



Grants course Part 2: All the other sections!



THE UNIVERSITY *of* EDINBURGH

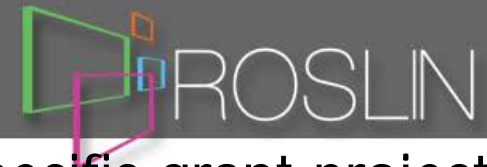


Costings: Isobel Blair

- All costings provided by Contracts Department: **plan well ahead!!!!**
 - Staffing: time per PI 10% max unless PI actively involved in data generation
 - Postdocs who contribute significantly to the application for BBSRC/MRC can be named researcher co-investigator to boost CV
 - Proportion of time of research support staff may be charged
 - Request costings from services including animal services
 - Subcontracts (eg work at Moredun) require VAT but FEC does not apply
 - Budget for public engagement activity (Nicola Stock)
 - Budgets must meet the scope of the grant call
 - Response-mode grants can be longer than 3 years and employ more than one research assistant but these will attract greater scrutiny and be harder to justify
 - What is FEC (full economic cost)?
 - What do directly incurred and directly allocated costs mean?



Justification of resources



- Every cost must be justified in terms of the specific grant project
- Explain the contributions of the staff whose time is charged to the grant to the project
- Justify consumables (broken down into categories) in terms of the experiments to be carried out
- Public engagement activity costs
- Animal experiments: can use this to explain numbers of animals in experiments
- Travel: collaboration visits and conferences, list and justify
- Explain and justify imaging and computing charges
- Explain additional charges e.g. sequencing costs
- Justify any items of equipment that require quotes for cost



Multiple summaries

- Objectives (4000 characters)
- Technical summary (2000)
- Academic beneficiaries (4000)
- Impact summary (4000)
- (Lay) summary (4000)

Potentially repetitive but use these to provide accessible outlines to the main application.

Important to write these carefully - skimpy, poorly written summaries give a negative message

Technical summary



- Entered into form separately from the Case for Support & typically read first
- Use a style akin to that used in the abstract of a scientific paper
- Pitch at the level of experts in your discipline
- Don't assume they'll know the background to your specific area
- Succinctly introduce the problem, approach & expected outcomes
- Technical & lay summaries are made available to the public



Academic beneficiaries

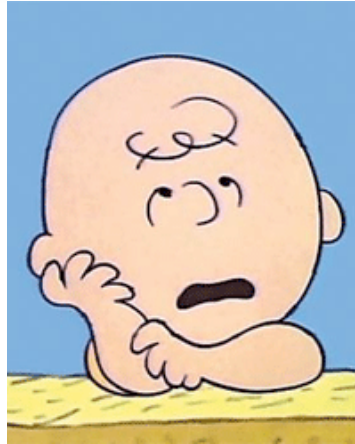


- In Je-S 4000 characters inc. spaces
- Identify the potential **academic impact** of the proposed work
- **Who** will benefit? May be researchers in immediate professional circle, those carrying out similar or related research, other disciplines, other academic institutions (inc. international)
- **How** will the research benefit others? (this might include methodological or theoretical advances)
- Identify any academic beneficiaries in other disciplines, how they will benefit and what will be done to ensure that they benefit
- Identify whether the research will **produce** data or materials of benefit to other researchers, and explain how these will be stored, maintained and made available
- Explain any **collaboration** with other researchers and their role in the project
- Look broadly beyond narrow research field
- What methods of dissemination will be used to ensure benefits are achieved? (peer-reviewed publications, presentations at international symposia & national institutions, workshops etc.)



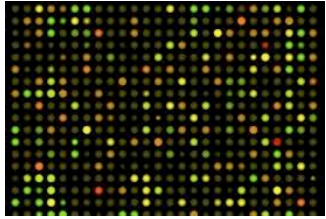
- should cover potential economic and societal impacts and pathways towards realising that by addressing the following questions:
- Who might benefit from this research?
- How might they benefit from this research?
- In making your case, you should consider and explore any potential impacts of the research on society and the economy.

Lay summary

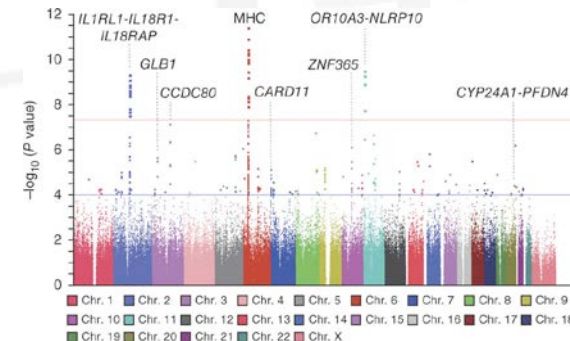


- Take it seriously..!
- Plain English is often the best & simplest way to convey the purpose of your study
- Some panel members will not be specialists in your field & may only read this section & your objectives
- Genuinely pitch this at the lay public & avoid technical jargon
- Invite lay people to review & comment
- Set the project in context & explain why the project is needed and how the data can be used

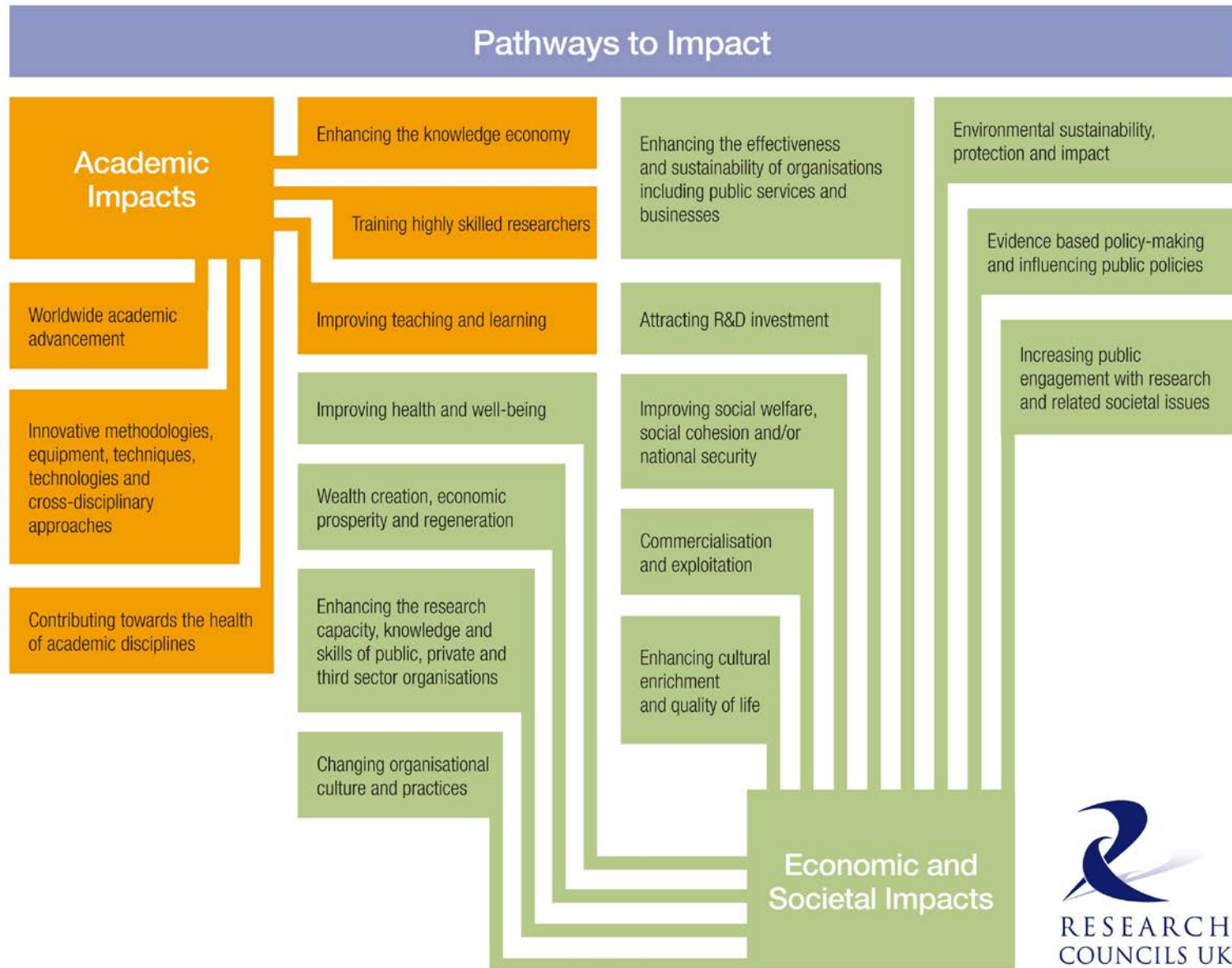
Data management



- Most funders expect raw data to be lodged in open access websites (arrays, RNAseq, genome seq, SNPs etc) (see Joint Funders Code of Practice for Research)
<http://www.bbsrc.ac.uk/organisation/policies/position/policy/policy-index.aspx>
- Storage of important data for up to 10 years (lab books, images etc)
- Identify formats for data
- Identify the key and appropriate websites for data storage
- Refer to Roslin Institute data management policies (briefly)
<http://intranet.roslin.ed.ac.uk/intranet/quality/>
- Seek up-to-date advice from Edinburgh Genomics, Andy Law, colleagues in same field, Dawn Law/Colin Simpson (QA team)



What does “impact” include?



P2I: many sources of advice



- In-house: Nicola Stock for public engagement, Helen Dundas for knowledge exchange and commercialisation
- Edinburgh Research and Innovation:
<http://www.ed.ac.uk/schools-departments/edinburgh-research-innovation/research-support-development/successful-applications/pathways-impact>
- RCUK:
<http://www.rcuk.ac.uk/kei/impacts/Pages/Guidance.aspx>
<http://www.rcuk.ac.uk/kei/impacts/Pages/top10tips.aspx>



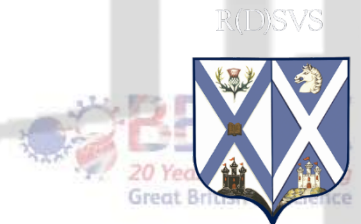
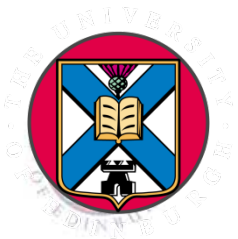
- Link closely to programme of work; use of evidence of past activities but concentrate on what the staff involved in this project will do
- Content:
 - **Application and exploitation:** commercial potential?; influence policy?; involvement with charities? What mechanisms will be in place to identify and exploit these?
 - **Communications and engagement:** how will the identified beneficiaries be engaged?; how will existing links/new links be established and exploited?; production of materials for public engagement and media
 - **Collaboration and coproduction:** project management; management of collaborations; involvement of beneficiaries in the development and delivery of the project

- **Capacity and involvement:** who will be carrying out these activities? Clear role for staff employed on grant. Will any training be needed and if so how will this be provided? Mention Institute of Academic Development.
- **Impact deliverables and milestones:** list a range of these; project management meetings to involve monitoring impact e.g. involve PE or KEC staff in review meetings; e.g. monitor traffic to website, feedback questionnaires from PE activity etc.
- **Summary of resources** requested for impact activities e.g. development costs of a public engagement activity, publication costs, networking meeting.

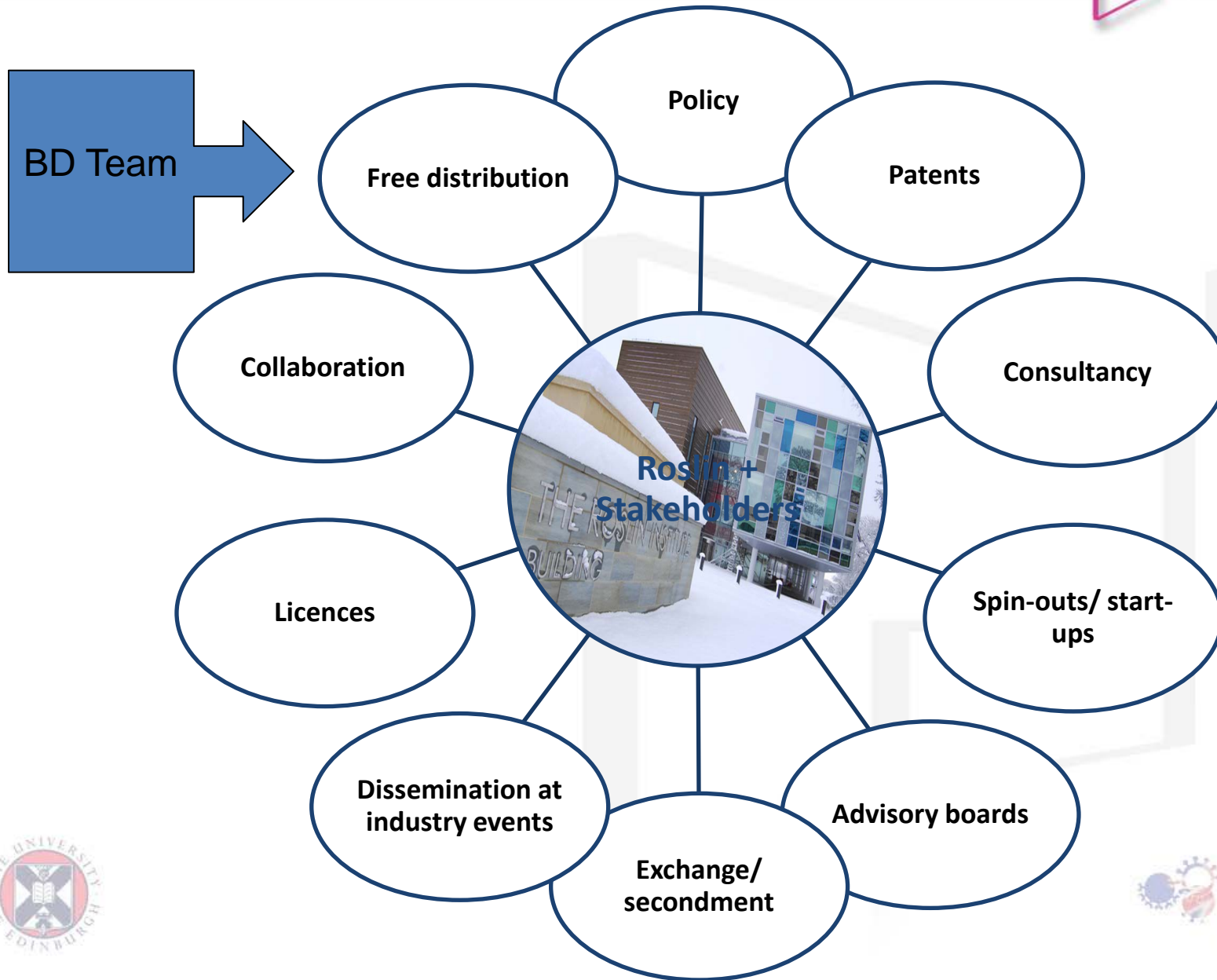
Knowledge Exchange and Commercialisation

love company interaction

Helen Dundas
Business
Development



Modes of KEC



Collaborative grants



Could your response mode application include an Industry collaborator and benefit from an uplift and improve your chance of success?

- Industry Partnership Award, IPA
- LINK

How do you engage an Industrial collaborator?

Build a relationship in advance of your grant call

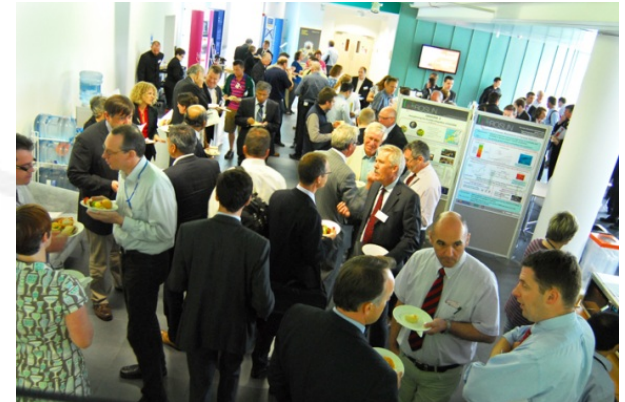
- Start small (SPARKs, CASE studentships)
- Don't always ask for money, value other input
- Piggy back off your colleagues

It takes time – start to build your relationship in advance of your grant call

- TSB collaborative grants close date are often 3 months after the call

Start talking to companies now – they want to hear from you

(but don't tell them anything confidential) or put a CDA in place!



Translational Funds



Knowledge
Transfer
Partnerships



Initiating Knowledge Transfer Fund



Technology Strategy Board
Driving Innovation

wellcome trust

Scottish Enterprise

"I was close to a break
the grant money ran out."

Company partners



What can we do for you?

- Identify appropriate funds
- Liaise with funders
- Co-write market and commercialisation plan in applications for IP development and collaborative funds
- Identify company partners, organise events and visits
- Negotiate and liaise with companies
- Prepare and negotiate contracts
- Manage commercial aspects of projects
- Support and manage patent filings



Company Partners



Food security

- o Aviagen
- o Cobb-Vantress
- o Hy-Line
- o Lohmann Tierzucht
- o Genus PIC
- o Scotbeef
- o Landcatch Natural Selection
- o Innovis
- o Newsham Choice Genetics
- o AB Agri
- o British United Turkeys
- o Sheep Improved Genetics Ltd
- o Lleyn Sheep Society
- o Premier Suffolk Breeder (PSB)
- o Cherry Valley
- o APMC
- o Black Face Sire Referencing Scheme
- o Texel Sheep Society
- o NBA
- o Pfizer Animal Genetics
- o The British Blue Cattle Society
- o Quality Meat Scotland
- o BPEX

Biotechnology

- o CXR
- o Affymetrix
- o Illumina
- o Immunogenes
- o Sigma/Sangamo
- o Stem Cells Inc
- o Lab M
- o Santa Cruz
- o Moredun Scientific
- o Tepnel Scientific Services Ltd
- o Roslin Immunology
- o Roslin CellLabs
- o Stratophase
- o Ingenza
- o NewVectys

Animal Health

- o Pfizer AH
- o Intervet/Schering Plough
- o Novartis AH
- o Merial
- o CEVA

Human Health

- o Genzyme
- o Ovagen
- o Amgen
- o Novabiotics
- o Ipsen Limited
- o Roche

Industry Advisory Board



KEC support team



- ERI support

- Consultancy
- Company Formation
- Licensing
- Business Development
- Legal



- Biosciences KTN

- TSB
- Business interaction



- Experimental design indicating numbers of animals to be used must be clear
- Justification for animal use should address the 3Rs
- Consider cost vs. benefit
- Consider ethical issues and public concerns
- Note if Home Office consent for planned experiments in place or underway (both PPL & PIL)
- Seek advice from NVS (Lesley Penny)

- Request letters of collaboration
 - Provide collaborators with outline draft
 - Only include collaborators who will contribute significantly, collaborators cannot be reviewers
- Director/head of department letter of support
 - Provide draft; can be used to emphasize points e.g. strategic/added value, career development opportunity, lack of overlap with core-funded activity
- Suggest reviewers
 - In Je-S 4 reviewer suggestions, but only 2 will be picked
 - You can contact people you suggest to let them know
 - Encourage reviewers to identify and articulate positive points – a review that just says “this is excellent science” does not provide supporting evidence for panel

Post-submission: the long wait



- Applications that break any major bureaucratic rules will be sent back
- Sent for review
- Reviews sent to lead applicant 3-4 months after submission, with response required within a few days
- Committee meets approx. 5 months after submission
- Committee recommendations reviewed by committee chairs 6 months after submission
- Lead applicant informed “shortly after” committee chairs meeting



Response to reviewers

- These are taken very seriously by panel members
- One page max per review but don't use unnecessary words
- If a review is uniformly positive just say no response needed
- Don't gush and grovel and thank the referees – they won't see the response
- Don't repeat positive comments from reviewer
- Do accept a suggested change in experimental design if it makes sense
- Do add additional preliminary data if appropriate
- Don't **SHOUT** at the reviewers or imply they and the panel are ignorant and **stupid**
- Do clarify any points that have been misunderstood



REJECTED

- Success rates are usually low: 28% for BBSRC, lower for MRC and lower still for fellowships
- Request feedback from committee
- Can the reviews provide ideas to improve your plans?
- Were you rejected on technicalities?
- Can you recycle the project to a different funder?
- Have things moved on in your field so you would want to significantly change your plans?
- Did you get something positive out of formulating your ideas?
- Have you established a good network and collaborators to advance your ideas for the next application?
- Try, try and try again!

Homework for final session



- a title of 150 characters (inc. spaces)
- a technical summary of 2000 characters (inc. spaces)
- objectives (1000 characters)

