CSaP connects and convenes communities of policy professionals and experts. We deploy our simple and effective model to make a distinctive contribution to the conversation between government and academia.

In 2016 once again the Policy Fellowships programme formed the foundation for CSaP’s work. Policy Fellows benefit from access to research and expertise directly relevant to their concerns. The experts who meet Policy Fellows learn more about the policy and political context for their research. And, over time, we are building a community that can work together to develop new policy approaches drawing on research that is better informed about the problems facing society.

CSaP’s network thrives because it is animated by more than the instrumental value of its individual links. Members are motivated by a shared commitment to the ideals of research, reflection, and public service.

There is no doubt that governments are confronting tough policy challenges at a time when the foundations of political institutes are under considerable stress. The open and diverse networks that CSaP fosters are already contributing to building the resilient policy responses that will be needed in the coming years.

Nicola Buckley
Associate Director
Policy Fellowships

Katie Collins
Administrator

Dr Robert Doubleday
Executive Director

Dr Clare Moran
Policy Fellowships Coordinator

Jackie Ouchikh
Head of Programmes

Dr Alice Vadrot
Science and Technology Studies Coordinator

The Centre for Science and Policy in 2016

“`The precious thing about CSaP is it is incredibly simple, that’s why the Civil Service likes it. We understand that there is somewhere in Cambridge you can go to have a sensible conversation with a load of academics about stuff that interests you. I can explain it in two sentences to anyone in the Civil Service, and they say ‘that sounds good, how do I get involved?’ That is absolute gold dust.”`

Chris Wormald
Permanent Secretary, Department of Health and Head of the Civil Service Policy Profession

CSaP team
Our Policy Fellows have benefited from over 6800 meetings with more than 1300 experts in the CSaP network since the programme launched six years ago. In 2016 we elected our 250th Policy Fellow to the programme. Our Fellows – including 33 Policy Leaders Fellows and 14 Junior Policy Fellows – have met with more than 1300 experts since the programme launched in 2011. The benefits to both Policy Fellows and the experts they meet extend well beyond the initial five days of one-to-one meetings. The Fellowships programme provides direct connections to relevant research and a unique space to think and be inspired by world-leading academics. Not least, Policy Fellows are members of a thriving network motivated by shared values of public service and commitment to evidence-informed policy.

Many of our Policy Fellows have continued to be active members of the CSaP network beyond their two-year Fellowships. So this year we introduced the Continuing Fellowship, an annual membership scheme which provides enhanced opportunities to engage with emerging research at Cambridge. Our Policy Leaders Fellowship is tailored to the needs of Permanent Secretaries and Directors General, and their peers in other administrations and sectors. In 2016 Policy Leaders Fellows met three times to discuss conspiracy, democracy and trust; the future of cites; and the future of work.

Our Policy Fellows have provided feedback on their initial five days of one-to-one meetings. Our Fellowship programme has delivered huge benefits to our Fellows. A survey of our Fellows shows that since the programme launched:

- 76% were able to step back and see the bigger picture
- 79% improved their network of contacts
- 93% gained fresh perspectives on their current work
- 100% would recommend the programme to others

The two-year Policy Fellowship programme continues to deliver enormous benefits. A survey of our Fellows shows that since the programme launched:

- 23% gained new insights
- 33% gained new perspectives
- 46% improved their network of contacts
- 53% gained fresh perspectives on their current work
- 67% would recommend the programme to others

As Head of Community Action at the Cabinet Office, my policy questions were focused on a mixture of the existential questions that I find myself pondering in my more philosophical moments, and more practical questions which could directly inform policy development.

I met a vast range of academics during my CSaP Policy Fellowship. Economists, architects, anthropologists and engineers all had something to say about my policy questions. The interesting thing was that despite coming from very different disciplines, common themes emerged – for example, the role of technology in mobilising citizens, and the ongoing importance of place to identity.

In many cases, I was surprised by the two-way nature of the discussion. I had expected these illustrious, gown-ensconced Cambridge dons to impart their wisdom to me during our one-hour meeting. Some did work like this – but in many cases I was sharing what we have learnt from the community programmes we have run. I also acted as a broker, introducing the academics to other civil servants.

My Policy Fellowship has influenced my work directly and indirectly. As a result of requests during my Policy Fellowship meetings, we are due to publish the data we have collected on Community First and Community Organisers so that academics and other researchers can conduct new analyses.

As Head of Community Action at the Cabinet Office, my policy questions were focused on a mixture of the existential questions that I find myself pondering in my more philosophical moments, and more practical questions which could directly inform policy development.

I met a vast range of academics during my CSaP Policy Fellowship. Economists, architects, anthropologists and engineers all had something to say about my policy questions. The interesting thing was that despite coming from very different disciplines, common themes emerged – for example, the role of technology in mobilising citizens, and the ongoing importance of place to identity.

In many cases, I was surprised by the two-way nature of the discussion. I had expected these illustrious, gown-ensconced Cambridge dons to impart their wisdom to me during our one-hour meeting. Some did work like this – but in many cases I was sharing what we have learnt from the community programmes we have run. I also acted as a broker, introducing the academics to other civil servants.

My Policy Fellowship has influenced my work directly and indirectly. As a result of requests during my Policy Fellowship meetings, we are due to publish the data we have collected on Community First and Community Organisers so that academics and other researchers can conduct new analyses.

The two-year Policy Fellowship programme continues to deliver enormous benefits. A survey of our Fellows shows that since the programme launched:

- 76% were able to step back and see the bigger picture
- 79% improved their network of contacts
- 93% gained fresh perspectives on their current work
- 100% would recommend the programme to others

As Head of Community Action at the Cabinet Office, my policy questions were focused on a mixture of the existential questions that I find myself pondering in my more philosophical moments, and more practical questions which could directly inform policy development.

I met a vast range of academics during my CSaP Policy Fellowship. Economists, architects, anthropologists and engineers all had something to say about my policy questions. The interesting thing was that despite coming from very different disciplines, common themes emerged – for example, the role of technology in mobilising citizens, and the ongoing importance of place to identity.

In many cases, I was surprised by the two-way nature of the discussion. I had expected these illustrious, gown-ensconced Cambridge dons to impart their wisdom to me during our one-hour meeting. Some did work like this – but in many cases I was sharing what we have learnt from the community programmes we have run. I also acted as a broker, introducing the academics to other civil servants.

My Policy Fellowship has influenced my work directly and indirectly. As a result of requests during my Policy Fellowship meetings, we are due to publish the data we have collected on Community First and Community Organisers so that academics and other researchers can conduct new analyses.

As Head of Community Action at the Cabinet Office, my policy questions were focused on a mixture of the existential questions that I find myself pondering in my more philosophical moments, and more practical questions which could directly inform policy development.

I met a vast range of academics during my CSaP Policy Fellowship. Economists, architects, anthropologists and engineers all had something to say about my policy questions. The interesting thing was that despite coming from very different disciplines, common themes emerged – for example, the role of technology in mobilising citizens, and the ongoing importance of place to identity.

In many cases, I was surprised by the two-way nature of the discussion. I had expected these illustrious, gown-ensconced Cambridge dons to impart their wisdom to me during our one-hour meeting. Some did work like this – but in many cases I was sharing what we have learnt from the community programmes we have run. I also acted as a broker, introducing the academics to other civil servants.

My Policy Fellowship has influenced my work directly and indirectly. As a result of requests during my Policy Fellowship meetings, we are due to publish the data we have collected on Community First and Community Organisers so that academics and other researchers can conduct new analyses.
Policy Fellows elected in academic years 2014/15 and 2015/16

Bank of England – Seth Thomas, Senior Adviser
Cambridge City Council – Andrew Limb, Head of Corporate Strategy
Cambridgeshire County Council – Michael Soper, Research & Performance Team Manager
Environment Agency – Doug Wilson, Director of Scientific and Evidence Services
Food Standards Agency – Steve Wearn, Director of Policy
Greater Cambridge County Council – Peterborough LEAP – Neil Dorrin, Chief Executive Officer
Greater London Authority – Catherine Gwinn, Principal Policy Officer, Knowledge & Innovation
Greater London Authority – Shaun Lowlah, Senior Consultation & Intelligence Officer
Greater London Authority – Jeremy Skinner, Head of Economic Growth
Greater Manchester Combined Authority – Andrew Lighthill, Strategic Director, Public Service Reform
Labour Party – Gabriel Huntley, Policy Adviser to Chuka Umunna, MP
Scottish Government – John Ireland, Deputy Director, Climate Change & Low Carbon Economy
Scottish Parliament – Jim Johnson, Clerk to the Finance Committee
UK Space Agency – Alice Bunn, Director of Policy, UK Space Agency
Welsh Government – Simon Brindle, Group Director, Strategy
European Commission DG-Research and Innovation – Jose Jiminez Mingo
Commonwealth Secretariat – Abhik Sen
Welsh Government – Simon Brindle
UK Space Agency – Alice Bunn, Director of Policy, UK Space Agency
European Commission DG-Research and Innovation – Jose Jiminez Mingo, Principal Administrator
Accenture – Tim Cooper, Director of Research
Arne UK – Stephanie Eaton, Head of Research and Innovation in Social Justice
Angel Investor – John Taysom
BioBricks Foundation – Linda Kahl, Director, Legal Program
Coalition for a Digital Economy (Coadec) – Guy Levin, Executive Director
Oxygen House – Glenn Woodcock, Director
Places for People – Roger Whitlaw, Director, Policy Research and Public Affairs
Privitzer – Guy Cohen, Strategic Relationships Manager
Royal Academy of Engineering – Shaarad Sharma
Greater London Authority – Jeremy Skinner, Deputy CEO, Policy & External Affairs
Royal Academy of Engineering – Shaarad Sharma
Greater London Authority – Jeremy Skinner, Deputy CEO, Policy & External Affairs
Royal Academy of Engineering – Shaarad Sharma
Greater London Authority – Jeremy Skinner, Deputy CEO, Policy & External Affairs
Royal Academy of Engineering – Shaarad Sharma
Greater London Authority – Jeremy Skinner, Deputy CEO, Policy & External Affairs
Royal Academy of Engineering – Shaarad Sharma
Greater London Authority – Jeremy Skinner, Deputy CEO, Policy & External Affairs
Royal Academy of Engineering – Shaarad Sharma
Greater London Authority – Jeremy Skinner, Deputy CEO, Policy & External Affairs
Royal Academy of Engineering – Shaarad Sharma
Greater London Authority – Jeremy Skinner, Deputy CEO, Policy & External Affairs
Royal Academy of Engineering – Shaarad Sharma
Greater London Authority – Jeremy Skinner, Deputy CEO, Policy & External Affairs
Royal Academy of Engineering – Shaarad Sharma
Greater London Authority – Jeremy Skinner, Deputy CEO, Policy & External Affairs
Royal Academy of Engineering – Shaarad Sharma
Greater London Authority – Jeremy Skinner, Deputy CEO, Policy & External Affairs
Royal Academy of Engineering – Shaarad Sharma
Greater London Authority – Jeremy Skinner, Deputy CEO, Policy & External Affairs
Royal Academy of Engineering – Shaarad Sharma
Greater London Authority – Jeremy Skinner, Deputy CEO, Policy & External Affairs
Royal Academy of Engineering – Shaarad Sharma
Greater London Authority – Jeremy Skinner, Deputy CEO, Policy & External Affairs
Royal Academy of Engineering – Shaarad Sharma
Greater London Authority – Jeremy Skinner, Deputy CEO, Policy & External Affairs
Royal Academy of Engineering – Shaarad Sharma
Greater London Authority – Jeremy Skinner, Deputy CEO, Policy & External Affairs
Royal Academy of Engineering – Shaarad Sharma
Greater London Authority – Jeremy Skinner, Deputy CEO, Policy & External Affairs
Royal Academy of Engineering – Shaarad Sharma
Greater London Authority – Jeremy Skinner, Deputy CEO, Policy & External Affairs
Royal Academy of Engineering – Shaarad Sharma
Greater London Authority – Jeremy Skinner, Deputy CEO, Policy & External Affairs
Royal Academy of Engineering – Shaarad Sharma
Greater London Authority – Jeremy Skinner, Deputy CEO, Policy & External Affairs
Royal Academy of Engineering – Shaarad Sharma
Greater London Authority – Jeremy Skinner, Deputy CEO, Policy & External Affairs
Royal Academy of Engineering – Shaarad Sharma
Greater London Authority – Jeremy Skinner, Deputy CEO, Policy & External Affairs
Royal Academy of Engineering – Shaarad Sharma
Greater London Authority – Jeremy Skinner, Deputy CEO, Policy & External Affairs
Royal Academy of Engineering – Shaarad Sharma
Greater London Authority – Jeremy Skinner, Deputy CEO, Policy & External Affairs
Royal Academy of Engineering – Shaarad Sharma
Greater London Authority – Jeremy Skinner, Deputy CEO, Policy & External Affairs
Royal Academy of Engineering – Shaarad Sharma
Greater London Authority – Jeremy Skinner, Deputy CE...
Policy Leaders Fellowship

Our Leaders Fellows participate both in one-to-one meetings with leading experts and in roundtable discussions. The Fellowship meets once a term in Cambridge, under the chairmanship of former UK Cabinet Secretary Lord Wilson. In 2016 topics have included conspiracy, democracy and trust; the future of cities; and the future of work.

Policy Leaders Fellows as at 31 December 2016 are:

- Sam Beckett
  Director General, Economics & Markets
  and Deputy Head, UK Government Economic Service
  Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy

- Deborah Bronnert
  Director General, Economic & Consular
  Foreign and Commonwealth Office

- Nadia Calviño
  Director General
  Directorate General for Budget
  European Commission

- Lindy Cameron
  Director General, Country Programmes
  Department for International Development

- Gareth Davies
  Director General, Business and Science
  Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy

- Leslie Evans
  Permanent Secretary
  Scottish Government

- Sir Paul Grice
  Clerk and Chief Executive
  Scottish Parliament

- Ed Humpherson
  Director General, Regulation
  UK Statistics Authority

- Nick Joicey
  Director General, Strategy, International, Food and Farming
  Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs

- Julian Kelly
  Director General, Public Spending and Finance
  HM Treasury

- Clive Maxwell
  Director General, Energy Transformation
  Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy

- Jeremy Moore
  Director General, Strategy
  Department for Work and Pensions

- John Pullinger
  National Statistician
  UK Statistics Authority

- Antonia Romeo
  HM Government Envoy to the US Communications Service Providers
  Cabinet Office

- Jonathan Slater
  Permanent Secretary
  Department for Education

- Ashok Vaswani
  CEO
  Barclays UK

- Peter Watkins
  Director General, Security Policy
  Ministry of Defence

- Chris Wormald
  Permanent Secretary
  Department of Health and Head of the Government Policy Profession
“Cambridge University’s Centre for Science and Policy is an excellent initiative, bringing together senior policy makers and academics to help generate new policy responses to complex social and economic challenges. Good policy making requires access to the best evidence base. CSaP Policy Fellows act as a bridge between the public sector and cutting edge research, helping to translate scientific insights into the heart of the policy making process.”

Sir Jeremy Heywood
Cabinet Secretary
Research and Policy Engagement

CSaP helps academics to increase the policy impact of their research. We do this by drawing on our thriving network of Policy Fellows, and our tried and tested ways of bringing policy professionals and experts together.

Services to research
CSaP works with academics to build policy engagement into their research plans from the outset. We provide our know-how and networks to help researchers reach policy audiences.

In 2016, we recruited a number of Policy Fellows whose responsibilities and interests align with particular research projects at the University, such as in multilingualism, design thinking, and public health.

Policy Workshops
Our workshops provide a forum to debate issues that are of direct relevance to public policy and to academic research agendas. These roundtable discussions bring together relevant stakeholders from government, business and civil society, in ways that directly inform and shape future research.

In 2016 we held nine Policy Workshops on topics ranging from genomic medicine to climate change.

Policy programmes
A new initiative for 2017, CSaP’s Policy programmes will focus on interdisciplinary research initiatives based at the University of Cambridge, where there is a clear societal or policy need for evidence and expertise. Topics under consideration include housing, mental health and policy aspects of artificial intelligence.

Working in partnership
Working with our partners we are able to offer policy professionals unique access to world-leading research across the UK and beyond.

In 2016:
- Our affiliate network of policy institutes at King’s College London, Queen Mary University London, and the universities of Bath, Sheffield, and Southampton hosted visits for our Policy Fellows, and participated in Policy Workshops.
- Inspired by CSaP’s Policy Fellowship, the Mercator Science-Policy Fellowship launched in Frankfurt in October, welcoming 18 new Policy Fellows.
- CSaP worked with KTH Royal Institute of Technology in Stockholm to share experiences, and explore opportunities for further collaborations.
- We delivered a series of themed seminars for HM Treasury, providing insights into the latest research from manufacturing to business rates.
- Partnering with the Centre for Diet and Activity Research, we delivered two professional development workshops on health and transport to civil servants in the Department for Transport.
- Partnering with the Centre for Diet and Activity Research, we delivered two professional development workshops on health and transport to civil servants in the Department for Transport.

Visiting Research Fellows
CSaP’s Visiting Research Fellows make a significant contribution to understanding how evidence, expertise and public policy interact, and how research expertise can contribute to better policy making.

Visiting Research Fellows meet with members of CSaP’s extensive network of UK and EU policy makers and develop fruitful research links with Cambridge academics. Fellows also participate in a weekly science and technology studies workshop, convened by Dr Alice Vadrot.

In 2017, CSaP will host five Visiting Research Fellows during the Lent Term:
- Professor Richard Jones
  Professor of Physics, University of Sheffield
- Professor Charles Kennel
  Distinguished Professor and Director Emeritus, Scripps Institution of Oceanography
- Dr Miles Parker
  former Deputy Chief Scientific Adviser, Defra
- Dr Alice Vadrot
  Visiting Erwin Schrödinger Fellow, Austrian Research Fund
- Dr Steven Wooding
  Senior Research Leader, RAND Europe

“Climate change policy has become more pressing and much more complex, with more actors involved, more techniques, and higher stakes. The opportunity to interact with a wide range of stakeholders to discuss the most relevant research, as well as to relay research results to a community of practice, is a major asset.”

Professor Jorge Vinuales
Director, Cambridge Centre for Environment, Energy and Natural Resource Governance

11
CSaP’s professional development activities provide researchers and policy professionals with an insight into the role of evidence and expertise in policy making.

Professional Development

Through our workshops, secondments and internships, CSaP has provided opportunities for early- and mid-career researchers and civil servants to learn how academic research contributes to policy making, and to gain experience of working at the intersection of research and policy.

Inspiring good practice for evidence-informed policy making in transport and health: Working with the Centre for Diet and Activity Research at Cambridge, we convened two workshops for civil servants from the Department for Transport, giving them a better understanding of what academia has to offer.

Making the transition from scientific researcher to scientific leader: A workshop organised with Churchill College brought together researchers who have the potential to take up scientific leadership roles. The workshop highlighted the importance of getting involved and facilitating dialogue between leading researchers in their fields and government officials.

Policy internships – developing knowledge & skills outside research: This year we have hosted policy interns from the ESRC Doctoral Training Centre at Cambridge, the MRC Laboratory of Medical Biology at Cambridge, the University of Southampton, and the Open University. They have made a significant contribution to our work, in particular by organising workshops, and writing case studies, reports and news articles for our website.

Matthew McGuire
PhD Student, Social Anthropology, University of Cambridge

“I found that working as a CSaP policy intern opened up a whole different world, and gave me the tools and confidence to make a decision about a career working in the Civil Service.”

I had been thinking a lot about my future career and whether or not I wanted to pursue academia or look elsewhere. I found that working as a policy intern opened up a whole different world, and gave me the tools and confidence to take ownership of my future career.

It was at once exciting and daunting to be given the task of organising a workshop on the intellectual property issues surrounding the development of synthetic biology and genomic medicine.

This was a topic that was so outside anything I had studied before. Immediately I was inviting potential speakers, organising the schedule for the day, and liaising with academics at the Centre for Law, Medicine and Life Sciences at the University of Cambridge. While it was a challenge, seeing my hard work pay off in a successful workshop was deeply satisfying.

Another very exciting project in which I became involved was interviewing Policy Fellows about the impact of the Fellowship on their work and other opportunities the Fellowship provided.

It was a truly amazing experience: one Fellow showed me around the Cabinet Office, where I was able to glance into Number 10.

After one such meeting, I returned to Cambridge and decided to apply for the Civil Service Fast Stream. I passed the first stages, and was invited to attend the assessment day. Eventually I was offered a position, and after graduating from Cambridge joined the Civil Service.

Without the responsibilities I was given in my time at CSaP, and my exposure to the world of government and policy, I doubt I would have been able to make this life-changing decision as easily.

Since my internship, everything else has fallen into place and I hope that given time, I will be able to return to CSaP as a Policy Fellow myself!
CSaP organises seminars, workshops and lectures at which leading national and international figures deliver talks on topics that are of interest to our wider network.

**Policy Workshops**
In 2016 we continued to convene our network to address questions of mutual interest to policy professionals and experts. These workshops have proven highly effective in generating fresh perspectives and forging new connections. As the case studies in this report illustrate, our workshops are tailored to meet the specific needs of both policy professionals and academics, to provide new insights, and to help shape policy decisions.

**Dr S T Lee Lectures**
The S T Lee Public Policy lectures consider aspects of scientific, medical or technological research and developments that are likely to have significant implications for public policy over the next decade. Professor Dame Anne Glover delivered the 2016 lecture which examined effective mechanisms for delivering evidence-based decision making in the European Commission.

**Research workshops**
In March 2016, academics and policymakers from the UK, Japan and the Netherlands came together to discuss the contribution made to the field of science and policy studies by Professor Susan Owens’ new book, *Knowledge, Policy, and Expertise: The UK Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution 1970-2011*.

In November, a roundtable discussion hosted by CSaP brought together experts from the humanities, and physical and social sciences to discuss the role of evidence and expertise following recent political events in the UK and US. Participants included Professor Sheila Jasanoff (Harvard Kennedy School) and Professor Richard Jones (Sheffield University).

**Number of participants by event type in 2016**

- **1 International Event**
- **15 Events for Policy Fellows**
- **9 Policy Workshops**
- **2 Distinguished Lectures**
- **3 Policy Leaders Roundtables**
- **3 Research Workshops**
- **5 Professional Development Workshops**
- **2 Events for Network Members**
- **6 Policy Seminars**

**Breakdown of event participants in 2016**

- **49% Universities - Cambridge**
- **17% Learned Societies, Charities, NGOs and others**
- **21% Government**
- **6% Universities - Other**
- **7% Business**
Working with the Cambridge Centre for Law, Medicine and Life Sciences, a CSaP Policy Workshop on large bioresources in synthetic biology and genomics identified fresh topics and forged new relationships to inform future research.

And following a Policy Workshop on innovation in agriculture, stakeholders from industry and government are working with researchers from NIAB and the University of Cambridge to identify ways of adding value in agricultural supply chains that can result in better commercial and environmental outcomes.

Research in synthetic biology and genomics depends on the use of collections of tissue and data, commonly known as bioresources. Substantial amounts of time and money are being spent on creating these bioresources. Effective ways to share the tissue and data in these resources are needed in order to create the conditions for significant scientific advances and development of products.

Accordingly, the ‘openness’ of these bioresources – in other words, the ability for other researchers to access, use, and share them – is an important issue for the success of bioresource initiatives and the progress of synthetic biology and genomics.

There are, however, many different approaches to openness. Distributing material at low cost or without any restrictions does not necessarily advance the development and dissemination of new knowledge.

It is a significant challenge to develop a fit-for-purpose openness policy that balances the advantages of different approaches to openness. A CSaP workshop in September considered how time-limited rights of control, e.g. intellectual property rights, could provide a useful incentive for collaboration and innovation.

The workshop also addressed the challenge of determining practical approaches to promoting openness and innovation. In particular, discussion focused on reviewing openness policies adopted by large bioresources and eliciting ideas about access and intellectual property. The workshop identified relevant new partnerships and promising areas for future research.

Synthetic biology and genomics share an important feature – their development in both academia and commerce depends on the use of large, often publicly funded, bioresources such as BioBricks and the 100,000 Genomes Project.

INNOVATION WORKSHOP

Large bioresources in synthetic biology and genomics

Spotlight on...

Innovation
The agri-tech landscape is complex and includes many different disciplines as well as diverse stakeholders. This diversity can inhibit innovation if communication between the relevant subset of actors is difficult, or if the benefits of innovation are too thinly distributed to incentivise the necessary risk-taking.

The new Cambridge Centre for Crop Science (3CS) – a collaboration between NIAB and the University of Cambridge – has been set up to promote innovation and knowledge exchange in the agri-tech sector. To do this, 3CS will focus on a few key problems emerging from agricultural practice that are also able to inspire the scientific community.

The workshop focused on the current relationship between agriculture and science, and identified a number of important challenges:

- a need for greater leadership from the farming community in articulating their agri-tech needs;
- a need for two-way communication – not only to make science more accessible to farmers, but to translate real-world challenges in the agricultural sector into problems that scientists can grapple with;
- a need for effective intermediary bodies that can build connections between ‘coal-face’ agriculture and innovative science.

One outcome of the workshop has been a commitment to bring together a multidisciplinary group of experts from government, industry, Agri-Tech East, NIAB and the Cambridge University Potato Growers Association. A sandpit will be held in spring 2017 focusing on finding value-added opportunities in the potato supply chain that can result in better commercial and environmental outcomes.

In my role as Senior Counsel and Director of Ownership and Innovation for the BioBricks Foundation, I work with members of the scientific research community, industry leaders, policy makers, legal professionals, and other stakeholders to promote the engineering of biology in the public interest.

As a CSaP Policy Fellow, I was introduced to impressive and accomplished individuals from a wide range of backgrounds who offered diverse perspectives, new ways of thinking, and frameworks from different fields that could support open innovation and social impact in the field of synthetic biology.

Through the Policy Fellowship, I was connected to a community of thought leaders working on an array of emerging technologies and the legal, ethical, and public policy challenges they present. One of the most important connections enabled by the Policy Fellowship was with the team leading the OpenPlant Initiative at the University of Cambridge and Norwich Research Park. Together, we are developing the Open Material Transfer Agreement (OpenMTA) that will enable individuals and institutions to share biomaterial resources on an open basis.

From assembling an Intellectual Property Working Group, to soliciting input on design goals for the OpenMTA, to finalising the legal text and developing strategies for outreach and onboarding, our collaboration has proven uniquely valuable not only in testing the viability of the OpenMTA but also providing real-life examples of its successful use in biomaterials transfer across institutional and international boundaries.

I am grateful for the opportunity to be a CSaP Policy Fellow and highly recommend this programme to those wishing to become connected to dedicated and talented individuals working to make a positive difference in the world.

Innovation in agri-tech: how can we improve the relationship between agriculture and science?

Linda J Kahl
Senior Counsel and Director of Ownership and Innovation, The BioBricks Foundation

“This is the magic of the CSaP Policy Fellowship: it forges connections. Thanks to the CSaP Policy Fellowship, I’ve made many important connections with people, places and ideas that have helped me become more effective in working at the intersection of science, law and policy.”
An RCUK initiative supported high-quality research to help stakeholders address global security challenges.

A Policy Workshop held in June focused on the intersection of business and encryption, and concluded with the identification of priority research areas.

And a Policy Fellow from the European Commission gained new perspectives that will help shape cyber security research as part of Horizon 2020.
The intersection of business, encryption and security

To coincide with debate in the House of Commons on the merits of the Investigatory Powers Bill, CSaP held a Policy Workshop on encryption. The Bill aimed to provide a framework for the UK government to access communications data in order to combat crime, terrorism and other threats to national security. The CSaP Workshop addressed the technical implications of the Bill for cyber security and its commercial implications for the UK technology sector’s growing encryption business.

Encryption is the mathematical manipulation of information to render it readable solely by the person intended to receive it. Encryption underpins the digital economy and therefore the development of encryption technologies represents a business opportunity, just as its underutilisation represents opportunities for cyber criminals.

The workshop, held under the Chatham House rule, brought together a diverse range of perspectives from the research, policy, and technology sectors. Beginning with an overview of the political landscape, discussion focused on the impact of the IP Bill on citizens, businesses, and the economy and identified a number of priority research areas.

Some of the issues identified at the workshop included the cost of retaining and retrieving Internet Connection Records, the impact on consumer trust in technology companies, and citizen trust in government. In addition to detailed discussion of trust, the workshop also focused on future research agendas that could shed light on the trade-offs and synergies between national security, the value of encryption for human rights and the value of encryption for the economy.

Encryption was two-fold. Firstly, to discuss how governments, corporations, and civil society are operating at the intersection of business and encryption. Secondly, to consider what contribution research could make to advance understanding about the economic, social and security aspects of cyber security.

Dr Ella McPherson, a Lecturer in the Sociology of New Media and Digital Technology at the University of Cambridge, led CSaP’s Policy Workshop on the business of encryption. The purpose of the workshop was two-fold. Firstly, to discuss how governments, corporations, and civil society are operating at the intersection of business and encryption. Secondly, to consider what contribution research could make to advance understanding about the economic, social and security aspects of cyber security.

The workshop, held under the Chatham House rule, brought together a diverse range of perspectives from the research, policy, and technology sectors. Beginning with an overview of the political landscape, discussion focused on the impact of the IP Bill on citizens, businesses, and the economy and identified a number of priority research areas.

Some of the issues identified at the workshop included the cost of retaining and retrieving Internet Connection Records, the impact on consumer trust in technology companies, and citizen trust in government. In addition to detailed discussion of trust, the workshop also focused on future research agendas that could shed light on the trade-offs and synergies between national security, the value of encryption for human rights and the value of encryption for the economy.
Health, environment and the future of cities

A Policy Workshop exploring what the health and environment sectors have to learn from one another considered the lessons of history and examples of past successes, and concluded by identifying practical suggestions for future collaboration to cut across institutional boundaries.

And a seminar for our Policy Leaders Fellows discussed the benefits of increasing walking and cycling in urban areas, including reduced congestion, improved air quality and increased physical activity.

In 2016, CSaP partnered with Friends of the Earth, the Nesta Health Lab, and the Cambridge Institute of Public Health to deliver a Policy Workshop which explored collaboration opportunities at the intersection of health and the environment, with a particular focus on social movements.

The workshop focused on the advantages of drawing on an interdisciplinary approach to promote system-level change. In particular, participants discussed alternatives to direct campaigning and the communication of threats as an impetus to change. A range of lessons were drawn on as the workshop considered examples of successful engagement, when the wider public shared a sense of purpose. Discussion also covered the value of insights and techniques from behavioural science.

In terms of engaging social movements, there are certainly lessons from history that we could learn from. Social movements can be characterised as unruly ‘bottom-up’ reaction against ‘top-down’ policies – so there are inherent contradictions in using social movements to achieve narrow policy goals. However, a more organic alignment between policy goals and citizens’ interests is likely to be necessary in order to tackle some of the chronic challenges at the intersection between health and the environment.

The workshop concluded with a focus on how best to move forward, and a number of practical suggestions were made for future collaborative efforts. These included follow-up workshops on specific areas such as population-level changes in diets and air pollution; and combining expertise from the two sectors, for example, to look at the health benefits of access to nature.

“Health, environment and the future of cities | WORKSHOP

What do the health and environment sectors in the UK have to learn from one another?

After decades of work to characterise health and environmental problems, there is no lack of recommendations for action. In both sectors however there are still challenges when dealing with issues which cut across institutional responsibilities, and which require new ways of engaging citizens to promote human and environmental wellbeing.

A Policy Workshop exploring what the health and environment sectors have to learn from one another considered the lessons of history and examples of past successes, and concluded by identifying practical suggestions for future collaboration to cut across institutional boundaries.

And a seminar for our Policy Leaders Fellows discussed the benefits of increasing walking and cycling in urban areas, including reduced congestion, improved air quality and increased physical activity.

In 2016, CSaP partnered with Friends of the Earth, the Nesta Health Lab, and the Cambridge Institute of Public Health to deliver a Policy Workshop which explored collaboration opportunities at the intersection of health and the environment, with a particular focus on social movements.

The workshop focused on the advantages of drawing on an interdisciplinary approach to promote system-level change. In particular, participants discussed alternatives to direct campaigning and the communication of threats as an impetus to change. A range of lessons were drawn on as the workshop considered examples of successful engagement, when the wider public shared a sense of purpose. Discussion also covered the value of insights and techniques from behavioural science.

In terms of engaging social movements, there are certainly lessons from history that we could learn from. Social movements can be characterised as unruly ‘bottom-up’ reaction against ‘top-down’ policies – so there are inherent contradictions in using social movements to achieve narrow policy goals. However, a more organic alignment between policy goals and citizens’ interests is likely to be necessary in order to tackle some of the chronic challenges at the intersection between health and the environment.

The workshop concluded with a focus on how best to move forward, and a number of practical suggestions were made for future collaborative efforts. These included follow-up workshops on specific areas such as population-level changes in diets and air pollution; and combining expertise from the two sectors, for example, to look at the health benefits of access to nature.

“Health, environment and the future of cities | WORKSHOP

What do the health and environment sectors in the UK have to learn from one another?

After decades of work to characterise health and environmental problems, there is no lack of recommendations for action. In both sectors however there are still challenges when dealing with issues which cut across institutional responsibilities, and which require new ways of engaging citizens to promote human and environmental wellbeing.

A Policy Workshop exploring what the health and environment sectors have to learn from one another considered the lessons of history and examples of past successes, and concluded by identifying practical suggestions for future collaboration to cut across institutional boundaries.

And a seminar for our Policy Leaders Fellows discussed the benefits of increasing walking and cycling in urban areas, including reduced congestion, improved air quality and increased physical activity.

In 2016, CSaP partnered with Friends of the Earth, the Nesta Health Lab, and the Cambridge Institute of Public Health to deliver a Policy Workshop which explored collaboration opportunities at the intersection of health and the environment, with a particular focus on social movements.

The workshop focused on the advantages of drawing on an interdisciplinary approach to promote system-level change. In particular, participants discussed alternatives to direct campaigning and the communication of threats as an impetus to change. A range of lessons were drawn on as the workshop considered examples of successful engagement, when the wider public shared a sense of purpose. Discussion also covered the value of insights and techniques from behavioural science.

In terms of engaging social movements, there are certainly lessons from history that we could learn from. Social movements can be characterised as unruly ‘bottom-up’ reaction against ‘top-down’ policies – so there are inherent contradictions in using social movements to achieve narrow policy goals. However, a more organic alignment between policy goals and citizens’ interests is likely to be necessary in order to tackle some of the chronic challenges at the intersection between health and the environment.

The workshop concluded with a focus on how best to move forward, and a number of practical suggestions were made for future collaborative efforts. These included follow-up workshops on specific areas such as population-level changes in diets and air pollution; and combining expertise from the two sectors, for example, to look at the health benefits of access to nature.
Increasing walking and cycling in urban areas could bring a number of benefits to UK cities: reducing congestion, improving air quality and increasing physical activity.

Dr David Ogilvie, Centre for Diet and Activity Research (CEDAR), University of Cambridge, gave a talk to CSaP Policy Leaders Fellows in November, as part of a themed one-day visit to Cambridge on the future of cities. His presentation focused primarily on the benefits that cycling in urban areas could bring to the UK population, which he explained extend far beyond air pollution reductions alone. If physical activity could be increased for the population as a whole, significant progress could be made with respect to many of the most common health conditions, and the UK would benefit hugely in terms of quality and years of life gained.

Dr Ogilvie also highlighted what is known about the benefits of investing in new cycling-friendly infrastructure. In particular, government schemes such as ‘cycling demonstration towns’, Connect2 and the Cambridgeshire guided busway have removed barriers to local amenities and provided safer cycling spaces. This research is contributing bricks of evidence to a wall that is steadily being assembled across the world and is showing the benefits of this kind of investment.

The discussion also touched on broader themes such as how to encourage the population to think about their health in later life and ultimately the role government should play in leading versus following public opinion to bring about the best quality of life for its citizens.

My role as Head of Research at a local authority already involves working closely with academia but my Fellowship helped develop a network within the University of Cambridge that complemented Newham Council’s existing relationships with other higher education institutions.

Conversations at the start of my Fellowship convinced me of the value of participating in the CSaP Policy Workshop on ageing, for which I contributed a case study on adult social care costs. I then used the case study as the basis of an exercise for a group of students on the Cambridge Master’s in Public Policy course. The students worked on the issue of how to generate cost savings in adult social care and I was able to feed back to them on their findings, proposals and presentations.

Another output of my Fellowship emerged from a meeting with Professor Alan Hughes of Cambridge Judge Business School. In discussion with Professor Hughes I gained a fresh perspective on the importance of having a theory of change (identifying preconditions necessary to achieve long-term goals) to underpin evaluations. The result of this activity was that every evaluation carried out within Newham Borough Council now has an explicit theory of change as its basis, impacting positively on the development of professional practice, and on the quality and usability of data emerging from evaluations.

These activities are selected examples from the range of outcomes that have arisen during my two-year Fellowship. Others include continued engagement on public health, invitations to speak at conferences and attend events in central government departments, as well as involvement in grant funding bids. Overall, the Fellowship has helped me open up to new ideas, and formed the basis for me to think differently about the challenges and opportunities we face in Newham.

“Conversations and connections established during my time as a Policy Fellow at CSaP helped me to improve council evaluations.”

Dr David Ogilvie
Centre for Diet and Activity Research, University of Cambridge
Facilitating knowledge exchange between universities and local governments was a major theme of our work in 2016. And a Policy Fellow from the Department for Communities and Local Government saw benefits from his meetings with researchers that had a real impact on government policies.

Devolution, housing and growth

In January 2016, Dr Andy Cosh (Cambridge Judge Business School) presented his work at a CSaP Policy Workshop on the economic impact of business growth in Cambridge. The workshop brought together researchers at the University of Cambridge with Cambridge Ahead and representatives from local government.

The purpose of the workshop was to present data on businesses and start-up companies in Cambridge, and to think about how this data might be improved and utilised in the future. The place of Cambridge in the national economic and political landscape was a constant theme.

There is a perception in business that Cambridge is good at creating start-up companies that are then bought up by larger companies. More robust data would help to understand the factors underpinning Cambridge’s success in creating high-tech businesses. This data would also enable a clearer understanding of the relationship between investment in transport, housing and other infrastructure in Cambridge and the wider UK economy.

Efficient collection of data on businesses, employment and housing is hugely important for future modelling and planning, and could be used to attract investors in infrastructure. However, collecting this data requires effective communication between the relevant parties.

The relationship of the data to social policy was flagged up as an issue. It is clear that business growth in Cambridge is attracting a highly educated workforce. However, it is less clear how this could be made beneficial to poorer and less highly-skilled populations.

In the future the convening power of the City Deal, incorporating the University of Cambridge, local authorities, and businesses, should allow more joined-up thinking on these issues.

There is also great potential for data on business growth to be used for modelling and planning of transport and housing, and the way citizens interact with the city.

Facilitating knowledge exchange between universities and local governments was a major theme of our work in 2016. And a Policy Fellow from the Department for Communities and Local Government saw benefits from his meetings with researchers that had a real impact on government policies.

DEVELOPMENT, HOUSING AND GROWTH | WORKSHOP
Modelling the economic impact of business growth in the Cambridge Cluster

In January 2016, Dr Andy Cosh (Cambridge Judge Business School) presented his work at a CSaP Policy Workshop on the economic impact of business growth in Cambridge. The workshop brought together researchers at the University of Cambridge with Cambridge Ahead and representatives from local government.

The purpose of the workshop was to present data on businesses and start-up companies in Cambridge, and to think about how this data might be improved and utilised in the future. The place of Cambridge in the national economic and political landscape was a constant theme.

There is a perception in business that Cambridge is good at creating start-up companies that are then bought up by larger companies. More robust data would help to understand the factors underpinning Cambridge’s success in creating high-tech businesses. This data would also enable a clearer understanding of the relationship between investment in transport, housing and other infrastructure in Cambridge and the wider UK economy.

Efficient collection of data on businesses, employment and housing is hugely important for future modelling and planning, and could be used to attract investors in infrastructure. However, collecting this data requires effective communication between the relevant parties.

The relationship of the data to social policy was flagged up as an issue. It is clear that business growth in Cambridge is attracting a highly educated workforce. However, it is less clear how this could be made beneficial to poorer and less highly-skilled populations.

In the future the convening power of the City Deal, incorporating the University of Cambridge, local authorities, and businesses, should allow more joined-up thinking on these issues.

There is also great potential for data on business growth to be used for modelling and planning of transport and housing, and the way citizens interact with the city.
With the prospect of devolution on the horizon, and the greater local power that it would entail, CSaP organised a series of Policy Workshops in 2016 on facilitating knowledge exchange between universities and local government.

Academic research has the potential to inform decisions on infrastructure and housing policy by providing evidence, and generating new ways of thinking about the challenges local governments face. At the same time, research could be better informed by listening to the issues faced by local authorities and other key stakeholders. In 2016, Professor Michael Oxley, Director of the Cambridge Centre for Housing and Planning Research (CCHPR) presented his work at a CSaP Policy Workshop.

The workshop brought together researchers at Cambridge with local authorities, and the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Local Enterprise Partnership (GCGP LEP). Discussions focused on how to use emerging research more effectively to inform housing development and infrastructure investment.

Mark Reeve (Chairman of the GCGP LEP) discussed the importance of building more new homes as part of the devolution deal for the GCGP area. However, with a skills shortage in the building sector, and a need to bring together housing, infrastructure and jobs, Mark emphasised the importance of having access to high-level thinking.

The workshop identified a need to invest in major infrastructure to help improve transport links between the Fenland district in the north, and Cambridge in the south, in order to improve job opportunities for those living in more rural areas.

There was also a discussion on the importance of understanding the needs of existing and potential city residents, and ensuring that people are involved early in deliberation and decision-making.

Going forward, it will be essential to develop longer-term visions and ways of working together. In 2017, the Universities of Cambridge and Manchester will work in partnership to share policy-relevant knowledge, research and expertise in this area.

My work focuses on housing and local economic development, an area which moves rapidly, so I'm never disappointed when I look at my Policy Fellowship schedule for the day and see academics from the Cambridge Centre for Housing and Planning Research (CCHPR).

As well as being up to speed with the policy agenda, I've been impressed by the depth of analysis which sits behind CCHPR's understanding of the policy issues that come up in our discussions. On each of the occasions we've met, they have prepared a short briefing note on my questions, highlighting key pieces of evidence.

These bite-sized analyses, supported by further discussion, have been incredibly valuable. I've even used extracts in reviews we've undertaken that have been sent to ministers. I was also happy to support a recent funding bid by CCHPR to the Economic and Social Research Council, given the impact this work will have on government policy in the future.

A fascinating discussion on ‘fractional ownership’ with Professor Jaideep Prabhu at Cambridge Judge Business School, turned out to have potential applications to housing that I would not have foreseen. And a discussion with Professor Bart Lambrecht, an expert on capital markets, gave me a fresh viewpoint on the different financing mechanisms in the housing market. In fact, these alternative perspectives provided some of my most illuminating conversations at Cambridge.
The Centre for Science and Policy is grateful for the support of its principal funders – particularly the David and Claudia Harding Foundation, the Isaac Newton Trust and the University of Cambridge for its HEIF contribution – without whose generous support none of our achievements to date would have been possible; and to the organisations who have sponsored or supported particular activities during 2016.

In order to sustain our activities in the longer term, we are actively seeking other sources of funding – from trusts, Research Councils, private philanthropy and elsewhere – to supplement our income from Fellowship fees, event sponsorship and the University itself. For more information about event sponsorship opportunities and ways to support our activities, please get in touch.

Financial Report – Year to 31 July 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Income</td>
<td>417k</td>
<td>495k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure</td>
<td>584k</td>
<td>543k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net income</td>
<td>(167)k</td>
<td>(48)k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total funds brought forward as at 1 Aug</td>
<td>383k</td>
<td>216k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total funds carried forward as at 31 July</td>
<td>216k</td>
<td>168k</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Governance

Management Committee

Professor David Runciman (Chair)
Head of Department, Department of Politics and International Studies

Dr Robert Doubleday (Secretary)
Executive Director
Centre for Science and Policy

Professor Dame Ottoline Leyser
Director, Sainsbury Laboratory

Professor Christoph Loch
Director, Cambridge Judge Business School

Professor Richard Prager
Head of School, School of Technology

Advisory Council

Dr David Cleevely (Chair)
CSaP Advisory Council

Professor Dame Carol Black
Principal, Newnham College Cambridge

Dr Claire Craig
Director, Science Policy, Royal Society

Professor Dame Athene Donald
Master, Churchill College Cambridge

Professor Dame Ann Dowling
President, Royal Academy of Engineering

Clare Moriarty
Permanent Secretary, Defra

Dr Geoff Mulgan
CEO, Nesta

Professor Nick Pearce
Director, Institute for Policy Research University of Bath

Professor Dame Fiona Reynolds
Master, Emmanuel College Cambridge

Julia Unwin
CEO, Joseph Rowntree Foundation

Dr Adrian Weller
Senior Research Fellow
Department of Engineering
University of Cambridge

Lord David Willetts
Executive Chair, Resolution Foundation

Lord Richard Wilson
Cabinet Secretary (1998-2002)

Chris Wormald
Permanent Secretary, Department for Health

Dame Fiona Reynolds
Master, Emmanuel College Cambridge

Julia Unwin
CEO, Joseph Rowntree Foundation

Dr Adrian Weller
Senior Research Fellow
Department of Engineering
University of Cambridge
A note of thanks

CSaP would like to record its gratitude to all the members of the University and others who have given their time this year to support our programmes and events and to meet visiting Policy Fellows, including:

Prof Chris Anstey (Pro VC; Research); Ian Macleod-Dixon (SMC Europe); Prof Tom Bracken (Judge Business School); Prof Martin Butlin (Agricultural and Land-based Sciences); Prof David Card (Statistical Laboratory); Prof David Card (Department of Economics); Prof Abir Choudhury (Cambridge Institute of Public Health); Dr Tony Brunt (Wolfson College Cambridge); Andrew Brown (Economics); Prof Willy Brown (Caius College Cambridge); Prof John Broad (Department of Earth Sciences); Prof Steven Brook (Mahlberg Laboratory); Prof Chris Brooks (Department of Computer Science); Dr Simon Brooke (Institute for Manufacturing); Prof Colin Brooks (Cambridge Centre for Business Research); Prof Una Brooks (Social Policy); Prof Simon Brown (Institute of Continuing Education); Prof Andrew Brown (Faculty of Business and Economics); Prof Theo Brown (Department of Psychology); Prof Carol Browning (Feminist Legal Studies); Prof John Brown (Cambridge University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust); Prof John Brown (Judge Business School); Prof Tony Bucaria (Judge Business School); Prof Simon Bullock (Institute for Manufacturing); Prof Steve Bullock (Information and Computer Science); Dr Simon Bullock (Cambridge Judge Business School); Tim Bullock (Judge Business School); Prof Robert Bullock (History of Art); Prof Simon Bullock (Institute of Continuing Education); Prof Luc Bunn (Social and Policy Sciences); Prof David Bunn (Mathematical and Physical Sciences); Dr David Bunn (Institute for Manufacturing); Prof Maren Froemel (Cambridge Institute of Public Health); Prof Mark Burgin (Cambridge Institute of Public Health); Dr David Burnham (Department of Materials and Metallurgy); Prof Lord Burnham (University of Cambridge); Prof Marc Burnham (Institute of Continuing Education); Prof Simon Burnham (Institute of Continuing Education); Prof Jack Burns (History of Art); Prof Tom Burns (Department of Psychology); Prof Mark Burns (Institute of Continuing Education); Prof Tony Burns (Department of Psychology); Prof Jack Burns (History of Art); Prof Tom Burns (Department of Psychology); Prof Mark Burns (Institute of Continuing Education); Prof Maren Froemel (Cambridge Institute of Public Health); Prof Mark Burgin (Cambridge Institute of Public Health); Dr David Burnham (Department of Materials and Metallurgy); Prof Lord Burnham (University of Cambridge); Prof Marc Burnham (Institute of Continuing Education); Prof Simon Burnham (Institute of Continuing Education); Prof Jack Burns (History of Art); Prof Tom Burns (Department of Psychology); Prof Mark Burns (Institute of Continuing Education); Prof Tony Burns (Department of Psychology); Prof Mark Burgin (Cambridge Institute of Public Health); Dr David Burnham (Department of Materials and Metallurgy); Prof Lord Burnham (University of Cambridge); Prof Marc Burnham (Institute of Continuing Education); Prof Simon Burnham (Institute of Continuing Education); Prof Jack Burns (History of Art); Prof Tom Burns (Department of Psychology); Prof Mark Burns (Institute of Continuing Education); Prof Tony Burns (Department of Psychology); Prof Mark Burgin (Cambridge Institute of Public Health); Dr David Burnham (Department of Materials and Metallurgy); Prof Lord Burnham (University of Cambridge); Prof Marc Burnham (Institute of Continuing Education); Prof Simon Burnham (Institute of Continuing Education); Prof Jack Burns (History of Art); Prof Tom Burns (Department of Psychology); Prof Mark Burns (Institute of Continuing Education); Prof Tony Burns (Department of Psychology); Prof Mark Burgin (Cambridge Institute of Public Health); Dr David Burnham (Department of Materials and Metallurgy); Prof Lord Burnham (University of Cambridge); Prof Marc Burnham (Institute of Continuing Education); Prof Simon Burnham (Institute of Continuing Education); Prof Jack Burns (History of Art); Prof Tom Burns (Department of Psychology); Prof Mark Burns (Institute of Continuing Education); Prof Tony Burns (Department of Psychology); Prof Mark Burgin (Cambridge Institute of Public Health); Dr David Burnham (Department of Materials and Metallurgy); Prof Lord Burnham (University of Cambridge); Prof Marc Burnham (Institute of Continuing Education); Prof Simon Burnham (Institute of Continuing Education); Prof Jack Burns (History of Art); Prof Tom Burns (Department of Psychology); Prof Mark Burns (Institute of Continuing Education); Prof Tony Burns (Department of Psychology); Prof Mark Burgin (Cambridge Institute of Public Health); Dr David Burnham (Department of Materials and Metallurgy); Prof Lord Burnham (University of Cambridge); Prof Marc Burnham (Institute of Continuing Education); Prof Simon Burnham (Institute of Continuing Education); Prof Jack Burns (History of Art); Prof Tom Burns (Department of Psychology); Prof Mark Burns (Institute of Continuing Education); Prof Tony Burns (Department of Psychology); Prof Mark Burgin (Cambridge Institute of Public Health); Dr David Burnham (Department of Materials and Metallurgy); Prof Lord Burnham (University of Cambridge); Prof Marc Burnham (Institute of Continuing Education); Prof Simon Burnham (Institute of Continuing Education); Prof Jack Burns (History of Art); Prof Tom Burns (Department of Psychology); Prof Mark Burns (Institute of Continuing Education); Prof Tony Burns (Department of Psychology); Prof Mark Burgin (Cambridge Institute of Public Health); Dr David Burnham (Department of Materials and Metallurgy); Prof Lord Burnham (University of Cambridge); Prof Marc Burnham (Institute of Continuing Education); Prof Simon Burnham (Institute of Continuing Education); Prof Jack Burns (History of Art); Prof Tom Burns (Department of Psychology); Prof Mark Burns (Institute of Continuing Education); Prof Tony Burns (Department of Psychology); Prof Mark Burgin (Cambridge Institute of Public Health); Dr David Burnham (Department of Materials and Metallurgy); Prof Lord Burnham (University of Cambridge); Prof Marc Burnham (Institute of Continuing Education); Prof Simon Burnham (Institute of Continuing Education); Prof Jack Burns (History of Art); Prof Tom Burns (Department of Psychology); Prof Mark Burns (Institute of Continuing Education); Prof Tony Burns (Department of Psychology); Prof Mark Burgin (Cambridge Institute of Public Health); Dr David Burnham (Department of Materials and Metallurgy); Prof Lord Burnham (University of Cambridge); Prof Marc Burnham (Institute of Continuing Education); Prof Simon Burnham (Institute of Continuing Education); Prof Jack Burns (History of Art); Prof Tom Burns (Department of Psychology); Prof Mark Burns (Institute of Continuing Education); Prof Tony Burns (Department of Psychology); Prof Mark Burgin (Cambridge Institute of Public Health); Dr David Burnham (Department of Materials and Metallurgy); Prof Lord Burnham (University of Cambridge); Prof Marc Burnham (Institute of Continuing Education); Prof Simon Burnham (Institute of Continuing Education); Prof Jack Burns (History of Art); Prof Tom Burns (Department of Psychology); Prof Mark Burns (Institute of Continuing Education); Prof Tony Burns (Department of Psychology); Prof Mark Burgin (Cambridge Institute of Public Health); Dr David Burnham (Department of Materials and Metallurgy); Prof Lord Burnham (University of Cambridge); Prof Marc Burnham (Institute of Continuing Education); Prof Simon Burnham (Institute of Continuing Education); Prof Jack Burns (History of Art); Prof Tom Burns (Department of Psychology); Prof Mark Burns (Institute of Continuing Education); Prof Tony Burns (Department of Psychology); Prof Mark Burgin (Cambridge Institute of Public Health); Dr David Burnham (Department of Materials and Metallurgy); Prof Lord Burnham (University of Cambridge); Prof Marc Burnham (Institute of Continuing Education); Prof Simon Burnham (Institute of Continuing Education); Prof Jack Burns (History of Art); Prof Tom Burns (Department of Psychology); Prof Mark Burns (Institute of Continuing Education); Prof Tony Burns (Department of Psychology); Prof Mark Burgin (Cambridge Institute of Public Health); Dr David Burnham (Department of Materials and Metallurgy); Prof Lord Burnham (University of Cambridge); Prof Marc Burnham (Institute of Continuing Education); Prof Simon Burnham (Institute of Continuing Education); Prof Jack Burns (History of Art); Prof Tom Burns (Department of Psychology); Prof Mark Burns (Institute of Continuing Education); Prof Tony Burns (Department of Psychology); Prof Mark Burgin (Cambridge Institute of Public Health); Dr David Burnham (Department of Materials and Metallurgy); Prof Lord Burnham (University of Cambridge); Prof Marc Burnham (Institute of Continuing Education); Prof Simon Burnham (Institute of Continuing Education); Prof Jack Burns (History of Art); Prof Tom Burns (Department of Psychology); Prof Mark Burns (Institute of Continuing Education); Prof Tony Burns (Department of Psychology); Prof Mark Burgin (Cambridge Institute of Public Health); Dr David Burnham (Department of Materials and Metallurgy); Prof Lord Burnham (University of Cambridge); Prof Marc Burnham (Institute of Continuing Education); Prof Simon Burnham (Institute of Continuing Education); Prof Jack Burns (History of Art); Prof Tom Burns (Department of Psychology); Prof Mark Burns (Institute of Continuing Education); Prof Tony Burns (Department of Psychology); Prof Mark Burgin (Cambridge Institute of Public Health); Dr David Burnham (Department of Materials and Metallurgy); Prof Lord Burnham (University of Cambridge); Prof Marc Burnham (Institute of Continuing Education); Prof Simon Burnham (Institute of Continuing Education); Prof Jack Burns (History of Art); Prof Tom Burns (Department of Psychology); Prof Mark Burns (Institute of Continuing Education); Prof Tony Burns (Department of Psychology); Prof Mark Burgin (Cambridge Institute of Public Health); Dr David Burnham (Department of Materials and Metallurgy); Prof Lord Burnham (University of Cambridge); Prof Marc Burnham (Institute of Continuing Education); Prof Simon Burnham (Institute of Continuing Education); Prof Jack Burns (History of Art); Prof Tom Burns (Department of Psychology); Prof Mark Burns (Institute of Continuing Education); Prof Tony Burns (Department of Psychology); Prof Mark Burgin (Cam
A note of thanks