Looking towards the Somerset House East Wing from the main entrance to the Great Court. King’s fulfilled its long-held ambition of acquiring the East Wing in 2009, and the Wing is currently being converted as a distinguished addition to the College’s Strand Campus.

Photograph by Phil Sayer

Cover

KING’S COLLEGE LONDON is one of the top 25 universities in the world (2010 QA international world rankings); The Sunday Times ‘University of the Year 2010-11’ and the fourth oldest university in England. A research-led university based in the heart of London, King’s has nearly 23,000 students (of whom more than 8,600 are postgraduates) from nearly 140 countries, and some 5,500 employees.

King’s has an outstanding reputation for providing world-class teaching and cutting-edge research. In the 2008 Research Assessment Exercise for British universities, 23 departments were ranked in the top quartile of British universities; over half of our academic staff work in departments that are in the top 10 per cent in the UK in their field and can thus be classed as world leading. The College is in the top seven UK universities for research earnings and has an overall annual income of over £500 million.

King’s has particular distinction in the humanities, law, the sciences (including a wide range of health areas such as psychiatry, medicine, nursing and dentistry) and social sciences including international affairs. It has played a major role in many of the advances that have shaped modern life, such as the discovery of the structure of DNA and research that led to the development of radio, television, mobile phones and radar. It is the largest centre for the education of healthcare professionals in Europe; no university has more Medical Research Council Centres.

King’s College London, and the NHS foundation trusts of Guy’s and St Thomas’, King’s College Hospital and South London and Maudsley are part of King’s Health Partners. King’s Health Partners Academic Health Sciences Centre (AHSC) is a pioneering global collaboration between one of the world’s leading research-led universities and three of London’s most successful NHS foundation trusts, including leading teaching hospitals and comprehensive mental health services.

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REACHING UP, REACHING OUT

The Principal, Professor Sir Richard Trainor, reflects on developments at King’s in 2009-10.

This edition of the Report goes to press at a time of fast-moving political developments for higher education in the UK, with predictions of challenging times ahead for all the country’s universities. These, paradoxically, make us even more aware of how well rooted King’s College London is: both in its own history and in London, and I am pleased to say that in the 2009-10 academic year we have again been able to build on these foundations to secure some remarkable achievements: locally, nationally and in the global arena.

A particular cause for celebration this year is the College’s performance in two important league tables: one UK-based and one international. In September we learnt that King’s had been named as ‘University of the Year 2010-11’ by the Sunday Times, while in the QS World University Rankings published a few weeks later the College was placed 21st – the fourth year running we have been among the world’s top 25 (see page 6).

Breadth of excellence

These two league tables take account of different criteria, ranging from student satisfaction and graduate employability, to international commitment and citations in the world’s largest database of academic publishing. Our success in both therefore demonstrates a breadth of excellence in the College’s achievements this year, and this is a tribute to the hard work and dedication of our staff and students, as well as to the support of our friends and alumni.

One piece of history we have been particularly pleased to celebrate in 2010 is the centenary of Florence Nightingale, and the 150th anniversary of her foundation of the school of nursing which is the direct ancestor of the King’s present School of Nursing & Midwifery (see page 12). Another undoubted historic achievement for King’s this year is our acquisition of the East Wing of Somerset House: a development that the College has sought
The Principal

ever since it was built in 1831. We are delighted to become part of the magnificent suite of buildings that were originally erected for government departments by Sir William Chambers at the end of the 18th century. As the feature on page 44 shows, legal education (in the form of an ‘inn of chancery’) was first provided on this site in mediaeval times, so it is particularly appropriate that the Somerset House East Wing will from 2012 provide a splendid new home for our School of Law (which is itself approaching its 180th year of existence), as well as a new London arts complex, in partnership with the Somerset House Trust.

New audiences

King’s already has a high profile in the arts and culture area, as our successful 2009 and 2010 Arts & Humanities weeks and our partnership of the Cheltenham Festivals show. Celebrating and reaching out to new audiences through various kinds of performance has been a particularly important theme for the College this year (see pages 24-31). As well as the audiences for these events, we have welcomed some especially distinguished visitors to King’s, including those on whom the Chairman of the Council, Lord Douro, and I have bestowed honorary doctorates of the College (see page 8).

Other important UK visitors this year have included HRH The Princess Royal, Chancellor of the University of London;
Hilary Mantel, winner of the 2009 Booker prize; and Ken Clarke, the Lord Chancellor and Secretary of State for Justice. In international terms we have played host to His Excellency Mr Louis B Susman, the United States Ambassador, who gave this year’s Commemoration Oration (see page 9). It has also been a great pleasure to welcome His Excellency Mr Liu Xiaoming, Ambassador of the People’s Republic of China, and the Spanish Ambassador to the UK, His Excellency Mr Carles Casajuana, as well as US civil rights leader Revd Jesse Jackson; General David Petraeus, Commander of the International Security Assistance Force in Afghanistan; and the Chairman of Santander International Bank, Emilio Botín.

Our success demonstrates a breadth of excellence in the College’s achievements this year, and this is a tribute to the hard work and dedication of our staff and students, as well as to the support of our friends and alumni.

learning and experience. Partnerships which involve links across several of the College’s Schools of study with universities of comparable international standing in research and teaching are those with Hong Kong University; the University of North Carolina, the University of California, San Francisco; Jawaharlal Nehru University (India) and the National University of Singapore. King’s central role within the important emerging discipline of international health was emphasised by the launch of King’s Health Partners’ global role at a conference in November 2010 on ‘New Challenges in Global Health’ (see page 7).

New fundraising era

These events and achievements gave us great confidence as the College inaugurated a new era of university fundraising with the global launch in November 2010 of its...
The Principal and Professor Graham Thornicroft received the Queen’s Anniversary Prize for higher education at Buckingham Palace.

World questions | King’s answers campaign, which we were proud to announce will be chaired by former Prime Minister Sir John Major (see page 6). The purpose of this ambitious campaign is to raise £500 million to support the College’s research in areas where King’s is well-placed to make world-leading contributions to knowledge, especially in neuroscience & mental health, leadership & society, and cancer. Thanks to the generosity of our alumni, donors, volunteers, friends and supporters, including those acknowledged on pages 65 and 66, we have already raised nearly £200 million towards our goal. Another cause for financial confidence is the affirmation of the College’s strong credit rating of ‘AA’ by Standard & Poor’s, and their further upward revision of King’s financial outlook.

The College will have many challenging questions to resolve in the coming year, but it is clear that King’s has a very solid foundation to rely upon and is better placed than most English universities in mapping out its future strategies. We therefore look forward into the new decade with ambition and confidence, welcoming the opportunity to build on our achievements and to focus on excellence, while we continue to make difficult decisions in an imaginative way to ensure the College’s continued success, locally, nationally and internationally.
Move into Somerset House East Wing

After signing a milestone agreement to take possession of the East Wing of Somerset House in 2009, the College began work on renovating and adapting the Wing for occupation in the academic year 2011-12. The acquisition of the Somerset House East Wing extends the College’s Strand Campus into one of London’s most beautiful and important buildings and fulfills a hope nursed by King’s ever since its foundation in 1829. The renovated building will bridge the worlds of higher education, policy and the arts, and play a key role in King’s continuing development as a world-class university. The College’s School of Law will gain premises appropriate to its standing as one of Europe’s premier law schools and its 180-year-old tradition of excellence, including a new Moot Court that will enable students to perfect their debating skills.

World questions | King’s answers

King’s is spearheading a new era of university fundraising with the global launch of its World questions | King’s answers campaign, which is chaired by former Prime Minister Sir John Major. The campaign aims to raise £500 million to enable the College to deliver research addressing many of the world’s most challenging problems in the areas of neuroscience & mental health, leadership & society, and cancer. An international launch in November 2010, supported by Archbishop Desmond Tutu, Nobel Peace Laureate, King’s Fellow and alumnus, was streamed simultaneously across three continents, with events in New York and Hong Kong as well as in London. The campaign has already raised nearly £200 million.
Olympic role

A partnership between GlaxoSmithKline (GSK) and King’s means that the College’s world-renowned Drug Control Centre will play a key role in anti-doping testing and control for the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games. The King’s Drug Control Centre, which is one of only 35 accredited anti-doping laboratories in the world, and the only one in the UK, has already been involved in the science of anti-doping in four winter Olympics, two previous summer Olympics and several Commonwealth games. The Centre carried out more than 8,000 tests across 70 sports last year and in 2012 will be working round the clock to analyse thousands of athletes’ samples, helping to deter drug cheats and ensuring that the Games are conducted to the highest ethical standards. The Centre was the first human sports drug-testing laboratory established outside an Olympic Games when it was set up in 1978 with the support of the Sports Council (and now the UK Anti-Doping Agency).

Global Health Day

King’s Health Partners has launched its global role with a conference in November 2010 addressed by Professor Baron Peter Piot, Executive Director of the UN specialised agency UNAIDS, Director of the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, and co-discoverer of the Ebola virus in 1976. As well as Professor Piot’s keynote speech on ‘New Challenges in Global Health’, participants heard talks and panel discussions featuring key players in global health. King’s Health Partners is one of the UK’s five Academic Health Science Centres. It brings together King’s College, as a world-leading university in the making, and three successful NHS Foundation Trusts (Guy’s and St Thomas’, King’s College Hospital and South London and Maudsley) to create a centre where world-class research, teaching and clinical practice are combined for the benefit of patients. Global health is an emerging discipline that is increasingly being adopted by governments, international agencies, academic institutions and civil society, as it recognises that health challenges and their solutions increasingly transcend national borders.

Knighthood for Principal

The Principal was awarded an honorary knighthood (KBE) in June 2010 for services to higher education. After he was granted UK citizenship in November 2010 the honour was made substantive. Sir Richard came to King’s as Principal and Professor of Social History in 2004, after four years as Vice-Chancellor of Greenwich University. From 2007 to 2009 he was also President of Universities UK, the major representative body for the higher education sector. Born and educated in the USA (Brown and Princeton), he was a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford where he took his doctorate in history. In 1979 he became a lecturer at Glasgow University and rose to become Senior Vice-Principal there before moving to Greenwich.
King’s Queen’s Prize

The Health Service & Population Research Group at the Institute of Psychiatry at King’s is the most recent of the College’s recipients of a Queen’s Anniversary Prize for higher education work of outstanding excellence. The Group, led by Professor Graham Thornicroft, received the award for helping the recovery and improving the quality of life of people with mental health problems throughout the world. The Group has developed robust and reliable methods to assess the needs of individuals with mental health problems, as well as those of populations and family members, and has also made an important contribution to the UK National Dementia Strategy.

Palliative care first

The world’s first institute of palliative care was formally launched in May 2010 by HRH The Princess Royal, Chancellor of the University of London. The Cicely Saunders Institute of Palliative Care at the King’s Denmark Hill Campus is a world-class research, teaching and care institute which will work to improve the way in which care is given to the dying. It brings together clinicians, educators and researchers, in a partnership between the College and Cicely Saunders International.

Good Fellows

Two members of the College staff have been elected to the Fellowship of the British Academy and one to the Fellowship of the Royal Society this year. Anke Ehlers, Professor of Experimental Psychopathology and Wellcome Trust Principal Research Fellow at the Institute of Psychiatry, and Shalom Lappin, Professor of Computational Linguistics in the Department of Philosophy, were elected Fellows of the British Academy in July. In May Robin Murray, Professor of Psychiatric Research at the Institute of Psychiatry at King’s, became one of only a tiny handful of psychiatrists to be elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. Professor Murray was knighted in the 2011 New Year’s Honours list.

Honorary doctorates

In 2009 the recipients of King’s honorary doctorates were: Professor Eamon Duffy of the University of Cambridge; Professor Peter Higgs of the University of Edinburgh; Professor M Qasim Jan, Vice-Chancellor of Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad; Lord Sainsbury of Turville; Professor Lucia Santa Cruz of Universidad Adolfo Ibáñez, Chile; Professor Lap-Chee Tsui, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Hong Kong; and Professor Marina Warner of the University of Essex. In 2010 honorary doctorates were bestowed upon the Rt Revd and Rt Hon Dr Richard Chartres, Bishop of London; Professor Antoine Compagnon of the Collège de France and Columbia University; Professor Victor J Dzau, Chancellor for Health Affairs at Duke University; Professor Renée Claire Fox, Professor Emerita at the University of Pennsylvania; Professor Sir Keith Peters, former Regius Professor of Physic at Cambridge; Professor Sir Adam Roberts, President of the British Academy; Professor Sir Alan Wilson of the UCL Centre for Advanced Spatial Analysis, and Professor Michael Zander, Emeritus Professor of Law at the London School of Economics.
US Ambassador orates

King’s welcomed His Excellency Mr Louis B Susman, the United States Ambassador, to deliver the College’s 2010 Commemoration Oration in March 2010. His speech focused on President Obama’s first 14 months in office and on the United States’ approach to the key foreign policy issues of Afghanistan and Pakistan; the Middle East conflict and Iran. The Ambassador also discussed the special relationship between the US and the UK and how it has lasted through peace, war and global challenges such as the economic crisis.

PGCE praised

The King’s Postgraduate Certificate in Education programme (PGCE) received an ‘outstanding’ accolade from Ofsted in May 2010. The King’s route to becoming a qualified teacher in secondary schools was placed in the Grade 1 category by the Office for Standards in Education, Children’s Services and Skills. One of the overall criteria for the grading is ‘capacity to change’, and the inspectors commented that at King’s the course leaders were not merely adjusting to change but also helping to bring it about.

Confucius at King’s

The King’s China Institute celebrated its official opening in October 2010 in the presence of His Excellency Mr Liu Xiaoming, Ambassador of the People’s Republic of China. The launch included the unveiling of a bronze statue of Confucius outside the College’s Maughan Library and a two-day forum on The Analects of Confucius. The Ambassador described the launch as a golden opportunity for the College to pursue closer exchanges and co-operation with China, and to contribute to mutual understanding and friendship between the two peoples. The King’s China Institute, founded in 2008, provides a focal point for the study, promotion and understanding of Chinese society and culture and builds links with Chinese organisations in education, the cultural and creative sectors, business and government.

New Nobel

King’s gained its tenth Nobel Prize winner in October 2010 when Mario Vargas Llosa, who is a former member of staff and Honorary Fellow of King’s, was awarded the 2010 Nobel Prize in literature. Vargas Llosa is one of Latin America’s most significant novelists and a leading author of his generation, and also a literary critic of great importance. He ran for the Peruvian presidency in 1990, advocating neoliberal reforms. He was a Lecturer in Spanish American Literature in the Department of Spanish & Spanish-American Studies at King’s in the late 1960s.

Contemporary history

A new interdisciplinary Institute for Contemporary History has been formed at King’s, uniting historians with academics in the fields of law and the social sciences to initiate and develop collaboration in a burgeoning field of research. The Institute includes the staff of the Centre for Contemporary British History in the University of London’s Institute of Historical Research who moved to King’s in August to form the Centre for Contemporary British History at King’s. Amongst its constitutional experts are Robert Blackburn, Professor of Constitutional Law, and Professor Vernon Bogdanor CBE FBA.
Scientists study qualities of starfish slime

Starfish could hold the secret to new treatments for asthma, arthritis, hay fever and other inflammatory conditions, King’s scientists say. Most man-made objects placed in sea water become covered with marine life, but starfish manage to keep their surfaces clear, and this non-stick property is particularly interesting to Professor Clive Page and colleagues working to find new ways to treat inflammation in humans. Inflammatory conditions are caused when the immune system spirals out of control in response to an injury or infection, making white blood cells build up and stick to the walls of blood vessels, causing tissue damage. A treatment based on the slime of spiny starfish such as marthasterias glacialis could coat blood vessels and prevent this from happening. The team has identified promising compounds and is now working on creating their own versions of them in the laboratory.

Winning students

King’s PhD Law student Katherine Grainger MBE won a record fifth world title at the World Rowing Championships in November 2010. Katherine was Olympic silver medallist in 2000, 2004 and 2008. King’s Law students won the 17th Willem C Vis International Commercial Arbitration Moot in Vienna in April 2010. Shingirirai Chaza, Scheherazade Dubash, Bhavna Gokaldas, Heloise Robinson, Ben Waidhofer and Oliver Coddington beat teams from 252 other universities from 62 countries. King’s second-year BSc Computer Science with Management student Leo Ijebor won the IT and Computer Science Undergraduate of the Year award, organised by leading graduate recruitment website TARGETjobs.co.uk and sponsored by the NHS. MEng student Joseph Sherwood became the Best Mechanical Engineering student at the Science, Engineering & Technology Student of the Year Awards in 2009. Four students from the College’s Financial Mathematics MSc programme – Richard Hardebeck, Simon Kamenkovich, Caio Natividade and Eugene O’Neill – won the Marshall Wace Quant Inter-university Challenge 2009 and landed prestigious internships at leading European hedge fund managers Marshall Wace.

Celebrating Santander

King’s continued to celebrate its partnership with Banco Santander, one of the largest banks in the world, when Santander’s Chairman, Emilio Botín, was guest of honour at a reception at the College in April 2010. Since King’s and Santander signed an agreement in 2008 to set up scholarships and support research and international collaboration in the area of Iberian and Latin American Studies, Santander has provided bursaries for students from Iberia and Latin America studying at King’s; funds for students studying in Iberia or Latin America as part of a King’s degree, and for King’s staff making research visits to Brazil, and support for a Research Fellow in Brazilian Studies at the King’s Brazil Institute. Lord Dourou, Chairman of King’s College London Council, said how fortunate King’s was to be working with one of the world’s most successful banks and to benefit from their enlightened approach to higher education.
News in brief

DNA legacy celebrated

King’s role in the discovery of the structure of DNA in 1953 is celebrated in a new window display at the College’s Franklin-Wilkins Building at Waterloo. The windows tell passers by on busy Stamford Street the story of the crucial contributions to the discovery that were made by Dr Rosalind Franklin (1920–58), and Professor Maurice Wilkins (1916–2004), who was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1962. The revolving doors to the building also carry a linear outline of a DNA helix scaled up over a billion times. The display was unveiled by the Principal at an event in September attended by members of the Franklin and Wilkins families. It was designed by Ian Chilvers of Atelier Works and sponsored and funded by Ecovert FM to mark the 10th anniversary of its public private partnership with King’s to deliver facilities management in the Franklin-Wilkins Building and in New Hunt’s House at the Guy’s Campus. Derek Neeve, General Manager at Ecovert FM commented: ‘We are proud of our partnership with King’s and of this gift to the College. It’s rewarding to be part of an initiative that will give a better understanding of DNA to all those who walk through the doors.’

Airports pollute: proved

Airports have a clear, measurable effect on nitrogen concentrations, a King’s study undertaken during the April 2010 closure of airports showed. Scientists in the College’s Environmental Research Group measured the effects of the closure of UK airspace on the air quality around major airports, after the Icelandic volcano eruption, and found that the concentrations of NO (the generic term for oxides of nitrogen combined) and NO₂ (nitrogen dioxide) surrounding Gatwick and Heathrow dropped considerably during the period of closure. Such nitrogen pollutants can increase breathing difficulties in people with existing sensibilities, cardiac conditions or in older people. Under the impact of sunlight they can transform into the even more damaging pollutant ozone.

Autism diagnosed by brain scan

Scientists from the Institute of Psychiatry at King’s have developed a pioneering new method of diagnosing autism in adults. A quick brain scan that takes just 15 minutes can identify adults with autism with over 90 per cent accuracy, and could lead to screening for autism spectrum disorders (ASD) in children in the future. The team used an MRI scanner to take pictures of the brain’s grey matter. A separate imaging technique was then used to reconstruct these scans as 3D images that could be assessed for structure, shape and thickness, allowing scientists to use biological markers, rather than personality traits, to assess whether or not a person has ASD. Until now, diagnosis has mainly relied on personal accounts from friends or relatives close to the patient.
King’s Florence Nightingale School of Nursing & Midwifery marked two important anniversaries in 2010.

CELEBRATING Nightingale
In 2010 King’s celebrated not only the centenary of Florence Nightingale’s death but also the 150th anniversary of her foundation of the Nightingale Training School at St Thomas’ Hospital: the world’s first professional school of nursing and the direct ancestor of the College’s present Florence Nightingale School of Nursing & Midwifery. Professor Anne Marie Rafferty, Head of the School, reflects on how Nightingale got her message across and the lessons she still has to teach.

The world was mesmerised by the heroine of the Crimea not just because of her prodigious gifts, gritty determination, relentless focus on her goal and the determined discipline within which she pursued it, but also because of how she communicated her sense of authority to her audience. Part of Nightingale’s great impact in nursing and midwifery arose from her powers as a communicator.

Nightingale was the original spin-doctress, deft in crafting her message for different audiences and in a multiplicity of different ways to persuade them, often of things they did not want to do or hear. It is typical of her, for instance, that at the age of 70 she should become one of the first people to produce a ‘charity record’ – a recording of her voice on Thomas Edison’s sound machine – to support the fund for destitute veterans of the Crimea’s Charge of the Light Brigade.

Written word

In general, however, Nightingale could not rely upon direct speech, and it was in her use of the written word that her skill shone through. The nurses in the School she founded at St Thomas’ held a special place in her heart, and every year from the early 1870s onwards she wrote a letter to them, reflecting her close interest in the School, and her probationers there.

Her letters were read aloud to the assembled nurses by her brother-in-law Sir Harry Verney. Here, for example, is Nightingale in the first of them, dating from 1872. Spurring her protégées on to seek constant improvement she argued:

For us who Nurse, our Nursing is a thing, which, unless in it we are making progress every year, every month, every week, take my word for it we are going back. [...] A woman who thinks in herself ‘Now I am a “full” Nurse, a “skilled” Nurse, I have learnt all that there is to be learnt’: take my word for it, she does not know what a Nurse is, and she never will know; she is gone back already.

A second excerpt, dating from 1876, debunks the myth that Nightingale was no nurse. On the contrary, her attention to detail reveals the exquisite empathy that she had with patients (and nurses), and the human touches she used to convey the importance that every gesture or move might have upon the ease and comfort of the patient. Quoting ‘one of the world’s highest statesmen’, to the effect that ‘The greatest evils in life [...] have had their rise from something which was thought of too little importance to attend to’, she remarked:

How we Nurses can echo that! [...] Immense, incalculable misery is due to ‘the immoral thoughtlessness’ [...] of
women about little things. This is what our training is to counteract in us. Think nothing too small to be attended to in this way. Think everything too small of personal trouble or sensitiveness to be cared for in another way.

And she goes on to comment on the rustle produced by nurses who wore crinoline petticoats (and the potential fire hazard posed by such petticoats).

Beeswax and glue

Her intense practicality is revealed in her recommendation of the use of beeswax and marine glue to render hospital floors impermeable, and the advantages of horsehair mattresses. She constantly inspires confidence in her authority through the breadth of her concern, the wealth of her information, and through the number and variety of situations she knows, very tangibly, how to improve.

Nightingale also had a great gift for drawing forth drama from data, recognising that every picture tells a story. She was constantly innovative in the way she presented her arguments visually, and is credited with developing a form of pie-chart now known as the polar area diagram.

Nightingale, indeed, used every device at her disposal to persuade, enlist, cajole and seduce her readers. The emotionally reassuring tone of authority is conveyed in
the text by an eagle-like persona who soars to great heights scanning the horizon, and then swoops down to devour the detail, combining an epic vista with epigrammatic observations that convey an intimate acquaintance with every fragment of the subject in hand.

All her writings, in any mode, were also driven by an abiding passion for justice, fairness and empathy for those less fortunate than herself. Fuelling this passion was her anger about the social position of women, especially women of her own class who were condemned to a life of enforced idleness and denied access to the world of work and useful endeavour. Nightingale rebelled against social conventions that confined women, and this is why nursing – that most useful and honourable of all work – was so dear to her.

**Feminist overtones**

On this topic she outlined her thoughts in an essay called *Cassandra* which she wrote just before she left for the Crimea in 1854. The piercing quality of the prose and its feminist overtones could equally have come from the pen of Jane Austen or Virginia Woolf.

> ‘[S]uppose we were to see a number of men in the morning sitting round a table in the drawing-room, looking at prints, doing worsted work, and reading little books, how we should laugh’, she wrote. The family [...] is too narrow a field for the development of an immortal spirit, be that spirit male or female. The changes are a thousand to one that, in that small sphere, the task for which that immortal spirit is destined by the qualities and the gifts which its Creator has placed within it, will not be found. [...] Women dream of a great sphere of steady, not sketchy benevolence, of moral activity, for which they would fain be trained and fitted, instead of working in the dark, neither knowing nor registering whither their steps lead, whether farther from or nearer to the aim.

Perhaps not surprisingly, this is one aspect of Florence Nightingale that was picked up by the 1951 film, *The Lady with a Lamp*, which is cast as a romance between Florence (played by Anna Neagle) and Minister of War Sidney Herbert (played by Michael Wilding).

What is not fictional about Nightingale is her indomitable will, her intolerance of injustice and her impatience with authority when it stands in the path of progress. She fought for what she believed in. She took on the authorities, challenged the status quo and used every weapon at her disposal in the service of her social mission.

**Hospital scandals**

Nightingale would have been shocked by the hospital scandals of the 21st century just as she was by those of her own time. Had she walked the corridors of Mid Staffordshire Hospital she would have spotted the signs within hours of entering the building. She would have seen the chaos, the undersupply of equipment, the understaffing of units, the inadequate investment in staff training and the inappropriate skills mix, mismatched to patient acuity. She would have scrutinised the mortality statistics, looked at the trend data and taken immediate action. She would have been impatient with the oversight regime provided by external

**Nightingale and Wellcome**

Events including the preview of a new iPhone app, ‘Navigating Nightingale’, marked a two-day celebration of Nightingale organised by King’s and the Wellcome Trust in September 2010.

‘Handle with Care: Next Generation Nightingales’ explored the critical roles that science and the senses play in nursing and midwifery, and reflected upon changing practice over the past 150 years, using film, theatre, music, talks and hands-on activities; while an academic symposium explored Nightingale’s life from a wide variety of angles including war studies, history of medicine, celebrity and the media, religion, travel and life writing. There were speakers from King’s, the Florence Nightingale Museum and the University of Pennsylvania, as well as Nightingale’s biographer, Mark Bostridge.

The new iPhone app, created by a team including academics and archivists from King’s, guides users along the banks of the Thames, highlighting Nightingale’s pioneering work in sanitation, nursing and hospital reform.
authorities. She would have insisted that every organisation had an early warning system which was simple to use and demonstrated when standards were deteriorating. She would have driven through change and not drowned in bureaucratic detail and a morass of metrics. She would have provided leadership to staff, instilling in them a strong sense of personal responsibility and professionalism. She would have reminded them of the importance of ‘character’ as the basis of exercising authority and responsibility in their role. She would have drawn on her sense of moral outrage, courage and her ability to marshal evidence, and she would have put the managerial muscle to work and launched into action.

Nightingale was from a privileged background, and she undoubtedly drew self-confidence and assurance from being a member of the elite. But we need to instil that same self-confidence in our staff and students to stand up for standards, to nurture their capability to articulate care through education, and to develop their leadership skills and capabilities. We need Nightingales for the 21st century who can provide the moral and scientific leadership necessary to be advocates for patients, using the best evidence to deliver effective, safe and compassionate care. Nightingale was an icon in her own day and is still an icon for us now.

Tutu celebrates Nightingale

Desmond Tutu, Nobel Peace Laureate, and alumnus and Fellow of King’s, led a service at Westminster Abbey in May 2010 to celebrate Nightingale’s life and work. Addressing a congregation of more than 2,000 nurses, midwives, students and health care professionals, Archbishop Tutu spoke of how Nightingale ‘bucked the Victorian system that expected a life of inactivity’ from women of her class, and rejected the choice of marriage and childbearing, in order to follow what she considered to be her divine calling to be a nurse and to pioneer the training of nurses. Praising the work of nurses at home and abroad and in places of conflict and poverty, the Archbishop called them ‘the splendid daughters and sons of this remarkable woman’.

Nightigale rebelled against social conventions that confined women, and this is why nursing – that most useful and honourable of all work – was so dear to her.
Cloud forest near Mindo, Ecuador, on the western slopes of the Andes. Cloud forest is a type of rainforest at the same altitude as the normal cloud level.
CO$TING nature

King’s geographers are exploring how we might ‘see’ the benefits provided to humanity by natural areas.
Humans have protected natural areas for millennia – for cultural or spiritual reasons, for example, or for hunting – although it was only in the 19th century that the concept of national parks began to be developed. These protected areas often have an obvious value to human populations living near them and for the landscapes and species they preserve, but it is only recently that people have become interested in the hard economic value of the so-called ‘ecosystem services’ provided to humanity – for free – by such areas.

These services include the provision of clean, reliable water for downstream populations; the regulation of the global climate system for all, and the supporting services (such as soil formation), which underpin these provisioning and regulating services. These are critical to the sustainability of our largely urbanised society, but they are becoming invisible to individuals who are increasingly disconnected from the production sites of the goods and services essential to life, such as food, fibre, water, energy and an amenable climate.

Now a series of initiatives devised by Dr Mark Mulligan, Reader in Physical Geography at King’s, aims to better understand and quantify the importance of the global protected areas system in sustaining humankind, and to share this knowledge with public and policy audiences through easily-accessible online tools.

RALUCIAPA

The exponential growth in protected areas since 1872 is testament to their importance for people and nature, and the efforts of conservationists worldwide. Not all protected areas are, however, really protected. RALUCIAPA (Rapid Assessment of Land Use Change in and Around Protected Areas) was developed and launched in 2008 by Dr Mulligan with the United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre, of which Dr Mulligan is Senior Fellow. Accessed through www.unep-wcmc.org/protected_areas/raluciapa, it combines the World Database on Protected Areas with satellite-derived analyses of areas undergoing tree cover loss (deforestation) in a highly visual way, using web-based mapping technology including Google Earth, Google Maps and Bing Maps (so-called ‘Neo-Geo’ tools). Its main purpose is to help monitor threatened or ineffective protected areas. A current project with the International Centre for Tropical Agriculture, the Nature Conservancy and others is working towards monthly updates of deforestation in and around protected areas across the tropics, using computational ‘neural-network’ techniques to analyse new satellite imagery as it comes in.

‘In reality, some of these areas are little more than “paper parks”’, Dr Mulligan explains. ‘They may have little funding or monitoring capacity to identify and mitigate threats to conservation, or may provide insufficient support or alternatives for local communities’ needs where they conflict with conservation objectives. Pan-tropical assessments like RALUCIAPA are therefore important in helping to highlight parks under imminent threat, so that priorities can be better set and development, livelihood and conservation efforts can be focused accordingly. If we cannot manage all

Armchair volunteers

Healthy Planet (www.healthyplanet.org) is a charity that empowers individuals and organisations to help monitor, map and sponsor conservation projects in protected areas throughout the world. The concept arose from discussions between Dr Mulligan and social entrepreneur Shaylesh Patel. Healthy Planet’s Land Guardian project is supporting protected areas by connecting existing conservation projects in those areas with individuals and organisations who wish to provide financial sponsorship or donate their time to monitor and map the parks online. They use RALUCIAPA and other tools from the comfort of their own armchair (or office desk) – through so-called ‘citizen science’, ‘crowdsourcing’ or ‘armchair volunteering’ – to validate the computational image analyses.
protected areas effectively we need to be able to react and adapt to changing circumstances in and around particular parks.’

**Valuing ecosystem services**

Expanding human populations, degrading land and increasing consumption create conflicts between the Millennium Development Goals of ‘environmental sustainability’ and ‘ending poverty and hunger’. These conflicts can be most severe at the boundaries of protected areas. Ensuring that protected areas really are protected involves valuing (and paying for) the goods and services they provide to humanity as protected areas: on a par with the valuation and payment for goods and services provided when the trees are converted to timber or the forests to crops.

**Co$ting Nature** is a science-based policy support tool for better understanding the value of water, carbon and tourism-related services from the world’s protected areas. ‘For example, it enables us to assess the proportion of a city’s water that was filtered through an upstream protected area, and the influence of that filtering on diluting agricultural and other contaminants and thus improving water quality for the city’s population’, Dr Mulligan explains. ‘The protected area is therefore shown to be providing a service that would otherwise have to be provided by costly intensive water treatment or water transfer.

‘Co$ting Nature also allows us to estimate the carbon stored in protected areas and the atmospheric carbon dioxide sequestered by them annually: processes which contribute to buffering against climate change. Since carbon is now a commodity, this service now also has an economic value.’ Co$ting Nature combines satellite-derived datasets on carbon uptake, rainfall, terrain and urban extents, with so-called Geographic Information System data on human populations, protected areas and carbon stocks. These data are coupled with process models connecting areas providing services with those populations receiving them. Co$ting Nature is presented as a series of interactive ‘neo-geo’ maps and is widely used by conservation and development organisations in better understanding the ecosystem service values of existing and proposed protected areas and the implications of their loss.

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**Defining ‘protected’**

The International Union for Conservation of Nature defines a protected area as ‘A clearly defined geographical space, recognised, dedicated and managed, through legal or other effective means, to achieve the long-term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural value’. The world’s first national park was the USA’s Yellowstone, designated in 1872. By October 2009 there were 132,628 designated protected areas in the World Database of Protected Areas, representing some 12 per cent of the terrestrial surface (but only 0.5 per cent of deep oceans). Moreover, not all protected areas are databased, so this figure may be an underestimate.

Website showing the UK population that is reliant on water produced by protected areas (shown in terms of people per square kilometre).
Less than one per cent of all the Earth’s water is available for human use, and one person in five now lacks safe drinking water’, Dr Mulligan points out. ‘Over the next two decades our water use is estimated to increase by about 40 per cent, more than half of which will be required to grow enough food.’ Water from protected areas is often purer and better regulated than water that comes from agricultural land or urban surfaces, which will tend to have higher inputs of pesticides, herbicides, fertilisers and other ‘non-point source’ pollutants. Where ecosystem disturbance occurs without good land management, soil erosion and sediment transport can occur, contaminating waters, degrading infrastructure (such as dams) and changing the course of rivers. ‘Our increasing demand for clean water is a good example of why we need to maintain an appropriate balance between protected areas and agriculture in the landscape’, Dr Mulligan adds. ‘Protected areas which filter a lot of water and are also upstream of dense populations or large dams are particularly valuable.’

Sharing the benefits

With scholarship funding from King’s and Google.org, Dr Mulligan and his PhD students have recently mapped more than 36,000 of the world’s large dams: which represent points in the landscape at which water is realised as a ‘service’ (for hydropower, irrigation or urban water supply). More than a third of the tropical land surface drains into a dam. A number of conservation, development and governmental organisations are now working towards the development of mechanisms to transfer some of the benefits provided by protected areas and other well-managed landscapes from the beneficiaries receiving water (such as dam operators) to the – often poor – farmers who would then manage the landscapes to supply those services (rather than managing them as poor quality agricultural land). These ‘Payments for Ecosystem Services’ (PES) schemes are seen as a mechanism not only for achieving the Millennium Development Goals relating to environmental sustainability and ending poverty and hunger, but also as a means of tackling the ‘market failure’ which makes even protected forests more economically valuable felled than standing, because we pay money for timber but not for ecosystem services.

‘PES schemes are an important part of the major programme on Ecosystem Services for Poverty Alleviation, funded by the UK Department for International Development and the Natural Environment Research Council, to which King’s has contributed’, Dr Mulligan says. ‘They are also the current focus of our Challenge Programme on Water and Food in the Andes (see www.waterandfood.org).

‘Understanding which landscapes provide what service to whom helps policymakers to focus resources on the protection
'Over the next two decades our water use is estimated to increase by about 40 per cent, more than half of which will be required to grow enough food.'
A major new performance space for the College opened in spring 2010 in the Anatomy Theatre & Museum at the Strand Campus. Built in 1927 to teach medical students, this atmospheric set of linked spaces has been renovated and adapted to provide a 120-seat lecture theatre and performance space (pictured), with a 'green room' and kitchen, as a state-of-the-art facility for performance and e-research across the College and beyond. See www.anatomytheatreandmuseum.kcl.ac.uk
Performance and public engagement have put King’s in the spotlight this year.
King’s academics have performed this year at several festivals and on television, while King’s students have starred in the Chapel Choir’s tour of the USA, in the Greek play and at the Edinburgh Fringe Festival. Other academics have been studying artistic performance – both historical and contemporary – and going commercial with performance games that explore serious scenarios.

Meanwhile, researchers at the Institute of Psychiatry have helped to create an opera which explores dementia; the latest opera by George Benjamin, Henry Purcell Professor of Composition at King’s, has been given its first performance at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, King’s Arts & Humanities alumni gave a concert in the Cadogan Hall.

**Festival time**

King’s academics have made a splash at the Cheltenham Festivals for several years running, and the College’s star speakers in 2010 addressed subjects ranging from government cuts (the Principal) to chocolate (Dr Mark Miodownik, Head of the Materials Research Group at King’s), and from paranoia (Dr Daniel Freeman of the Institute of Psychiatry) to Duke Ellington (Dr Harvey G Cohen from the Centre for Culture, Media and Creative Industries at King’s). At the Literature Festival in October 2010, Professor Trainor warned against government cuts to arts and humanities during a panel debate chaired by Sky News Political Editor and College Council member Adam Boulton, pointing out that large-scale cuts would have serious economic repercussions for the UK.

For the first time King’s was the academic partner for all four of this year’s Festivals – Music, Literature, Jazz and Science – enabling the College to join Cheltenham at the forefront of contemporary British culture in attracting performers from across the world, drawing audiences of over 150,000 and generating extensive media coverage.

Another regular feature of the College’s public calendar is its own annual Arts & Humanities Week. Each year in October the School of Arts & Humanities throws open its doors to the public for seven days of lectures, film screenings, exhibitions, workshops, panel discussions and musical performances. These involve both high-profile outside speakers (such as, in 2009, Booker Prize winner Hilary Mantel, and former Poet Laureate Andrew Motion) and home-grown King’s stars such as Richard Drayton, who in 2009 became the sixth incumbent of the Rhodes Professorship of Imperial History at King’s (the second-oldest chair in this subject in the world). In his inaugural lecture Professor Drayton discussed myths of empire and asked how a post-patriotic imperial history can contribute both to a reinvention of history as a discipline and to the cultivation of a transnational civil society.
Mediaeval goes televisual

Several television programmes featured King’s mediaevalists in 2010. In August Dr Stephen Baxter, Reader in Medieval History, was the presenter and writer of a BBC2 documentary about William the Conqueror’s Domesday Book, broadcast to coincide with the launch of a new database, PASE Domesday, assembled by a team from the University of Cambridge, King’s History Department and the Centre for Computing in the Humanities to help answer crucial questions about the structure of landed society in 1066. In April, David Carpenter, Professor of Mediaeval History, was featured in a Channel 4 Time Team programme on Westminster Abbey, and in August he could be seen on BBC 4 in Dan Snow’s Norman Walks, explaining why William chose Pevensey Bay as the place to begin his conquest of England. In October, Professor Carpenter contributed to the story of the Leicestershire village of Kibworth, presented on Michael Wood’s Story of England (BBC4). He explained how politically radicalised the area was in the 1260s and described his discovery of the extraordinary case of a peasant, Wodard, who led a procession of Kibworthians to celebrate Simon de Montfort’s victory at the battle of Lewes, killing a rival villager who tried to keep them out of a local church.

King’s has one of the UK’s leading university choirs, consisting of 28 choral scholars and two organ scholars under the direction of David Trendell. The Choir’s principal role is singing at services in the College Chapel during term time, and it has a wide repertoire ranging from music of the 14th century to that of the present day. It has made many celebrated recordings of 16th-century English and Spanish music, including most recently a disc of music by Philippe Rogier for Hyperion (see http://www.kcl.ac.uk/about/structure/dean/choir/recordings.html), and regularly broadcasts on BBC Radio 3 Choral Evensong.

In September 2009 the Choir toured the East Coast of the USA, giving nine performances which included singing evensong in the National Cathedral in Washington DC, and in summer 2010 it performed at the International Choir Festival in St Petersburg and at summer festivals in France.

The College recognises the importance of public engagement in line with its mission of working in the service of society, and is developing a Department of Public Engagement to promote its activities in this area.
Studying performance 1:
Engineering Spectacle

The staging of some of the most important work of the 17th-century artist and architect Inigo Jones at Somerset House, next door to King’s campus in the Strand, is the subject of a major study by Alan Read, Professor of Theatre in the Department of English. Professor Read’s project Engineering Spectacle has been awarded a three-year Leverhulme major research fellowship. ‘Inigo Jones’s legacy in 17th-century architecture, urban planning and theatre spectacle is unparalleled in its range and combination of engineering and artistic practices’, Professor Read explains. ‘As Surveyor to the King’s Works for James I and then Charles I, from 1615 to 1635, Jones forged a genuinely innovative role for theatre and the staging of political spectacle at the first Somerset (later Denmark) House.’

Jones was the architect of a new chapel, river stairs and Strand frontage for Denmark House – all swept away by William Chambers’ designs for the current Somerset House in 1775. He also designed and produced important temporary theatre structures, including the ‘Lardge Theatre’, the ‘Dancing Barn’ and venues for peripatetic pastoral masque in and around the building. Professor Read’s studies, including interpretations of the original drawings and plans that survive, will enable King’s to embody some of Inigo Jones’s innovative ideas of the relationship between politics and spectacle in new performance spaces to be constructed or renovated across the College’s campuses. See www.kcl.ac.uk/schools/humanities/depts/english/news/jan01.html

Studying performance 2:
Monumental Shakespeares

A surprising feature of that grimmest of World War I years – 1916 – was that the Allies found time to celebrate the 300th anniversary of Shakespeare’s death. These Tercentenary celebrations will be the focus of an investigation by Professor Gordon McMullan of King’s and Associate Professor Philip Mead of the University of Western Australia, who have received an Australian Research Council grant for a project called Monumental Shakespeares.

In Australia Shakespeare’s 300th anniversary was widely celebrated despite Australia’s involvement in the Gallipoli campaign which ended in 1916, and in Britain King’s Professor Sir Israel Gollancz (founding member and first Secretary of the British Academy and one of the founders the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre in Stratford) was the driving force behind the Tercentenary. ‘We’ll be running two conferences on Shakespeare and cultural memory’, Professor McMullan says, ‘and comparing the ways in which Britain and Australia negotiated simultaneous events: the Shakespeare Tercentenary and the Somme, for the UK, and Gallipoli, for Australia. In both countries, plans were proposed for different forms of commemoration – statues, libraries, theatres – and arguments raged. If a theatre were to be built, should it be a modern, state-of-the-art building or a reconstructed Elizabethan theatre? In the end, Sydney created a Shakespeare statue and added a Shakespeare room to the State Library, while in London the arguments resulted (after decades of delay) in the creation of the National Theatre and, arguably, still further down the line, of the reconstructed Globe Theatre in London: two contemporary performance venues that would not have existed had it not been for those 1916 celebrations initiated at King’s.’
Studying performance 3: the CHARM of performance

The traditional musicological approach is to see music as a written text that is reproduced in performance. But a lot of music does not exist as a written text, and circulates purely in the form of recordings. Even when there is a text, performers play an essential role in creating the experience that, for most people, is the music.

The Centre for the History and Analysis of Recorded Music (CHARM) was established in 2004 with a grant of nearly £1 million from the Arts and Humanities Research Council as a partnership between Royal Holloway University of London, King’s and the universities of Sheffield and Oxford, to promote the study of music as performance through a focus on recordings. CHARM’s outputs include a major online discography, an online library of early recorded performances, books, articles, and newsletters.

At King’s, Daniel Leech-Wilkinson and Renee Timmers researched expressivity in Schubert song performance; Francis Knights with the Centre for Computing in the Humanities implemented the CHARM discography; Andrew Hallifax transferred nearly 3000 78 rpm recordings for the CHARM sound file search, and Daniel Leech-Wilkinson wrote an eBook on studying performance from recordings. All are accessible through www.charm.kcl.ac.uk/

Now the CHARM researchers have won a further five years’ funding, as the AHRC Research Centre for Musical Performance as Creative Practice (CMPCP). They will be focusing on the musicological study of live performance.

Studying performance 4: Sounds Queer

‘Queer is by definition whatever is at odds with the normal, the legitimate, the dominant’, wrote theorist David Halperin. Sound, in all its manifestations, has proven to be a central component of queer politics, theory and cultural production. Recent work across academic disciplines has begun to explore the ways in which the production, composition and performance of a wide range of sounds – from music, to noise, to speech – has been informed, shaped and employed by queer practitioners. From the drag balls of 1920s Harlem to the inter-war ‘amusement cabaret’ of Weimar and on through to contemporary punk movements like Queercore, sound has been used as a key means of queer world-making with a complex history of resisting, subverting, accommodating and establishing alternatives to dominant heterosexual norms.

A one-day conference at King’s on 4 June 2010, Sounds Queer, organised by Ryan Powell of the Department of Film Studies, with Dr Robert Mills of the Department of English, brought together a combination of academic scholarship across disciplines and live sound performance with the aim of exploring queer sound within the multiple categories it informs and is informed by: aesthetic, social, political, theoretical and historical.

Sounds Queer was part of the Queer@King’s series for 2009-10. Queer@King’s is an interdepartmental and interdisciplinary research group in the School of Humanities, which since 2003 has been organising regular research seminars, public lectures, symposia, readings, performances and class visits on queer topics. In the King’s Awards for 2010, Dr Robert Mills received the award for Excellence & innovation in the arts for Queer@King’s.
Wargaming goes commercial

Performing a simulated version of a potential plan or business strategy is a highly effective way for governments and organisations to test and validate their assumptions before they put them into practice. Such scenario simulations are commonly known as ‘wargaming’, and now Simulstrat, built on expertise in the methodology of wargaming developed in the War Studies Group at King’s, has been acquired by the business advisory firm Deloitte.

Sir Lawrence Freedman, Professor of War Studies and Vice Principal of King’s, one of the founders, explained: ‘A wargame or simulation simulates future factors – such as political, economic, social technological, legal and regulatory – that will impact a business and its operating environment. This forces participants to interact with external factors (represented by experts) and enables them to test the robustness of their assumptions and see the consequences of their decisions in a ‘safe’ environment. Simulstrat’s business wargames enable organisations and governments to model problems, explore solutions and develop strategies, resilience and training.’

Simulstrat was developed commercially under the guidance of King’s Business, which is responsible for driving innovation within King’s College London. A subsidiary of the College, the company develops new opportunities for engagement with business and the public sector across the whole range of academic disciplines. King’s Business works with academics to deliver research collaborations, exchange know-how, promote consultancy services, license new technologies and create new business ventures. See www.kcl.ac.uk/business

The Lion’s Face

Writer John Bayley described his wife Iris Murdoch as having a face of ‘leonine impassivity’ when she was suffering from Alzheimer’s disease. This thought provided the title for The Opera Group’s work about Alzheimer’s, The Lion’s Face, written by poet Glyn Maxwell and composer Elena Langer after extensive research and collaboration with Simon Lovestone, Professor of Old Age Psychiatry, and his team at the Institute of Psychiatry at King’s. The opera was performed at Covent Garden and on national tour from July 2010, and received huge coverage in the media.

‘The Opera Group team spent time in our laboratories and with our students and scientists, nurses, psychologists and occupational therapists, and talked to people with dementia and their families’, Professor Lovestone explains. ‘From this emerged a story with some representations of dementia that are so true that they might be used as teaching aids, and that reflect back to us as clinicians and scientists aspects we might not have thought about otherwise. This use of poetry and music will energise me and my colleagues in our battle with this devastating disease.’

The Opera Group also worked with organisations including the Alzheimer’s Society and Alzheimer’s Research Trust Network to create talks, workshops and events connected to the opera’s performances around the country. The project was supported by a Major Arts Award from The Wellcome Trust.

King’s is continuing to work with The Opera Group. Katherine Bond, Head of Arts & Society Business Development at King’s Business, said ‘The Group is discussing the development of future productions with a range of academics across the College, and we are planning a three-year residency for the company within the Music Department, to start in 2011.’
Scores of success for Benjamin

In the last 12 months the composer and conductor Professor George Benjamin has received a CBE for services to music, conducted his opera *Into the Little Hill* at the Aldeburgh Festival where he was the featured contemporary composer, and also seen *Into the Little Hill* receive its UK premiere at the Royal Opera House. Benjamin succeeded Sir Harrison Birtwistle as the College’s Henry Purcell Professor of Composition in 2001, and his new opera appeared in a double bill at Covent Garden alongside Birtwistle’s *Down By the Greenwood Side*.

Since his first orchestral piece, *Ringed by the Flat Horizon*, was given at the BBC Proms in 1980, Benjamin’s works have continued to be performed across the world. In recent years there have been major retrospectives of his work at the Tanglewood Festival and in London, Brussels, Tokyo, Berlin, Strasbourg, Madrid and Paris. As a conductor, Professor Benjamin regularly appears with the world’s leading ensembles and orchestras, including the London Sinfonietta, Ensemble Modern, the Cleveland and Concertgebouw orchestras and the Berlin Philharmonic. In August 2008 he conducted the BBC Symphony Orchestra in the BBC Proms at the Albert Hall, in five pieces including his own *Ringed by the Flat Horizon*.

Benjamin succeeded Sir Harrison Birtwistle as King’s Henry Purcell Professor of Composition in 2001.

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Fresh from their successful debut at the Edinburgh Fringe Festival are *All The King’s Men*, an all-male acappella singing group of 14 King’s undergraduates, studying a range of different subjects.
The nature, origins and effects of class and ethnic minority in Britain are the focus of studies by academics from several different departments at King’s.

Children at Drayton Park Primary School, Islington, with tennis player Jamie Murray. RBS Supergrounds funding provided the school with new playground facilities.
MAKING multi-ethnic Britain
Shaping Asian responses to War

The considerable impact of South Asians living in Britain on the shaping of this country from the 1870s onward has been largely overlooked, but now a book to be published in 2011 will provide sources to illustrate and reproduce these writers’ contributions.

‘South Asians Shaping the Nation, 1870-1950’ is an attempt by Ruvani Ranasinha, Senior Lecturer in Postcolonial Literature at the University of Manchester, to explain this. ‘These are minority rights; war; culture and reception, and representation.’

World Service

Some idea of the variety and richness of these voices can be gained from Dr Ruvani Ranasinha’s article on the contrasting stances on nationalism, anti-fascism and imperialism taken by two of the South Asian writers who were involved in the BBC’s World Service broadcasts to India during the Second World War. ‘Whereas the novelist, essayist, critic and socialist activist Mulraj Anand (1905-2004) questioned the morality of Indian soldiers fighting a “British” war, the Sri Lankan poet and editor of the literary magazine Poetry London MJ Tambimuttu (1915-83) distanced himself from radical anti-colonial politics and evaded any discussion on the debates on the role of Indians in the war’, Dr Ranasinha says.

‘Anand was concerned that by 1941, England had become, as he put it, “increasingly insular, self-centred and chauvinistic since the intensification of this war of rival Imperialisms”.’ Tambimuttu’s Poetry London, on the other hand, was confined to the rarefied, aesthetic concerns of the liberal aesthetes of London’s Soho and Fitzrovia he gravitated towards, and published.’ Tambimuttu’s own poems imitate Britain’s poetic culture, and Tambimuttu seems to have been happy to help promote this to South Asia through the BBC, painting a vivid portrait of London’s wartime pub culture during the black outs and air raids.

The BBC broadcasts to India were conceived and organised by ZA Bokhari and Eric Arthur Blair (better known as George Orwell), and one of Orwell’s invitations to Anand (who shared Orwell’s opposition to Franco in the Spanish Civil war) describes the BBC talks as ‘an opportunity to do a bit of anti-Fascist propaganda’. But, despite this appeal, Anand continued to resist involvement with the BBC. ‘He was disillusioned by the colonial government’s ruthless and systematic suppression and imprisonment of Jawaharlal Nehru and other Indian nationalist leaders, and by the British government’s evasion of the question of India’s independence promised before the war’, Dr Ranasinha explains.

However, as evidence emerged of the systemic brutality endured by the European Jews, and as the dangers of fascism and Nazi theories of race became increasingly evident, Anand did eventually agree to speak out on the BBC’s Indian programme, condemning the Nazis as ‘Fascist and militarist hordes sweeping across country after country’.
Remaking East London

Forty years of de-industrialisation have dramatically reshaped London’s economy, its occupational class structure and its housing market. In East London in particular, the closure of the docks, the loss of industry and the development of Canary Wharf have transformed the economic, ethnic and class basis of the area, which has seen the growth of a large ethnic minority population. *Ethnicity, Class and Aspiration*, by Professors Tim Butler and Chris Hamnett of the Department of Geography, examines the effects of these changes.

‘In particular, our book looks at the way ethnic minorities have struggled to fulfil their aspirations by putting distance between themselves and their places of origin in inner East London, and by trying to achieve the best for their children in today’s competitive and increasingly market-oriented education system’, Hamnett and Butler explain.

Many ethnic minorities have seen an opening-up of social and educational possibilities not available to their parents. ‘As a result, greater proportions of some minority groups are going on to higher education and into middle-class jobs’, the professors point out. ‘Some are also “suburbanising” from the inner London areas where they or their parents lived into outer London in the search for the contemporary equivalent of the “good life”.’

Reception

Butler and Hamnett argue that East London is still functioning today as an immigrant reception area, much as it did in the 19th century and before. ‘What has changed is the nature of the recent immigrants: first Indians, Pakistanis and Black Caribbeans, and from the 1970s large numbers of Bangladeshis and then Black Africans, the more successful of whom are gradually pushing out into the suburbs, following the East End Jews who moved out in the interwar period’, they say.

‘Many of the more traditional white working class have disappeared, partly by upward social mobility and partly by retirement, economic inactivity and death. The most recent groups making their presence felt in East London are the East European recent entrants to the EU, and also refugees. The area is thus functioning as a sort of migrant reception and sorting area for London, from which the more successful move outwards, which they take to be a signifier of their success in consolidating and improving their social and economic position.’

Contrary to the experience of some other European countries, where ethnic minorities have remained firmly at the bottom of the economic and social pyramid, Britain has
The ability to get their child into a ‘decent’ school and – crucially – away from a ‘failing’ one is a key measure of their success as parents and their sense of self.

seen significant upward social mobility among some ethnic minorities, particularly amongst Indian and Chinese groups, many of whom have moved into middle-class professional, managerial and entrepreneurial positions. In this respect, the major ethnic divide in Britain today is perhaps not between whites and ethnic minorities, but between different minority groups who have experienced very different educational, employment and housing trajectories. Working-class whites and Black Caribbean groups are, to some extent, conjoined by their more limited mobility.

Butler and Hamnett argue that many of the ethnic minority groups who now make up a sizeable part of East London’s middle-class population are receptive to the more aspirational and individualist forms of mobility offered by successive Conservative, New Labour and now Coalition governments. ‘This is nowhere more so than in the new “market” in education, with its widely-published attainment statistics and its stress on school choice’, they say. ‘Securing an appropriate schooling for your child has become one of the most stressful aspects of being a parent in East London. For many of our respondents, the fear of “falling back” is never far distant, and educational achievement is the key marker for the kind of lives they hope their children will be able to live. The ability to get their child into a “decent” school and – crucially – away from a “failing” one is a key measure of their success as parents and their sense of self.

‘Over my dead body’

Parental reactions to this situation might include “going private”, dusting off a long-dormant faith, or moving house into the catchment of a popular school. What parents are adamant about, however, is that they will not send their children to what are clearly often demonised “failing” schools – the words “over my dead body” were used by more than one parent. To some extent the policy of choice is creating a sense of failure amongst schools that perform perfectly well given the social background of their intake. Discipline and values are particularly important amongst groups who are concerned about their children being “brought down” by disruptive pupils – usually seen to be white and Black Caribbean working-class boys.’

The authors conclude that the redevelopment of Stratford’s ‘Rail lands’ area for the 2012 Olympics is just one further example of how East London will continue to be transformed but say that it seems unlikely that it will do other than further increase inequality in the poorest area of London. They suggest that East London represents, in exaggerated form, the future of the social composition of a number of British cities and those elsewhere.

In the last 40 years London has changed from a largely white mono-ethnic city to a multi-ethnic one. The ethnic minority population was 29 per cent in 2001, and is likely to reach nearly 40 per cent by the next census in 2011. East London has some of the highest-performing and lowest-performing schools in the country, ranging from those with 100 per cent of pupils gaining five or more GCSE grades A*-C, to those with only some 20 per cent of pupils in this category.

‘This area of London has always been a place that people aspire to, the first stop for people who are immigrants, so they come in to the East End and they work very hard in not very pleasant jobs, then they save enough money and they want to move to here then a lot of them will move on again, they’re not going to stay here, a lot will want to move to more rural areas, that’s my view.’

(Female white British respondent, Redbridge)
Middle-classness and ethnic minority

Middle-class members of ethnic minorities are not treated as equal, according to an exploratory study by Louise Archer, Professor of Sociology of Education at King’s, which sheds light on this little-considered group in Britain.

‘In the UK, educational policy has tended to address minority ethnic groups in relation to issues of “under achievement” and “low aspirations”,’ Professor Archer says. ‘This approach tends to conflate minority ethnic status with being working class, to the cost of overlooking minority ethnic success, such as high academic achievement.

The study showed that the popular public association of ‘middle-classness’ with ‘being white’ was experienced as excluding minority ethnic people from feeling middle class and from being recognised by others as being ‘properly’ middle class. ‘Being a black woman [...] it’s immediately assumed that I’m working class’, explained one young professional Black Caribbean woman who was interviewed for the study.

Stereotypes

Parents of Black and Muslim boys described how their sons experienced greater conflict and problems than their daughters at school because of gendered, racialised stereotypes of black boys as ‘bad boys’.

Asian boys from professional backgrounds, especially where they were a tiny visible minority within a predominantly white school’, Archer comments. ‘And this was further compounded by peer pressure to live up to this “hard”, “bad boy” image.’

The study found that middle class multi-ethnic families undertook large amounts of extra work to support their children’s education and learning, especially within the state school sector. Whilst successful in many ways, many of these parents explicitly warned their children about the dangers of racism and the need to ‘work twice as hard’ in order to succeed and retain (or improve) their class position.

Parents of Black and Muslim boys described how their sons experienced greater conflict and problems than their daughters at school because of gendered, racialised stereotypes of black boys as ‘bad boys’. ‘These stereotypes were an issue even for Black and
Different levels of DNA compaction. Structurally, DNA is much more than a sequence of nucleotide bases. DNA is coiled tightly around histone proteins to form nucleosomes, which in turn are condensed together to form chromatin, the complex combination of DNA, RNA, and proteins that make up chromosomes. Epigenetic modifications to both the DNA and histone proteins are important in regulating how accessible the genome is to the transcriptional machinery of the cell.
NATURE, NURTURE – or epigenetics?

Epigenetics research at King’s Institute of Psychiatry is complicating our understanding of the way genes work.
The Chevalier de Lamarck, writing in 1809, believed that giraffes that stretched to reach high foliage in trees could pass on the acquired advantage of longer necks to their offspring. Charles Darwin’s theories, published 50 years later, discredited the possibility of the inheritance of acquired characteristics, while Gregor Mendel’s work in the 1860s demonstrated the mechanisms of inheritance on which we base our current understanding of genetics.

Now, however, the ‘soft inheritance’ of the giraffes’ necks may be back on the agenda again. The science of epigenetics – the study of heritable changes in gene function that occur without a change in the DNA sequence – is complicating our understanding of the roles of nature and nurture. And at the MRC Social Genetic, Developmental & Psychiatry Centre at King’s Institute of Psychiatry (IoP), the research of Dr Jonathan Mill and his team is casting new light on how psychological and physical conditions can be influenced by both genes and environment.

**High heritability**

‘Studies using monozygotic, or “identical” twins have pointed to the possibility that disorders like alcoholism, schizophrenia, Alzheimer’s, autism, major affective disorder and dyslexia are heritable and not solely a consequence of environmental conditions’, says Dr Mill, who is Senior Lecturer in Psychiatric Epigenetics and heads the Psychiatric Epigenetics Laboratory at the IoP.

‘Although there have been many genome-wide association studies published on psychiatric disorders, genetic findings
so far can’t fully account for their high heritability. It’s very difficult to explain the onset of psychiatric disorders, and how they can change over the life-course of a person, by solely focusing on the action of genes or the environment in isolation.’

To understand what the other possible explanations are, Dr Mill says, we have to look not only at the sequence of bases making up our genome but also at so-called ‘epigenetic’ modifications that alter the physical and chemical structure of DNA and regulate gene expression.

Dr Mill’s particular area of interest is in DNA methylation – a chemical modification to one of the four bases of DNA (cytosine) that can be inherited through cell division.

DNA methylation plays a crucial role in regulating cellular differentiation and normal development in higher organisms. It enables cells to form the myriad characteristics necessary for multi-cellular life from a single immutable sequence of DNA and allows cells to ‘remember where they have been’; so that, for example, cells programmed during embryonic development to be pancreatic islets remain pancreatic islets throughout the life of the organism, without requiring continuing signals telling them that they need to remain islets. In addition, DNA methylation suppresses the expression of viral genes and other harmful elements which have been incorporated into the genome of the host over time.

‘DNA methylation in the regulatory region of many genes is often associated with a more compacted DNA structure, which renders the genome inaccessible, switching off gene expression or causing genes to be expressed at very low levels’, Dr Mill explains. ‘This is important because, even if you have two identical strands of DNA, epigenetic processes will make the difference between significant gene expression and no expression.

Even if you have two identical strands of DNA, epigenetic processes will make the difference between significant gene expression and no expression.

Lamarck believed that giraffes that stretched to reach high foliage in trees could pass on the advantage of longer necks to their offspring.
Because DNA methylation is a dynamic process that takes place during an individual’s development, it is not ‘fixed’ like our DNA sequence.

genes are expressed, because even genes that carry no disease-associated mutations may be rendered useless or harmful if they are expressed at the wrong time or in the wrong place. This means that the epigenetic status of some genes is likely to be a key mechanism in certain pathological conditions.’

Because DNA methylation is a dynamic process that takes place during an individual’s development, it is not ‘fixed’ like our DNA sequence; our genome can acquire or lose methyl groups more easily than it can make changes to the actual DNA ‘hardware’. One epigenetic process allowing certain mammalian genes to be switched off during early embryo development, according to whether they were inherited from the father or mother, is known as ‘genomic imprinting’. Many imprinted genes are known to play important roles in growth and development, and may be particularly susceptible to changes due to environmental causes. Interestingly, Dr Mill’s team has showed that variation in the imprinting status of one such gene, IGF2, can influence characteristics directly related to psychiatric illness, for example brain weight.

‘Therefore, rather than just genome-wide-association studies that scrutinise changes in the DNA sequence, we are doing genome-wide epigenetic scans that look for changes in methylation using DNA from the brains of individuals affected by psychiatric conditions’, Dr Mill explains. ‘And because it is rare to find complete concordance in monozygotic twins for psychiatric disorders, we are also carrying out epigenetic profiling studies in twins.’

### Dynamic changes

A recent research project in Dr Mill’s team analysed DNA samples from 182 children, including 46 monozygotic pairs of twins and 45 dizygotic (‘non-identical’) pairs. The samples were taken when the children were five years old and again when they were 10, and the researchers analysed DNA methylation in three genes from these samples, in order to assess the contribution of heritable and environmental factors.

In all three of the gene regions assessed, the researchers found high levels of DNA methylation differences between genetically identical individuals (monozygotic twins). They also found dynamic changes in the DNA methylation of individual children between the ages of five and 10 years that
could largely be attributed to environmental influences.

These findings suggest that DNA methylation may act as a biological index of environmental influence in both animals and humans. They also show that DNA methylation differences that are predominantly attributable to environmental factors are already apparent in early childhood; that variation in DNA methylation in specific genomic regions during childhood is attributable to non-heritable factors, and that change in DNA methylation over time can be influenced by a range of shared and non-shared environmental factors, depending on their location on the genome. The research has highlighted the complex nature of epigenetic variation across the genome during the first decade of life, and has also emphasised the usefulness of DNA methylation as a biomarker of environmental influences. ‘Research investigating dynamic changes in the epigenome is in its infancy’, the authors point out. Nevertheless, it is ‘one of the fastest growing fields in biological and medical research and supported by rapid technological and methodological developments. Understanding the contribution of heritable and environmental factors to epigenetic processes may facilitate the development of better molecular tools that improve the diagnosis, prognosis and treatment of common complex diseases.’

Alleles

Each individual inherits two copies of their genetic blueprint, one from their father and one from their mother. In another study, Dr Mill and colleagues detected evidence for skewed gene DNA methylation across these two copies – or alleles – of the DNA sequence across the genome. Up to now, DNA methylation has been assumed to be complementary on both alleles across the genome, although there are exceptions, notably in regions subject to genomic imprinting.

However, Dr Mill commented, ‘Interestingly, we found numerous examples where DNA methylation was not equal across alleles. In some instances this depended upon genotype, and in other cases it depended upon which parent that allele was inherited from. Our data show that allele-specific DNA methylation is a widespread phenomenon, with potentially over 35,000 such sites occurring across the genome. It appears that a spectrum of skewing is likely, differing between individuals and across tissues.’

These findings have an impact on our understanding about the origin of biological variation and implications for genetic studies of complex disease including most psychiatric conditions. ‘Because DNA methylation can also be influenced by various environmental factors, the variation we have uncovered provides a potential underlying site for interactions between nature and nurture’, Dr Mill concludes.

So perhaps Lamarck was right about the giraffes after all?
'Somerset House and the Thames' by John Constable (1776–1837). Yale Center for British Art, Paul Mellon Collection. This view eastwards from the 1817 Waterloo Bridge shows the Thames, before the construction of the Embankment in the 1860s, flowing right up to the piers of Somerset House.
Acquiring the East Wing of Somerset House connects King’s with the distinguished history of this site in the heart of London.
The announcement in November 2009 that King’s was to move, at last, into the Somerset House East Wing, was an historic moment for the College: but only the latest of many changes that the building and its important site have seen during the course of their long story, as Dr Geoff Browell of the College Archives explains.

Recent archaeological excavations at Somerset House have uncovered the remains of Lundenwic, the Saxon trading port built outside abandoned Roman London. This extended a mile upriver from the river Fleet, with its principal buildings beneath modern Covent Garden. The port fell into disuse after Viking attacks from 842, and King Alfred the Great then relocated it downstream within the newly refurbished and strengthened city walls. The Danish influence, however, is recalled in the nearby church of St Clement Danes.

During the Middle Ages the Strand was the site of the urban residences of bishops and nobles. Beneath the College and Somerset House lie the remains of the ‘inns’ of the bishops of Chester, Llandaff and Worcester, including stables, dining halls and private chapels. On the site of the College’s current entrance and Law School building lay the Church of the Innocents, whose Rector Thomas Becket, the future Archbishop of Canterbury, was murdered on the orders of Henry II in 1170. The present church of St Mary le Strand, built in the wake of the Great Fire of London, was consecrated in 1723.
**Strand Inn**

From the late-13th century, court inquisitions and assizes were heard in the open air at the ancient stone cross located opposite the modern entrance to Somerset House. By the 15th century what is now the College’s Quad and the Somerset House East Wing was the site of the Strand Inn, one of the ‘Inns of Chancery’ which served as dining clubs and lodgings for lawyers and trained legal professionals, alongside the larger and more famous Inns of Court. The Strand Inn was destroyed when Edward Seymour, First Duke of Somerset, Protector to the young King Edward VI, built his new palace across what is now the site of the current Somerset House and King’s in the 1540s.

The new palace was completed in 1551 at the fantastic cost of £10,000, just months before Somerset’s execution for treason, and it then became the home of Princess Elizabeth before her accession in 1558. It underwent substantial modification over the following century, with new wings and arcades added in 1609 by Anne of Denmark, Queen of James I, under the supervision of Inigo Jones (see page 28). It was renamed Denmark House in the Queen’s honour. Its role as an important political centre was confirmed when it played host to the treaty negotiations that brought the war between England and Spain to a close in 1604; an event at which William Shakespeare is known to have been present.

During the reign of Charles I the palace was occupied by Queen Henrietta Maria, who built a Roman Catholic chapel in the grounds; but during the Civil War it became a Parliamentary headquarters, and it was there that Oliver Cromwell lay in state following his death in 1658. Henrietta Maria briefly returned after the Restoration, before the palace became home to Queen Catherine of Braganza following the death of Charles II. Contemporary drawings depict a range of formal gardens running down to the river, and these were captured in exquisitely vivid detail by the Venetian painter Canaletto in the 1740s, but subsequently the site gradually fell into disuse.

Access to one of London’s most beautiful and iconic buildings will extend King’s Strand Campus, enable the College and the Somerset House Trust to create an exciting new public cultural space, and will provide an appropriately elegant new home for King’s prestigious School of Law.
By the 1780s demand had grown for new public offices to house the important government departments of the day, including the Admiralty and the Stamp Office. Sir William Chambers, a leading architect and Comptroller in the Office of Works, was appointed to rebuild Somerset House on a suitably grand scale to accommodate these state departments, to provide residences for the principal office holders and furnish magnificent new exhibition and meeting spaces for the leading learned societies of the day, notably the Royal Society and the Royal Academy. The buildings around the Great Court were conceived as town houses, providing grand state rooms and entertaining spaces alongside more prosaic pay offices, records stores, strong rooms and servants’ accommodation.

Chambers’ Somerset House was completed by 1796. Numerous plans were drawn up for the site now occupied by King’s, but they were never implemented because the money had run out. The western ‘New Wing’ was eventually completed in the 1850s and today overlooks the approach to Waterloo Bridge. The eastern plot was leased by the Crown to the proprietors of King’s when the new College received its royal charter in 1829. It was a condition of the deal that the College, and its architect Sir Robert Smirke, would be responsible for completing a grand river frontage, to match the one already along the south range of Somerset House, and this was done after the College buildings were erected in 1831, nearly bankrupting the College. In the 1870s the Admiralty was replaced by the Inland Revenue, which has continued to use the buildings up to the present day. Other important previous occupants have included the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages.
King’s and the East Wing

From the moment the College opened its doors to students in 1831, King’s set its sights on acquiring the neighbouring East Wing of Somerset House: an ambition that has lasted 180 years. The relationship between the College and the Crown offices that occupied the East Wing was sometimes difficult.

In 1875, for example, a dispute blew up when new windows were added to the façade overlooking King’s. When the College Council complained at the loss of privacy, the Board of Works tersely replied that ‘the terms under which the college is held are not such as to enable the Council to restrict Her Majesty from opening windows in Somerset House whenever she may think proper’.

King’s efforts to acquire the East Wing started in earnest after the First World War when the College began to outgrow its premises. It was even suggested at this time that King’s be relocated to new premises in Bloomsbury. When these plans fell through, new floors were added instead above the College’s main building, to house the Anatomy Department, and the College extended to the east, into Surrey Street.

The next major attempt followed the publication of the Robbins Report on Higher Education in 1963. Robbins recommended a large expansion in student numbers, accommodated by a new building programme. The College dusted off its ‘quadrilateral plan’ to create a campus stretching from Norfolk Street to Somerset House, with modern high-rise buildings along the Strand and Surrey Street to house a new library and laboratories. A contemporary report declared that this would provide London with ‘a university precinct on the Strand of which the capital could be proud’. The plans were revisited in the early 1970s by the then Principal, Sir John Hackett, but funding problems and the unwillingness of the government to re-house its civil servants from Somerset House prevented further progress, despite intensive political lobbying.

In 1971 the Evening Standard led a public campaign for Somerset House to be transformed into a new public arts venue for London. Proposals were also aired for the relocation of the Tate Gallery to the site, and during the 1990s the opening of the Courtauld Gallery and River Rooms, and the replacement of the car park by the Fountain Court, marked the next stage in the transformation of Somerset House.

Renovation and transition

The renovation of the Somerset House East Wing in 2010-11 completes a transition from a building layout originally based on a row of vertical town houses, to a lateral approach linking the Wing from end to end. This will improve passage through the building, while preserving and enhancing its classical features and creating views through from the King’s Quad to Somerset House Great Court and vice versa. The College is also taking the opportunity to link the Somerset House East Wing to King’s existing buildings on the Strand Campus at the lower levels under the Quad.

The Wing will play a key role in King’s development as a world-class university by providing high quality accommodation for the College’s teaching and research. In particular, the King’s School of Law will gain premises appropriate to its standing as one of Europe’s premier law schools and reflecting its 180-year-old tradition of excellence. The Law School will have accommodation on the top two floors, including offices and study space for postgraduates, and on the first floor, where a Moot Court will be created, enabling students to perfect their debating skills.

The first floor will also be used for teaching, professional training and continuing professional development, with some courses in subjects including law, public policy and languages designed specifically to attract new audiences to the College. The ground floor is being converted into space for cultural activities, curated by the Somerset House Trust, and will be open to the public for the first time. The lower-ground floor will include an administration and a student hub for Law, with departmental facilities, common rooms, computer and study facilities, and also an area dedicated to creative and artistic teaching, research and public engagement, reflecting a range of disciplines at King’s such as digital arts, material science and performance studies.

King’s has been awarded £7.5 million by the Higher Education Funding Council for England for the renovation of the Somerset House East Wing, but will need to raise a further £20 million to complete the project, and the East Wing campaign is an integral part of the World questions | KING’S answers College fundraising campaign (see page 6 and www.kcl.ac.uk/somersethouse).
CREATING A 21ST CENTURY curriculum

King’s has a unique record of innovation in teaching and learning. Now it is at the forefront of moves to ensure that universities equip students for the 21st century world of work, for an environment of constant change, for a global perspective and for service to society.
Q: How does King’s respond to the idea of the student as a customer or consumer?
A: King’s has a long tradition of providing world-class education to its students: a strong platform which we can build on for the future. Students (and their parents) are making an important choice when they select King’s as their university. It is important that we live up to their expectations. However I have also been working on the King’s Graduate Project which encourages students to participate in and help to shape their learning. We believe in working in partnership with our students to improve the student learning experience, and an important element of this is ‘hearing and acting upon’ the student voice. We have many mechanisms in place to ensure that we scan the horizon before the students arrive to understand their needs and expectations, and to understand the changing world our students enter after graduation. We want to ensure that their experience of studying at King’s gives them the knowledge, skills and confidence to become leaders in their chosen fields, as well as contributors who benefit the economy and society, and citizens who have a truly global outlook and understanding of world issues and challenges.

Q: How does King’s use its central London location to offer unique learning opportunities to its students?
A: King’s has one of the best locations in the heart of London, which is a vibrant and exciting city with much to offer. We make sure that our students have the opportunity to experience the wealth of opportunities this provides, not only for their social and extra-curricular activities but also, crucially, for their learning. We embed ‘the London experience’ into what we teach and how we teach. We have major cultural, historical, literary, legal, public policy, government and financial institutions and sites on our doorstep.

We bring those worlds into King’s and take our students out into the capital to experience learning in different locations and institutions. There are numerous examples of how London is embedded into our curriculum. The newly-launched MA in Christianity & the Arts is jointly developed and delivered with the National Gallery, and the MA in Shakespeare Studies is closely interfaced with Shakespeare’s Globe Theatre. King’s History podcasts enable students literally to learn in situ around major historical sites, by downloading a ‘lesson’ onto their MP3 players and positioning themselves around London to hear world experts talking about...
the particular location (for example, Brick Lane) and its history. Students in health and medical subjects benefit greatly from King’s partnership with major London hospitals and community settings. The benefits of our location also bring responsibilities. I am very pleased that many of our students spend time mentoring and encouraging local school children.

Q: What does it mean to say that King’s offers a research-intensive environment?

A Our outstanding research plays a major part in building the College’s global reputation and attracting students from 140 countries world-wide. King’s academics are involved in ground-breaking research which is valued by the whole College community. Being a world-leading, research-intensive university offers our students a unique learning experience. They are not only taught by world-class experts and hear about the latest research, but are also surrounded by the ethos of discovery and excitement for learning and research. They also learn about the research process through their interaction with researchers at different stages of their careers and through their own engagement in understanding and conducting research. In this way they gain skills and knowledge which enable them

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History by podcast

Podcasts are increasingly used for teaching and learning at King’s, making highly effective use of the College’s location amid the historical and cultural riches of the heart of London. A compulsory part of the ‘History & Memory’ module of the History BA, for example, is delivered as podcasts prepared by academics for students visiting historically resonant places such as the Anglican church of St Clement Danes in the Strand. This particular podcast discusses the church’s reconstruction following destruction in the London Blitz as the central church of the Royal Air Force, drawing comparisons with Coventry Cathedral and the Frauenkirche in Dresden (two other important bombed churches) and exploring the controversy over the erection of a statue of the head of RAF Bomber Command outside the church.

The project is supported by the Annual Fund and the College Teaching Fund and led by Arthur Burns, Professor of Modern British History. ‘The podcasts enable students to access teaching in places where bringing in a crocodile of people or megaphone-level talking would disrupt the atmosphere essential to experiencing the site’, he explains. ‘This way we can teach literally in front of an altar, memorial, or painting, for instance. We will also involve the students in the production of podcasts, using our own equipment, and make the podcasts available to the public. Student reaction has been very favourable, and the work produced in response is of a high quality, with external examiners describing it as highly innovative.’ See www.kcl.ac.uk/ikings/index.php?id=190.
Virtual dental learning

UDENTE (Universal Dental E-learning) is the world’s first virtual dental school, of which King’s is the leading partner. UDENTE uses the latest online technology, and draws on the highest-rated research in dentistry to deliver flexible virtual learning for students, educators and other members of the dental professions throughout the world.

‘Dental educators can create their own courses using UDENTE’s high quality components, choosing the ones they need to customise their own learning environment’, explains Pat Reynolds, Professor of Dental Education. ‘They can also connect their own systems seamlessly to contemporary tools and materials, and communicate and collaborate with global dental communities across national borders. These new learning environments provide enormous potential for collaborative learning by sharing knowledge and expertise.’ See www.udente.org

Haptics: working with touch

A crucial part of virtual learning for dentists (and also potentially for nurses, doctors, vets and others) is the chance to practise techniques on realistic robotic devices before working with patients. hapTEL (Haptic Technology Enhanced Learning, funded by the ESRC and EPSRC) is a joint educational research project between King’s and the University of Reading to develop a haptic virtual 3-D environment, and evaluate its impact on teaching and learning.

‘The haptic devices, which apply forces, vibrations, and/or motions, can mimic different sensations of touch on contact with representations of realistic 3-D mouth models’, explains Margaret Cox, Professor of Information Technology in Education. ‘These are combined with motion-tracking cameras so learners can move their head from side to side when working on a tooth to see how well they are progressing. The system records the learner’s activities, such as magnifying the tooth, replaying what they have done and reviewing the quantity of material they have removed to monitor their progress and achievements. Results to date show that students using this system performed as well as those using the conventional training.’ See www.haptel.kcl.ac.uk

Q: King’s is one of the top British universities for the employability of its graduates. Why do you think this is?

A: King’s attracts the best students from the UK and overseas. Our students are highly capable when they come to us and we hope their experience here equips them to excel. They benefit from a learning experience that not only positions them as leaders in their academic fields but also provides them with the skills and confidence to excel in their chosen careers. King’s graduates are sought-after because they possess the attributes employers seek. A contributing factor to this is the way we encourage and enable students’ interaction with the external world as part of their studies, as well as providing many extra-curricular opportunities in the form of arts, sports, volunteering and debating opportunities, enabling our students to become ‘rounded individuals’ with a great deal to offer.

Q: How does King’s help its students to become global citizens?

A: We strongly believe that university education is about broadening horizons, to become lifelong learners and to have a broad-based understanding of the world around them.
about developing personal qualities and understanding of oneself, and about deepening one’s understanding of society and world issues. King’s is a truly international community of scholars and students: a mix which brings a global dimension to the everyday experience of studying here. More than a quarter of King’s students are from overseas, with over 10 per cent coming from the EU and over 16 per cent from other countries. We also enable students to study languages, whatever their chosen discipline, as well as to study abroad in one of our partner institutions or to have an internship either in a global organisation in the UK or abroad. We believe that this environment and the opportunities to study abroad also help our students in the workplace.

Q: How is King’s listening and responding to student feedback about learning and teaching?

A: I spend a great deal of my time talking with students and hearing about their experiences. We have a strong culture of working in partnership with our students to enhance the experience they have at King’s. We work closely with the Students’ Union (KCLSU) on many different projects, including student representation and the

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**Future-proof curricula**

King’s and the University of Warwick have been working together to bring their undergraduate curricula to the peak of fitness for the 21st century, through a year-long project funded by the Higher Education Funding Council for England.

Academics and students looked at how 25 higher education institutions across the world have approached curriculum change and what they have learnt. ‘Our conclusion was that a healthy curriculum is one in which learning reflects the research done by teachers; engages with the community; has global connections; works across academic disciplines; produces learners who are academically literate, and has the right assessment methods and learning technologies’, reports Professor Paul Blackmore, King’s Deputy Vice-Principal (Education).

Project groups devised innovative teaching approaches that could be delivered within existing curricula to test their effectiveness, and 15 of these were run at King’s. ‘One, which aimed to teach science undergraduates to approach practical classes in the laboratory as research, involved biochemistry students in designing the projects they undertook, rather than leaving them to passively complete assignments given to them by lecturers’, Professor Blackmore says.

A summary report on the project has now been published, and a Festival of Learning was held at King’s in September 2010. It included lectures by speakers from universities in Chicago, Hong Kong and Aberdeen, and seminars showcasing the work at King’s and Warwick. See www.kingswarwick.org
War zone learning

The Department of War Studies’ master’s degrees on ‘War in the Modern World’ and ‘Air Power in the Modern World’ are, explains Anne-Lucie Norton, their Executive Director, ‘delivered to your computer, any computer, wherever you happen to be’. The programmes give students – including members of the Armed Forces who have taken them while actually serving in a combat zone – an understanding of military campaigns, operations and security issues from 1945 to the present day. They equip them to engage critically with scholarly debate about the conduct and nature of contemporary warfare. The courses are highly flexible, and make use of the latest learning technologies to enable participants to engage in tutorials and online debates in a worldwide community of scholars, wherever they may be. See www.kcl.ac.uk/wimw

Q: How is King’s engaging its students in the process of curriculum innovation?
A: We have a number of ways to ensure student representation in the work of the College. I meet regularly with a network of ‘course representatives’ who can comment in particular detail on their own programmes. Students are involved in the development of new programmes and the monitoring and reviewing of existing programmes. Their views on their learning feed into any enhancements that are planned and implemented. Students were closely involved in the King’s-Warwick project which has looked at curriculum innovation worldwide, with a view to making recommendations for innovation and development. The views of students are paramount for our understanding of how they learn, and particularly how they engage with e-technology as part of learning.

Q: Is King’s making any special investment in infrastructure for teaching and learning?
A: We have an ongoing need to maintain our teaching spaces. King’s has a very large estate, including many listed buildings. The challenges and opportunities in creating a 21st century learning environment are substantial. I am delighted to be leading a project with some £18 million investment in upgrading teaching rooms, with state of the art audio-visual equipment and technology, and the creation of new ‘learning hubs’ which integrate traditional libraries with computing, informal and group working and catering. Stakeholders, including students, are closely aligned with the creation of these ideas and with their implementation. We hope that this will help us to keep pace with the changing needs of our student body and I very much look forward to bringing the new spaces into use.

Q: How do these developments apply to postgraduate taught and research students?
A: Nearly a third of our students are graduate students studying for a masters or PhD. King’s established a college-wide Graduate School in 2006 to ensure that the needs of our graduate students are
fully met. The key for any PhD student is their supervision, and being a research-intensive university allows King’s to offer its PhD students supervisors who are at the leading edge of their disciplines. We have also created the Researcher Development Programme which is made up of over 200 training opportunities to help PhD students write better theses, develop their skills and attributes, and become more employable. Some of this is delivered through courses and some through one-to-one coaching with experts such as the two Royal Literary Fund Writing Fellows and the careers advisor who are based in the Graduate School. These developments, as well as graduate-only facilities such as graduate zones in libraries, and the continuing professional development of our PhD supervisors, all contribute to the exceptional completion rates we have for PhDs, especially amongst international students. We are also committed to the internationalisation agenda, offering joint PhDs with some of our partner institutions, travel grants to visit those partners, and a range of free language courses delivered by the Modern Language Centre.

Q: What is the College’s aim for teaching and learning in the next 10 years?

A: Building on our traditions of excellence, I believe we have already started a number of initiatives to enhance the student experience in every sense. Students are a key part of the King’s community and we must continue to place them at the heart of everything we do. We will continue to provide an excellent learning experience for our students: one which will develop them to be leaders in their chosen fields and valuable citizens of the world. They will have been taught by world academic experts, and will have experienced innovative pedagogy which blends the best of classroom-based learning with the best that technology can offer to enhance that learning. King’s will be welcoming to students from diverse backgrounds and will be known around the world not only for its research excellence but also for its educational excellence and innovation. In 10 years’ time we hope that we will also welcome back some of our current students and alumni to continue their academic development at King’s.

Student satisfaction increases

In the 2010 National Student Survey, published in August 2010, students’ satisfaction with their studies at King’s increased from 83 to 86 per cent, while the national satisfaction score remained at 82 per cent. Published annually by the Higher Education Funding Council for England, the latest survey reflected the views of 282,000 final year students. At King’s there were particular improvements in students’ satisfaction with physics, history, film studies, Iberian studies, molecular biology, philosophy, medicine and dentistry.

Professor Leinonen commented: ‘Despite the economic pressures on universities, giving our students the best possible learning experience while they are at King’s is of the highest priority. We are delighted that this year’s finalists are overall more satisfied than last year’s, but we won’t be complacent. Where we have not performed as well as we would like, we will be investing strategically and monitoring improvement.’
Ryan Wain, President of King’s College London Students’ Union (KCLSU), describes the year from the student point of view.

Melodically-minded

Staying with the music theme, a collection of 12 burly men quickly won the hearts of many in our historic institution, as the all-male acappella singing group All the King’s Men (see page 31). This collection of charming first-year students out-performed and outclassed their less-originally-named contemporaries from Oxford, In the Blue, in the inaugural ‘Acapella-off’ at the Edinburgh Fringe Festival. Alarmingly, our melodically-minded students read an array of subjects at King’s, ranging from languages to law, and perform in a multitude of musical guises.

KCLSU also confirmed to the student population what many had long suspected: King’s students are fit! In a year-long endeavour, simply titled ‘The FIT Campaign’, we set out with a single mission: to prove that exercise, healthy eating and sensible drinking habits were accessible to all. A concerted poster campaign informed students of the perils which excessive alcohol consumption can bring, attracting widespread praise and a raising awareness amongst many who had in the past treated the bar a little too liberally, whilst wine glasses were swapped for weights as Kinetic Gym racked up more usage hours than ever before.

The autumn term 2009 got off to a bang, with KCLSU playing host to our Welcome Fair (essentially a posh term for a ‘Freshers’ Fair’) – the largest in modern memory. Situated in Waterloo and housed in an extraordinary tent, complete with its own lift, garden and Harry Potter-esque atmosphere, the fair attracted over 6,000 new and returning students, all of whom relished the cultural, sporting and societal offerings on display.

Over the course of the last academic year, our student activity groups have continued to amaze, with a number of individuals serving the student body (all the while completing full-time studies) through their roles as committee members of the Union’s various societies. The task of singling out particular highlights is like asking a Beatles fan to name just the one of the Fab Four they prefer. But, as brevity is key, we can pay homage to the Jazz Society, who were the (very first) winners of the ‘University of London Battle of the Big Bands’; a fantastic achievement for a society that has only been in existence for a matter of months.
Sport for all

Running alongside this was the complementary ‘Access Sport’ effort, which recognised the hurdles many face in simply getting involved on the pitch, track or field. Operating under the mantra that all should be able to play, regardless of pay (or ability), the KCLSU sports teams opened their doors to the many through a series of free events. Hosted at the specialist indoor sporting arena, T47, the programme attracted over 3,000 students, who between them spent a hearty amount of time undertaking sports such as netball, football and (for the distinctly original) dodge ball. A particular highlight was the positive feedback received from the women-only events, which enabled young females to partake in any number of sporting ventures; who in the past, as a result of personal, cultural or other reasons, had previously felt unable to do so.

In a pleasant reflection of our brilliantly diverse student body, our cultural and religious societies were again hard at work, with a number of successful events being put on to educate on issues such as inter-faith, religious and cultural festivals. Our USA Society brought in the crowds as they turned the Waterfront into an all-star American Diner, tearing up the menu to introduce one-off dishes of pumpkin pie and turkey roasts, in an attempt to bring a flavour of Thanksgiving to London. This effort was followed later in the year by a tiring – but very rewarding – showing of the Superbowl, with bar staff demonstrating an uncanny ability to last the pace, serving food and beverages until five o’clock in the morning. The adventures of the Waterfront didn’t just stop in the West either, as a concerted effort gave our students the opportunity to bring in the Chinese New Year, with a reflective cuisine and a number of customary Chinese activities on offer.

We set out with a single mission: to prove that exercise, healthy eating and sensible eating habits were accessible to all.
Unlocking London

Staying with the international flavour, staff and officers at KCLSU armed themselves with the unenviable task of ‘Unlocking London’: arranging a series of cultural activities for international students studying at King’s. Nearly 600 students took part in the trips, experiencing Hamlet in all his madness at the Globe Theatre, navigating the Thames on a party boat, and testing the limits of their hand-eye co-ordination (with some failings) on the Somerset House Ice Skate rink, amongst other things. Many of these students also joined our British students as our venues played host to the World Cup, with all the action from South Africa permeating our bars. Despite England’s dismal performance, the Union enjoyed a steady flow of punters, all desperate to cheer on their home nations, with the Spanish contingent ensuring that their victory was heard, understood and appreciated by all around the College.

KCLSU continued to reflect the College’s aim of ‘service to society’ and this was epitomised in KCLSU’s registration with the Charity Commission, earning the prestigious, albeit long-winded, title of ‘Independent Registered Charity’.

‘Unlocking London’... a series of cultural activities for international students studying at King’s.’

The prerequisite for such a move was that KCLSU provided ‘a public benefit’, and this is nowhere more evident than in the organisation’s ‘Community Engagement Fund’, which saw £5,000 distributed to five student groups to fund their community-focused projects. From volunteering at a football tournament for homeless people, to providing a health awareness event for local Bangladeshis in Tower Hamlets, more than 100 students took part, and more than 650 community members benefitted.

Ballot box

Finally, the year ended with the wider student body granting their approval to the work of the student officers via the ballot box. Over 2,000 votes were cast in the officer elections, with myself, Natasha Wynarczyk and Emilie Tapping being successfully re-elected, whilst a fourth member, Kia Alam, made a great addition to the team as Vice-President for Student Activities and Facilities.

All in all, a great year, and long may the fine work of our students continue.
These diagrams are inspired by the type of chart pioneered by Florence Nightingale (see page 15). Our thanks to Harriet Grayson for the calculations.

### STUDENTS IN SCHOOLS OF STUDY 2009–10

**Headcount on 1 December 2009**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SCHOOL</th>
<th>CAMPUS</th>
<th>NUMBER OF STUDENTS</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Undergraduate</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arts &amp; Humanities</td>
<td>Strand</td>
<td>2,364</td>
<td>3,532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biomedical &amp; Health Sciences</td>
<td>Guy’s, Waterloo</td>
<td>2,202</td>
<td>2,760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dental Institute</td>
<td>Guy’s, Denmark Hill, Strand, St Thomas’, Waterloo</td>
<td>801</td>
<td>1,055</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English Language Centre</td>
<td>Strand</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institute of Psychiatry</td>
<td>Denmark Hill</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King’s Learning Institute</td>
<td>Waterloo</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law</td>
<td>Strand</td>
<td>1,094</td>
<td>2,333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicine</td>
<td>Guy’s, Denmark Hill, St Thomas’</td>
<td>2,186</td>
<td>2,791</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nursing &amp; Midwifery</td>
<td>Waterloo</td>
<td>2,493</td>
<td>2,924</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Sciences &amp; Engineering</td>
<td>Strand, Waterloo</td>
<td>1,498</td>
<td>2,061</td>
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<tr>
<td>Social Science &amp; Public Policy</td>
<td>Strand, Waterloo</td>
<td>1,289</td>
<td>3,940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total graduate students</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>8,609</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GRAND TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>14,237</td>
<td>22,846</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Taught</th>
<th>Graduate</th>
<th>Research</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3,697</td>
<td>6,590</td>
<td>2,019</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### STUDENT NUMBERS BY GENDER 2009–10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GENDER</th>
<th>UNDERGRADUATE</th>
<th>GRADUATE</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Taught</td>
<td>Research</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>8,986</td>
<td>3,766</td>
<td>13,827</td>
<td>60.5</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>5,251</td>
<td>2,824</td>
<td>9,019</td>
<td>39.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>14,237</td>
<td>6,590</td>
<td>22,846</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### STUDENT NUMBERS BY AGE 2009–10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>UNDERGRADUATE</th>
<th>GRADUATE</th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Taught</td>
<td>Research</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 and under</td>
<td>10,150</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>10,192</td>
<td>44.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21-29</td>
<td>2,594</td>
<td>3,923</td>
<td>7,668</td>
<td>33.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-39</td>
<td>926</td>
<td>1,666</td>
<td>3,155</td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-49</td>
<td>436</td>
<td>733</td>
<td>1,367</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 and over</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>464</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>14,237</td>
<td>6,590</td>
<td>22,846</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Staff Numbers 2009-10**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Academic and research staff</td>
<td>2,834</td>
<td>51.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other staff</td>
<td>2,708</td>
<td>48.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>5,542</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Students in Halls of Residence 2009-10**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>King’s students in College residences</td>
<td>2,526</td>
<td>76.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King’s students in University of London intercollegiate residences</td>
<td>685</td>
<td>20.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King’s students in Liberty Living accommodation</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>3,321</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Students’ Country of Domicile 2009-10**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>16,699</td>
<td>73.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Union</td>
<td>2,402</td>
<td>10.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other countries</td>
<td>3,745</td>
<td>16.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>22,846</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## INCOME & EXPENDITURE

for the year ended 31 July 2010.

In 2010 King’s again received a financial credit rating of ‘AA’ from Standard & Poor’s.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2009-10</th>
<th>2008-9</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Funding body grants</td>
<td>151,889</td>
<td>150,207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuition fees and education contracts</td>
<td>118,400</td>
<td>100,480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research grants and contracts</td>
<td>144,053</td>
<td>134,955</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other operating income</td>
<td>87,090</td>
<td>88,197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endowment and investment income</td>
<td>6,613</td>
<td>11,783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total income</strong></td>
<td><strong>508,045</strong></td>
<td><strong>485,622</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2009-10</th>
<th>2008-9</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Staff costs</td>
<td>314,928</td>
<td>303,084</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other operating expenses</td>
<td>146,679</td>
<td>147,503</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation</td>
<td>23,476</td>
<td>21,631</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest payable</td>
<td>12,499</td>
<td>12,665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total expenditure</strong></td>
<td><strong>497,582</strong></td>
<td><strong>484,883</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2009-10</th>
<th>2008-9</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Surplus on ordinary activities</td>
<td>10,463</td>
<td>739</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxation</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Surplus after depreciation of assets at cost and tax</strong></td>
<td><strong>10,461</strong></td>
<td><strong>734</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annual Fund puts students on the air

Thanks to the continued support of King’s alumni, staff and friends, this year the Annual Fund awarded over £290,000 to a variety of initiatives to benefit students across the College. The Annual Fund, which depends on the generosity of individual donations, supports projects which provide students with opportunities to enhance their experience and help maintain King’s as a centre of educational excellence. The students of the KCL Radio and Podcasting Society were awarded £19,500 to create the College’s first live online broadcasting radio station and on-demand media station. This project will enable students to gain valuable training in all aspects of broadcast journalism through the use of industry-standard equipment and software, as well as providing King’s with a powerful communication channel.

Willie’s Common Room

Thanks to the generosity of Mr William Kwan (Law, 1959) a new space for undergraduate students will be created in the Somerset House East Wing (see page 49) to promote social interaction and the sharing of knowledge between students. ‘Willie’s Common Room for Law Students’ will also support the activities of the King’s Law Society, the Bar Society and other law clubs, by providing them with a central meeting location.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We are grateful to all those who have generously supported the College over the last academic year. Support from individuals, grant-making trusts and other organisations has opened up new areas for clinical and academic research, established scholarship opportunities for our students, and created new academic posts and better facilities. We thank all our supporters (including those who prefer to remain anonymous) who are helping us to fulfil our vision for the College.

In particular, we warmly acknowledge the exceptional support of the following:

Action Medical Research
Arthritis Research UK
Association for International Cancer Research
Association Monégasque contre les Myopathies
Asthma UK
The Atkin Foundation
The Atlantic Philanthropies
Mrs Bertha Bekhor
Big Lottery Fund
Breakthrough Breast Cancer
Breast Cancer Campaign
British Heart Foundation
Cancer Research UK
Carnegie Corporation of New York
CHD1 Foundation, Inc. & High Q Foundation, Inc.
Mrs. Maryann Cochrane
Cronin’s & Colitis UK
DEBRA International
Department of Health
Diabetes UK
Dimbledy Cancer Care
The Dinwoodie (1968) Settlement
Mr Bill Dodwell
Economic Community of West African States
Elimination of Leukaemia Fund
Dr Paul Ellis
Esprito Santo Financial Group
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation
The John & Lucille van Geest Foundation
Genzyme Europe B.V.
GlaxoSmithKline Research and Development Ltd
The late Mrs Corinne Graham
Guy’s & St Thomas’ Charity
The late Mr Raphael Honnor
Humanities in the European Research Area
Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation International
Kay Kendall Leukaemia Fund
Kidney Research UK
Kids Company
King’s College Hospital Charity
King’s College Hospital NHS Foundation Trust
The King’s Medical Research Trust (KMRT)
Alicia Koplowitz Foundation

Willie’s Common Room

Thanks to the generosity of Mr William Kwan (Law, 1959) a new space for undergraduate students will be created in the Somerset House East Wing (see page 49) to promote social interaction and the sharing of knowledge between students. ‘Willie’s Common Room for Law Students’ will also support the activities of the King’s Law Society, the Bar Society and other law clubs, by providing them with a central meeting location.
Chinese Entrepreneurship

The King’s China Institute, founded in 2008, provides a focal point for the study, promotion and understanding of Chinese society and culture. The Institute co-ordinates and develops China-related research and Chinese-focused study, whilst building links with Chinese organisations in education, the cultural and creative sectors, business and government. A former King’s student, who wishes to remain anonymous, has given £750,000 to create the Dr Abraham Lue Lectureship in Chinese Entrepreneurship, based in the Institute. Believed to be the first post of its kind at a British university, at the request of the donor the lectureship has been named in honour of Dr Lue (now Emeritus Assistant Principal of the College) in recognition of his dedicated support and mentoring of King’s students from South East Asia.

Chair in Neurological Stroke

Pioneering stroke research is being undertaken within King’s by a unique multidisciplinary research group of established researchers with expertise in various aspects of stroke research. Researchers at King’s have published over 250 peer-reviewed papers on this subject and have undertaken high profile studies which have contributed to national and international guidance on strokes. King’s now plans to develop a Centre of Excellence which will help the College towards becoming a world leader in stroke-related research, training and clinical care. Major support from The Schroder Foundation has enabled the College to establish a new Chair in Neurological Stroke, which will play a central role in delivering a cutting-edge research programme.
The Report was printed using environmental print technologies such as vegetable based printing ink and low alcohol damping on press and conforms to ISO 14001 certification. The paper was manufactured using environmentally friendly processes, from sustainable and renewable sources, and is ECF-acid free. In excess of 95 per cent of waste products from the printing process were recycled. Every effort has been made to contact all copyright holders. The publishers will be glad to make good in future any errors or omissions brought to their attention.