

**HISTORY OF PARLIAMENT TRUST**

**Registered Charity Number: 306034**

**ANNUAL REPORT  
AND  
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED  
31 MARCH 2019**



## 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 2019	<p>Mr Gordon Marsden MP (Chair)*          Sir Graham Hart KCB (Treasurer)*          Rt. hon. The Lord Clark of Windermere          Ms Helen Jones MP          Mr Kwasi Kwarteng MP          Lord Lisvane KCB DL          Professor The Lord Morgan FBA (<i>to 1 August 2018</i>)          Professor The Lord Norton of Louth*          Lord Rowlands CBE</p> <p>*Member of the Executive Committee</p>
Ex-officio Trustees as at 31 March 2019	<p>Lord Chairman of Committees: Lord McFall          Chairman of Ways and Means: Rt. hon. Sir Lindsay Hoyle MP          Clerk of Committees, House of Lords (on behalf of the Clerk of the Parliaments): Dr Philippa Tudor          Clerk Assistant of the House of Commons: Dr John Benger (<i>to 28 February 2019</i>), Mrs Sarah Davies (<i>from 1 March 2019</i>)</p>
Secretary	Mr James Rhys, a Deputy Principal Clerk in the House of Commons
Editorial Board	<p>Professor Elaine Chalus (University of Liverpool)          Professor Richard Cust (University of Birmingham)          Professor Chris Given-Wilson (University of St Andrews)          Professor Julian Hoppit (University College, London)          Dr Helen McCarthy (Queen Mary, University of London)          Professor John Morrill (University of Cambridge) (Chair)          Dr Gordon Pentland (University of Edinburgh)          Professor Jane Winters (School of Advanced Study, University of London)</p>
Director	Dr Stephen K. Roberts
Principal Office	18 Bloomsbury Square, London WC1A 2NS
Bankers	HSBC Plc 69 Pall Mall London SW1Y 5EY

## **HISTORY OF PARLIAMENT TRUST**

### **LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION - CONTINUED**

Solicitors	BDB Pitmans 50 Broadway Westminster London SW1H 0BL
Auditor	Comptroller & 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, 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. 4. 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. 4. 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 2018-19 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 1603 to 1832. They are widely regarded as an unparalleled source for British political, social and local history.
5. The volumes consist of detailed studies of elections and electoral politics in each constituency, and of closely researched accounts of the lives of everyone who was elected to Parliament in the period. Our volumes on the House of Lords provide political biographies of peers. In addition the volumes contain surveys drawing out the themes and discoveries of the research and adding information on the operation of Parliament as an institution.

6. The History has published 22,136 biographies and 2,831 constituency surveys in twelve sets of volumes (46 volumes in all). They deal with the House of Commons 1386-1421, 1509-1558, 1558-1603, 1604-29, 1660-1690, 1690-1715, 1715-1754, 1754-1790, 1790-1820 and 1820-32; and the House of Lords 1660-1715. All of the House of Commons articles are now available on [www.historyofparliamentonline.org](http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org). The History's staff of professional historians is currently researching the House of Commons in the periods 1422-1504, 1640-1660, and 1832-1868, and the House of Lords in the periods 1603-60 and 1715-1832. The three Commons projects currently in progress will contain a further 7,251 biographies of members of the House of Commons and 861 constituency surveys; the House of Lords projects, 1,211 biographies. With what is now published and in progress, the History covers 414 years of the history of the House of Commons, and 155 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](http://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.
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 2018-19, the average number of days recorded as absent due to sickness per member of staff was 0.45 days (2017-18 0.44 days).
10. There were no incidents related to the loss or unauthorized issue of personal data in 2018-19.
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 2018-19**

#### **HIGHLIGHTS**

- 207 new articles completed; the entire text of one multi-volume project now complete and in the layout and design stage prior to publication; the text of another on the point of the layout and design stage after finalization of texts; 497 articles revised for publication during the course of the year.
- Contributed to creating a major exhibition in Westminster Hall, and created another in Portcullis House, which subsequently toured.
- Former Members oral history project continued, with 179 interviews now completed, 168 deposited at British Library.
- Work begun on rebuilding the website.
- In social media, the number of impressions on the three twitter feeds, @Histparl, @TheVictCommons and @Georgian Lords, continued to grow. There has been a 30 per cent rise in the number of Twitter followers across our three Twitter accounts, so that they now number over 16,000. Daily tweets with news from the History and references to our articles based on anniversaries or current events.
- The blogs 'History of Parliament', 'Georgian Lords', 'Victorian Commons', 'Revolution to Referendum', 'James I to Restoration' widely read on various aspects of parliamentary history.
- 5 events held at the Palace of Westminster, and 4 elsewhere

#### **RESEARCH**

13. The staff of one of our projects, House of Commons 1422-61, have completed the texts of their volumes, including the Introductory Survey. Revision of articles prior to publication of another project, House of Lords 1604-29, has been completed and the Introductory Survey is complete in first draft. Another project has revised 78 per cent of its articles; one project is in its second year. Altogether, the History's staff and some external authors compiled 207 new articles, containing over half a million words, and revised 497 old ones. Below we describe some of the work that has emerged from each of the projects.

#### **The House of Commons, 1422-1461**

14. By the end of the year all of the 2,844 biographies and 144 constituency articles had been revised in final form prior to publication, and sections of the Introductory Survey, numbering 50 in all, had been completed. Project staff are Linda Clark (Editor), Hannes Kleineke, Charles Moreton and Simon Payling.

#### **The House of Commons, 1640-1660**

15. Revision of this project's output has now reached 78 per cent of the articles. Over the year, 497 articles were revised. Project staff are Vivienne Larminie (Associate Editor), Andrew Barclay, Patrick Little and David Scott. Stephen Roberts remains nominally Editor while serving as Director



## The House of Commons, 1832-68

16. During the year, 139 articles totalling 323,638 words were written, bringing the proportion in draft of the project's 2,991 articles to over 64 per cent. The new articles are uploaded for viewing on the Victorian Commons website. Although now operating with only four staff, a growing number of external contributors are producing an increasing number of articles. The following very brief summaries of a small number of the articles written over the course of the year give some idea of the emerging picture of the Victorian House of Commons. Members completed include:

- *Sir George Berkeley (1785-1857)*: a scion of Gloucestershire's most prominent aristocratic family, Berkeley was a much decorated veteran of the Peninsular war and Waterloo and held a number of subsequent commands. In 1852 he became the first Conservative to be returned for the government borough of Devonport. When present in the Commons, he provided consistent support for Lord Derby's party, but was unable to attend after June 1855 and retired from Parliament shortly before his death in 1857.
- *Richard Richards (1787-1860)*: Richards was generally known in legal and parliamentary circles by his sobriquet of 'Double Dick', an allusion 'not to his nature, but to his name'. A successful barrister, he was returned as Conservative MP for Merionethshire in 1836 as the nominee of the county's chief proprietor, Sir Robert Williams Vaughan. After breaking with Sir Robert Peel over Maynooth in 1845 he supported the agricultural interest and became a staunch Derbyite. Well-regarded within his profession, he remained a 'very popular' figure in the House until he retired in 1852.
- *Peter Rolt (1798-1882)*: a successful Deptford timber merchant, who rose to eminence as a dockyard contractor and shipbuilder, Rolt was known for his 'quiet and ready humour'. Tall, 'well setup and dignified', it was said of him that 'rarely in one person has the man of pleasure and the man of business been more shrewdly and intimately comingled'. After securing a seat for his native borough of Greenwich in 1852 he spent four years in the Commons as a solid supporter of Lord Derby, before resigning early in 1857 in order to resume work as a government contractor, his firm being responsible for the construction of Britain's first ironclad warship, HMS *Warrior*, in 1860.
- *Alexander Baring (1773-1848)*: a leading banker and major landowner, Baring represented Taunton, Callington and Thetford in the pre-reform Commons. His opposition to the reform bill prompted him to move from the Whigs to the Tories, earning him the nickname 'See-saw Baring'. As MP for Essex North from 1832 until he was created Baron Ashburton in 1835, he was extremely active in debate and in the committee-rooms, and served as president of the board of trade in Peel's short-lived 1834-5 ministry. He negotiated the 1842 Webster-Ashburton treaty, settling the U.S.A's north-eastern border, opposed corn law repeal in 1846 and died in 1848.
- *John Williams (?1800-1855)*: a self-made man, Williams rose from humble origins in North Wales to become a prosperous London linen draper and silk mercer. His dealings with the town's silk industry prompted him to stand as a Liberal candidate for Macclesfield in 1847, when he was elected with Chartist support. He claimed to have given 1,000 votes at Westminster and although not a regular speaker, he intervened to advocate the ballot and the importance of the Welsh clergy knowing the Welsh language. Defeated in 1852, he did not return to Parliament thereafter, and died in 1855.
- *Robert Hollond (1808-1887)*: a noted amateur balloonist, Hollond funded and flew in Charles Green's record breaking hot air balloon voyage from London to Weilburg in Germany in 1836. Elected the following year for Hastings, where he was a prominent local philanthropist, he sat for the next 15 years as an advanced Liberal, helping to expose the frauds committed on military officials by the 'inventor' Samuel Warner. Overshadowed in society by his extraordinary wife, the leading salonnière Ellen Julia Hollond (1822-84), he moved to France with her in 1852 and took to drink.
- *Joseph Planta (1787-1847)*: the government's treasury and patronage secretary from 1827-30, Planta played a key role in organising the Tories before losing his seat for the treasury borough of Hastings in 1831. Considered far too 'amiable' and 'kind-hearted' to continue to whip the party after 1832, he was passed over by Peel for a senior role following his surprise re-election for Hastings in 1837, and sat as a loyal Conservative backbencher until ill-health forced his resignation in 1844.

- *Patrick Francis Robertson (1807-1885)*: a Scotsman and retired East Indies and China merchant, who had lived for 'many years' at Canton, Robertson helped to develop the Victorian seafront at Hastings, where he built himself a large mansion. He represented the borough as a Liberal-Conservative from 1852-59 and 1865-68, making occasional contributions to debates concerning China and India.
- *Thomas Gill (1788-1861)*: a prominent Plymouth merchant responsible for the production of Millbay soap, 'well known throughout England', Gill represented Plymouth as a moderate Liberal during the 1841 parliament. He paid some attention to fiscal policy, but criticism of his self-interested promotion of railway legislation forced his retirement in 1847.
- *George Grenfell Glyn (1824-1887)*: a partner in the 'railway bank' Glyn, Mills and Co., Glyn was returned unopposed for Shaftesbury from 1857 thanks to financial and family influence. He proved a loyal but inactive Liberal until his appointment as nominal chief whip in December 1866. In post his 'wealth and position' allowed him to 'exercise a very considerable influence over both the leaders and the rank and file', and he was central to the successful organisation of the 1868 Liberal election campaign. He played a key role in the centralisation of Liberal party organisation thereafter and as one of Gladstone's closest political confidants served in the cabinets of his second and third ministries.
- *William Tooke (1777-1863)*: a prominent solicitor and metropolitan reformer, as well as a founding member and treasurer of the University of London, Tooke was returned for Truro in 1832, and as an active reformer spoke frequently, and proposed numerous legislative measures, taking a keen interest in legal reform and the business of the House. His parliamentary efforts secured a charter for the University of London in 1836.
- *Sir George Forster (1796-1876)*: a prominent and popular member of the gentry of Louth and Monaghan, Forster represented the latter county as a reliable Derbyite from 1852-65. He was, nevertheless, prepared to take an independent line on tenant-right, which was the dominant issue in his constituency. Affable and generous, he was well-regarded by his tenants and by the time of his death in 1876 was described as foremost among 'a class of fine old country gentlemen fast passing away'.
- *Lord Richard de Aquila Grosvenor (1837-1912)*: from an old Whig family, Grosvenor possessed the high connections and pleasant manners which secured him influence in the Commons and marked him out to William Gladstone as a suitable party whip, most notably during the Irish home rule crisis of 1886. His early years as MP for Flintshire from 1861 were spent as a loyal Liberal until he joined his elder brother, Earl Grosvenor, in opposing the Liberal government's 1866 reform bill. After taking an independent line on the Conservative bill in 1867 he sheepishly re-joined Gladstone's parliamentary following.
- *Richard Assheton Cross (1823-1914)*: a barrister on the northern circuit, Cross was returned as Conservative MP for his native Preston in 1857 but resigned in 1862 to devote more time to his business interests. He was an active backbencher during his first stint in Parliament, notably securing reform of the law on municipal elections. He returned to the Commons in 1868, when he defeated Gladstone in South-West Lancashire, which he represented until his elevation to the Lords in 1886. An 'outstanding' Conservative home secretary, 1874-80, he played a major part in the social reforms of Disraeli's ministry and later served at the India Office and as lord privy seal.
- *Edward Ryley Langworthy (1796-1874)*: a wealthy and public-spirited Liberal cotton manufacturer and merchant, Langworthy served as mayor of his adopted home town of Salford, 1848-50, and was a major benefactor to local educational institutions. He reluctantly stood for a vacancy in February 1857, but gladly retired at the dissolution the following month, having not found parliamentary life to his liking. It appears that he was one of relatively few Baptists to sit in the Commons during this period.
- *Reginald James Blewitt (1799-1878)*: a solicitor turned newspaper proprietor and industrialist, Blewitt established Monmouthshire's leading Liberal newspaper in the 1820s. Aided by his development of the Cwmbran ironworks in Newport, he took over as MP for Monmouth in 1837. An active radical reformer and regular speaker, he was a sympathetic apologist for the Chartists, whose violence he personally witnessed in the famous Newport rising of 1839. Financial difficulties forced his resignation in 1852.
- *Bailey Crawshay (1789-1872)*: one of the 'great iron kings' of South Wales, Crawshay entered the ironworks of his famous uncle Richard Crawshay aged 12 and rose to become one of the leading industrialists of the Victorian era, owning ironworks, coal mines and brickworks. A silent MP for Monmouth from 1852-68 but a useful committee

man, he gave general support to the Conservatives but also backed Liberal issues such as extension of the county franchise and the abolition of church rates.

- *Benjamin Hall (1802-67)*: known as 'Big Ben' and credited with lending his nickname to Parliament's famous bell and clock tower, which was completed on his watch as commissioner of works, Hall was a Liberal MP for Monmouth, 1831-37, and Marylebone, 1837-59. A regular speaker, he campaigned steadily in support of the Welsh language, Church reform and public health improvements. As a junior minister he initiated civil engineering solutions to the 'Great Stink' caused by sewage in the Thames and established the Metropolitan Board of Works. He was rewarded for his efforts with a peerage in 1859.
- *Robert Laffan (1821-1877)*: a career officer in the Royal Engineers who saw active service in various colonies, Laffan was Inspector of Railways at the Board of Trade from 1847-52 before sitting for St. Ives as a Liberal-Conservative from 1852-7. During his Commons career he spoke on military issues but was frequently absent inspecting fortifications. He is best remembered today as a popular and reforming governor of Bermuda, where a native fern was named after him.

17. Constituencies completed include:

- *Ashton-under-Lyne*: a single member borough created in 1832, Ashton-under-Lyne was a manufacturing town in south-east Lancashire, dominated by its cotton industry. Divisions between the borough's middle-class reformers and its working-class radicals enabled the return of an outside Radical candidate, George Williams, in 1832, but he was ousted by Charles Hindley, a local Liberal cotton manufacturer, in 1835. Despite a notable but hopeless challenge from the factory reformer and anti-poor law campaigner Joseph Rayner Stephens in 1837, and more credible Conservative opponents in 1837 and 1841, Hindley held sway and was untroubled by contests in 1847, 1852 and 1857. The Conservatives fielded a candidate at the by-election caused by Hindley's death in December 1857, at which Thomas Milner Gibson retained the seat for the Liberals.
- *Macclesfield*: a major centre of the silk industry, Macclesfield was given two MPs under the terms of the 1832 Reform Act. One was held throughout this period for the Liberals by John Brocklehurst, a Unitarian silk manufacturer and major local employer. He never campaigned jointly with any other Liberal candidate, enabling the second seat to be held by the Conservatives for much of this period. The borough reverted to shared representation in 1852 when Edward Egerton, from a Cheshire landowning family, was elected as a Conservative. He and Brocklehurst only faced a serious challenge to their position in 1865.
- *Hastings*: a former 'treasury' pocket borough, managed by the comptroller of excise Edward Milward and the closed corporation, Hastings had returned Tory government nominees until 1831, when an agreement was made to share its two seats between Milward's nephew and a reformer. Similar deals to divide the representation, aided by ambiguous party addresses from candidates, continued to shape electoral outcomes after 1832, with Tories and Liberals sitting as colleagues for two-thirds of the 1832-68 period. The dramatic expansion of the electorate, from a mere 25 before 1832 to almost 1,000 ten years later, and the corporation's replacement with an elected town council in 1835, created opportunities for a series of challenges, including by an Anti-Corn Law candidate in 1844. Ultimately, though, it was the arrival of the railway and the rapid development of the coastal suburb of St Leonards, with its own identity and leading personnel, that determined the later politics of this fishing port.
- *Ashburton*: a single-member borough reliant on the wool trade with China, Ashburton was under Liberal control for all but six years of this period. Although its electorate rarely surpassed 300, the borough's elections were marked by intense partisanship, extensive registration battles and expensive contests until 1841. Both parties fielded candidates with trading links to the East India Company, and left no stone unturned in their attempts to secure voters via the creation of dubious tenancies, extensive treating and bribery. By the early 1840s, a trade depression provoked by the First Opium War, and an exorbitantly costly contest in 1841, left the Conservative interest bereft of financial and institutional backing. After purchasing extensive property in the borough in 1843, the Liberal East India Merchant James Matheson effectively secured control of the representation until the Conservatives' careful attention to the register and creation of faggot voters provided them with a surprise single-vote victory in 1859. The borough was abolished by the 1867-8 reform legislation.

- *Barnstaple*: a North Devon port, where lace was replacing woollen cloth as the major item of manufacture, Barnstaple had its boundaries extended in 1832. This did little, however, to curtail the borough's reputation for venality, associated by many observers with the large number of surviving freemen voters. The power of the purse was far more significant than political issues in influencing the outcome of elections, and the representation regularly changed hands. Barnstaple was one of six boroughs which saw a prolonged suspension of its writ due to corruption at the 1852 election, but this did not prevent electoral malpractice recurring thereafter.

18. Project staff throughout the year were Philip Salmon (editor), Kathryn Rix (assistant editor), Stephen Ball and Martin Spychal (research fellows).

### **The House of Lords, 1603-1660**

19. The revision of all the 286 biographies has been completed and the writing of the Introductory Survey was virtually complete at 31 March 2019.

20. Project staff are Andrew Thrush (editor), Ben Coates, Simon Healy and Paul Hunneyball.

### **The House of Lords 1715-90**

21. Work has continued on writing the 925 biographies of peers who sat in the House of Lords in this period. This was the second year of the project. Members of the section have added to the project's research resources with research carried out at the Kent History and Library Centre, the British Library, the Bodleian Library, The National Archives and with indexing of transcripts from the Montrose papers.

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

- *Francis North, 2nd Baron Guilford (1673 -1729)*: a thorough-going Tory with possible Jacobite leanings, by the close of his career Guilford had reconciled with the Hanoverian regime in return for a much-needed pension. Much of his property was leased out and by the time of this death he was living in lodgings in London.
- *Lionel Cranfield Sackville, duke of Dorset (1687 -1765)*: in the course of his long career Dorset was promoted to a dukedom, was lord lieutenant of Ireland twice and held a number of other significant household and governmental posts. Closely allied to his kinsman Spencer Compton, earl of Wilmington, there was mutual dislike between him and Walpole.
- *John Sheffield, duke of Buckingham (1648 -1721)*: Buckingham remained a significant figure in Parliament and as a patron of the arts after the death of Anne, and was often mentioned as a possible candidate for a return to government. His duchess was a Jacobite sympathizer but there is little reason to believe Buckingham shared her views.
- *Robert Sutton, 2nd Baron Lexington (1662 -1723)*: a former diplomat, Lexington had sought retirement during the reign of Anne and was disinclined to do much more following the accession of George I. As such he rejected promotion in the peerage. He died without direct heirs, leaving his estates to kinsmen.
- *Charles Talbot, duke of Shrewsbury (1660 -1718)*: a towering figure from the reign of William III and Queen Anne, Shrewsbury lost power soon after the Hanoverian accession but remained an important political broker and continued to be considered a possible member of the administration to within a few months of his death.
- *Arthur Annesley, 5th earl of Anglesey (1678 -1737)*: an important Hanoverian Tory at the end of Queen Anne's reign, who survived in office at the beginning of George I's

reign. He continued to be effective on occasion in the Lords, but his interest and activity declined over time.

- *John Churchill, duke of Marlborough (1650 -1722)*: the military hero of Anne's reign was a very important politician between 1714 and 1716. He suffered a stroke in 1716 and was much diminished by illness thereafter, when his strong-willed wife was probably responsible for many of the actions taken in his name.
- *Benson, Robert, Baron Bingley (1676 -1731)*: chancellor of the exchequer in the earl of Oxford's ministry and remained a member of the Tory opposition under George I. Financially astute and well-connected, he appears to have benefitted from the South Sea Company crash. A member of Cowper's group of protesters he remained in opposition until 1730 when, deciding that the Tories were as useful as a 'rope of sand', he unexpectedly joined Walpole's administration
- *Bentinck, Henry, duke of Portland (c.1682 -1726)*: a Whig hero largely on account of his father, William III's closest Dutch adviser. He maintained a lavish lifestyle until ruined by the crash of South Sea Company stock, after which he took refuge from his creditors in Jamaica where he was governor.
- *Clinton, Henry, 7th earl of Lincoln (1686 -1728)*: began the reign of George I impoverished and almost landless, and ended it with a court office, a landed estate and country seat and connected by marriage to the duke of Newcastle. His uncompromising Whiggism and a fluke legacy aided this change of fortune. He held a series of important offices and was a core member of the ministry
- *Herbert, Thomas, 8th earl of Pembroke (c.1656 -1733)*: began George I's reign famous for his efficient, and largely non-partisan, service in office under both William and Anne and he remained a respected figure in the House. He died in 1733 perhaps best known for his large collection of antiquities and his eccentricities.
- *Stanley, James, 10th earl of Derby (1664 -1736)*: was the first earl by precedence in the peerage, but after the first few years of George I's reign, concentrated his influence on Lancashire and the Isle of Man. He was a consistent government supporter, until the 1730s when he went into opposition.
- *William Greville, 7th Baron Brooke (c.1694-1727)*: 'a rakish man' Brooke had inherited the peerage while still at university. As a Tory he spent his brief career in the House in opposition but attempted at times to exercise his interest in his native Warwickshire. Marriage brought him estates in Hampshire, where he died of an unknown malady aged just 33.
- *John Hervey, earl of Bristol (1665-1751)*: possibly best known as the father of the court wit Lord Hervey, and the author of a large cache of important letters, Bristol was a significant broker in Suffolk and closely associated with the opposition court of George, Prince of Wales. He was affected by the deaths of a number of his children, including his eldest son, Carr Lord Hervey, and John Lord Hervey, and spent the final part of his life instructing his grandson in politics.
- *William Nevill, 16th Baron Abergavenny (d.1744)*: cousin of the previous two lords, Abergavenny achieved notoriety for throwing his wife out of doors on discovering her infidelity and then pursued her lover with a criminal conversation case. He was also one of very few peers to sue for scandalum magnatum during the period. He eventually acquired court office but rejected the offer of promotion to an earldom.
- *Nicholas Lechmere, Baron Lechmere (1675-1727)*: a Whig lawyer with ambitions to be lord chancellor. His eloquence perhaps explains how he was able to procure the chancellorship of the duchy of Lancaster for life. Safe from dismissal he continued in opposition after most other people had given up.
- *Samuel Peploe, bishop of Chester (1667-1752)*: the Whig bishop chosen to succeed the Tory incumbent at Chester, after challenging the Jacobites in Preston in 1715. His combative nature ensured a constant battle with the local Tories. At Westminster, he never deviated from loyal support for the Whigs.
- *Charles Seymour, 6th duke of Somerset (1662-1748)*: a famously proud man, who continued to play a role in politics owing to his power of patronage in several parliamentary seats. His wealth and electoral power made him dangerous to ignore and useful to know, hence his friendship with Prince Frederick.
- *Richard Boyle, 3rd earl of Burlington (1694-1753)*: best known for his architectural projects. Except for a brief tenure of court office, he voted against the ministry. The

argument that the symbolism in his buildings prove that he was a Jacobite is inconclusive, but he was certainly a more complicated figure than merely a 'Whig grandee'.

- *William Ferdinand Carey, 8th Baron Hunsdon (1684-1765)*: of an English family which had settled in the Netherlands and fought for the States General since the 17th century. He was a poor lord and reliant on a government pension to maintain his standing, which ensured he was a reliable court supporter.
- *Robert Darcy, 3rd earl of Holderness (1681-1722)*: a Whig and a courtier who maintained a presence in the capital through his own building projects and through inheriting Schomberg House from his father-in-law. As lord lieutenant of the North Riding, he was a busy election manager for the burgh constituency of Richmond.
- *Theophilus Hastings, 9th earl of Huntingdon (1696-1746)*: remained detached from the court under the Hanoverians owing to his Tory, perhaps even Jacobite, principles. He was a good friend of the earl of Strafford, to whom he usually entrusted his proxy. He is overshadowed by his wife who spent her widowhood establishing the Methodist 'Lady Huntingdon's Connexion'.
- *Frederick Nassau van Zuylestein, earl of Rochford (1683-1738)*: son of one William III's Dutch peers and a Whig. His marriage to an illegitimate daughter of Earl Rivers brought him into a testamentary dispute, by which he gained possession of St Osyth's Priory in Essex, where he spent his later years in retirement.

23. The project staff are Robin Eagles (Editor), Stuart Handley and Charles Littleton.

### **Oral History: The Members Project**

24. The History began working with volunteer interviewers on creating an oral history of parliament and parliamentarians in late 2011. The project, a collaboration with the British Library, will create a sound archive of people involved in politics at national and constituency level, and will provide a unique record of post-2<sup>nd</sup> World War British political history. The project's aim is to interview as many former Members of the House of Commons as possible, focusing on how people came to be Members, how they worked within the constituency and in Parliament for their constituency and for the particular causes in which they were interested, and what were their impressions of parliament and political life. The interviewers are volunteers, many of them historians of contemporary British politics, all of them trained by the British Library in the techniques of oral history interviewing. The project is being managed by a volunteer, Dr Priscila Pivatto. By the end of March 2019, 179 interviews in total had been conducted.

25. In 2018 the project focused on interviewing former female MPs to celebrate the anniversary of the 1918 Representation of the People Act. By the end of 2018-19, 9 interviews with women had been completed and 4 with female former MPs continuing. The British Library has continued to add our interviews to their online database, making them available to listen to outside the library. We sent 12 more interviews to the BL in 2018-19, and so far 168 interviews have been deposited there.

26. A book by Priscila Pivatto and Emma Peplow, *The Political Lives of Post-war British MPs: An Oral History of Parliament*, accepted for publication by Bloomsbury Academic, is in progress. The book will be a collection of highlights from the interviews with a short introduction and brief commentary on key themes, intended to showcase the archive as a whole.

### **Reformation to Referendum: a new History of Parliament**

27. Our former director, Paul Seaward, was awarded a research professorship in 2017 by the Wolfson Foundation and the British Academy for a project to write a new, thematic, history of Parliament, based around five themes central to the way the institution works – Space, Time, Memory, Community and Leadership. The project, funded jointly by Wolfson and the History of Parliament, is a new type of partnership for the History, and

will result in a major and innovative book which will transform the way we think about parliamentary history. It will also draw extensively on the enormous corpus of work already compiled by the History, and work that is currently in preparation. Paul began work on the three-year project in January 2018, collecting material for and mapping out the book. Some of the early results of that research are being presented through posts on his blog, <https://historyofparliamentblog.wordpress.com/>. During 2018-19 Paul gave papers at a conference marking a centenary of women in the Parliament of the German Republic, in the Bundestag in Berlin; to a conference in the Italian Chamber of Deputies in Rome and while in Rome also delivered a talk to the secretariat of the chamber on 'Brexit and Parliament'.

## Parliamentary Proceedings of 1624

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

## New Projects

30. The History continues actively to work with other institutions, contributing expertise to joint initiatives that foster academic collaboration between the History and the universities. . One of our partners is the Humanities Research Institute at the University of Newcastle. In October 2018 we became partners in a bid to the Arts and Humanities Research Council (AHRC) for funding for a project entitled *Eighteenth-Century Political Participation and Electoral Culture*. This project was awarded AHRC funding in July 2019 and will make a significant contribution to citizenship studies. The History of Parliament will contribute expertise and occasional accommodation and computing facilities to the project but will receive no income from it. We have also entered a partnership funding bid to the AHRC with Durham University, on the subject of *Petitioning and People Power in Twentieth-Century Britain*. The bid was submitted in April 2019 and if successful will follow the same model by which the History benefits from networking and collaboration but will receive no income.

## DISSEMINATION

### History of Parliament Online

31. With the exception of the *House of Lords 1660-1715* volumes, all of the History's published articles are available to access for free on our website, [www.historyofparliamentonline.org](http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org). The website remains popular with a wide range of audiences. During the year there were nearly 1.5 million page views by nearly 400,000 users. However, in order to overhaul and expand the capacity and potential of the

website, we have appointed a senior web designer, Alex Monaghan, who began work with us in September 2018. Alex has begun a programme of updating and rebuilding.

### **Social media and Blogs**

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

## **OUTREACH AND ENGAGEMENT**

### **Education Activities**

33. Our specially-written website resources for schoolchildren aged 11-14 Key Stage Three (KS3) have maintained their popularity over the past year. They consist of two sets of materials, which include bespoke articles, activities and lesson plans for teachers, and this year we have added new KS3 materials as part of our project on *Josiah Wedgwood and the Fight against Fascism* funded by the Heritage Lottery Foundation. In connection with this we created a video to promote the materials, available on YouTube.
34. In the year, this part of the website received 54,773 hits, an increase of over 10 per cent on last year. We hope to develop new online educational resources aimed at further and higher education students, such as podcasts, after consulting teachers, examination boards and the Historical Association.
35. We collaborated with the Citizens 800 project in a pilot project to transform blogs into vlogs. The pilot chosen was on the trial of Charles I, also available on YouTube.
36. After a series of disappointing responses to our schools prize competition, we have reluctantly abandoned this. However, our undergraduate essay prize remains popular. This year there were sixteen entries of high quality. As usual the entries were reduced to a shortlist, and the judges were unanimous in awarding the prize to James Bennion of King's College London, for an essay of great maturity and confident command of sources entitled "Imperial Deception: Machiavellian Policy and the Decolonisation of British Togoland". James's essay was a study of an aspect of Britain's retreat from Empire during the 1950s. James was presented with his prize at the Annual Lecture on 12 June.
37. On 18 November we organised a stand at the University of London School of Advanced Study History Day, an opportunity to publicise our work and generate interest in our seminar and other events in the community of those interested in the serious study of history. In January 2019, Martin Spychal delivered a seminar at the University of Westminster on political history and the History of Parliament, as part of history students' second year *Writing History* module. Between January and March 2019, we hosted an intern undergraduate public history student from Goldsmiths, University of London, as part of a public history work experience module. The intern was based in our office one day a week for 10 weeks and supervised by Sammy Sturgess.

### **Parliamentary Activities**

38. A number of successful events were held in Parliament. The first took place on 12 June, when Dr Paul Mulvey gave a talk to accompany our Exhibition in Portcullis House, *Forever Freedom: "Jos" Wedgwood and the Fight against Tyranny, 1933 -1943*, on the life and work of Col. Josiah Wedgwood, the founder of the History of Parliament. On 5 September, we hosted *Being a Woman MP*: a round-table discussion with former and



sitting women MPs. It consisted of a panel of former and current female MPs, chaired by Baroness Helene Hayman, and included Baroness Fookes, Jackie Ballard, Jess Phillips MP, Nicky Morgan MP, Jacqui Smith and Dr Philippa Whitford MP.

39. 29 October saw a panel event at the Attlee Suite, Portcullis House, intended to mark the centenary on 11 November of the end of the First World War. The event was entitled *"Frocks" versus "Brass Hats" - Who exactly was making policy?* and the speakers were Allan Mallinson, Sir Hew Strachan FBA, Professor Heather Jones and Keith Simpson MP. On 16 January 2019 in Portcullis House we held a series of talks on *1918 Electoral Firsts*, in partnership with the Co-operative Party. Angela Whitecross spoke on Alfred Waterson, the first Co-operative MP; Professor Krista Cowman discussed women voters in 1918, and Dr Edward Madigan spoke on Sinn Fein and Constance Markievicz, the first woman elected to Parliament, who did not take her seat. The Annual Lecture, to be given by Dr Paul Seaward, was to be held on 20 March 2019, but owing to threatened industrial action had to be postponed until 12 June.

## Conferences

40. On 6-7 September 2018, we organised *A Century of Women MPs, 1918-2018*, a conference in collaboration with UK Vote 100 and Westminster University, held at Portcullis House and other venues. There were 68 people attending. A conference entitled *Testament to Democracy: J.C. Wedgwood, British Politics and the Struggle against Fascism, 1933-45* was held on 22 November, in partnership with Keele University and the Remembering Eleanor Rathbone group. There were 35 people in attendance. On 14 December a workshop conference with our neighbours in Bloomsbury Square, the German Historical Institute, was held. Robin Eagles was responsible for organising this event, entitled *Scribal News and News Cultures in Late Stuart and Early Georgian Britain*. A number of staff gave papers and chaired sessions, and there were 19 registered attenders.

## Other promotional activities

41. Emma Peplow presented at a talk on *Women in Westminster: Memories from the History of Parliament's Oral History Project* at London Metropolitan Archives History day on 31 May. *Equaliteas*, an event on the history of equal opportunities, an initiative of the Vote 100 team in Parliament, was held at our office on 19 June for staff members and staff of the Institute of Historical Research Library. Two special meetings were held of the Parliaments, Politics and People seminar series. One, on 16 October, was a commemoration of the work of the former Director of the History of Parliament, the late Valerie Cromwell; and on 13 November a round-table discussion was held at the Institute of Historical Research to mark the 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the University of London's securing representation in Parliament. This was our contribution to this year's Parliament Week. Speakers were Dr Susan Cohen, Professor the Lord Norton, Professor Jon Parry and Dr Martin Spychal. Sammy Sturgess, Paul Seaward, Kathryn Rix and Martin Spychal took part in the *Hansard at Huddersfield* project steering group. Philip Salmon and Martin Spychal began work with the Parliamentary Archives on preparing an exhibition in Parliament entitled *Peterloo and Parliament*, to be opened in summer 2019.

## Publications and Media

42. In November 2018, Kathryn Rix was involved in extensive media coverage, including interviews on a number of BBC channels, about adding Gerald Arbuthnot, MP for Burnley, to Parliament's War Memorial. Kathryn had made the case for this addition in conjunction with the Curator's Office in Parliament. On 8 December Philip Salmon appeared on an episode of *Prime Properties*, a BBC Parliament programme, speaking about the 14<sup>th</sup> earl of Derby. Robin Eagles featured in a BBC Radio 4 programme on 19 January, discussing John Wilkes in an episode of *Battles that Won our Freedoms*. BBC Parliament filmed the presentations at our Electoral Firsts, 1918 event at Westminster, 16 January.

## St James's House

43. On 27 June 2018, in partnership with the publishing, PR and advertising company, St James's House, we launched our book *Voice and Vote: Celebrating 100 Years of Votes for Women*, which as well as providing an overview of the subject also formed a catalogue to accompany the major exhibition at Westminster Hall to mark the centenary of the extension of the franchise to a section of the adult female population. The Launch took place at Westminster Abbey and on the Terrace of the House of Commons. As with our volume called *The Story of Parliament*, the book was published in two versions: a hardback containing 'advertorial' articles by companies and organisations, to be distributed widely by St James's House; and a paperback, without these articles, available for sale through the Parliamentary Bookshop and its website. We received a fee of £125,000 from St James's House for our participation in the project, as well as the income from sales of the paperback version of the book. In October 2018 we entered a further agreement with St James's House for a further three publications over a period of five years, with a total fee to the Trust of £300,000.

## Academic Collaboration

44. The History continues to be involved in the network of European Parliamentary Historians (EuParl.net). Partners besides the History include the Montesquieu Institute (a state-funded collaboration between a number of universities in the Netherlands), 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 University of Jyväskylä in Finland, and the Comité d'histoire parlementaire et politique in France.

## ADMINISTRATION OF THE TRUST

### Trustees and Editorial Board

45. There were two changes in membership of the Board of Trustees during the year. Professor the Lord Morgan resigned and Dr John Benger was replaced by Mrs Sarah Davies. There were no changes in the membership of the Editorial Board.

### Staffing

46. At 31 March 2019 the History had 23.27 full-time equivalent members of its research resource including the Section Editors and Editorial Board; there were 1.56 full-time equivalent members of the administrative staff. The Director's time is apportioned equally between research and administration.
47. The distribution of editorial and research staff among the various sections at 31 March 2019 is shown in the following table (staff engaged on the House of Lords 1604-60 project are also engaged in some research on the 1624 Diaries project):

	<b>Senior Staff</b>	<b>Research Officers/Assistants</b>
House of Commons 1422–1504	1	3
House of Commons 1640–60	1	3
House of Commons 1832-1945	1	3
House of Lords 1604–60	1	3
House of Lords 1660–1832	1	2
Communications and Outreach	2	1

## Financial Review

48. The majority (£1,676,200) of unrestricted incoming resources for the year of £1,795,448 was provided by grant in aid. The unrestricted resources also include:
- receipts totalling £60,000 under a fee arrangement made in December 2016 with Regalpress Limited, trading as St James's House, in relation to the publication of a book celebrating the centenary of the 1918 Representation of the People Act.
  - £33,800 of rental income from our building in Bloomsbury Square.
  - £19,678 from sale of books.
  - £55,000 from the British Academy in relation to Paul Seaward's British Academy/Wolfson research professorship.
49. 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
50. All fixed assets (with a net book value of £955) were held for use by the Trust.
51. At 31 March 2019, the Trust held total funds of £709,709. These comprised restricted funds of £4,744 and unrestricted funds of £704,965. Over the next three years the History will need to meet the costs of publishing three projects: The House of Commons 1422-61, the House of Lords 1604-29 and the House of Commons 1640-60 which are likely to comprise at least 15 volumes as well as incurring major expenditure on rebuilding the history of parliament website. The policy of the Trust is to aim to hold reserves at a prudent level, equal to three months' running costs. The Trust maintains a close review of its reserves and reserves policy in order to ensure that a suitable reserve is maintained.
52. 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 £458,273 invested in a savings account which is included in the cash balances.
53. The net realisable value of the History of Parliament's stock of publications for sale at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019 is £25,038. Net realisable value is based on recent sales less impairment for slow moving stock.
54. At 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019, the 'debtors and prepayments' balance is £64,061. It includes prepaid rent of £25,385 and £12,000 of outstanding fee income.
55. At 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019, the 'creditors' balance is £84,261. It includes trade creditors of £40,564 and PAYE/NIC creditor of £34,954.
56. 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.

57. The Comptroller and Auditor General is appointed under the Financial Memorandum to audit the financial statements. As far as I am aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the auditors are unaware. I have taken all reasonable steps to make myself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditors are aware of that information.

### **Future plans**

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

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

59. Against a background of static or reduced grant-in-aid funding, each of these Sections will operate with three or at most four full-time staff, a reduced complement from the norm of ten years ago. To offset a reduction in full-time staffing of these projects, there will be a greater investment in out-sourcing: commissioning external contributors to write biographies and undertake other work for the Sections; the writing of shorter biographical articles, enhanced use of digital presentation of data and speedier online publication.

60. The Trust has begun a rebuilding of its website, and the new site will include a capacity for data analysis that was beyond that of the superseded one.

61. The History's plans for the period 2017-20 approved by Trustees in July 2017 are available on the History's website at [www.historyofparliamentonline.org](http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org). However, as a result of the review by Professor Braddick of the History's activities, a revision of these plans is currently in progress.

62. Funding for 2019-20 has been agreed in accordance with the Financial Memorandum.

Approved by the Trustees on 15 October 2019  
and signed on their behalf by:

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

**The History of Parliament  
19 November 2019**

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

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

## **GOVERNANCE STATEMENT**

### **THE HISTORY OF PARLIAMENT TRUST**

#### ***Scope of responsibility***

1. As Accounting Officer, I have responsibility for the Governance Statement which outlines the arrangements which have enabled me to discharge my responsibility for the management and control of the History of Parliament's resources during the course of 2018-19.
2. I regularly review the system of internal control and discuss the controls in place with the Director of the Trust and staff at Parliament. Following the Braddick review, Paul Seaward will become the Accounting Officer from Jan 2021 when he returns from his secondment. Any significant changes are discussed by the Trustees and Finance Committee at their respective meetings.
3. Under the terms of the Financial Memorandum the internal controls should be reviewed every three years. They were reviewed by the Finance Committee during 2018-19 and is in the process of being revised.

#### ***The governance framework***

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

9. The Trust is principally funded by grant in aid by the House of Commons and House of Lords, and The House of Commons Commission delegates detailed scrutiny of the use of the grant in aid to the House of Commons Finance and Services Committee. The Financial Memorandum sets out:
- the administrative and financial arrangements with regard to propriety, financial management and the safeguarding of public funds;
  - the responsibilities of the Trust's designated Accounting Officer, who is also the Treasurer of the Trust; and
  - the responsibilities of the Trust for the day to day management of the Trust's grant in aid.
10. The Trust has in place a system of internal control and framework for risk management which is proportionate to the size and complexity of the organisation. Procedures have been put in place to deal with risks particularly those associated with the Trust's Reserves Policy, Information Technology and Employment Issues. Its risk register and procedures are reviewed annually as part of the History's planning process, and the register is incorporated in its annual plan.
11. The Director's performance and pay arrangements are reviewed by the Trustees every five years. A review of performance occurred in 2019. 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 2018-19***

12. The Trustees met on three occasions in 2018-19 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 60.5% attendance of Trustees at Trust meetings.

Trustee attendance at Trust meetings:

	10 July 2018	20 Nov. 2018	26 Mar. 2019
Mr Gordon Marsden MP as at 31 March 2019	*	*	*
Sir Graham Hart KCB	*	*	*
Rt. hon. The Lord Clark of Windermere	*	*	*
Ms Helen Jones MP as at 31 March 2019	*	*	*
Mr Kwasi Kwarteng MP as at 31 March 2019	-	-	-
Lord Lisvane KCB DL	-	*	*
Professor The Lord Morgan	*	n/a	n/a
Professor The Lord Norton of Louth	-	*	*
Lord Rowlands CBE	*	-	-
Lord McFall	*	-	*
Rt. hon. Sir Lindsay Hoyle MP as at 31 March 2019	-	-	*
Dr Philippa Tudor	*	-	*
Dr John Benger	-	-	-
* signifies attendance			

### ***The risk and control framework***

15. A risk management strategy is in place and includes systems and procedures to mitigate identified risks and minimise their impact. The strategy is set out in a risk register which is circulated to Trustees and agreed by them annually as part of the History's Annual Plan, and made available online at [www.historyofparliamentonline.org](http://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.
18. New risks identified in 2018-19 were non-attendance by Trustees and vacancies among Trustees. There were no lapses of protective security.
19. The system of internal control is designed to manage risk to a reasonable level rather than eliminate all the risk of failure to achieve policies, aims and objectives of the Trust. In doing this, it can therefore only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance of effectiveness.



20. The system of internal control is based on an ongoing process designed to identify and prioritise the risks to the achievement of the Trust's policies, aims and objectives, to consider the likelihood of those risks being realised and the impact should they be realised, and to manage them efficiently, effectively and economically.
21. The system of internal control has been in place in the Trust for the year ended 31 March 2019 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 2018-19 with regard to effectiveness in enabling the Trust to successfully 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. Since December 1999, the House of Commons Internal Review Service (IRS) has provided internal audit services to the History of Parliament Trust.
25. The internal audit services of both Houses may be used to provide assurance to the two houses. An audit was carried out in Autumn 2016 by the House of Commons Internal Audit Service. The objective of the audit was to provide assurance that the requirements of the Financial Memorandum between the two houses and the Trust are being complied with, that the Grant-in-Aid is being used for the purposes intended and that the Trust has arrangements in place to secure value for money. The audit provided a substantial level of assurance that the requirements of the Financial Memorandum are being complied with and did not identify any issues that would significantly impact on the Trust's key financial processes.
26. As Accounting Officer, I have responsibility for maintaining an effective system of internal control and periodically to review the procedures that we have in place. My review of the Trust's internal control is informed by the work of the internal auditors and the Officers within the Trust who have responsibility for the development and maintenance of the internal control framework, and comments made by the external auditors in their management letter and other reports. I have also had regard to guidance on internal control and financial management issued by HM Treasury. In my opinion the Trust's system of internal control meets the criteria for effectiveness set out in paragraph 20 above.

27. In my opinion, the Governance processes and practices employed by the Trust have enabled me to effectively discharge my responsibility to manage and control the organisation's resources during the course of 2018-19.

Approved by the Trustees on 15 October 2019

and signed on their behalf by:

Sir Graham Hart KCB

Treasurer and Accounting Officer

15 November 2019

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

**Opinion on financial statements**

I have audited the financial statements of History of Parliament Trust for the year ended 31 March 2019 under the Charities Act 2011. The financial statements comprise: the Statement of Financial Activities, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Cash Flows and the related notes, including the significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) as adopted by the European Union.

In my opinion:

- the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the History of Parliament Trust's affairs as at 31 March 2019 and of its income and expenditure for the year then ended; and
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the Charities Act 2011 and the Financial Memorandum agreed with the House of Commons and the House of Lords.

**Opinion on regularity**

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

**Basis of opinions**

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

**Conclusions relating to going concern**

I am required to conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the History of Parliament Trust's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the entity to cease to continue as a going concern. I have nothing to report in these respects.

## **Responsibilities of the Trustees and Accounting Officer**

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

## **Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements**

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

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

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

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the History of Parliament Trust's internal control.
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

## **Other information**

The Trustees and Accounting Officer are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises information included in the Annual Report, other than the financial statements and my auditor's report thereon. My opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and I do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with my audit of the financial statements, my responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or my knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work I have

performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, I am required to report that fact. I have nothing to report in this regard.

### **Opinion on other matters**

In my opinion:

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

### **Matters on which I report by exception**

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

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

**Gareth Davies**  
**Comptroller and Auditor General**

**Date 25 November 2019**

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 2019

	Notes	2018-19 Unrestricted Funds £	2018-19 Restricted Funds £	2018-19 Total Funds £	2017-18 Total Funds £
<b><u>Income from</u></b>					
<b><i>Donations</i></b>					
Grant in Aid	2	1,676,200	-	1,676,200	1,651,439
<b><i>Charitable Activities</i></b>					
Conferences	3	3,121	-	3,121	1,825
Publications	3	19,678	-	19,678	16,453
Wedgwood	3	300	5,300	5,600	-
Fees	3	60,000	-	60,000	60,000
<b><i>Investments</i></b>	4	2,349	-	2,349	944
<b><i>Other income</i></b>					
Accommodation	5	33,800	-	33,800	37,628
Research services	5	-	-	-	6,000
British Academy	5	-	55,000	55,000	13,411
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,795,448</b>	<b>60,300</b>	<b>1,855,748</b>	<b>1,787,700</b>
<b><u>Expenditure on</u></b>					
Charitable Activities	6	1,646,000	60,300	1,706,300	1,546,811
Other Costs	7	172,892	-	172,892	177,912
<b>Total expenditure</b>		<b>1,818,892</b>	<b>60,300</b>	<b>1,879,192</b>	<b>1,724,723</b>
<b>Net movement in funds</b>		<b>(23,444)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(23,444)</b>	<b>62,977</b>
<b>Reconciliation of funds:</b>					
Total funds brought forward		728,409	4,744	733,153	670,176
<b>Total funds carried forward</b>		<b>704,965</b>	<b>4,744</b>	<b>709,709</b>	<b>733,153</b>

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

The notes on pages 33 to 43 form part of these accounts.

**HISTORY OF PARLIAMENT TRUST**  
**BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2019**

		As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
	Notes	£	£
<b>Fixed Assets</b>			
Tangible Fixed Assets	9	955	4,310
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Stock of Publications	10	25,038	35,402
Debtors and Prepayments	11	64,061	80,295
Short Term Investments	12	458,273	457,262
Cash in Hand and at Bank	13	409,643	420,211
		957,015	993,170
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	(84,261)	(104,327)
<b>Net Current Assets</b>		872,754	888,843
<b>Total Assets less Current Liabilities</b>		873,709	893,153
<b>Provisions for Liabilities and Charges</b>	15	(164,000)	(160,000)
<b>Net Assets</b>		709,709	733,153
<b>Represented by:</b>			
Unrestricted Funds	16	704,965	728,409
Restricted Funds	16	4,744	4,744
<b>Total</b>		709,709	733,153

Approved by the Trustees on. 15 October 2019 and signed on their behalf by:

.....

Sir Graham Hart KCB –Treasurer and Accounting Officer

19 November 2019

The notes on pages 33 to 43 form part of these accounts

# STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
<b>Cash flows from operating activities:</b>			
<b>Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities</b>		<b>(10,801)</b>	<b>86,849</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities:</b>			
Income from investments	4	2,349	944
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	9	(1,105)	(1,219)
<b>Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities</b>		<b>1,244</b>	<b>(275)</b>
<b>Change in cash and cash equivalents in the reporting period</b>		<b>(9,557)</b>	<b>86,574</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	12 & 13	877,473	790,899
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	12 & 13	867,916	877,473

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

	Note	2019	2018
<b>Net income/(expenditure) for the reporting period (as per the statement of financial activities)</b>		<b>(23,444)</b>	<b>62,977</b>
<b>Adjustments for:</b>			
Depreciation charges and write off	7	3,355	3,054
Income from investments	4	(2,349)	(944)
Loss/(profit) on sale of fixed assets	7	-	113
Increase in provision	15	4,000	12,602
Decrease in stocks	10	10,364	1,308
Decrease in debtors	11	16,234	7,037
Increase/(Decrease) in creditors	14	(18,961)	702
<b>Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities</b>		<b>(10,801)</b>	<b>86,849</b>

The notes on pages 33 to 43 form part of these accounts



## HISTORY OF PARLIAMENT TRUST

### NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

#### 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. In accordance with the requirements of the Charities SORP (FRS102) 2015, the comparators for 2017-18 on the SOFA are as stated below:

		Unrestricted Income 2017-18	Restricted Income 2017-18	Total Income 2017-18
<b><u>Income from:</u></b>				
<b><i>Donations</i></b>				
Grant in Aid	2	1,651,439	-	1,651,439
<b><i>Charitable Activities</i></b>				
Conferences	3	1,825	-	1,825
Sales of publications	3	16,453	-	16,453
Fees	3	60,000	-	60,000
<b><i>Investments</i></b>	4	944	-	944
<b><i>Other income</i></b>				
Accommodation	5	37,628	-	37,628
Research services	5	6,000	-	6,000
British Academy	5	-	13,411	13,411
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,774,289</b>	<b>13,411</b>	<b>1,787,700</b>
<b><u>Expenditure on</u></b>				
Charitable Activities	6	1,532,761	14,050	1,546,811
Other Costs	7	177,912	-	177,912
<b>Total expenditure</b>		<b>1,710,673</b>	<b>14,050</b>	<b>1,724,723</b>
<b>Net income/(expenditure)</b>		<b>63,616</b>	<b>(639)</b>	<b>62,977</b>
		-	-	-
<b><u>Reconciliation of funds:</u></b>				
Total funds brought forward		664,793	5,383	670,176
<b>Total funds carried forward</b>		<b>728,409</b>	<b>4,744</b>	<b>733,153</b>

##### (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 2019 – (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(k) and 20) 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 and 7).

#### (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 2018-19 is £500 (£150 in 2017-18). The threshold was increased to reduce the need to capitalise low value assets with a short asset life. The impact of the change was to write-off assets with a cost of £31,584 and a net book value of £2,676.

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 8e).

## HISTORY OF PARLIAMENT TRUST

### NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019 – (CONTINUED)

#### (i) Debtors and Creditors

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

#### (j) 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 19.

#### (k) Leases

The Trust holds an operating lease on its accommodation. Rent is charged to the SOFA and future rent is disclosed in note 20. It has no other operating leases.

#### (l) 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 2019-20 has been agreed in accordance with the Financial Memorandum. See Note 16a for more details about the level of reserves.

#### (m) 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.

### 2. Income from donations

	2018-19 £	2017-18 £
<b>Grant in Aid</b>		
Grant in Aid received from House of Commons Vote	1,173,340	1,156,000
Grant in Aid received from House of Lords Vote	502,860	495,439
	<u>1,676,200</u>	<u>1,651,439</u>

### 3. Income from Charitable Activities

	2018-19 £	2017-18 £
Conferences	3,121	1,825
Publications	19,678	16,453
Wedgwood	5,600	-
Fee income	60,000	60,000
	<u>88,399</u>	<u>78,278</u>

**HISTORY OF PARLIAMENT TRUST**  
**NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019 – (CONTINUED)**

- a) Conferences; In 2018-19, on 6-7 September 2018, *A Century of Women MPs, 1918-2018*, a conference in collaboration with UK Vote 100 and Westminster University, was held at Portcullis House and other venues; During 2017-18, two events were held. The first marked the centenary of the death of Dadabhai Naoroji, the first Indian to sit in the House of Commons. The second was a conference in Manchester entitled *Parliaments and Popular Sovereignty*. In total contributions of £1,825 towards the organising costs were made by outside bodies.
- b) Publications include Contributor fees of £10,210 for the next book in association with St James's House marking the creation of the modern Commonwealth in 1949 on the history of parliaments in the British Empire and Commonwealth which are to be reclaimed from St James's House.
- c) Wedgwood – A grant of £5,300 from the Heritage Lottery Foundation for an exhibition and dissemination activities around the career of Col. Josiah Wedgwood, the founder of the Trust. Other income of £300 was also used to fund this exhibition.
- d) Following an earlier collaboration, the Trust has embarked on a new collaboration with St James's House Publishing in connection with the 2018 anniversary of the Representation of the People Act 1918. The agreement was signed in December 2016 and provided for payment of an initial fee of £10,000 and monthly fees of £5,000 up to a maximum fee of £125,000. A further agreement was signed in October 2018, providing for 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 2018-19 £	Restricted Funds 2018-19 £	Unrestricted funds 2017-18 £	Restricted Funds 2017-18 £
Interest on current bank accounts	1,338	-	474	-
Dividends and interest on investment	1,011	-	470	-
	<u>2,349</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>944</u>	<u>-</u>

**5. Other income**

	2018-19 £	2017-18 £
Accommodation	33,800	37,628
Research services	0	6,000
British Academy	55,000	13,411
	<u>88,800</u>	<u>57,039</u>

- (a) **Accommodation** This income includes rent of £31,250 per annum from the Trust subletting its third floor offices. The lease commenced in October 2015 for a period of 5 years with an initial three month rent-free period with a break clause after three years. The space is let on a serviced basis with the lessee paying in addition for certain services at cost and for occasional meeting facilities. The Trust also has an arrangement with the Parliamentary History Trust to provide specified research services for a fee of £2,000 per annum.
- (b) **Research Services** In 2017-18 a member of the History of Parliament's Staff undertook some research into the history of Westminster Abbey on behalf of Professor Sir David Cannadine and the Trust was reimbursed for the Staff Costs involved.

**HISTORY OF PARLIAMENT TRUST**  
**NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019 – (CONTINUED)**

**(c) British Academy** £55,000 was received from the British Academy in 2018-19 (£13,411:2017-18) as the instalments due in year from the £165,000 over the 3 years from January 2018 whereby Dr Paul Seaward has been appointed as a British Academy/Wolfson Research Professor (see Note 8).

**6. Charitable Activities**

<b>Direct Costs</b>	<b>2018-19</b>	<b>2017-18</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Stock storage costs	657	219
Cost of sales	22,064	1,309
Print publication costs and fees	(1,975)	0
Editorial and research staff costs	1,395,491	1,322,978
Fees paid to Editorial Board	3,625	5,675
Managerial and administration staff cost	96,251	103,867
Honoraria	9,700	9,700
Notional audit fee	10,000	8,000
Operating costs	12,650	10,562
Website and outreach	,143,858	76,977
St James' House book fees	9,015	10,325
Small projects	13,577	0
1422 & 1604 Projects	1,387	4,560
FYCPH project	0	639
Reversal of notional audit fee	(10,000)	(8,000)
	<u>1,706,300</u>	<u>1,546,811</u>

<b>7. Other Costs</b>	<b>2018-19</b>	<b>2017-18</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Rental of premises and associated costs	147,048	152,813
Depreciation and write-off of fixed assets	3,355	3,054
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	0	113
IT software, maintenance and support services	17,438	14,352
Travel and subsistence	2,991	3,732
Stationery, postage and telephones	1,826	3,730
Reprographic services	234	118
	<u>172,892</u>	<u>177,912</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>1,879,192</u></b>	<b><u>1,724,723</u></b>

<b>8. (a) Total Staff Cost and Trustee remuneration</b>	<b>2018-19</b>	<b>2017-18</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
(i) Salaries of professional staff	1,220,548	1,140,218
(ii) Salaries/wages of support staff	29,988	23,527
(iii) Superannuation contributions	220,097	197,168
(iv) National Insurance contributions	137,995	128,180
(v) Freelance work	14,465	6,033
	<u><b>1,623,093</b></u>	<u><b>1,495,126</b></u>

**HISTORY OF PARLIAMENT TRUST**  
**NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019 – (CONTINUED)**

**(b) Number of Employees**

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

	<b>2018-19</b>		<b>2017-18</b>	
	<b>Professional Staff</b>	<b>Support Staff</b>	<b>Professional Staff</b>	<b>Support Staff</b>
Editorial and Research	23.15	0.12	21.86	0.13
Management and Administration	0.76	0.8	0.87	0.65
	<b>23.91</b>	<b>0.92</b>	<b>22.73</b>	<b>0.78</b>

**(c) Director's Emoluments**

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

	<b>2018-19 £</b>	<b>2017-18</b>
<u>Paul Seaward</u>		
Emoluments for period to 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2017	-	81,604

Stephen Roberts from 1<sup>st</sup> January 2018

Emoluments for year (period from 1 <sup>st</sup> January 2018)	95,104	23,345
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Paul Seaward's emoluments of £0 (£81,604 in 2017-18) comprised a salary of £0 and employer's contributions to the pension scheme of £0. Stephen Roberts's emoluments of £95,104 (£23,345 as Director in 2017-18) comprised a salary of £80,597 and employer's contributions to the pension scheme of £14,507. Consistent with professional staff employed by the Trust, the Director is an ordinary member of the Universities Superannuation Scheme.

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

**(d) Trustees' Remuneration**

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

**(e) Superannuation**

The employer's superannuation contribution at (iii) above comprises £220,097 for staff (£197,168 in 2017-18) participating in the Universities Superannuation Scheme. The employers' National Insurance contribution at (iv) above comprises £135,315 for professional staff and £2,680 for support staff (£126,360 and £1,820 respectively in 2017-18).

**HISTORY OF PARLIAMENT TRUST**  
**NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019 – (CONTINUED)**

**Universities Superannuation Scheme**

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

Following a triennial valuation of the scheme at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017 which reported a deficit of £7.5bn, from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2019, the Employer's contribution to the new scheme was increased to 19.5% and the employee's to 8.8% (formerly 18% of pensionable salary for the Employer and 8% for employees) with further increases planned from October 2019 to 22.5% and 10.4% and April 2020 to 24.2% and 11.4% respectively from employers and employees. At 31 March 2017, USS had over 185,000 active members and the History of Parliament had 25 active members participating in the scheme at the 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019.

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

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

**9. Tangible Fixed Assets**

	IT Equipment	Furniture, Fittings and Office Equipment	Total
	£	£	£
Cost at 1 April 2018	38,522	46,447	84,969
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals	(24,689)	(8,610)	(33,299)
At 31 March 2019	13,833	37,837	51,670
Depreciation at 1 April 2018	34,455	46,204	80,659
On disposals	(22,256)	(8,367)	(30,623)
Charge for year	679	-	679
At 31 March 2019	12,878	37,837	50,715
Net Book Value at 31 March 2019	955	-	955
Net Book Value at 31 March 2018	4,067	243	4,310

**10. Stock**

	Valuation at 31/03/19 £	Impairment £	Net Realisable Value at 31/03/19 £	Net Realisable Value at 31/03/18 £
Published volumes	25,038	-	25,038	35,402

**HISTORY OF PARLIAMENT TRUST**  
**NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019 – (CONTINUED)**

**11. Debtors and Prepayments**

	<b>2018-19</b>	<b>2017-18</b>
	<b>£</b>	
Trade Debtors	26,690	48,989
Sundry debtors	0	761
Prepayments	30,872	29,925
Debtor VAT	6,499	620
	<u>64,061</u>	<u>80,295</u>

All debtors fall due for payment within one year.

**12. Investments**

	<b>2018-19</b>	<b>2017-18</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Scottish Widows (CAF) 90 day notice	458,273	457,262
	<u>458,273</u>	<u>457,262</u>

**13. Cash in hand and at bank**

	<b>2018-19</b>	<b>2017-18</b>
	<b>£</b>	
Cash at Bank	409,533	420,145
Cash in Hand	110	66
	<u>409,643</u>	<u>420,211</u>

**14. Creditors: amount falling due within one year**

	<b>2018-19</b>	<b>2017-18</b>
	<b>£</b>	
Trade Creditors	40,564	-
Accruals	858	62,796
Creditor VAT	-	-
Deferred Income	7,885	6,397
Other creditors	34,954	35,134
	<u>84,261</u>	<u>104,327</u>

All creditors fall due for payment within one year.



**HISTORY OF PARLIAMENT TRUST**  
**NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019 – (CONTINUED)**

**15. Provisions for Liabilities and Charges**

	<b>Lease Dilapidation Costs £</b>
Provision as at 1 April 2018	(160,000)
Provision released during the year	-
Provision increased during the year	<u>(4,000)</u>
Provision as at 31 March 2019	<u>(164,000)</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. Following the lease being renewed, the bulk of the items on the schedule are held over until the end of the new lease. No decision has yet been made as to whether the Trust will leave but the existing provision has been increased this year to reflect movements in the Retail Prices Index since the provision was originally established.

**16. Funds**

**(a) Unrestricted Funds**

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

**(b) Restricted Funds**

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

**17. 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 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019 a total of £171,720 with HSBC in three commercial current bank accounts, £150,375 in a Barclays Payflow account and £87,438 with the Monmouthshire Building Society in a savings account. The Trust's management does not consider that the Trust is exposed to a significant risk notwithstanding the Government's guarantee of £85,000.

**HISTORY OF PARLIAMENT TRUST**  
**NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019 – (CONTINUED)**

**c) Investment Risk**

52.8% of the Trust's short term investments and cash balances are invested with the Scottish Widows Bank in a CAF 90 day account. Interest is paid monthly and reinvested in the account. The Trust's management does not consider that the Trust is exposed to a significant risk notwithstanding the Government's guarantee of £85,000.

**18. 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.

**19. 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.

**20. Operating Lease**

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

	<b>2018-19</b>	<b>2017-18</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Buildings:</b>		
Expiry within 1 year	-	-
Not later than one year	110,000	110,000
Later than one year and not later than 5 years	71,425	181,425
Later than 5 years	-	-
Lease expense recognised in year	110,000	110,000

The lease is due to expire on 24th November 2025, with a break clause which can be exercised on 25th November 2020.

At the 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019, the History of Parliament had received rent in year in advance for serviced sublet office space of £7,885. This income was deferred to 2019-20.

**HISTORY OF PARLIAMENT TRUST**  
**NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019 – (CONTINUED)**

**21. 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.

**22. 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.