

THE WOLFSON FOUNDATION
1955-2005

A Historical Perspective



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FOREWORD

The Wolfson Foundation was established in 1955 and this year celebrates its 50th anniversary.

To commemorate this anniversary, a short account of the Foundation from a historical perspective follows, prepared from material in the archives. Individual Trustees have made contributions on the Foundation's activities in their own specialist fields of interest, focussing on current priorities and grants made over the last quinquennium (2001-2005). Two annexes detail the major grants made over the last half century (including a summary of grants made both during the 50 years and the last quinquennium) and list current and former Trustees and Directors.

Dr Victoria Harrison, Executive Secretary
Paul Ramsbottom, Deputy Executive Secretary

THE WOLFSON FOUNDATION 1955-2005: A HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

The beginning

A letter from Lord Nathan (the first Chairman of the Foundation) to Isaac Wolfson in July 1955 described the signing of the Foundation's Trust Deed. "As we sat around your sitting-room in Portland Place and you, your wife, Leonard and I signed the document – not, as might have been expected at a table with some show of formality, but passing the document from hand to hand, resting it on our knees as we signed – I could not help thinking that we were participating in a notable and significant occasion." Despite the lack of formality the Foundation had, in Nathan's words, been "finely conceived and long meditated". It was the public, legal expression of a family's existing philanthropy.

Sir Isaac was born in September 1897 in the Gorbals of Glasgow – the son of a Jewish cabinet-maker who had emigrated from Bialystok (Russia) to Scotland. In 1926 Sir Isaac married Edith Specterman. In the same year he joined a small mail-order company, Universal Stores. By 1932 the company, renamed Great Universal Stores (GUS), was offering shares to the public. In the following year Sir Isaac was appointed managing director and became the largest shareholder. He became Chairman of GUS in 1946 and, at the time the Foundation was formed in the summer of 1955, there were nearly 80 companies in the Group, which included clothing and furniture manufacturers, retail chains and mail order businesses. Sir Isaac, his wife and their son, Leonard (Lord Wolfson of Marylebone, the Foundation's Chairman since 1972) were the charity's Founder Trustees.



The early years

Lord Nathan was asked to be the first Chairman of the Wolfson Foundation and, as well as helping to draw up the Trust Deed, he steered the Foundation through its first years until his sudden death in 1962. "I feel lucky", he said, "in being one of the original Trustees of what will fast become one of the four or five great national trusts." Sir Isaac chaired the Foundation from 1962 to 1972 and Lord Bullock, one of the early Trustees, commented after his death that he "brought to the work of the Foundation the same acumen and experience in investing in projects, people and institutions, to which he owed his success in business".

The years 1955 to 1958 were largely engaged in preliminary work: creating an administration, making contacts with other charitable foundations and – crucially – creating a Board of Trustees "of wide experience and enjoying public confidence". As well as the three founding family members, Trustees were appointed who were eminent academics, drawn from a variety of spheres. This balance of family members and academic experts has been maintained across the years.

Lieutenant-General Sir Harold Redman KCB CBE took the post in 1958 of first 'Director and Secretary' following his retirement as Governor and Commander in Chief of Gibraltar. From the start both Director and Trustees intended that the administrative costs of running the Foundation should be minimised. Reviewing the first five years of the Foundation's existence they commented that "the cost of administration is, and



Sir Isaac Wolfson opening The Charles Hastings Medical Centre in Worcester (November 1969)

should be, a matter of concern to the public. It may therefore be worth mentioning that ... since the Foundation started actively its work, [for every pound] 19s 10d went in grants and 2d in administration." Throughout the Foundation's history a careful eye has also been applied to applicants' administrative costs.

Grantmaking priorities must and do adapt to changing circumstances, but many of the Foundation's underlying principles can be traced to these early years. While the Trust Deed was defined in broad terms, by 1960 the key areas for funding laid down by Trustees were: medical research and education (including medical, surgical and nursing services not provided by the NHS), scientific and technological education, and youth activities. These have, alongside investment in the arts/humanities and schools, remained key areas across half a century.

Higher education



*Above & Below
St Hilda's College, Oxford,
received funding for a new student
accommodation block in 1959*



The early years of the Foundation's history coincided with a growth in higher education and a debate about its future role – notably through the publication of the Report of the Robbins Committee in 1963. In terms of provisions for students, many of the larger early grants provided facilities for two particular groups: women and overseas students. Grants for halls of residences in 1958 and 1959 in the Universities of London and Glasgow were made “with the needs of Commonwealth students particularly in mind”. The former (still an inter-collegiate hall in Cartwright Gardens) remains, named as Commonwealth Hall. The latter (built on the Garscube Estate) became known as the Wolfson Hall of Residence. Although most of the Foundation's funding has been for the UK or Israel it was, particularly in the early years, also invested in the Commonwealth. A grant of £72,000 for a Women's Hall of Residence at University College, Dar es Salaam – part of the University of East Africa – in 1963 brought these two early interests of the Trustees (Commonwealth and female students) together.

The focus on women's education is particularly evident in the first decade of the Foundation's history through funding for women's colleges in Oxford and Cambridge. The funding encouraged larger numbers of women to enter higher education and was particularly helpful as the women's colleges generally did not enjoy large endowments. The Principal of St Anne's College in Oxford, Lady Ogilvie, acknowledged a grant as “a most encouraging sign of the recognition of the importance of the higher education of women”.

Other early educational grants tended to focus on new initiatives: a University Centre at Cambridge (1963) and two new Oxbridge Colleges, Churchill at Cambridge (1959-65) and St Catherine's at Oxford (1959-61). Both Churchill and St Catherine's were fortunate to have outstanding figures as their first Masters: John Cockcroft (Nobel Prize winner for Physics in 1951) and Alan Bullock (eminent historian and founder of St Catherine's). Both became Wolfson Trustees.

During the 1970s a joint programme was set up with the University Grants Committee which benefited more than thirty universities and colleges by providing funds for student accommodation.

The most significant grants in this field were for the creation of the Wolfson Colleges at Oxford and Cambridge. In 1966 an initial pledge was made to (what was then) Iffley College in Oxford – a new college focussing on graduate studies and scientific research – following an approach from the first Master, Professor (later Sir) Isaiah Berlin. With an endowment being provided from the American Ford Foundation, the Foundation's grant was invested in the buildings. A Trustees' report of 1975 described the formal opening of the buildings in November 1974 by Oxford's Chancellor, Harold Macmillan, as “perhaps the most important landmark in the history of the Foundation”. University College, Cambridge – which had been founded in 1965 as a graduate college for both men and women (the first of its type in Cambridge) – received an award in the early 1970s. In recognition of this the College in 1972 changed its name to Wolfson College.

The Foundation's interest in facilities for students has continued throughout its first half century.





Wolfson College, Oxford

Schools



The John Cabot City Technology College was funded in 1988

The Foundation has, to a smaller extent, funded schools. In the first three decades the awards were for a small number of schools with a particular connection to the Foundation, for example the Solomon Wolfson Primary School in London (named after Sir Isaac's father), Reali School in Haifa and the King's School in Worcester. A modest award was made in 1964 toward Waterford School in Swaziland (now Waterford KaMhlaba United World College), founded by Englishman Michael Stern as a direct response to apartheid and whose alumni include Nelson Mandela's children and grandchildren. The Trustees' interest in linking business and education is seen in an award in 1966 for a study at Marlborough College on whether it was feasible to teach business studies to 6th formers. Subsequently, a five year pilot project was funded - with the participation of both an independent school (Marlborough College) and a comprehensive (Lawrence Weston School, Bristol).

From 1977 grants to schools were put on a more formal basis with a schools programme. Between 1977 and 1993 nearly £3 million was provided for bursaries at independent schools for children from lower income families, following what Wolfson Trustee Sir John Plumb described as "the destruction of grammar schools". From the 1980s awards have also been made for science and technology facilities, particularly the provision of IT equipment at independent and maintained schools (with an increased emphasis on the latter). By far the largest award was made in 1988 to establish the John Cabot City Technology College. While Trustees were, in this case, supporting an innovative concept, the underlying principle of support for science and technology (in which the College specialises) remained. In total, across 50 years, £20 million has been awarded to over 600 different schools.



Medical education

A particular focus throughout the Foundation's history has been medical education, including support for the various learned societies supporting the medical profession. The largest grant in the first decade of the Foundation's history was to the Royal College of Physicians to help fund its move from Trafalgar Square to its current building at the south-east corner of Regents Park. At the time, the grant was the largest award the College (founded in 1618) had received and they described it as "a most notable and permanent contribution to the progress and practice of medicine." The new buildings, which were opened by the Queen in 1964, contained a Wolfson Lecture Theatre to commemorate the award. It was the start of a long association with the College, with subsequent grants for the Research Unit in 1988 and 1993; for research fellowships in 1982; and for the Jerwood Medical Education Centre in Peto Place in 1999. Four Presidents of the Royal College of Physicians – Sir Charles Dodd, Lord Rosenheim, Sir Raymond Hoffenberg and Lord Turnberg – have served as Wolfson Trustees.

Since 1999 the Royal College of Physicians has also administered, on behalf of the Foundation, the intercalated awards programme, which assists outstanding students who are likely to pursue a clinical research career. The programme, which has been running since the late 1980s, has made awards totalling over £2 million for students taking a one year academic degree course intercalated ('inserted') part way through the medical course.



Grants to King's School, Worcester, were made in 1970, 1987 and 1989

The RCP has not been the only learned society in the medical field to receive funding. For example, when the Royal College of Psychiatrists was founded in 1971, help was provided to refurbish the premises in Belgrave Square. Out of the £45 million total allocation made in the first half of the 50 years (i.e. by 1980), £2.4 million had gone to learned societies. A particular feature since 1980 has been support for training surgeons. Grants in 1993 helped to set up a Surgical Skills Centre at the Royal College of Surgeons of England and similar units, teaching minimally invasive techniques, in Scotland and Leeds. A decade later a similar award was made towards a Surgical Skills Centre at the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.

As well as support for learned societies, other early grants in the medical education field included facilities for nurses and for postgraduates. A number of medical education centres were set up around the UK with help from the Foundation. The largest grants have, however, supported building costs at new (or refurbished) medical schools, for example in 1971 for a wing of the rebuilt Middlesex Hospital Medical School and in the early 2000s for the new Medical School building in Glasgow, a Medical Research Institute at Warwick University's new Medical School and a lecture theatre in the Birmingham Medical School.

Research



*Department of Biochemistry,
Imperial College, London*

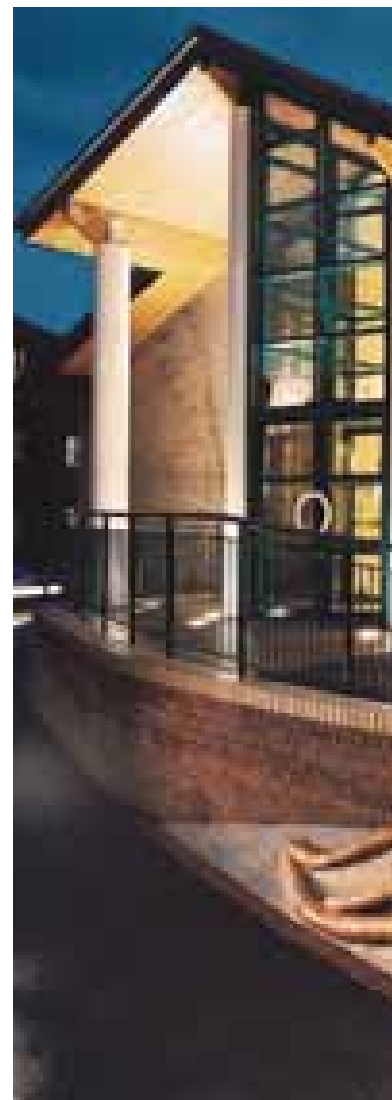
Research rather than education became from the 1980s the single largest area of Wolfson expenditure. However, while medical research has been a particular focus, it has by no means been the only one. An early grant was awarded to help establish the Institute of Criminology at Cambridge. It followed an approach in January 1959 from the Conservative Home Secretary, RA ('Rab') Butler, who - lamenting "the gravity of the problem of crime today" - outlined "a project to which I attach the greatest importance". The grant was announced by Lord Nathan in a House of Lords debate later the same year, and Dr Leon Radzinowicz became the first Wolfson Professor of Criminology. This grant epitomised much of the research that the Foundation has funded: research with clear, practical objectives.

Most of the Foundation's research funding has been for infrastructure costs. When Imperial College approached the Foundation in the late 1950s about support for new laboratories for biochemistry and chemical microbiology, an award was made which was instrumental in bringing back from Rome the Nobel Laureate Professor Ernst Chain. Biochemistry at Imperial has received further awards for laboratory refurbishment, notably for research in a broadly similar area, to create the Wolfson Centre for Genetic Therapies.

A number of Chairs were endowed in the first two decades of the Foundation's existence. An Isaac Wolfson Chair of Metallurgy was established at Oxford in 1957, the first holder being Professor Hume-Rothery whose work had helped to gain university recognition for the subject in the first place. In a speech at Oxford University in 2003, Lord Wolfson described him as "a remarkably creative department head with a severe hearing disability ... a great inspiration to all who knew him." Following a request by Keith Joseph (Conservative Secretary of State for Social Services), another Chair was established in 1973 in what was then a novel academic area - General Practice - at St Thomas' Hospital Medical School, with Professor Morrell as the first holder.

In order to mark the tercentenary of the Royal Society in 1961, a separate endowment was allocated for a research professor. The first holder (until 1977) was Dorothy Hodgkin, who won the Nobel Prize for Chemistry in 1964. More recently the holder has been another eminent researcher, Sir Alec Jeffery, Professor of Genetics at the University of Leicester and pioneer of genetic fingerprinting. This grant to the Royal Society was the beginning of a significant partnership. Although awards have been made towards the Royal Society's premises, the major investment has been in joint programmes. In the early 1990s - soon after the end of the Cold War - a small programme brought outstanding Eastern European postdoctoral scientists to work in British universities: an example of modest investment having a significant impact, particularly on the lives of the individual award holders. Postdoctoral scientists were also funded through the provision of three fellowships - aptly named after Dorothy Hodgkin - and a Chair in Materials Science was funded in the early 1990s.

There are two ongoing programmes: one tackling the recruitment and retention of internationally-ranked scientists in the UK, the other investing in refurbishing laboratory space. Since 2000, £2 million has been allocated each year for merit awards for





An award of £500,000 was made for the Wolfson Research Centre, Institute for Ageing and Health, University of Newcastle (1994)

university academics – a sum matched by government (through the Office of Science and Technology) and administered by the Royal Society. Following the pattern laid down by Ernst Chain, the funds are intended to prevent the 'brain drain' of British scientists, as well as attracting leading scientists from abroad.

The Foundation's commitment to top quality research has frequently been expressed through funding the refurbishment of laboratory space, the basic requirement for scientific research. In addition to individual awards, a specially designated programme was run in 1989, 1991-95 and 1997, funding universities to convert laboratories for new uses/contemporary science across a wide range of research areas. Since 1998 the programme (with an annual allocation of £2.5 million) has been administered through the Royal Society, with more tightly focussed themes: initially bioinformatics, then nanotechnology and tissue regeneration.

Science, technology and industry



*Research at University of Sheffield
Department of Biomedical Science
(which received £3 million in 1998)*

The longest running of the Foundation's research programmes was set up in the late 1960s and ran through until 1988. By the end of its first decade, the Trustees deemed the Foundation to be "well established and able to widen its horizons." As an expression of this, they decided in 1967 that two thirds of the funds available for higher education over the following five years should go to a Technology Projects Scheme: a programme to engage industry and universities in joint development with a highly practical focus. A report on the programme, produced in 1984 by Dr Rotherham, former Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bath, stated the basic, initial aim: "the gap between universities and industry had to be bridged, and bridged quickly."

By 1984 (when £17 million had been allocated) the success of the scheme could be measured, it was claimed, by the fact that "the University Grants Committee and the Science Research Council, as well as other bodies, had also started to tackle the problem of the university/ industry gap by direct measures". The programme – which was, to an extent, the brainchild of Wolfson Trustee and government Chief Scientific Adviser, Lord Zuckerman - had always been at least partially a reaction to the decline of British manufacturing. By the time of acute recession in the early 1980s Wolfson funds were, for a short time, used to support trained scientists and engineers who had lost their jobs because of industrial cutbacks in research and development.

Trustees acknowledged that the nature of the investment meant that not all projects would flourish, but by 1985 could reflect that the programme had been "abundantly successful in its aim of narrowing the traditional gap between academics and industry". Some examples are particularly striking. A grant for electronics at Edinburgh University (1968) led to a spin off company, Wolfson Microelectronics, which was floated on the stock market in October 2003. When the Foundation made an award of £2 million for a Centre for Informatics and Life Sciences in the University of Edinburgh's Informatics Forum (2004), the company provided partnership funding of £1 million for doctoral research fellowships in informatics and microelectronics.

Alongside the ongoing 'technology' programme, grants continued to be made for new buildings for outstanding science and technology departments in universities, including Bioengineering at Strathclyde in 1968 and Engineering at Southampton in 1975 - the latter following on from a successful grant under the technology programme. Similar awards were also made after the programme had finished, such as for Chemistry at Oxford (2000), Organic Chemistry at Imperial (1992) and Engineering at Loughborough (1998).

The focus of the science and technology programme varied across the years, but in 1988 the basic aims of the programme were applied specifically to the medical field. A total of £1.5m was allocated for medical research and development with the "potential for creating wealth". Projects funded included the development of a robot work-station for the severely disabled and technology for early detection of tooth degeneration.

*Right: The Wolfson Institute for Biomedical Research,
UCL, housed in the Cruciform Building*



Medical research

This change of focus marked the beginnings of something of a shift to increased emphasis on funding medical research. There had already, of course, been significant grants in this field – for instance a ten year equipment grant to the British Empire Cancer Campaign (now Cancer Research UK) in 1956, or grants toward the housing of the Galton Laboratory, UCL (1961) and the Beatson Institute, Glasgow (1973). A major investment in tropical medicine took place at the start of the 1980s, with grants to the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine and the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine (1981).

The income available to Trustees grew in the 1980s as the stock market boomed. Indeed in 1986 the Trustees could note with satisfaction that 44% of all grants in value had been made between 1981 and 1985. And much of the increased income (a total of £108 million 1988-2004) was allocated to medical research.

Preventive medicine

A particular area of concern in the late 1980s was preventive medicine. “Recognising the importance of improving our national performance in [this] area ... the Foundation embarked on a major funding initiative” (Sir Raymond Hoffenberg, a Wolfson Trustee). A total of £4 million was allocated to 26 recipients, the largest grant being to create the Wolfson Institute of Preventive Medicine at St Bartholomew's Hospital Medical School, headed by Professor Nick Wald.

Following on from this during the 1990s and early 2000s the largest grants in the Foundation's history were made to a number of major medical initiatives covering many of the key contemporary research areas: the Wolfson Brain Imaging Centre at Cambridge, 1992; the Wolfson Institute for Biomedical Research at UCL, 1996; the Wolfson Centre for Genetic Therapies at Imperial College, 1997; the Wolfson Centre for Age-Related Diseases at King's College London and the Wolfson Research Institute for Medicine, Health and the Environment on the new Stockton campus at Durham, both 1998; the Wolfson Molecular Imaging Centre at Manchester, 2000; and the Inflammatory Cell Biology Laboratories in a new Medical Cell Biology Institute at Edinburgh, 2001.

The award to the Wolfson Institute for Biomedical Research was the largest individual grant in the Foundation's history. Led by Professor Salvador Moncada, and housed opposite the main entrance to UCL in the Cruciform building, the Institute aims to take advantage of recent advances achieved by the elucidation of the genome. It now houses more than 250 scientists.

Israel

From the 1950s grants supporting a broadly similar range of activities, particularly in the academic field, were also made to Israel. In 1958 the Wolfson Family Charitable Trust was established - a separate but sister trust with similar aims and shared administration. The funds available from this trust came from Israel and hence a significant proportion of the income has been allocated to Israel, sometimes in partnership with the Wolfson Foundation. Most of the Foundation's funds in Israel have been allocated to the major research universities and leading hospitals. Some of the early grants, however, assisted the integration of Jewish immigrants into the fledgling state.





*An example of a grant under the special needs programme:
£8,200 for minibuses for disabled children through the Variety club (1977)*

Both in the UK and Israel the pressing needs of research and education did not mean that smaller 'grassroots' projects were overlooked. Throughout its history, the Foundation has made awards for people with special needs, often through small charities doing excellent work in a specific local community. For example in 1957 funding was provided for a new wing for blind students (the Wolfson Wing) at Worcester College. The College (now RNIB New College Worcester) received the first of a number of grants to the Royal National Institute for the Blind, including to the Sunshine House School in Middlesex (1991 and 2002). In the first two decades, much of the funding was for Jewish and military causes. Military charities supported included the Army Benevolent Fund, the Welfare Fund for the Brigade of Gurkhas ("Trustees were most appreciative of the great fighting qualities of the Gurkha soldier") and the Star and Garter Home. Jewish organisations included the Jewish Welfare Board, Jews' Temporary Shelter and Jewish Ex-Servicemen. Some of the larger Jewish charities – such as Norwood and Nightingale House – have received several grants for capital needs across the years.

Much of the early allocation of funds was an instinctive reaction to need: for example, when Lady Wolfson visited Tanganyika in 1963 a contribution was made towards establishing a Baby Clinic in Dar es Salaam. The range and scale of grantmaking in the area of special needs has, however, gradually increased. In total, over £22 million has been awarded to over 800 projects in this general area, of which £10.2 million has been in the last decade (1995-2004).

Trustees have always been willing to consider funding for new areas under the general heading of 'special needs', for example in 1987 funding innovative projects to improve the quality of patients' meals in hospitals.

Palliative care

Another new area funded from the 1960s by the Foundation was palliative care. Following an approach from (Dame) Cicely Saunders in 1969, an award was made to St Christopher's Hospice in south London for accommodation for teachers and student nurses. This was the beginning of a long association with the hospice movement, helping to fund both the capital infrastructure underpinning the expansion of the movement as well as (to a lesser extent) research and teaching encouraging high quality palliative care. By 2004 over £6 million had been allocated to nearly 150 hospices, mainly for new buildings, extensions or equipment. Additionally, a programme – administered through Help the Hospices – offered Wolfson bursaries for medical staff working in palliative care (2002-05). Grants were made toward the establishment of the Cicely Saunders Institute of Palliative Care at King's College London (2004) and for a lecturer in palliative care at the University of Leeds (1987), to promote research and teaching in this area.

Some of the largest grants for hospices were made, from the 1980s, for the expanding number of children's facilities. In recent years, children's hospices have seen an increase in the number of adolescents and young adults suffering from life-limiting illness, often muscular/motor diseases that, before recent medical advances, would have resulted in an earlier death. The Foundation has been involved in funding a number of initiatives to provide additional facilities.



Some of the Foundation's largest awards in the area of palliative care have been toward facilities for children and young people

Although the highest proportion of funding has been directed towards the programmes in health, technology and science, the Foundation has had a commitment, particularly from the 1970s, to the arts and humanities.

Arts and humanities

In the first few years of the Foundation's history, a number of these awards were linked into its medical interests: for example, the restoration of the operating theatre of Old St Thomas' Hospital in Southwark (1960) and the funding of the Hunterian Museum at the Royal College of Surgeons (1961) – part of an extensive rebuilding programme made necessary by the bombing of the old College building in 1942.

Museums and galleries

The early grants often helped to boost the collections of the major London museums, including the partial purchase of the Sennacherib sculpture for the British Museum (1960) and a jade wine cup commissioned and owned by the Mughal emperor Shah Jahan for the Victoria and Albert Museum (1962). The most notable grant in this category was for the purchase of Goya's 'Wellington' for the National Gallery (1961), co-operating with the government to stop its export to the United States. The proposed sale had become something of a political issue and The Daily Telegraph felt that the Wolfson grant "may well come to be regarded as a turning point for patronage in Britain." The unfortunate footnote to this story is that the portrait was hung in the vestibule of the National Gallery on 3 August 1961 – and stolen on 21 August 1961. The painting was returned undamaged in May 1965 (but not before it had made a cameo appearance on the wall of the villain's house in the James Bond film 'Dr No' (1962)).

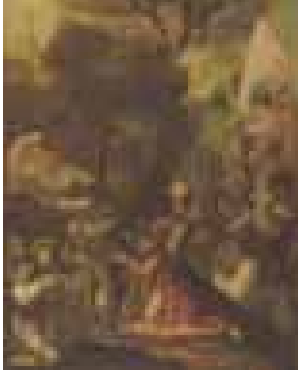


Goya, The Duke of Wellington 1812-1814
(C) The National Gallery, London



*The Temple Scroll:
now displayed at the Israel Museum in Jerusalem*

Another important part of a nation's heritage (in this case Israel's) was funded by the Foundation in 1967. One of the Dead Sea Scrolls (the 'Temple Scroll') came to light after the Six Days War and – following an approach by archaeologist Professor Yadin, whose seminal research at Masada had already been backed by the Foundation – its purchase was agreed. It now resides in Jerusalem's Israel Museum.



Caravaggio, *The Way to Calvary* before 1534.
(C) The National Gallery, London

*A grant of £50,000 was made through the Art Fund for the National Gallery towards the purchase of Polidoro da Caravaggio's *The Way to Calvary* (2003)*

In the later part of this period the Foundation's interest in helping British museums and galleries acquire works of art was expressed through a partnership with the National Art Collections Fund, to which nearly £2.5 million was allocated between 1977 and 2004. The list of art supported ranges from Caravaggio to Constable and from da Vinci to van Dyck. When the National Gallery of Scotland bought the Boticelli *Virgin Adoring the Sleeping Christ Child* attendances tripled, and the Ashmolean Museum described its purchase of Titian's *Portrait of Giacomo Doria* as "one of the most important acquisitions in its history". Both were acquired with modest Wolfson involvement.

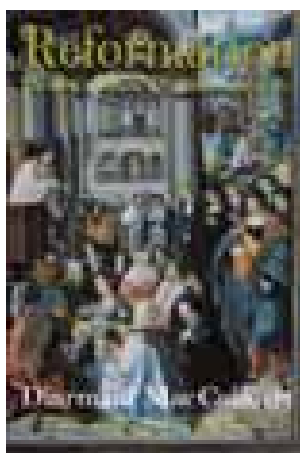
As with its scientific funding, the highest proportion of the Foundation's support for museums and galleries has been for capital infrastructure costs – particularly for gallery refurbishment. Other than the award to the Hunterian Museum, the first major award for this purpose was in 1977 for the British Museum to house the Townley Collection of classical inscriptions and sculpture. In the 1990s it was decided to set up a formal programme, in partnership with government. During the five-year life of the fund, 282 awards were made to more than 200 museums ranging from the British Museum to smaller regional museums. One of the aims of Wolfson funding has always been to act as a catalyst, encouraging additional funding from elsewhere. For every £1 contributed by Wolfson/government, a further £7 was raised, totalling more than £140 million. The programme was used as a model for a further gallery refurbishment programme, again with government (now the Department of Culture, Media and Sport) to which £8 million has been allocated (2002-2006).

Further investment in museums and galleries has continued alongside programmes with government, including through a parallel scheme with the Heritage Lottery Fund. The most significant awards were for the restoration of the King's Library at the British Museum (1999), the Hanoverian galleries within the British Galleries project at the V&A (1998), a gallery at Tate Britain to house – inter alia – Constable works (1998) and a new Holocaust Memorial Museum at the Imperial War Museum (1995).

Right: An award for the Tudor Gallery at the National Portrait Gallery was made in 1997



History



Diarmid MacCulloch's Reformation was one of the Wolfson History Prize winners in 2003

The cover shows details from *The Reading of the Lord's Prayer* (c.1535).
Copyright © Rijksmuseum Amsterdam

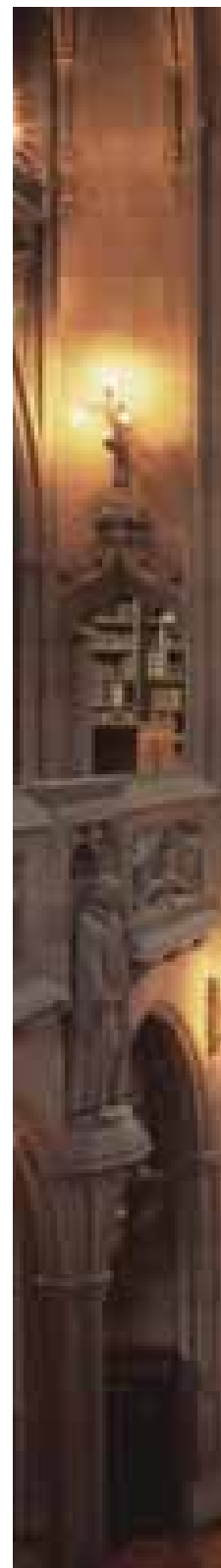
Funding for other aspects of the arts was increased from the 1970s and centred, to a considerable extent, on history. Wolfson Literary Awards (later the Wolfson History Prizes) were established in 1972 with the aim of 'promoting and encouraging standards of excellence in the writing of history for the general public'. Prizes have been given annually for two or three exceptional works published during the year, with an occasional oeuvre prize (a general award for an individual's distinguished contribution to the writing of history). By 1981 Philip Howard in *The Times* described them as "Britain's most important and valuable prizes for non-fiction". One of the winners in the first year – (Sir) Keith Thomas – has served since the 1970s as a member and then Chairman of the History Prize Judges' Panel.

Two programmes in partnership with the British Academy were intended to aid British researchers in the humanities. Awards for 'Wolfson Fellowships' (1975) followed on from an earlier programme set up in 1973 to help fund research scholarships for academics aged 28-40 in the fields of classics and history. In 1975 the Trustees also agreed a joint programme with the Academy over four years to strengthen the interchange of ideas between British and continental scholars - the focus of research being history and "the understanding of the modern world".

Two other programmes with the British Academy focussed on high quality historical research: readerships in history (1984) and two British Academy/Wolfson Research Chairs (1991). The latter were first held by the historian Professor (Sir) Rees Davies at Aberystwyth and the art historian Professor Martin Kemp at St Andrew's.

Libraries

As well as historians and the heritage displayed by museums and galleries, the Trustees invested in programmes supporting libraries – not only repositories for historic material, but also (in a similar fashion to laboratories) a basic academic building block. In a report of 1985 Trustees could note that "a special area of concern has been libraries, both large and small". By that stage grants had been made both to university libraries (such as the Bodleian, Oxford and the Lionel Robbins, LSE) and libraries at other institutions (e.g. the Chapter Library at Canterbury Cathedral and the Wiener Library, dedicated to cataloguing anti-semitism). In the mid-1980s the Foundation embarked on a joint programme with the British Library to help safeguard the country's archives (£1.75m over 7 years). In the 1990s funding was extended to public libraries – and particularly the provision of IT facilities – working in partnership with DCMS (with an allocation of £5 million over 5 years). A smaller programme working through CURL (the Consortium of University Research Libraries) similarly helped to provide IT, this time through the creation of Wolfson Technology Resource Centres at libraries in thirteen universities. Alongside these designated programmes grants were made for major capital work at university libraries, for example to Queen's University, Belfast (2002) and elsewhere, as for a Centre for Conservation at the British Library (2003).





Grants were made to the John Rylands Library, Manchester, in 1962, 1990, 1996 and 2003

Historic buildings

Until 1965 the Trustees considered support for the preservation of historic buildings “rather outside their line of activity”. Among a relatively small number of grants in the first half of this period were awards for Canterbury Cathedral (1975) and the Oxford Synagogue (1976). Funding Britain's ecclesiastical heritage increased with significant grants towards repair to the historic fabric of most of Britain's cathedrals. Since 2000 grants for listed church buildings have been administered through the Council for the Care of Churches and from 2004 the country's war memorials have been funded through a joint programme with English Heritage and the War Memorials Trust.



Grant totalling £305,000 were made for repair work at St Paul's Cathedral in 1971, 1994 and 2001 © Sampson Lloyd

Historic landscapes

As well as the historic built environment, Trustees have also funded projects involving the UK's and Israel's historic landscapes. In 1968 an award to the Jerusalem Foundation helped to create the Wolfson Garden, nestling between the Old City and Mt Zion in the historic Ben Hinnom Valley. In 2002 Trustees agreed a funding programme with English Heritage to fund historic gardens, for example Chiswick Park and Gardens. A much earlier programme (of £150,000) in the 1950s and 1960s with the National Playing Fields Association also invested in making communities more attractive through the provision of facilities for young people. Awards included sports areas in three new towns: Harlow, Crawley and Cumbernauld and the Wolfson Stadium in Port Elizabeth, South Africa. The latter will serve as one of the training venues when South Africa hosts the 2010 World Cup.

From the time of an award to assist the Old Vic's relocation to Webber Street (1959) Trustees have provided support for the performing arts. Small grants to theatres have included a joint renovation programme with government in the early 1990s. Grants for ballet have tended to focus on education, with awards to the Royal Ballet School including funds for a theatre/studio (1988) and, more recently, a classroom in its new school at Covent Garden (2000). Most of the funding in this area has, however, been allocated for music. Grants have been for individual orchestras (for example to the LSO in 1979 for five double basses) but particularly for major concert venues. Examples include renovation work at the Royal Opera House (1979), the Royal Albert Hall (2001) and the Usher Hall, Edinburgh (2003). Increasingly, funds have been allocated though musical conservatories. Capital work has been funded, such as a new Opera School at the Royal College of Music in 1971 and refurbishment work at Trinity College's new home in Greenwich in 2001. From the 1980s annual programmes have been administered through the conservatories: a singing prize (up until 1994), scholarships for students at the junior conservatories and an instrument fund for gifted undergraduates. In total around £5 million has been spent on musical projects, of which £2.6 million has been allocated through Britain's conservatories.

A short essay cannot do justice to the range of activities across fifty years. With an increasing income (even allowing for inflation), the majority of grants have been allocated in the latter half of the period, yet the guiding principles were laid down from the start. In the first 25 years, £45 million was allocated and by 1990 the annual income had risen to £12 million per annum and to £39 million per annum by 2000. Since 2000 the income has ranged between £33 million and £39 million, the increase caused in part by Trustees broadening the portfolio in 1998 in accordance with Charity Commission guidelines.

In 1965, Trustees noted that a "marginal effect ... is all that charitable foundations can hope to make." Yet the Foundation has been involved at the centre of British culture for fifty years and has had a profound impact on a number of projects and institutions. Four particular factors have influenced grants across half a century. First, Trustees have always aimed to back excellence (both existing and potential) usually by the provision of infrastructure through which it can flourish. Secondly, they have continually sought to identify and support important areas that are under-funded. Thirdly, applicants have been encouraged to use Wolfson funds as a catalyst, so that the Foundation's funding can lever additional support. Fourthly, from the start suitable collaboration has been sought with other expert bodies. Fruitful partnerships have included the country's leading academic institutions (notably the Royal Society and British Academy), government departments, other grantmaking trusts, such as Wellcome, and charities ranging from the National Playing Fields Association to Help the Hospices.

It is difficult to draw conclusions from such wide-ranging activities but the comment that Lord Dainton, a Wolfson Trustee, made in the 1980s surely remains true. "The 'money at the margins' often has an influence in enabling good ideas to bear fruit which is far greater than its sheer monetary value would suggest."

Performing arts



Awards have been made, through musical conservatories, to provide scholarships for able young musicians and instruments for talented undergraduates

Conclusions

MEDICINE

SIR DAVID WEATHERALL MD FRCP FRS



*Research at UCL's Advanced Centre
for Biochemical Engineering
(awarded £500,000 in 1986)*

The years leading up to the Foundation's 50th anniversary have been a time of enormous excitement in the development of the biomedical sciences, yet, paradoxically, of increasing concern about the provision of healthcare, both in rich countries and the developing world. Early predictions that the fruits of the human genome project and remarkable developments in cell biology would revolutionise and personalise medical practice within the next 20 years are now being qualified, largely as a result of the extraordinary complexity of the interactions of nature and nurture in the generation of disease that have been disclosed by these new fields. While they will undoubtedly have an important impact on medical care, it is far from clear how long this will take. Meanwhile, there are many serious problems for the delivery of health care; none of the rich countries have been able to contain the increasing costs of looking after their elderly populations, and millions of children are dying in the developing countries for the want of basic medical services. Because of these uncertainties, a major charity that supports medical research and its application to healthcare has to maintain a balance between encouraging new developments in the basic medical sciences, and yet, at the same time, trying to ensure that the well-tried approaches of clinical and epidemiological research do not suffer and that vital but neglected areas of research into the best approaches to the delivery of healthcare are pursued. The pattern of support given by Trustees over recent years reflects these increasingly complex requirements, both in biomedical research and medical education.

The recognition of the exciting potential of the basic biomedical sciences is exemplified by grants given to Oxford University for genetics, University College and Birkbeck College for the neurosciences, and Edinburgh for bioinformatics. At the other end of the spectrum support has been given to Bristol and Oxford Universities for epidemiological research and Southampton University for investigation into the recently appreciated importance of the foetal origins of adult disease. Clinical and translational research has been encouraged by a wide variety of awards, and the needs of the developing countries is reflected in the development of a major centre for the prevention of bacterial diseases and the development of effective public health interventions at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine and an infections disease centre at Cape Town. The importance of not depending entirely on genomic approaches to the development of new therapeutic agents is emphasised by awards for medicinal chemistry, research into plant and fungal resources at the Royal Botanic Gardens and a drug development unit for cancer at the Royal Marsden Hospital. The award to the Interdisciplinary Biocentre at Manchester University will help to strengthen relationships between academia and industry, so important for the future development of translational research in the UK. The problems of the ageing populations have also been recognised by support for a dementia research centre at the National Hospital for Neurology and Neurosurgery and developments in musculoskeletal disease. There has also been a major support for work in the cancer field, both for children and adults, ranging from the basic biology of cancer, through diagnostics, to the application of new therapies. Research into terminal care has been encouraged by the establishment of the Cicely Saunders Institute at King's College Hospital.

Over recent years, the Trustees have become increasingly aware of the parlous state of the laboratories for biomedical research in the UK and hence a significant proportion of their support in these diverse areas of medical research and care has been directed at new buildings, extensive refurbishment programmes, or major equipment. They have taken a similar broad-based approach to the support of biomedical research in a number of institutions in Israel.

Overall, this diverse and broadly based programme of support for the biomedical research field on the part of the Foundation and its partners is based on the belief that it is vital to strike a balance between research in the basic sciences, the bedside, and the community.

MEDICAL EDUCATION AND LEARNED SOCIETIES

LORD TURNBERG MD FRCP

The Foundation's continuing commitment to Medical Education is exemplified by grants of over £14 million to a wide range of establishments in the last five years.

Education and training of tomorrow's doctors, as well as the continuing education of those already established, is a vital activity. Only by high standards of education can the remarkable advances occurring in the biomedical sciences and the caring attitudes which patients demand be inculcated.

There is an increasing requirement for more doctors and nurses and the number in training has risen dramatically in the last few years. Medical student numbers have increased by over 50%, from under 4,000 to over 6,000 new doctors graduating each year. New Medical Schools have been established and older ones expanded. The Foundation has responded and made grants to new Schools at Brighton and Sussex, Warwick and The Peninsula (Exeter and Plymouth) for teaching facilities. Established Schools at Birmingham, Glasgow and St George's received large grants for new building or refurbishment programmes for lecture theatres, seminar rooms and teaching equipment.

In the last five years the Foundation has given grants totalling over £800,000 to more than 200 high-flying medical students to allow them to undertake an intercalated science-based degree during a year off from their medical degree course. In planting these seeds the Foundation aims to invest in the future by stimulating the recipients of these awards to embark on a research career in academic medicine. Advances in treatment and cure of disease is critically dependent on their future activities.

Postgraduate training and education of specialists is largely undertaken at Universities and Hospitals across the UK and the Medical Royal Colleges fulfil the roles of setting the standards and developing the curricula for this training as well as setting the examinations and granting the qualifications. All of these important activities have been supported by grants over the last five years. Great Ormond Street Children's Hospital, Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine and the Oxford Children's Hospital, all strong in postgraduate education, received support. Training in surgical skills is particularly important and has been well developed at the Surgical Royal Colleges with support from the Foundation.

More than most professionals, doctors, once trained, need to keep up to date with the latest developments in medical practice and much effort is put into ensuring that continuing education programmes are available. At the local level, Postgraduate Centres associated with Hospital Trusts play an important role, not only for doctors but also for other health-care staff. Grants to Centres in Sunderland, Shrewsbury, Homerton, Bath and Heartlands (Birmingham) Hospitals have been especially welcomed.

As reflected elsewhere in this report, keeping up to date is also dependent on a recognition of wider developments in science and in society at large. The Royal Society, The Royal Institution and The Royal Society of Medicine all play vital roles in science and society and each has received grants to further their aims.

The Foundation is happy to have been able to play its part in contributing to these important activities.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY

SIR DEREK ROBERTS CBE FRS FENG



An award of £3.5 million was made to the new Chemistry Research Building at Oxford in 2000

The Foundation maintains its long-established support of excellence in academic research in areas of science and engineering with potentially high significance to wealth creation.

The last 5 years have seen a much-needed dramatic increase in public funding in this area, for new buildings, laboratory refurbishment and scientific equipment, through the SRIF (Science Research Investment Fund) scheme. Nevertheless, if only because that scheme does not meet 100% of project cost, there is a continuing need for the Foundation to support academic excellence, frequently as an essential partner in a SRIF project.

It is against that background that the Foundation has, in the last 5 years, contributed about £19 million to fund 28 awards distributed across 15 institutions in the UK and 6 in Israel.

These include £3.5 million to Oxford University for the Chemical and Molecular Biology floor in the new Chemistry Research Building; £1.5 million to Cambridge University for the renovation of teaching facilities in the Chemistry Department; £1.25 million to UCL to create the Wolfson Centre for Medical Physics and Biomedical Engineering, and £1 million to refurbish the Wolfson Laboratories in the Department of Biochemistry at Imperial College. In Israel the biggest single award, of £1.3 million, was made to the Hebrew University of Jerusalem to support its new School of Engineering and Computer Science.

When launched in 1998, the Laboratory Refurbishment Programme, operated by the Foundation and the Royal Society, concentrated on Bioinformatics.

Having seen the positive impact of such a focussed approach in an area of emerging importance, attention was turned to Nanotechnology, which is of growing scientific importance, and has great potential in biomedicine, environmental engineering and information technology.

Since the inception of The Royal Society – Wolfson Foundation Laboratory Refurbishment Scheme, the Foundation has allocated £27.5 million, and awards have been made to 75 projects distributed across 31 institutions in the UK.

Having helped significantly to kick-start bioinformatics and nanotechnology in UK universities, attention for the next 2-3 years will be directed toward tissue engineering, where it is believed that a similarly focussed initiative will make a significant impact on an area of biomedical science which has great potential, and which is ripe for the application of engineering discipline.

Whilst adequately equipped laboratories are essential for the conduct of internationally – competitive research, they are of no value in the absence of highly motivated creative researchers. It was in recognition of this fact that in 2000 the Foundation initiated a joint programme, funded equally by the Department of Trade and Industry, in partnership with the Royal Society, to provide merit awards for high performing academics.

To date 95 individuals spread across 36 UK institutions have received awards, at a total cost of £28 million (split 50:50 between the Foundation and government). This scheme is greatly valued by the research universities in their endeavour to attract and retain the best staff.

SPECIAL NEEDS AND HOSPICES

LORD MCCOLL CBE MS FRCS

The country is saved billions of pounds every year by a large number of unsung heroes who at home look after men, women and children who are so disabled that they need almost constant attention. It is essential to encourage and help these carers and give them regular respite. Grants have therefore been made to many organisations who provide respite care as well as looking after severely disabled residents year round. The grants to special needs organisations have been enhanced in recognition of the increasing demands in this field. Contributions were made to provide accommodation or renovate existing facilities for older or disabled people and for children with many different special needs, including autism, deafness and blindness. A number of grants have also been made for IT equipment, special ambulances, wheelchairs and classrooms for educational purposes, for example at Chailey Heritage School, a school in Sussex for children with physical and mental disabilities. Grants were given to the British Wheelchair Sports Federation for a conference centre and a swimming pool at Stoke Mandeville and several organisations were helped to provide hydrotherapy pools.

Special Needs

In recognition of the ever increasing needs nearly £3 million was given to 55 hospices in the last five years to provide new accommodation, furniture and therapy rooms and renovate existing facilities. Substantial help for training hospice staff was also provided. To support the high proportion of hospice care now carried out at home, grants were made for special ambulances and equipment to facilitate these essential services. The Government provides only a fraction of the cost for running and building hospices, with most of the money coming from charitable sources. Although this puts a considerable burden on the hospice movement there are advantages of being able to run hospices independently of the Government.

Hospices

Without the millions of pounds of private support, including from the Wolfson Foundation, many special needs centres and hospices could not keep going.



Acorns Childrens Hospice were awarded £100,000 in 2002 toward an Adolescent Unit in their new hospice in Worcester

EDUCATION

SIR ERIC ASH CBE FRS

Education matters – always has, always will. There is however a new and enhanced recognition of its supreme importance to nations and their citizens. Education is seen by the media as worthy of ever more column centimetres. Politicians recognise it as key in the discourse to persuade voters to their side. The importance of education rests in part on the conviction that it is the ultimate basis for maintaining and enhancing the nation's wealth. But there is also a growing perception that learning and education appear on both sides of the wealth balance sheet - essential to create wealth but also an activity that can serve to elevate the human spirit.

From its earliest days the Wolfson Foundation has been responsive to the secondary education sector. Until about 20 years ago the main perceived need was that of bursaries for independent schools. More recently the Foundation has provided support for both capital projects and equipment. The scope now extends to the maintained as well as the independent sector disposing of an enhanced allocation of funds for these initiatives.

The task of identifying and assessing specific needs has been delegated to the Education Panel. One member of the Panel visits each candidate school before a recommendation is made to the Trustees. The Foundation has been fortunate in the help given by a number of eminent educationalists in carrying out these tasks. We would particularly like to record the dedicated support of two former members of the Panel: the late Mr Bruce McGowan, a past head of Haberdashers' Aske's School, Hertfordshire who made a number of incisive contributions to the development of the Panel's policy, and who during his years on the Panel visited no less than 200 schools. Then there was the late Baroness Heather Brigstocke, one time High Mistress of St Paul's School for Girls. Her vast experience of the whole sector, and her illuminating views on policy provided a decisive influence on the Panel's deliberations for many years.

Part of the Foundation's educational activity has been in the support of secondary schools, primarily for the maintained sector though not excluding independent schools. Whilst the Foundation is currently disbursing about £1.5 million per annum - this is of course a tiny tributary to the vast river of government funding - inevitably one needs to be highly selective. The Foundation seeks schools that have achieved a level of excellence or, perhaps starting from a low base, can demonstrate progressive improvement in their results. We note examination results but also the "value added" scores.

The nature of the project proposed by a school is a major factor in what is, inevitably, a difficult choice. Most school budgets are strained; some external help towards a refurbishment or the purchase of equipment can be of assistance out of all proportion to the sums involved. The Foundation has been particularly active in the support of the sciences and mathematics, in providing suitable spaces for laboratories and in helping towards the purchase of IT equipment. A particular need that has been addressed in many schools is the provision of additional interactive whiteboards, which can make a radical difference to the way a subject is taught. The opportunity that this provides for student participation, and for usage of vast riches of material from the internet, can readily be seen to enhance the effectiveness and enjoyment of the learning process.





A grant was made for the refurbishment of study bedrooms at Trinity College, Oxford in 2003

The Foundation has also contributed over £3 million over the past five years towards higher education buildings - sometimes in support of the extension of one of the facilities, such as a library, more usually by the addition of teaching or accommodation rooms for existing buildings or, as for example for Lincoln College and St Edmund's Hall Oxford, City University London and Hughes Hall Cambridge, as a contribution to a new building. The Foundation recognises that with the increased costs of study for most students, the contribution for affordable student accommodation is a growing need.

A new venture since 2000 was the ReDiscover programme. This was a joint endeavour between the Wellcome Trust, the Wolfson Foundation and the Millennium Commission, with the aim of supporting novel developments devoted to science or engineering themes in the nation's museums. This project, which is now complete, has involved a fascinating and disparate array of projects ranging from the recreation of Brunel's great engine in Bristol to new aquarium exhibits at the Horniman Museum. The Millennium Commission funds being now exhausted, it appears unlikely that this project can be re-started in the near future. But the advantage of collaborative funding between the three partners was seen as a successful innovation in charitable giving; perhaps other streams of funding can, sometime in the future, be brought to bear on such a venture.

THE HUMANITIES

LORD QUIRK CBE FBA



A grant of £30,000 in 2003 was made towards a building to house important mosaics at Brading Roman Villa on the Isle of Wight

In the 13th century Great Hall, noble survivor of Winchester Castle, there stands what the art historian Richard Dorment considers “the finest of all representations of Queen Victoria.” Showing the influence of Bernini, this remarkable bronze statue is the early work (he was only 33) of the sculptor, Alfred Gilbert. It was commissioned and speedily executed in 1887 to celebrate the Queen’s Jubilee. Among the baroque assembly of allegorical symbols, two seem especially evocative and significant. Above her head, the Queen is flanked to right and left by two figures, the one representing Science and the other History.

Such a conjunction could well be a fitting epitome of the mission and achievement of the Wolfson Foundation on its own Golden Jubilee. We need call in witness no more than the close relationship that the Foundation has long enjoyed with the Royal Society on the one hand and with the British Academy on the other,

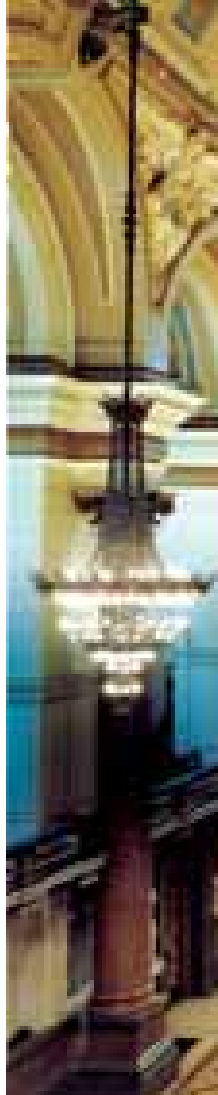
Certainly, history has been at the heart of our Humanities programmes. In the quinquennium to 2005, we have devoted over half a million pounds to the care and restorations of historic buildings. Our biggest grant went to the refurbishment of Liverpool’s magnificent St George’s Hall, masterpiece of the 29-year-old architect Harvey Elmes who died, still young, in 1847. Masterpieces of much earlier times were the subject of grants to protect Romano-British mosaics at Brading and Verulamium.

Other aspects of our heritage are being notably addressed in a jointly funded programme with – appropriately enough – English Heritage. So far, the Foundation has contributed over £1.2 million, to the restoration of major public gardens such as those of Chiswick Park and Kenilworth Castle. A subsidiary part of the programme is aimed at the care of war memorials, and to date the Foundation has supplied £130,000 for the benefit of seventeen in various parts of the country. And memorial to war heroes has featured independently in the Trustees’s deliberations, especially in a grant of £50,000 towards a Battle of Britain monument on the Thames Embankment.

Places of worship are often of course both historic buildings and the location of splendid memorials. Cathedrals are a prime example. In this latest quinquennium, the Foundation has provided over half a million pounds to no fewer than seventeen cathedrals in all parts of the realm. They extend from Armagh to Chelmsford, from St David’s to Edinburgh, from Portsmouth to the Cathedral of the Isles on Cumbrae, with our largest grant going to important work on the south transept of St Paul’s in London.

Just as widespread but far more numerous were the Foundation’s grants to nearly 300 churches, in most cases with expert advice from the Council for the Care of Churches. Out of more than £1.25m over the quinquennium under this head, we gave £100,000 towards the restoration programme at St Martin’s-in-the-Fields, but grants for churches are usually very much smaller. What £4000 can do, my wife and I were gratefully shown in April 2005 when we visited St Peter’s Ad Vincula in the charming Sussex village of Wisborough Green.

“If we were deprived of books,” wrote Chaucer in the Legend of Good Women, “we would lose the key to memory itself.” Sharing this deep respect for books, Trustees are keen to support a vigorous programme for libraries, and in the past five years alone more than two and a quarter million pounds have been devoted to it. One of our largest grants in this programme was to the British Library in London for the proposed and vitally important Centre for Conservation, but other large grants went to the libraries of the LSE and the Queen’s University in Belfast. The Foundation also helped libraries for school children with a grant of £50,000 to the Millennium Library Trust.





An award of £350,000 was made to St George's Hall, Liverpool in 2004
© Mealeys, Liverpool

Among Thomas Carlyle's many aphorisms, there is his remark that all knowledge is the product of history. Again that linking of history with (in its broadest sense) scientia. Moreover, the Wolfson Foundation is well known for the generous attention that has been paid to the work of historians themselves. As well as grants for specific projects to scholars such as Robert Skidelsky, the latest quinquennium has seen the continued flourishing of the Wolfson History Prize programme. This has been running since 1972 and awards to individual winners have by now amounted to well over half a million pounds. The first awards went to Michael Howard and Keith Thomas, both of whom (indeed like most of the Wolfson Prize winners) went on to achieve international eminence as historians, and Sir Keith moreover is now the Chairman of the Judging Panel. In the most recent quinquennium, a dozen further authors have been rewarded for new and challenging work; in addition, awards for life-time achievement were made to Asa Briggs and Roy Jenkins.

Carlyle's shade must be rejoicing.

THE ARTS

LORD QUINTON FBA

The aim of the Wolfson Foundation in its grants to the arts, is, first of all, to assist in improving the preservation of the national inheritance of art and in its presentation to the public. The policy is, specifically, to support generally known and massively visited institutions, in the first instance, in the task of making their holdings still more accessible and attractive and, secondly, to help less widely visited institutions to attract more attention. £14 million is awarded to a broad range of museums and galleries throughout the country. Much of that total is distributed through the Museums and Galleries Improvement Fund carried on in co-operation with the Department of Culture, Media and Sport. Major beneficiaries under this heading in the relevant period have been the British Museum (£200,000), Sir John Soane's Museum and the Tate (£175,000 each) and the Victoria and Albert Museum (£150,000). Besides the Improvement Fund there have also been awards given, the largest of which have been to the Kelvingrove Art Gallery and Museum (£500,000), the Imperial War Museum (£275,000), Manchester Art Gallery (£250,000), and the Museum of London (£200,000). In the same general area of activity is the regular grant to the National Art Collections Fund (£1,050,000 over the five years) which buys works of art that come up for sale and gives them to public galleries and museums.

Grants for music come next in size to those for Museums and Galleries: a total of £2,671,355. £989,000 out of this total went to Wolfson Scholarships for Young Musicians and the Wolfson Instrument Fund to help young musicians at the beginning of their musical careers. £375,000 was given to the Royal Festival Hall for improved facilities backstage; and the same sum to the Royal Albert Hall. Other major beneficiaries were the Glasgow Concert Hall, the Royal Academy of Music, the English National Opera and Trinity College of Music.

Finally, gifts of some £383,000 were made in support of performing arts. The largest of these was to the National Theatre on the South Bank for the improvement to its entrance. Others of the fourteen grants went to theatres and to two ballet schools.

The programme follows much the same patterns as it did in the previous quinquennium but on a substantially larger scale.





A grant was made to the Sculpture Gallery at the Victoria and Albert Museum under the joint programme with DCMS (2003)

(C) V&A Images, Victoria and Albert Museum, London

ANNEX 1

LIST OF MAJOR GRANTS AWARDED BETWEEN 1955 AND 2004

GRANTS OF £100,000+ MADE BETWEEN 1955 AND 1970



*The Hunterian Museum at the
Royal College of Surgeons*

| Organisation Name Project Title | Year of Meeting | Grant Amount |
|---|--------------------|-----------------|
| British Empire Cancer Research Campaign Equipment and apparatus for cancer research | 1956 | £150,000 |
| University of London Hall of residence | 1958 | £250,000 |
| Westminster Hospital School of Nursing Wolfson School of Nursing | 1958 | £250,000 |
| Imperial College London New biochemistry laboratory and equipment | 1959 | £350,000 |
| Institute of Criminology Establishment of the Institute (including endowing the Chair) | 1959 | £150,000 |
| Institute of Psychiatry New Institute building at Maudsley Hospital, including lecture theatre | 1959 | £184,000 |
| National Playing Fields Association Joint programme | 1959 | £125,000 |
| Royal College of Physicians New building at Regent's Park | 1959 | £450,000 |
| Royal Society Wolfson Research Professorship (first held by Dorothy Hodgkin) | 1959 | £210,000 |
| St Catherine's College, Oxford Building and furnishing of the library | 1959 | £100,000 |
| University of Glasgow Wolfson Hall (student accommodation) | 1959 | £300,000 |
| New Hall, Cambridge Dining hall block | 1960 | £100,000 |
| Royal Postgraduate Medical School Wolfson Institute | 1960 | £150,000 |
| St Anne's College, Oxford Wolfson Building (student accommodation) | 1960 | £100,000 |
| St Hilda's College, Oxford Residential block to house undergraduates | 1960 | £100,000 |
| National Art Gallery Purchase of Goya's 'Wellington' | 1961 | £100,000 |
| Royal College of Surgeons of England Furnishing and equipping of the Hunterian Museum at the College | 1961 | £250,000 |
| St Edmund Hall, Oxford Dining hall | 1961 | £120,000 |
| University College London Research in the Department of Genetics | 1961 | £200,000 |
| Hebrew University of Jerusalem Endowment of Chairs in Public Administration and Finance | 1963 | £100,000 |
| Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford Two halls of residence | 1963 | £100,000 |

| Organisation Name Project Title | Year of Meeting | Grant Amount |
|--|--------------------|-----------------|
| Society of Friends of Jewish Refugees Relief of poverty of Jewish refugees in Israel | 1963 | £350,000 |
| University of Cambridge Cambridge University Centre (new university centre at Cambridge to provide a single focus for the university, distinct from the Colleges) | 1963 | £330,000 |
| Weizmann Institute of Science Cancer research at the Weizmann Institute | 1963 | £320,000 |
| Somerville College Hall of residence | 1964 | £100,000 |
| Zoological Society of London Extension of the main administrative block of the Zoo (World Wildlife Centre) | 1964 | £100,000 |
| Churchill College, Cambridge Wolfson Court (hall of residence) | 1965 | £300,000 |
| Hebrew University of Jerusalem Purchase of equipment for Departments of Biology and Chemistry | 1965 | £100,000 |
| King Edward VII's Hospital New extension | 1965 | £100,000 |
| Newnham College, Cambridge Hall of residence | 1965 | £100,000 |
| St Hugh's College, Oxford Hall of residence | 1965 | £100,000 |
| University of Cambridge Establishment of the Institute of Astronomy (under Professor Hoyle - later Sir Fred Hoyle) | 1965 | £139,966 |
| Wolfson College, Oxford Endowment of Wolfson College, Oxford | 1966 | £2,600,330 |
| Society of Friends of Jewish Refugees Relief of poverty and distress of Jewish refugees in Israel (response to emergency appeal) | 1967 | £250,000 |
| University of Birmingham Research Laboratories (for pilot research in the automation of laboratory medicine) | 1967 | £140,000 |
| Girton College, Cambridge New residential wing | 1968 | £150,000 |
| Jerusalem Foundation Construction of park outside Jerusalem city wall | 1968 | £140,000 |
| Lister Institute Construction of a Department of Immunology | 1968 | £300,000 |
| Stoke Mandeville Hospital Wolfson Hall for disabled sports | 1968 | £100,000 |
| University of Edinburgh Establishment and operation of micro-electronics liaison unit | 1968 | £130,700 |

| Organisation Name Project Title | Year of Meeting | Grant Amount |
|---|-----------------|--------------|
| University of Nottingham Research in Department of Metallurgy (on surfaces between solids, liquids and gases) | 1968 | £255,000 |
| University of Strathclyde Construction of the Department of Bio-Engineering | 1968 | £275,000 |
| University of Surrey Centre for research and development in bio-analytical instrumentation | 1968 | £132,000 |
| University of Wales, Cardiff Centre for Magnetics Technology | 1968 | £132,000 |
| Weizmann Institute of Science Extension to the Isaac Wolfson Institute of Experimental Biology | 1968 | £100,000 |



A grant of £48,000 for a lecture theatre at the Institute of Neurology was made in 1969

| | | |
|---|------|------------|
| Charing Cross Hospital Lecture hall | 1969 | £100,000 |
| Guy's Hospital, Medical and Dental Schools Study bedrooms for students | 1969 | £250,000 |
| Hebrew University of Jerusalem Wolfson Education Centre on Mount Scopus | 1969 | £420,000 |
| Kariat Wolfson Project (through the Jewish Philanthropic Association) Housing centre in Acre for refugees | 1969 | £1,160,000 |
| University of Birmingham Research in Department of Minerals Engineering (into recovery of non-ferrous metals from secondary sources) | 1970 | £128,200 |
| University of Cambridge Wolfson Industrial Unit in Department of Engineering | 1970 | £110,000 |
| University of Dundee Institute of Occupational Medicine | 1970 | £253,000 |
| University of Newcastle upon Tyne Establishment of Research and Development Group (for production and characterisation of metallic and non-metallic materials) | 1970 | £155,850 |

LIST OF MAJOR GRANTS AWARDED BETWEEN 1955 AND 2004

GRANTS OF £250,000+ MADE BETWEEN 1971 AND 1985

| Organisation Name Project Title | Year of Meeting | Grant Amount |
|--|--------------------|-----------------|
| Middlesex Hospital Medical School New building | 1971 | £300,000 |
| Tel Aviv University New buildings at the School of Engineering | 1971 | £750,000 |
| Wolfson College, Cambridge Wolfson College endowment (towards the cost of buildings in the new college) | 1971 | £2,400,000 |
| Middlesex Hospital Medical School New building | 1971 | £300,000 |
| Tel Aviv University New buildings at the School of Engineering | 1971 | £750,000 |
| Technion - Israel Institute of Technology Wolfson Faculty of Chemical Engineering | 1972 | £250,000 |
| University of Newcastle upon Tyne Laboratory in Department of Clinical Pharmacology | 1972 | £270,000 |
| Beatson Institute for Cancer Research New building | 1973 | £410,000 |
| Jewish Welfare Board Redevelopment of elderly care home at Wolfson House, N4 | 1973 | £250,000 |
| Jewish Philanthropic Association for Israel Relief of refugees (towards cost of settling immigrants from Soviet Union and Middle East in Israel) | 1973 | £650,000 |
| University of Hull Construction of building to house the Gerontology Unit | 1973 | £250,000 |



Wolfson College, Cambridge

| Organisation Name Project Title | Year of Meeting | Grant Amount |
|---|-----------------|--------------|
| University of Southampton Building to house the Wolfson Industrial Units in Engineering | 1975 | £250,000 |
| Hebrew University of Jerusalem Wolfson Foundation Endowment Fund for Scientific Research | 1976 | £500,000 |
| Tel Aviv University Wolfson Chair in Theoretical Physics | 1976 | £250,000 |
| Institute of Ophthalmology Rebuilding of Moorfields Eye Hospital | 1979 | £250,000 |
| Edith Wolfson Medical Centre, Holon Equipment for the hospital | 1980 | £250,000 |
| Liverpool University Institute for Pain Research | 1980 | £250,000 |
| University of Oxford Construction of a building to study the application of physics to biology | 1980 | £750,000 |
| Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine Research into tropical medicine | 1981 | £1,500,000 |
| London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine Research into tropical medicine | 1981 | £1,500,000 |
| University of Sheffield Redevelopment of unit for research on plant based products | 1981 | £360,000 |
| Weizmann Institute of Science Additional floors on the Wolfson Building | 1981 | £500,000 |
| Wolfson Industrial Fellowships (in association with the Royal Academy of Engineering) Awards for scientists/engineers | 1981 | £1,308,108 |
| Royal College of Physicians Research Fellowships | 1982 | £250,000 |
| Royal Postgraduate Medical School To support a unit in the Department of Clinical Pharmacology | 1982 | £500,000 |
| Royal Society of Medicine Reconstruction of the library | 1982 | £250,000 |
| University of East Anglia New premises for the Climatic Research Unit | 1982 | £275,000 |
| University of Leicester New building for the Biotechnology Centre | 1982 | £570,000 |
| Cardiothoracic Institute Lecture hall | 1983 | £350,000 |
| Cranfield University Development of biotechnology laboratory | 1983 | £300,000 |
| University of Warwick Construction of biotechnology laboratory | 1983 | £300,000 |



Imperial War Museum www.iwm.org.uk

| Organisation Name Project Title | Year of Meeting | Grant Amount |
|--|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Courtauld Institute of Art Restoration of Fine Rooms at Somerset House | 1984 | £450,000 |
| Imperial War Museum Redevelopment of the Second World War exhibition area | 1984 | £350,000 |
| Royal College of Surgeons of England To fund lecturer and technician for research work in NMR Unit | 1984 | £250,000 |
| University of Bath New building for Centre for Medical Studies (now part of the Royal United Hospital, Bath) | 1984 | £250,000 |
| University of East Anglia To establish a Chair in environmental risk assessment | 1984 | £250,000 |
| University of Oxford Institute for Molecular Medicine | 1984 | £1,000,000 |
| University of Southampton New Electronics Building | 1984 | £500,000 |
| British Library Assistance to libraries (grant to support collections of national importance) | 1985 | £800,000 |
| Guy's Hospital Research into alternative methods of treatment of ischaemic heart disease | 1985 | £360,000 |
| University of Leeds Research into the fabrication of high grade ceramics | 1985 | £295,000 |
| University of Oxford Wolfson Laboratory in Metallurgy Department | 1985 | £250,000 |

LIST OF MAJOR GRANTS AWARDED BETWEEN 1955 AND 2004

GRANTS OF £500,000+ MADE BETWEEN 1986 AND 2004

| Organisation Name Project Title | Year of Meeting | Grant Amount |
|--|--------------------|-----------------|
| Great Ormond Street Children's Hospital Wolfson Foundation Wing in new building | 1986 | £1,000,000 |
| Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine Equipment for research in tropical medicine | 1986 | £500,000 |
| London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine Equipment for research in tropical medicine | 1986 | £500,000 |
| Tate Gallery, Liverpool Construction of Tate Gallery in Liverpool | 1986 | £500,000 |
| University College London New building for Advanced Centre for Biochemical Engineering | 1986 | £500,000 |
| University of Surrey New cytotechnology laboratory in Department of Microbiology | 1986 | £600,000 |
| John Cabot CTC John Cabot City Technology College, Kingswood | 1988 | £1,120,000 |
| University of Oxford Psychiatry and Clinical Medicine lectureships | 1988 | £987,583 |
| British Library Support for specialised libraries | 1989 | £600,000 |
| Royal Marsden Hospital New children's cancer unit | 1989 | £500,000 |
| St Bartholomew's and the Royal London School of Medicine Wolfson Institute of Preventive Medicine | 1989 | £1,000,000 |
| Weizmann Institute of Science Equipment for the Centre for Semiconductor Research | 1989 | £565,099 |
| University of Cambridge Biochemistry Building | 1990 | £1,500,000 |



The Wordsworth Trust in Cumbria received a grant of £60,000 in 1987

| Organisation Name Project Title | Year of Meeting | Grant Amount |
|--|-----------------|--------------|
| Wolfson College, Oxford New student accommodation | 1990 | £500,000 |
| British Academy Two British Academy Wolfson Professorships | 1991 | £529,479 |
| Royal Society Chair in Materials Science | 1991 | £500,000 |
| Imperial College London Wolfson Centre for Organic Chemistry | 1992 | £2,568,000 |
| University of Cambridge Wolfson Brain Imaging Centre | 1992 | £3,007,200 |
| University of Edinburgh Molecular Medicine Centre | 1992 | £1,200,000 |
| University of Edinburgh New Building for Cell and Molecular Biology | 1992 | £1,920,000 |
| University of Nottingham New laboratories in Institute of Infection, Immunity and Inflammation | 1992 | £562,500 |
| University of Oxford Centre for Information Engineering | 1992 | £1,588,800 |
| Royal College of Surgeons of England Surgical Therapy Unit | 1993 | £1,000,000 |
| Scottish Office Home and Health Department Surgical Therapy Unit (MATTUS) (partly administered through Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh) | 1993 | £600,000 |
| United Leeds Teaching Hospitals Minimally Invasive Therapy Training Unit | 1993 | £600,000 |
| University College London Wolfson Centre for Physics and Industry | 1993 | £1,999,460 |
| University of Glasgow Wolfson Cardiovascular Medicine Building | 1993 | £1,500,000 |
| Hebrew University of Jerusalem Equipment for Centre for Structural Biology | 1994 | £625,000 |
| National Gallery Redevelopment of the North Galleries | 1994 | £1,000,000 |
| Northwick Park/ St Mark's Hospital Wolfson Unit (for colorectal cancer prevention) | 1994 | £700,000 |
| Technion - Israel Institute of Technology Wolfson Centre for Applied Science Research | 1994 | £625,000 |
| Tel Aviv University Wolfson Applied Materials Research Centre | 1994 | £625,000 |
| University of Newcastle upon Tyne Institute for Ageing and Health | 1994 | £500,000 |



An award of £3 million was made for refurbishment work in the Department of Molecular Biology and Biotechnology, University of Sheffield housed in Firth Court (1998)

| Organisation Name Project Title | Year of Meeting | Grant Amount |
|--|-----------------|--------------|
| Weizmann Institute of Science Wolfson Centre for Functional Brain Imaging | 1994 | £625,000 |
| Imperial War Museum Holocaust Memorial Museum | 1995 | £1,000,000 |
| Bristol Royal Hospital for Sick Children Institute of Child Health | 1996 | £1,000,000 |
| National Maritime Museum Gallery of Trade and Empire | 1996 | £700,000 |
| University College London Wolfson Institute for Biomedical Research | 1996 | £8,000,000 |
| University College London Medical School Interventional scanner for National Medical Laser Centre | 1996 | £796,500 |
| DCMS/ Wolfson Public Library Programme Public Libraries Challenge Fund 1997-1998 (Phase I) | 1997 | £920,447 |
| DCMS/ Wolfson Public Library Programme Public Libraries Challenge Fund 1998-1999 (Phase II) | 1997 | £942,252 |
| DCMS/ Wolfson Public Library Programme Public Libraries Challenge Fund 1999-2000 (Phase III) | 1997 | £920,656 |
| Imperial College London Wolfson Centre for Genetic Therapies | 1997 | £3,000,000 |
| National Portrait Gallery Tudor Gallery | 1997 | £500,000 |
| University of Cambridge Centre for Mathematical Sciences | 1997 | £1,000,000 |
| King's College London University Wolfson Centre for Age-Related Diseases at Guy's | 1998 | £6,000,000 |
| Loughborough University New building for Integrated Engineering Faculty Project | 1998 | £2,500,000 |
| Natural History Museum Wolfson Wellcome Biomedical Laboratories | 1998 | £1,000,000 |
| Royal Society Royal Society-Wolfson Foundation laboratory refurbishment programme, 1998-2001 | 1998 | £10,000,000 |
| Science Museum Wellcome Wolfson building | 1998 | £2,250,000 |
| Tate Gallery to house paintings by Constable and others | 1998 | £1,000,000 |
| University of Glasgow Wolfson Hall of Residence refurbishment | 1998 | £500,000 |
| University of Sheffield Laboratory space for molecular life sciences | 1998 | £3,000,000 |
| Victoria and Albert Museum Three Hanoverian Galleries | 1998 | £2,000,000 |

| Organisation Name Project Title | Year of Meeting | Grant Amount |
|--|-----------------|--------------|
| British Museum Restoration of the King's Library | 1999 | £3,000,000 |
| Imperial College London Wolfson and Weston Research Centre for Family Health (at the Hammersmith Hospital) | 1999 | £3,000,000 |
| National Museums Liverpool 17th Century Galleries at the Walker Art Gallery | 1999 | £500,000 |
| Royal Academy of Arts Restoration of the Saloon in Burlington House | 1999 | £500,000 |
| Royal College of Physicians New Education Building in Peto Place | 1999 | £500,000 |
| University College London Hospitals Creation of Cellular Therapy Unit | 1999 | £1,000,000 |
| University of Durham Wolfson Research Institute for Medicine, Health and the Environment (on Stockton/ Queen's campus) | 1999 | £4,000,000 |
| Hebrew University of Jerusalem Three teaching and three research laboratories in new School of Engineering and Computer Science | 2000 | £1,300,000 |
| Institute of Child Health Wolfson Centre for Gene Therapy of Childhood Disease | 2000 | £1,500,000 |
| London School of Economics Refurbishment of Lionel Robbins building | 2000 | £500,000 |
| Royal Society Merit awards for university academics (2001-2005) | 2000 | £10,000,000 |
| University of Glasgow Medical School building | 2000 | £3,475,000 |
| University of Manchester Wolfson Molecular Imaging Centre | 2000 | £4,000,000 |
| University of Oxford Floor for Chemical and Molecular Biology in new Chemistry Research Laboratory | 2000 | £3,500,000 |
| University of Warwick Medical Research Institute | 2000 | £2,500,000 |
| Weizmann Institute of Science Renovation and extension of Wolfson buildings | 2000 | £1,300,000 |
| DCMS/ Wolfson Museums and Galleries Improvement Fund (Rounds 1 and 2) | 2001 | £2,000,000 |
| Imperial College London Refurbishment of Department of Biochemistry Wolfson Laboratories | 2001 | £1,000,000 |
| Institute of Cancer Research, London Paediatric Oncology area in Cancer Genomics Centre (Brookes Lawley building) | 2001 | £1,000,000 |



An award of £125,000 was made for the Strand Campus Library at King's College London (2000)

| Organisation Name Project Title | Year of Meeting | Grant Amount |
|---|-----------------|--------------|
| Kelvingrove Refurbishment Appeal Refurbishment of French 19th Century Gallery | 2001 | £500,000 |
| Royal Free and University College Medical School Equipment for new Department of Medicine building | 2001 | £1,500,000 |
| Royal Society Royal Society-Wolfson Foundation laboratory refurbishment programme, 2002-2004 | 2001 | £7,500,000 |
| University of Cambridge Cambridge Diabetes Centre | 2001 | £2,500,000 |
| University of Cambridge Clean Room and equipment in the Nanoscience Centre | 2001 | £1,000,000 |
| University of Edinburgh Inflammatory Cell Biology Laboratories in new research institute | 2001 | £4,000,000 |
| University of Oxford Equipment in Oxford Centre for Gene Function | 2001 | £1,750,000 |
| University of Sussex Genome Damage and Stability Centre | 2001 | £750,000 |



An award of £375,000 for the refurbishment of dressing rooms at the Royal Albert Hall was made in 2001
© Chris Christodoulou

| Organisation Name Project Title | Year of Meeting | Grant Amount |
|--|--------------------|-----------------|
| DCMS/ Wolfson Museums and Galleries Improvement Fund (Rounds 3,4 and 5) | 2002 | £6,000,000 |
| English Heritage Gardens and War Memorials | 2002 | £3,000,000 |
| Imperial College London Creation of Surgical Technology Laboratory | 2002 | £740,503 |
| London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine Centres for Prevention of Bacterial Diseases and Building Effective Public Health Interventions | 2002 | £1,250,000 |
| National Hospital for Neurology and Neurosurgery MRI scanner for Dementia Research Centre | 2002 | £600,000 |
| Queen's University Belfast Science Study Area in new library | 2002 | £750,000 |
| Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh Surgical Skills Centre in new Surgeons' Hall | 2002 | £1,220,000 |
| Royal Society Merit awards for university academics (2006 & 2007) | 2002 | £4,000,000 |
| University College London Wolfson Centre for Medical Physics and Bio-medical Engineering | 2002 | £1,250,000 |
| University of Bristol Ultraclean facility and Implant Research Extension in Avon Musculoskeletal Biotechnology Institute | 2002 | £500,000 |
| University of Cambridge Lecture Theatre in Department of Chemistry | 2002 | £500,000 |
| University of Dundee Human Interface Research Laboratory (in Queen Mother Research Centre) | 2002 | £500,000 |



*Grants totalling £298,000 were made to the National Trust between 1982 and 2002.
Conservation work at Ightham Mote was funded by an award in 2002*



A grant of £3,000 was made in 2003 for repairs at the Collegiate Church of St Mary in Hemingbrough, North Yorkshire

| Organisation Name Project Title | Year of Meeting | Grant Amount |
|---|-----------------|--------------|
| University of Leeds Equipment in new building for Division of Microbiology | 2002 | £500,000 |
| University of Manchester Fitting out Centre for Rational Design of Molecular Diagnostics | 2002 | £600,000 |
| University of Newcastle upon Tyne Equipment in Clinical Research Facility | 2002 | £600,000 |
| University of Oxford Floor in new Information Engineering building | 2002 | £1,500,000 |
| University of Southampton Centre for the Developmental Origins of Health and Disease | 2002 | £500,000 |
| Birkbeck College Centre for Brain Development and Function | 2003 | £800,000 |
| British Library Construction of Centre for Conservation | 2003 | £600,000 |
| Fund and Friends of Addenbrooke's Breast Cancer Clinical/ Translational Research Centre at the Cambridge Breast Unit | 2003 | £500,000 |
| National Society for Epilepsy MRI scanner | 2003 | £500,000 |
| Oxford Children's Hospital Campaign Research and education elements within Oncology Ward | 2003 | £500,000 |
| Royal Botanic Gardens Kew Extension to Jodrell Laboratory for research into plant and fungal resources | 2003 | £1,250,000 |
| Royal Society Royal Society-Wolfson Foundation laboratory refurbishment programme, 2005-2008 | 2003 | £10,000,000 |
| UMIST Floor in Manchester Interdisciplinary Biocentre | 2003 | £2,000,000 |
| University College London Equipment in laboratory for Cellular Imaging in Hearing Research | 2003 | £1,000,000 |
| University of Birmingham Lecture theatre in Medical School | 2003 | £1,500,000 |
| University of Bristol Centre for Life Course and Genetic Epidemiology | 2003 | £500,000 |
| University of Cambridge Imaging Unit in Stem Cell Biology Unit | 2003 | £1,500,000 |
| University of Newcastle upon Tyne New laboratories for musculoskeletal research | 2003 | £500,000 |
| University of Oxford Bioinformatics floors in Structural Bioinformatics Unit | 2003 | £1,500,000 |
| University of Surrey Centre for Translational Research | 2003 | £500,000 |

| Organisation Name Project Title | Year of Meeting | Grant Amount |
|---|-----------------|--------------|
| University of Wales, Bangor Wolfson Institute for Clinical and Cognitive Neuroscience | 2003 | £1,250,000 |
| University of York MEG facility in Human Neuroscience Centre | 2003 | £1,200,000 |
| Beatson Institute for Cancer Research Construction of new Institute building | 2004 | £2,000,000 |
| Imperial College London Floor in Centre for Brain and Musculoskeletal Repair (Charing Cross campus) | 2004 | £2,000,000 |
| King's College, University of London Cicely Saunders Institute of Palliative Care | 2004 | £1,000,000 |
| National Art Collections Fund Purchasing of works of art | 2004 | £600,000 |
| National Museums of Scotland Science and technology centre at the Royal Museum | 2004 | £600,000 |
| Peninsula Medical School Teaching facilities in Peninsula Postgraduate Health Institute | 2004 | £700,000 |
| St George's Hospital Medical School Renovation of Medical School (seminar room and associated areas) | 2004 | £500,000 |
| University College London Clinical Neuroscience Centre | 2004 | £1,000,000 |
| University of Aberdeen Clinical epidemiology, clinical research and trials, osteoporosis and bone unit areas in the Institute of Applied Health Sciences | 2004 | £750,000 |
| University of Bristol Centre for Nanoscience and Quantum Information | 2004 | £500,000 |



A grant of £4,000 was made in 2004 for repair work at St Mary de Havra, New Shoreham in Sussex



Grants totalling £225,000 have been made to the SS Great Britain (C) SS Great Britain Trust



The Wolfson Medical School Building, Glasgow

| Organisation Name Project Title | Year of Meeting | Grant Amount |
|--|-----------------|--------------|
| University of Cambridge Renovation of Chemistry teaching laboratories | 2004 | £1,000,000 |
| University of Dundee Computational Chemistry, High-Throughput Screening and Medicinal Chemistry area in Centre for Interdisciplinary Research | 2004 | £2,000,000 |
| University of Edinburgh Centre for Informatics and Life Sciences in Informatics Forum | 2004 | £2,000,000 |
| University of Nottingham Centre for Regenerative Medicine | 2004 | £500,000 |
| University of Oxford Epidemiology laboratories in Richard Doll building | 2004 | £2,500,000 |
| University of Sheffield Biorepository and equipment for research into bone and prostate disease | 2004 | £1,000,000 |

SUMMARY OF GRANTS AWARDED 1955-2005

| £ MILLION | 1955-2000 | 2001-2005 | TOTAL |
|--|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Science & Technology (including medical research) | £ 177.0 | £ 88.2 | £ 265.2 |
| Health & Welfare (mainly hospices and special needs) | £25.8 | £ 8.7 | £ 34.5 |
| Education (including higher education, learned societies and schools) | £ 63.4 | £ 21.1 | £ 84.5 |
| Arts and Humanities | £ 42.9 | £ 20.8 | £ 63.7 |
| Grand totals | £ 309.1 | £ 138.8 | £ 447.9 |

Total value of grants expressed in 2005 values (based on RPI) is £948 million¹

¹Figure produced by Hacker Young Chartered Accountants

ANNEX 2

TRUSTEES OF THE WOLFSON FOUNDATION

Founder Trustees

Sir Isaac Wolfson
Lady Edith Wolfson
Lord Wolfson of Marylebone
Lord Nathan

Current Trustees

Lord Wolfson of Marylebone (Chairman)
Lord Quirk
Sir Eric Ash
Lord Quinton
The Hon Mrs Janet Wolfson de Botton
Lord McColl
Lady Wolfson of Marylebone
The Hon Mrs Laura Wolfson Townsley
Lord Turnberg
Sir Derek Roberts
Sir David Weatherall

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Sir Stanford Cade
Lord Evans
Professor Arthur Goodhart
Sir John Cockcroft
The Earl of Kilmuir
Sir Charles Dodds
Lord Zuckerman
Lord Rosenheim
Lord Scarman
Lord Bullock
Sir John Plumb
Sir Hedley Atkins
Sir Cyril Clarke
Lord Smith of Marlow
Lord Dainton
Sir Raymond Hoffenberg
Professor Barrie Jay
Lord Phillips

Directorate

Lieutenant-General Sir Harold Redman
Major-General The Viscount Monckton of Brenchley
Major-General A R Leakey
Dr JN Black
Dr Alun Jones
Dr Barbara Rashbass
Dr Victoria Harrison (current)

