

# APPENDIX

Table of relevant policy introductions, events and discourses affecting cultural policy and education.

**Policy Table 1. 1940–1997.**

Year	Selectivity	Title (Shaded = Labour, Non-shaded = Conservative)	Notes, Discourses, Quotes
1940	Agency	(Winston Churchill, caretaker government)	
1940	Structural	<i>Origin of the Arts Council.</i> Council for the Encouragement of Music and the Arts (CEMA).	Quote (wrongly attributed to?) Churchill, when asked to cut arts funding in favour of the war effort, he replied: 'Then what are we fighting for?'
1945	Agency	<i>GENERAL ELECTION – Labour win. (Clement Attlee) (Majority 146)</i>	
1946	Structural	Arts Council – A Royal Charter was granted on 9 August 1946	Festival of Britain – Labour cabinet member Herbert Morrison was the prime mover, associated strongly with the Labour Government. Churchill referred to the forthcoming Festival of Britain as having a Socialist agenda.
1950	Agency	<i>GENERAL ELECTION – Labour win. (Clement Attlee) (Majority 5)</i>	
1951		<i>Festival of Britain</i> was a national exhibition and fair that reached millions of visitors throughout the United Kingdom. Included Architecture, Design, the Arts and Science. <sup>1</sup>	
1951	Agency	<i>SNAP ELECTION – Conservatives win. (Winston Churchill) (Majority 17)</i>	
1953	Discursive	Coronation of Elizabeth II	Churchill's first act as Prime Minister in October 1951 was to clear the South Bank Festival site.
1955	Agency	<i>GENERAL ELECTION – Conservatives win. (Anthony Eden)</i>	
1959	Agency	<i>GENERAL ELECTION – Conservatives win. (Harold Macmillan)</i>	

1964	Agency	GENERAL ELECTION – Labour win. (Harold Wilson) (Maj 4)	Swinging Sixties. 'The Swinging City' ( <i>Time</i> magazine April 1966). Flourishing art, music and fashion. Key actors: The Beatles, miniskirts, Twiggy, The Who, Kinks, Rolling Stones. Radio stations: Radio Caroline and Singing Radio England, etc.
1965	Discursive	Labour Party: A Policy for the Arts: The First Steps. A White Paper (Jenny Lee).	
1966	Agency	GENERAL ELECTION – Labour win. (Harold Wilson) (Maj 98)	
1967	Discursive	The supplemental Charter to the Arts Council of Great Britain (7th February 1967) with <i>devolved powers to Scotland and Wales</i> , the basis for today's Scottish Arts Council and Arts Council of Wales.	
1970	Agency	GENERAL ELECTION – Conservatives win. (Edward Heath) (majority by 30)	As Secretary of State for Education and Science in the Heath Government, <i>Margaret Thatcher had attempted to introduce charges for entry to state museums and galleries</i> . These policies were rejected in 1974 by the incoming Labour Government (Mulholland, 2003, p. Notes).
1970	Structural	Department of Trade and Industry created (DTI). Existed 1970–2007	
1974	Agency	General Election x2 – Labour win. (Harold Wilson) (Minority government by 33, then in same year new election: majority by 3)	
1974	Agency/ Discursive	Office of Minister for the Arts (July 1974) Report on the Arts – Fruits of Patronage.	
1977	Discursive	The Arts and the People – Labour Policy towards the Arts	

## Policy Table 1. (Continued)

Year	Selectivity	Title (Shaded = Labour, Non-shaded = Conservative)	Notes, Discourses, Quotes
1978	Discursive	Conservative Party: The Arts – The Way Forward	In the 1979 Arts Council report responded to the election and the Conservative manifesto, highlighting the risk if it were to lose its independence.
1979	Agency	GENERAL ELECTION – Conservatives win. (Margaret Thatcher) (majority by 43)	
1979	Discursive	Patronage and Responsibility. Arts Council of Great Britain – 34th annual report	Conservative Secretary of State, Mark Carlisle, took greater control of curriculum matters and oversaw the abolition of the Schools' Council and its replacement with the School Curriculum and Development Committee and the Secondary Examinations Council, the members of which were appointed by the Secretary of State. (UK Parliament, 2009). Changes in the National Curriculum in Schools altered the manner in which the arts are taught in schools (see Stephenson et al., 2000, p. 26). The arts curriculum now shifted focus on art education, much of it teacher training. This could be contextualized in the 1980s and 1990s debate of 'cultural democracy' versus the 'democratisation of culture' (Stephenson et al., 2000, p. 26), or in other words, an inherent criticism of mass culture vs a defence of intellectual culture.
1979	Structural	Abolition of the Schools' Council. Secretary of State oversees now new: School Curriculum and Development Committee and Secondary Exams Council	The Higher Education Act allowed Polytechnics and their more vocational oriented Arts offer to become universities with access to research funding in time also for the arts, and with it an increasing debate about practice-as-research.
1983	Agency	GENERAL ELECTION – Conservatives win. (Margaret Thatcher)	
1985	Discursive	The supplemental Charter to the Arts Council of Great Britain (31 July 1985)	
1985	Discursive	Better Schools White Paper, led by Secretary of State Keith Joseph, recommended moving towards a nationally-agreed curriculum.	
1987	Agency	GENERAL ELECTION – Conservatives win. (Margaret Thatcher)	
1988	Structural	Education Reform Act, bringing in the National Curriculum	
1990	Discursive	Review of the Arts Council of Great Britain (HMSO)	
1992	Agency	GENERAL ELECTION – Conservatives win. (John Major)	
1992	Structural	Arts Council restructures itself.	
1992	Structural	Department of National Heritage created (DNH). Existed 1992–1997.	
1992	Structural	Creation of a ministerial position for the Arts and Heritage, at cabinet level, announced in the re-organisation that occurred immediately after the 1992 election. (See Stephenson et al., 2000, p. 26)	
1992	Structural	Higher Education Act	
1992	Structural	Towards a National Arts and Media Strategy (London). National Arts and Media Strategy monitoring Group.	
1994	Structural	Arts Council of Great Britain was divided into three separate bodies for England, Scotland and Wales.	Now responsible for distributing lottery funding, which transformed the ability to fund arts organisations and increased high-quality arts initiatives. National Lottery was established in 1994.

<sup>1</sup>Note: In 2018 Prime Minister Theresa May announced that the government was planning a Festival of Great Britain and North-ern Ireland, to be held in 2022. The proposed festival, which is intended to unite the United Kingdom after Brexit, was widely criticized. . . . (Wikipedia)

**Policy Table 2. 1997–2010.**

Year	Selectivity	Title (Shaded = Lab, Non-shaded = Cons)	Notes, Discourses, Quotes
1997	Discursive	Labour Manifesto: Because Britain Deserves Better	<p>The manifesto and various documents produced at the time formulated centre-left market economics: its 'third way' between capitalism and socialism. Cultural policy shifts to economic policy, representing a shift from policy focusing on Culture 1.0 type of cultural engagements to Culture 2.0 types of cultural engagements. The changing of the name Department of National Heritage to Department for Culture, Media and Sport is one indicator of that shift. Tony Blair establishes the Creative Industries Task Force (CITF), which set out to measure the economic contribution, identifying policy measures. Increasing weight on economic measures in all creative and cultural sectors.</p> <p>Commissioned before the general election, recommended tuition fees and 7th research council for arts and humanities. Initiating of AHRB in 1998. (Dearing, 1997)</p> <p>Publication of a collected series of speeches and specially written chapters Secretary of State Chris Smith spells out the benefits of the arts to both the social and economic health of the nation and demonstrates that the nurturing and celebration of creative talent must be at the very heart of the political agenda.</p> <p>Identification and measures of the creative industries, employing 1.4 million people and generating an estimated £60 billion a year, 5% of total UK income</p> <p>Following guidance from the Dearing Report, research and postgraduate training for arts and humanities was addressed</p>
1997	Discursive	Labour Strategy Document. Create the Future: A Strategy for Cultural Policy, Arts and the Creative Economy	
1997	Agency	<i>GENERAL ELECTION</i> – Labour (Tony Blair) (majority by 179)	
1997	Structural	DNH renamed to DCMS.	
1997	Discursive	Creative Industries Task Force (CITF)	
1997	Discursive	Dearing Report: National Committee of Inquiry into Higher Education	
1998	Discursive	Chris Smith (Secretary of State), Creative Britain	
1998	Discursive	A New Cultural Framework 1998 and The Creative Industries Mapping Document 1998	
1998	Structural	Establishment of the Arts and Humanities Research Board (AHRB)	

**Policy Table 2. (Continued)**

Year	Selectivity	Title (Shaded = Lab, Non-shaded = Cons)	Notes, Discourses, Quotes
1998	Structural/Agency	National Endowment for Science, Technology and the Arts (NESTA)	by the introduction of AHRB, not quite a research council, but on its way to becoming one.  NESTA was set up by an independent endowment in the United Kingdom established by an Act of Parliament. Driver and founding chairman was David Puttnam (Film Producer of <i>Local Hero</i> , <i>Chariots of Fire</i> , <i>The Killing Fields</i> , <i>Being Human</i> ).
2000	Structural	UK Film Council established, under DCMS.	Established to pool investment (including lottery funding) to the film industry. (Disbanded in 2011 in the bonfire of the quangos)
2001	Structural	Department of Education and Skills created	
2001	Agency	<i>GENERAL ELECTION</i> – Labour (Tony Blair) (majority by 167)	
2001	Discursive	Business Clusters in the UK: A First Assessment, Department of Trade and Industry, London.	
2002	Structural	Government (DCMS) reorganises arts funding regionally.	The arts funding system in England underwent considerable reorganisation in 2002 when all of the regional arts boards were subsumed into Arts Council England and became regional offices of the national organisation.
2002	Discursive	Government review of research funding in the arts and humanities	Recommendation for AHRB to become a full research council. (Steering Group to Education Ministers, 2002)
2003	Discursive	DCMS Strategic Framework 2003–2006	

2003	Discursive	Lambert Review of Business-University Collaboration	Concluded the biggest challenge to be demand for research in the business sectors. Biggest policy suggestion: best form of knowledge transfer comes when a talented researcher moves out of the university and into business, or vice versa (p. 12).
2003	Discursive	The Future of Higher Education	Recommendations for top-up fees. Bill was passed only in 2004 with 5 votes majority (316 ayes vs 311 noes). (DfES, 2003)
2004	Discursive	Government and the Value of Culture	<p>Authored by Tessa Jowell, the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport from 2001 to 2007, differentiating again publicly funded 'culture' and industry connected 'entertainment'.</p> <p>A distinction between 'culture' and 'entertainment' thus re-emerged in DCMS policy discourse.</p> <p>While the recommendations of Supporting Excellence in the Arts – From Measurement to Judgement (the McMaster Report) would. (Flew, 2012, p. 22)</p>
2004	Discursive	'Micky Mouse Degrees'	The term was raised publicly by Minister of State for Universities Margaret Hodge, and the ongoing public discourse highlighted the tensions between perceived vocational and academic degrees, as well as the value differential between new universities and old universities. Creative industries and sectors were in the middle of this debate, as many of the degrees were associated with the entertainment industries, such as music, film and games. (See BBC Education News, 2003)
2005		AHRC (from AHRB)	ARHB becomes AHRC.
2005		GENERAL ELECTION – Labour (Tony Blair) (majority by 66)	
2006	Discursive	NESTA Report: Creating Growth: How the UK can develop world-class creative businesses	A report for policy makers attempting to provide an alternative model for measuring the performance of the creative industries in the United Kingdom.

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**Policy Table 2. (Continued)**

Year	Selectivity	Title (Shaded = Lab, Non-shaded = Cons)	Notes, Discourses, Quotes
2007	Discursive	The Work Foundation, Staying Ahead: The Economic Performance of the UK's Creative Industries	A report for policy makers attempting to provide an alternative model for conceptualising the creative industries in the United Kingdom, once that took the cultural sectors into account.
2007	Discursive	Global Financial Crisis of 2007/2008	
2007	Structural	Department for Innovation, Unis and Skills	(DES + DTI = DIUS) created. Existed 2007–2009
2007	Discursive	Culture and Creativity: The next 10 years	(Education, Cities driven by creativity. lookup quote)
2008	Discursive	Creative Britain: New Talents for the New Economy	'The vision is of a Britain in ten years' time where the local economies in our biggest cities are driven by creativity' (DCMS, 2008, p. 8) Creative Industries Economic Estimates 2009 Digital Britain Implementation Plan – August 2009
2009	Structural	BIS created	Department for Business, Innovation and Skills created (DIUS + BERR = BIS). Existed 2009–2016
2009	Discursive	White paper: Higher Ambitions: the future of universities in a knowledge economy	Lead author was Lord John Browne.



**Policy Table 3. 2010–2017.**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Selectivity</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Notes, Discourses, Quotes</b>
2010	Agency	<i>GENERAL ELECTION</i> – Conservative win (David Cameron) (coalition government)	Conservatives get into government in coalition with the LibDems (David Cameron)
2010	Discursive	The Browne Report	Securing a sustainable future for higher education: an independent review of higher education funding and student finance, Lord John Browne
2010	Discursive/Agency	ACE: Great Art and Culture for Everyone: 10-year strategic framework. This 10-year framework pre-empted a new strategy that the new incoming ACE Chief Executive Darren Henley pushed forward in 2014, having been commissioned in 2011 by DCMS and DoE to undertake an independent review of the funding and delivery of music education in England. In the years before, under Labour, he was influential, having chaired a music advocacy group set up the then Education minister Andrew Adonis between 2007 and 2019. This continued in his role co-chairing with then Schools Minister Liz Truss and Ed Vaizey, the government's Cultural Education Board.	'Public Bodies Reform – Proposals for Change'. Known as 'Bonfire of the Quangos'. Following (relevant) bodies were considered for abolition or mergers: Advisory Council on Libraries, Design Council, NESTA, Museums, Libraries and Archives Council, UK Film Council, The Theatres Trust, Ofcom, National Lottery Commission, Regional Development Agencies. (DCMS, 2010) The Design Council became an independent charity, merged with the Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment (CABE). UK Film Council (established 20,000) closed on 31 March 2011, with many of its functions passing to the British Film Institute, sponsored by DCMS. NESTA (established 1998) ceased to be a non-departmental public body and became an independent registered charity. All nine regional development agencies (RDAs) were abolished, with remit given to local councils and local enterprise partnerships (LEPs) (without existing funding transferred)
2010	Govt/DCMS	Bonfire of the Quangos	
2011	Structural	The Design Council closed. UK Film Council (established 2000) closed.	
2012	Structural	NESTA (established 1998) became an independent charity. Regional development agencies (RDAs) closed. Museums, Libraries and Archives Council (MLA) closed. Museums were moved to the remit of the Arts Council England.	
2012	Discursive	London Olympics	
2013	Discursive	Nesta: A Manifesto for the Creative Economy.	

**Policy Table 3. (Continued)**

Year	Selectivity	Title	Notes, Discourses, Quotes
2014	Agency	Darren Henley was announced new Chief Executive of Arts Council England	Darren Henley succeeded Alan Davey as Chief Executive of the Arts Council England.
2015	Agency	<i>GENERAL ELECTION</i> – Conservative win (Cameron – May) (majority – 12)	
2016	Structural	Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy created (BIS=>BEIS). 2016 – present.	
2016	Discursive	Nesta: The Geography of Creativity in the UK. <sup>2</sup> (Mateos-Garcia, J. & Bakshi, H.)	
2016	Discursive	Nesta: Cultural policy in the time of the creative industries	
2016	Discursive	The Govt DCMS The Culture White Paper	
2016	Discursive	ACE and 64 Million Artists	Report on Everyday Creativity: from Great Art and Culture for Everyone, to Great Art and Culture by, with and for Everyone.
2016	Structural	EU Referendum ('Brexit')	For the next year, public discourse would be almost solely about our relationship with the EU, including sector-specific discourses. Creative Industries largely expressed anxieties about its ability for the live, performing and touring sectors.
2017	Structural	DCMS Creative Industry Strategy	
2017	Discursive	CIF Global Talent Report (Creative Industries Federation)	
2017	Agency	<i>GENERAL ELECTION</i> – Conservative win (Theresa May/Boris Johnson) (minority government, majority – 5)	
2019	Agency	<i>GENERAL ELECTION</i> – Conservative win (Boris Johnson) (majority by 80)	

2017	Structural	DCMS renamed to Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport. <sup>3</sup> Increased focus on the digital sector, which is now conceptualised firmly within the creative industries	
2017	Discursive	Govt/Canelo Bazalgette: Independent Review of the Creative Industries	Report. Government-commissioned report by Canelo. <sup>4</sup>
2017	Discursive	BIS: Creative Industries Strategy <sup>5</sup>	Industrial strategy: Building a Britain fit for the future
2017	Discursive	CEBR/ACE CEBR: Contribution of the arts and culture industry to the UK economy <sup>6</sup>	
2017	Discursive	ACE: Exploring the role of arts and culture in the creative industries. Arts Council commissioned report.	
2019	Agency	<i>GENERAL ELECTION</i> – Conservative win (Boris Johnson) (majority by 80)	

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<sup>2</sup>[https://www.nesta.org.uk/sites/default/files/the\\_geography\\_of\\_creativity\\_in\\_the\\_uk.pdf](https://www.nesta.org.uk/sites/default/files/the_geography_of_creativity_in_the_uk.pdf)

<sup>3</sup><https://www.gov.uk/government/news/change-of-name-for-dcms>

<sup>4</sup><https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/independent-review-of-the-creative-industries>

<sup>5</sup><https://www.gov.uk/government/news/government-unveils-industrial-strategy-to-boost-productivity-and-earning-power-of-people-across-the-uk>

<sup>6</sup>[http://www.artscouncil.org.uk/sites/default/files/download-file/Contribution\\_arts\\_culture\\_industry\\_UK\\_economy.pdf](http://www.artscouncil.org.uk/sites/default/files/download-file/Contribution_arts_culture_industry_UK_economy.pdf)