

RURAL ECONOMY AND LAND USE PROGRAMME SPECIFICATION FOR THE SECOND CALL FOR PROPOSALS

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Outline interdisciplinary research proposals, involving contributions from both social and natural scientists, are invited under the Rural Economy and Land Use Programme's second call. Up to £10M is available under this call to support research projects in the region of £200k-£2M. The closing date for outline applications is **15 September 2004**.

Proposals under the second call should align with the aims and objectives of the RELU Programme and address key research challenges under one or more of the following themes:

- A. The Integration of Land and Water Use
- B. The Environmental Basis of Rural Development
- D. Economic and Social Interactions with the Rural Environment

Proposals should also address at least one of the following fundamental research questions:

- i) What are the drivers and processes of change in rural economy and land use, with a focus on understanding the dynamics of and barriers to change (social, economic, technological and environmental) from an integrated perspective?
- ii) How to assess their medium/long-term effects, i.e. predicting and evaluating the consequences within a 20-year horizon. (The time horizon means that the programme will not address the very long-term effects of climate change)
- iii) What are the most appropriate mechanisms for integrating social, economic and environmental goals in the monitoring and management of change over this time frame?

Further details of the scope and priorities for the call and application procedures are set out below.

2. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PROGRAMME

The overall aim of RELU is to conduct research on the connections between rural economy and land use. The outputs of RELU will inform the achievement of sustainable rural development, encompassing the social and economic vitality of rural areas and the conservation and protection of the rural environment.

RELU is funded jointly by the Economic and Social Research Council, the Biotechnology and Biological Sciences Research Council and the Natural Environment Research Council, with additional funding from the Scottish Executive Environment and Rural Affairs Department and the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs.

The programme has the following specific objectives:

2.1 **Science Objective**

To deliver integrative, interdisciplinary research of high quality that will advance understanding of the social, economic, environmental and technological challenges faced by rural areas and the relationship between them.

The emphasis of the RELU programme is on strategic research. The research must be of high quality and be cutting edge. A basic premise of RELU is that major challenges facing rural economy and land use cut across disciplinary boundaries. Interdisciplinarity is required in order to gain integrated perspectives on problems and to understand the complex processes and issues involved in achieving sustainable rural development. A central challenge for innovation in project design and management is the requirement to pursue an approach that effectively combines research staff, methods and perspectives from social and natural science disciplines.

2.2 **Capacity Building Objective**

To enhance and expand capabilities for integrative, interdisciplinary research on rural issues.

In bringing together researchers from different disciplines within the natural and social sciences to address contemporary issues and problems, RELU will require increased cooperation, respect and understanding between disciplines. Indeed it is an explicit objective of the programme to enhance capabilities for interdisciplinarity within and between the natural and social sciences. The overall purpose will be to improve the ability of the research community to:

- apply learning from one field to another;
- combine different methodological approaches and sources of information;
- cross-fertilise ideas and concepts;
- understand scientific, technological and environmental problems in their social and economic contexts.

Research experience and training through RELU will seek to create a new generation of research staff who are able to think beyond the frontiers of their immediate discipline, to operate in interdisciplinary contexts and to be more effective at following ideas through to application. In seeking to enlarge interdisciplinary capabilities, attention will be given as much to promoting novel cross-disciplinary couplings across the natural and social sciences as to further refinement of established interdisciplinary methods and techniques.

2.3 **Knowledge Transfer Objective**

To enhance the impact of research on rural policy and practice by involving stakeholders in all stages of RELU, including programme development, research activities and communication of outcomes.

RELU research is intended to be relevant to policy and practice, and to help identify and clarify choices for decision makers. During the past few years, a number of major policy, institutional and political developments have signalled a qualitative change in the way society thinks about and deals with rural issues. These developments, which have opened up new research agendas include:

- the Rural White Paper and documents such as the Scottish Executive's Custodians of Change and the Welsh Assembly Government's Farming for the Future;
- the demands following the foot-and-mouth disease crisis for a comprehensive approach to rural areas;
- the replacement of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (following the example of parallel structures in the devolved administrations);
- the decoupling of farm supports from production and the establishment of the Rural Development Regulation as the 'Second Pillar' of the Common Agricultural Policy;
- the comprehensive and preventative approach to land and water catchment management pursued in the Water Framework Directive;
- the need to reconcile the twin requirements of competitiveness and sustainability at the regional and national levels in the context of the globalisation of trade and EU enlargement.

Together these changes reflect significant reorientations in perspective from:

- primary production to sustainable development;
- a production-driven logic to one more oriented to the consumer;
- a sectoral to a territorial outlook in the management of rural areas and their resources.

These changes in the broader framing of public policy demand an accompanying shift in the research and knowledge base to address the ascendant priorities of:

- food safety and quality;
- environmental and resource conservation;
- public trust and risk management;
- urban and rural sustainability.

The RELU Programme places considerable emphasis on the engagement of stakeholders and potential end-users throughout all stages of the research process, from the identification of research issues and questions, the conduct of the research through to the communication and dissemination of research outcomes. Funded projects will be expected to contribute to this objective.

Further details of the Programme are available on its website at www.esrc.ac.uk/relu.

3. OVERALL FRAMEWORK FOR THE SECOND CALL

3.1 The Strategic Advisory Committee for RELU has identified the following broad themes for the Programme:

- A. The Integration of Land and Water Use
- B. The Environmental Basis of Rural Development

- C. Sustainable Food Chains
- D. Economic and Social Interactions with the Rural Environment

Theme C was the subject of the first call for research projects and proposals under this theme will not be considered under the second call. The second call will concentrate on Themes A, B and D. Proposals are welcome that address one or more of these three themes. Key research challenges under each of the three themes (A, B & D) for the second call are summarised below.

It is planned to issue a third call for research projects under the Programme in the summer of 2005. This will enable research to be commissioned, where necessary, to address key gaps in the Programme's portfolio across all four RELU Themes in the light of the outcomes of the first two calls. It will also provide opportunities for (but not be limited to) holders of capacity building and scoping study awards funded under the first call to submit proposals building on the outcomes of those awards.

3.2 **The Challenges**

The following key research challenges have been identified under RELU Themes A, B and D for this call:

The Integration of Land and Water Use

The management and determination of rural land use have shown insufficient attention to the effects on water resources, leading to unacceptable pressures on those resources, both quantitatively and qualitatively, and on requirements for remedial management. Specific problems include over-abstraction and low flows, flooding, erosion, siltation, diffuse agricultural pollution, eutrophication and loss of biodiversity. This field of major policy concern requires an integrated approach, combining natural and social science analysis, to the management of land and water resources and the minimisation of emissions from land to water and air. Such an approach is needed to meet, in particular, the challenges presented by the Water Framework Directive and the Haskins review of rural delivery, as well as the opportunities opened up by CAP reform. Interdisciplinary research is required to understand and identify the obstacles to, and means of, achieving integrated and sustainable land and water use.

The Environmental Basis of Rural Development

Local and regional government and development and conservation agencies across the UK are concerned with understanding and harnessing the complex contributions that rural landscapes, environments and lifestyles make to the quality of life and the competitiveness of regions. Besides food production, rural areas have crucial roles to play in forestry, the production of energy and non-food crops and in key restorative functions such as waste management. The ecological and economic feasibility and social acceptability of these roles need to be understood. In addition, the operation of incentives and controls at the local and farm levels is required to achieve sustainable patterns of rural land use, management and development at the regional level that not only protect and enhance biodiversity, soils and the character of the countryside but also make the most of these assets for wider social and economic benefit. Interdisciplinary research is required to understand how to achieve a sound environmental foundation for rural

conservation and regeneration, and to clarify its potential contributions to wider regional prosperity and wellbeing and to the government's sustainable development objectives.

Economic and Social Interactions with the Rural Environment

Rural landscapes have evolved through centuries of economic change and population movement, and will continue to do so. While some areas face the prospects of depopulation and possible land abandonment, other areas face continuing development pressures and potentially competing demands on the countryside – for housing and employment, for space and facilities for leisure, sport and relaxation, and for extensive land uses – all with significant implications for rural economies and the rural environment. Interdisciplinary research is required to analyse these changing social and economic functions of the countryside, to understand what shapes them, to assess their environmental consequences and to identify means of managing them sustainably.

3.3 **The Research Questions**

The following are the fundamental cross-cutting research questions to be asked in connection with RELU themes A, B and D and their associated challenges (as detailed above):

- i) What are the drivers and processes of change in rural economy and land use, with a focus on understanding the dynamics of and barriers to change (social, economic, technological and environmental) from an integrated perspective?
- ii) How to assess their medium/long-term effects, i.e. predicting and evaluating the consequences within a 20-year horizon? (The time horizon means that the programme is not intended to address the very long-term effects of climate change)
- iii) What are the most appropriate mechanisms for integrating social, economic and environmental goals in the monitoring and management of change over this time frame?

Research project proposals under the second call should address at least one of the three fundamental research questions outlined above.

3.4 **Illustrative Research Topics**

The following are examples of possible topics relevant to the key research challenges under RELU themes A, B and D and the fundamental research questions outlined above.

They are presented here simply for illustrative purposes, and are not intended to be prescriptive or exclusive. Other topics that are timely and compelling, relevant to the key research challenges under themes A, B and D, and address one or more of the fundamental research questions set out above are also encouraged.

i) Drivers, Processes and Dynamics of Change

- Investigating the environmental and land-use impacts of change in the structure and practices of agriculture.

- The economics and environmental implications of new agricultural technologies, non-food crops, forestry, the horse industry and such practices as waste recycling to land.
- What is the public understanding of, and preferences for, landscape qualities and environmental services?
- How to scale-up the analysis of land-water interactions to interface with social and economic policy needs?
- Understanding the interrelationship between urban and rural areas in terms of flows of people, goods, services and waste materials – and the differential pressures these flows place on rural infrastructure and environmental services.
- Investigating the likely land-use and wider sustainability impact of the demand for rural homes.
- What environmental factors attract businesses to relocate to rural areas and could assist land managers to diversify?

ii) Predicting and Evaluating Consequences

- Analysing the impact of sensitive and extensive land uses on rural land and environment, such as waste management, military facilities, transport, communications and energy infrastructure, secure institutions, abattoirs and incinerators.
- Devising appropriately scaled and scientifically-robust models (mathematical, statistical, rules-based) that integrate social, economic and environmental criteria in order to assess choices, trade-offs and barriers to the sustainable management of land and water resources and to forecast future pressures on these resources.
- Evaluating the new social and economic drivers and environmental consequences of legislation (e.g. CAP reform, Water Framework Directive, access legislation) for land and water resource use and management.
- Investigating the impact of tourism and wider rural enterprise on both the rural economy and the rural environment.
- Integrated tools for evaluating rural ecosystem functions, and the relationship to public perceptions and expectations of the countryside.
- What are the characteristics and indicators of ecologically healthy and socially and economically vibrant rural areas?
- The ecological and economic costs and benefits, and their distribution, associated with different options for rural development and patterns of rural land use.

iii) Delivering Integrated Mechanisms

- Assessing the capability of rural governance and institutional structures – at different scales from the local to the regional – to reconcile the competing demands of economic development and environmental conservation.
- Developing integrated social, economic and environmental tools to manage pressures on land and water resources.
- Methodological work to improve the provision and quality of data to support decision making for sustainable rural development.
- Devising innovative solutions for more efficient and socially-acceptable use of rural resources.

- The relative roles of incentives and regulation to achieve environmentally-beneficial land management.
- Promoting collective decision-making in rural areas in support of territorial public goods.
- Identifying and evaluating the consequences of developing policy levers with a distinctly rural impact.

3.5 **Integrated Research Methodologies and Approaches**

There are various possible approaches to delivering high quality, integrative, interdisciplinary research across the natural and social sciences. These include:

- integrated assessment of a technology or system;
- design of diagnostic measures of system performance;
- a synoptic perspective on a geographical area;
- holistic analysis of a problem;
- combined research techniques or methods;
- integrated modelling or monitoring of a system;
- combination of data sets;
- the development of tools, techniques and methodologies that support decision making or are relevant to practice.

These and other interdisciplinary methodologies and approaches will be pursued by RELU research projects, bringing together insights, methods and data from social and natural sciences.

In seeking to achieve integrated perspectives, common understandings and combined analyses, interdisciplinary dialogue and scrutiny of key concepts will be encouraged, particularly those with the potential to shape both public policy and scientific inquiry. Examples of such concepts include:

- the rural proofing of policies and programmes;
- the metrics of rural sustainability;
- the notion of a learning catchment (i.e. catchments viewed as learning systems and fields of rural governance);
- the environmental services provided by rural land management;
- multifunctional agriculture;
- environmental development (including the creation of new environments and the restoration of degraded ones);
- the understanding, management and communication of risks and uncertainty;
- environmental equity, justice and citizenship;
- the rural economy and its interdependencies;
- landscape as infrastructure, performing key ecosystem and economic functions;
- the relationship between ecological and economic resilience of local systems.

Given the importance attached to building interdisciplinary capacity between the social and natural sciences, proposals must pay due regard to appropriate research training, staff development and the exchange of experience and expertise.

4. APPLYING UNDER THE SECOND CALL

4.1 Funding Available

Up to £10M is available to support interdisciplinary research projects in the region of £200k-£2M under this second call. Projects must involve contributions from both social and natural scientists. They may be of up to five years' duration, but where funding is requested for longer than three years, the reasons for this must be fully justified in the case for support. As part of these awards, funds will be available for visiting scholars from overseas institutions and tied studentships.

Although researchers are encouraged to develop cross-institutional links, where appropriate, this is not an essential requirement. Collaboration and co-funding from other organisations will also be welcomed, but is not a prerequisite for funding.

RELU will provide funds to support research through the award of research grants to eligible institutions. Funds will be given for a set period to enable a specific research project to be undertaken. The funding provided will cover the direct costs of a project plus a contribution towards the indirect costs of the host organisation. The funds awarded will take account of expected inflation and include an element for anticipated future pay awards, and are thus cash limited.

4.2 Application Process

All applications should be made on RELU outline proposal form version 2.0. Applications submitted on any other form will not be accepted.

Applications must be submitted in **hard copy** only and sent to:

**The Registrar
ESRC
Polaris House
North Star Avenue
Swindon SN2 1UJ**

The closing date for outline applications is **15 September 2004**. Ten copies plus the original should be sent. Applications postmarked on that date will be accepted. Faxed or e-mailed applications will not be accepted.

4.3. Criteria for Funding

Research supported through RELU will:

- address both rural economy *and* land use issues;

- be integrative and interdisciplinary (involving both social and natural science), in order to exploit opportunities for synergy between the communities supported by the participating Councils and maximise the Programme's added value;
- be cutting edge and innovative;
- be relevant to policy, but not policy-led;
- provide opportunities for interdisciplinary capacity-building;
- be undertaken at an appropriate range of scales - from individual fields and farms to the wider landscape and rural economy in their national and international contexts;
- focus on short to medium-term research issues – spanning no more than a 20 year time horizon.

4.4 **Participation in the RELU Programme**

Successful applicants will be expected to play a full and active part in the wider RELU research programme. Details of the requirements of RELU award holders in this respect are outlined at **Annex 1**.

4.5 **Eligibility Criteria**

RELU will be open to institutions normally eligible to participate in the thematic programmes of any one of the three participating Research Councils - ESRC, BBSRC and NERC.

Eligible Institutions

The following institutions approved by the Research Councils will be eligible to apply:

- UK Universities and Colleges
- Academic Analogues¹ approved by the ESRC, BBSRC or NERC (see note below and Annex 2)
- BBSRC-sponsored institutes
- The Council for the Central Laboratory of the Research Councils (CCLRC)
- NERC Research Centres
- Government Research Establishments
- Scottish Agricultural and Biological Research Institutes (SABRIs)
- Not-for-profit research institutions² established to conduct research for the public good, where the results are clearly available in the public domain

¹Academic Analogues: A limited number of non-academic institutions are eligible to apply for funding from one or more of the Research Councils and are recognised as Academic Analogues. A list of RELU recognised Academic Analogues is provided in Annex 2. Recognition for eligibility to participate in RELU does not imply eligibility for funding under other schemes operated by the Research Councils.

² Not-for-profit institutions: institutions which are, or which are constituent parts of, a charity registered with the Charities Commission; or associations which are eligible for exemption from corporation tax under section 508 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1988; or institutions which are wholly owned subsidiaries of an association approved under section 508 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act whose articles of association require that all profits are returned (gift-aided) to the section 508 association.

Eligibility of Investigators

Investigators are eligible to apply for funding whether or not they are established members of staff of a recognised institution. Applicants who are not established members of staff of a recognised institution must be accommodated by a recognised institution and provided with appropriate facilities to carry out the proposed research.

Applicants at Higher Education Institutions who are not established members of staff may seek funds to cover their own salaries. Where this is the case, confirmation that staff are not funded through general income and were not attributed to general funds in the last RAE must be supplied by the administering institution.

For NERC Research Centres, salary costs may not be requested for Principal or Co-investigators graded at band 5 or above. Band 6 investigators based at NERC Research Centres may apply for funding as Principal or Co-investigators, including salary costs. Note this opportunity for NERC band 6 investigators represents an exception to normal NERC eligibility criteria, which applies only to the RELU programme.

Salary costs may not be requested for RELU Principal or Co-Investigators based in BBSRC-sponsored institutes who are eligible to apply as Principal or Co-Investigators for funding from BBSRC under that Council's normal eligibility criteria. Salary costs may be requested for RELU investigators based in BBSRC-sponsored institutes who are not eligible to apply as Principal or Co-Investigators for funding from BBSRC under the Council's normal eligibility criteria, but are allowed, exceptionally, to apply as Principal or Co-Investigators for funding from the RELU programme under its broader eligibility criteria.

For RELU Principal or Co-investigators based in the SABRIs or Government Research Establishments, rules relating to requests for salary costs will be similar to those set out in the preceding paragraph for BBSRC-sponsored institutes.

Research proposals may be submitted jointly by more than one applicant. In such cases, one person must be regarded as the principal applicant taking the lead responsibility for the conduct of the research and the observance of all terms and conditions.

The Principal Investigator's institution should normally be the same as the administering institution. Co-applicants may be based at different recognised institutions provided that the principal applicant's institution takes responsibility for administering the award and disbursing funds as appropriate.

These investigator eligibility criteria apply to the RELU programme only and do not imply eligibility for funding from other schemes operated by the Research Councils.

4.6 **Assessment Process**

Outline applications will be considered by an interdisciplinary assessment panel, chaired by a member of the RELU Strategic Advisory Committee. The Panel will agree on a shortlist of applications to be invited to submit full proposals. Applicants are expected to be informed of the Panel's shortlisting decisions by the end of November 2004.

Shortlisted applicants will be invited to submit full proposals by early February 2005. All full applications will be fully peer reviewed – interdisciplinary peer review will be coordinated across the Research Councils. Applicants will be given an opportunity to respond to referees' comments in April 2005 before the full proposals are considered by the interdisciplinary assessment panel which will make funding recommendations to the Research Councils.

It is expected that applicants will be informed of decisions by early June 2005 and that projects will commence from the autumn of 2005 onwards.

a. Contacts for Further Information

Enquiries relating to the RELU Programme, or the potential fit of applications to the Programme and the priorities for the second call, should be addressed to the Programme Director, Professor Philip Lowe. If applicants would like to discuss their ideas with Professor Lowe, they are advised to do so at an early stage due to the potential volume of enquiries.

Professor Lowe can be contacted as follows:

Professor Philip Lowe OBE
Director, RELU
Centre for Rural Economy
School of Agriculture, Food and Rural Development
University of Newcastle
Newcastle-upon-Tyne
NE1 7RU
Direct Dial: 0191 222 6903
E-mail: relu@ncl.ac.uk

Enquiries relating to the eligibility of institutions or investigators, or application procedures should be directed to the ESRC which is administering the call on behalf of the three participating Research Councils. In the first instance, contact:

Dr Liz Rushbrook, Research Training and Development Directorate, ESRC
Direct Dial: 01793 413103
E-mail: Liz.Rushbrook@esrc.ac.uk

or

Frances Wilkinson, Research Training and Development Directorate, ESRC
Direct Dial: 01793 413152
E-mail: Frances.Wilkinson@esrc.ac.uk

or

Oliver Moss, Research Training and Development Directorate, ESRC
Direct Dial: 01793 413064
E-mail: Oliver.Moss@esrc.ac.uk

5. EXISTING RESEARCH RESOURCES

Applicants should acknowledge the policy and research context of their proposed research and demonstrate how the project would add value. Relevant information on policy context is available on the Defra, Welsh Assembly Government, SEERAD, and DARDNI websites. Applicants could also refer to existing research resources, such as:

- ADAPT (Agricultural Diffuse Aquatic Pollution Toolkit) initiative by ADAS, UKWIR and Water UK
 - <http://www.ukwir.org/frameset.asp>
 - <http://www.uk-adapt.org.uk/home/>
- Countryside Agency evidence and analysis
 - <http://www.countryside.gov.uk/EvidenceAndAnalysis/Index.asp>
- Defra research database
 - http://www.defra.gov.uk/research/project_data/Default.asp
- Defra science and innovation strategy
 - http://www.defra.gov.uk/science/S_IS/default.asp
- Environment Agency research database
 - <http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/science/>
- Environment Research Funders' Forum (2003) Review of UK Environmental Science
 - <http://www.erff.org.uk/>
- Horizon Scanning Programme covering future threats, visions, scenarios of rural economy and land use
 - <http://www.escience.defra.gov.uk/horizonscanning/fstMain.asp>
- Research Council research resources and archives
 - <http://www.rcuk.ac.uk/>
- Rural definitions
 - <http://www.rural-urban.org.uk/>
 - http://www.countryside.gov.uk/EvidenceAndAnalysis/dataHub/what_is_rural.asp
- Rural Evidence Research Centre
- SEERAD research database
 - <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/?pageID=126>
- Scoping study of existing RELU-related research in Scotland
- Wales Rural Observatory

PARTICIPATION IN THE RELU PROGRAMME: NOTES FOR APPLICANTS

RELU is a co-ordinated Programme of inter-disciplinary research projects. This mode of funding allows the Councils to address topics of strategic national and scientific importance by recruiting research expertise wherever it is located. In addition, it enables researchers to participate in larger scale and more diverse inter-disciplinary research networks than they might otherwise.

Through funding projects as a part of a co-ordinated inter-disciplinary Programme, the Research Councils expect to achieve added value over and above the sum of outputs from individual projects. Achieving such added value from the Programme requires that all award holders under the Programme are open to exploring potential collaborations, sharing ideas and data and exploiting potential synergies between complementary projects and are willing to contribute to, and participate in, Programme networking, communication and capacity-building activities.

The RELU Programme is managed by a cross-Council Programme Management Group with advice from the Programme's Strategic Advisory Committee. The Programme Director (Professor Philip Lowe, University of Newcastle) is responsible on behalf of the Councils for leading and co-ordinating the Programme to ensure that the set of projects funded maximises its overall contribution to knowledge and its wider impact.

While there are clear benefits to be derived from participation in research programmes, applicants should also be aware that there will be certain requirements in terms of their participation in programme-wide activities. These responsibilities are outlined below:

(i) Co-ordination of the Programme

The Programme Director will be responsible for organising a range of activities to ensure effective communication between projects, the development of inter-disciplinary research approaches, engagement with potential users of the research and the dissemination of research findings. All project holders will be expected to co-operate fully in these activities.

(ii) Programme Workshops and Seminars

As part of the Programme networking activity, the Programme Director will organise workshops to facilitate the exchange of information and collaboration between projects. All award holders will be expected to contribute to these activities.

(iii) Communication

Project holders will be expected to actively seek to engage in dialogue with potential users of their research. All award holders will be expected to co-operate with the Programme Director in implementing the Programme's Communication Plan (through their own Project Communication and Data Management Plans), including participating in activities such as meetings/seminars with non-academic research audiences.

(iv) Data Management

Award holders will be expected to comply with the requirements of the RELU Data Management Policy and Plan which aims to manage RELU data as an inter-disciplinary resource to ensure that maximum value is obtained from the data. This will include preparing a Project Communication and Data Management Plan and making project data available in a timely

manner so that both the originating project, other RELU projects and the broader community can exploit them to the maximum extent possible.

(v) Reporting

As part of his role in monitoring the progress of the Research Programme, the Director will, from time to time, require updates from award holders in relation to their own progress. In addition, award holders will submit an annual progress report to the Programme Director and Research Councils. The Director will submit an annual report to the Strategic Advisory Committee and Research Councils.

(vi) Dissemination

In addition to the usual requirements regarding the active and effective communication of research results, award holders will be required to contribute to the Director's overall strategy for the dissemination of the programme as a whole. This will include establishing and maintaining a project website / project webpages and contributions to publications (e.g. project briefings for policy-makers) and presentations of the supported research.

(vii) Acknowledgement

All publicity and publications arising from work supported by the Programme will be expected to acknowledge this involvement. Award holders will be advised of the appropriate form of words to be used.

(viii) Publicity

Award holders will be expected to inform the Programme Director in advance of any planned publicity for their project. A copy of all publications (including press releases and press cuttings) should be sent to the Director.

UK Research Councils**Rural Economy and Land Use Programme – Approved Academic Analogues:**

Animal Health Trust
Arkleton Trust Research Ltd
Armagh Observatory
Ashridge Management College
British Academy
British Museum
British Trust for Ornithology
Building Research Establishment
CABI Biosciences*
Centre for Applied Microbiology and Research
Centre for Economic Policy Research
Council for the Central Laboratory of the Research Councils
European Bioinformatics Institute - Cambridge
Foundation for International Environmental Law and Development
Freshwater Biological Association
Game Conservancy Trust
Harrison Zoological Museum
Henley Centre of Forecasting
Henley Management Centre
Institute for Jewish Policy Research
Institute of Community Studies
Institute of Development Studies
Institute of Fiscal Studies
Institute for the Study of Drug Dependence
International Institute for Environment and Development
International Institute for Strategic Studies
London Research Centre
Marine Biological Association
National Centre for Social Research
National Foundation for Educational Research
National Hospitals College of Speech Sciences
National Institute of Agricultural Botany
National Institute for Economic and Social Research
National Institute for Social Work
National Museum of Science and Industry
National Museums of Scotland
National Museums of Wales
Natural History Museum
Northern Ireland Economic Research Centre
Policy Research Bureau
Overseas Development Institute
Roffey Park Management Institute
RAND Europe Cambridge
Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh
Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew

Royal Institute of International Affairs
Royal Institute of Public Administration
Royal Society
Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
Scottish Agricultural College
Scottish Association for Marine Sciences
Scottish Council for Research In Education
Sir Alistair Hardy Foundation for Ocean Sciences
Tavistock Institute of Human Relations
Tavistock Institute of Marital Studies
Trust for the Study of Adolescence
UK Centre for Economic and Environmental Development (Cambridge)
Wellcome Trust Sanger Institute
Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust

* Comprising the International Institutes of Biological Control, Entomology, and Parasitology and the International Mycological Institute.

1. Not-for-profit institutions are defined as: Institutions which are, or which are constituent parts of, a charity registered with the Charities Commission; or associations which are eligible for exemption from corporation tax under section 508 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1988; or institutions which are wholly owned subsidiaries of an association approved under section 508 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act whose articles of association require that all profits are returned (gift-aided) to the section 508 association.