 above.
26. In my opinion, the Governance processes and practices employed by the Trust have enabled me to effectively discharge my responsibility to manage and control the organisation’s resources during the course of 2019-20.

Approved by the Trustees on 4 December 2020

and signed on their behalf by:

Graham Hart

Sir Graham Hart KCB

Treasurer and Accounting Officer

4 December 2020

**THE AUDIT REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL
TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE HISTORY OF PARLIAMENT TRUST**

Opinion on financial statements

I have audited the financial statements of the History of Parliament Trust for the year ended 31 March 2020 under the Charities Act 2011. The financial statements comprise: the Statement of Financial Activities, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Cash Flows and the related notes, including the significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) as adopted by the European Union.

In my opinion:

- the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the History of Parliament Trust's affairs as at 31 March 2020 and of its income and expenditure for the year then ended; and
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the Charities Act 2011 and the Financial Memorandum agreed with the House of Commons and the House of Lords

Opinion on regularity

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

Basis of opinions

I conducted my audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) (UK) and Practice Note 10 'Audit of Financial Statements of Public Sector Entities in the United Kingdom'. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of my certificate. Those standards require me and my staff to comply with the Financial Reporting Council's Revised Ethical Standard 2016. I am independent of the History of Parliament Trust in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit and the financial statements in the UK. My staff and I have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

I have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require me to report to you where:

- the History of Parliament Trust's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the History of Parliament Trust have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the History of Parliament Trust's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Responsibilities of the Trustees and Accounting Officer

As explained more fully in the Statement of Responsibilities of the Trustees and of the Accounting Officer, the Trustees and the Accounting Officer are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

My responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with the Charities Act 2011 and under the terms of the Financial Memorandum agreed with the House of Commons and House of Lords.

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), I exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the History of Parliament Trust's internal control.
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the History of Parliament Trust's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the History of Parliament Trust's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my report. However, future events or conditions may cause History of Parliament Trust to cease to continue as a going concern.

I communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

In addition, I am required to obtain evidence sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the income and expenditure reported in the financial statements have been applied to the purposes intended by Parliament and the financial transactions conform to the authorities which govern them.

Other information

The Trustees and Accounting Officer are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises information included in the Annual Report, but does not include the financial statements and my auditor's report thereon. My opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and I do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with my audit of the financial statements, my responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or my knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, I am required to report that fact. I have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion on other matters

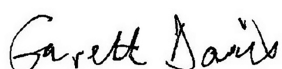
In my opinion:

- in the light of the knowledge and understanding of the History of Parliament Trust and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, I have not identified any material misstatements in the Annual Report; and
- the information given in the Annual Report which I provide a positive consistency opinion on for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Matters on which I report by exception

I have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 require us to report to you if, in my opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept or returns adequate for my audit have not been received from branches not visited by my staff; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- the information given in the Annual Report is inconsistent in any material respect with the financial statements; or
- I have not received all of the information and explanations I require for my audit; or
- the Governance Statement does not reflect compliance with HM Treasury's guidance.



Gareth Davies

Date 10 December 2020

Comptroller and Auditor General

National Audit Office
157-197 Buckingham Palace Road
Victoria
London
SW1W 9SP

HISTORY OF PARLIAMENT TRUST

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES FOR YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Notes	2019-20 Unrestricted Funds £	2019-20 Restricted Funds £	2019-20 Total Funds £	2018-19 Total Funds £
<u>Income from</u>					
<i>Donations</i>					
Grant in Aid	2	1,674,524	-	1,674,524	1,676,200
<i>Charitable Activities</i>					
Conferences	3	-	-	-	3,121
Publications	3	32,888	-	32,888	19,678
Wedgwood	3	-	-	-	5,600
Fees	3	60,390	-	60,390	60,000
<i>Investments</i>	4	4,301	-	4,301	2,349
<i>Other income</i>					
Accommodation	5	35,401	-	35,401	33,800
Research services	5	4,500	-	4,500	-
British Academy	5	-	55,151	55,151	55,000
Total		1,812,004	55,151	1,867,155	1,855,748
<u>Expenditure on</u>					
Charitable Activities	6	1,740,758	55,151	1,795,909	1,706,300
Other Costs	7	171,631	-	171,631	172,892
Total expenditure		1,912,389	55,151	1,967,540	1,879,192
Net movement in funds		(100,385)	-	(100,385)	(23,444)
Reconciliation of funds:					
Total funds brought forward		704,965	4,744	709,709	733,153
Total funds carried forward		604,580	4,744	609,324	709,709

All amounts relate to continuing activities. All recognised gains and losses are included in the Statement of Financial Activities.

The notes on pages 34 to 45 form part of these accounts.

HISTORY OF PARLIAMENT TRUST
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

		As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
	Notes	£	£
Fixed Assets			
Tangible Fixed Assets	10	5,349	955
Current Assets			
Stock of Publications	11	21,895	25,038
Debtors and Prepayments	12	74,626	64,061
Short Term Investments	13	545,540	458,273
Cash in Hand and at Bank	14	210,152	409,643
		852,213	957,015
Current Liabilities			
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	15	(80,238)	(84,261)
Net Current Assets		771,975	872,754
Total Assets less Current Liabilities		777,324	873,709
Provisions for Liabilities and Charges	16	(168,000)	(164,000)
Net Assets		609,324	709,709
Represented by:			
Unrestricted Funds	17	604,580	704,965
Restricted Funds	17	4,744	4,744
Total		609,324	709,709

Approved by the Trustees on 4 December 2020 and signed on their behalf by:

Graham Hart

Sir Graham Hart KCB –Treasurer and Accounting Officer

4 December 2020

The notes on pages 34 to 45 form part of these accounts

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities		(109,761)	(10,801)
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Income from investments	4	4,301	2,349
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	10	(6,764)	(1,105)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities		(2,463)	1,244
Change in cash and cash equivalents in the reporting period		(112,224)	(9,557)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	13 & 14	867,916	877,473
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	13 & 14	755,692	867,916

RECONCILIATION OF NET INCOME/(EXPENDITURE) TO NET CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

	Note	2020	2019
Net income/(expenditure) for the reporting period (as per the statement of financial activities)		(100,385)	(23,444)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation charges and write off	7	2,370	3,355
Income from investments	4	(4,301)	(2,349)
Loss/(profit) on sale of fixed assets	7	-	-
Increase in provision	16	4,000	4,000
Decrease in stocks	11	3,143	10,364
(Increase)/Decrease in debtors	12	(10,565)	16,234
(Decrease) in creditors	15	(4,023)	(18,961)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities		(109,761)	(10,801)

RECONCILIATION OF NET DEBT

	At 1/4/19	Cash-flows	At 31/3/20
Cash	409,643	(199,491)	210,152
Cash Equivalents	<u>458,273</u>	<u>87,267</u>	<u>545,540</u>
Total	867,916	(112,224)	755,692

The notes on pages 34 to 45 form part of these accounts

HISTORY OF PARLIAMENT TRUST

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1. Accounting Policies

(a) Accounting Convention

- I. The financial statements are prepared in a form determined by the Trustees in accordance with the Financial Memorandum agreed between the Trustees and the House of Commons and the House of Lords. Without limiting the information given, the accounts meet the accounting and disclosure requirements of the Statement of Recommended Practice "Accounting and Reporting by Charities" (published by the Charity Commission for England and Wales).
- II. The History of Parliament Trust is a public benefit entity.
- III. In accordance with the requirements of the Charities SORP (FRS102) 2015, the comparators for 2018-19 on the SOFA are as stated below:

		Unrestricted Income 2018-19	Restricted Income 2018-19	Total Income 2018-19
<u>Income from:</u>				
<u>Donations</u>				
Grant in Aid	2	1,676,200	-	1,676,200
<u>Charitable Activities</u>				
Conferences	3	3,121	-	3,121
Sales of publications	3	19,678	-	19,678
Wedgwood	3	300	5,300	5,600
Fees	3	60,000	-	60,000
<u>Investments</u>	4	2,349	-	2,349
<u>Other income</u>				
Accommodation	5	33,800	-	33,800
British Academy	5	-	55,000	55,000
Total		<u>1,795,448</u>	<u>60,300</u>	<u>1,855,748</u>
<u>Expenditure on</u>				
Charitable Activities	6	1,646,000	60,300	1,706,300
Other Costs	7	172,892	-	172,892
Total expenditure		<u>1,818,892</u>	<u>60,300</u>	<u>1,879,192</u>
Net income/(expenditure)		(23,444)	-	(23,444)
Reconciliation of funds:				
Total funds brought forward		<u>728,409</u>	<u>4,744</u>	<u>733,153</u>
Total funds carried forward		<u>704,965</u>	<u>4,744</u>	<u>709,709</u>

(b) Cash in hand and at the bank

This comprises of cash in hand and current balances with banks and other financial institutions which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash, which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value and have an original maturity of less than three months.

HISTORY OF PARLIAMENT TRUST

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020 – (CONTINUED)

(c) Income

- I. Grant-in-Aid is accounted for in the year it is received whilst all other income is included in the Statement of Financial Activities when the History is entitled to the income, receipt is probable and its amount can be measured reliably.
- II. Income from rental of office space under an operating lease (see notes 1(m) and 21) is accounted for over the period in which is earned. Rent paid in advance and in hand at the end of the financial year is accounted for as deferred income.

(d) Direct Charitable Expenditure and other costs incurred in achieving the objectives of the Charity

Where appropriate, certain costs have been allocated to either direct charitable expenditure or as other costs incurred in achieving the objectives of the Charity (notes 6 to 8). The costs related to raising donations are the estimated staff costs of the people involved. The costs of other income are the actual accommodation costs that the Trust incurs for the parts of the building that are let out and the staff costs of the people who worked on the British Academy and research service projects for the time they worked on the activities that led to that income. There are no costs that can be attributed to our investment income. The costs of Charitable activities are the remaining costs.

e) Tax

The History of Parliament Trust is registered for VAT purposes. Where output tax is chargeable, income is stated net of VAT. Expenditure is stated net of recoverable VAT. The Trust is exempt from corporation tax under Section 505A ICTA 1988 on its charitable activities.

(f) Tangible Fixed Assets and Depreciation

All tangible fixed assets purchased by the Trust are capitalised in the balance sheet at cost. The capitalisation threshold for 2019-20 is £500.

Depreciation is provided on a straight line basis at the following annual rates in order to write off the cost of each asset to its estimated residual value over its estimated useful life:

ICT equipment	- 4 years
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Furniture, fittings and office machines	- 5 years
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A full year's depreciation is charged in the year of acquisition, no depreciation is charged in the year of disposal. A review for impairment of a fixed asset will be carried out if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the fixed asset may not be recoverable.

(g) Stock

Stock consists principally of published printed sets of the History of Parliament held for sale and is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value of stock is based on recent sales less impairment for slow moving stock. The provision takes into account the impact of free online publication on future sales.

(h) Employees Pension Costs

It is the Trust's policy to treat pension costs for employees as being equal to the actual contributions payable during the year (see Note 9e).

HISTORY OF PARLIAMENT TRUST

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020 – (CONTINUED)

(i) Redundancy Costs

The History of Parliament recognises redundancy costs once a decision has been made to make staff redundant and includes the expected amount of the payment within staff costs.

(j) Debtors and Creditors

The year-end debtors and creditors are valued at amortised costs based on invoices or other reasonable estimates.

(k) Investments

The Trust values current asset investments at their value at the year end including any interest receivable which had not been credited to the account at the year end. Current asset investments are defined as those with a maturity of less than a year at the balance sheet date.

(l) Projects and Collaborations

The Trust is involved in planning a number of projects with other organisations which are designed to contribute to the work of the History as well as to provide wider scholarly benefits. The benefits to the History include assisting with its research and writing and improving access to the History's work for the general public. These are described more fully in the Annual Report and in Note 20.

(m) Leases

The Trust holds an operating lease on its accommodation. Rent is charged to the SOFA and future rent is disclosed in note 21. It has no other operating leases.

(n) Financial Statements

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis following a rigorous assessment of the Trust's activities and level of financial risk over the 12 months following the date of approval of the statements. Funding for 2020-21 has been agreed in accordance with the Financial Memorandum. See Note 17a for more details about the level of reserves.

(o) Provisions

The History of Parliament recognises a liability for a provision for a legal or constructive obligation when either the timing or the amount of the future expenditure required to settle the obligation is uncertain. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle or to transfer it to a third party at the reporting date. When calculating the amount, consideration will be given to when the payments are likely to be made and future events and uncertainties which may affect the amount required to settle the obligation.

(p) Development costs

Expenditure related to updating and redesigning the Trust's website are charged to revenue as they are incurred and are included within the website and outreach line in Note 6

2. Income from donations

	2019-20	2018-19
Grant in Aid	£	£
Grant in Aid received from House of Commons Vote	1,196,808	1,173,340
Grant in Aid received from House of Lords Vote	477,716	502,860
	<u>1,674,524</u>	<u>1,676,200</u>

HISTORY OF PARLIAMENT TRUST

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020 – (CONTINUED)

3. Income from Charitable Activities

	2019-20	2018-19
	£	£
Conferences	-	3,121
Publications	32,888	19,678
Wedgwood	-	5,600
Fee income	60,390	60,000
	<u>93,278</u>	<u>88,399</u>

- a) Conferences; In 2018-19, on 6-7 September 2018, *A Century of Woman MPs, 1918-2018*, a conference in collaboration with UK Vote 100 and Westminster University, was held at Portcullis House and other venues.
- b) Wedgwood – In 2018-19 a grant of £5,300 from the Heritage Lottery Foundation for an exhibition and dissemination activities around the career of Col. Josiah Wedgwood, the founder of the Trust. Other income of £300 was also used to fund this exhibition.
- c) Following on from earlier collaborations, in October 2018 the Trust signed an agreement with St James's House Publishing to produce three books over five years, for a fee of £300,000. Work on the first volume in this series, on the history of parliaments in Empire and Commonwealth, began in November 2018, and the resulting volume was published in June 2019.

4. Investments

	Unrestricted funds 2019-20	Restricted Funds 2019-20	Unrestricted funds 2018-19	Restricted Funds 2018-19
	£	£	£	£
Interest on current bank accounts	2,034	-	1,338	-
Dividends and interest on investment	2,267	-	1,011	-
	<u>4,301</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,349</u>	<u>-</u>

5. Other income

	2019-20	2018-19
	£	£
Accommodation	35,401	33,800
Research services	4,500	-
British Academy	55,151	55,000
	<u>95,052</u>	<u>88,800</u>

(a) Accommodation This income includes rent of £31,250 per annum from the Trust subletting its third floor offices. The lease commenced in October 2015 for a period of 5 years with an initial three month rent-free period with a break clause after three years. The space is let on a serviced basis with the lessee paying in addition for certain services at cost and for occasional meeting facilities. The Trust also has an arrangement with the Parliamentary History Trust to provide specified research services for a fee of £2,000 per annum.

(b) Research Services In 2019-20 a member of the History of Parliament's Staff undertook some research for the British Academy and the Trust was reimbursed for the Staff Costs involved.

HISTORY OF PARLIAMENT TRUST
NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020 – (CONTINUED)

(c) British Academy £55,151 was received from the British Academy in 2019-20 (£55,000:2018-19) as the instalments due in year from the £165,000 over the 3 years from January 2018 whereby Dr Paul Seaward has been appointed as a British Academy/Wolfson Research Professor (see Note 9).

6. Charitable Activities

Direct Costs	2019-20	2018-19
	£	£
Stock storage costs	1,285	657
Cost of sales	3,143	22,064
Print publication costs and fees	8,941	(1,975)
Editorial and research staff costs	1,469,529	1,395,491
Fees paid to Editorial Board	5,125	3,625
Managerial and administration staff cost	101,317	96,251
Honoraria	9,700	9,700
Notional audit fee	12,000	10,000
Operating costs	13,921	12,650
Website and outreach	141,252	143,858
St James' House book fees	(350)	9,015
Small projects	1,193	13,577
1422 & 1604 Projects	40,853	1,387
Reversal of notional audit fee	(12,000)	(10,000)
	<u>1,795,909</u>	<u>1,706,300</u>

Auditors have received no remuneration for non-audit work

7. Other Costs	2019-20	2018-19
	£	£
Rental of premises and associated costs	147,057	147,048
Depreciation and write-off of fixed assets	2,370	3,355
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	-	-
IT software, maintenance and support services	17,374	17,438
Travel and subsistence	3,012	2,991
Stationery, postage and telephones	1,550	1,826
Reprographic services	268	234
	<u>171,631</u>	<u>172,892</u>
Total	<u>1,967,540</u>	<u>1,879,192</u>

HISTORY OF PARLIAMENT TRUST
NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020 – (CONTINUED)

8. Total Expenditure

Analysis of Expenditure 2019-20

	Charitable Activities	Other costs	Total 2019-20
Cost of raising donations	4,802	-	4,802
Cost of Charitable activities	1,659,505	147,939	1,807,444
Investment management costs	-	-	-
Costs of Other Income	<u>131,602</u>	<u>23,692</u>	<u>155,294</u>
Total	1,795,909	171,631	1,967,540

Analysis of Expenditure 2018-19

	Charitable Activities	Other costs	Total 2018-19
Cost of raising donations	4,583	-	4,583
Cost of Charitable activities	1,579,283	149,003	1,728,286
Investment management costs	-	-	-
Costs of Other Income	<u>122,434</u>	<u>23,889</u>	<u>146,323</u>
Total	1,706,300	172,892	1,879,192

9. (a) Total Staff Cost and Trustee remuneration

	2019-20	2018-19
	£	£
(i) Salaries of professional staff	1,268,529	1,220,548
(ii) Salaries/wages of support staff	31,921	29,988
(iii) Superannuation contributions	256,482	220,097
(iv) National Insurance contributions	144,136	137,995
(v) Freelance work	22,245	14,465
	<u>1,723,313</u>	<u>1,623,093</u>

Salaries of professional staff includes a redundancy payment of £15,750 which is comprised of a statutory redundancy payment of £13,912 and an ex-gratia payment of £1,838 (see Note 22) to give the member of staff the equivalent of the maximum permitted as a Statutory Redundancy payment.

HISTORY OF PARLIAMENT TRUST
NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020 – (CONTINUED)

The number of employees, including the Director, whose emoluments as defined for tax purposes amounted to over £60,000 in the year was as follows:

	2019-20	2018-19
	No.	No.
£60,000 - £69,999	2	-
£70,000 - £79,999	-	-
£80,000 - £89,999	1	1
£90,000 - £99,999	1	1

The average number of employees (full time equivalent for support staff) analysed by function was:

	2019-20		2018-19	
	Professional Staff	Support Staff	Professional Staff	Support Staff
Editorial and Research	23.43	0.13	23.15	0.12
Management and Administration	0.74	0.8	0.76	0.8
	24.17	0.93	23.91	0.92

(c) Director's Emoluments

The salary and pension entitlements of the Director were as follows:

	2019-20	2018-19
	£	£
<u>Stephen Roberts</u>		
Emoluments for year	99,989	95,104

Stephen Roberts's emoluments of £99,989 (£95,104 in 2018-19) comprised a salary of £83,205 and employer's contributions to the pension scheme of £16,784. Consistent with professional staff employed by the Trust, the Director is an ordinary member of the Universities Superannuation Scheme.

No other members of staff were paid a salary above £60,000 per annum (not including employer's contributions to the pension scheme) other than Paul Seaward. Paul Seaward, Director of the Trust until 31 December 2017, took a 3-year British Academy/Wolfson research professorship from 1 January 2018. He continues to be paid by the Trust his salary of £96,242 (2018-19 £93,893) and employer's contributions to the pension scheme of £19,537 (2018-19 £16,901) but with an annual contribution of £55,000 from the British Academy to the Trust for each of the three years. See Note 5c.

(d) Trustees' Remuneration

No trustee or person with a family or business connection with a trustee has received any remuneration or expenses directly or indirectly from the Trust.

(e) Superannuation

The employer's superannuation contribution at (iii) above comprises £256,482 for staff (£220,097 in 2018-19) participating in the Universities Superannuation Scheme. The employers' National Insurance contribution at (iv) above comprises £141,246 for professional staff and £2,890 for support staff (£135,315 and £2,680 respectively in 2018-19).

HISTORY OF PARLIAMENT TRUST
NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020 – (CONTINUED)

Universities Superannuation Scheme

The History of Parliament participates in the Universities Superannuation Scheme (USS). It is the principal pension scheme for academic and academic-related employees of UK universities and other higher education and research institutions.

Following a triennial valuation of the scheme at 31st March 2017 which reported a deficit of £7.5bn, from 1st April 2019, the Employer's contribution to the new scheme increased to 19.5% and the employee's to 8.8% (formerly 18% of pensionable salary for the Employer and 8% for employees) with further increases in October 2019 to 22.5% and 10.4% and April 2020 to 24.2% and 11.4% respectively from employers and employees. At 31 March 2017, USS had over 185,000 active members and the History of Parliament had 23 active members participating in the scheme at the 31st March 2020.

The assets of the scheme are held in a separate fund administered by the trustee, Universities Superannuation Scheme Limited. The auditors and actuary to the USS have confirmed that it is appropriate to take the pension costs in the Trust's accounts to be equal to the actual contributions paid during the year.

Further information and updates are available at <http://www.uss.co.uk/>

10. Tangible Fixed Assets

	IT Equipment	Furniture, Fittings and Office Equipment	Total
	£	£	£
Cost at 1 April 2019	13,833	37,837	51,670
Additions	6,764	-	6,764
Disposals	(2,300)	-	(2,300)
At 31 March 2020	18,297	37,837	56,134
Depreciation at 1 April 2019	12,878	37,837	50,715
On disposals	(2,300)	-	(2,300)
Charge for year	2,370	-	2,370
At 31 March 2020	12,948	37,837	50,785
Net Book Value at 31 March 2020	5,349	-	5,349
Net Book Value at 31 March 2019	955	-	955

11. Stock

	Valuation at 31/03/20 £	Impairment £	Net Realisable Value at 31/03/20 £	Net Realisable Value at 31/03/19 £
Published volumes	21,895	-	21,895	25,038

HISTORY OF PARLIAMENT TRUST
NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020– (CONTINUED)

12. Debtors and Prepayments

	2019-20	2018-19
	£	
Trade Debtors	43,866	26,690
Sundry debtors	644	-
Prepayments	29,369	30,872
Debtor VAT	747	6,499
	<u>74,626</u>	<u>64,061</u>

All debtors fall due for payment within one year.

13. Investments

	2019-20	2018-19
	£	£
Clydesdale 1 year bond	86,118	-
Scottish Widows (CAF) 90 day notice	459,422	458,273
	<u>545,540</u>	<u>458,273</u>

14. Cash in hand and at bank

	2019-20	2018-19
	£	
Cash at Bank	210,144	409,533
Cash in Hand	8	110
	<u>210,152</u>	<u>409,643</u>

15. Creditors: amount falling due within one year

	2019-20	2018-19
	£	
Trade Creditors	1,576	40,564
Accruals	33,289	858
Creditor VAT	-	-
Deferred Income	7,885	7,885
Other creditors	37,488	34,954
	<u>80,238</u>	<u>84,261</u>

All creditors fall due for payment within one year.

HISTORY OF PARLIAMENT TRUST
NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020 – (CONTINUED)

16. Provisions for Liabilities and Charges

	Lease Dilapidation Costs £
Provision as at 1 April 2019	(164,000)
Provision released during the year	-
Provision increased during the year	<u>(4,000)</u>
Provision as at 31 March 2020	<u>(168,000)</u>

The History of Parliament's lease on its office accommodation in Bloomsbury Square expired in November 2015. In 2014-15 a provision was established for the expected Dilapidations costs that the Trust would incur if it leaves the accommodation, based on a Schedule of Dilapidations prepared by the landlord in Autumn 2014. In November 2015 the lease was renewed, but with a break clause operable in November 2020. At 31 March 2020, the Trustees had not decided whether to exercise the right to terminate the lease, as provided for in the break clause. The Trustees subsequently decided to remain in the property, and so most of the items on the dilapidations schedule will be held over until the end of the lease in 2025. The existing provision has been increased to reflect movements in the Retail Prices index in 2019-20.

17. Funds

(a) Unrestricted Funds

At 31 March 2020, the Trust held total unrestricted funds of £604,580 (March 2019: £704,965). It has been agreed by the House of Commons Commission that the investment fund which has been built up over time from various sources (donations, interest, sales and net under spends on the grant in aid) will be used to finance the Trust's future publications.

(b) Restricted Funds

At 31 March 2020 the Trust held restricted funds of £4,744 (March 2019 £4,744) which are being held for use in the publication of the 1624 diaries project.

18. Financial instruments

(a) Liquidity Risk

The History of Parliament Trust is financed by grant in aid paid from both the House of Commons and House of Lords. It is not exposed to significant liquidity risk.

(b) Credit risk

The History of Parliament Trust held at the 31st March 2020 a total of £105,909 with HSBC in three commercial current bank accounts, £16,099 in a Barclays Payflow account and £88,134 with the Monmouthshire Building Society in a savings account. The Trust's management does not consider that the Trust is exposed to a significant risk notwithstanding the Government's guarantee of £85,000.

HISTORY OF PARLIAMENT TRUST
NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020 – (CONTINUED)

c) Investment Risk

60.8% of the Trust's short term investments and cash balances are invested with the Scottish Widows Bank in a CAF 90 day account. Interest is paid monthly and reinvested in the account. Another 11.4% is invested in a 1 year Clydesdale Bond which was due to mature on the 23rd April 2020 with interest paid annually. The Trust's management does not consider that the Trust is exposed to a significant risk notwithstanding the Government's guarantee of £85,000.

19. Related Party Transactions

The House of Commons and the House of Lords are regarded as related parties. Both Houses provide a grant in aid to the Trust under terms provided for in the financial memorandum. The House of Commons also provides internal audit services at no charge to the Trust. None of the Trust's key management staff, or any other related party has undertaken any material transactions with the Trust during the year.

20. Projects and Collaborations British History Online

The History is a partner with the Institute of Historical Research in the British History Online, a digital library of historical sources, available on the internet. The project was originally funded by the Andrew Mellon Foundation, and is handled by the Institute of Historical Research. The History does not receive any monetary gains from the collaboration, and the only benefit is the digitisation of the Journals of the House of Commons and House of Lords and other parliamentary records, which aids the research work of the History. In the past, the History has contributed some of its own resources to the project.

21. Operating Lease

Total future minimum lease payments under operating leases are given in the table below for each of the following periods:

	2019-20	2018-19
	£	£
Buildings:		
Expiry within 1 year	-	-
Not later than one year	71,425	110,000
Later than one year and not later than 5 years	-	71,425
Lease expense recognised in year	110,000	110,000

The lease is due to expire on 24th November 2025, with a break clause which can be exercised on 25th November 2020 but this has been set aside. The above figures are calculated based on the payments due up until the break clause date.

At the 31st March 2020, the History of Parliament had received rent in year in advance for serviced sublet office space of £7,885. This income was deferred to 2020-21.

HISTORY OF PARLIAMENT TRUST
NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020 – (CONTINUED)

22. Losses and special payments

There were no losses or special payments in the reporting period that require separate disclosure because of their nature or amount other than an ex-gratia payment of £1,838 was made in year to a member of staff who was made redundant to increase their redundancy payment on leaving to the equivalent of the maximum permitted to be paid as a Statutory Redundancy payment.

23. Events after the end of the reporting date

There have been no other events after the balance sheet date other than it was decided to remain in our office accommodation to the end of the lease in November 2025 and not exercise the break clause.

The Trust does not anticipate that COVID-19 will have a significant impact on the business in 2020-21 as the Grant in Aid due from the House of Commons and House of Lords is expected to be the same as that received in 2019-20. The Trust also anticipates that the amounts of income which are classified as fee income and accommodation income to remain the same as in 2019-20. The amount due from the British Academy will fall to £41,250 as this agreement ends in December 2020. The rental income may fall as our tenant has given notice to leave in October 2020. However as this indicates the Trust expects to receive a minimum of £1,794,297 of income or 96% of its 2019-20 income in 2020-21, the Trust believes the going concern basis is still appropriate particularly considering the level of reserves it holds.

The financial statements were authorised for issue on the same date that the Comptroller and Auditor General signed the Independent Auditor's report.