

HISTORY OF PARLIAMENT TRUST
Registered Charity Number: 306034

ANNUAL REPORT
AND
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 MARCH 2021

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 2021	Chris Bryant MP (from Dec. 2020) Rt. hon. The Lord Clark of Windermere Mr Jonathan Djanogly MP (from May 2020) Sir Graham Hart KCB (Treasurer)* Rt. hon Kwasi Kwarteng MP Lord Lisvane KCB DL Mr Gordon Marsden (Chair to 31 July 2020)* Professor The Lord Norton of Louth (Chair from 1 August 2020)* Lord Rowlands CBE (to Dec. 2020) Chris Skidmore MP (from Dec. 2020)
	*Member of the Executive Committee
Ex-officio Trustees as at 31 March 2021	Senior Deputy Speaker of the House of Lords: Lord Palmer of Childs Hill, on behalf of Lord McFall Chairman of Ways and Means: Rt. hon. Dame Eleanor Laing MP Clerk of the Parliaments, House of Lords: Dr Philippa Tudor, on behalf of Mr Ed Ollard and Mr Simon Burton 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) (to 31 Dec. 2020) Professor Richard Cust (University of Birmingham) Dr Paul Cavill (University of Cambridge) Dr Perry Gauci (University of Oxford) (from 1 Jan. 2021) Professor Julian Hoppit (University College, London) Professor John Morrill (University of Cambridge) (Chair to 31 Dec. 2020) Professor Helen Parr (University of Keele) Professor Gordon Pentland (University of Edinburgh) Professor Jane Winters (School of Advanced Study, University of London) (Chair from 1 Jan. 2021)
Director	Dr Stephen K. Roberts to 31 Dec. 2020; Dr Paul Seaward from 1 Jan. 2021
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 2020-21 the Trust received 70 per cent of its grant in aid from the House of Commons Administration Estimate; the remaining 30 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 on the House of Commons 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. The 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 almost 25,000 biographies and 3,000 constituency surveys in fourteen sets of volumes (56 volumes in all). They deal with the House of Commons 1386-1421, 1422-1461, 1509-1558, 1558-1603, 1604-1629, 1660-1690, 1690-1715, 1715-1754, 1754-1790, 1790-1820 and 1820-32; and the House of Lords 1604-1629 and 1660-1715. All of the House of Commons articles published up to 2010 are now available on www.historyofparliamentonline.org. The History's staff of professional historians is currently researching the House of Commons in the periods 1461-1504, 1640-1660, and 1832-1868, and the House of Lords in the period 1558-1603 and 1715-1790. The three Commons projects currently in progress 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 201 of the House of Lords.
7. 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.
8. 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. In November 2020, Trustees approved an interim plan; a full plan was approved by Trustees in July 2021.
9. 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 2020-21, the average number of days recorded as absent due to sickness per member of staff was 0.46 days (2019-20 0.6 days).
10. There were no incidents related to the loss or unauthorized issue of personal data in 2020-21.
11. 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.
12. 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 2020-21

OVERVIEW

1. As it has for every other institution, 2020-21 has been an unusual and in some respects difficult year. The History's programmes of research have inevitably been disrupted as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, but the availability of online resources, and the fact that each project has over time collected key resources, have helped to minimize its impact. The History's staff are well used to working remotely from libraries or from home, and this has helped to minimise the effect of the pandemic. Some articles completed during the period will need to be revisited when access to libraries and archives is easier. The impact has been most strongly and keenly felt in our oral history project, as it has made it entirely impossible to make any significant progress at all.
2. As if to compensate, 2020-21 has seen three major publications. *The House of Commons 1422-1461*, with 2,844 biographies, is an enormous project and a major contribution to the study of the English middle ages; *The House of Lords 1604-1629* may, like the peerage, be smaller, but it takes our knowledge of the peerage in the early seventeenth century to a new level; *The Political Lives of Post-War British MPs* is the first publication to emerge from our oral history project, and marks a very significant moment in the life of this new departure for the History.

RESEARCH

3. Progress in each of the History's five current research projects and the oral history project is described below.

The House of Commons 1461-1504

4. Following the completion last year of *The House of Commons 1422-61*, edited by Linda Clark, the volumes were published in June 2020 (see below). The new project, on 1461-1504, follows on directly from it. Project staff are Hannes Kleineke (Editor), Charles Moreton and Simon Payling. In this first full year of operation, a total of 99 articles were produced (97 biographies and two constituency articles), totalling over 108,000 words. Among the biographical articles completed in the year were:
 - **John Danaster**, a Surrey-born merchant of Exeter, which he represented in the Parliaments of 1485 and 1497. Elected the city's receiver in the immediate aftermath of the assault on the city by Perkin Warbeck's adherents in the late summer of 1497, Danaster had to handle the dual challenges of financing the repairs of the city walls and a royal visit by King Henry VII. Elected mayor six years later in succession to Robert Newton who had died of the plague, Danaster himself died of the disease while still in office.
 - **Philip Beaumont**, MP for Devon in 1467, was a major Devon landowner, related by marriage to Edward IV's Bourgchier relatives, who spent much of his career fighting off the claim to the family estates mounted by his illegitimate nephew, the natural son of the violent Sir Henry Bodrugan; his career was cut short by his sudden death at the age of not much over 40 in 1473.
 - **Roger Holland**: a lawyer descended from a family of Courtenay retainers resident near Exeter, propelled to prominence at the accession of Henry VII, who went on to become one of the King's men of affairs in the south-west. He also served as recorder of the city of Exeter from 1498 to his death in 1506. Following a return to the Parliament of 1491 by the townsmen of Totnes, he sat for Exeter in Henry VII's final Parliament of 1504, and it is probable that he was also a member of other Parliaments for which no returns survive.
 - **Thomas Baynard**: a lawyer from a minor Suffolk gentry family who owed his connexion with Great Yarmouth, which he represented in 1491, to his marriage to a daughter and coheir of a leading burgess there. In the early 1490s he was nevertheless said to have become guilty of leading a band of armed rioters in the local area.

- **Robert Cromer**: a prominent merchant and customs official at Great Yarmouth, who fell into financial difficulties towards the end of the career, after being found to have falsified his accounts as a customs collector.
- **Thomas Iryng**: a merchant of Great Yarmouth, who was serving as bailiff of the borough when he represented it in Parliament in 1461 and subsequently faced litigation in Chancery when one of the officers he had employed to serve under him absconded into the royal army quashing residual Lancastrian resistance in the north, and failed to pay over the moneys he owed.
- **Thomas Babington II**: MP for Nottingham in 1495 and 1504; an Inner Temple lawyer from a prominent family who made a remarkable series of marriages for his many children and purchased the manor of Ashover, finding time to involve himself in the lead industry. He left a remarkable tomb which survives in Ashover Church.
- **Thomas Thurland**: MP for Nottingham in five Parliaments between 1442 and 1461, an import into Nottingham from Boston who became Nottingham's greatest 15th-century merchant, his surname preserved in that of a modern city centre street. Full biography in *The Commons 1422-61*.
- **Humphrey Blount**: MP for Bridgnorth in 1461, he greatly extended his inheritance, respectable enough in itself, by winning a dispute over the lands of the Cornwalls of Kinlet against the legal odds. Committed himself to the Yorkist cause and secured election for Bridgnorth, nine miles from Kinlet, to the first Parliament of Edward IV's reign. As he was then serving as sheriff of Shropshire, his election was in breach of statute. Knighted at the battle of Tewkesbury, his fine tomb survives in the church of Kinlet.
- **Thomas Croft**: MP for Leominster in 1478. The Crofts were major beneficiaries of the change of regime in 1461, and Thomas was rewarded with lands and offices in Oxfordshire. He had a varied career, and, as a customs official in Bristol, sponsored an expedition to find 'the Isle of Brasil' in the Atlantic.
- **Sir Henry Pierrepont**: MP for Nottinghamshire in 1472 and 1491, he was the defeated candidate in the contested Nottinghamshire election of 1467. Pierrepont lost his father and a brother in two separate feuds in the 1450s. Thereafter, his active support for the house of York allowed him to reverse the decline in the family's fortunes occasioned by the dispute of his grandfather Sir Henry Pierrepont with Ralph, Lord Cromwell. By the early 1470s he had become a very significant figure in his native Nottinghamshire, perhaps the most important of the county's gentry. Yet thereafter there was a new reversal in his fortunes, from which, despite his election in 1491, he never really recovered. His tomb survives at Holme Pierrepont.
- **John Leynton**: a minor Cambridgeshire lawyer, who served as recorder of Cambridge from 1493, and served as MP for Cambridge in 1489 and 1491; he owned copies of the Fables of Aesop and of the writings of Cato.

5. The constituency histories completed in the year were:

- **Totnes**: the Devon market town was under the overlordship of the Lords Zouche of Harringworth. As a result of the attainder of John, Lord Zouche, after Bosworth, the lordship of the borough fell to the Crown, which granted it to the Edcombe family, in whose control it remained even after the Zouches' restoration in 1495. The names of the town's MPs are known for just four Parliaments in the period, three of them during the reign of Edward IV.
- **Bath**: One of the two cathedral cities of Somerset, Bath enjoyed considerable prosperity in the second half of the 15th century on account of the regional cloth industry. Successive bishops of Bath and Wells in the period held high office under the Crown, and there is some suggestion that they exercised a degree of influence over Bath's parliamentary representation. The recent death of the long-serving bishop Robert Stillington may account for the unique omission of the city's MPs from the Crown office list of 1491.

6. The section also made a large number of contributions (24) to the History of Parliament's blog, including 'The barbarity of the medieval criminal law: petty treason and the murders of Sir Thomas Murdak and John Cotell', 'Divorce, cuckoldry and bastardy: two unhappy medieval marriages', and 'A New Dawn? The accession of Edward IV on 4 March 1461'. The section organized an online workshop with the German Historical Institute in October, on 'Law and Consent in Medieval Britain'.

The House of Commons 1640-1660

7. Current staff are Vivienne Larminie (associate editor); Andrew Barclay, Patrick Little and David Scott (senior research fellows). Stephen Roberts, who served as director up until his retirement at 31 December 2020, was nominally editor of the section. He is continuing to contribute to the project from retirement.
8. By the end of 2020-21 only 32 revisions remained to be done and work was well underway on the introductory survey for this project. The total number of articles revised over the period was 145 (129 biographies, 16 constituency articles). Work on the introductory survey included chapters on committees of the House of Commons, politics and party, and elections and constituencies; numerous appendices and further preparatory work for chapters on members and political organisation were also completed.
9. The section made eighteen contributions to the History of Parliament's blog, among them "Cakes, cheese and zeal": Puritan Banbury, the Fiennes family and civil war radicalism'; 'Cancelling Christmas? William Prynne, kill-joy and martyr, and the onslaught on "pagan Saturnalia"; 'Q. When is a Shire not a Shire? A. When it's a Stewartry! Kirkcudbright in the 1650s'; Violence at the door of Parliament, 1640-48'.
10. We are currently making preparations for loading the biographies and constituency articles into our database from which they will ultimately be extracted to print the volumes. It is planned that work on the project will be entirely complete by the end of the 2021-22 financial year. Work is underway on considering what will take its place.

The House of Commons 1832-1868

11. This project, begun in 2009, covers the period between the first and second Reform Acts. The overall target is 2,591 biographies and 401 constituency articles. Project staff are Philip Salmon (editor), Kathryn Rix (Assistant editor), Stephen Ball and Martin Spychal (research fellows). During the year the section completed 120 articles (32 from external authors) amounting in total to over 335,000 words. The biographical articles completed during the year include the following:
 - ***Ulick Canning De Burgh, Lord Dunkellin (1827-1867)***: a grandson of the prime minister George Canning (1770-1827), Dunkellin was heir to the huge Clanricarde estate in county Galway. Returned for Galway borough in 1857 he switched to the county in 1865 and became a prominent 'Adullamite', moving the famous amendment which marked the death knell of the Liberal reform bill in 1866. Regarded by his admirers as a nobleman of 'unquestionable talents', he possessed 'a ready wit and a keen sense of humour' and was said to be universally popular. Widely expected to rise to high office, his career was cut short by a fatal illness in August 1867.
 - ***Sir John Owen (1776-1861)***: a lawyer by profession, Owen was a landed proprietor, coal owner and patron of six church livings. One of the 'great barons' of Welsh rural society, he was a fixture of Pembrokeshire politics for more than 50 years, during which time his extravagance and enormous electioneering expenses drained his financial resources. After assuming leadership of the Tory interest in Pembroke boroughs in 1809 he sat for the county from 1812 until 1841 but agreed to support the reform bill in 1831. He remained loyal to the Conservatives thereafter, however, and as the borough MP from 1841 he supported the repeal of the corn laws. Later described as voting with 'whatever Government happened to be in power', he backed Lord Palmerston's ministry before dying in harness in 1861.
 - ***Francis Crossley (1817-1872)***: a wealthy carpet manufacturer, Crossley was elected in 1852 for his native Halifax, which he represented until 1859, when he was returned for the West Riding. An 'advanced Liberal', he was a diligent attender for most of his parliamentary career. He was a long-standing advocate of parliamentary reform and, as a Congregationalist, he played a leading role in the opposition to state endowment of religion. His generosity to Halifax, where he funded almshouses, a park and an orphanage, was rewarded with a baronetcy.
 - ***James Stansfeld (1820-1898)***: a Unitarian brewer, Stansfeld was elected for his native Halifax in 1859 and represented it for more than three decades. An ardent Radical, he soon came to prominence in the Commons with a motion on retrenchment in 1862. Palmerston appointed him to the admiralty the following year, but his links to Italian conspirators prompted

his resignation in 1864. He returned to the ministerial fold in 1866 and later held office under Gladstone, although he was not included in the 1880 Cabinet due to his prominent role in the campaign for the repeal of the Contagious Diseases Acts.

- **Francis Henry Fitzhardinge Berkeley (1794-1870):** one of the finest shots and amateur pugilists of his time, and one of a 'clan' of brothers in the Commons, Berkeley is best remembered today for his annual motions in support of the secret ballot, which he brought forward with great wit over the course of some 20 years after 1848. MP for Bristol from 1837 until his death in 1870, he was also a leading campaigner against military flogging, on which he was opposed by his brothers, and other radical causes.
- **George Charles Grantley Fitzhardinge Berkeley (1800-81):** another of the Berkeley clan and one of the most colourful characters in the reformed Commons, Berkeley was a political enigma, whose obsession with field sports, penchant for duelling and violent behaviour, and literary activities earned him notoriety during his twenty years as MP for Gloucestershire West after 1832. A bizarre combination of extreme reactionary and advanced radical, he was at the forefront of the campaigns for a ladies' gallery in the Commons, the secret ballot and the rights of Catholics and Dissenters.
- **James Caird (1816-92):** best known for his ground-breaking publications on new 'high farming' techniques and for pioneering what amounted to an agricultural revolution, Caird used his reputation to secure election as a Liberal for Dartmouth in 1857 and Stirling in 1859. A regular speaker on issues relating to agriculture and fisheries, he was instrumental in establishing the board of trade's statistical returns on agriculture. He left the Commons to become an inclosure commissioner in 1865 and rose swiftly through the ranks of various land departments thereafter.
- **John Dunn (1818-60):** a wealthy merchant and ship owner from Van Diemen's land (Tasmania), Dunn served a colourful nine year political apprenticeship in the colony's Legislative Council, becoming a key figure in the campaign against convict transportation, before coming to England and securing a seat for the venal port of Dartmouth in 1859. A loyal but mostly silent Conservative, his promising political career came to an abrupt end when he died from heat exhaustion while returning to Hobart the following year.
- **George Moffat (1806-78):** a 'merchant prince' in the China tea trade, Moffat became a leading figure in the extra-parliamentary campaigns for the penny post and in Cobden's early free trade movement. After a string of defeats he eventually secured election as an advanced Liberal, sitting for Dartmouth, 1845-52, Ashburton, 1852-59, Honiton, 1860-65, and Southampton, 1865-68. A regular speaker, especially on tariff reform and relations with China, he backed most radical causes and became a key figure in promoting the Great Exhibition.
- **Hon. Henry Bouverie William Brand (1814-92):** best known for his stint as Speaker, 1872-84, Brand served his political apprenticeship as private secretary to the influential Whig home secretary Sir George Grey before representing Lewes as a Liberal from 1852-68. A 'forgotten' agricultural campaigner, he became a junior whip in 1855 and three years later took over as chief whip, raising the 'tone and character' of the role and managing his party behind the scenes for the next decade, including during the reform crisis of 1866-8. He represented Cambridgeshire from 1868 until 1884, when he was elevated to the Lords.
- **Daniel Whittle Harvey (1786-1863):** a brilliant speaker with uncompromisingly radical views, Harvey was proprietor of the notorious *Weekly True Sun* and MP for Colchester from 1818-20, 1826-35, and Southwark from 1835-9. A thorn in the side of successive governments, particularly over the size of the civil list, his own precarious finances eventually enabled the Whigs to tempt him into public office as registrar of metropolitan cabs, which disqualified him from sitting as an MP. Later appointed commissioner of the City of London police, he was remembered as 'a patriot whom fortune has persecuted into a place-holder'.
- **Sir William George Hylton Jolliffe (1800-1876):** a country squire and cavalry officer, Jolliffe sat as a traditional Tory for Petersfield on his family's interest from 1830-32, 1837-8, and 1841-66. A keen Protectionist in the 1840s, he served as that party's chief whip from 1853-9, laying the organisational foundations for the emergence of a re-united Conservative party. In office from 1858-9 he was indispensable, but had to wait until 1866 to realise his family's long-cherished ambition of regaining their ancient Hylton peerage.
- **John Locke (1805-1880):** a plain-spoken lawyer, Locke represented Southwark as a 'sturdy and facetious radical' from 1857-1880. A regular speaker, he campaigned hard to improve the conditions of the poor in housing, hospitals and sanitation and for Southwark Park and the preservation of Epping Forest. As an associate of the Licensed Victuallers, however, opposed

to the growing influence of temperance in Liberalism, he became unfashionable and shortly before his death was de-selected by his local party.

- **Sir William Molesworth (1810-1855):** a radical landowner and precocious dilettante, Molesworth was a baronet at 13, MP at 23, and minister at 42. A leading 'philosophical radical', he was a co-founder of the Reform Club and the *London Review*. As MP for Cornwall East, 1832-37, Leeds, 1837-41, and Southwark, 1844-55, he became renowned for his long, heavily-researched speeches and radical schemes for 'settler colonialism'. He was appointed commissioner of works in the Aberdeen ministry and served briefly as colonial secretary under Palmerston in 1855 before his untimely death later that year.
- **William John Legh (1828-1898):** praised by Disraeli as 'the very incarnation of a useful county member', despite being silent in the Commons chamber, Legh was the owner of substantial estates in Lancashire and Cheshire. He represented the southern division of the former county from 1859 until he was ousted by William Gladstone in 1865. He returned to the Commons as Conservative MP for Cheshire East, 1868-85, and was raised to the peerage in 1892.
- **Sir Charles Napier (1786-1860):** a self-described 'naval hero whom Britannia now acknowledges as her second Nelson', Napier achieved fame with his military successes in Portugal and Syria but also attracted notoriety and ridicule for his vanity and long-running public disputes with the admiralty. His parliamentary career as MP for Marylebone from 1841-7 and Southwark from 1855-60 was dominated by naval issues and his own grievances, including the furore over his recall from command during the Crimean war. Eccentric in appearance and manner, he showed, according to *The Times*, 'what a strange mixture of merit and demerit, of real courage and idle vapouring, a man may unite in his character'.
- **Charles Cecil John Manners, Marquis of Granby (1815-88):** older brother of the Tory 'Young England' leader Lord John Manners MP, Granby was heir to the vast estates of the Duke of Rutland, on whose interest he sat for Stamford from 1837-52 and Leicestershire North 1852-7. Derided by Disraeli for his 'emptiness', his zeal for Protectionism was not matched by his skills in debate. Persuaded against his wishes to assume leadership of the Protectionists in 1848, he lasted barely a month, 'principally from my own wont of energy and ability', as he admitted. Later attempts to bring him into Derby's ministry failed.
- **James Mackie (1821-1867):** Mackie represented Kirkcudbrightshire as a moderate Liberal from 1857 until his death in 1867. He paid close attention to Scottish affairs at Westminster, opposed payment of the Maynooth grant, and was one of the Liberal 'Adullamites' who joined the 'tea-room revolution' and supported the Conservative reform legislation in 1867. As one of the first boys at Harrow School to run with the ball, rather than kick it forward, Mackie is credited in some circles with having invented modern rugby union.

12. Among the constituency articles completed during the year are the following:

- **Southwark:** a double member constituency with a very large electorate even before the 1832 Reform Act, Southwark experienced a rapid growth in its population and economy during this period. The docks and manufacturing boomed and the borough was transformed by railway development. The electorate strongly supported political reform, free trade and the separation of church and state. The Southwark Reform Association exercised significant influence and provided resources for electioneering. Conservatives stood at only four of the 19 elections held between 1832-1868, without success. Contested elections instead reflected personal rivalries or splits within the radical establishment. Those elected were a mixture of men with local connections and outsiders with a national reputation who were attracted by the prospect of success in a major constituency. Only two of them, however, became ministers.
- **Flintshire:** The small maritime county in North Wales, Flintshire's representation was dominated by its largest and most influential landowners. For much of this period the Whig-Liberal family of Lloyd Mostyn monopolised the representation. They were occasionally challenged by the Conservative Sir Stephen Glynne, of Hawarden, who won the seat in 1837 and 1842. In 1861 the seat fell to Lord Richard Grosvenor, a younger son of the duke of Westminster, who held a valuable estate in Flintshire.
- **Lancashire South:** Lancashire's rapid industrial development made its newly created southern division one of the country's most significant seats. Alongside its urban borough freeholders, however, the constituency also contained thousands of tenants-at-will, whose votes often came under the influence of their landlords. The Liberals were victorious in 1832, prompting organisational efforts from the Conservatives, who won both seats in 1835, 1837

and 1841. The defeat of its candidate in its Lancashire heartland at an 1844 by-election was a blow to the Anti-Corn Law League, which devoted considerable attention to the registers thereafter. The Liberals won a seat at an 1846 by-election and secured both seats without a contest in 1847. The Manchester and Liverpool Liberals then arranged matters between them to choose one candidate apiece. This Liberal 'dictation' was finally challenged by the Conservatives in 1859, when they regained both seats. The constituency received a third member in 1861, when the Conservatives were again victorious. Gladstone had declined an invitation to stand in 1861, but having lost his Oxford University seat in 1865, he fell back on Lancashire, and succeeded in winning one seat back for the Liberals.

- **Wallingford:** a by-word for corruption before 1832, with bribes distributed by a legendary figure known as the 'miller', Wallingford was 'emancipated' from the corrupt control of the local Whigs by the Reform Act, which removed one of its two MPs. The extension of its boundaries into the surrounding countryside increased its size fortyfold, creating a large 'ruralised' borough of over 25 square miles. As a result the electoral influence of the Welsh copper magnate William Hughes (later Baron Dinorben) was destroyed. A local Tory squire, William Blackstone, who owned the town's castle and priory estate, was elected after a decisive battle against a local Catholic landowner in 1832. Twenty years later Blackstone's falling out with the local party and financial problems ended his tenure of the seat. His attempts to bring in his former Liberal opponent, for whom he acted as a 'paid agent', attracted widespread condemnation. A Protectionist lawyer sat from 1852, but his 'neglect' of the constituency allowed a well-funded Liberal to secure the seat with the support of the Liberation Society in 1865. The Conservatives regained control in 1868 and retained the seat until 1880.

The House of Lords 1559-1601

13. This project began after the completion of *The House of Lords 1604-1629* and covers the upper House in the reign of Elizabeth I, complementing the volumes published back in 1983 on the House of Commons in the same period. The staff, who all worked on the Commons 1604-29 and Lords 1604-29 projects, are Andrew Thrush (editor), Paul Hunneyball (assistant editor) and Ben Coates (Senior Research Fellow). With a total of 246 biographies to be tackled, it is planned to complete the project in five years, drawing in as far as possible external contributors, and aiming at a more abbreviated style of entry than in the previous project. After preliminary data collection, the section began working on biographies in the second half of the year, and produced 19 biographies in total, containing a total of over 64,000 words. The project's target when up to speed is to produce 50 internal, 33 external articles a year. Among the biographies completed in 2020-21 were:

- **Anthony Maria Browne, 2nd Viscount Montagu (1574-1629):** a staunchly Catholic peer from Sussex, Montagu was placed under confinement for personally baptizing his daughter in 1594. As a result, he was unable to attend the 1597 Parliament. Although he had regained his liberty by the time of the 1601 Parliament, the Privy Council instructed him to stay away.
- **Edward Parker, 12th Lord Morley (c.1552-1618):** the son of a Catholic exile, Morley conformed to the Anglican Church in hope of securing royal favour in his battles with his tenants. His marriage to the heiress to the 3rd Lord Monteagle united two impoverished baronies. Having succeeded to the peerage in 1577, he attended all of the late Elizabethan Parliaments except the last, but otherwise played a very limited role in the Lords.
- **Blount, Charles, 8th Lord Mountjoy (1563-1606):** A somewhat impoverished peer, Mountjoy aspired to restore his fortunes through military service, though he also enjoyed a successful court career as one of Elizabeth I's favourites. Closely linked to the 2nd earl of Essex, whose sister was his mistress, Mountjoy was implicated in the early planning of Essex's failed 1601 rising. However, success against Spain and the Irish rebels saved him from disgrace. His subsequent reputation as a war hero was later tarnished by his bigamous marriage to his mistress.
- **Carey, George, 2nd Lord Hunsdon (1548-1603):** As Elizabeth I's closest maternal kinsman during the final years of her reign, Hunsdon achieved high office both at court, where he served as lord chamberlain, and in Hampshire, where he was lord lieutenant and governor of the Isle of Wight. However, he appears to have possessed little political influence over the queen and his pursuit of an earldom proved unsuccessful. A series of strokes in his final years effectively ended his career, though Elizabeth allowed him to retain his offices so long as she herself lived.

- **Henry Brooke, 11th Baron Cobham (1564-1619)**: something of a royal favourite during the final years of Elizabeth's reign, and a useful counterweight at court to the 2nd earl of Essex, Cobham unsuccessfully competed with Sir Robert Cecil for influence with the heir-apparent, James VI. On James's accession to the English throne, Cobham and his friend Sir Walter Raleigh plotted against the new king, for which he was attainted. Stripped of his lands and title, he spent most of the rest of his life as a prisoner and died in abject poverty.
 - **Henry Fitzalan, 19th (or 12th) earl of Arundel (1512-80)**: a leading Catholic peer, Arundel retained high office on the accession of Elizabeth. Despite his age and an unappealing personality, Arundel initially harboured hopes of marrying Elizabeth, probably hoping to prevent a return to Protestantism. Unable to bend the queen to his will, in 1564 he angrily resigned as lord steward. In the late 1560s he began plotting with his former son-in-law, the duke of Norfolk, in favour of Mary queen of Scots, and was lucky to escape execution. Severe disenchantment probably explains why Arundel rarely attended Parliament.
 - **Thomas Howard, Baron Howard de Walden (1561-1626)**: a younger son of the 4th duke of Norfolk, who was executed for treason in 1572, Howard initially made a career for himself in the Navy alongside his cousin, the lord admiral, Lord Howard of Effingham. Well regarded by Elizabeth, he was nevertheless only ennobled (in 1597) when the queen, notoriously reluctant to create new peers, believed him to be on the point of death. Under James I he achieved high office but was dismissed as lord treasurer for corruption in 1618. He sat in two Elizabethan parliaments.
 - **John Neville, 4th Baron Latimer (c.1520-77)**: a violent sexual predator, Latimer had already been in serious trouble with the Privy Council by the time Elizabeth ascended the throne. His continued detention prevented him from sitting in 1558, and also in the first Parliament of Elizabeth's reign (1559). Although he subsequently resumed his place in the Lords (in 1563), he ceased attending the upper House regularly. In 1569 he decided not to throw in his lot with the rebellious northern earls, who then plundered his lands. On his death eight years later, his title became extinct.
14. The project is also compiling a resource which provides a framework to pull together the various sources which collectively provide evidence of the Lords' proceedings. The resource will flesh out proceedings in the Lords by integrating the sparse outline of the Lords Journal with material from elsewhere, including the Commons' Journal, D'Ewes's *Journals of all the Parliaments*, T.E. Hartley's *Proceedings in the Parliaments of Elizabeth I*, and various other printed and manuscript sources. When finished, it will result in a single, easily searchable database which gives the fullest possible picture of activities in the Lords, which will permit more effective analysis of that source material, both by us and other interested scholars, and provide an easily searchable repository of all the raw parliamentary data which underpins the biographies.

The House of Lords 1715-1790

15. This project began in 2016 after the completion of *The History of Parliament: the House of Lords 1660-1715*. The project staff are Robin Eagles (editor), Stuart Handley and Charles Littleton. There are 928 articles to be written. 69 of them were completed in 2020-21 (ten of them by external contributors), with a total of over 202,000 words; 703 articles remain to be written. Among those completed in this year were:
- **Anthony Grey, Baron Lucas of Crudwell (1696-1723)**: Lucas was marked out for favour early on as the son and heir of the duke of Kent and in 1718 he was summoned to the House by writ of acceleration. He proved a dependable member, often in receipt of proxies. He died tragically young after choking on an ear of barley, an unfortunate demise that was referred to in the memorial sermon preached by his chaplain.
 - **Charles Powlett, 3rd duke of Bolton (1685-1754)**: Bolton was dismissed by the duchess of Marlborough as 'the most immoral, simple and detested man that I know in the world'. Despite this, he managed to carve out a career at court and acquired senior office in the military, derided by professional soldiers for his lack of experience. He was cashiered for rebelling against the Excise but later made his way back over to the ministry and was restored to local office in return.
 - **William Villiers, 2nd earl of Jersey (c1682-1721)**: Jersey was involved in Jacobite intrigue and was one of the Tory peers arrested in 1715 on suspicion of involvement in the rebellion. On his release he performed a volte face and for the remainder of his brief career in the Lords

was a government supporter, bolstered by a pension. His final months were spent in acrimonious arguments with his countess to whom he left just one shilling in his will.

- **Talbot Yelverton, earl of Sussex (1690-1731)**: Sussex owed his promotion to the earldom to his clear support for the new regime and he developed a career as an accomplished courtier, taking over the role of deputy Earl Marshal in the 1720s, as well as a regular attendant of the Lords. He was considered by contemporaries to be unusually uxorious and on the death of his wife it was commented that he had been 'a martyr to love, even the unfashionable love of his wife'.
- **Hugh Boscawen, Viscount Falmouth (c.1680-1734)**: a well-connected Cornish Whig election manager, whose political usefulness, both at Court (he was a favourite English companion of George I) and in the House of Commons, led to his elevation to the peerage. In the Lords, he continued to speak for the ministry, sometimes living up to his soubriquet of "Foulmouth". For the first few years of George II's reign he acted as one of the most important chairmen of committees in the Lords, thereby helping to facilitate the passage of legislation, both public and private. He continued to support the Walpole ministry until 1733-4 when he joined the Opposition to Sir Robert Walpole, earning the opprobrium of the king whose actions in turning his back on Falmouth gave rise to the name given to the dining club comprised of Opposition peers: the Rumpsteak Club.
- **Thomas Bowers, bishop of Chichester (1660-1724)**: owed his bishopric to his long association with the Pelham family. Having known the duke of Newcastle since the latter was an infant, he acted as an adviser to the duke, in personal and financial matters, and was an obvious choice for elevation to the bishopric covering the duke's Sussex estates. Death cut short a promising career.
- **Henry Herbert, 9th earl of Pembroke (c.1689-1750)**: One of the 'architect earls' of the Palladian movement, he was a prominent courtier of George II, both as Prince of Wales and as king. He held important military commands and was made groom of the stole in 1735. He was a steady supporter of the ministry in the House, but was principally involved in the passage of the Act to build Westminster Bridge, whose construction he promoted to the end of his life.
- **Thomas Wentworth, 2nd earl of Strafford (1672-1739)**: Impeached in 1715 for his part as the principal British negotiator of the Treaty of Utrecht, he remained determined in his opposition to the Whig ministry for the years after the charges against him were dropped. He was one of the leading Tories, and was also involved in Jacobite circles. An active parliamentarian, he attended every session of the House, contributed frequently to debate, and signed almost every opposition protest between 1715 and 1739.
- **Charles Noel Somerset, 4th duke of Beaufort (1709-1756)**: By the time Beaufort succeeded his brother in the dukedom he was already a seasoned Member of the Commons with pretensions to the leadership of the Tories. A committed Jacobite, he nevertheless kept his head down during the 1745 rebellion and was later one of those to meet the Young Pretender and advise him to go home. He went on to play an important role in the Tory-Patriot alliance that brought down Walpole.
- **Edward Hyde, 3rd earl of Clarendon (1661-1723)**: before inheriting the peerage, Clarendon had earned an unfortunate reputation through his controversial tenure of the governorship of New York. As a cousin of Queen Anne, associated with Viscount Bolingbroke, he expected his star to fall further under the Hanoverians, but he proved remarkably resilient. He found a niche in the Lords as the principal chairman of committees (the first to hold that position) and repositioned himself as a reliable ministry vote.
- **Jocelyn Sidney, 7th earl of Leicester (1682-1743)**: the seventh son of the 4th earl, two of Leicester's brothers had held the peerage before him. Much of his career was taken up with legal battles over the Sidney inheritance, which was further complicated by his estrangement from his countess. He attempted to steer his property towards his illegitimate daughter, but after his death a claimant appeared to challenge the settlement, who appears to have been Leicester's wife's son by a local baker.
- **Philip Wharton, duke of Wharton (1698-1731)**: son of the Whig Junto leader, Wharton was doted on by his father and raised to continue the family legacy. He revolted against it from the beginning. His marriage when underage was said to have precipitated his father's death, and while travelling on the continent he fell in with the Jacobites and accepted honours from the Pretender. On his return, he appeared to conform, was promoted to a dukedom and made a name for himself as a gifted orator. He then returned to active opposition and ultimately

settled for life in exile, dying in obscurity in a Spanish convent having sold his title to a fellow Jacobite.

- **Richard Willis, bishop of Winchester (1664-1734)**: was a chaplain-general to the army in the 1690s and then sub-preceptor to the duke of Gloucester. A Whig champion in the lower house of Convocation, he was thwarted in his ambitions for a bishopric by Queen Anne. Appointed to the bench at the beginning of George I's reign, he became an influential bishop, eventually vying with Gibson for a share in ecclesiastical patronage under Walpole.
- **John Boyle, 5th earl of Cork and Orrery [I] (2nd Baron Boyle) (1707-1762)**: was expected to take on his father's mantle as a leader of the English Jacobites, but, petrified of public speaking, was more interested in leading a retired life on his wife's Irish estates, where he could pursue his literary endeavours and his correspondence with his wide circle of friends. When he did appear in the House he voted as a Tory. Under financial pressure in the 1750s he recanted his Jacobite associations and was rewarded with a secret service pension from the government.
- **Thomas Green, bishop of Ely (1658-1738)**: was on the Whig side of the bench of bishops, owing to the patronage of Thomas Tenison and his kinship with his brother-in-law Charles Trimnell. Much of his attention was taken up with his protracted fight with Richard Bentley, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, over whether the bishop of Ely had, ex officio, visitorial rights over the college. This matter occupied the House for a number of days of heated dispute in 1732-3 but, despite Green's apparent victory, Bentley was still in office at the bishop's death.
- **Hugh Willoughby, 14th Baron Willoughby of Parham (1714-1765)**: was the last, but longest-lived and most prominent, of a line of notoriously poor and Dissenting Lancashire barons. He made his mark on the House through his administration of committees. Throughout the 1740s and 1750s he effectively deputized as backup chairman of committees and he was principal chairman of committees for a few years at the beginning of George III's reign.

16. The project also contributed 24 blogs to the History's output, most of them to the 'Georgian Lords' stream of the History's blog, among them 'From Chicken House to Palace: 10 Downing Street in the 18th Century'; 'Disputing controverted elections in the 18th-century Parliament'; 'The 18th-century aristocracy and an early experiment in immunology'.

Oral History

17. The pandemic struck just as we were planning to relaunch the oral history project with a new group of volunteers. The restrictions on face-to-face meetings made it impossible to run a full programme of in-person interviews: with advice from the British Library and the Oral History Society we decided not to attempt to undertake interviews remotely (the recording quality is of much lower quality, and the rapport and atmosphere possible in a real interview cannot be properly recreated in an online format). The pandemic also prevented the running of training sessions with the new volunteers, originally planned for the beginning of the year. In order to keep our interviewers interested in and engaged with the project we have been running virtual seminars where those not previously involved have had a chance to listen to and discuss some past interviews and be introduced to the basics of oral history interviewing. The publication of the first book making extensive use of the oral history collection was published in August 2020 and is described below.

Reformation to Referendum

18. In 2017 the History's then Director, Paul Seaward, was awarded a three-year British Academy / Wolfson Foundation Research Professorship to work on a project entitled 'Reformation to Referendum', exploring the history of the English/British/United Kingdom parliament in a new way, as not simply a political body, but an institution that has been deeply interwoven into the country's life, culture and government, over the period between the Reformation in the sixteenth century and the 2016 Referendum. The period of the professorship came to an end at the end of 2020. During the three years, he has researched and planned and written a good deal of the book which will be the main result of the project.

19. Some of the key themes of the research have also been developed through a series of blogs: the relationship between the social and the political is the subject of articles on 'Tea on the Terrace' and 'The Smoking Room'; the development of the corporate identity of the house of commons through privilege has been a theme of many of the most recent pieces.

DISSEMINATION

20. During the year we published two projects, the thirteenth and fourteenth sets to be published by the History, the ten volumes bringing the History to a total of 56 individual volumes containing well over 30 million words. Both sets of volumes were published by Cambridge University Press, who have been our publishers since 2002.

The History of Parliament: The House of Commons 1422-1461

21. In June 2020 we published the seven volumes of *The History of Parliament: The House of Commons 1422-61*, edited by Linda Clark. The volumes, covering the long reign of Henry VI, contain biographies of all of the 2,844 men who sat in the Commons during the period and accounts of the political history of each of the 144 English constituencies. The period covered saw 22 separate parliaments, which sat against a background of a series of political and military crises. These began with Henry V's untimely death, which left the infant Henry VI as king at less than a year old, and the consequent need to arrange the government of the boy's dual kingdoms of England and France during a protracted minority. In spite of repeated invocations of the 'spirit of Agincourt', the English-held territory in France was lost bit by bit. The fall of the last parts of the duchy of Normandy in 1449-50 brought about a full-blown political emergency, accompanied by a popular uprising at home in England. The remaining English possessions around Bordeaux were lost three years later, and before long England and its Parliament found themselves drawn into the internal dynastic conflict between the partisans of the rival branches of the Plantagenet dynasty, the houses of Lancaster and York. It was a fresh Parliament that brought about a constitutional settlement that guaranteed the crown to Henry VI for his life, but thereafter settled it on the duke of York and his descendants.
22. The Members' biographies span a broad social spectrum. While many were trained lawyers, and some substantial landowners and members of the aristocracy, there were also artisans and manufacturers, as well as traders, both on a great and a small scale. The earliest university graduates to sit among the lay Commons rubbed shoulders with literary figures like Sir Thomas Malory, author of the *Morte d'Arthur*, and the lesser known poet George Ashby. Geoffrey Chaucer's son Thomas would have encountered in the House men who owned copies of his father's writings. Military campaigns and diplomatic missions, along with journeys inspired by religious devotions, such as pilgrimages to Rome, Santiago de Compostela and the Holy Land, gave many MPs of the age extensive experience of foreign lands and peoples. Naturalised second, or even first generation, immigrants, like the Danish-born courtier Sir Andrew Ogard, or the Salisbury merchant John Aport found their way into Parliament in these decades.

The History of Parliament: the House of Lords 1604-1629

23. In January 2021 we published our second set of volumes covering the House of Lords. The three volumes of *The House of Lords 1604-1629*, edited by Andrew Thrush, contain 286 biographies of lay peers and bishops who sat, or were entitled to sit, in the House of Lords between 1604 and 1629, and a few who might have sat in the Lords between 1629 and 1640 had parliament met in those years. It also contains an introductory survey by Andrew Thrush that brings up to date our understanding of the Lords in this period. Unfortunately it was not possible to hold a physical launch of the volumes, but a seminar was held in April at which the volumes were introduced to an appreciative specialist audience.
24. Together the biographies and surveys provide a more complex and nuanced picture of the House of Lords in this period than has previously been available. It shows how the Lords started to become much less subservient to royal wishes in the period, and side much more frequently than previously with the Commons, particularly when they felt that it would help to protect their corporate privileges against the tendency of James I and Charles I to countenance favourites, notably the notorious George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham. The biographies detail the growth in

the sale of peerages through the court, especially by Buckingham, and the partly consequential growth of the aristocracy over the period, following the parsimony of Elizabeth I in this (and other) respects. It resulted in considerable annoyance over the rise of new peers, challenging the dignity and respect of the 'ancient' nobility. The survey provides an overview of the operation of the House in the period, its officers and servants and its procedures, and outlines how it expanded its activities, including through the revival of the process of impeachment in 1621 and subsequent parliaments.

The Political Lives of post-war British MPs

25. The first book based on the oral history archive *The Political Lives of Post-War British MPs*, edited by Emma Peplow and Priscila Pivatto, was published by Bloomsbury Academic in August 2020. It contains extracts covering some of the key themes that emerge again and again in the interviews, from how families and communities helped to shape the political values and careers of the MPs to selection processes and the experience of being a new MP, and some of the big political events of their lives. As with our other publications this year, COVID-19 restrictions prevented a proper launch, but the book was virtually launched at an event in October in which Emma and Priscila were in conversation with Rob Perks, the then lead curator of Oral History at the British Library. It has been publicised through, among other things, a blog in the British Library's Sound and Vision Series, and an episode of the Mile End Institute Podcast, and through Emma and Priscila's lecture, hosted by the Speaker's Advisory Committee on Works of Art and marking International Women's Day

The History of Parliament Online

26. Work continues on rebuilding the History of Parliament's website, integrating the new sections (including recent House of Lords sections) and migrating the site from various different versions of the Drupal programme into the latest, Drupal 9. The work entails fixing a number of problems that have arisen from the site's incremental development over the last few years, and an opportunity is being taken to present the data in a more granular way that will enable it to be interrogated by researchers much more deeply than at present. The number of visitors to the website continues to increase, with more than 436,000 users and 1.5 million page views in 2020-21 compared to nearly 1.3 million page views by nearly 370,000 users in 2019-20.

27. The History also hosts a small site, membersafter1832.historyofparliamentonline.org, initially built as a collaboration between the History and the Parliamentary Digital Service, and the House of Commons Library. The site is based on the database created originally by Professor Michael Rush from the University of Exeter and is kept up to date by staff of the House of Commons Library. In addition, the History is a founding partner of the online library of digital resources developed by the Institute of Historical Research, British History Online.

28. The History's blogging and social media activity is dealt with below, as an aspect of our programme of public engagement.

DEVELOPMENT

29. The History's detailed knowledge of the history of British politics is much sought after and shared through a number of collaborations with universities in the UK and abroad. These have largely taken the form of Arts and Humanities Research Council (AHRC) Collaborative Doctoral Awards (CDAs), although the History is also involved in projects funded by major grants from the Research Councils and other grant-giving bodies. Such projects offer the History ways of enriching, developing and promoting and extending the reach of its own work in engagement with other scholars.

Collaborative doctoral awards

30. In these, a university provides funding, supervision and support for a PhD project; the History offers a co-supervisor and the opportunity for the student to be involved in the History's activities. Universities need to bid for funding for these in partnership with an external institution through the

university consortia that hold the funding. The History has participated in three successful bids for collaborative doctoral projects:

- Robin Eagles is joint supervisor with Amanda Goodrich of the Open University of a PhD Studentship on 'The Black and Mixed Ethnicity Presence in British Politics, 1750-1850', one aim of which is to create a database of BAME people who are known to have participated in politics during the period. Helen Wilson was selected for the studentship and the project began in October 2020.
- Emma Peplow is joint supervisor with Helen Parr of Keele University (a member of the History's Editorial Board) and Charlotte Wildman of Manchester University of a studentship on '“A Manly Place”?: The experiences of female MPs at Westminster, 1970-2010'. Katy Tanner has been selected for the studentship and the project will begin in October 2021.
- Paul Seaward is joint supervisor with Anthony Milton of Sheffield University for a studentship on 'Bishops and the English Parliament c. 1558-1642'. The project will be carried out in conjunction with the current House of Lords 1558-1601 project and any potential successor project to the House of Commons 1640-60. The selection of the student took place after the end of the year.

Project collaborations

31. The History is involved in a number of collaborations as a partner institution or co-applicant. Involvement normally means participation in the projects' respective advisory boards and offering advice and occasional assistance where required. Current collaborations underway involving the History are:

- Oxford University: *'Recovering Europe's Parliamentary Culture, 1500-1700: A New Approach to Representative Institutions'*, funded by the University's internal research fund, is a project concerned with the literary, archival and material cultures of parliaments across early modern Europe. It will commence in September. Paul Seaward is a co-applicant, along with Paulina Kewes, Steve Gunn, and Tracey Sowerby (all Oxford University), Dorota Pietrzyk-Reeves (Jagellonian University, Krakow) and Joris Oddens (REPUBLIC project, Huygens ING Institute, Royal Netherlands Academy).
- Durham University: the AHRC-funded *'Petitioning and People Power in Twentieth-Century Britain'* project, commenced in August 2020 and runs until July 2023 with Dr Richard Huzzey as principal investigator. The History is providing assistance through its oral history collection, and undertaking further interviews.
- Newcastle University: the AHRC funded *'Eighteenth-Century Political Participation and Electoral Culture (ECPPEC)'*, led by Matthew Grenby as principal investigator, started on 1 January 2020 and is ongoing. The History is contributing principally through the expertise of its eighteenth century House of Lords project.
- Exeter University and York University: the Leverhulme funded project *'Parliamentary Empire: British Democracy and Settler Colonialism, c.1867-1939'*, will commence in September 2021. It is led by David Thackeray (University of Exeter) and Amanda Behm (York). The History is a partner institution.

32. Other potential collaborations and partnerships are under discussion, including involvement with Royal Holloway, University of London (RHUL) on their bid to the AHRC-led programme 'Towards a National Collection', 'Discovering Democratic, Diverse and Domestic Heritage'. The project has gone through to stage 2 of the competition.

33. The History is a founder member institution of 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.

St James's House

34. The History's relationship with the public relations and publishing company St James's House dates back to 2013, and is based around the production of a series of books on themes to do with

the history of the British parliament and parliamentary politics. The history contributes the main text, usually written partly in-house and partly by external contributors; St James's House sell to companies and organisations the opportunity to contribute text about their own activities and achievements, and the two elements are combined in a well-produced and highly illustrated volume which the company distributes widely and promotes through a launch in a central London location. The History receives from St James's House a regular fee for its collaboration. The last book under our current arrangement with St James's House was published in September 2019; during this year we have been working on another, to be published in September 2021, on the history of parliamentary leadership.

ENGAGEMENT

35. The History's programme of public and academic engagement activities, managed by our Public Engagement manager Sammy Sturgess and Public Engagement Assistant Connie Jeffery, has inevitably been struck by the COVID-19 Pandemic. We have not been able to undertake a number of planned public events, and have not been able to take forward planning as yet for next year's events. As with other organisations, though, much activity has moved online, and we have been pleased with the number of people attending some of our events, including many who would even in normal times have found it difficult to do so. Our social media activity has remained strong, and the team has been busy developing a collection of videos freely available to the public for teaching and learning.
36. A new public engagement strategy was developed and agreed by the Trustees in September 2020, building on the 2018 Braddick Report, and identifying methods of improving accessibility to our research via media that cater for diverse audiences, while working towards embedding public engagement as a core practice within the Trust. The strategy will be reviewed again in the autumn of 2021.

Academic, university and professional engagement

37. The History has continued its regular competition for the best undergraduate dissertation on British and Irish political and parliamentary history. The 2020 prize was awarded to Alfie Banks, a student then at the University of Southampton, for his accomplished dissertation on 'The Imperial Afterlife of Warren Hastings, 1818-1947'. Because of current restrictions we were unable to award the prize at a History of Parliament event, but we intend to do so when conditions allow.
38. We have been experimenting with involvement in teaching university courses, with Martin Spychal working on developing relationships with universities, though this has been disrupted by the Pandemic. The History of Parliament is a partner heritage institution on the Sheffield Hallam BA course module 'Communicating History'. In October Martin contributed a podcast discussing the 1832 Reform Act and Parliament to the 2nd year BA Module 'Hard Times: British Society 1815-1902', and in February Martin and Kathryn Rix delivered a seminar on 'The History of Parliament and its Audiences' to the first year students.
39. The Parliaments, Politics and People seminar at the Institute of Historical Research is run by a number of the History's staff. The seminar has moved online for the 2020/21 academic year and has run a full programme. The online format has led to an expansion of the seminar's audience and reach, with the fortnightly sessions now attracting around 70 attendees and is generating extra traffic to the History of Parliament blog.
40. The History's staff continue to interact routinely with the wider academic community, principally through contributions to conferences and seminars and publication in academic history journals. Staff of the History are editors or members of the editorial board of a large number of journals concerned with British and parliamentary history, or trustees or board members of organisations that deal with these subjects, including the International Commission for the History of Representative and Parliamentary Institutions, *Parliamentary History* and the Parliamentary History Trust, the Court Studies Society and the journal *Court Studies*, the *London Journal*, the Cromwell Association, the Victoria County History Trust, *Fifteenth Century Studies*, and many others.

41. The staff of the History are also called on from time to time to provide expert assistance. Paul Seaward was a member of the Conservation Framework Group, part of the Palace of Westminster Restoration and Renewal programme, which over the course of 2020 reviewed the entire Palace to develop a Conservation Framework to provide the Restoration and Renewal Delivery Authority with easily accessible high level guidance on the significance of individual parts of the Palace of Westminster to inform the business planning and feasibility stages of the project. The Group brought together experts in history, architectural and art history and conservation under the chairmanship of Simon Thurley.

Social Media, Videos and Podcasts

42. At the end of March 2020 our twitter accounts, @HistParl, @TheVictCommons, and @GeorgianLords, had between them 21,792 followers; at the end of March 2021 they had 25,725. Twitter impressions grew from 10.2 million in 2019-20 to 11.6 million in 2020-21.

43. A remarkable 160 blogs were published on the History's main blog in the course of the year. Most of these were written by the History's own staff, covering subjects as diverse as Parliament and the Welsh language (a blog for St David's day), Children and Parliament in Medieval England; the Early modern Parliament and Coffee; Ancient Britain, the Mother of Parliaments?, and many others. The pandemic formed a theme for many blogs, covering among other things the 1721 Quarantine Act and Parliament's response to epidemics in the 1640s. The staff's own blogs are complemented by occasional guest blogs, and short summaries of the papers delivered to the History's Parliaments, Politics and People seminar. A further 27 blogs were published on the Victorian Commons, the blog of the 1832-68 project, and 10 on the Reformation to Referendum blog, the blog of Paul Seaward's project. The three blogs between them recorded a total of 195,842 views, up from 162,079 in 2019-20. The blogs can be seen at <https://thehistoryofparliament.wordpress.com/>

44. The public engagement team have established a Youtube channel and is developing a series of short films about parliamentarians and parliamentary history, some of them continuing a collaboration with the School of Humanities at Royal Holloway, University of London which began in 2019-20. Fifteen films were made and posted on the channel in 2020-21, and it is planned to continue adding films to the channel at the rate of one a month. Many of the films so far posted to the channel have been on the theme 'Parliamentary leadership', and consist of twenty minute or so interviews with the History's staff. The film on Oliver Cromwell has been the most successful so far, with over 8,000 views. Films on the Peterloo massacre, the Queen Caroline affair, and on Sir Robert Walpole have all been viewed well over 1,000 times.

45. The team have also been experimenting with creating a podcast. The first result was a podcast made for LGBT+ History Month based on the remarkable diaries of Victorian politician Lord Ronald Gower, and featuring Martin Spychal from our 1832-68 project. Further work will be undertaken in 2021-22 to develop and exploit the possibilities offered by this medium.

Events

46. The pandemic effectively nullified our plans for events in parliament and elsewhere. Some events, including our launches for our three major publications of the year had to be cancelled, and we had to change our plans for our annual lecture. Many events were moved online instead, however, and these attracted a large audience, including many people who would almost certainly not have been able to attend in person. Our events included:

- September: workshop marking the anniversary of the South Sea Bubble (50 attendees)
- October: the launch for Emma Peplow and Priscila Pivatto's *The Political Lives of Postwar British MPs* (81 attendees)
- October: workshop in collaboration with the German Historical Institute on 'Law and Consent in Medieval Britain' (50 attendees)
- November: Bicentenary of the Queen Caroline affair, in collaboration with the Parliamentary Archives and the Speaker's Committee on Works of Art (65 attendees)
- November: workshop on the 'History of Parliament and Local History' for the IHR 2020 History Day (46 attendees)
- November: annual lecture delivered by Chris Bryant (58 attendees)

- February: Chris Bryant in conversation with Baroness Barker on Chris's book *Glamour Boys*, event in collaboration with Queer Britain and the All Party Parliamentary Group on Global LGBT+ Rights (151 attendees)
- March: Annual International Women's Day lecture given by Emma Peplow and Priscila Pivatto, hosted by the Speaker's Advisory Committee on Works of Art and run by Parliament's Visitor Services Team, with assistance from the History.

GOVERNANCE AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE TRUST

Trustees, Editorial Board and Director

47. At the end of July 2020 Gordon Marsden stepped down as chair of the Trust. He will remain a Trustee. The Trustees record their thanks to Gordon for his service over the period since he became chair in 2016. Lord Norton of Louth took over the chairmanship. Lord Rowlands resigned from the Trust in December, having served as a Trustee since 1991 and as chair between 1993 and 2002. Three new Trustees were appointed during the year: Jonathan Djanogly MP; Chris Bryant MP; and Chris Skidmore MP. In March Sir Graham Hart announced his intention to step down from the treasurership in 2021-22. Dame Clare Moriarty has agreed to take over the role from 1 July 2021. At the end of December John Morrill stepped down as chair of the Editorial Board. He was replaced by Jane Winters. Elaine Chalus came to the end of her third term on the Board at the end of 2020. She was replaced by Dr Perry Gauci of Lincoln College, Oxford. The History are most grateful to all of those stepping down for their long and able service, as they are to continuing members of the Trust and the Editorial Board.
48. Stephen Roberts retired as Director of the Trust at the end of 2020, at the end of his three-year term. The Trustees and the Editorial Board record their indebtedness to Stephen for his very successful tenure of the directorship, as well as his work in leading the 1640-60 project before becoming Director, and for his continuing engagement with the work of that project and of the History. Paul Seaward returned as Director, at the end of his three-year British Academy/Wolfson Foundation Research Professorship. Apart from the director, the administrative team consists of the Office Manager, Adam Tucker, and Finance Manager, Jonathan Comber. Dealing with the consequences of COVID-19 and government restrictions was a significant administrative challenge over the year, involving the creation of a set of protocols for attendance in and use of the building, as well as developing new means of keeping regularly in touch with staff, including through regular weekly social meetings by Zoom.
49. The Trust leases a building in Bloomsbury Square from Bedford Estates, of which it sub-leases the top floor. The current lease on the building, agreed in 2015, included a break clause after five years. In the end the Trustees decided not to leave in 2020, but negotiated a reduction in the annual rent, from £110,000 to £100,000 a year, over the remaining period of the lease which ends on 24th November 2025. Our own tenants decided not to renew their lease, which expired in 2020. Despite the uncertain market conditions, a new tenant was found, who moved in early in the 2021-22 financial year.

Staffing

50. During the year to 31 March 2021 the History had 23.70 full-time equivalent members of its research resource including the Section Editors and Editorial Board; there were 0.93 full-time equivalent members of the administrative staff. The Director's time is apportioned equally between research and administration.

51. The distribution of editorial, research and development staff among the various sections at 31 March 2021 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

52. The majority (£1,674,524) of unrestricted incoming resources for the year of £1,782,096 was provided by grant in aid. The unrestricted resources also include:

- receipts totalling £72,482 under a fee arrangement made in December 2016 with Regalpress Limited, trading as St James's House, in relation to the publication of a series of books concerned with the history of parliament.
- £19,750 of rental income from our building in Bloomsbury Square.
- £10,668 from sale of books.

The only restricted incoming resource is

- £41,438 from the British Academy in relation to Paul Seaward's British Academy/Wolfson research professorship.

53. 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

54. All fixed assets (with a net book value of £3,877 (2020: £5,349)) were held for use by the Trust.

55. At 31 March 2021, the Trust held total funds of £617,969 (2020: £609,324). These comprised restricted funds of £4,744 and unrestricted funds of £613,225 (2020: £4,744 and £604,580). Over the next couple of years the History will need to meet the costs of publishing the House of Commons 1640-60 which are likely to comprise 9 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.

56. 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 £467,366 (2020: £545,540) invested in two savings accounts which is included in the cash balances. £80,000 was transferred from the savings accounts to general cash balances in 2020-21.

57. The net realisable value of the History of Parliament's stock of publications for sale at 31st March 2021 is £55,734 (2020: £21,895). Net realisable value is based on recent sales less impairment for slow moving stock. The increase is due to the publication in year of the House of Commons 1422-1461 and House of Lords 1604-1629 volumes.

58. At 31st March 2021, the 'debtors and prepayments' balance is £47,526 (2020: £74,626). It includes prepayments of £27,705 and £13,479 of outstanding fee income.
59. At 31st March 2021, the 'creditors' balance is £72,744 (2020: £80,238). It includes trade creditors of £1,636, accruals of £33,991 and PAYE/NIC creditor of £32,389
60. 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.
61. 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.

Going concern and Future plans

62. The next project to reach publication will be *The House of Commons 1640-60*, which is likely to be published in financial year 2022-23. Our other current major research projects are

House of Commons, 1461-1504;
 House of Commons 1832-1868;
 House of Lords, 1558-1601;
 House of Lords 1715-90

Information about the recent progress of each of these projects is included above; information about future progress and project timetables is included in the History's Annual Plan, which was approved by Trustees in July.

63. The Trust expects that most of the cost of its future plans will continue to be met from Grant-in-Aid. Grant-in-Aid has been agreed with the House of Commons and House of Lords for 2021-22 at the same level as that received in 2020-21. The Trust anticipates that income classified as fee income will also remain at the same level as in 2020-21. The amount due from the British Academy will fall to £0 as this agreement ended in December 2020. The rental income will fall as we have new tenants who are paying a slightly reduced rent. However as this indicates the Trust expects to receive a minimum of £1,761k of income or 96% of its 2020-21 income in 2021-22, the Trust believes the going concern basis is still appropriate particularly considering the level of reserves it holds.

Dr Paul Seaward
 Director and Accounting Officer

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Lord Norton of Louth
 On behalf of the Trustees

.....

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 is aware there is no relevant audit information of which the auditors are unaware and that he has taken all the steps he ought to have taken to make himself 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 takes personal responsibility for the Annual Accounts and the judgements required therein.

The Accounting Officer confirms the above have been met.

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 may also be required to appear before other parliamentary committees.

GOVERNANCE STATEMENT THE HISTORY OF PARLIAMENT TRUST

Scope of responsibility

1. The role of Accounting Officer was placed with the Director from 1 January 2021, having previously been with the Treasurer of the Trust. The Accounting Officer has 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 2020-21. In order to gain assurance covering the period before 1 January 2021 when I was neither Director nor Accounting Officer, I have been in close liaison with the then Treasurer, and as Director I have also had full access to all relevant material for that part of 2020-21.
2. The system of internal control and controls in place are regularly reviewed with the Treasurer of the Trust and senior parliamentary staff, in particular through the regular meetings of the Trust's Finance Committee. 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

3. 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.
4. 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.
5. 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 Chair and the Treasurer ex officio, together with two other Trustees nominated by the full body of Trustees; the Director of the History and Chair of the Editorial Board attend as advisers and the Secretary to the Trust acts as secretary to the Committee.
6. The Trust also has a Finance Committee, which consists of the Treasurer of the Trust, the Director and Accounting Officer, the Secretary of the Trust, together with 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. It meets twice yearly.
7. 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 the Trust undertakes are in line with our charitable objectives and aims.
8. The Trust is principally funded by grant in aid by the House of Commons and House of Lords. 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.
9. 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.

10. 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 2020-21

12. The Trustees met on 6 occasions in 2020-21 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 76% attendance of Trustees at Trust meetings.

Trustee attendance at Trust meetings:

	May 2020	July 2020	Sept. 2020	Dec. 2020	Feb. 2021	Mar. 2021
Mr Gordon Marsden (Chair to 31/7/20)*	x	x	x	x	x	x
Professor The Lord Norton of Louth (Chair from 1/8/20)*	x	x	x	x	x	x
Sir Graham Hart KCB (Treasurer)*	x	x	x	x	x	x
Mr Chris Bryant MP (from 12/20)*				x		x
Rt. hon. The Lord Clark of Windermere	x		x	x	x	x
Mrs Sarah Davies	x	x	x	x		x
Mr Jonathan Djanogly MP (from 5/20)	x	x	x	x	x	x
Mr Kwasi Kwarteng MP	x	x				
Dame Eleanor Laing		x				
Lord Lisvane KCB DL	x	x	x		x	
Lord Palmer of Childs Hill	x	x	x	x		x
Lord Rowlands CBE (to 12/20)			x			
Mr Chris Skidmore MP (from 12/20)				x		x
Dr Philippa Tudor	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>*Member of the Executive Committee x signifies attendance</i>						

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. Otherwise there were no new risks identified in 2020-21. 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 2021 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 2020-21 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 2020 by the House of Commons Internal Audit Service. The terms of reference of the audit was to confirm that the Accounting Officers of both Houses can be assured that the Trust uses the grant in the way envisaged in the Financial Memorandum; and to confirm mechanisms for identifying, approving and monitoring research topics and themes, the process for assessing the quality of completed research work; whether financial and other management controls operated within the Trust are appropriate and sufficient to safeguard public funds, comply with the provisions of the Financial Memorandum and meet the wider requirements for propriety and good financial management; and whether the grant provided to HPT represents value for money in terms of generating interest within the academic community and amongst the

general public. The audit provided a moderate level of assurance about the management of key risks and internal controls associated with the grant-in-aid funding. It identified a weakness in the Trust's systems in that it did not maintain an overall strategic plan or programme plan, pointed to the continuing level of reserves above the level set in the Financial Memorandum, suggested that the Trust could give greater assurance about value for money, and could do more to measure and demonstrate the academic and cultural value of its output. This includes the preparation of a survey of the academic and cultural value of the output of the Trust and of ways that this might be more regularly measured and monitored, which will be completed in the autumn of 2021. The History's 2021 Plan indicates the steps that are being taken to deal with these points.

25. The Accounting Officer has responsibility for maintaining an effective system of internal control and periodically to review the procedures that we have in place. His review of the Trust's internal control is informed by the work of the internal auditors, and comments made by the external auditors in their management letter and other reports. He also has regard to guidance on internal control and financial management issued by HM Treasury. In his opinion the Trust's system of internal control meets the criteria for effectiveness set out in paragraph 20 above.
26. In the opinion of the Accounting Officer and Trustees, 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 2020-21.

Dr Paul Seaward
Director and Accounting Officer

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Lord Norton of Louth
On behalf of the Trustees

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**The History of Parliament
2021**

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S 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 History of Parliament Trust for the year ended 31 March 2021 under the Charities Act 2011. The financial statements comprise: the Statement of Financial Activities, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Cash Flow Statement and the related notes, including the significant accounting policies. These financial statements have been prepared under the accounting policies set out within them. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom accounting standards including Financial Reporting Standards (FRS) 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In my opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of History of Parliament Trust's affairs as at 31 March 2021 and of its income and expenditure for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- 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 for opinions

I conducted my audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) (UK), applicable law 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 report.

Those standards require me and my staff to comply with the Financial Reporting Council's Revised Ethical Standard 2019. I have also elected to apply the ethical standards relevant to listed entities. I am independent of the History of Parliament Trust in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit of 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

In auditing the financial statements, I have concluded that the History of Parliament Trust's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work I have performed, I have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the History of Parliament Trust's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

My responsibilities and the responsibilities of the Trustees and the Accounting Officer with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

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. The Trustees and the Accounting Officer are responsible for the other information. My opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in my report, 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 I identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, I am required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. 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, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit the information given in the Annual Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Matters on which I report by exception

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 material misstatements in the Annual Report.

I have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008, require me 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 to be audited 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.

Responsibilities of the Trustees and the Accounting Officer

As explained more fully in the Statement of Responsibilities of Trustees and Accounting Officer, the Trustees and the Accounting Officer are responsible for:

- the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view;
- internal controls as Trustees and the Accounting Officer determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statement to be free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.
- assessing the History of Parliament Trust's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Trustees and the Accounting Officer either intends to liquidate the entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so

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.

My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue a report that includes my opinion. 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.

I design procedures in line with my responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of non-compliance with laws and regulation, including fraud.

My procedures included the following:

- Inquiring of management and those charged with governance, including obtaining and reviewing supporting documentation relating to the History of Parliament Trust's policies and procedures relating to:
 - identifying, evaluating and complying with laws and regulations and whether they were aware of any instances of non-compliance;
 - detecting and responding to the risks of fraud and whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud; and
 - the internal controls established to mitigate risks related to fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations including the History of Parliament Trust's controls relating to Charities Act 2011 and Managing Public Money;
- discussing among the engagement team how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements and any potential indicators of fraud. As part of this discussion, I identified potential for fraud in the following areas: revenue recognition and posting of unusual journals;
- obtaining an understanding of History of Parliament Trust's framework of authority as well as other legal and regulatory frameworks that the History of Parliament Trust's operates in, focusing on those laws and regulations that had a direct effect on the financial statements or that had a fundamental effect on the operations of the History of Parliament Trust. The key laws and regulations I considered in this context included Charities Act 2011, Managing Public Money, employment law and tax legislation; and

In addition to the above, my procedures to respond to identified risks included the following:

- reviewing the financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with relevant laws and regulations discussed above;
- enquiring of those charged with governance concerning actual and potential litigation and claims;
- reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance and the Board;
- in addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, testing the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; assessing whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and evaluating the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business; and

I also communicated relevant identified laws and regulations and potential fraud risks to all engagement team members including internal specialists and significant component audit teams and remained alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

A further description of my responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of my report.

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.

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.

Gareth Davies

Date

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 2021

	Notes	2020-21 Unrestricted Funds £	2020-21 Restricted Funds £	2020-21 Total Funds £	2019-20 Total Funds £
<u>Income from</u>					
<i>Donations</i>					
Grant in Aid	2	1,674,524	-	1,674,524	1,674,524
<i>Charitable Activities</i>					
Royal Holloway University of London	3	2,375	-	2,375	-
Publications	3	10,668	-	10,668	32,888
Fees	3	72,482	-	72,482	60,390
<i>Investments</i>	4	2,297	-	2,297	4,301
<i>Other income</i>					
Accommodation	5	19,750	-	19,750	35,401
Research services	5	-	-	-	4,500
British Academy	5	-	41,438	41,438	55,151
Total		1,782,096	41,438	1,823,534	1,867,155
<u>Expenditure on</u>					
Charitable Activities	6	1,626,204	41,438	1,667,642	1,795,909
Other Costs	7	147,247	-	147,247	171,631
Total expenditure		1,773,451	41,438	1,814,889	1,967,540
Net movement in funds		8,645	-	8,645	(100,385)
Reconciliation of funds:					
Total funds brought forward		604,580	4,744	609,324	709,709
Total funds carried forward		613,225	4,744	617,969	609,324

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

The notes on pages 36 to 47 form part of these accounts.

HISTORY OF PARLIAMENT TRUST
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2021

		As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
	Notes	£	£
Fixed Assets			
Tangible Fixed Assets	10	3,877	5,349
Current Assets			
Stock of Publications	11	55,734	21,895
Debtors and Prepayments	12	47,526	74,626
Short Term Investments	13	467,366	545,540
Cash in Hand and at Bank	14	276,210	210,152
		846,836	852,213
Current Liabilities			
Creditors: amounts falling due within one Year	15	(72,744)	(80,238)
Net Current Assets		774,092	771,975
Total Assets less Current Liabilities		777,969	777,324
Provisions for Liabilities and Charges	16	(160,000)	(168,000)
Net Assets		617,969	609,324
Represented by:			
Unrestricted Funds	17	613,225	604,580
Restricted Funds	17	4,744	4,744
Total		617,969	609,324

Dr Paul Seaward
 Director and Accounting Officer

.....

Lord Norton of Louth
 Chair of Trustees

.....

The notes on pages 36 to 47 form part of these accounts

**HISTORY OF PARLIAMENT TRUST
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021**

	Note	2021	2020
		£	£
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities		(13,753)	(109,761)
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Income from investments	4	2,297	4,301
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	10	(660)	(6,764)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities		1,637	(2,463)
Change in cash and cash equivalents in the reporting period		(12,116)	(112,224)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	13 & 14	755,692	867,916
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	13 & 14	743,576	755,692

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

	Note	2021	2020
Net income/(expenditure) for the reporting period (as per the statement of financial activities)		8,645	(100,385)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation charges and write off	7	2,132	2,370
Income from investments	4	(2,297)	(4,301)
Loss/(profit) on sale of fixed assets	7	-	-
(Decrease)/Increase in provision	16	(8,000)	4,000
(Increase)/Decrease in stocks	11	(33,839)	3,143
(Increase)/Decrease in debtors	12	27,100	(10,565)
(Decrease) in creditors	15	(7,494)	(4,023)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities		(13,753)	(109,761)

RECONCILIATION OF NET DEBT

	At 1/4/20	Cash- flows	At 31/3/21
Cash	210,152	66,058	276,210
Cash Equivalents	<u>545,540</u>	<u>(78,174)</u>	<u>467,366</u>
Total	755,692	(12,116)	743,576

The notes on pages 36 to 47 form part of these accounts

HISTORY OF PARLIAMENT TRUST

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

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 2019-20 on the SOFA are as stated below:

	Unrestricted Income	Restricted Income	Total Income
<u>Income from:</u>	2019-20	2019-20	2019-20
<i>Donations</i>			
Grant in Aid	2	1,674,524	-
			1,674,524
<i>Charitable Activities</i>			
Conferences	3	-	-
Sales of publications	3	32,888	-
			32,888
Wedgwood	3	-	-
Fees	3	60,390	-
			60,390
<i>Investments</i>	4	4,301	-
			4,301
<i>Other income</i>			
Accommodation	5	35,401	-
			35,401
Research Services	5	4,500	-
			4,500
British Academy	5	-	55,151
			55,151
Total		1,812,004	55,151
			1,867,155
<u>Expenditure on</u>			
Charitable Activities	6	1,740,758	55,151
			1,795,909
Other Costs	7	171,631	-
			171,631
Total expenditure		1,912,389	55,151
			1,967,540
Net income/(expenditure)		(100,385)	-
			(100,385)
Reconciliation of funds:			
Total funds brought forward		704,965	4,744
			709,709
Total funds carried forward		604,580	4,744
			609,324

(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 2021 – (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 2020-21 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

Furniture, fittings and office machines - 5 years

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 2021 – (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 2021-22 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

	2020-21	2019-20
Grant in Aid	£	£
Grant in Aid received from House of Commons Vote	1,172,168	1,196,808
Grant in Aid received from House of Lords Vote	502,356	477,716
	<u>1,674,524</u>	<u>1,674,524</u>

HISTORY OF PARLIAMENT TRUST

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 – (CONTINUED)

3. Income from Charitable Activities

	2020-21	2019-20
	£	£
Publications	10,668	32,888
Royal Holloway University of London	2,375	-
Fee income	72,482	60,390
	85,525	93,278

- a) A partnership was entered into with Royal Holloway, University of London to co-produce videos on Parliamentary history for educational purposes. It is expected to generate income totalling £4,750 over two years.
- b) 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	Restricted Funds	Unrestricted funds	Restricted Funds
	2020-21	2020-21	2019-20	2019-20
	£	£	£	£
Interest on current bank accounts	472	-	2,034	-
Dividends and interest on investment	1,825	-	2,267	-
	2,297	-	4,301	-

5. Other income

	2020-21	2019-20
	£	£
Accommodation	19,750	35,401
Research services	-	4,500
British Academy	41,438	55,151
	61,188	95,052

- (a) **Accommodation** This income includes rent from the Trust subletting its third floor offices. The lease which had commenced in October 2015 for a period of 5 years ended in October 2020. New tenants moved in on the 19th March 2021 paying a rent of £30,000 a year but with 3 months' rent free and with a break clause after one year. If the first break clause is not exercised, there is another rent free period of two months and another break clause after a further year. 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 2021 – (CONTINUED)

(c) **British Academy** £41,438 was received from the British Academy in 2020-21 (£55,151:2019-20) as the instalments due in year from the £165,000 over the 3 years from January 2018 whereby Dr Paul Seaward was appointed as a British Academy/Wolfson Research Professor (see Note 9).

6. Charitable Activities

Direct Costs	2020-21	2019-20
	£	£
Stock storage costs	179	1,285
Cost of sales	8,003	3,143
Print publication costs and fees	50	8,941
Editorial and research staff costs	1,352,738	1,469,529
Fees paid to Editorial Board	4,000	5,125
Managerial and administration staff cost	105,064	101,317
Honoraria	9,700	9,700
Notional audit fee	14,000	12,000
Operating costs	24,620	13,921
Website and outreach	175,822	141,252
St James' House book fees	12,482	(350)
Small projects	3,972	1,193
1422 & 1604 Projects	(28,988)	40,853
Reversal of notional audit fee	(14,000)	(12,000)
	<u>1,667,642</u>	<u>1,795,909</u>

Auditors have received no remuneration for non-audit work

7. Other Costs	2020-21	2019-20
	£	£
Rental of premises and associated costs	129,499	147,057
Depreciation and write-off of fixed assets	2,132	2,370
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	-	-
IT software, maintenance and support services	14,847	17,374
Travel and subsistence	73	3,012
Stationery, postage and telephones	462	1,550
Reprographic services	234	268
	<u>147,247</u>	<u>171,631</u>
Total	<u>1,814,889</u>	<u>1,967,540</u>

HISTORY OF PARLIAMENT TRUST
NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 – (CONTINUED)

8. Total Expenditure

Analysis of Expenditure 2020-21

	Charitable Activities	Other costs	Total 2020-21
Cost of raising donations	5,540	-	5,540
Cost of Charitable activities	1,565,638	124,993	1,690,631
Investment management costs	-	-	-
Costs of Other Income	<u>96,464</u>	<u>22,254</u>	<u>118,718</u>
Total	1,667,642	147,247	1,814,889

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

9. (a) Total Staff Cost and Trustee remuneration

	2020-21	2019-20
	£	£
(i) Salaries of professional staff	1,209,884	1,268,529
(ii) Salaries/wages of support staff	32,648	31,921
(iii) Superannuation contributions	247,755	256,482
(iv) National Insurance contributions	140,744	144,136
(v) Freelance work	27,309	22,245
	<u>1,658,340</u>	<u>1,723,313</u>

In 2019-20 Salaries of professional staff included 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 2021 – (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:

	2020-21	2019-20
	No.	No.
£60,000 - £69,999	3	2
£70,000 - £79,999	-	-
£80,000 - £89,999	-	1
£90,000 - £99,999	1	1

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

	2020-21		2019-20	
	Professional Staff	Support Staff	Professional Staff	Support Staff
Editorial and Research	21.91	0.13	23.43	0.13
Management and Administration	0.79	0.8	0.74	0.8
	22.70	0.93	24.17	0.93

(c) Director's Emoluments

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

	2020-21	2019-20
	£	£
<u>Stephen Roberts</u> (Director to 31 st December)		
Emoluments for year	81,140	99,989

Stephen Roberts's emoluments of £81,140 (£99,989 in 2019-20) comprised a salary of £67,820 and employer's contributions to the pension scheme of £13,320. Consistent with professional staff employed by the Trust, the Director is an ordinary member of the Universities Superannuation Scheme.

Paul Seaward (Director from 1st January)

Emoluments for year	29,137	-
---------------------	--------	---

Paul Seaward's emoluments as Director of £29,137 (£- in 2019-20) comprised a salary of £24,060 and employer's contributions to the pension scheme of £5,077. Consistent with professional staff employed by the Trust, the Director is an ordinary member of the Universities Superannuation Scheme.

Paul Seaward took a 3-year British Academy/Wolfson research professorship from 1 January 2018. He was paid by the Trust his salary of £72,182 up to 31st December 2020 when he returned as Director (2019-20 £96,242) and employer's contributions to the pension scheme of £15,230 (2019-20 £19,537) 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.

HISTORY OF PARLIAMENT TRUST
NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 – (CONTINUED)

(e) Superannuation

The employer's superannuation contribution at (iii) above comprises £247,755 for staff (£256,482 in 2019-20) participating in the Universities Superannuation Scheme. The employers' National Insurance contribution at (iv) above comprises £137,688 for professional staff and £3,056 for support staff (£141,246 and £2,890 respectively in 2019-20).

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, contribution rates by both employers and employees have increased on several occasions including from April 2020 to 21.1% and 9.6% respectively from employers and employees with a further increase planned from 1 October 2021 to 23.7% and 11% respectively. The 2020 valuation is currently in progress. The scheme was estimated at the end of March 2021 to have assets of £80bn, a technical provisions deficit of £15.7bn and a self-sufficiency deficit of £36bn. Discussions are currently in progress through USS and Universities UK(UUK) and the Joint Negotiating Committee which brings them together with the unions as to how to resolve the deficit. At 31 March 2020, USS had over 204,000 active members. The History of Parliament had 22 active members participating in the scheme at the 31st March 2021.

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.

At the end of August 2021, the USS Joint Negotiating Committee decided in favour of a package of changes put forward by UUK as a response to the USS 2020 valuation, including covenant measures, among them a rolling long term moratorium on employers leaving the scheme without the consent of USS, planned changes to future benefits, and a 0.5% increase in contributions, although the solution was formally opposed by the Union representatives on the Committee. Further information and updates are available at <http://www.uss.co.uk/>

HISTORY OF PARLIAMENT TRUST
NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021– (CONTINUED)

10. Tangible Fixed Assets

	IT Equipment	Furniture, Fittings and Office Equipment	Total
	£	£	£
Cost at 1 April 2020	18,297	37,837	56,134
Additions	660	-	660
Disposals	-	-	-
At 31 March 2021	<u>18,957</u>	<u>37,837</u>	<u>56,794</u>
Depreciation at 1 April 2020	12,948	37,837	50,785
On disposals	-	-	-
Charge for year	2,132	-	2,132
At 31 March 2021	<u>15,080</u>	<u>37,837</u>	<u>52,917</u>
Net Book Value at 31 March 2021	<u>3,877</u>	-	<u>3,877</u>
Net Book Value at 31 March 2020	<u>5,349</u>	-	<u>5,349</u>

11. Stock

	Valuation at 31/03/21 £	Impairment £	Net Realisable Value at 31/03/21 £	Net Realisable Value at 31/03/20 £
Published volumes	55,734	-	55,734	21,895

12. Debtors and Prepayments

	2020-21 £	2019-20 £
Trade Debtors	16,322	43,866
Sundry debtors	600	644
Prepayments & accrued income	28,445	29,369
Debtor VAT	2,159	747
	<u>47,526</u>	<u>74,626</u>

All debtors fall due for payment within one year.

13. Investments

	2020-21 £	2019-20 £
Virgin money 1 year bond	87,405	86,118
Scottish Widows (CAF) 90 day notice	379,961	459,422
	<u>467,366</u>	<u>545,540</u>

HISTORY OF PARLIAMENT TRUST
NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 – (CONTINUED)

14. Cash in hand and at bank

	2020-21	2019-20
	£	£
Cash at Bank	276,202	210,144
Cash in Hand	8	8
	<u>276,210</u>	<u>210,152</u>

Cash at Bank includes a £7,500 rent deposit paid by our tenant.

	2020-21	2019-20
	£	£
15. Creditors: amount falling due within one year		
Trade Creditors	(1,636)	1,576
Accruals	33,991	33,289
Funds held on behalf of third parties	7,500	-
Deferred Income	500	7,885
Other creditors	32,389	37,488
	<u>72,744</u>	<u>80,238</u>

All creditors fall due for payment within one year.

16. Provisions for Liabilities and Charges

	Lease Dilapidation Costs £
Provision as at 1 April 2020	(168,000)
Provision released during the year	10,000
Provision increased during the year	<u>(2,000)</u>
Provision as at 31 March 2021	<u>(160,000)</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. The Trustees decided not to exercise the break clause 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 2020-21 with the release reflecting the revised lease that was agreed with the landlord.

17. Funds

(a) Unrestricted Funds

At 31 March 2021, the Trust held total unrestricted funds of £613,225 (March 2020: £604,580). 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.

HISTORY OF PARLIAMENT TRUST
NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 – (CONTINUED)

(b) Restricted Funds

At 31 March 2021 the Trust held restricted funds of £4,744 (March 2020: £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 2021 a total of £151,538 with HSBC in three commercial current bank accounts, £36,221 in a Barclays Payflow account and £88,443 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.

c) Investment Risk

51.1% 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 11.8% is invested in a 1 year Virgin Money Bond which was due to mature on the 23rd April 2021 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.

HISTORY OF PARLIAMENT TRUST
NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 – (CONTINUED)

21. Operating Lease

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

	2020-21 £	2019-20 £
Buildings:		
Expiry		
Not later than one year	100,000	71,425
Later than one year and not later than 5 years	365,205	-
Lease expense recognised in year	109,533	110,000

The lease is due to expire on 24th November 2025.

At the 31st March 2021, the History of Parliament had received rent in year in advance for serviced sublet office space of £500. This income was deferred to 2021-22.

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 made in 2019-20 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.

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