



ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS

for the financial year ending 30 June 2019

DOWNING COLLEGE CAMBRIDGE



COVER PHOTOGRAPH

Wishing Tree, Yoko Ono, Sky Pieces 2019

Photograph: Dr Susan Lintott

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FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS



DOWNING COLLEGE

We believe in the transformative power of a world-class education.

Founded in 1800, Downing College takes its name from Sir George Downing, 3rd Baronet, who bequeathed his fortune to establish a new college in Cambridge. Built in an elegant neo-classical style, Downing was the first College designed with an open campus layout, at that time a striking departure from the tradition of enclosed courtyards in the older foundations.

With over 200 years of history, set amidst 20 acres of magnificent grounds in the heart of the city, Downing College is a community of committed scholars and students, current and future leaders in their fields.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

	2019 £	2018 £	2017 £
Income			
Income	14,281,030	13,283,593	12,287,853
Donations and Benefactions Received	3,028,903	2,443,878	2,154,807
Conference Services Income	2,767,554	2,488,662	2,353,233
Unrestricted Surplus/(Deficit) before other gains and losses	(825,297)	(2,746)	(292,040)
Cost of Space (£ per m2)	169.43	157.56	154.08
College Fees:			
Publicly Funded Undergraduates	4,500/4,625	4,500/4,625	4,392/4,500
Privately Funded Undergraduates	8,982	8,670	8,475
Graduates	3,700	3,490	3,283
Loss on College Fee per Student	2,290	2,241	2,619
Capital Expenditure			
Total Investment in Buildings	4,590,207	2,573,213	3,547,282
Investment in Historical Buildings	2,080,802	1,009,251	1,000,127
Investment in Student Accommodation	2,733,420	1,387,205	4,167,296
Assets			
Free Reserves	550,676	4,581,874	3,781,064
Investment Portfolio	49,811,766	47,657,411	45,572,131
Spending Rule Amount	2,073,064	1,940,402	1,796,342
Total Return	4.4%	7.8%	14.5%
Total Return: 3-year average	8.8%	9.1%	10.2%
Return on Property	-1.5%	7.0%	11.1%
Return on Property: 3-year average	5.4%	9.7%	10.4%
Return on Securities	7.0%	8.3%	16.2%
Return on Securities: 3-year average	10.4%	8.7%	10.0%
Net Assets	197,234,215	195,387,216	191,647,922

DOWNING COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE CB2 1DQ

Patron: HRH The Duchess of Kent, GCVO

Visitor: The Crown

MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNING BODY

Master: Mr Alan Peter Bookbinder BA (Oxon) MA (Harvard) MA

The Fellows of the College (in order of Election) as of 1 October 2019

Paul Christopher Millett MA PhD, *Vice-Master, Silver Auditor*, Octavius Augustus Glasier Collins Fellow in Classics, University Senior Lecturer in Classics (1983)
William Mark Adams MA MSc (London) PhD, *Graduate Tutor*, Fellow in Geography, Moran Professor of Conservation and Development (1984)
Catherine Lynette Phillips BA (Queen's) MA (Toronto) PhD, R J Owens Fellow in English (1988)
Graham John Virgo MA BCL (Oxon) QC (Hon), Fellow in Law, Professor of English Private Law, University Senior Pro-Vice-Chancellor (Education) (1989)
David John Wales MA PhD ScD FRS FRSC, Fellow in Chemistry, Professor of Chemical Physics (1989)
Christopher Allim Haniff MA PhD, *Fellows' Steward*, Fellow in Physics, Professor of Physics and Deputy Head of Department (1993)
Nicholas Coleman BSc MB ChB (Bristol) PhD FRCPATH FMed Sci, Verjee Fellow in Medicine, Professor of Molecular Pathology (1994)
Adam Noel Ledgey BA (Salford) MA (Manchester) PhD (Manchester) FBA, Fellow in Italian, Professor of Italian and Romance Linguistics (1996)
Ian Richard James MA MA (Warwick) PhD (Warwick), *Fellow Librarian*, Fellow in Modern and Medieval Languages, Reader in Modern French Literature and Thought (1996)
Susan Elizabeth Lintott MA PhD (Kent), *Senior Bursar, Senior Treasurer of Downing Dramatic Society* (1997)
Zoe Helen Barber MA PhD, *Internal Auditor*, Fellow in Materials Science and Metallurgy, Professor of Materials Science (2000)
Sophia Demoulini BA (Wooster) MSc (Minnesota) PhD (Minnesota), Fellow in Pure Mathematics (2000)
Ian Gareth Roberts BA (Wales, Bangor) MA (Salford) PhD (Southern California) LittD FBA, Fellow in Linguistics, Professor of Linguistics (2000)
Michael Trevor Bravo BEng (Carleton) MPhil PhD, Fellow in Geography, University Senior Lecturer at the Scott Polar Research Institute (2001)
David Robert Pratt MA PhD FRHistS, *Fellow Archivist, Keeper of Art and Artefacts*, Fellow in History (2001)
Liping Xu, BSc (Beijing) PhD, *Graduate Tutor*, Fellow in Engineering, University Lecturer in Turbomachinery (2004)
Paul Derek Barker BSc (Imperial College London) MA DPhil (Oxon), *Graduate Tutor*, Fellow in Chemistry, University Senior Lecturer in Chemistry (2004)
Guy Barnett Williams MA PhD, *Senior Tutor, President of the Downing College Boat Club, Safeguarding Officer*, Darley Fellow in Clinical Neurosciences, Assistant Director of Information Processing at the Wolfson Brain Imaging Centre (2004)
Natalia Mora-Sitja BSc (Barcelona) MA (Barcelona) MSc (Oxon) DPhil (Oxon), *Tutor*, Fellow in History, University Senior Lecturer in Economic History (2005)
William O'Neill BSc (Essex) MSc (Essex) PhD (Imperial), *Tutor*, Stephen Peel Fellow in Engineering, Professor of Laser Engineering (2006)

Amy Catherine Goymour MA BCL (Oxon), *Tutor*, Fellow in Law, University Senior Lecturer in Land Law (2006)

Amy Louise Milton MA PhD, *Praelector*, Ferreras Willetts Fellow in Neuroscience, University Senior Lecturer in Experimental Psychology (2007)

Brigitte Steger MA MPhil (Vienna) PhD (Vienna), Fellow in Asian and Middle Eastern Studies, Senior Lecturer in Modern Japanese Studies (2007)

Jie Li BS (Wuhan) MS (Paris) PhD (Paris), Fellow in Engineering, University Lecturer in Fluid Dynamics (2009)

Keith James Eyeons MA MA (Nottingham) PhD, *Chaplain*, *Tutor*, *Praelector*, *Secretary to the Governing Body*, Fellow in Theology (2010)

Robert Keith Harle MA PhD, *Dean*, Fellow in Computer Science, University Reader in Computer Science (2010)

Timothy James Burton MA MB BChir PhD FRCP, *Tutor*, Oon Fellow in Clinical Medicine, Clinical Lecturer in Translational Medicine & Therapeutics (2010)

Marta Morgado Correia BA (Lisbon) PhD, *Graduate Tutor*, Fellow in Biological Sciences, Senior Investigator Scientist at the MRC Cognition and Brain Sciences Unit (2010)

Alicia Hinarejos BA (Valencia) MPhil (Valencia) BA (UNED) MJur MPhil DPhil (Oxon), Fellow in Law, University Senior Lecturer in Law (2011)

Kamran Yunus BSc (Bath) MA PhD (Bath), *Admissions Tutor*, *Tutor*, Fellow in Chemical Engineering, Technical Officer at the Department of Engineering and Biotechnology (2012)

John Stuart Richer MA PhD, Fellow in Physics, Professor of Physics (2013)

Sarah Lilian Kennedy BA (Melbourne) LLB (Melbourne) PhD, *Fellow Development Ambassador*, Fellow in English (2013)

Monica Moreno Figueroa BA (UIA Leon) MA (London) PhD (London) MA, Fellow in Social Sciences, University Senior Lecturer in Sociology (2014)

Brendan Plant BEc (Sydney) LLB (Sydney) MSc (LSE) PhD, *Fellow Editor*, Hopkins Parry Fellow in Law (2014)

Andrew Nicholas Holding MChem (Oxon) PhD MRSC FHEA, *Senior Treasurer of the Amalgamation Club*, *Tutor*, Fellow in Biochemistry, Senior Research Associate at Cancer Research UK's Cambridge Institute (2015)

Ruth Ellen Nisbet BSc (UCL) PhD, *Tutor*, *Senior Treasurer of the Downing College Boat Club*, Fellow in Biochemistry (2015)

Ewan James Jones BA MPhil PhD, *Graduate Tutor*, Fellow in English, University Lecturer in Nineteenth-Century Literature (2015)

Michael Crisp MEng PhD, *Tutor*, *Internal Auditor*, Fellow in Engineering, University Lecturer in Phototonics and RF Systems (2017)

Nicholas Rawlinson BSc (Monash) PhD (Monash) MA, Fellow in Earth Sciences, BP Foundation McKenzie Professor of Earth Sciences (2017)

Zoe Kourtzi BSc (Crete) MA (Rutgers) PhD (Rutgers) MA, Angharad Dodds John Fellow in Cognitive Neuroscience, Professor of Experimental Psychology (2017)

Joanne Claire Finnie Jones MA (Aberdeen), *Director of Advancement* (2018)

António Ferraz de Oliveira BA MA (Warwick) PhD (Warwick), *Graduate Tutor*, Whitworth Research Fellow in Geography (2018)

Robert Hoyer BE (Auckland) PhD, Kim and Juliana Silverman Research Fellow in Materials Science (2019)

Frisbee Candida Cheyenne Sheffield BA (Bristol) MPhil DPhil (Oxon), Fellow in Classics (2019)

Joseph Webster MA (Edinburgh) MSc (Edinburgh) PhD (Edinburgh), Fellow in Anthropology (2019)

Jerome Ronald Simons BSc (Johns Hopkins) BA (Johns Hopkins) MPhil (Oxon), Williams Downing Fellow in Economics (2019)

Retirements and Resignations 1 July 2018–30 September 2019

Trevor William Clyne MA PhD FEng (retired 2019)

Marcus Tomalin MPhil MA PhD (resigned 2019)

Jay Theodore Stock BA (Trent) MA MSc (Guelph) PhD (Toronto) (resigned 2019)

OTHER FELLOWS

The Honorary Fellows

Giles Skey Brindley MA (London) MD FRS
Sir Francis Graham Smith MA PhD FRS
Sir Arnold Stanley Vincent Burgen FMedSci FRS
Sir Alan Bowness MA CBE
Dame Janet Abbott Baker CH DBE
Alan Norman Howard MA PhD FRIC
Sir Trevor Robert Nunn BA CBE
Godfrey Michael Bradman FCA
Sir Colin Brian Blakemore MA ScD FRS FmedSci
FRSB FBPhS
Martin John Kemp MA FBA
Richard John Bowring MA PhD LittD
David Stanley Ingram BSc MA PhD ScD OBE VMH FRSE
Sir Quentin Saxby Blake MA CBE FCSD FRSL RDI FRA
The Rt Hon Lord Collins of Mapesbury LLD FBA
Sir David Anthony King ScD HonFREng FRS
The Rt Rev'd Nicholas Thomas Wright MA DPhil DD
Sir John Pendry MA PhD FInstP FRS
Sir William Brian Vickers PhD DLitt FBA
Aitzaz Ahsan MA Barrister at Law
Professor John Lawrence Cardy MA PhD FRS
Howard Eric Jacobson MA
The Rt Hon Sir Kim Martin Jordan Lewison MA
Air Chief Marshal Sir Stuart Peach BA MPhil GBE KCB
ADC DL
The Rt Hon Lord Lloyd-Jones MA LLB
The Rt Hon Sir Richard George Bramwell McCombe MA
Professor Barry John Everitt BSc (Hull)
MA PhD (Birmingham) ScD DSc FRS FMedSci
Michael Apted BA CMG
Martin Baker MA FRCO
Stephen Chambers MA RA
Caroline Elizabeth Wilson MA MA (Bruxelles) CMG
Professor Geoffrey Grimmett MA (Oxon)
DPhil (Oxon) DSc (Oxon) ScD FRS
Keith Ajegbo BA MA OBE
Martin Maiden MA MPhil PhD FBA
Ritchie Neil Ninian Robertson MA DPhil FBA
Victoria Susan Brignell MA

The Emeritus Fellows

Alfred Thomas Grove MA
Ian Bonar Topping MA
Robert John Richards MA PhD
Charles Harpum MA LLB LLD
Martin Joshua Mays MA PhD
Philip Huson Rubery MA PhD ScD,
MCR Liaison Fellow
Margery Ann Barrand BSc (London) PhD (London)
Richard Michael Smith BA (London) MA (Oxon) PhD
FBA
Stafford Withington BEng (Bradford) PhD (Manchester)
Peter James Duffett-Smith MA PhD
Peter David Evans MA PhD ScD
Paul Frederick Linden BSc (Adelaide) MSc (Flinders)
PhD FRS
Richard Keith Taplin BSc (LSE) MA MBE
John Stuart Landreth McCombie MA MA (McMaster)
PhD
Trevor William Robbins CBE MA PhD FRS
Kenneth McNamara BSc (Aberdeen) PhD
David John Feldman MA DCL (Oxon) PhD FBA FRSA
Trevor William Clyne MA PhD FREng
David John Feldman QC (Hon) MA DCL (Oxon)
LLD (Hon Bristol) FBA FRSA

Foundation Fellows

Humphrey William Battcock MA
MBA (London Business School)
Tadayoshi Tazaki MA
Alwyn Wai-Yin Heong, MA BA BM (Oxon)
BCh (Oxon) MBA (Chicago)

The Wilkins Fellows

Julian Robin Darley MA FEng
Richard Alexander Frischmann MA
Christian Flemming Heilmann MA
The Lord Verjee MA CBE
Richard Anthony Williams MA
Jonathan Howard MA
Christopher John Bartram MA FRICS
Maria Ferreras Willetts MA (Oxon)
Robert John MA DLitt (Swansea)
Louise Arnell BA MA (Open) MA (Sussex)
Robert Markwick MA MBA (Manchester)
James Simon Edward Arnell MA
Edward Gary Blankenship MLitt (Columbia) AIA
Stephen Mark Peel MA MAS (Yale)
Christopher Harborne MA MEng MBA

The Fellows Commoner

David Chambers BA (Oxon) MSc (LBS) MSc (LSE)
PhD (LSE)
Timothy Rawle MA
Peter Thompson MA (Emeritus)
Gabrielle Bennett BA (Virginia) MA
Penny Furniss MA
Simon Walker MA

Morgan Fellows

Ariel Gomez Diaz BSc (Bogota) MSc (ICL) MSc (Paris)
PhD (Oxon)

Bye-Fellows

Michael Ashby BA MA MPhil
Richard Berengarten MA
Alexander Bleistein BA
Matthew Carter BA MA MB BChir
Andrew Cockburn MSci PhD
Andrej Corovic MA MB BChir MRCP
Justin Davies MA MChir FRCS
William Day BA (Durham) MA BCL (Oxon)
Eoin Devlin BA (Dublin) MLitt (Dublin) MPhil PhD
Buffy Eldridge-Thomas BA
Neda Farahi BSc (Edinburgh) PhD
Vicky Jones MA MB BChir MRCS
Joshua Kaggie BSc MSc PhD
Patricia Laurenson PhD
Lucia Li MA MB BChir
Yongcan Liu BA (Guangdong) MA (Guangdong)
Mphil PhD
Kathleen Liddell BSc (Melbourne) LLB (Melbourne)
MBioeth (Monash) DPhil (Oxon)
David Lowe MA ARAM,
Director of College and Chapel Music
Deepti Marchment BA MA MChir
Catherine Maunder MA
Aram Mooradian AADIPL PGDIP ARCH ARB
John Morgan BA MSci MA PhD
Lisa Mullen PhD
Jill Pearson BA VETMC MRCVS
Prerona Prasad BA MA MPhil DPhil
William Schafer PhD
Henry Shevlin BA BPhil (Oxon) PhD (CUNY)
Frederic-Guillaume Schneider PhD
Gareth Taylor BA MA PhD
Thomas Oliver BMedSci MBBS
Jenifer Varzaly MSt (Oxon) LLM (Adelaide)
Michael Wakelam BSc (Birmingham)
PhD (Birmingham)
Xin-She Yang MSc (USTC) DPhil (Oxon)
Hui Xu BA PhD

OFFICERS AND PRINCIPAL PROFESSIONAL ADVISERS

Master from 1 October 2018: Mr Alan Peter Bookbinder BA (Oxon) MA (Harvard) MA

Senior Tutor: Dr Guy Williams, MA, PhD

Senior Bursar: Dr S E Lintott, MA, PhD (Kent)

Actuaries

Cartwright Consulting Ltd
Mill Pool House
Mill Lane
Godalming GU7 1EY

Architects

Caruso St John
1 Coate Street
London E2 9AG

Robert Lombardelli Partnership
St. Luke's House
5 Walsworth Road
Hitchin, Herts SG4 9SP

Auditors

PEM
Salisbury House
Station Road
Cambridge CB1 2LA

Bankers

Barclays Bank
9–11 St Andrew's Street
Cambridge CB2 3AA

Property Managers

Carter Jonas LLP
6–8 Hills Road
Cambridge CB2 1NH

Property Valuers

Carter Jonas LLP
6–8 Hills Road
Cambridge CB2 1NH

Securities Managers

Partners Capital LLP
5 Young Street
London W8 5EH

Solicitors

Stone King LLP
3rd floor, Bateman House
82–88 Hills Road
Cambridge CB2 1LQ

Hewitsons LLP
Shakespeare House
42 Newmarket Road
Cambridge CB5 8EP

Marks & Clerk LLP
62–68 Hills Road
Cambridge CB2 1LA

Inland Revenue Charity No: X2938

Charity Registration No: 1137455



I REPORT OF THE GOVERNING BODY



REPORT OF THE GOVERNING BODY

Downing College is a self-governing, autonomous College within the University of Cambridge. Its aim is to further public good by promoting learning, study, and teaching in a community of scholars in the University, which is consistently ranked among the top universities in the world.¹ For the academic year 2018-19, the community consisted of 49 Fellows, and 812 students: 470 undergraduates (including 3 visiting students), and 342 graduates, including 77 part-time students, and 49 who were writing up. Led by Mr Alan Bookbinder, the 18th Master, our community of scholars is supported by 177 permanent staff.

Founded in 1800, the College is the 17th oldest of the University's 31 Colleges. The 'newest of the old' and the 'oldest of the new', Downing came into being after a gap of over two centuries and some 69 years before the founding of the next College, the first women's College. Originally founded for the encouragement of the study of law, medicine, and the cognate subjects of moral and natural science, the College now accepts students in all subjects taught at the University. Each College is distinctive, reflecting in its architecture the moment of its founding and in its practices the history of its autonomous decision-making within the context of the University as a whole. Downing's neo-classical architecture and openness broke from the traditional model, providing 'room to think and space to breathe'. The trustees of this physical and intellectual heritage are the members of the Governing Body, which consists, as of 1 October 2019, of 47 Fellows. Through membership of committees and participation in Governing Body meetings, students are able to influence decision-making.

2018–19 has been a year of challenge, not only because of the unstable political context created by Brexit and the threat to the current funding model proposed in the Augar Review, but also by the evolution in thinking about social interactions. Two Downing Fellows have been at the forefront of reform: Professor Graham Virgo, Fellow in Law and the University's Senior Pro-Vice Chancellor has led the campaign 'Breaking the Silence - Preventing Harassment and Sexual Misconduct' and Dr Monica Moreno Figueroa, Fellow in Social Sciences and Senior Lecturer in Sociology, is a University race inclusion champion and a mentor to the Vice-Chancellor in the pilot reverse mentoring programme. The College has also begun a research project into any historical connections that the College might have to slavery and its abolition, beginning a conversation between its past, present, and future. The first steps are being taken towards adopting a policy on modern slavery, which will require the College to seek the necessary assurances from its suppliers.

An initiative begun two years ago by the then JCR Green Officer led, in November 2018, to the Governing Body's decision to follow the recommendation of the Investment Committee of a policy of Controlled Divestment of companies engaged in the extraction of fossil fuels. While the College recognises that it has only a vanishingly small voice in this debate, the decision nevertheless acknowledges the importance of responding to the climate crisis both practically and symbolically. It recognises the views of our principal group of beneficiaries, our students, who are typically between 18 and 25 years old, who sit on our committees, and from whom we continue to learn. While the College was the first (and only) Cambridge College to be accredited by the Carbon Trust, was regularly at the top of the intercollegiate Environmental League Tables, and has achieved Gold in the Green Tourism awards, there is nevertheless much more that can be done in terms of both infrastructure and behaviour. A seminar, given by Arup, placed future construction activities within the context of the 'United Nation's Policy on Sustainable Development – 17 Goals to Transform Our World'. In particular, emphasis was placed on Good Health and Wellbeing (Goal 3), Responsible Consumption and Production (Goal 12), Climate Action (Goal 13), and Affordable and Clean Energy (Goal 7).

¹ <https://www.theguardian.com/education/ng-interactive/2018/may/29/university-league-tables-2019>

The purpose of our community of scholars is, of course, to learn, study, and teach. Because the College is responsible for directing studies and arranging the majority of supervisions, the Governing Body inevitably focuses its attention mainly on the undergraduates' academic experience. Despite the achievements of individual students in Computer Science Part II, English Part I, Geography Part II, Mathematics Part III, Natural Science Part III, Material Science and Natural Science Part II Bio Chemistry, who have come top of the tripos, gained starred firsts and University prizes, the College's overall placing in the Tompkins Table has fallen for the fourth year. Although the difference between the highest-ranking College and Downing is slight, some 10%, the trajectory is nevertheless worrying. Measures are being put in place to ensure that students have access to counselling, study skills support, and mentoring, as well as being encouraged to prioritise academic work while participating in the many sporting and cultural activities that Cambridge has to offer. A renewed emphasis on widening participation and outreach, including a new website, is aimed at attracting the very best students with the greatest potential from all parts of the UK and the world. As one of the constituent Colleges of the University, Downing contributes to the excellence acknowledged in the many University-ranking tables that routinely place Cambridge at or near the top.

2018-19 continued progress in incorporating the postgraduates into the College community. As the subjects studied are tilted towards science – largely the result of the College's proximity to Chemistry, Engineering, and the Downing Site – departmental laboratories absorb most of the students' time. Shared accommodation, however, helps promote the benefits of cross-disciplinary interaction. This year, the Downing Graduate Conference, held in the Howard Theatre in March 2019, provided an opportunity for students to present their research to an audience of students, Fellows, and alumni, with diverse interests, but a common goal of striving for excellence. The Conference was an addition to the now well-established programme for graduate students, inspired and enabled by Dr Philip Rubery, the MCR Liaison Fellow. During the year, 36 students were awarded PhDs and 50 completed MPhils, both taught and by research. At a time when national funding for postgraduate studies, particularly in arts and humanities, is severely limited, College support is increasingly necessary. Raising funds for studentships is a focus of the College's objectives and is meeting with some success: two new funds have been created through donations and legacies. Because of the College's help, over 49 postgraduates have been able to attend conferences and 41 have been supported through times of financial hardship. In response to increased numbers, a further Postgraduate Tutor was appointed to deliver pastoral care and oversee postgraduate admissions.

The postgraduate population continues to increase in the University. As all students within the University must belong to a College, this growth means that Colleges need to absorb additional numbers, provide accommodation, and ensure that the student experience is broadly similar across the 31 colleges. Clearly, that aspiration puts pressure on Colleges, which have very different resources. In response to this challenge, a joint University and Colleges' Working Party into the Size and Shape of the University has been formed, focusing on the next ten years and taking into account, *inter alia*, the Strategic Review of Undergraduate Admissions and Outreach, the Postgraduate Admissions and Funding Review, and the Student Support Initiative. The review will take into account the Colleges' capacity, resources, and aspirations. The pressure that a 35% increase in postgraduate numbers (over the last five years) has put on accommodation, together with the changing social expectations of students, was one of the drivers of the master planning exercise that the College has recently completed.

Even without the expansion in postgraduate numbers, College facilities are sized for a much smaller community and designed to meet the requirements of different eras. With this in mind, in 2018 the Governing Body commissioned the architects Caruso St John to design a master plan for the development of the site. The brief asked that the plan protect the College's heritage for generations to come while meeting the needs of contemporary students. A series of open meetings with the architects has led to a decision to approach the planners with an outline plan for a student centre

that will provide social and co-working spaces, together with space for contemplative activities including a multi-faith prayer room. The initial response from potential donors has been sufficiently positive for the Governing Body to pledge £2 million from its recent private placement towards the design and development of the project.

The College recently took advantage of historically low interest rates to borrow £20 million for 50 years at 2.05%. With these funds, building work can start on the conversion of office space on the College boundary into 23 postgraduate student rooms and debt from the purchase and conversion of 26 and 52 Lensfield Road can be repaid. Alumni and other supporters have continued to show generosity in their donations and thus underpin the academic mission of the College. Fundraising remains the principal means of creating the resilience that will enable the College to continue to provide a world-class education no matter what the political and economic context and to respond to the changing expectations of its beneficiaries.

PUBLIC BENEFIT

The College's purpose is to provide a world-class education to the students with the most potential in each subject, whatever their means, social background, or nationality.

The goal is to attract the best applicants from the widest range of schools and colleges, while actively supporting the University's widening participation targets, as agreed with the Office for Students (OfS). As a condition of charging above the basic tuition fee for Home/EU undergraduates beginning their courses in October 2018, the University made commitments on outreach, admissions and retention:

Outreach

- to offer a commitment to the minimum number of places available on summer schools at the University;
- to offer a long-term, progressive and collaborative outreach project in the eastern region focused on attainment raising;
- to develop a new programme designed to improve the number of students from specific ethnic minority groups progressing to high-tariff institutions;
- to embed the DfE-piloted STEP Support Programme within University provision.

Admissions

- to admit UK resident students from UK state-sector schools and colleges so that they fall within a range of 62–64% of the total intake, reaching the top of that range by 2019–20;
- to admit UK resident students from quintiles 1 and 2 of the Participation of Local Areas (POLAR3) classification so that they fall within the range 10–13% of the total intake, reaching the top of that range by 2019–20;
- to admit UK resident students from supergroup 8, groups 3a, 3b, 3c, 7a, 7b and 7c, and subgroups 4a1, 4a2, 4c2 and 6b3 of the Output Area Classification (OAC 2011) so that they comprise 13.9% of the total intake by 2021–22;
- to admit UK resident students from national Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) deciles 1–3 so that they comprise 8.5% of the total intake by 2019–20.

Retention

- to maintain our record of retention, with the rate of non-continuation in HE following year of entry to be 2.1% or less.

Of those home undergraduates whom the College matriculated in October 2018, 63.3% were from UK state-sector schools, and 8.1% were from Low Participation Neighbourhoods (LPNs, i.e. POLAR4 quintiles 1 and 2), 13.1% were from OAC target groups, and 9.1% from IMD Deciles 1–3.

Of those home undergraduates whom the College matriculated in October 2019, 67.6% were from UK state-sector schools, 14% were from Low Participation Neighbourhoods (LPNs, i.e. POLAR4 quintiles 1 and 2), 12.9% were from OAC target groups, and 11.9% from IMD Deciles 1–3.

Widening participation

As part of the University's Area Links Scheme, Downing engages particularly, but not exclusively, with maintained-sector 11–16 and 11–18 schools, Further Education Colleges, and Sixth Form Colleges in Cornwall, Devon, Plymouth, Torbay, Bournemouth, Poole, and Dorset. Other Colleges concentrate on different parts of the country. Additionally, as part of the Connect to Cambridge scheme, Downing has partnered with Sir Harry Smith Community College, an 11–18 school in Peterborough. Organised by the School and College Liaison Officer, the programme, which includes visits to schools, residential courses, Open Days and Admissions Fairs, encourages students who may otherwise not consider higher education to look at all the university options available to them. The School and College Liaison Officer collaborates with the JCR Access Officer, Admissions Tutor, Fellows, and staff to deliver the events. The current School and College Liaison Officer is Katriona Budenberg, who has been in post since June 2019.

A partnership programme between the College and Villiers Park Educational Trust, a charity that helps able students from less-advantaged backgrounds to gain places at leading universities, has continued into its third year. The programme allows Year12 students from state schools in Plymouth to take part in an 'Inspiring Excellence' subject-specific residential course, aimed at raising attainment, and to run their own projects within their schools. Example projects included revision classes for younger students and a series of science experiment taster sessions for students in a nearby primary school. In the first year of the programme, 13 Year-12 students joined; in the second year, 43 students joined from 11 different selective and non-selective schools in the Plymouth area. In October 2019, 37 students joined the third-year launch at the National Marine Aquarium in Plymouth.

Type of Activity	Number of events/ activities			Number of Students			No of Teachers		
	2018–19	2017–18	2016–17	2018–19	2017–18	2016–17	2018–19	2017–18	2016–17
Activities in Cambridge	6	3	10	128	91	236	23	5	28
Activities outside Cambridge	38	27	26	2,149	1,568	1,240	76	64	88
Staff development events	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	13
Summer Schools and Residential Events	9	8	10	187	169	158	17	15	18
Total	53	38	48	2,464	1,828	1,635	116	84	147

The School and College Liaison Office visited multiple schools in the College's link regions, talking to students from Years 7 to 13. She also ran a series of workshops and residential events in Cambridge.

By partnering with Exeter College, Oxford and Merton College, Oxford, Downing was able to deliver nine Oxford and Cambridge Information Days in hub locations in the South West. These events provided support for 524 students from 37 schools.

This year, the South West Residential course was held over three days. Fifty-one students from the link area regions visited Downing to find out more about the application process. The students visited Faculties and Departments, engaged in taster lectures, seminars and supervisions, and were able to gain a feel for life as a Cambridge undergraduate through evening social activities. Twenty-five schools were represented from the link area regions. The event was fully funded, including up to £150 for travel costs, and continues to be one of the College’s most successful events, with an average overall rating of the event at 4.7/5.0. It is hoped that many of these students will apply to Cambridge in this year’s admissions cycle.

Since 1999, when the programme began, 76 students from target schools in the South West have taken up places at Downing.

	2018–19	2017–18	2016–17
Applications	16	25	15
Offers	5	3	5
Acceptances	3	1	3

Increasingly, the College’s outreach activities focus on raising the aspirations of younger students. The College aims to develop further provision to ensure that all key stages of a student’s educational progression are supported. Downing recognises the importance of encouraging students to be enthusiastic about learning from an early age, raising these young people’s aspirations and supporting their academic exploration so that they have the confidence to apply to highly-selective institutions in the knowledge that they are capable of achieving the required grades and gaining a place.

The School and College Liaison Officers visit these schools in the South-West.

VISITS BY THE SCHOOL AND
COLLEGE LIAISON OFFICER



Financial aid

Once here, students have access to several sources of financial support. This year, the College paid out 450 grants totalling £402,468 (2017-18: £440,012) for the purchase of books and equipment; attendance at conferences; travel; studentships; and bursaries in cases of financial hardship. Trusts and other restricted funds provided £202,788; £135,878 was met from general funds; and £63,802 (2017-18: £117,673) was paid from the Cambridge Bursary Scheme. Undergraduates received £285,860 of the total payments made, which amounted to 11.7% of the Tuition Fee. The remainder, £116,608, was paid to postgraduates, which amounted to 12.7% of the Postgraduate Fee.

Out of a Home and EU undergraduate population of 394, 71 Home and EU undergraduates received on average £2,744 through the Cambridge Bursary Scheme, which is operated in common with the University and other Colleges and administered by the Student Loans Company ('SLC'). The Scheme forms part of the University's agreement with the Office for Students and provides benefits at a substantially higher level than the minimum required. In addition to any government means-tested support, students whose household income is below £25,000 receive a maximum grant of £3,500 per year, held at that level since the introduction of the current scheme in 2012. Those with incomes of up to £42,620 receive amounts that taper to £300. Thirty-nine students (2017-18: 49) received the maximum award under this Scheme. For students who have matriculated since October 2016, the Cambridge Bursary Scheme has provided the same level of support, but the government grants are no longer available, now taking the form of an additional loan. The cost of the Scheme to the collegiate University is approximately £6.3 million per year.

Changes to the Cambridge Bursary Scheme are now being considered by the intercollegiate Bursars' Fees Sub-Committee and the University's Bursaries Task Force. A survey conducted in January 2015 demonstrated that the recipients of grants under the existing Scheme believe that the Scheme ensures that students can fully participate in the student experience. The new scheme, which is likely to continue to be based on SLC-assessed household income - at least in the medium-term - might also take into account other indicators of financial deprivation with the intention of encouraging applications to Cambridge.

Downing Undergraduate Rent Bursaries

The Cambridge Bursary Scheme is limited to those with a household income of less than £42,620. Using data obtained from the Higher Education Bursaries and Scholarship Scheme (HEBSS), the College automatically refunds rent on longer residential agreements on a sliding scale to students whose household incomes fall between £40,000 and £62,212. These amounts are included in the total figures already given.

For 2019-20, there will be an additional rent rebate of £300 on contracts of all lengths for students who have chosen a room at Band 4 or cheaper (approximately 65% of all rooms) and who are from middle- to low-income households (the group excluded from the Cambridge Bursary Scheme, but for whom HEBSS provides data). The purpose of this additional scheme is to provide greater certainty at the time of choosing a room to those students who may struggle to meet the cost of accommodation. Downing operates a 'no hidden charges' policy, which includes the calculated cost of providing accommodation, access to catering facilities (formerly the Kitchen Fixed Charge), WiFi, utilities, insurance, PAT testing, and access to free laundry facilities. All but a few fourth-year undergraduates are able to live in College and therefore avoid the year-long tenancies that are a feature of student life in the sector.

New Hardship Grants for Muslim Students

The COSARAF Charitable Foundation has generously funded a programme aimed at supporting Muslim students suffering financial hardship who meet the COSARAF Zakat Distribution Policy. The College administers the scheme, which awards Sheikh Family Bursaries of up to £2,000 pa to Muslim students in need across the University.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COLLEGE

On 20 December 1717, Sir George Downing, 3rd Baronet signed the will that anticipated the founding of the College - but only once four male heirs had died without children. Some 100 years later, after a protracted and expensive lawsuit, the College that Sir George envisaged in this bequest took physical form.² Its financially unstable start in life, however, foretold an underfunded future where new activities would only be possible with the help of donors. However, together with the promise of financial challenges, the founding of the College resulted in the Wilkins' buildings that make possible the profitable conference business, one of the most successful among the Cambridge Colleges.

An interest in the history that has shaped the College both architecturally and as a community has inspired a succession of anniversary celebrations. In 2017, the College underlined the importance of philanthropy through 300 Years of Giving; in 2018, the centenary of the ending of the First World War was observed by the addition of a member of staff to the Roll of Honour, reflecting the evolution in our definition of community. This year, it is the turn of women, as the College prepares to mark the 40th anniversary of their admission, albeit some 33 years after women were able to take degrees and some 111 years after the founding of the first Cambridge women's College. The 2020 Events, a series of short talks or conversations, has featured female Fellows, alumnae, supporters and curators: Dr Amy Milton interviewed the artist Stuart Pearson Wright in 'Drawing on Memory' and, more recently, two alumnae, Dharshini David (1996) and Verica Djurdjevic (1994), were members of the panel on 'The Economics of Uncertainty'. The Heong Gallery has also focused on women artists (Yoko Ono Sky Pieces and Barbara Hepworth: Divided Circle) and will celebrate the growing visibility of women in College art collections from the Bloomsbury era to the present day in 'WE ARE HERE'.

These reminders encourage alumni to recognise the benefits that they have received and that others have made possible, the narrative that underpins fundraising from alumni. The Howard Foundation, started by Dr Alan Howard (1948) and skilfully administered by his son, Jon Howard (1974), remains the most significant donor to the College. The buildings that bear the Howard name were always intended to have two functions: to provide space for College activities and a means of generating income. That model continues to inform the development of the estate. Students, for example, benefit, from rooms of an enviably high standard - to the point of becoming a meme - but these are the rooms that draw in the conference business that provides the subsidy for education.

The buildings and spaces serve the College's principal activity of educating to the highest of standards students with the most potential from all backgrounds. In order to do so, we must be able to attract and retain Fellows in what is a highly competitive, but regulated, internal market. Sometimes and in some subjects there are simply not enough University-based academics to go round, at which point Colleges must employ their own academics at a significant cost. The Downing Williams Fellowship in Economics is a recent example of a generous donation that has made such an appointment possible. Funding for existing and future Fellowships remains the College's greatest need.

Donations from alumni are gifts from the past to the present and the future, in recognition of the benefits that have been received often as a result of the generosity of previous donors. Some gifts are spontaneous, but most are the result of implied or explicit appeals. In anticipation of a new campaign, last year the Fellowship participated in two workshops, facilitated by Simon Pennington of More Associates. Given that Fellows were free to choose which workshop they attended, there was remarkable consistency in their vision for the College. Three themes emerged: the influence of architecture on experience; the importance of culture to wellbeing; and the need for funding in resource-starved higher education. The physical character of the College reflects its values and was seen as important in developing students' characters; the spaciousness of the College encourages the free-thinking necessary to prepare citizens for civil society; and its openness should signal accessibility at all levels, in widening participation and in graduate life. Downing has become a cultural force in Cambridge: its artistic and cultural life was seen by the Fellowship as important to student

² <https://www.dow.cam.ac.uk/about/downing-college-archive/archives/250-years-downing-wasnt-founded>

wellbeing, the creation of a community, and a balanced experience. The College should aim to attract the brightest and the best by providing funding at all levels: undergraduate bursaries, postgraduate studentships, and Research Fellowship positions. Yet, it was felt, a balance needed to be struck between strengthening the endowment, appeals for infrastructure projects, and ‘immediate spend’ funding for nurturing postgraduates and young academics. It was recognised that donors capable of making transformative gifts had a multitude of calls on their generosity, and that the next stage would be to shape these themes in a way that demonstrated to potential donors how their philanthropic aims were aligned with Downing’s ambitions.

COLLEGE GOVERNANCE

The College is a lay eleemosynary corporation established by Royal Charter. The Governing Body has all the powers of an ordinary person subject to the College’s statutes and general law and is bound to act in a faithful and proper way in accordance with its purposes. The College was registered with the Charity Commission on 12 August 2010 (Registered Number: 1137455) following the removal of the exempt status of the Colleges of Oxford and Cambridge on 1 June 2010 as contemplated by the Charities Act 2006. The Cambridge Colleges are classed as a special case for purposes of accounting and continue to publish accounts in the form stipulated by Statute G III of the University, The Recommended Cambridge Colleges Accounts (‘RCCA’), which is based on Financial Reporting Standards and is compliant with the Statement of Recommended Practice: Accounting for Further and Higher Education. The Intercollegiate Colleges Accounts Committee advises on interpretation. The College is a charity within the meaning of the Taxes Act 1988, s 506 (1).

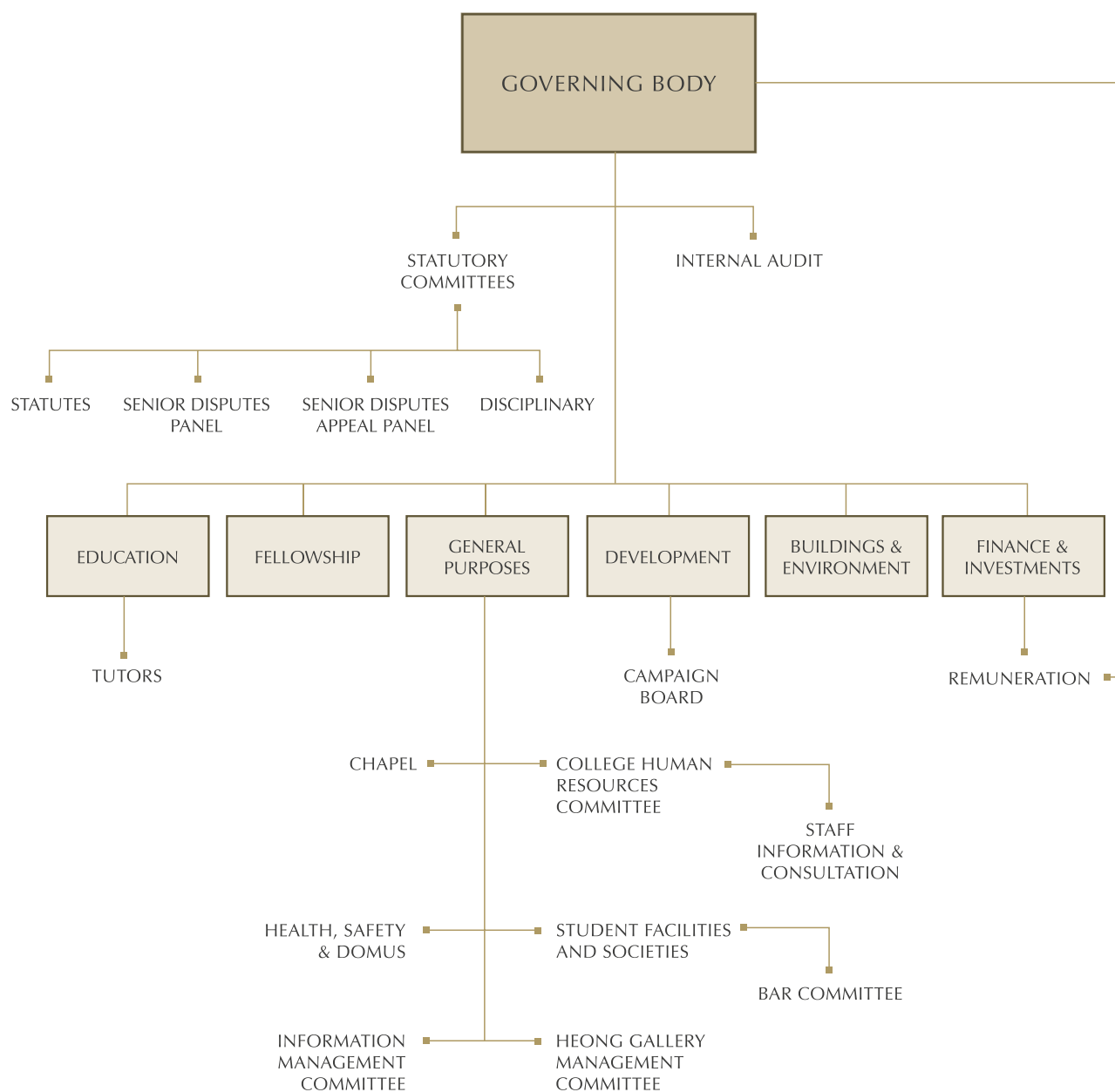
The Statutes that set out the arrangements for governance of the College were last completely revised during 2005 and approved by Her Majesty, on the advice of Her Privy Council, on 9 May 2006, with approval given to amendments on 18 March 2009 and 8 March 2017. The Master is Chairman of the Governing Body; the Senior Tutor has overall responsibility for the admission, education and welfare of undergraduates and postgraduates; and the Senior Bursar has overall responsibility for the finances, the estate, and the administration of the College. Both the Senior Tutor and the Senior Bursar are accountable to the Governing Body. Members of the Governing Body serve until the earlier of retirement or the end of the academic year in which they reach 67 years of age. Members of the Governing Body in office during the period and at the date of this Report are listed on pages 5–6. With few exceptions, Fellows are chosen, after interview, on the basis of excellence in teaching and research and their commitment to providing direction of studies and supervisions across the principal subjects offered by the University. New members of the Governing Body are trained in the fulfilment of their responsibility for governance through a system of mentoring. All members of the Governing Body serve as trustees and receive training in their duties.

The Governing Body, which meets eight times per year, discharges its responsibilities through the structure of committees shown in the following table. Representatives of the JCR and the MCR attend and participate in Governing Body meetings, each of the secondary Committees (with the exception of the Fellowships Committee), and most of the tertiary Committees. External advisers serve on the Investments meetings of the Finance Committee (6), the Development Committee (1), the Health, Safety, and Domus Committee (1), and the Remuneration Committee, which consists only of external members (3), with the Senior Bursar in attendance. Its remit is to decide on the remuneration of members of the Governing Body, having considered the recommendations of the Governing Body (taken on the advice of the Finance Committee). In essence, the Remuneration Committee can either accept or reduce (but not increase) the recommended level of remuneration. During periods of active fundraising, a Campaign Board offers advice on elements of College strategy.

Members of the Governing Body are required to act with integrity, to act in the College's interests without regard to their own private interests, and to manage the affairs of the College prudently, balancing long-term and short-term considerations. The direct cost of governance for 2018-19 was £45,712 (2017-18: £44,299).

The College is a legally autonomous body; however, it exists within the federal structure of the University. Matters of concern to all Colleges and the University are discussed and acted on through a system of University-wide committees, such as the Colleges' Committee, of which all Heads of Houses are members, the Senior Tutors' Committee, which is chaired by the Vice-Chancellor, and the Bursars' Committee. Representatives of the Senior Tutors and Bursars sit on each other's committees and on the Colleges' Committee. These committees work through the building of consensus.

THE COMMITTEE STRUCTURE



COLLEGE FUNDING

The College funds its activities from academic fees, charges for student residences and catering, income from its conference and functions business, its investments, and from donations and bequests.

Tuition Fees at the University and Colleges

The University received a Gold Award in the Teaching Excellence Framework, enabling it to continue to charge Tuition fees for Home and EU undergraduates at the maximum permitted rate of £9,250 from 1 October 2017. Approval for this level of fees was also conditional on the signing of an Access Agreement with OFFA.³ This financial year was the seventh of the new system. Since 2012–13, the tuition fee for new students has been paid either by the students themselves or on behalf of the students through the Student Loan Company. The Colleges collect these fees and pass half over to the University. The Colleges and the University now pay equal shares towards the Cambridge Bursary Scheme, and there is a redistribution of funds between Colleges to support the obligations of the less-well-endowed Colleges, such as Downing. As a condition of charging the maximum fee, the Colleges and the University engage in substantial outreach activities to encourage all academically qualified students to apply for admission to Cambridge, whatever their backgrounds and financial circumstances.

The £9,250 tuition fee is only a contribution to the real costs of offering the form of education that Cambridge provides. An internal study recently concluded that, taking arts, humanities and sciences together, it cost £21,000 per annum in 2017-18 to educate an undergraduate. This figure was calculated by applying to College costs the methodology used in the University's financial reporting in order to arrive at a combined figure. The chart overleaf lists the functions that the University and the Colleges each perform: the Colleges admit, matriculate, supervise, and then present undergraduates for degrees, taking responsibility for pastoral care. The University provides lectures and laboratories and examines and classifies students.

The distinguishing feature of an education at Cambridge or Oxford is the emphasis on small-group teaching, the costs of which are borne by the Colleges. The maximum number of supervisions per year is 80, depending on the year and subject, approximately 12% of which involve just one student, although most (32%) involve groups of two. The basic rate is from £29.20 for supervision of one student up to £44.46 for supervising in groups of six or more. Colleges augment remuneration in different ways and have different contractual arrangements. For instance, if a Fellow teaches for 80 hours or more per year, Downing enhances the intercollegiate rate by 20% and contributes up to £300 towards academic expenses. This year, 15 Fellows received this enhancement of supervision pay. However, provision of supervisions costs considerably more than payments to supervisors: supervisions require a support organisation and, of necessity, take place in historical premises that are expensive to maintain. For Downing, the average cost of educating an undergraduate in 2018-19 was £8,634 (2017-18: £8,336) per year, almost double the amount received in fees.

³ [https://www.offa.org.uk/agreements/Final AA - University of Cambridge.pdf](https://www.offa.org.uk/agreements/Final%20AA%20-%20University%20of%20Cambridge.pdf)

While, broadly, there is parity of educational provision across the Colleges, each College will have a different cost base, largely driven by the costs of its infrastructure and the balance in its Fellowship between University-employed Teaching Officers, who can be paid for supervising at the intercollegiate rate, and College Teaching Officers, whose stipend is paid by the College. In order to counter diseconomies of scale and to promote efficiency, Colleges collaborate to provide various services, and share know-how and best practice in operational matters. Nevertheless, there is inevitably a disparity in resources and different approaches are adopted to meeting the shortfall between tuition fees and the cost of education. An intercollegiate taxation system redistributed £4.7 million in 2019, but of this, £2.9 million went in support of predominantly postgraduate Colleges. Historically, Colleges at Cambridge, more so than at other Universities, have been supported by philanthropic gifts from founders and alumni who appreciate the benefits of the costly education that they have received.

In 2018-19, Downing spent £5.0 million on Education, of which £4.0 million, or £8,634 per capita, was for undergraduates. Of the total amount, 46% was spent on Teaching, 15% on Tutorial, 15% on Admissions, 4% on Research, 9% on Scholarships and Awards, and 11% on other Educational Facilities.

Academic Fees

Total academic fees amounted to 29.5% of unrestricted income before donations and endowments (2017-18: £3,129,800 and 28.9%). Academic fees consist of the College Fee and grants to support teaching and research. Of these, the most significant source of funding is the tuition fee payable by or on behalf of undergraduates. For the second year, the fee has been set at £9,250 for Home/EU students; for 2018-19, the fee for the course set by the College for Private and Overseas students was £8,982. While half of the tuition fee for Home/EU students is passed to the University, the University charges a separate fee for Private and Overseas students at a rate that depends on the course. Of the £2,435,682 in income earned by the College for educating undergraduates, £1,759,595 was in respect of Home/EU students.). Since 2014-15, the fee due from postgraduates is a proportion of a single fee charged by the University. The fee, which is calculated according to a complex formula that assigns weightings to different categories of postgraduate student, was £3,700 per full-time student. The cost of providing education is considerably greater than the money that the College receives from academic fees. Since 1999-00, the year in which the Government imposed a 21.8% cut in the College Fee, the cumulative shortfall has been £26.9 million. From the introduction of the £9,000 Tuition Fee in October 2012, the shortfall has been £11.2million.

Using a methodology consistent with that used by the University, the College has calculated that it costs £8,634 to educate an undergraduate (2017-18: £8,336). An increase in costs resulted in an increase of 2.2% in the shortfall per student, from £2,241 to £2,290 (on a fully-allocated basis). The model, which allocates costs between undergraduates and postgraduates, calculated that the cost to support each postgraduate student was £4,210 (2017-18: £4,315). The decrease in the *per capita* cost is attributable to the albeit higher cost base being spread over a greater number of students. The costs are highly sensitive to the cost of providing space, which is affected by energy and labour costs. The funding shortfall is partly offset by income from charitable funds.

The Colleges Fund

The Colleges Fund, which is funded through the intercollegiate taxation system, makes grants to Colleges with insufficient endowments. Downing has received grants totalling £369,700 over the last ten years, but for the sixth consecutive year, the College was not awarded a grant.

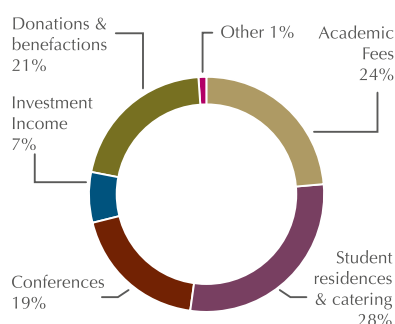
Conferences

Through its subsidiary, Downing Cambridge Conferences Limited, the College continues to focus on building its commercial business, which consists of conferences and functions. Income from commercial activities is intended to cover the out-of-term portion of the year-round costs of the estate and the staff. Profits from this business, together with fundraising efforts, rigorous cost control, and more economically appropriate charging policies, are key contributors to the strategy needed to address the unfavourable business environment within which Oxbridge Colleges operate.

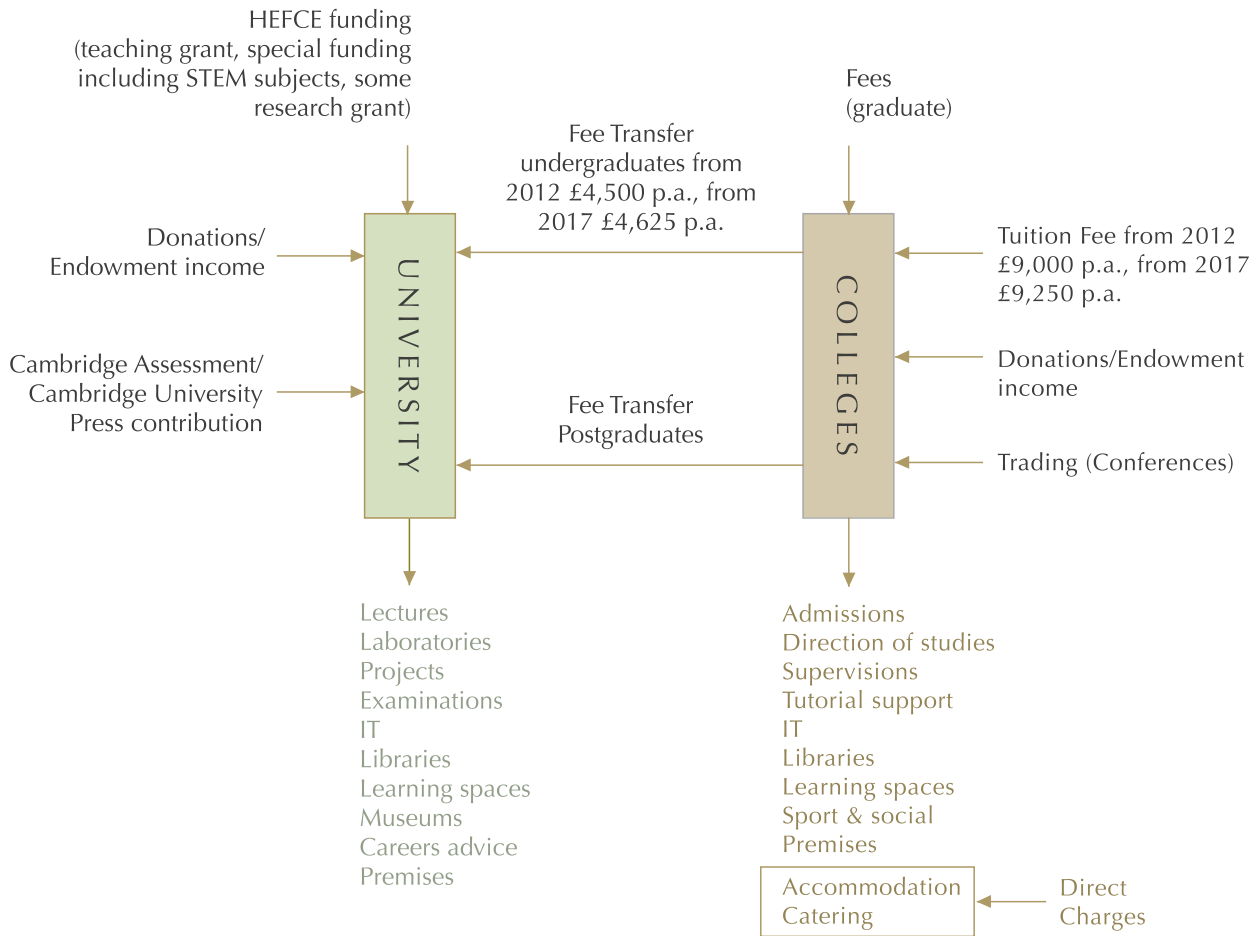
Trinity College

The College continues to benefit from the generosity of Trinity College through, for example, the discounted rent payable on the sports ground lease, a significant contribution to the building of Battcock Lodge, and the support provided by The Isaac Newton Trust. The Trust has over the past five years contributed to the costs of two Research Fellowships. In addition, Trinity funds the University salaries of two Fellows (English and Social and Political Science) who are University Teaching Officers under a scheme that links the position to a College. In the past ten years, the College has benefited from £476,000 in funding from Trinity and the Isaac Newton Trust, both of which ensure that the less-well-endowed Colleges are able to provide resources and facilities equivalent to those of the other Colleges. The calculation excludes the benefit to the College of the Trinity University Teaching Officer Scheme.

BREAKDOWN OF INCOME 2018/19 Total £14.3 million



UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES: A SYMBIOTIC RELATIONSHIP







II THE YEAR IN REVIEW



THE UNDERGRADUATES

Undergraduates in Residence

Of the 470 undergraduates in residence, 56% were men and 44% women; of the 394 home and EU students, 36 were from the EU. There were a further 76 overseas students. Of the 358 home students, 61% were from state-maintained schools and 39% from the independent sector. Undergraduate numbers are determined by how many the College is able to accommodate. The target for entry, therefore, is static at approximately 128 new entrants in each year. Over the last five years, the total number of undergraduates (excluding visiting students) has ranged from 437 to 467, with an average of 451. Except for medicine and architecture, where numbers are controlled through a University-wide agreement, the College does not fix the number of students in any one subject, but rather assesses candidates across subjects. In 2018-19, overall undergraduate numbers reflected the shape of the University as a whole, with the exception of law and medicine, two historically strong subjects, where numbers were higher, and mathematics, modern and mediaeval languages and natural sciences, of which the College had comparatively fewer students.

Admissions

Admission to the University is highly competitive: the number of applicants for admission in 2020-21 has reached just over 20,000. Applicant numbers have grown by 17% over the last ten years, while the number admitted has remained relatively constant at about 3,600; that is, of those who apply, roughly 20% are successful. The College wishes to encourage applications but stresses the high level of academic attainment required for success. Historically one of the more popular Colleges in terms of applications for admission, Downing received 751 applications for admission in October 2018 and 746 in October 2019. In the past five years, direct applications have ranged in number between 570 and 793. However, in October 2019 ('the 2020 cycle') that number has reached an all-time high of 949. Whereas applications to the University as a whole have increased in number by 5% at a time when the number of UK 18 year-olds has dipped, the number of applications to the College has increased by 27%.

Downing and the University as a whole invest time and resources in (1) attracting individuals who can make the most of the educational experience with its emphasis on small-group supervision and (2) encouraging students from financially or socially disadvantaged backgrounds to aspire to higher education and consider applying to the University. For entry in 2018 and 2019, all Colleges required a minimum of A*A*A for science subjects and A*AA for arts and humanities. Historically, very few, if any, undergraduates declined their offers; however, with other universities offering financial inducements and low offers, the number has increased. Inevitably, some offer-holders do not achieve the A level, IB, and STEP grades that are a condition of entry. In the 2018 Cycle, 582 were interviewed (77%) and 178 offers were made, including 9 deferred offers. 123 candidates achieved their grades and matriculated in 2018. In the 2019 Cycle, 624 were interviewed (84%) and 165 offers were made, including four deferred offers. Six declined their offers (2018 Cycle: 14) and 53 did not achieve the required grades. The Colleges operate a clearing system wherein candidates who are deemed eligible for an offer but cannot be offered a place by the College to which they applied are made available to other Colleges. In 2018, Downing admitted 123 students, including 26 who had been selected from either the winter or summer pools; in 2019, 127 were admitted, including nine who had been selected from the two pools and two through the UCAS Adjustment mechanism.

The Colleges adhere to the five principles set out in the 2004 independent review ‘Fair admissions to higher education: recommendations for good practice’ (www.admissions-review.org.uk), led by Professor Schwartz. These include the commitment to select students based both on their achievements and their potential, to use reliable and valid assessments, and to seek to minimise barriers for applicants. Until 2015, the Colleges were able to place weight on a candidate’s AS Unit Module Scores, as there was a demonstrable correlation in most subjects between high UMS scores at AS Level and results in the Tripos examinations. The University as a whole continues to invest in designing assessment tests, supported by research. A suite of pre-interview assessments has been developed, covering 18 subjects. A further 10 subjects are assessed at interview. This system, which has now been in place for three years, is being reviewed for the 2021 Application Cycle to assess correlation with Tripos results. In considering whether to make an offer, the Colleges take into account contextual data (‘flags’), such as geodemographic data, including Output Area Classification (OAC) and Participation Of Local Areas (POLAR) (the record on progression to higher education) data on the school’s performance at GCSE and success in sending students to Cambridge or Oxford; and individual circumstances (whether an applicant has been in care or their schooling has been disrupted by, for instance, difficult medical or personal circumstances). Nevertheless, such candidates must meet the terms of the standard offer. In the 2018 application cycle (i.e. those applying in October 2017 for entry in 2018 or later), the University accepted 22.6% of the 11,062 applicants from UK schools and colleges. In the 2017 application cycle, 69.0% of the 10,771 A-level students who applied to the University went on to secure at least A*AA. Of these, 2,519 places were confirmed, with 84.1% exceeding A*AA⁴. The aim of the collegiate University is to contribute to “improved social mobility for the sector without compromising the integrity and fairness of Cambridge’s admissions procedures and entry standards”.

UCAS Adjustment

For the 2019 Cycle and for the first time, applicants with three of five contextual flags who had not been offered a place after interview but who had achieved the standard offer were invited to participate in Adjustment. Of the 203 who were invited, 152 asked to be considered, 71 were offered places, and 67 accepted. Of those, two matriculated at Downing in October 2019. The purpose of the scheme is to widen participation by recognising that some students with contextual flags may not be in a position to demonstrate their potential at interview so early in the academic year.

Student Wellbeing

The intensity of the eight-week terms, the very high standards that the students set themselves, and the pressures experienced generally by Generation Z mean that the traditional tutorial system has had to be augmented by other interventions. In the last year, the College took on an additional nurse and an additional College-based counselling day. Throughout the undergraduate year, there is a programme of wellbeing events, including Puppies on the Paddock and the weekly free Keith’s Cafe, hosted by the Chaplain, who in exam term adds jigsaws and puzzles to the more conventional offerings of the Chapel. By law, the College is required to have a Church of England chaplain and to hold regular services. The relevance of this offer to the contemporary community of students who practice many religions and none was demonstrated by the inclusion of Keith’s Cafe’s in this year’s May Ball, ‘The Wonders of the World’ but at 3.30 am rather than its customary 3.30 pm slot.

Work on the landscape has focused on creating beautiful spaces to see, work, and relax in: the East Lodge Garden, the second of a series of three study gardens, was completed and the West Lodge Garden was restored to its original 1999 design.

⁴ https://apis.officeforstudents.org.uk/accessplansdownloads/2024/UniversityofCambridge_AP_2020-21_V1_10007788.pdf

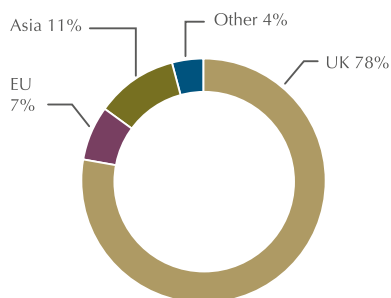
Examination Results

Of the 392 undergraduates who sat examinations in Easter Term 2019, 92 (23%) gained first class results, representing a slightly lower proportion than last year (26%). Eight students achieved the status of Foundation Scholar, having achieved a First in each of the years of their degree (2018: 19). There was a disappointing increase in the number of students who were awarded a 2.2, a result that makes entry into the professions difficult. While the College celebrates the many excellent individual results, the overall performance relative to that of other Colleges remains worrying. For many years, the College could boast that it was always in the top one-third of the tables, but recently its position has remained stubbornly in the bottom third, although since 1997, its mean position is thirteenth. The subject profile of a College can affect the relative rankings: Faculties and Departments scale differently, and the position of Colleges with concentrations in particular subjects can rise or fall with those results. Nevertheless, there were many individual successes. Fourteen Downing students were awarded a special prize for being close to the top of their class lists. Published class lists are now incomplete, as over one-third of students have asked for their names to be removed. It is, therefore, not possible to name all exceptional performances.

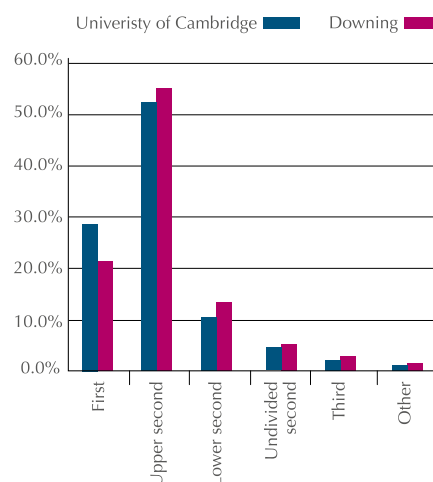
UNDERGRADUATE NUMBERS 2018–19 AS OF 1 OCTOBER 2018

<i>Subject</i>	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Years 5–6	Total 2018–19	Total 2017–18
Anglo-Saxon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Archaeology & Anthropology	1	1	0	0	0	2	0
Architecture	1	1	1	0	0	3	4
Asian & Middle Eastern Studies	1	0	1	0	0	2	4
Chemical Engineering	0	3	2	3	0	8	8
Chemical Engineering via Engineering	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Chemical Engineering via Natural Science	2	0	0	0	0	2	3
Classics	2	5	5	0	0	12	12
Classics – 4yr	1	2	1	0	0	4	3
Computer Science	5	4	3	1	0	13	12
Economics	6	6	8	0	0	20	21
Education	0	2	1	0	0	3	4
Engineering	11	16	12	11	0	50	42
English	7	4	7	0	0	18	16
Geography	5	3	6	0	0	14	15
History	5	6	4	0	0	15	18
History with Modern Languages	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
History with Politics	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
History of Art	1	2	4	0	0	7	6
Human, Social and Political Science	4	4	9	0	0	17	20
Land Economy	2	2	1	0	0	5	4
Law	12	13	14	0	0	39	41
Linguistics	0	2	2	0	0	4	4
Management Studies	0	0	0	1	0	1	4
Manufacturing Engineering	0	0	1	1	0	2	3
Mathematics	5	6	5	3	0	19	17
Medical Sciences	17	13	16	15	26	87	84
Modern Languages	4	6	2	2	0	14	16
Music	2	2	1	0	0	5	4
Natural Sciences (Biological)	9	11	6	2	0	28	33
Natural Sciences (Physical)	9	8	13	6	0	36	36
Philosophy	2	1	2	0	0	5	4
Psychological and Behavioural Sciences	4	2	6	0	0	12	10
Theology	1	1	2	0	0	4	4
Theology BTh	1	1	0	0	0	2	2
Veterinary Medicine	4	2	2	2	4	14	12
Total	126	130	138	47	30	470	467

UNDERGRADUATES
BY REGION



UNDERGRADUATE
DEGREE CLASSIFICATIONS



THE POSTGRADUATES

Forty years ago, there were just 30 postgraduates – of whom none were women. Today, the community is co-educational and home to some 388 postgraduates, many of whom live on site and participate actively in College life. However, an increasing number of students combine study with careers. This year, there were 41 EMBA students, who study at the Judge Business School. The programme, which takes place over 20 months, is ranked second in terms of career progression before and after graduation.⁵ Students attend the Judge for 16 weekends and four one-week sessions, which means that it is not always possible to accommodate all who wish to stay in the College. A further 27 students are enrolled in the more-recently established MSt Real Estate, a part-time course held over two years, including two two-week and three one-week residential stays in Cambridge – all held outside the undergraduate term, which means that all participants can stay in College. With increasing pressure on accommodation within Colleges and Cambridge in general, the part-time sector is an area of potential growth for the University and Downing. The College has introduced a number of events to ensure that part-time students benefit from (mandatory) College membership.

The MCR Liaison Fellow acts as a point of contact with the Fellowship and for social events. Through a programme of academic and cultural events, the MCR Liaison Fellow ensures that the College remains relevant even for students working in distant laboratories. Talks in the SCR include those by Fellows on paths to academic glory and seminars showcasing students' work. In March, the College held its first Postgraduate Conference, which provided a forum for students to present their work to their College peers whom they normally see only socially. Fourteen students gave oral presentations, and many more presented posters. Dr Lucy MacGregor (1990), a former undergraduate, postgraduate, and Research Fellow in Geological Sciences, gave the keynote talk.

The primary admissions decision for postgraduate students sits with the University, but each postgraduate student must also be admitted by a College. Membership of a College encourages the contact across disciplines that is not available in the departments and is one of the strengths of a collegiate university. The College provides a tutorial service through its postgraduate tutors, who help with pastoral and welfare matters, but also provide the wisdom of experience on general academic matters. With the expansion of postgraduate education, Colleges have struggled to provide sufficient accommodation. Downing is unusual, in that all of its postgraduate accommodation is on site, which the College believes aids the integration of the postgraduate community. Students are also able to take advantage of the College's educational and sporting facilities, e.g. the Library, the Sports Ground, the Gym and the Boat House. Postgraduate representatives attend meetings of the Governing Body and the committees that are relevant to the postgraduate experience.

The College is able to offer financial support through a growing number of studentships: fully funded studentships are offered in machine learning in critical care (Voellm Hruska), phycology (Lewin Fritsch), geography (Whitworth), and chemistry (Whitworth). Partial funding is available in English (Monk) and biological sciences (Parke Davis). In addition, substantial grants are awarded in preventive medicine (Oon and Lander). Financial assistance is provided for attendance at conferences and to those experiencing unanticipated financial hardship.

Once the degree has been completed, the College presents the student to the University for the awarding of the degree. In 2018-19, 35 students were awarded PhDs: Biological Sciences (9), Physical Sciences (7), Clinical Medicine (3), Technology (8), Humanities and Social Sciences (5), and Arts and Humanities (3). Proximity to the headquarters of many science-based departments inevitably means that the postgraduate community is skewed towards science. In addition, funding for postgraduate degrees in the arts and humanities is scarce, and if the College is to deliver on its interdisciplinary promise, then funds must be raised in support.

⁵ <http://rankings.ft.com/businessschoolrankings/university-of-cambridge-judge/executive-mba-ranking-2019#executive-mba-ranking-2019>

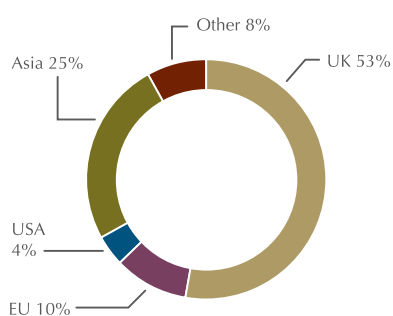
The Postgraduate Tutors are responsible for ensuring balance within the postgraduate community, through setting targets across types of postgraduate degree and disciplines. A postgraduate community that reflects in microcosm the characteristics of the University's postgraduate student body, in terms of subjects, gender and nationality, is, however, an ideal that is unlikely to be achieved. Applications, and therefore offers, are skewed by the availability of studentships, the global profile of a College, and its location. Downing's proximity to the Judge Business School and to Engineering is reflected in the relatively high proportion (27.8%) of Downing postgraduate students in the School of Technology, compared with the University average (21.4%). The relatively smaller number of students from the Arts and Humanities is, again, a function of location and funding: lack of public funding for postgraduate work, especially in the arts and humanities, means that the better-endowed Colleges, which are able to offer multiple studentships, tend to attract higher numbers of applicants. The current postgraduate community in Downing includes five in the Faculty of Architecture and History of Art, three in Asian and Middle Eastern Studies, one in Theoretical and Applied Linguistics, seven in English and three in Modern and Mediaeval Languages, which amounts to 16 or 7% of the total, whereas the University average is 11%. Besides the 132 funded students, there are 68 self-paying postgraduate students. Of those students registered for an MPhil, 38 of 55 are self-funded. Home/EU postgraduate students now have access to a Student Loan of up to £10,000, but only eight current students have taken out a loan. The College participates enthusiastically in the University Open Day for postgraduates, which it hopes will encourage applications to the College.

In 2010, the Colleges agreed to support the University's objective of increasing postgraduate numbers by no more than 2% per year for the period 2011–17, while undergraduate numbers remained static. Whereas the undergraduate community consists largely of Home students (76%), the postgraduate community is more international (34% Home students). Over the last fifteen years, the number of MPhil students in the University has grown from 2,338 to 2,941 (by 25.8%) and the number of PhD students has risen from 3,057 to 3,866 (by 26.5%); however, the distribution between MPhil and PhD has stayed largely the same.

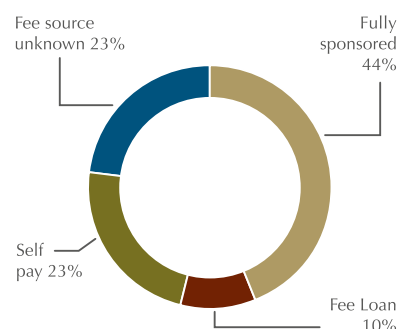
PHD THESES SUCCESSFULLY DEFENDED BY DOWNING POSTGRADUATE STUDENTS 2018–19

Applied Maths and Theoretical Physics	Fluid-driven fractures in elastic hydrogels: propagation and coalescence
Applied Maths and Theoretical Physics	Inferring condition-specific regulatory networks with small sample sizes: a case study in <i>Bacillus subtilis</i> and <i>Mus musculus</i> infection by the parasite <i>Toxoplasma gondii</i>
Applied Maths and Theoretical Physics	Nonlinear acoustics in a general waveguide
Archaeology	Re-visiting the correlation between the movement of Chinese millet and painted pottery before the 2nd millennium BC
Architecture (Science)	Electricity use in urban households in China: occupancy patterns, attitudes, and policy initiatives
Biochemistry	Synthesis and characterisation of peptide based probes for quantitative multicolour STORM imaging
Biochemistry	The contribution of APP dosage to the molecular phenotypes of Alzheimer's disease in human trisomy 21 neurons
Biological Science @ EBI (BBSRC DTC)	The evolution of protein kinase specificity
Biological Science @ Sanger	Identifying regulators of cytotoxic T cell function through molecular and genetic screening
Chemical Engineering	Metal-organic frameworks as a platform for therapeutic delivery
Chemical Engineering	Studies of carbon dioxide methanation and related phenomena in porous catalysts
Chemistry (BBSRC)	The identification and development of small molecule inhibitors of Amyloid β aggregation
Chemistry	Investigating protein properties via Microfluidic techniques
Clinical Neurosciences	Neural correlates of consciousness in the complexity of brain networks
Economics	Essays on exchange rate pass through
Education	Exploring the use of participatory practices in Greek museum education through the prism of identity
Engineering	Additive manufacturing of self-lubricating coatings
Engineering	Computational fluid dynamics investigation of oscillatory behaviour in annular combustors
Engineering	Exploring the application of inclusive design to the improvement of healthcare services
Engineering	Reactive mgo and self-healing microcapsules for enhanced well cement system performance
Engineering (STA)	Bio-inspired soft robotic systems: exploiting environmental interactions using embodied mechanics and sensory coordination
English	'A divine centurie': the religious sonnet in early modern England
Genetics	RNA modifications and processing in cell homeostasis and in response to oxidative stress
History + Philosophy of Science	Serpents of empire: moral encounters in natural history c. 1780-1870
Law	Deus ex machina: legal fictions in private law
Management Studies	The faithful infidel: exploring conformity and deviance of category members
Materials Science	Electro-mechanically interfacing with biology using piezoelectric polymer nanostructures
Medical Science @ MRC CBSU	Advanced methods for diffusion MRI data analysis and their application to the healthy ageing brain
Music	Ontologies of harmonic centrality: paths towards integrating different soundworlds
Physics	Applications and measurements of the microwave properties of thin resistive films
Plant Sciences	Novel methods for biological network inference: an application to circadian Ca^{2+} signalling network
Plant Sciences	The role of brown algal cell walls in morphogenesis and development
Psychology (Science)	Modelling the neuropsychopharmacology of obsessive-compulsive disorder in the common marmoset (<i>Callithrix jacchus</i>)
Psychology (Science)	Neural encoding of continuous attended speech in monolingual and bilingual listeners
Psychology (Science)	Touchscreen assessment of motivation and reinforcement-related choice behaviour in mice

GRADUATES BY REGION



GRADUATES BY FEE TYPE



College Lectures and Academic Societies

The Biennial Oon Lecture, organised by the College in collaboration with the Clinical School, was given by Mihaela van der Schaar, who spoke on 'Transforming Clinical Practice and Discovery through Machine Learning and Electronic Health Engines'. Professor van der Schaar is the John Humphrey Plummer Professor of Machine Learning.

Talks and lectures organised by the students included: 'What can history tell us about AI?' (Professor David Runciman); 'Why do we need pluralism in economics?' (Dr Ha-Joon Chang); 'Oaxacan Woodcarvings and the Aesthetic Economy' (Dr Alanna Cant); 'The Asia-Pacific Peace Conference in Beijing 1952' (Dr Rachel Leow); 'The Real Adam Smith Problem' (Dr Sylvana Tomaselli); 'In Conversation with The White Pube'; 'Taking Up Space: BME Voices in the Arts' (a symposium); 'Drag, Transcendental Arguments, and Essence and Essentialism'; 'Surveillance, new media, and radical Islam in 1900' (Dr Arthur Asseraf); 'The emotional making of Third World internationalism' and talks on design automation, air-to-air refuelling, optimising flight, academia's role in bringing about innovations in industry (Professor Andy Hopper); and pre-natal hypoxia and its association with heart disease (Professor Dino Giussani).

Inevitably, the character of the societies in any one year is formed by its undergraduate organisers. Subject-based societies, run by the students, provide occasions for Fellows, postgraduates and undergraduates from all years to meet, typically to hear talks by leading academics. While the College emphasises its interdisciplinary nature, the societies provide formal and informal opportunities to share experience and offer support. There are ten academic societies: the Blake Society, for the promotion of arts and humanities; the Brammer Geographical Society; the Cranworth Society, the largest student-run College law society in Cambridge and winners of the Downing v Magdalene Moot on its 50th anniversary; the Danby Society, the society for natural sciences, computer science, mathematics, and engineering; FemSoc, the Lord Guildford Society (Classics); the Mair Society (Engineering); the Maitland Society (History); the Mathias Society (Economics); Philiminality (Philosophy); and the Whitby Society, which brings together Downing's medical and veterinary students and supervisors.

Sports

From the first days of the Boat Club, crews have excelled in sport, at academic work, and in their subsequent careers. The General Data Protection Regulation makes it safer to focus on a past example. The recently returned photograph of the 1864 Mays Boat (stolen by an anonymous Oxford graduate) depicts Richard Henn Collins. A member of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court, Collins presided over Oscar Wilde's famous libel trial against the Marquis of Queensberry. He was subsequently appointed to the Court of Appeal, made Master of the Rolls, promoted to the Judicial Committee of the House of Lords, and assumed the title of Lord Collins of Kensington. The leadership and team-building skills developed through rowing and other team sports are generally looked on favourably in the job market and have served many of our alumni in their careers, enabling them to 'give back' to the College in financial and other ways. Most notably, the Boat Club celebrated Leo Judd's contribution in coaching Men's 2nd boats for 50 years.

While Downing students have rowed in the Women's Blue Boat since it first raced against Oxford on the Thames, this year a Downing student rowed in the winning crew in the Men's Boat Race. Four Downing men played in the Varsity Match and a Downing woman was named Player of the Match in the Women's Rugby Varsity Match. In Michaelmas 2019, five Downing students are competing for places in the University Boats and three Downing men have been chosen for the Rugby Varsity Match. At a local level, Downing College teams continue to perform enthusiastically and often successfully.



Photograph of the first ever Downing May Boat
(©Hills and Saunders, DCPH/2/3/2/75)



THE FELLOWS

Under the Cambridge system, the majority of the Fellows of a College are paid their principal stipends by the University. Remuneration systems among the Colleges differ. In Downing, Fellows who hold positions in the University – the majority – are paid for the supervisions that they undertake for Downing students (or for students of other Colleges in order to obtain exchange teaching) at an enhanced intercollegiate hourly rate, provided that at least 80 hours of supervisions are taught. Fellows are given rooms, including residential flats if single, and other benefits. The intercollegiate rate for 2018-19 for an hour's supervision of two students was £35.78. All these costs, including the cost of maintaining premises, are included within the costs of Education in the *Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure*. Direct staff costs are shown in Note 8. In 2018-19, the cost per square metre of providing space was £169.43, compared with £157.56 in 2017-18, an increase of 7.5%. From time to time, Downing appoints College Teaching Officers (who are Official Fellows) in those subjects in which either there is a substantial need for undergraduate teaching but for which the College has been unable to secure University Teaching Officers as Fellows, or for which it has received special funding that enables the College to support an additional Fellow in subjects in which it has a particular strength. In 2018-19, two full-time (History and Law), one fifth-time (English) and one quarter-time (Human, Social and Political Science) College Teaching Officers were funded by the College. The generosity of a donor enabled the College to appoint a College Teaching Officer in Economics in a sharing arrangement with two other Colleges. Approximately £4.3 million of the College's £50 million total endowment is required to support the College Teaching Officer posts.

Ms Jo Finnie Jones and Dr António Ferraz de Oliveira were admitted to the Fellowship in 2018. Ms Finnie Jones took up the post of Director of Advancement in August 2018. Dr Ferraz de Oliveira, an alumnus, became the first Whitworth Research Fellow in Human Geography, a position made possible by an exceptionally generous legacy. His current research focuses on ideas of territory in nineteenth- and twentieth- century European thought, and he has been working towards the publication of his first book, provisionally entitled *Territory and the Anarchist Imagination: An Intellectual History 1840 – 1919*. During the year, a further four appointments were made: Dr Robert Hoye, Dr Frisbee Sheffield, Dr Joseph Webster, and Mr Jerome Simons. Dr Hoye was elected as the first holder of the prestigious Kim and Juliana Silverman Research Fellowship and works on the application of new materials for low-cost production of photovoltaics, ultrahigh definition displays, and solar-fuels. Dr Frisbee Sheffield, an expert in Greek and Roman philosophy, was elected to a Fellowship in Classics. Dr Sheffield has been a contributor to *In Our Time* and is currently working on 'Hannah Arendt on Plato's forgetfulness of the Political'. Dr Joseph Webster, who had formerly held a Research Fellowship at Downing, returned to take up a position as a University Lecturer in the Study of Religion and Fellow in Anthropology. Dr Webster, who works on ethno-religious nationalism, has acted as an expert witness to the Scottish Parliament Justice Committee, giving evidence in support of the repeal of the *Offensive Behaviour at Football and Threatening Communications (Scotland) Act 2012*. Mr Simons was appointed to the position of College Teaching Officer in Economics. All were admitted to their Fellowships on 4 October 2019.

The achievements of members of the Fellowship were recognised within the University, their professional societies, and beyond. Professor Graham Virgo, Fellow in English Law and Pro Vice-Chancellor for Education was appointed as the Senior Pro Vice-Chancellor, while retaining responsibility for Education. Dr Sarah Kennedy was awarded The John Serio Award for the best essay published in the year's *The Wallace Stevens Journal*. Dr Keith Eyeons was shortlisted for the Michael Ramsey Prize for his new book, *The Theology of Everything: Renaissance Man joins the 21st century*. Dr Cathy Phillips joined presenter Melvyn Bragg on *In Our Time* to discuss the life and works of poet Gerard Manley Hopkins. Dr Priyanka Joshi, the Everitt Butterfield Research Fellow in Biomedical Sciences, was not only named the GG2 Young Achiever, an award that celebrates inclusion, diversity and leadership in the UK, but also gave a Women in Power Talk at London Fashion Week. Dr Andrew Holding was appointed to a Turing Fellowship. Emeritus Fellow, Professor Trevor Robbins, one of the most cited neuroscientists in the world, received the 2018 British Psychological Society Lifetime Achievement Award.

Each year, the College welcomes three Visiting Fellows in an exchange programme. This year's Keio Fellow was Jaedong Choi, Professor of Economics at Keio University. Sarah Betzer, Associate Professor of Art History, came from the University of Virginia, and Ousmane Troaré, Assistant Professor of African History, became the Pomona Fellow.

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS BY DOWNING FELLOWS

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Barber, Dr Zoe

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Crisp, Dr Michael

Chen, R., Yang, S., Ndifson, A.M., White, I., Penty, R. & Crisp, M. 'Beam Scanning UHF Reader Antenna with High Gain and Wide Axial Radio Beamwidth', presentation delivered at 2019 IEEE International Conference on RFID Technology and Applications (RFID-TA) in Pisa, Italy, 25-27 September 2019. DOI: 10.1109/RFID-TA.2019.8891995

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Hoye, Dr Robert

Hoye, R.L.Z., Lai, M-L., Anaya, M., Tong, Y., Galkowski, K., Doherty, T., Li, W., Huq, T.N., Mackowski, S., Polavarapu, L., Feldmann, J., MacManus-Driscoll, J.L., Friend, R.H., Urban, A.S. & Stranks, S.D. (2019) 'Identifying and Reducing Interfacial Losses to Enhance Color-Pure Electroluminescence in Blue-Emitting Perovskite Nanoplatelet Light-Emitting Diodes', *ACS Energy Letters* Vol. 4 (5), pp1181-1188.

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Ledgeway, Professor Adam

Cruschina, S., Ledgeway, A. & Remberger, E-M. (eds.) *Italian Dialectology at the Interfaces (Linguistik Aktuell/Linguistics Today 251 vi)* John Benjamins Publishing Company (Amsterdam, 2019).

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Nimmo, I.C., Barbrook, A.C., Chen, J.E., Geisler, K., Smith, A.G., Aranda, A., Purton, P., Waller, R.F., Nisbet, R.E.R. & Howe, C.J. (2019) 'Genetic transformation of the dinoflagellate chloroplast', *eLife*, 8:e45292

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Roberts, Professor Ian

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DOWNING ARTS

Long known for its focus on Law, Medicine, and Engineering, Downing has more recently become a centre for excellence in the arts. The College recognises both the importance of placing academic work within the wider human context and the contribution of the arts to student wellbeing. Opened by Sir Trevor Nunn in 2010, the Howard Theatre has gradually become a venue for theatrical productions from across the University. The Downing Dramatic Society is both a producer and funder of shows, typically mounting at least four shows per year, including the Downing Freshers' Play and the *Festival of New Writing*, established in 2014 and now in its fifth year. The Festival, which is open to all students across the University, takes place over three nights and showcases nine one-act plays, chosen through competition, followed by a discussion with a panel of theatre professionals, including Downing alumni whose careers have begun at College. This year, the Downing Dramatic Society's programme included a stage adaptation of Dylan Thomas' *Under Milk Wood* and Martin McDonagh's *Hangman*, when the Theatre was transformed into a dingy, 60s pub.

In 2014, a Tickell organ was installed in the Chapel, giving the College one of the best organs in Cambridge. Keith Eyeons, our musical Chaplain, and David Lowe, our first Director of College and Chapel Music, are at the centre of the College's musical life; however, the Choir – like the Bar – is distinctive among Cambridge colleges in being run by the students. With a remit to promote music of all genres within the College community, David Lowe worked with the student Music Society to put on a number of events including the Downing Series and the Master's Lodge recitals. The Series toured the College's venues, putting on concerts in the newly-restored Music Room, the Howard Theatre, and the Heong Gallery. Over the summer, the Choir went further afield, singing in Budapest and in the new synagogue in Szeged, Cambridge's twin city.

In February 2016, The Heong Gallery opened with *Generation Painting*, Sir Alan Bowness's collection of art from the 1960s. The 2018-19 programme began with *Do I Have to Draw You a Picture*, a show based on a core borrowed from the British Museum's extraordinary collection of prints and drawings. With its ninth exhibition, Stuart Pearson Wright's *Halfboy*, the College fulfilled its obligation to fund public art under a Section 106 agreement. Since its opening, The Heong Gallery has evolved into a major attraction for visitors with a taste for world-class contemporary and modern art, even being featured in *111 Places In Cambridge That You Shouldn't Miss*. The Downing College Music Society, the Jazz Society, the Poetry Society, and the Blake Society have all participated in the Heong Gallery's *Arts After Dark* programme. The Gallery's role in public outreach and in the lives of students has inspired donors to fund its activities for a further five years.

While constituents of the same University, all Colleges have their individual personalities and cultures. With help from its alumni, Downing has broadened the parameters of the responsibilities of a College towards its members and the wider community. The College's purpose-built theatre and gallery perform dual functions: that of being locations in which students can exercise their creativity and of providing a necessary bridge between the College and the city beyond the gates.

DOWNING DRAMATIC SOCIETY



2018

9 February	The 36 Hour Plays
19–24 February	Whodunnit
5–10 March	A Festival of New Writing 2018
4–9 June	Dido Queen of Carthage
21–24 November	Under Milk Wood

2019

21–23 February	Hangmen
7–9 March	A Festival of New Writing 2019
24–26 October	The Tempest
20–22 November	Shakespeare's A Christmas Carol

The Heong Gallery at Downing College

Visitors to the Gallery from 6 February 2016 to 10 October 2019: 57,084

The Heong Gallery came into being as the fulfilment of a Section 106 obligation under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. As planning permission was sought for Battcock Lodge, the College proposed an art gallery as a commitment to public art to offset the disruption caused by these extensive building works. The Heong Gallery was the first ever gallery accepted to fulfil this obligation by Cambridge City Council, on condition that we hosted three exhibitions each year over a three-year period. This commitment ended on 6 February 2019, but the benefits of the Gallery to the College community and the city have compelled us to keep going.

This year has also seen the start of a new Gallery initiative called Contemporary Art Cambridge, which brings together curators and organisers of Contemporary Art exhibitions across Cambridge museums, educational institutions, and artists' collectives. The purpose of the group is to share information, to promote collaboration, and to facilitate termly face-to-face meetings.

This year the graduands on 28 June included the first batch of undergraduates who had never known Downing without the Gallery. Among them were some of our keenest Gallery assistants, musicians who have performed in the Gallery, and others who have participated in our art workshops and attended events. Some of them won prizes for their own art, including the Mr and Mrs Geoffrey Twining Eggington Prize, inspired by the artworks in the Gallery. At the very least, they will all have profited from the opportunities to work, create, and be enriched by our varied exhibition programme.

The Gallery is wholly sustained through the support of alumni and well-wishers. We thank our 1717 Patrons, led by Sir Quentin Blake (English, 1953) for their pledges of support over the next five years. Their generosity and that of exhibition sponsors has ensured that Downing is a model of public engagement through the arts and all-round student development, benefiting the tight-knit College community, the University, and the city at large.

Dr Prerona Prasad
Exhibition Officer and Gallery Supervisor



Exhibitions 2018-19

DO I HAVE TO DRAW YOU A PICTURE?

16 June – 7 October 2018

HALFBOY: STUART PEARSON WRIGHT

2 November 2018 – 6 February 2019

KIP GRESHAM: THE ART OF COLLABORATION

1 March – 19 May 2019

Exhibitions 2019-2020

YOKO ONO SKY PIECES

15 June – 10 October 2019

BARBARA HEPWORTH DIVIDED CIRCLE

15 November 2019 – 2 February 2020

WE ARE HERE

Women in the Visual Arts in Cambridge Colleges 1920-2020

1 March 2020 – 24 May 2020

Advisory Board:

Louise Arnell, Downing College alumna, Wilkins Fellow, Trustee of the Pebble Trust

George Bailey, Downing College alumnus, Managing Director, Dreweatts 1759

Chris Bartram, Downing College alumnus, Wilkins Fellow, art collector

Dr Sophie Bowness, University of Cambridge alumna, Trustee of the Hepworth Estate, art historian

Gifford Combs, University of Cambridge alumnus, Wilkins Fellow, collector

Hamish Dewar, Downing College alumnus, conservator and restorer of art

Penny Furniss, Downing College alumna, public relations consultant

Professor Martin Kemp, Downing College alumnus and Honorary Fellow, Emeritus Professor of Art, Oxford University

Professor Sir David King, Former Master of Downing College, former chairman of Kettle's Yard

Tim Knox, Director of the Royal Collection

Anthony Mould, Downing College alumnus, Fine Art agent and dealer

Andrew Nairne, Director of Kettle's Yard

Dr Frank Salmon, Downing College alumnus and University Senior Lecturer, Department of History of Art, University of Cambridge

Dr John Tancock, Downing College alumnus, former Sotheby's Vice President, curator and art historian

THE ESTATE

The Environment

Downing was the first College to sign the Cambridge Climate Change Charter (19 February 2008) and has remained at the forefront of environmental improvement. In 2010, Quentin Blake (English, 1953), an Honorary Fellow and Children's Laureate, donated the drawing of a 'Green Griffin' to the College. The Green Griffin is the figurehead for the College's environmental awareness strategy.

The recently launched 'Cambridge Zero' initiative is one that we are firmly behind. We believe that Downing College has a responsibility to lead by example. It is our intention to introduce a number of measures that will improve the environment, not only on the Domus, but also much further afield.

However, significant meaningful change cannot happen overnight, and our proposals will largely rely on a process of incremental improvement. These ideas are typically low-cost and low-risk and can be enacted by staff at all levels of the organisation.

General Principles

The College will comply fully with environmental legislation and relevant officially-approved codes of practice in order to:

- Promote sound environmental-management policies and practices in all areas of its activities
- Minimise the consumption of carbon-rich energy and of water
- Minimise waste and pollution and operate effective waste management and recycling procedures
- Increase awareness of environmental responsibilities among Fellows, students, staff and guests
- Encourage modes of transport that minimise the environmental impact.

The College aims to be at the forefront in environmental planning and implementation among Cambridge Colleges. It will achieve this by:

- Researching techniques to achieve energy and waste reduction
- Implementing stringent intra-College policies
- Applying environmentally sustainable purchasing policies, including total supply chain and whole-life- costing techniques
- Communicating targets, monitoring achievement and feeding back results to participants
- Participating in local and national energy conservation programmes, such as Green Impact and Student Switch-Off.

The Environmental Policy covers the following areas:

- Reducing the carbon footprint by consuming less energy and converting to more environmentally-friendly sources of energy where practicable
- Promoting recycling, aided by minimising and responsibly disposing of non-recyclable waste (e.g. under the WEEE Regulations (2013))
- Reducing the per capita consumption of water
- Monitoring consumption of energy and water, investigating anomalies and feeding information back to consumers
- Using environmentally-sound building and refurbishment methods.

The College will actively promote environmental awareness among Fellows, students, staff and conference guests, which will be achieved by:

- Including, where practicable, environmentally-based incentives in staff performance targets and in student rents
- Monitoring and publicising energy-saving and environmental targets and performance
- Including an item on the environment on all relevant committee agendas.

The College encourages responsible travel arrangements by the following initiatives::

- Generally, students may not bring motor vehicles to Cambridge
- Fellows, students and staff are encouraged to walk or bicycle to work; the College participates in the Cycle to Work Scheme
- Encouraging conference and other guests to travel to the College by public transport by publicising information on routes
- Permitting adjustment of work patterns, where possible, to facilitate use of public transport
- Providing incentives to staff to use public transport, if this is economically justified
- Working with the City Council on congestion-reducing initiatives
- Implementing a programme to increase the number of bicycle racks.

Recent Initiatives

The following initiatives have been introduced over the past twelve months:

General:

- Introduction of Quarterly 'Green Metric' Reports
- Commissioning the College Master Plan and discussing its implementation in light of the United Nations' 17 Sustainable Development Goals
- Replacing laundry equipment with highly-efficient machines.

Housekeeping:

- Improving the separation of waste
- Increasing the use of electric buggies to move things around the Domus
- Reducing the use of chemicals.

Gardens:

- Improving tree management, including replacement trees for each one removed
- Replacing petrol or diesel tools with battery-run tools
- Reduced reliance on chemicals
- Using only organic fertilizer
- Planting meadows to encourage wildlife
- Rehoming hedgehogs
- Improving water management
- Planting more hedges
- Large-scale composting of green waste
- Planting pollen and nectar-rich plants.

Maintenance and Building Teams:

- Continued roll-out of LED lighting
- Continued programme of double-glazing and draught-proofing of windows
- Insistence on highly insulated buildings
- Environmentally-friendly action against wet and dry rot (rather than chemical sprays).

Catering:

- More menu options featuring plant-based food
- Reduction in single-use plastics
- Use of fully compostable 'Vegware' containers
- Improved awareness of food waste.

Conferences:

- All washrooms have only environmentally friendly consumables
- Pens made from recycled material for guests
- Smaller scribble-pads for guests.

Future Further Improvement

The College is committed to improving its credentials in the following areas:

- Air quality
- Reduced vehicle movements
- Increased PV arrays
- Improved awareness of the Climate Crisis
- Better collaboration with local interested parties
- Reduced carbon emissions.



Ten Year Capital Programme

At 1 October 2019

Net current rooms refurbished or acquired in last ten years (2010–19): 171 (30%)

Total Student
Rooms: 576

Restoration and Major Refurbishment

Year	Building	Number of Student Rooms if Applicable
2010	Howard Theatre	
	Boathouse Flood prevention	
	Master's Lodge Flat	
	H Stair Bathrooms and Kitchen	
2011	Master's Lodge Roof	
	Parker's House Top Floor (Conference use)	
	K and L Staircase Bathrooms	
	Howard Lodge bathrooms	
2012	Griphon House (formerly 14 Regent St)	
	Butterfield Building	
2013	Chapel Ramp	
	Rose Garden Flat (part)	
	40/42 Lensfield Road	19
2014	D Staircase	4
	Chapel and Organ	
	Howard Building Refurbishment	
	MCR and Offices	
2015	S staircase	5
2016	Battcock Lodge	
2016	M Staircase communal areas	
2017	44/46/56/58 Lensfield Road	35
2018	J Staircase communal areas	
2018	Boathouse accommodation	6
2019	West Lodge	
2019	Singer Building	12
2019	J Staircase rooms	21
Total		102

New and Acquired Buildings, Land, and Leases

Year	Location	Number of Student Rooms if Applicable
2010	Griphon House (formerly 14 Regent St)	22
2011	Parker's House (top floor change of use)	
2012	Nil	
2013	Barton Road Development Consortium	
2014	Battcock Lodge	78
2015	New Maintenance Building	
2017	52 (and 54) Lensfield Road	10
2019	26 (and 28) Lensfield Road	8
2019	Wolfson Court	22
Total (excluding sold houses)		140

Sale of Operational Property and Termination of Leases

Year	Property	Number of Student Rooms if Applicable
2012	65 Lensfield Road (and 1 Downing Archway)	12
2013	1, 2 and 3 Gonville Place (leases terminated)	26
2016	25 Parkside, 65 Devonshire Road	33
Total		71



III THE FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS



THE FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS

The accounts that follow consolidate those of the College and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Downing College Developments Limited, Downing Cambridge Conferences Limited, and The May Ball Company Limited.

SIGNIFICANT POLICIES

Reserves

1. Total Net Assets stood at £197.2 million at 30 June 2019. Of this amount, £156.3 million represents the net book value of the buildings, including the Revaluation Reserve of £35.5 million. As functional fixed assets, they cannot be spent as income. Continuing investment by the College in its buildings, in excess of depreciation, has caused this figure to increase and correspondingly reduce free reserves. However, opportunities, such as the acquisition of property on the College borders, do not always arise when they are affordable but are nevertheless strategically necessary. Of the remaining £41 million, £35.9 million consists of Permanent Restricted Endowment, and £4.5 million is attributable to the revaluation of works of art. At 30 June 2019, therefore, free reserves (General Reserve less pension liability of £1.8 million) stood at £0.6 million (2018: £4.6 million).
2. In formulating the reserves policy, the Governing Body has taken into account the guidance offered by the Charity Commission in its publication [Charity reserves: building resilience \(CC19\)](#) and carefully considered the factors that cause variations in income and sudden calls on cash. These are: student numbers; changes in the funding of higher education and the apportionment of tuition fees; the susceptibility of the conference business to corporate cutbacks and geopolitical events; the volatility of the investment portfolio caused by movements in world markets and unanticipated rental voids; and the impact on donations and benefactions of insufficient staff resource. The Governing Body has also considered examples of historical unanticipated expenditure, in particular those that have arisen from problems in the fabric of the buildings, e.g. dry rot or responses to changes in the law. The Reserves also support any liability arising under FRS 102, Section 28 from the USS and CCFPS final salary pension scheme for staff (2019: £2,742,757; 2018: £1,801,130). The USS liability increased by £0.7 million during the year following the March 2017 valuation, which directly impacted the free reserves; however, the liability is expected to reduce substantially in the results for 2019-20 following the March 2018 valuation.
3. The Governing Body therefore considers the assessment of whether the College has sufficient reserves should take into account a range of factors: annual operating expenditure met from unrestricted funds (£11.8 million), cash expenditure (operating expenditure minus depreciation plus capital expenditure – £14.1 million), working capital needs, unanticipated expenditure on repairs, known opportunities of uncertain timing, the level of essential expenditure that can be supported by returns from restricted funds (£1.0 million) the level of unapplied total return (£16.4 million), liquidity within the investment portfolio (68%), the cash flow effect of the pension liability, and the likelihood of increased employer contributions.
4. Recommendations to the Governing Body for the adoption of the annual budget, the five-year plan, or major incremental expenditure take these factors into account. The level of free reserves at 4% of total income is uncomfortably low given the College's aspirations and likely to be negative once 90-92 Regent Street is transferred to an operational asset; however, the Governing Body considers that the financial model is sufficiently resilient in the short term to allow time for the raising of endowment in a new fundraising campaign. The reserves which represent the net book value of the buildings are designated by the College as such; however, *in extremis*, apart from the inalienable listed buildings on the Domus, the remainder of these reserves could be realisable.

Investment Principles (The 'SIP')

1. The College may invest in securities and in real or personal property. (See Statute XLVII, approved by Her Majesty in Council on 19 July 2005, and superseded by the full set of statutes approved on 9 May 2006). Since 1 August 1957, the College has operated an Amalgamated Fund made under the Universities and Colleges (Trusts) Act 1943, in which permanent capital, expendable capital, restricted funds (including trusts), and unrestricted funds hold units. Since 1 July 2010, the units of the Amalgamated Fund have also been invested in the College's commercial property portfolio.
2. The College manages its investments in securities and property to produce the highest return consistent with the preservation of capital value in real terms for the long term, net of costs and withdrawals to support its operating needs. A subsidiary aim is to enhance the value of the capital for future beneficiaries.
3. The Investment Committee sets the overall asset allocation and appoints advisors and managers. On 1 August 2009, the College appointed Partners Capital to advise on and manage the securities portfolio. Such appointments are reviewed at five-yearly intervals or in response to specific problems or opportunities. The review considers the risk/return parameters that have been given to the managers, whether these parameters still accord with the College's investment objectives, the performance benchmark resulting from these parameters, and the long-term investment objective. Following a review in 2014, the College decided to retain Partners Capital, but adjust the risk levels within the portfolio. The five-yearly review in 2019 renewed Partners Capital's appointment.
4. For the securities portfolio, the goal implies a time-weighted net return target, comprising inflation, plus a spending rate of c. 4%, measured on a five-year trailing basis. The Investment Committee has set an additional goal of outperforming, net of all investment expenses, a composite benchmark, which comprises the sum product of the Strategic Asset Allocation and performance of each constituent asset class benchmark.
5. Risk in the securities portfolio is measured by a) Equivalent Net Equity Beta (ENEB) and b) the volatility of returns. Both of these metrics are assessed against the composite Strategic Asset Return benchmark. That benchmark currently reflects an expected return of 6.4% with a standard deviation of 12.4% and an ENEB of 75%.
6. The current benchmark by which performance is judged consists of Equities: 39%, MSCI ACWI NR with Developed Markets 100% Hedged to GBP Index; Fixed Income: 11%, FTSE A British Government All Stocks; Hedged Funds: 18%, HFRI Fund of Funds Composite; Cash: 1%, UK three-month LIBOR Index; Inflation Linked Bonds: 3%, FTSE A (Index Linked) British Government All Stocks; Commodities: 3%, S&P Goldman Sachs Commodity Index; and Private Equity: 26%, State Street All PE Index (lagged 3 months).
7. Tactical Allocation ranges were cash: 0–5%; Fixed Income: 0–18%; Hedge Funds: 5–35%; Equities: 20–65%; Private Equity: 10–30%; Commodities: 0–6%; and Inflation Linked Bonds: 0–10%. Portfolio rebalancing is normally undertaken on a quarterly basis to re-align asset allocations to targets.
8. The Investment Committee monitors the liquidity in the securities portfolio and has set a limit on illiquid financial assets, defined as assets that cannot be liquidated within a year. New agreements to purchase such assets will not be executed if the aggregate market value of all such illiquid assets exceeds 35% of the aggregate market value of the value of the securities portfolio.
9. The currency hedging policy is to target 60% exposure to GBP. These currency targets are applied across all investment assets, both liquid and illiquid.

10. The custodian for the majority of the securities is HSBC Private Bank (Luxembourg) S.A., but arrangements are underway to transfer the securities to Union Bancaire Privée (London) S.A. during 2019-20, which has recently been appointed by the College as its custodian.
11. The College's property portfolio is managed by Carter Jonas LLP. Routine decisions are taken by the Senior Bursar acting on advice from Carter Jonas and the law firm Hewitsons. The College only invests directly in property held for strategic purposes. In the case of commercial property, the investment analysis must demonstrate an acceptable commercial yield. For any investment in external residential property for use by the College's students, the net yield must be positive, with the prospect of an appropriate capital gain. No such purchases are contemplated in the near term. Such purchases must also take account of the College's overall liquidity and income requirements.
12. The College's spending rule is designed to smooth spending and reduce the effect on income of fluctuations in market performance. The amount of return recognised in the *Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure* is equal to the weighted average of the prior year's spending adjusted for inflation measured by RPI + 1% (70% weight) plus the amount that would have been spent using 4.5% of the prior year's closing value of the investments (30% weight). In formulating this rule, the College had regard to the unapplied total return on invested funds. The unapplied total return stands at £16,408,000, which, since 1 July 2007, includes returns from commercial property. The Committee reviewed the spending rule in November 2019.
13. All investments, including the parameters for the investment of cash, are overseen by the Investments Committee, with day-to-day management delegated to the Senior Bursar. Membership of the Investment Committee currently consists of three members of the Finance Committee and six external members with professional expertise. The Investment Committee reports to the Governing Body, which is responsible for authorising major changes of strategy, the appointment of fund managers, and all direct holdings of property.
14. This statement was last revised in November 2019.

Investment Risk

Given the relatively small size of its investment portfolio, the College must balance the need for stability in value with that for superior long-term returns. The College has adopted a strategic asset allocation designed to reduce the volatility of returns through a diversified portfolio of non-correlated assets, embracing some illiquidity in order to provide a suitable trade-off between risk and return. The asset allocation, liquidity, and the expected risk/return profile of the portfolio are regularly reviewed by the Investment Committee. Although the portfolio is well-diversified and takes into account the risk-adjusted returns of each asset class and its role within the portfolio (e.g. volatility reduction, provision of income, return enhancement, deflation hedge, or inflation hedge), the turmoil in the financial markets towards the end of 2008 resulted in most asset classes being affected negatively with assets with long historical trends of low correlation to each other moving in tandem. The College responded by conducting a detailed and careful analysis and concluded that its strategy is sound but that implementation should be through the use of a third-party specialising in multi-asset class investing. During more-recent financial turbulence, the portfolio has behaved according to the modelling that informed its construction.

The portfolio has substantial exposure to currency movements, which is limited through foreign exchange forward contracts to target hedging 60% of the US Dollar, Euro and Japanese Yen exposure. Only currencies with potential exposure of greater than 5% of the portfolio are subject to currency management.

Ethical Investment

The College continues to keep under review its duty in regard to the ethical investment of its funds. In line with the findings of the Harries case (Bishop of Oxford v. Church Commissioners, 1992), the overriding principle guiding the College's investments is the financial return of the portfolio, unless such investments are contrary to the charity's aims. However, the Charity Commission (CC14) also acknowledges that, in some instances, a charity might accept lower returns if it might 'lose supporters or beneficiaries if it does not invest ethically'. Categories of exclusion that may fall within the definition of activities that are contrary to the charity's aims are companies whose activities violate human rights, the environment, and best practice in social and stakeholder matters. In 2018, the College adopted a policy of Controlled Divestment of investments in companies engaged in fossil fuel extraction, investing only in tracker funds that exclude those companies and offsetting any residual exposure in illiquid funds with investments in clean technology. The College employs a firm of advisors that provides a range of pooled funds in which to invest. The Investment Committee is responsible for decisions on asset allocation but does not select individual stocks. This model limits the College's ability to influence investment decisions in particular sectors; however, the managers are aware of areas of concern and regularly interrogate the holdings in the pooled funds. Partners Capital is a signatory of the UK Stewardship Code; its Stewardship Statement is informed by the United Nations' Principles for Responsible Investment. The College is a signatory to the Global Investor Statement to Governments on Climate Change.

Tax

As a UK charity, the College is not subject to taxes on income or capital gains. It also holds 501(c) (3) status in the USA, which means that it is recognised as a non-profit organisation and therefore exempt from US Federal Income Tax. To the extent that it holds investment assets in offshore vehicles, it does so to reduce the administrative costs of portfolio management, but only in jurisdictions that have signed up to the Common Reporting Standard, an information standard for the automatic exchange of tax and financial information on a global level.

Risk Management

The Governing Body's Risk Management Register is kept under active review. Each committee routinely considers the risks inherent in its area of responsibility and has advised the Governing Body on the probability of occurrence and the likely impact, together with the steps taken in mitigation. Although risks can be identified and plans to deal with such risks formulated, the College is nevertheless exposed to a variety of risks, some of which cannot be addressed through insurance. The age of the estate, parts of which are 200 years old, means that problems inevitably occur, sometimes without warning and often at great expense. Annual results can be affected by large swings in student numbers, principally in the postgraduate community and mainly because of multiple applications and the uncertainty of funding. Many of the College's operations are affected by volatility in the financial markets and by recession in the real economy, the effects of which are hard to mitigate. All operations would be impacted by a pandemic. The College has made an appropriate plan to minimise anticipated problems. An increasing dependence on cloud-based systems brings with it known and unknown risks, which will require a greater emphasis on cyber security. Harm to the fabric of the buildings from atypical weather is a harbinger of the longer-term damage and disruption caused by changes in the climate.

Underpinning the sustainability of all activities is the need for financial resilience. A more-substantial endowment would protect operations from disruption in the stock market and the world economy, as well as provide comfort against the immediate risks posed by Brexit and Government challenges to tuition fees. Increased and uncommitted resources would help attract high-quality staff and the research-active academics who are essential to the proper provision of teaching, as well as enable further investment in the innovation necessary to combat complacency and respond to changing social pressures.

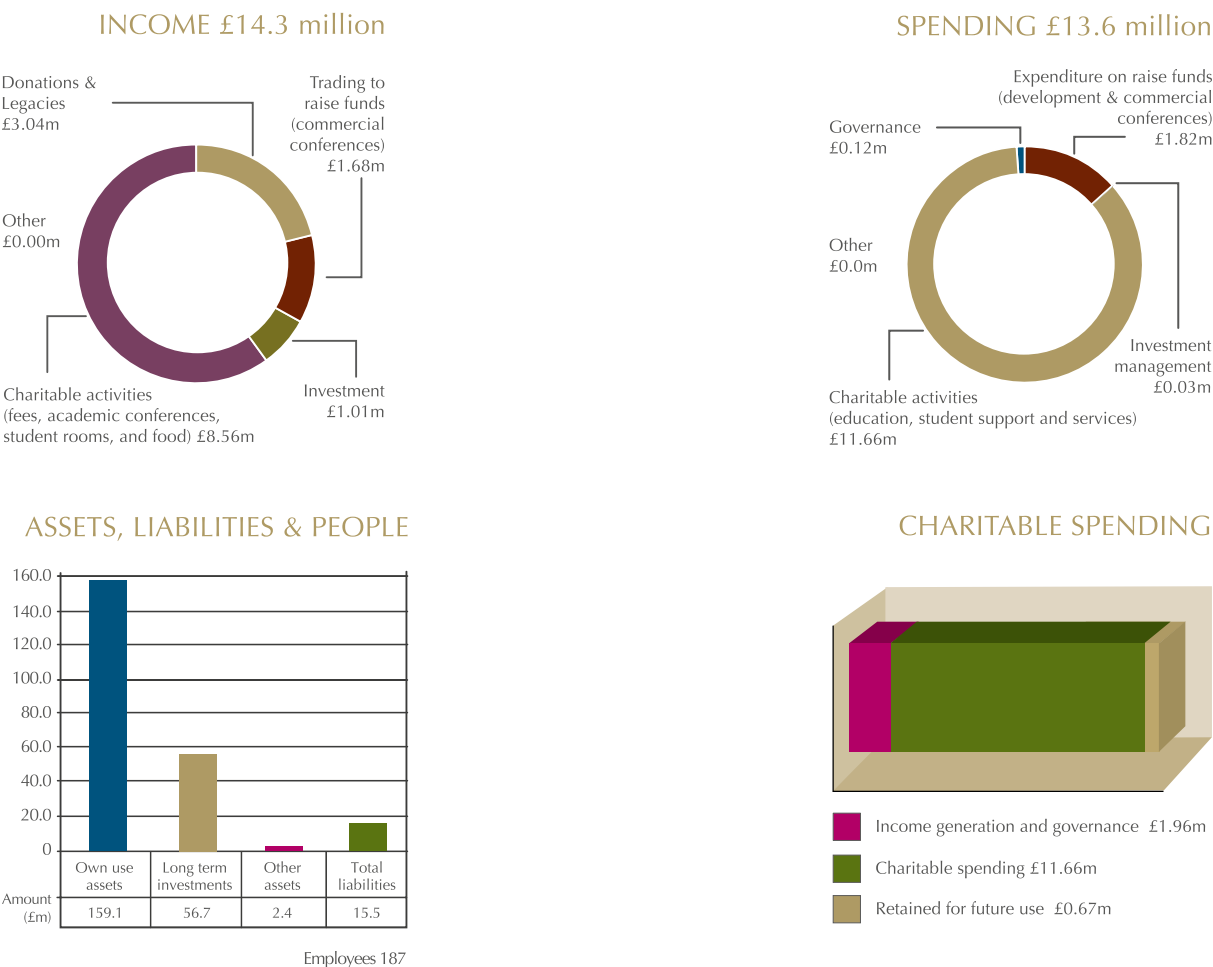
Results in the format reported to the Charity Commission

The *Annual Return* that is made to the Charity Commission is based on *The Charities Statement of Recommended Practice*, which has a different emphasis from that of the standard profit and loss model of accounts that informs *The Statement of Recommended Practice: Accounting for Further and Higher Education, 2015* and the *Recommended Cambridge Colleges Accounts* ('RCCA') as mandated by the University of Cambridge Statute G III and Ordinance XIV. The RCCA focuses users' attention on the efficiency and viability of an entity as measured by the surplus or deficit on the period's operations; it provides sufficient detail for the reader to be able to assess the financial health of the main categories of activity. In parallel with the RCCA's *Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure*, the *Annual Return* counts in its definition of income all the funds flowing into the entity, including capital donations to endowment but breaks down expenditure into different categories.

By highlighting the costs of governance, investment management and trading to raise funds, the *Annual Return* frames an entity's efficiency in terms of its success in keeping administration costs to a minimum. When published on the Charity Commission's website, information is presented pictorially. The pie charts illustrate the College's dependence on current and past donations (21% of income) to support its £11.66 million spending on its charitable activities. The charts also provide a measure of profitability on trading to raise funds. That contribution, however, should not be taken at face value: the commercial conference business absorbs overhead costs that would otherwise fall on charitable activities.

A further chart shows the extent to which funds have been used to support the current year's activities and the extent to which they have been retained for future use, although in many cases that division reflects the terms of the donations.

Compared with 2017-18, income for 2018-19 increased by 7.5% to £14.3 million. Income from charitable activities increased by 1.8%, with the most significant rise being from student fees and conference income. Income from commercial conferences was up by 22.8% from last year's £1.36 million; charitable (i.e. academic) conferences increased by 2.9% to £1.1 million. Spending on charitable activities increased by 11.2% to £11.7 million. Of the £14.3 million in income received during 2018-19, £0.7 million was retained for future use.



FINANCIAL REVIEW

Income and expenditure

- Total income of £11.2 million before donations and endowments up by 3.6%
- Costs up 6.3% (excluding exceptional USS charge of £0.7 million)
- Unrestricted deficit before other gains and losses: £0.8 million vs £0.003 million)
- Surplus for the year: £1.8 million

Though this year's activities resulted in a surplus of £1.8 million, it was only half that achieved last year and substantially attributable to gains on investments of £1.2 million. The Unrestricted column in the accounts measures the efficiency of operations and this year showed a loss of £0.8 million. Each year that the regulated Home/EU undergraduate tuition fee remains frozen, as it was between 2012 and 2017 and has been since then, creates further pressure. The cost of an undergraduate education rose from £8,336 to £8,634 for the 2018-19 year, leading to a shortfall of £3,244, requiring a subsidy of £1,504,102. In real terms, the College's half-share of £9,250 has declined in value from £4,625 to £3,733. From 2012 to 2019, the obligation to fund the Cambridge Bursary Scheme has increased from an average of £87 *per capita* per year to £332 *per capita* per year. By 2020, that contribution will have increased to £375, bringing the total cost of the Scheme to £145,000 per year. The cost of providing academic and pastoral support for each postgraduate fell slightly from £4,315 to £4,210 as fixed costs were spread across a higher number. Nevertheless, postgraduate provision required a subsidy of £126,450. The College must, therefore, bear the expense of a total subsidy of £1,630,552, not all of which can be met from trust funds. Though emphasis is placed on cost controls through better purchasing, overall employment costs continue to rise beyond the rate of inflation while the value of individual academic salaries is eroded by continuing lower than inflation cost-of-living rises.

Staff Costs

At £6.4 million, salaries for both academic and support staff are the main driver of expenditure accounting for 42.3% (2018: 43.8%) of the total and consuming 50.7% (2018: 48.5%) of income (before donations and endowments). A cost-of-living increase of 2%, the addition of four full-time equivalent staff posts, and a rise in the employer's contribution to USS, and a charge relating to an increase in the USS liability resulted in an increase of £1.1 million.

The College accounts for the USS scheme as if it were a defined contribution scheme; however, the employers' recent agreement to determine how employers will fund a deficit in the scheme has resulted in the recognition of a liability of £1.1 million (2018: £0.4 million). This liability is based on the latest actuarial valuation as at 31 March 2017 (the previous one was at 31 March 2014) where the overall scheme shortfall increased from £5.3 billion to £7.5 billion. The corresponding increase in the liability for the College has resulted in a cost of £0.7 million in 2018-19 that is included in staff costs. The valuation of the scheme at 31 March 2018 is now complete and will result in a lower liability and will be shown in the accounts for 2019-20.

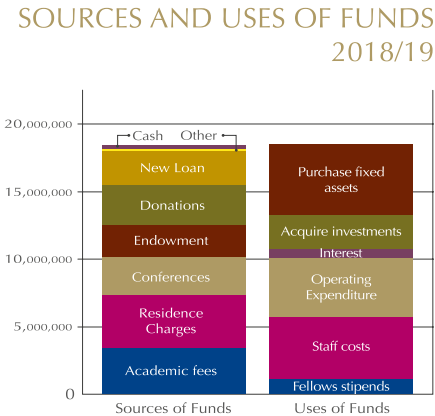
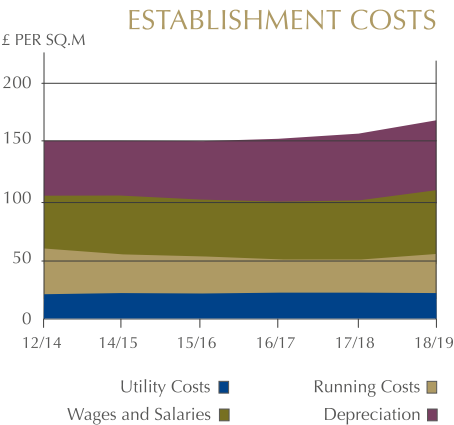
Increased activity requires additional permanent and casual staff. The tight market in Cambridge for both skilled and unskilled labour puts pressure on salaries, which are also adjusted each year to match the level of the 'real living wage' for permanent employees. The median level of non-academic staff pay is £20,569 (2018: £20,199) compared to a 'real-living wage' annual salary of £17,046. In addition, all permanent employees have access to a suite of benefits. A gender pay analysis at April 2018 identified a gap between the pay received by male and female non-academic staff, with men receiving 9.8% more than women in a total staff population of 96 men and 135 women. As at April 2019, this gap had reduced to 0.7%. Given that the headcount is skewed towards traditionally female roles, such as domestic assistants, it is difficult to eliminate the gap. For academics, the gap reduced from 31.4% at April 2018 to 16.7% at April 2019. Only those academics whose hours are fixed are included in the analysis. The combined figure, therefore, reduced from 14.9% to 8.0%. Although the gap is well below the national average, it is nevertheless a cause for concern

Student Residential Charges

The College endeavours to give certainty to students and their parents by operating a ‘no hidden charges’ policy for accommodation and related charges. Included within the charge are insurance cover for students’ possessions and personal liability, PAT testing, utilities (including internet and WiFi), and access to catering facilities, where meals are charged at a mark-up on food alone to allow for wastage, with no charge levied for the cost of labour, utilities, insurance, or space. A legacy in support of undergraduate accommodation enabled the College to replace its commercial laundry facilities with free-to-use equipment. Applicants to the College, therefore, can easily calculate the cost-of-living. Increasingly, other Colleges are adopting this policy; however, it is difficult to counter the students’ perception that rents are unfairly high compared with those of other Colleges where the headline rate does not tell the whole story.

Charges are set using a cost-attribution model that is intended to cover costs, but not make any profit. This methodology avoids blanket subsidies, ensures that endowment income supports education, which is its purpose, and releases funds for students in need. While nominally in the College’s control, charges are set in negotiation with the JCR and MCR using the budget figures in order to set the rent for the following year. The resulting average Residence Charge for undergraduates for 2018-19 was £165.23 per week and for postgraduates is £165.37, with the difference reflecting the distribution of differently banded rooms. The median undergraduate residence charge per week was £172 and for postgraduates was £162. The total income for the year was £3.3 million.

Contract lengths are shorter than at other Russell Group universities. There is a range of contract options at 29, 30, 38–39 (charged at 36–37) and 51 weeks. All undergraduates with 38 (charged at 36) week contracts are eligible for an automatic bursary, depending on their financial circumstances. Many universities are only able to accommodate first-year students, whereas, with the exception of students who change to a four-year course, the College can accommodate undergraduates for the duration of their courses. For 2019-20, of the current 576 rooms, 406 are occupied by undergraduates and 170 (including 12 flats) are occupied by postgraduates. The postgraduate rooms include 20 rooms and two flats leased from St. John’s College at Wolfson Court. The conversion of 26 Lensfield Road is now complete and the College now owns 19 of the 20 large Edwardian houses on the southern boundary - the exception being the Doctor’s Surgery at 48, which provides a highly-valued facility for the College community. The College anticipates adding to its room stock through the conversion of offices on the boundary, as they become available. The profit and cash flow from the conference business, which returned £2.8 million in income, helps to compensate for the shortfall in student rental income, which cannot cover 52 weeks of costs.



DEVELOPMENT AND ALUMNI RELATIONS

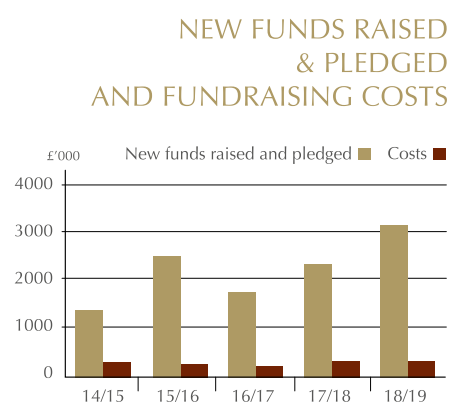
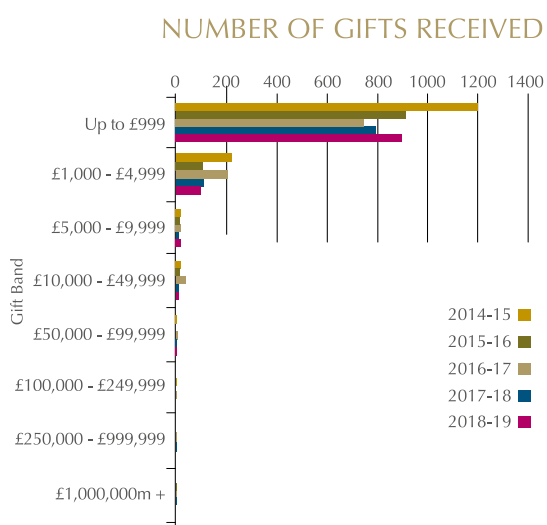
- New pledges made and cash received: £3.1 million
- Total gifts recorded in the accounts: £3.0 million
- Legacies: £1.4 million
- Participation rate (undergraduates): 13%
- Number of gifts received: 1,041

Donations from alumni and friends make a huge difference to the College and this year have supported urgent needs, as well as long-standing priorities. The arrival of a new Director of Advancement, Jo Finnie Jones, brought a renewed focus to development activity, reaching out to meet alumni worldwide, reasserting the need for philanthropic support to Downing, and demonstrating what it can achieve.

Support for Fellowships is essential to ensure that future generations of students benefit from supervisions with world-class academics in their field. A potential risk arose this year around the future of the teaching of Economics in College, to which Richard Williams responded by making a substantial gift to part-endow a fund to support the Williams Downing Fellow. The ambition is to raise sufficient funds to support a College Director of Studies on a full-time basis and in perpetuity. Thanks to a major gift from Chris Harborne (1981), the Everitt Butterfield Fellowship is now fully endowed in perpetuity. His support was recognised with election to a Wilkins Fellowship. Alumni also responded to the memorial fund set up in honour of the late John Hopkins, which will support the tutorial system and supervisions, particularly where there is an urgent need. A substantial donation from Kim Silverman (Research Fellow: 1985-88) and his wife, Julianna made possible a further, permanently endowed Research Fellowship, to be held by existing postdoctoral engineers and scientists whose work transcends traditional academic disciplines and has the potential to improve over time the lives of others.

The College relies upon philanthropic support from its alumni now and in the future. Legacies from alumni continue to make a substantial impact on teaching provision, student wellbeing, and research through endowed Fellowships and studentships. The telethon campaign is an opportunity for alumni to hear news from current students about the College and its priorities. In September 2018, the campaign resulted in an increase in gifts and pledges of future support. The September 2019 campaign continued the trend, raising £0.3 million. Despite this success, the overall alumni donor participation rate declined this year to 13%, presenting a challenge to encourage alumni to consider a regular or annual gift at any level.

The College is preparing for the public launch of its new fundraising campaign 'Time Space' in 2020, led by Jamie Arnell (Law 1989), who has agreed to chair the new campaign board. The campaign will build on philanthropic success to date to secure greater investment in our people and space, in the first place with support for a new Student Centre.

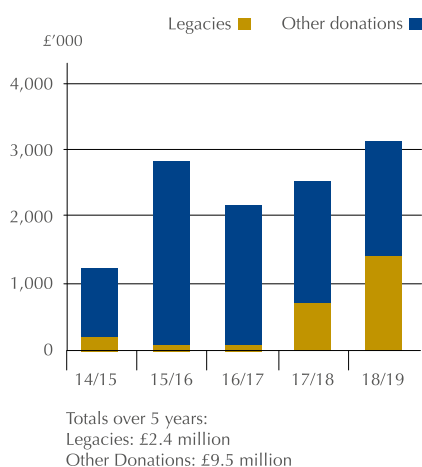


The following tables show the Status of Members out of Residence and Donors in 2018-19, 2017-18 and 2016-17; and attendance at Alumni and Donor events in 2019-20, 2018-19, 2017-18 and 2016-17.

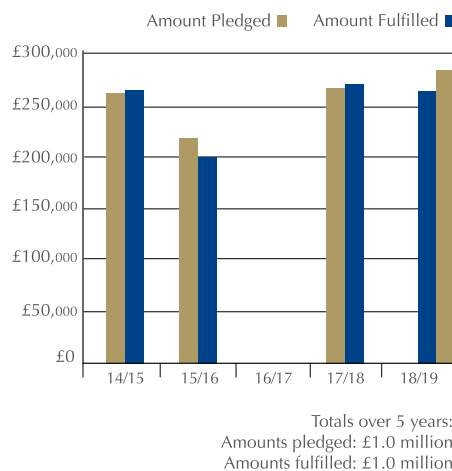
STATUS OF MEMBERS OUT OF RESIDENCE AND DONORS

	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17
MEMBERSHIP DATABASE			
Number of members (living and deceased)	12,216	11,977	11,721
including former undergraduates	9,952	9,813	9,677
including former graduates	2,264	2,164	2,044
Deceased	2,762	2,715	2,647
Living members	9,454	9,262	9,074
Address known (members in contact)	8,523	8,339	7,893
including former undergraduates	6,678	6,587	6,329
including former graduates	1,845	1,752	1,564
% Address known	90%	90%	87%
email address known	7,486	7,289	6,907
% email address known (of those whose address is known)	88%	87%	88%
Address unknown	932	923	1,181
Request not to be mailed	499	214	93
PARTICIPATION RATES			
Living donors this financial year	1,030	1,018	1,519
including former undergraduates	896	906	1,421
including former graduates	81	73	96
including others	53	39	2
Members who have ever contributed to the College	4,036	3,978	3,898
Living members in contact who have contributed	3,270	3,254	3,219
% of total living members	35%	35%	35%
% of members in contact	38%	39%	41%
Participation Rate this financial year of living members	11%	11%	17%
Participation Rate this financial year of living members in contact	12%	12%	12%
% former undergraduates	13%	14%	14%
% former graduates	4%	4%	4%

DONATIONS & LEGACIES



TELEPHONE FUNDRAISING DONATIONS



EVENTS AND OTHER FORMS OF CONTACT

Event Attendance by Financial Year (1 July–30 June)

	2019–20		2018–19		2017–18		2016–17	
	Total	Alumni	Total	Alumni	Total	Alumni	Total	Alumni
1749 Reception: July	91	34	102	40	64	27	67	26
Year Reps Meeting: September	36	33	32	29	30	27	32	27
Alumni Day: September	191	121	145	88	164	105	140	80
Association Dinner: September	141	99	125	78	121	83	133	77
Parents Lunch: November	95	2	105	1	118	—	164	—
London Event: November			—	—	—	—	95	80
Catalysis Conference: March			—	—	—	—	79	27
Reunion Dinner: March			182	168	139	135	178	171
Segreants Dinner: April			68	65	73	62	38	33
MA Awards Dinner: May			101	76	118	82	128	93
Donors Garden Party: June			225	84	217	107	207	91
Graduands Reception: June			392	89	323	84	308	83
Other events			1,326	783	559	391	481	308
Total			2,803	1,501	1,926	1,103	2,050	1,096



www.twitter.com/downingcollege
Followers: 4,831
Tweets: 3,118



www.flickr.com/photos/downingcollege
Photos: 3,139



www.facebook.com/downingcollege
Fans: 6,662



Downing College LinkedIn Group
Members: 1,171

CONFERENCE SERVICES

- Conference Services income: £2.8 million – up 11.2%
- Commercial Conferences: £1.7 million – up 17.4%
- Occupancy rate for en-suite rooms increased by 8.5% to 51.8%

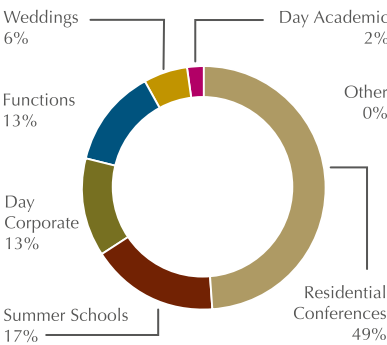
An 11.2% uplift in conference-services income continued the trend of increasing income. At £2.8 million, the business taken has more than doubled over the last 10 years but has been constrained by two changes in policy: an increase in use for College purposes and a reduction in externally sponsored summer schools to make way for summer schools arranged by the College in order to avoid any perception that children whose parents can afford to pay gain an advantage by attending courses in the Collegiate University.

The welcome emphasis on the arts in the College has meant that the Theatre is increasingly being used for College-sponsored events that are charged at a nominal rate. The tension between student use of facilities and commercial booking has, therefore, become more acute. College events, including seven student plays, the *Festival of New Writing*, which is open to all members of the University, the Downing Music Series, and the Heong Gallery symposia, attended by members of the public, occupied 25 days. Term-time conference availability is typically reduced by five weeks.

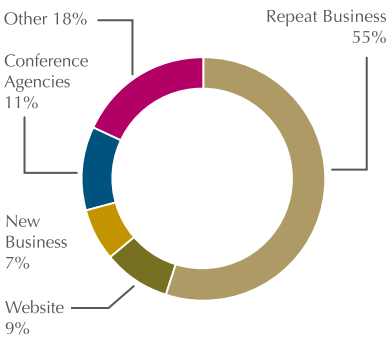
Pressure on meeting and break-out rooms continues to place an upper limit on the number of conference bookings. As part of a programme to stay ahead in a competitive market, the West Lodge function rooms were refurbished to include climate control and state-of-the-art AV facilities. The loss of income from this three-month project in early 2019 was partly offset by an increase in bookings in the last quarter of the financial year. Income from accommodation, however, increased by 20.9% to £1.1 million, reflecting an increase in total room nights and the occupancy rate of the higher-value superior en-suite rooms. Spare capacity is offered as bed and breakfast through universityrooms.com, but, as this business sector is labour intensive, capacity is only released when Conference Services are certain that it cannot be sold to corporate conferences, although these are less likely to occupy space at weekends. As the long vacation is the only time at which it is possible to undertake refurbishment of accommodation, it is often the case that a significant number of rooms are taken out of service, again limiting the number of commercial bookings. Work on K and L Staircases and 28 Lensfield Road will have affected the results for the 2019 summer season, as will the shift in summer school business.

Catering income increased by 4.1% to over £1.2 million as a result of better use of those function rooms that are available all year round. The College continues to be a popular venue for weddings, with ten held during 2018-19. While members of the College community are always welcome to celebrate their weddings in the College, the current strategy is to prioritise the marketing of conferences, rather than external weddings.

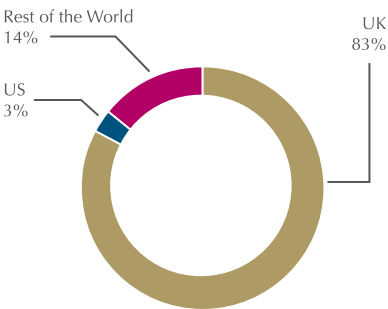
INCOME BY BUSINESS SECTOR



INCOME BY BUSINESS SOURCE



INCOME BY REGION

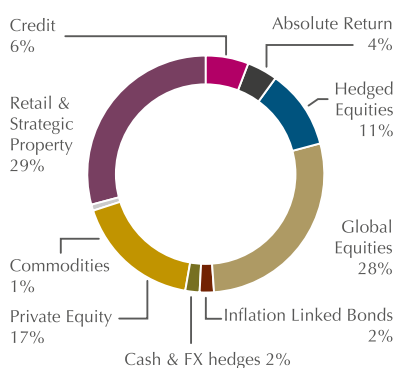


INVESTMENTS

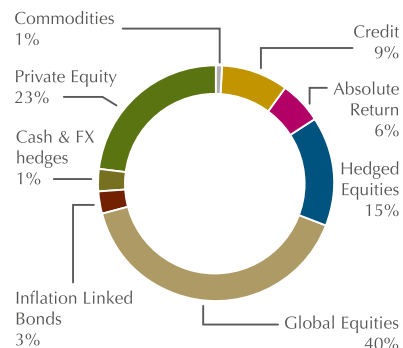
- Total Investment Portfolio: £49.8 million
- Total Return: 4.4%
- £35.4 million in securities: 7.0% total return
- £14.4 million in property: -1.5% total return
- Endowment Drawdown: £2.1 million; an increase of £0.1 million
- Additions to the securities portfolio: £2.1 million
- Additions to the property portfolio: £0.1 million
- Equivalent Net Equity Beta (ENEB) of securities portfolio: 75%
- Illiquidity Ratio⁶ of securities portfolio: 32%

The College operates a Total Return policy for its endowment investments whereby all capital gains and income are allocated to an unapplied total return 'pot'. A spending rule is then used to transfer some of the return to the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure. The College's spending rule is designed to smooth spending and reduce the effect on income of fluctuations in market performance. The rule protects operations from the volatility of returns and ensures that the amount available for spending is known in advance. The amount of return recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure is equal to the weighted average of the prior year's spending adjusted for inflation measured by RPI + 1% (70% weight) plus the amount that would have been spent using 4.5% of the prior year's closing value of the investments (30% weight). In formulating this rule, the College had regard to the unapplied total return on invested funds. The unapplied total return stands at £16.4 million and since 1 July 2007 has included returns from commercial property. It is usually possible to net outflows against inflows so that the actual investments remain undisturbed. In setting the spending rule, the Committee is conscious of the need to achieve balance between the claims of present and future beneficiaries and aims to preserve the purchasing power of the endowment, measured by RPI + 1% after distribution.

ASSET ALLOCATION AT
30 JUNE 2019 (inc. property)



ASSET ALLOCATION AT
30 JUNE 2019 (exc. property)



⁶ Illiquid assets are defined as assets that cannot be liquidated within a year

Distributions for Spending

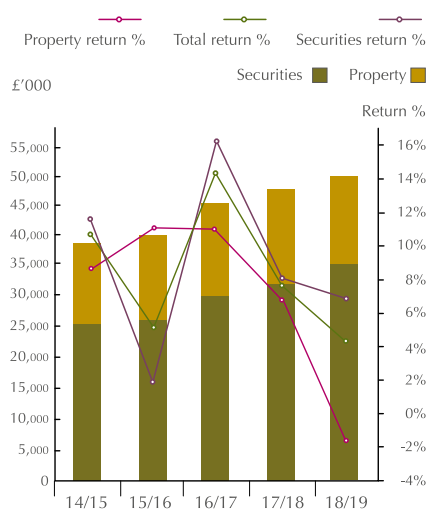
Through the spending rule, the Amalgamated Fund delivered an overall £2.1 million (or 4.4% of the portfolio) in support of current operations, an increase of 6.9% on last year's drawdown. The Amalgamated Fund consists of units held by each unrestricted and restricted fund, with each receiving a share of the overall income. For 2018-19, each unit was valued at £27.44, and received income for spending ('the dividend') of £1.17, an increase of 4.1% on last year's levels. The in-year performance of the investment portfolio, however, is best measured by noting the income that is available for next year's spending: for 2019-20, each unit earned a dividend of £ 1.18. The distribution for 2019-20 represents a yield of 4.35% on the three-year average fund unit value and 4.31% on the closing fund unit value as at 30 June 2019. The yield in both calculations has fallen below 4.5%, indicating that the portfolio's value has recovered from the overspend between 2009 and 2016, which was a significant consequence of the 2008 financial crash. Any spending rate lower than 4.5% means that theoretically the portfolio retains returns as a cushion against future downturns.

To achieve balance between the claims of present and future beneficiaries, the Committee aims to preserve the purchasing power of the endowment, measured by RPI + 1% after distributions. Given the rate of educational inflation versus investment returns, the preservation of purchasing power has proved difficult. Since the inception of this portfolio in the fourth quarter of 2009, educational inflation has run at 47.8%, while the total return on the portfolio has been 115.1 %. In order to preserve the purchasing power of the portfolio over this period, a spend rate of 4.1% would have been required. In the interests of consistency, the Spending Rule has remained the same since its introduction, although its output has been routinely compared with that of other methodologies. With the prospect of lower future returns, the Committee considered whether or not the rule needed revision. It decided to retain the current formula, noting that the College was mindful of the need to restrain spending.

Since 2009, the College's investment adviser has been Partners Capital, an outsourced investment office which performs the same functions as the in-house investment teams at the large global endowments, offering access to the same range of asset classes through a feeder-fund structure. The College chose Partners Capital because, as an independent advisory service, Partners Capital is free from the conflicts of interest of institutions that both advise and run in-house products. The firm has 175 employees and seven offices covering all major regions. Partners Capital's mandate is discretionary within risk levels set by the College.

The securities portfolio is invested across the different asset classes using the Endowment Model, an approach that typically returns 2% above the traditional mix of stocks and bonds. As the strategy includes investments in private equity and other relatively illiquid assets, the Investment Committee, acting on advice from Partners Capital, sets limits on illiquidity and monitors daily, monthly, and quarterly liquidity to ensure that in an emergency funds can be easily accessed, even in the conditions experienced in the financial crisis of 2008.

ENDOWMENT & TOTAL RETURN

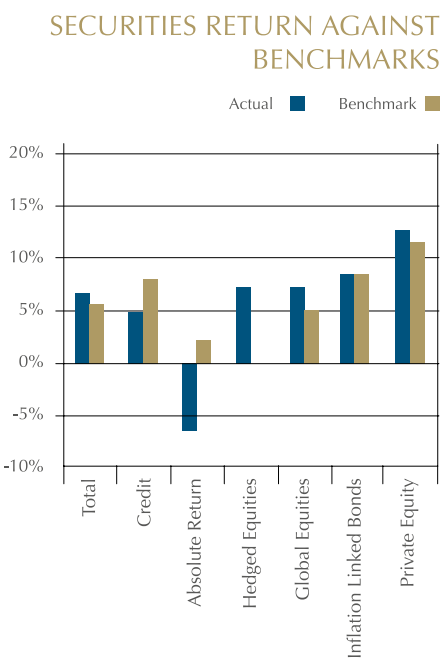


Controlled Divestment

In response to the climate crisis, the College has adopted a policy of ‘Controlled Divestment’ of investments in companies that extract fossil-fuels. While the portfolio has no direct exposure to fossil fuels, the structure of the College’s investments makes it difficult to remove indirect investments, particularly illiquid funds. The College, therefore, attempts to offset this residual fossil fuel exposure by making Environmental Impact Investments of equal size. If a company engages in any fossil fuel extraction, no matter how small that activity might be in relation to the company’s overall activities, then the calculation of the portfolio’s exposure to fossil fuel extraction includes the investment in that company. An annual Environmental, Social, and Governance (‘ESG’) review ensures that the Environmental Impact Investments are of equal or greater value to any residual indirect fossil fuel exposure.

Securities Performance

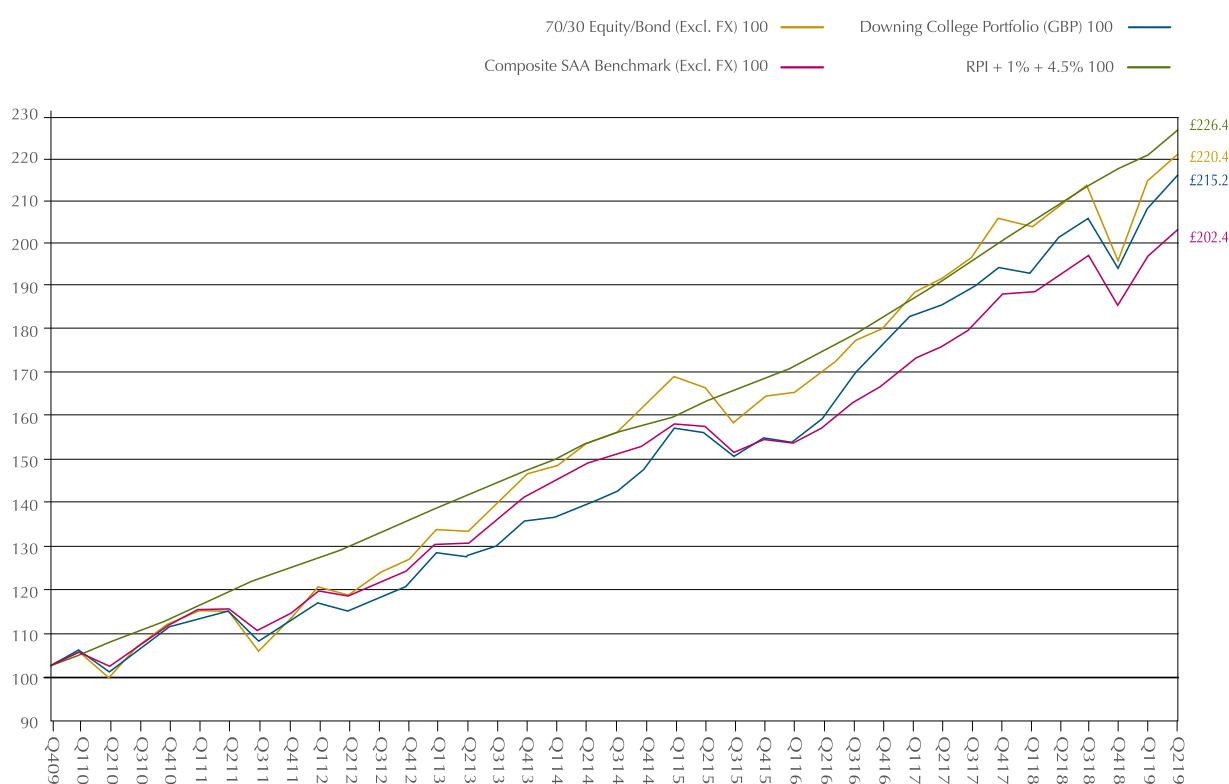
The combined securities and property portfolio returned 4.4% in 2018-19 after deducting all costs and fees, reflecting a negative return on the College’s property investments, which detracted from the 7.0% return achieved by the securities. The securities portfolio return, supported by underlying asset managers on average outperforming their respective benchmarks by 0.6%, was driven by the private equity allocation, which returned 13.0% over the period. Since inception, the securities portfolio has returned an annualised 8.2%, ahead of the Strategic Asset Allocation Composite Benchmark, which has returned an annualised 7.5%. Over the last three years, the Securities Portfolio has returned 10.5% p.a., compared to an 8.7% p.a. return for the Strategic Asset Allocation Composite Benchmark. At 30 June 2019, 59% of the £35.4 million Securities Portfolio was in Sterling, with 28% USD and 12% in other currencies. Of the securities portfolio, 32% was invested in illiquid assets (24% Private Equity, 7% Private Debt), within the agreed target of 35% illiquidity. Forty percent of the securities portfolio has quarterly or better liquidity, of which 22% has daily liquidity. At 30 June 2019, the equivalent net equity beta (‘ENEB’) of the Securities Portfolio stood at 75% and at 65% for the total investment portfolio, including property.



Property

With the exception of a small investment in a residential property fund, the property portfolio consists almost exclusively of the shops and offices on the Regent Street border. Owned for opportunistic and defensive purposes, these properties are classified as part of the Investment Portfolio, yet only share some of the characteristics of financial investments. Despite being the main route between the station, the Ring Road, and the City Centre, Regent Street remains a tertiary location for shops: it is, therefore, difficult to attract tenants with strong covenants. With the exception of one shop unit and the former offices in 90–92 Regent Street (which has planning consent to change its use to student accommodation), all 23 units were occupied. The property portfolio stood at £14.4 million as at 30 June 2019 (some 29% of the total portfolio of £49.8 million), a decrease of 7.1%. The rental income yield was 6.2%. In the previous six years, the property holdings have been as high as £17.1 million, with a £4.1 million reduction in value reflecting the change of use of Parker's House from an investment property to an operational property, Battcock Lodge, in which students are housed. A drop-in value, which might be misread as a weakening of financial health, is in fact a positive investment in the student experience.

CUMULATIVE PERFORMANCE SINCE INCEPTION - value of £100 invested



Composition of Investment Portfolio

	30 June 2019 £	30 June 2018 £	30 June 2017 £
1. Securities			
Core Portfolio Cash*	1,339,292	617,305	338,453
Forward Foreign Exchange Hedges	(297,445)	(431,382)	483,190
Fixed Income	—	—	—
Credit	3,080,723	3,000,554	3,350,341
Absolute Return	2,201,848	2,253,875	1,776,241
Hedged Equities	5,260,900	4,748,065	4,392,744
Global Equities	14,042,772	13,924,992	12,248,823
Private Equity	8,337,724	6,629,677	6,516,750
Inflation Linked Bonds	1,000,098	919,697	895,418
Commodity Fund	404,354	444,627	400,870
Total	35,370,266	32,107,410	30,402,831
Other Private Equity**	—	—	—
TOTAL SECURITIES	35,370,266	32,107,410	30,402,831
2. Property			
Office	4,230,000	4,230,000	4,526,000
Retail	9,500,000	10,661,000	10,217,600
Property Development	711,500	659,000	425,700
TOTAL PROPERTY***	14,441,500	15,550,000	15,169,300
TOTAL PORTFOLIO	49,811,766	47,657,410	45,572,131
Securities ENEB	75%	75%	73%

* Includes donated cash and shares held at nil value.

** Includes donated shares in seven new ventures, held at nil value.

*** This excludes the residential properties: 96A Regent Street, 76 Regent Street and 70 Regent Street. These have a combined value of £2,255,000, but are treated as the College's operational property in the accounts. Because the costs of a formal valuation would outweigh the likely benefits, the values given are provided by Carter Jonas on the basis of an informal assessment.

CAPITAL AND RESERVES

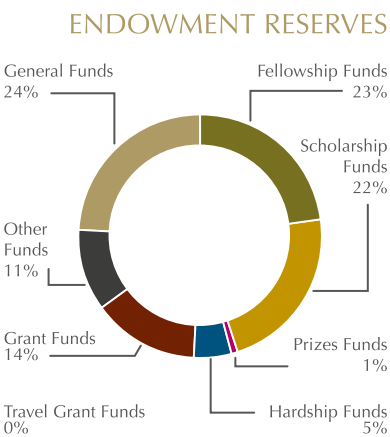
- £197.2 million in capital and reserves (including buildings) – up 1.0%
- £156.3 million in buildings – up 2.0%
- £49.8 million in investment assets – up 4.5%
- £1.1 million in benefactions and donations transferred to the Partners Capital portfolio
- £0.6 million in free reserves – down 88% (£4.0 million)

The College’s capital base increased by £1.8 million (1.0%), including the effect of the £2.7 million investment in student accommodation and the improvement of public rooms, which underpin the success of the conference business. This investment in hard assets, however, means that free reserves are reduced: £3.1 million, representing the increase in the net book value of the operational buildings, was transferred to the internal designated buildings reserve. The College has had success in the past in attracting donations for buildings, but the timing or nature of some projects, which are nevertheless strategically necessary, does not always make this possible.

Free reserves were also reduced by a £0.9 million charge for the actuarial losses of the two defined-benefit pension schemes: accounting for the liabilities incurred by the College’s section of USS resulted in a charge of £0.7 million, while the now closed staff pension scheme, Cambridge Colleges Federated Pension Scheme, incurred an actuarial loss of £0.2 million. This led to a year end position of free reserves of £0.6 million, which is likely to reduce yet further next year due to work on 26 Lensfield Road and other general improvement works across the Domus.

The capital donations, combined with a return of 7.0% in the Securities Portfolio and -1.5% in the Property Portfolio, led to an overall increase of £2.2 million in Investment Assets. At the end of the year, Investment Assets stood at £49.8 million, an increase of 4.5%.

The overall modest improvement in Capital and Reserves was the result of (i) an increase in the net book value of the buildings of £3.1 million, (ii) unspent restricted returns on the investment portfolio of £0.1 million and (iii) restricted and capital donations of £2.6 million, offset by a reduction in free reserves of £4.0 million. Taken together, these transactions accounted for an addition of £1.8 million for an ending balance on capital and reserves of £197.2 million.



Cash Flow

- Operating cash flow⁷: £0.5 million
- Change in cash balances in year: £0.2 million decrease
- Total capital expenditure: £5.2 million
- Total capital expenditure excluding donor-funded and financed projects: £2.7 million

Cash consumed by all activities resulted in a decrease of £0.4 million in cash balances, with cash of £1.3 million held at year end. Cash generation from operating activities before the effects of working capital amounted to £0.5 million, the same as last year's figure. Endowment income, less interest payable, contributed a further £1.7 million of cash. The capital expenditure during the year included the acquisition and initial phases of refurbishment of 26 Lensfield Road, which when complete will have been mostly funded by the new Barclays loan of £2.5 million.

Investment For The Future

Through the transformative power of education, the College invests in the future. The investment in people begins with outreach. While the College has responsibility for widening participation in higher education in the South West, outreach extends to the many school children and members of the community who visit the Heong Gallery. A three-year partnership with Villiers Park's Inspire2Involve programme provides a term-time residential experience that the College cannot provide while its own students are in residence.

Donations received over the past five years have endowed teaching positions (Cognitive Neuroscience, Economics, and Engineering) and Research Fellowships (Biomedical Sciences and Computing or Engineering with the potential over time to improve the lives of others); and graduate studentships in the diseases of ageing and in machine learning to improve critical care. Over one-quarter of the College's Fellowships are supported by endowments, but the College's ambition is to (i) endow further Fellowships in order to guarantee teaching for future undergraduates; (ii) raise funds for Research Fellowships, which are often the first step in an academic career; (iii) endow graduate studentships, particularly in the arts and humanities where funding is often very tight; and (iv) encourage diversity and inclusivity, particularly among the student body. Additional resources continue to be invested in the student experience, including wellbeing, mental health, attainment and graduate integration.

Over the last decade, building works have focused as much on communal spaces, such as the Howard Theatre, the Howard Building, the Butterfield Bar and Café and the Gallery, which all enhance the student experience, as on the provision and maintenance of accommodation. The Theatre and the Gallery facilitate a cultural programme that is second to none among Cambridge Colleges and benefits Cambridge. These facilities, together with high-quality accommodation, provide the stream of income from commercial use that is necessary to sustain the College's principal activity, providing a world-class education. These facilities not only enhance the student experience: they also provide the stream of income that is necessary to subsidise the cost of education.

Yet, the College cannot be complacent if it wishes to remain competitive in its response to students' needs. To that end, a master plan for the development of the site over the next twenty years has been commissioned. The plan recognises the need to provide further community spaces, as well as accommodation. The first phase will provide an enhanced student centre, which will include not only a café, bar, and entertainment spaces, but also co-working spaces and areas for activities focused on wellbeing.

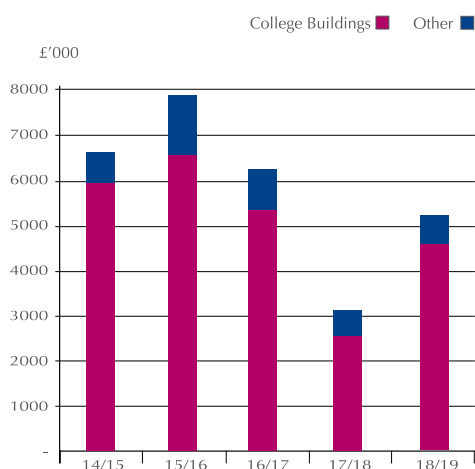
⁷ Surplus before other gains and losses before depreciation, interest payable, investment income, changes in working capital and restricted and endowment donations.

FINANCIAL OUTLOOK

A College's endowment has traditionally been seen as a shorthand for its financial resilience. Self-evidently, a well-endowed college with a substantial inflow of investment income can withstand operational shocks as well as being able to respond to new demands without recourse to philanthropic appeals. The size of Downing's endowment reflects its financially shaky start. Downing, however, benefits from a mix of income streams, having created one of the most successful conference businesses in Cambridge. The investment necessary to maintain that position also benefits the students: state-of-the-art facilities and comfortable accommodation contribute to the academic and social life of the College. The profit from the commercial activities not only pays for infrastructure but also subsidises an undergraduate education with an enviable number of contact hours.

Nevertheless, making ends meet remains challenging when costs, such as pensions, rise relentlessly while fees are frozen. A succession of governments has struggled to find a system for adequately funding universities in a way that balances the public and the private good that higher education confers. In shifting the burden from the taxpayer to the student, the Tuition Fee resulted in high levels of student debt that make inflationary increases politically difficult. Between its introduction in 2012 and 2018, the Fee has lost 20.5% in purchasing power. Dr Philip Augar's recommendations, if implemented without a compensatory payment, would require a radical re-assessment of how teaching and care are provided. At present Fees only cover 52% of the costs, with the shortfall met with investment and commercial income. These funds, however, must also support the costs of operating a twenty-acre Grade I listed site in central Cambridge that are not covered by student charges. In 2018-19, the increase in costs in areas in which the College cannot set the pricing for its own services, resulted in an overall operating loss of £0.8 million. If the value of the Fee is further eroded, then the College will struggle financially – especially in the face of pressure to fund further initiatives to widen participation in higher education – and become even more dependent on philanthropic giving.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE



Plans For The Future

The University's ambition has been to expand postgraduate numbers in support of its global standing as one of the very best research universities in the world. Increased numbers put increased pressure on rooms in which to teach and study as well as on accommodation and student facilities. As every student of the University is required by statute to belong to a College, this policy has implications for the Colleges. The University and Colleges have therefore established a committee to consider the size and shape of the University for the next ten years.

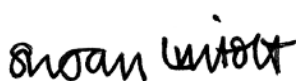
For 2019-20, Downing has 869 registered students. Although some students are working away, writing-up, or part-time, most students need to live in Cambridge and prefer to live in College. Serial additions to the room stock through buildings such as Griphon House (2012) and Battcock Lodge (2014) and the purchase and conversion of 26 and 52 Lensfield Road, means that the College can now accommodate 554 students - but cannot meet demand. The imminent conversion of offices at 90-92 Regent Street will provide a further 23 rooms. But students require and expect more than just a study bedroom: shifting social norms demand spaces for co-working and promoting wellbeing. In response, the College commissioned the architects Caruso St. John to create a master plan for the development of the estate, with a brief to "protect the College's heritage for generations to come; safeguard its reputation and standing within the University of Cambridge; provide a basis for growth at local, regional, national and international levels; and create facilities to enhance and support our vision to be a world-leading educational establishment". The Governing Body has now received the plan, which preserves the spaciousness and tranquillity that define the College's physical presence, and is focusing on the design of a Student Centre, with spaces for collaborative working, entertainment, and prayer, as well as social spaces, a cafe, and bar.

Funding for these capital projects will be made available from the College's recent 50-year private placement, but progress will also depend on the success of a new fundraising campaign. However, the major emphasis of any campaign will be on funding for people: for Fellows to teach and inspire students and for students, from whatever background, to flourish. Students are taught by leading academics, which is the strength of a Cambridge education, but those academics must balance their responsibilities in their departments and Colleges, which introduces fragility within the system. If this model is to remain effective, then measures need to be taken to guarantee its resilience - and those will require both imagination and funding.

On behalf of the Governing Body:



Alan Bookbinder, Master



Dr Susan Lintott, Senior Bursar

Date: 18 December 2019

COLLEGE STATISTICS AND FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Financial Year End: 2019 2018 2017 2016 2015

1. Education

Tompkins Tables * 23 20 20 12 9

Undergraduate classification of degrees

1st	92	112	89	111	119
2:1	211	224	217	195	222
2	19	16	15	20	16
2:2	49	35	35	34	34
3	11	18	9	11	7
Pass	8	18	20	21	17
DDH (Deemed to have deserved honours)	0	3	6	2	6
Ordinary	0	0	0	0	0
Fail	2	1	0	3	0

Number of Special Prizes⁸ 13 14 10 14 21

Graduate degrees awarded:

PhD (including MB PhD)	36	29	26	31	39
MPhil, LLM, MBA <i>et al</i>	99	80	75	67	51
MB BChir	9(inc 2xVetMB)	11(inc 1xVetMB)	11(inc 0xVetMB)	8 (inc 1xVetMB)	10 (inc 2xVetMB)

2. Admissions

Number of Open Days

College Open Days	2	2	2	3	3
University Open Days	2	2	2	2	2
South-West Open Days	2	2	2	2	1

Numbers visiting College and South-West Open Days 163 191 159 185 269

% subsequently applying to Downing (in October following) 28% 26% 24% 15% 27%

Applicants from South-West initiative (October following) 9 25 21 25 27

Applicants from South-West non-selective schools (included above) 7 10 15 22 25

Admissions from South-West non-selective schools 1 3 6 5 2

Applicants from low participation neighbourhoods 30 34 60 28 31

Admissions from low participation neighbourhoods 7 7 6 4 4

* The table ranks the results of the undergraduates in 29 of the Colleges, expressing the results as a proportion of the score that would be achieved if everyone were to get a First. Five points are awarded for a First, three for a 2:1, two for a 2:2, and one for a Third.

⁸ Special Prizes are awarded to those in the top 2.5% of their University Class List

COLLEGE STATISTICS AND FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Financial Year End:	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Total Number of Applicants for Undergraduate Courses (in October following)	746	751	793	570	699
% Women: % Men	46:54	51:49	47:53	48:52	48:52
Applicants from Maintained Schools	334	310	329	228	322
% Maintained: % Independent	62:38	59:41	57:43	62:38	64:36
Admissions (Including Summer Pool)	123	126	133	128	126
% Women: % Men	46:54	44:56	49:51	49:51	38:62
Admissions from Maintained Schools	65	59	73	65	67
% Maintained: % Independent	63:37	58:42	64:36	59:41	60:40
Applications by subject					
Asian & Middle Eastern Studies	3	5	5	4	6
ASN&C	-	1	-	1	1
Archaeology & Anthropology	6	3	1	-	-
Architecture	13	26	35	17	21
Chemical Engineering via Engineering	8	7	6	4	12
Chemical Engineering via Natural Sciences	6	10	12	11	13
Classics	17	9	9	4	10
Computer Science	38	23	21	11	12
Economics	42	33	42	45	55
Education	10	4	4	4	3
Engineering	94	107	131	70	113
English	21	29	23	13	20
Geography	17	17	36	25	21
History	31	22	35	11	20
History of Art	9	4	6	8	2
Human, Social & Political Sciences	43	41	34	36	48
Land Economy	15	12	24	10	12
Law	95	98	102	72	75
Linguistics	7	7	6	3	2
Mathematics	32	29	35	24	32
Medicine	74	105	57	59	75
Modern & Medieval Languages	9	13	7	10	15
Music	3	1	-	1	1
Natural Sciences	105	99	130	93	88
Philosophy	13	7	6	5	5
Psychological & Behavioural Sciences	20	26	13	19	29
Theology	3	3	2	3	2
Veterinary Medicine	12	10	13	7	6

COLLEGE STATISTICS AND FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Financial Year End:	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Ratio of Applications to Offers	4.4:1	4.2:1	4.7:1	3.6:1	4.9:1
% Applicants who are admitted	17.0%	16.4%	15.9%	23.3%	18.3%
% South-West Applicants who are admitted	33.3%	10.0%	20.0%	27.2%	20.0%
Total University Full-Time Undergraduates ⁹	12,163	12,077	11,926	11,820	11,786
% Female: % Male	48:52	47:53	47:53	46:54	46:54
Total Full-Time Downing Undergraduates ⁹	467	461	447	437	441
% Female: % Male	43:57	45:55	43:57	42:58	40:60
Numbers of Undergraduates leaving before graduating	1	2	1	5	1
Total University Full-Time Postgraduates ⁹	6,974	6,799	6,548	6,486	6,444
% Female: % Male	45:55	46:54	46:54	44:56	44:56
Total Downing Full-Time Postgraduates ⁹	216	194	167	164	148
% Female: % Male	40:60	48:52	50:50	49:51	43:57
Total University numbers admitted to current course in the previous twelve months which attract undergraduate fees ⁹	3,425	3,791	3,647	3,634	3,651
% Female: % Male	49:51	48:52	49:51	48:52	48:52
Downing numbers admitted to current course in the previous twelve months which attract undergraduate fees ⁹	124	144	144	140	131
% Female: % Male	47:53	40:60	47:53	48:52	37:63
Total University numbers admitted to full-time postgraduate courses in the previous twelve months ⁹	4,271	4,074	3,962	3,812	3,853
% Female: % Male	47:53	47:53	47:53	46:54	45:55
Downing numbers admitted to full-time postgraduate courses in the previous twelve months ⁹	131	114	105	98	77
% Female: % Male	37:63	46:54	48:52	50:50	48:52
3. Composition of Full-time Students⁹					
Undergraduates					
Home	358	352	355	351	363
EU	33	38	28	31	27
Overseas	76	71	64	55	51
Total	467	461	447	437	441
Postgraduates					
Home	76	65	52	61	56
EU	34	36	36	34	39
Overseas	106	93	79	69	53
Total	216	194	167	164	148

⁹ Cambridge Student Statistics Office figures (excluding incoming exchange and visiting students).

COLLEGE STATISTICS AND FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Financial Year End: 2019 2018 2017 2016 2015

4. Financial Support

Financial Support for Students: Number of Students Receiving Grants

Cambridge Bursary Scheme	71	80	84	87	99
Cambridge Commonwealth, European and International Trust	17	15	8	10	9
Gates Cambridge Trust	6	1	2	1	1
Average value of Cambridge Bursary Scheme Grants	£2,744	£2,899	£2,787	£2,870	£2,737

5. Accommodation

Average Weekly Rent Undergraduate Study Bedroom	£165.23	£162.43	£157.50	£143.26	£134.06
Average Weekly Rent Graduate Study Bedroom	£165.37	£165.41	£166.23	£142.77	£135.26
Undergraduates Housed in College Accommodation	414	412	403	379	375
Graduates Housed in College Accommodation	129	134	126	115	96
Total Units of Student Accommodation	546	547	537	494	489

6. Student Catering Income

Lunch	£150,984	£99,110	£86,317	£76,659	£80,581
Dinner	£91,268	£85,654	£70,941	£77,540	£78,311
Café	£111,383	£117,774	£129,086	£148,567	£144,740
Formal Hall	£73,693	£63,278	£54,661	£54,123	£57,970

7. Conference & Functions

Conference and Function Income	£2,767,554	£2,488,662	£2,353,233	£2,255,479	£2,218,512
Total Room nights	18,512	16,486	14,947	14,507	16,767
Capacity Utilisation Total Conference Rooms	50.6%	41.2%	39.6%	34.0%	34.2%
En-suite Rooms	51.8%	43.3%	42.5%	32.5%	30.5%
Average Price Achieved per Room Used	£61.90	£61.97	£67.15	£63.69	£53.07

8. Development and Fundraising

Development Campaign Cash Recognised (including by The Segreants Trust)	£3,055,438	£2,471,158	£2,181,170	£2,838,613	£1,382,303
Living donors as a % of members in contact	38%	39%	41%	40%	42%
Participation Rate this Financial Year of Living Members in Contact	12%	12%	19%	19%	16%
Direct Fundraising Costs:					
Donations Raised excluding Legacies	3:1	4:1	6:1	7:1	3:1
Donations Raised including Legacies	6:1	6:1	6:1	7:1	3:1
Donations Raised including Legacies (5-year average)	6:1	7:1	8:1	8:1	8:1

COLLEGE STATISTICS AND FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Financial Year End: 2019 2018 2017 2016 2015

9. Income and Expenditure

% Unrestricted Surplus (Deficit) before other gains and losses / Unrestricted Income	(7.1%)	(0.0%)	(2.8%)	6.7%	(4.2%)
% Unrestricted Surplus (Deficit) before other gains and losses / Free Reserves	(149.9%)	(0.1%)	(7.7%)	12.2%	(8.7%)
Staff costs as a % of Income before Donations and Endowments	56.9%	48.5%	51.0%	51.8%	52.4%
£ per sq.metre cost of upkeep of Buildings	£169.43	£157.56	£154.08	£151.19	£152.11

10. Charitable Funds

Charitable Funds Invested (including Works of Art, etc.)	£56,688,390	£54,057,847	£51,883,719	£45,787,011	£44,773,846
Endowment Assets less loans per Full-Time Students	£58,568	£61,224	£62,474	£58,086	£58,032
Capital Value per Unit	£27.44	£27.35	£26.56	£24.10	£23.90
Spending Rule Amount ¹⁰	£2,073,067	£1,940,402	£1,796,347	£1,733,277	£1,673,712
Spending Rule Amount as % Income before Donations and Endowments	18.4%	17.9%	17.8%	18.3%	18.1%
Spending Rule Amount as % Investment Portfolio	4.2%	4.0%	4.0%	4.3%	4.2%
Performance of Core Securities Portfolio (net of fees)	7.0%	8.3%	16.2%	2.1%	12.1%
Annual Three-year Cumulative	10.4%	8.7%	10.0%	7.6%	10.6%
Annual Five-year Cumulative	9.0%	9.4%	9.9%	6.7%	9.1%
Performance of Property Portfolio	(1.5%)	7.0%	11.1%	11.2%	8.8%
Annual Three-year Cumulative	5.4%	9.7%	10.4%	8.6%	7.4%
Annual Five-year Cumulative	7.2%	8.7%	8.9%	9.0%	10.1%

11. Inflation Measurements

RPI	2.9%	3.4%	3.5%	1.6%	1.0%
RPIX	2.8%	3.4%	3.8%	1.7%	1.1%
Tender Price Inflation (October – October) Davis Langdon Tender Price Index	2.5%	1.4%	3.6%	4.9%	6.8%

12. The Fellowship

Fellowship (as of 1 October 2019)	47	49	48	50	50
University Principal Employer	33	36	38	38	37
Professors	12	13	15	15	14
Readers	2	3	2	2	3
Senior Lecturers	9	8	8	7	7
Lecturers	4	4	5	7	7
Other	6	8	8	7	6

¹⁰ The Spending Rule is the amount determined that can be spent and still preserve the purchasing power of the endowment for the longterm. It also constitutes the amount of the total return recognised in the income and expenditure account (note 3a).

COLLEGE STATISTICS AND FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Financial Year End:	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
College Teaching Officers	4	3	3	3	3
Other Fellows	4	2	2	2	-
Research Fellowships	2	4	3	4	3
Stipendiary	1	4	3	3	2
Non-stipendiary	1	—	—	1	1
Administrative + Chaplain	4	4	2	3	4
Female	16	17	16	16	16
Male	31	32	32	34	34
Resident (including the Master)	3	4	2	4	3
Non-Resident	44	45	46	46	47

13. Support Staff

Support Staff Headcount	177	169	165	165	147
Female	106	101	100	98	88
Male	71	68	65	67	59
Turnover					
Appointments	33	59	34	49	32
Retirements	1	2	2	3	5
Resignations	23	45	36	35	33
Deceased	—	—	—	—	—
Dismissal/Redundancy	1	8	3	8	2
Days Sickness	1,611	1,616	1,715	766	952
Reports under RIDDOR	2	3	3	—	—

14. Pensions

Members in the USS Pension Scheme	67	72	69	73	74
Members in Money Purchase Scheme	107	106	98	89	74
Members in the CCFPS Pension Scheme	1	1	1	1	1
Members of Previous College Staff Scheme (Retired)	2	3	3	4	5

15. Environmental Measures

Water Use	£86,270	£84,722	£92,840	£91,428	£86,832
Gas Use	£150,205	£128,585	£153,959	£142,429	£137,732
Electricity Use	£256,457	£224,617	£209,950	£204,516	£208,470
Gas unit price (p/kWh)	1.50p	1.04p	1.77p	1.76p	1.78p
Electricity unit price (p/kWh)	12.54p	10.54p	10.80p	10.33p	10.06p

16. Governance

Freedom of Information requests	53	46	30	42	56
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FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE COLLEGE'S GOVERNING BODY

The Governing Body is responsible for preparing the Annual Report and financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards.

The College's Statutes and the Statutes and Ordinances of the University of Cambridge require that financial statements are prepared for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the College and of the surplus or deficit of the College for that period. In preparing those financial statements the Governing Body is required to:

- Select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- Make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- State whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- Prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the College will continue in operation.

The Governing body is responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the College and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Statutes of the University of Cambridge. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the College and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE GOVERNING BODY OF DOWNING COLLEGE

OPINION

We have audited the financial statements of Downing College (the 'College') for the year ended 30 June 2019, which comprise the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure, the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Reserves, the Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Cash Flow Statement and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the College's affairs as at 30 June 2019 and of its incoming resources and application of resources for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Charities Act 2011 and the Statutes of the University of Cambridge; and
- the contribution due from the College to the University has been correctly computed as advised in the provisional assessment by the University of Cambridge and in accordance with the provisions of Statute G,II, of the University of Cambridge.

BASIS FOR OPINION

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the College in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

CONCLUSIONS RELATING TO GOING CONCERN

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the trustees have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the College's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

OTHER INFORMATION

The trustees are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Report of the Governing Body other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

MATTERS ON WHICH WE ARE REQUIRED TO REPORT BY EXCEPTION

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

- The information given in the Report of the Governing Body is inconsistent in any material respect with the financial statements; or
- sufficient accounting records have not been kept; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF TRUSTEES

As explained more fully in the trustees' responsibilities statement, the trustees are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the trustees are responsible for assessing the College's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the trustees either intend to liquidate the College or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

USE OF OUR REPORT

This report is made solely to the College trustees, as a body, in accordance with College's statutes, the Statutes of the University of Cambridge and the Charities Act 2011. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the College trustees those matters we are required to state to them in an auditors' report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the College and the College trustees as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

PETERS ELWORTHY & MOORE



Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
CAMBRIDGE

Date: 20 December 2019



STATEMENT
OF PRINCIPAL
ACCOUNTING
POLICIES



BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Statutes of the College and of the University of Cambridge and applicable United Kingdom accounting standards. In addition, the financial statements comply with the Statement of Recommended Practice: Accounting for Further and Higher Education (the SORP).

The Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure includes activity analysis in order to demonstrate that all fee income is spent for educational purposes. The analysis required by the SORP is set out in note 6.

BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified in respect of the treatment of investments and operational properties which are included at valuation.

BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION

The consolidated financial statements include the College and its subsidiary undertakings. Details of the subsidiary undertakings included are set out in note 10. Intra-group balances are eliminated on consolidation.

The consolidated financial statements do not include the activities of student societies as these are separate bodies in which the College has no financial interest and over whose policy decisions it has no control.

RECOGNITION OF INCOME

Academic fees

Academic fees are recognised in the period to which they relate and include all fees chargeable to students or their sponsors. The costs of any fees waived or written off by the College are included as expenditure.

Grant income

Grants received from non-government sources (including research grants from non-government sources) are recognised within the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure when the College is entitled to the income and performance related conditions have been met.

Income received in advance of performance related conditions is deferred on the balance sheet and released to the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure in line with such conditions being met.

Donations and endowments

Non exchange transactions without performance related conditions are donations and endowments. Donations and endowments with donor imposed restrictions are recognised within the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure when the College is entitled to the income. Income is retained within restricted reserves until such time that it is utilised in line with such restrictions at which point the income is released to general reserves through a reserve transfer.

Donations and endowments with restrictions are classified as restricted reserves with additional disclosure provided within the notes to the accounts.

There are four main types of donations and endowments with restrictions:

1. Restricted donations – the donor has specified that the donation must be used for a particular objective.
2. Unrestricted permanent endowments – the donor has specified that the fund is to be permanently invested to generate an income stream for the general benefit of the College.
3. Restricted expendable endowments – the donor has specified a particular objective and the College can convert the donated sum into income.
4. Restricted permanent endowments – the donor has specified that the fund is to be permanently invested to generate an income stream to be applied to a particular objective.

Donations with no restrictions are recorded within the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure when the College is entitled to the income.

Investment income and change in value of investment assets

Investment income and change in value of investment assets is recorded in income in the year in which it arises and as either restricted or unrestricted income according to the terms or other restrictions applied to the individual endowment fund.

Total return

The College operates a total return policy with regard to its endowment assets (including property). The endowment spending policy is specifically designed to stabilise annual spending levels and to preserve the real value of the endowment portfolio over time. The spending policy attempts to achieve these two objectives by using a long-term targeted spending rate combined with a smoothing rule, which adjusts spending gradually to changes in the endowment market value. The actual rate of spending for 2019 when measured against the previous year's market value was 4.4%.

Other income

Income is received from a range of activities including residences, catering conferences and other services rendered.

Cambridge Bursary Scheme

In 2018–19, payment of the Cambridge Bursaries has been made by the College to eligible students via the Student Loans Company (SLC) and the University of Cambridge has reimbursed the College for their portion. The College has shown the gross payment made to eligible students via the SLC and a contribution from the University as Income under “Academic Fees and Charges”.

The net payment of £134,778 is shown within the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure as follows:

Income (see note 1)	£63,802
Expenditure (see note 4)	£198,580

FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at year end rates or, where there are forward foreign exchange contract, at contract rates. The resulting exchange differences are dealt with in the determination of the comprehensive income and expenditure for the financial year.

FIXED ASSETS

Land and Buildings

Buildings are stated at valuation, the aggregate surplus or deficit is transferred to a revaluation reserve included within Reserves.

Where parts of a fixed asset have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of fixed assets.

Costs incurred in relation to land and buildings after initial purchase or construction, and prior to valuation, are capitalised to the extent that they increase the expected future benefits to the College.

Freehold land is not depreciated as it is considered to have an indefinite useful life. A full asset valuation of the operational estate for accounts purposes was carried out by Gerald Eve LLP, Surveyors, as at 30 June 2016. Freehold buildings are depreciated on a straight line basis over their expected useful economic lives of 100, 50, or 20 years.

The earliest buildings, designed by William Wilkins, form a significant part of the Domus and are listed as Grade I¹. All other buildings on the Domus come within the curtilage of those buildings and are therefore subject to some of the same restrictions. The Listing imposes an obligation to repair and restore. All repairs that restore value are capitalised, as are improvements. Other repairs are charged against income. For insurance purposes, the replacement cost of the buildings has been valued at £147.8 million.

A review for impairment of a fixed asset is carried out if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of a fixed asset may not be recoverable.

Buildings under construction are valued at cost, based on the value of architects' certificates and other direct costs incurred. They are not depreciated until they are brought into use.

Land held specifically for development, investment and subsequent sale is included in current assets at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

The cost of additions to operational property shown in the balance sheet includes the cost of land. All other assets are capitalised and depreciated over their expected useful life as follows:

Library books	30 years
Furniture and equipment	10 years
Catering equipment	5 years
Information Technology	3 years

Leased assets

Leases in which the College assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the leased asset are classified as finance leases. Leased assets acquired by way of finance leases are stated at an amount equal to the lower of their fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments at inception of the lease, less accumulated depreciation and less accumulated impairment losses. Lease payments are accounted for as described below.

Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Costs in respect of operating leases are charged on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Any lease premiums or incentives are spread over the minimum lease term.

Heritage assets

The College does not hold any assets that should be classed as heritage assets.

¹ Details of the listing can be found at: <http://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/results?q=Downing+College>

INVESTMENTS

Fixed asset investments are included in the balance sheet as follows:-

a) Securities

Securities are included at their open market value.

b) Works of Art

Works of art and silver are shown in the accounts at their market value as assessed by Townley Valuation Services Limited on 7 November 2017.

c) Subsidiary Undertakings

Investments in subsidiary undertakings are recorded at costs less any provision for impairment in value, and eliminated on consolidation.

d) Unlisted investments

Unlisted investments are carried at costs less any provision for permanent diminution in value, unless they are listed as a recognised stock exchange in which case their open market value is used, or there has been a more recent funding round in which case this value is used to value all investments made to the fund.

e) Property

Investment properties are included at open market valuation. An annual assessment was carried out by Carter Jonas as at 30 June 2019.

STOCKS

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value after making provision for slow moving and obsolete items.

PROVISIONS

Provisions are recognised when the College has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that a transfer of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND ASSETS

A contingent liability arises from a past event that gives the College a possible obligation whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or otherwise of uncertain future events, not wholly within the control of the College. Contingent liabilities also arise in circumstances where a provision would otherwise be made but either it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured reliably.

A contingent asset arises where an event has taken place that gives the College a possible asset whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or otherwise of uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the College.

Contingent assets and liabilities are not recognised in the balance sheet but are disclosed in the notes.

TAXATION

The College is a registered charity (number 1137455) and also a charity within the meaning of Section 467 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010. Accordingly, the College is exempt from taxation in respect of income or capital gains received within the categories covered by Sections 478 to 488 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010 or Section 256 of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992 to the extent that such income or gains are applied to exclusively charitable purposes.

The College receives no similar exemption in respect of Value Added Tax. The College is a partially exempt organisation for VAT purposes. With the approval of H M Revenue and Customs, it has adopted a methodology that enables it to recover part of the VAT on its expenses. Though recovered VAT significantly exceeds the VAT previously recoverable under the old CVCP Guidelines, input tax on purchases is, nevertheless, largely irrecoverable. In 2018-19, the College received £186,478 in refunds on purchases of £6.1 million.

The College's subsidiary companies, Downing College Developments Limited, Downing Cambridge Conferences Limited and The May Ball Company Limited are not subject to these exemptions and are liable for Corporation Tax. However, all taxable profits of the subsidiaries are gift aided to the College, thereby extinguishing any corporation tax that may be assessable.

CONTRIBUTION UNDER STATUTE G,II

The College is liable to be assessed for Contribution under the provisions of Statute G,II of the University of Cambridge. Contribution is used to fund grants to colleges from the Colleges Fund. The liability for the year is as advised to the College by the University based on an assessable amount derived from the value of the College's assets as at the end of the previous financial year.

PENSION COSTS

The College participates in the Universities Superannuation Scheme (the scheme). With effect from 1 October 2017, the scheme changed from a defined benefit only pension scheme to a hybrid pension scheme, providing benefits (for all members), as well as defined contribution benefits. The assets of the scheme are held in a separate trustee-administered fund. Because of the mutual nature of the scheme, the scheme's assets are not attributed to individual institutions and a scheme-wide contribution rate is set. The College is therefore exposed to actuarial risks associated with other institutions' employees and is unable to identify its share of the underlying assets and liabilities of the scheme on a consistent and reasonable basis. As required by Section 28 of FRS 102 "Employee benefits", the College therefore accounts for the scheme as if it were a wholly defined contribution scheme. As a result, the amount charged to the income and expenditure account represents the contributions payable to the scheme. Since the College has entered into an agreement (the Recovery Plan) that determines how each employer within the scheme will fund the overall deficit, the College recognises a liability for the contributions payable that arise from the agreement (to the extent that they relate to the deficit) and therefore an expense is recognised.

The College participates in the Cambridge Colleges Federated Pension Scheme (CCFPS), a defined benefit scheme which is externally funded and until 31 March 2017 was contracted out of the State Second Pension (S2P). As CCFPS is a federated scheme and the College is able to identify its share of the underlying assets and liabilities, the College values the fund as required by Section 28 Employee Benefits of FRS102 'Retirement Benefits'. As a result, the amount charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure represents the amount calculated under FRS102 guidelines.

The College also operates defined contribution pension schemes and the pension charge represents the amounts payable by the College to the funds in respect of the year.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS

FRS102 makes the distinction between a group pension plan and a multi-employer scheme. A group plan consists of a collection of entities under common control typically with a sponsoring employer. A multi-employer scheme is a scheme for entities not under common control and represents (typically) an industry-wide scheme such as Universities Superannuation Scheme. The accounting for a multi-employer scheme where the employer has entered into an agreement with the scheme that determines how the employer will fund a deficit results in the recognition of a liability for the contributions payable that arise from the agreement (to the extent that they relate to the deficit) and the resulting expense is recognised in profit or loss in accordance with section 28 of FRS 102. The Council and Governing Body are satisfied that the scheme provided by Universities Superannuation Scheme meets the definition of a multi-employer scheme and has therefore recognised the discounted fair value of the contractual contributions under the funding plan in existence at the date of approving the financial statements.

All other accounting judgements and estimates are detailed under the appropriate accounting policy.

EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Short term employment benefits such as salaries and compensated absences are recognised as an expense in the year in which the employees render service to the College. Any unused benefits are accrued and measured as the additional amount the College expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement.

RESERVES

Reserves are allocated between restricted and unrestricted reserves. Endowment reserves include balances which, in respect of endowment to the College, are held as permanent funds, which the College must hold to perpetuity.

Restricted reserves include balances in respect of which the donor has designated a specific purpose and therefore the College is restricted in the use of these funds.



PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING STATEMENTS



CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

	Note	Unrestricted £000	Restricted £000	Endowment £000	2019 Total £000	Unrestricted £000	Restricted £000	Endowment £000	2018 Total £000
Income									
Academic fees and charges	1	3,466	—	—	3,466	3,325	—	—	3,325
Residences, catering and conferences	2	6,689	—	—	6,689	6,283	—	—	6,283
Investment income	3	8	—	1,000	1,008	3	—	1,075	1,078
Endowment return transferred	3	1,113	960	(2,073)	—	1,067	873	(1,940)	—
Other income		77	—	—	77	161	—	—	161
Total income before donations and endowments		11,353	960	(1,073)	11,240	10,839	873	(865)	10,847
Donations		287	299	—	586	236	92	—	328
New endowments		—	47	2,373	2,420	—	73	1,216	1,289
Other capital grants for assets		—	34	—	34	—	820	—	820
Total income		11,640	1,340	1,300	14,280	11,075	1,858	351	13,284
Expenditure									
Education	4	4,070	978	—	5,048	3,873	896	—	4,769
Residences, catering and conferences	5	7,379	2	—	7,381	6,865	3	—	6,868
Other expenditure		1,017	1	29	1,047	340	1	48	389
Total expenditure	6	12,466	981	29	13,476	11,078	900	48	12,026
Surplus/(deficit) before other gains and losses		(826)	359	1,271	804	(3)	958	303	1,258
Gain on investments		52	4	1,193	1,249	540	39	1,742	2,321
Surplus for the year		(774)	363	2,464	2,053	537	997	2,045	3,579
Other comprehensive income									
Actuarial gain / (loss) in respect of pension schemes	15	(207)	—	—	(207)	160	—	—	160
Total comprehensive income for the year		(981)	363	2,464	1,846	697	997	2,045	3,739

The notes on pages 102 to 126 form part of these accounts

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN RESERVES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

		Income and expenditure reserve				
	Note	Unrestricted £000	Restricted £000	Endowment £000	Revaluation reserve £000	Total £000
Balance at 1 July 2018		126,336	2,019	31,136	35,896	195,387
Surplus from income and expenditure statement		(774)	363	2,464	—	2,053
Other comprehensive income		(207)	—	—	—	(207)
Release of restricted capital funds spent in year		34	(34)	—	—	—
Transfers between reserves		366	—	—	(366)	—
Balance at 30 June 2019		125,755	2,348	33,600	35,530	197,233

		Income and expenditure reserve				
	Note	Unrestricted £000	Restricted £000	Endowment £000	Revaluation reserve £000	Total £000
Balance at 1 July 2017		124,013	2,282	29,091	36,262	191,648
Surplus from income and expenditure statement		537	997	2,045	—	3,579
Other comprehensive income		160	—	—	—	160
Release of restricted capital funds spent in year		1,260	(1,260)	—	—	—
Transfers between reserves		366	—	—	(366)	—
Balance at 30 June 2018		126,336	2,019	31,136	35,896	195,387

The notes on pages 102 to 126 form part of these accounts

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 JUNE 2019

	Note	2019 £000	2018 £000
Non-current assets			
Fixed Assets	9	159,104	155,937
Investments	10	56,688	54,100
		215,792	210,037
Current Assets			
Stocks		193	170
Trade and other receivables	11	946	779
Cash and cash equivalents	12	1,288	1,532
		2,427	2,481
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(3,243)	(2,830)
Net current liabilities		(815)	(349)
Total assets less current liabilities		214,976	209,688
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	14	(15,000)	(12,500)
Provisions			
Pension provisions	15	(2,743)	(1,801)
Total net assets		197,233	195,387
Restricted reserves			
Income and expenditure reserve – endowment reserve	16	33,600	31,136
Income and expenditure reserve – restricted reserve	17	2,348	2,019
		35,948	33,155
Unrestricted reserves			
Income and expenditure reserve – unrestricted		125,755	126,336
Revaluation reserve		35,530	35,896
		161,285	162,232
Total reserves		197,233	195,387

The financial statements were approved by the Governing Body on 29 November 2019 and signed on its behalf by:



Alan Bookbinder, Master

The notes on pages 102 to 126 form part of these accounts

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

	Note	2019 £000	2018 £000
Surplus for the year		2,053	3,579
Adjustment for non-cash items			
Depreciation		2,042	1,995
Gain on Endowments, Donations and Investment Property		(1,220)	(2,273)
Increase in stocks		(23)	(3)
(Increase) / decrease in trade and other receivables		(217)	(175)
Increase / (decrease) in creditors		224	114
Pension costs less contributions payable		734	(86)
Adjustment for investing or financing activities			
Investment income		(1,008)	(1,078)
Interest payable		598	551
Profit of disposal of non-current fixed assets		—	—
Net cash inflow from operating activities		3,183	2,624
Proceeds from sales of non-current fixed assets		—	—
Non-current investment disposal		—	—
Investment income		2,330	2,142
Endowment funds invested		(2,453)	(759)
Withdrawal of deposits		—	—
Payments made to acquire non-current assets		(5,209)	(3,096)
Cash flows from investing activities		(5,332)	(1,713)
Interest received		3	3
Interest paid		(598)	(551)
New unsecured loan		2,500	—
Cash flows from financing activities		1,905	(548)
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents in the year		(244)	363
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		1,532	1,169
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	12	1,288	1,532

The notes on pages 102 to 126 form part of these accounts



NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS



NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

1. Academic Fees and Charges

	2019 £000	2018 £000
College fees:		
Fee income received at the regulated undergraduate rate	1,760	1,752
Fee income received at the unregulated undergraduate rate	676	608
Fee income received at the graduate rate	918	770
	3,354	3,130
Cambridge Bursaries Income	64	118
Research/Teaching Grants	34	64
Other income	14	13
Total	3,466	3,325

2. Income from residences, catering and conferences

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Accommodation		
College Members	3,128	3,075
Conferences	1,392	1,221
International programmes	124	139
Catering		
College Members	794	720
Conferences	1,155	1,030
International programmes	96	98
Total	6,689	6,283

3. Endowment return and Investment Income

	2019 £000	2018 £000
3a. Analysis		
Total return contribution (see note 3b)	2,073	1,940
Current asset investment	5	—
Other interest receivable	3	3
	2,081	1,943

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS CONTINUED

3b. Summary of Total Return

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Income from:		
Land and buildings	948	939
Quoted and other securities and cash	53	136
Gains/(losses) on investment assets:		
Land & Buildings	(1,161)	147
Quoted and other securities and cash	2,410	2,131
Investment management costs (see note 3c)	(29)	(48)
Total return for year	2,221	3,305
Total return transferred to income and expenditure reserve	(2,073)	(1,940)
Unapplied total return for year included within Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure (see note 18)	148	1,365

3c. Investment Management Costs

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Land and buildings	18	18
Quoted and other securities and cash	11	30
Total	29	48

4. Education expenditure

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Teaching	2,324	2,227
Tutorial	753	671
Admissions	729	659
Research	219	198
Scholarships and awards	454	495
Other educational facilities	569	519
Total	5,048	4,769

Included within Scholarships and Awards are payments under the Cambridge Bursary Scheme amounting to £198,580 (2018 - £233,960).

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS CONTINUED

5. Residences, catering and conferences expenditure

		2019 £000	2018 £000
Residential Accommodation	College Members	3,453	3,229
	Conferences	1,593	1,484
Catering	College Members	1,058	996
	Conferences	1,277	1,159
Total		7,381	6,868

Conference expenditure above is on a fully-costed basis, which includes a significant contribution to the absorption of overheads. However, on a direct cost basis the conference profit would be £1,173,627 (2018 - £1,029,163).

6. Analysis of Expenditure by Activity

6a) Analysis of 2018/2019 expenditure by activity	Staff Costs (Note 8) £000	Other Operating Expenses £000	Depreciation £000	Total £000
Education	2,316	2,245	487	5,048
Residences, Catering and Conferences	3,275	2,569	1,537	7,381
Other	806	223	18	1,047
	6,397	5,037	2,042	13,476

6b) Analysis of 2017/2018 expenditure by activity	Staff Costs (Note 8) £000	Other Operating Expenses £000	Depreciation £000	Total £000
Education	2,119	2,166	484	4,769
Residences, catering and conferences	3,030	2,344	1,494	6,868
Other	113	259	17	389
	5,262	4,769	1,995	12,026

The above expenditure includes £525,409 as the direct cost of fundraising (2018 - £425,033). This expenditure includes the costs of alumni relations.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS CONTINUED

7. Auditors' remuneration

	2018 £000	2018 £000
Other operating expenses include:		
Audit fees payable to the College's external auditors	19	19
Other fees payable to the College's external auditors	3	3

8. Staff Costs

	College Fellows £000	Non-Academics £000	Total 2019 £000	Total 2018 £000
Staff Costs				
Emoluments	757	4,157	4,914	4,679
Social Security Costs	50	315	365	338
Other Pension Costs	319	799	1,118	245
	1,126	5,271	6,397	5,262
Average Staff Numbers (Full-time Staff Equivalents)				
	No	No	No	No
Academic	47	—	47	47
Non-Academic	2	138	140	135
Total	49	138	187	182

The Governing Body comprises 49 Fellows, of which 47 are stipendiary.

No officer or employee of the College, including the Head of House, received emoluments of over £100,000.

Key management personnel

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the College. Therefore the Trustees who include the Master, Senior Bursar, Vice-Master, Secretary to the Governing Body and Senior Tutor are the key management personnel.

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Aggregate Emoluments	181	170

Trustees received no emoluments in their capacity as Trustees of the Charity.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS CONTINUED

9. Tangible Fixed Assets

Group and College	College Buildings and Site £000	Furniture fittings and equipment £000	Library Books £000	Total £000
Cost				
As at 1 July 2018	156,043	8,805	929	165,777
Additions at cost	4,587	586	36	5,209
Disposals	—	—	—	—
Revaluation	—	—	—	—
As at 30 June 2019	160,630	9,391	965	170,986
Depreciation				
As at 1 July 2018	2,862	6,549	429	9,840
Charge for the year	1,502	507	33	2,042
Disposals	—	—	—	—
Revaluation	—	—	—	—
As at 30 June 2019	4,364	7,056	462	11,882
Net Book value				
As at 30 June 2019	156,266	2,335	503	159,104
As at 1 July 2018	153,181	2,256	500	155,937

The insured value of freehold land and buildings as at 30 June 2019 was £147,814,954 (2018 - £140,775,289).

The value of the land, included in College Buildings and Site, as at 30 June 2019 was £54,520,272 (2018 - £53,445,272).

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS CONTINUED

10. Investments Consolidated and College

	2019 £000	2018 £000
As at 1 July	54,100	51,884
Additions	9,374	3,525
Disposals	(9,855)	(3,092)
Gains	1,921	1,415
Increase / (decrease) in cash balances held at fund managers	1,148	368
As at 30 June	56,688	54,100

Represented by:

Property	14,442	15,550
Securities	34,031	31,490
Cash with agents	1,339	617
Works of art	5,281	5,274
Over distribution of market value of funds	1,135	709
Investment in Cambridge Colleges Funding Plc	5	5
Investment in Cambridge Colleges Funding II Plc	5	5
Land	450	450
Total	56,688	54,100

Subsidiary Company

At 30 June 2019 Downing College held an investment in the following companies:

Subsidiary Undertaking	Holding	Proportion of voting rights	Country of Incorporation
Downing College Developments Limited	Ordinary	100%	United Kingdom
Downing Cambridge Conferences Limited	Ordinary	100%	United Kingdom
The May Ball Company Limited	Ordinary	100%	United Kingdom

Downing College Developments Limited was incorporated on 20 January 1999. The principal activity of the company is development of student accommodation and other facilities. This company is included in these consolidated financial statements.

Downing Cambridge Conferences Limited was incorporated on 2 April 2007. The principal activity of the company is the provision of non-educational conference facilities. This company is included in these consolidated financial statements.

The May Ball Company Limited was incorporated on 28 July 2010. The principal activity of the company is to administer the operation of the biennial College May Ball. This company is included in these consolidated financial statements.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS CONTINUED

11. Trade and other receivables

	Consolidated 2019 £000	College 2019 £000	Consolidated 2018 £000	College 2018 £000
Members of the College	77	77	169	169
Amounts due from subsidiary companies	—	1,552	—	1,514
University fees	—	—	—	—
Other receivables	600	276	489	199
Prepayments	269	269	121	121
Total	946	2,174	779	2,003

12. Cash and cash equivalents

	Consolidated 2019 £000	College 2019 £000	Consolidated 2018 £000	College 2018 £000
Bank deposits	4	4	501	501
Current accounts	1,283	346	1,028	195
Cash in hand	1	1	3	3
Total	1,288	351	1,532	699

13. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Consolidated 2019 £000	College 2019 £000	Consolidated 2018 £000	College 2018 £000
Trade creditors	997	978	849	840
Members of the College	199	199	203	203
Amounts due to subsidiary companies	—	—	—	—
University fees	—	—	7	7
Other creditors	2,047	1,650	1,771	1,516
Total	3,243	2,827	2,830	2,566

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS CONTINUED

14. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Consolidated 2019 £000	College 2019 £000	Consolidated 2018 £000	College 2018 £000
Long term bank loan	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500
Other loans	9,500	9,500	7,000	7,000
Total	15,000	15,000	12,500	12,500

The long term bank loan is due for repayment in 2048 at a fixed interest rate of 4.64%.

During 2013-14 the College borrowed £5m from institutional investors in a private placement done collectively with other Colleges, although each College's loan is separate from those of the others. The loans are unsecured and repayable during the period 2043-53 and are at fixed interest rates of approximately 4.4%. The College has agreed a financial covenant of the ratio of borrowings to net assets, and has been in compliance with the covenant at all times since incurring the debt.

During 2016-17, the College borrowed £2m from the bank as an unsecured loan for a period of 10 years at a fixed interest rate of 3.07%.

During 2018-19, the College borrowed £2.5m from the bank as an unsecured loan for a period of 10 years at a fixed interest rate of 3.30%.

15. Pension provisions

Group and College	CCFPS £000	USS £000	2019 £000	2018 £000
Balance at beginning of year	1,439	362	1,801	2,047
Movement in year:				
Current service cost	15	—	15	13
Contributions	(54)	(25)	(79)	(81)
Change in expected contribution	—	720	720	(68)
Other finance cost	39	8	47	50
(Gain)/loss on plan changes	32	—	32	—
Actuarial (gain) / loss	207	—	207	(160)
Balance at end of year	1,678	1,065	2,743	1,801

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS CONTINUED

16. Endowment funds

Restricted net assets relating to endowments are as follows:

Consolidated and College	Restricted permanent endowments £000	Unrestricted permanent endowments £000	2019 Total £000	2018 Total £000
Balance at beginning of year				
Capital	21,029	10,107	31,136	29,091
New donations and endowments	1,895	478	2,373	1,216
Increase in market value of investments	64	27	91	829
Transfers between reserves	264	(264)	—	—
Balance at end of year	23,252	10,348	33,600	31,136
Analysis by type of purpose:				
Fellowship Funds	7,586	—	7,633	6,910
Scholarship Funds	6,825	531	7,356	7,237
Prize Funds	446	23	469	464
Hardship Funds	1,610	—	1,610	1,524
Bursary Funds	44	—	44	44
Grant Funds	4,702	10	4,712	3,760
Other Funds	2,039	1,581	3,309	3,228
General Funds	—	8,203	8,467	7,969
	23,252	10,348	33,600	31,136
Analysis by asset				
Property	6,355	2,828	9,183	9,719
Investments	16,277	7,244	23,521	21,014
Cash	620	276	896	403
	23,252	10,348	33,600	31,136

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS CONTINUED

17. Restricted funds

Consolidated and College

	Capital grants unspent £000	Permanent unspent and other restricted income £000	2019 Total £000	2018 Total £000
Balance at beginning of year				
Capital	—	1,361	1,361	1,304
Accumulated income	—	658	658	978
	—	2,019	2,019	2,282
New grants	34	—	34	820
New donations	—	346	346	165
Investment income	—	960	960	873
Increase in market value of investments	—	4	4	39
Expenditure	—	(981)	(981)	(900)
Capital grants utilised	(34)	—	(34)	(1,260)
Balance at end of year	—	2,348	2,348	2,019
Comprising Capital	—	1,425	1,425	1,361
Accumulated income	—	923	923	658
	—	2,348	2,348	2,019

Analysis of other restricted funds/donations by type of purpose

Fellowship Funds	—	288	288	231
Scholarship Funds	—	320	320	305
Prize Funds	—	20	20	19
Hardship Funds	—	7	7	2
Bursary Funds	—	1,354	1,354	1,158
Other Funds	—	359	359	304
	—	2,348	2,348	2,019

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS CONTINUED

18. Memorandum of Unapplied Total Return

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Unapplied total return at beginning of year	16,260	14,895
Unapplied total return for the year	148	1,365
Unapplied total return at end of year	16,408	16,260

19. Capital commitments

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Capital commitments at 30 June 2019 are as follows -		
Authorised and contracted	1,352	737
Authorised but not yet contracted for	—	285

20. Financial Commitments

	2019 £000	2018 £000
At 30 June 2019, the College had annual commitments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:		
Land and buildings:		
Expiring within one year	9	9
Expiring between two and five years	37	37
Other:		
Expiring within one year	7	7
Expiring between two and five years	2	2

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS CONTINUED

21. Pension Schemes

In addition to the defined contribution scheme for assistant staff the College participates in two defined benefit schemes, the Universities Superannuation Scheme (USS), and the Cambridge Colleges Federation Pension Scheme (CCFPS). The total pension cost for the year ended 30 June was as follows:

	2019 £000	2018 £000
USS: Contributions	264	247
CCFPS: Charged to income and expenditure account	54	55
Other pension schemes: Contributions	116	84
	434	386

Universities Superannuation Scheme

The latest available complete actuarial valuation of the Retirement Income Builder is at 31 March 2017 (the valuation date), which was carried out using the projected unit method. A valuation as at 31 March 2018 is underway but not yet complete.

Since the College cannot identify its share of USS Retirement Income Builder assets and liabilities, the following disclosures reflect those relevant for those assets and liabilities as a whole.

The 2017 valuation was the fourth valuation for the scheme under the scheme-specific funding regime introduced by the Pensions Act 2004, which requires schemes to adopt a statutory funding objective, which is to have sufficient and appropriate assets to cover their technical provisions. At the valuation date, the value of the assets of the scheme was £60.0 billion and the value of the scheme's technical provisions was £67.5 billion indicating a shortfall of £7.5 billion and a funding ratio of 89%.

The key financial assumptions used in the 2017 valuation are described below. More detail is set out in the Statement of Funding Principles.

Pension increases (CPI)	Term dependent rates in line with the difference between the Fixed Interest and Index Linked yield curves, less 1.3% p.a.
Discount rate (forward rates)	Years 1-10: CPI – 0.53% reducing linearly to CPI – 1.32% Years 11-20: CPI + 2.56% reducing linearly to CPI + 1.7% by year 21 Years 21 +: CPI + 1.7%

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS CONTINUED

21. Pension Schemes continued

The main demographic assumption used relates to the mortality assumptions. These assumptions are based on analysis of the scheme's experience carried out as part of the 2017 actuarial valuation. The mortality assumptions used in these figures are as follows:

	2017 valuation
Mortality base table	Pre-retirement: 71% of AMC00 (duration 0) for males and 112% of AFC00 (duration 0) for females
	Post retirement: 96.5% of SAPS S1NMA "light" for males and 101.3% of RFV00 for females
Future improvements to mortality	CMI_2016 with a smoothing parameter of 8.5 and a long term improvement rate of 1.8% pa for males and 1.6% pa for females

The current life expectancies on retirement at age 65 are:

	2019	2018
Males currently aged 65 (years)	24.6	24.5
Females currently aged 65 (years)	26.1	26.0
Males currently aged 45 (years)	26.6	26.5
Females currently aged 45 (years)	27.9	27.8

A new deficit recovery plan was put in place as part of the 2017 valuation, which requires payment of 5% of salaries over the period 1 April 2020 to 30 June 2034. The 2019 pension liability provision reflects this plan. The provision figures have been produced using the following assumptions as at 31 March 2018 and 2019.

	2019	2018
Discount rate	2.44%	2.64%
Pensionable salary growth	n/a	n/a
Price inflation (CPI)	2.11%	2.0%

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS CONTINUED

21. Pension Schemes continued

Cambridge Colleges' Federated Pension Scheme

The College is also a member of a multi-employer defined benefits scheme, the Cambridge Colleges Federated Pension Scheme (CCFPS). The liabilities of the plan have been calculated, at 30 June 2019, for the purposes of FRS102 using a valuation system designed for the Management Committee, acting as Trustee of the Cambridge Colleges' Federated Pension Scheme, but allowing for the different assumptions required under FRS102 and taking fully into consideration changes in the plan benefit structure and membership since that date.

The principal actuarial assumptions at the balance sheet date were as follows:

	2019 % p.a.	2018 % p.a.
Discount rate	2.25	2.70
Increase in salaries	2.90	2.75
Retail Price Index (RPI) assumption	3.40	3.25
Consumer Price Index (CPI) assumption	2.40	2.25
Pension increases in payment (RPI max 5% p.a.)	3.30	3.15
Pension increases in payment (CPI max 2.5%)	1.0	1.80

The underlying mortality assumption is based upon the standard table known as S2PA on a year of birth usage with CMI_2018 future improvement factors and a long-term rate of future improvement of 1.25% p.a. (2018: S2PA with CMI_2017 future improvement factors and a long term future improvement rate of 1.25% p.a.). This results in the following life expectancies:

- Male aged 65 now has a life expectancy of 21.8 years (previously 21.9 years)
- Female age 65 now has a life expectancy of 24.0 years (previously 23.8 years)
- Male age 45 now and retiring in 20 years has a life expectancy of 23.1 years (previously 23.3 years)
- Female age 45 now and retiring in 20 years would have a life expectancy of 25.5 years (previously 25.4 years)

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS CONTINUED

21. Pension Schemes continued

Employee Benefit Obligations

The amounts recognised in the balance sheet as at 30 June 2019 (with comparative figures as at 30 June 2018) are as follows:

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Market value of scheme assets	(7,049)	(6,439)
Present value of scheme liabilities	5,372	5,000
Net defined benefit (liability)	(1,677)	(1,439)

The amounts recognised in the income and expenditure account for the year ending 30 June 2019 (with comparative figures for the year ending 30 June 2018) are as follows:

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Current service cost	15	13
Interest on net defined benefit liability	39	42
Total charge	54	55

Changes in the present value of the scheme liabilities for the year ending 30 June 2019 (with comparative figures for the year ending 30 June 2018) are as follows:

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Present value of scheme liabilities at beginning of period	6,439	6,560
Current service cost (including employee contributions)	4	13
Benefits paid	(180)	(203)
Interest on scheme liabilities	171	168
(Gain)/loss on plan changes	32	—
Actuarial (gains) / losses	583	(99)
Present value of Scheme liabilities at end of period	7,049	6,439

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS CONTINUED

21. Pension Schemes continued

Changes in the fair value of scheme assets for the year ending 30 June 2019 (with comparative figures for the year ending 30 June 2018) are as follows:

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Market value of scheme assets at beginning of period	5,000	4,964
Contributions paid by the College	54	52
Employee contributions	1	1
Benefits paid	(195)	(203)
Interest on scheme assets	132	126
Return on assets, less interest included in profit and loss	380	60
Market value of Scheme assets at end of period	5,372	5,000
Actual return on scheme assets	513	187

The major categories of scheme assets as a percentage of total Scheme assets at 30 June 2019 (with comparative figures at 30 June 2018) are as follows:

	2019	2018
Equities	57%	64%
Bonds & Cash	34%	30%
Properties	9%	6%
Total	100%	100%

The plan has no investments in property occupied by, assets used by or financial instruments issued by the College.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS CONTINUED

21. Pension Schemes continued

Analysis of the remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) for the year ending 30 June 2019 (with comparative figures for the year ending 30 June 2018) are as follows:

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Actuarial return less expected return on scheme assets	380	60
Experience gains and losses arising on scheme liabilities	13	(112)
Changes in assumptions underlying the present value of scheme liabilities	(600)	212
Actuarial gain / (loss) recognised in OCI	(207)	160

Movement in net defined benefit liability during the year ending 30 June 2019 (with comparative figures for the year ending 30 June 2018) are as follows:

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Deficit in scheme at beginning of year	(1,438)	(1,596)
Recognised in Profit and Loss	(87)	(55)
Contributions paid by the College	53	52
Actuarial gain recognised in SOCIE	(207)	160
Deficit in scheme at the end of the year	(1,677)	(1,439)

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS CONTINUED

21. Pension Schemes continued

Funding Policy

Actuarial valuations are carried out every three years on behalf of the Management Committee, acting as the Trustee of the Scheme, by a qualified independent actuary. The actuarial assumptions underlying the actuarial valuation are different to those adopted under FRS102.

The last such valuation was as at 31 March 2017. This showed that the plan's assets were insufficient to cover the liabilities on the funding basis. A Recovery Plan has been agreed with the College, which commits the College to paying contributions to fund the shortfall. These deficit reduction contributions are incorporated into the plan's Schedule of Contributions dated 28 June 2018 and are as follows:

- Annual contributions of not less than £39,105 p.a. payable for the period from 1 July 2018 to 30 April 2031.

These payments are subject to review following the next funding valuation, due as at 31 March 2020.

Defined Contribution Pension Schemes

The College operates a defined contribution pension scheme in respect of certain employees. The scheme and its assets are held by independent managers. The pension charge represents contributions due from the College amounting to £116,113 (2018 - £84,416) of which £22,436 (2018 - £7,596) was outstanding at the year end.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS CONTINUED

22. Contingent Liabilities

As disclosed in note 21, with effect from 16 March 2007, the Universities Superannuation Scheme (USS) positioned itself as a “last man standing” scheme so that in the event of an insolvency of any of the participating employers in USS, the amount of any pension funding shortfall (which cannot otherwise be recovered) in respect of that employer will be spread across the remaining participant employers.

23. Related Party Transactions

Owing to the nature of the College’s operations and the composition of its Governing Body, it is inevitable that transactions will take place with organisations in which a member of the Governing Body has an interest. All transactions involving organisations in which a member of the Governing Body may have an interest are conducted at arm’s length and in accordance with the College’s normal procedures.

24. Sir Mortimer Singer Fund

Other Unrestricted Funds includes the Sir Mortimer Singer Fund which was funded from a bequest of Sir Mortimer Singer, a Fellow Commoner of the College. The money was appointed to the College by Lady Singer upon the trusts declared by a deed dated 25 March 1952. The Pension Trust Fund was also set up from this bequest. Below are the movements on these Funds in the year.

	Singer Fund £000	Pension Trust £000
Opening Balance at 1 July 2018	6,715	254
Income	181	11
Expenditure	—	(11)
Change in Market Value of Investments	13	1
Closing Balance at 30 June 2019	6,909	255

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS CONTINUED

25. Analysis of Movement in Total Funds

	Donations £000	Closing Balance £000
<i>Restricted Permanent Funds</i>		
Alcan Prize Fund	—	11
Angharad John Fellowship	—	341
Alwyn Heong Fund	—	291
Barry Moore Economics Prize Fund	—	16
Bathey Fund	—	11
Beinan Lu Fund	—	3
B J Everitt Prize Fund	—	18
Blankenship Book Fund	—	13
Blankenship Law Fund	—	28
Bradbrook Fund	—	14
Buchanan Fund	—	282
Charles Campbell Book Fund	—	4
S M and H Haniff Prize	—	34
Cockerell Fund	—	26
Collins Fund	—	223
Darley Fund	—	347
Darley Sands Postgraduate Studentship	11	172
Downing Association Fund	—	45
Edward Collins Fund	—	131
Ernest William Denham Fund	—	31
Everitt Fund	—	1
Everitt Butterfield Fund	262	1,147
Fahrenwaldt Fund	—	15
Ferreras Willetts Fund	—	319
Florence & David Jacobs Memorial Prize	—	8
Fritsch Fund	—	482
Carried forward	273	4,013

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS CONTINUED

25. Analysis of Movement in Total Funds continued

	Donations £000	Closing Balance £000
<i>Restricted Permanent Funds</i>		
Brought forward	273	4,013
Fu Fund	—	5
Gamlingay Fund	—	89
Geoffrey Grimmett Prize	—	7
Gelber Bequest	—	10
Graystone Fund	—	200
Gulbenkian Fund	—	2
Hall Fund	—	12
Harold Hargreaves Prize	—	6
Harris Fund	—	507
Harrison Prize Fund	—	3
Hopkins Parry Fund	—	1,220
John Hopkins Fund	106	106
John Hopkins Supervision Fund	—	264
Hugh Brammer Fund	1	74
Ivor Evans Fund	—	24
Jan Hruska Fund	—	292
Jean Ruhman Fund	—	11
John Hawkins Mays Wild Fund	—	9
John Maples America Fund	—	173
Joseph Tcheng Prize	2	11
Johnston Fund	—	2
Judy Petty Book Prize & Scholarship	—	25
Kim and Julianna Silverman Research Fellowship	—	929
Percy Lander Research Fund	—	295
Lander Fund	—	13
Carried forward	382	8,302

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS CONTINUED

25. Analysis of Movement in Total Funds continued

	Donations £000	Closing Balance £000
<i>Restricted Permanent Funds</i>		
Brought forward	382	8,302
Landrum & Brown Scholarship Fund	—	15
Lord Butterfield Fund	—	185
Mays Wild Fund	—	698
Alfred Monk Fund	—	266
John H Morrison Prize in Law	—	28
Moullin Fund	—	3
Oon Khye Beng Ch'hia Tsio Memorial Fund	50	499
Oon Khye Beng Ch'hia Tsio Memorial Prize Fund	—	156
Professor Gabriel Oon Prize	—	7
Osler Fund	—	114
Owens Fund	—	429
Peter Mathias Economics Prize Fund	—	2
Pilley Fund	—	406
Platt Fund	—	33
Professor Audus Botanical Fund	—	19
Richards Fund	—	59
Robertson Research Fellowship Fund	—	854
Robson Physics Prize	—	8
Robson Postgraduate Fund	—	337
Saint Fund	—	48
Saunders Fund	—	49
Savile Fund	—	150
Schreiner Fund	—	72
Seton Fund	—	85
Seton Cavendish Fund	200	2,366
Carried forward	632	15,190

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS CONTINUED

25. Analysis of Movement in Total Funds continued

	Donations £000	Closing Balance £000
<i>Restricted Permanent Funds</i>		
Brought forward	632	15,190
Sir Arthur Watts Choral Awards	—	14
Stephen Peel Fellowship Fund	—	342
Stevens Fund	—	5
Susan & Geoffrey Eggington Scholarship	—	18
Sutcliffe Legacy	653	653
TG Jones Fund	—	833
Thomas Fund	—	22
Thrower Fund	5	69
Treherne Fund	—	111
Unwin Fund	—	66
Verjee Fund	—	308
Verney Fund	—	1
Warner—Lambert Fund	—	288
Whitby Memorial Fund	—	450
White Fund	—	8
Whitelegg Fund	—	64
Whitworth Fund	—	2,344
Wicks Travel Fund	—	16
Williams Downing Fund	421	421
Wilsey & Lerch Scholarship in Economics	47	70
Wyatt Fund	—	2
Postgraduate Studentship Fund	1	2
Student Hardship Endowment	5	379
Student Support Endowment	77	539
1970 Grant Fund	—	83
Carried forward	1,841	22,298

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS CONTINUED

25. Analysis of Movement in Total Funds continued

	Donations £000	Closing Balance £000
<i>Restricted Permanent Funds</i>		
Brought forward	1,841	22,298
Alumni Sport Fund	—	60
Fundraising - Teaching	17	197
Fundraising - Access	11	665
Catalysis - Teaching & Learning	1	181
Catalysis - Research & Discovery	1	16
Catalysis - Heritage & Environment	2	37
Catalysis - Support & Services	3	240
Catalysis - Culture & Community	—	12
Other	1	65
	1,877	23,774
<i>Restricted expendable</i>		
Bartram Fund	—	143
Colin Hill Fund	—	1
Colonel Anderson Trust Fund	—	116
Goodey Fund	—	187
Richens Fund	—	661
Treherne Prize Fund	—	17
The Great Tradition	15	91
Catalysis Research Fund	50	174
Downing Enterprise	39	159
1717 Fund	107	62
Voellm-Hruska Studentship	125	125
Fundraising – Buildings	—	53
Other	63	37
	398	1,826
Total Restricted Funds	2,275	25,600

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS CONTINUED

25. Analysis of Movement in Total Funds continued

	Donations £000	Closing Balance £000
<i>Unrestricted Permanent Funds</i>		
Clark Fund	—	3
French Fund	—	38
Jarvis Fund	—	46
Library Endowment Fund	—	1,262
Richmond Fund	—	236
Stenning Fund	—	63
Stevenson Fund	—	2
Whalley—Tooker Fund	—	19
Yates Fund	—	10
Young Fund	—	211
Singer Fund (Pension Trust)	—	255
Smyth Bequest	—	568
Fleet Bequest	—	61
Deryk Prosser Fund	—	488
Corporate Capital Fund	—	1,043
General Capital	—	6,043
	—	10,348
<i>Unrestricted</i>		
Designated Buildings	—	120,737
Corporate Capital Fund	—	19,374
Singer Fund (Will Trust)	—	6,909
General Capital and Other	748	(22,991)
Revaluation Reserves	—	39,999
Pension Reserves	—	(2,743)
	748	161,285
Total Unrestricted Funds	748	171,633
Total Reserves	3,024	197,233



Photograph: Dr Susan Lintott



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