

Institution: University of Cambridge
Unit of Assessment: 21 Politics and International Studies
<p>a. Overview</p> <p>The Department of Politics and International Relations at Cambridge (POLIS), which sits in the School of the Humanities and Social Sciences, was created in 2009 by a merger of the existing Department of Politics and the postgraduate Centre of International Studies (CIS). The two units shared an emphasis on historical and interdisciplinary approaches. It was thus logical to bring them together. The merger has given Cambridge the means to achieve the critical mass required to make the best use of its excellent human and physical resources. POLIS is built on Cambridge's world class reputation in the history of political thought and political theory, and on the CIS's strengths in international politics and international history. Since its foundation the Department has grown to take over ultimate responsibility for four interdisciplinary Centres: three with a geographical focus, namely the Centres for Latin American Studies, African Studies, and South Asian Studies, together with the Centre for Development Studies (CDS). These Centres retain a degree of autonomy within the structure of the Department, given that they include some staff working in areas beyond the scope of Politics and International Relations (IR) but they have welcomed the opportunities for collaboration and synergistic growth which participation in POLIS provides. Internally, POLIS has developed two specialist research Centres dealing with key contemporary issues – the Centre for Rising Powers, and the Centre for Governance and Human Rights (CGHR).</p> <p>The staff in the area Centres are in most cases being returned in the other UoAs appropriate to the departments in which they are employed, but those in Development Studies are returned in this submission with the request that most of their outputs be cross-referred to UoA 24 for Anthropology and Development Studies. Although their research has an important political dimension it has been primarily focused on development, where UoA 24 has the relevant expertise. On the other hand the Development Studies staff are too few in number to be able to justify an independent submission to UoA24.</p>
<p>b. Research strategy</p> <p><u>i. Plans</u></p> <p>The fundamental strategy in POLIS for producing top-class research is to appoint staff of the highest calibre within our main research clusters (but with due regard also to the need to supervise our large number of research students), and then to encourage originality and productivity by providing excellent facilities – including a manageable teaching load, sabbatical leave, and a research culture that privileges interdisciplinarity and collaboration. We now have a notably strong group of younger staff with the right combination of vigour and experience to make major contributions to the subject in the clusters which in RAE2008 we identified as emerging: foreign and security policy; political theory and intellectual history; international law and mediation; comparative politics; and regional international relations. These are discussed explicitly in b (ii) below.</p> <p>The management structure entails a Research Committee meeting twice a term, which scrutinises major grant applications, sabbatical requests and applications from potential visitors. This Committee reports to the Departmental Meeting, but we also link into the School of the Humanities and Social Sciences, where wider resource issues are discussed, through the presence of the Head of Department on the School's Council. POLIS continues to work largely through research clusters rather than institutionalised research groups, but with some significant exceptions. We intend to expand the activities of the Centre for Rising Powers, directed by Narlikar, which has been active in making interdisciplinary links across Cambridge and internationally, in its creative attempt to understand rising powers theoretically as well as historically. Its conferences have attracted international scholars, leading practitioners and early career researchers. It fosters post-doctoral positions and research opportunities for PhD students. Its research output includes a special issue of <i>International Affairs</i>, launched at Chatham House in May 2013. The arrival of Zarakol as a new lecturer, who works on the 'imaginary' of rising powers, adds a further theoretical dimension for us to develop, while there is much potential for links with our area Centres.</p>

Another formal group exists under the umbrella of the Centre of Governance and Human Rights (CGHR), set up in 2009. It mobilises scholars from within both POLIS and across the University to build a core network of expertise on the best ways to pursue human rights and good governance objectives within the framework of civil peace and political stability. It will be extending its already strong links with those working on African politics. A notably innovative research theme which is emerging relates communication technology to citizen participation and governance. Srinivasan leads research projects here, working closely with Fraser and several post-doctoral scholars. One pilot research programme - Africa's Voices - collaborates with 10 radio stations in eight sub-Saharan African countries, to investigate innovative methodologies for, and patterns of citizen engagement in, interactive media discussions on governance and development issues. Srinivasan also directs an ESRC-DFID funded project on Politics and Interactive Media in Africa, collaborating with senior researchers at the University of Nairobi and the University of Zambia, and works with the Centre of Human Rights at the University of Pretoria. This young Centre has enormous potential for bringing together area specialisms, human rights and development expertise, inside and outside Cambridge.

Also important to research in POLIS is the Cambridge Centre for Political Thought, with which Bell, Dunn, Gamble, Kelly and Runciman cooperate closely via the POLIS Political Thought Research Group. One of our key aims for the future is to build on the existing strength of the history of political thought in Cambridge by enlarging the number of staff working on political theory, especially across the domestic/international frontier. Finally, after the merger of the Politics department and the Centre of International Studies, the CIS is in the process of changing its role so as to concentrate on encouraging interdisciplinary research on 'the international', through hosting seminars, visitors and projects. It will also be the location for the yearly Hinsley lecture, named after the founder of the CIS. The aim here is to further links between IR and history, and in particular to consolidate Cambridge's strength in the academic study of the role of intelligence in foreign policy, started by F.H. Hinsley himself and continued by both Christopher Andrew in the History Faculty (who continues to supervise and examine for us) and Stefan Halper in POLIS.

An encouraging recent development involves a successful application for support as one of the University's 'Strategic Research Initiatives'. This proposal is on the role of knowledge in public policy. We hope this will prove a growth area as we have appointed a new lecturer (Livesey) with responsibility for our new Masters in Public Policy (MPP), starting in September 2013. The appointment of the senior ex-practitioner Tristan Riley-Smith as a Director of Research in POLIS should help this initiative, as he was appointed by the UK's six Research Councils in 2013 to act as the new External Champion for their Global Uncertainties Programme, intended to promote links between academic expertise and government departments.

Our objectives for the next five year period thus entail expanding and developing our areas of strength, while adding new themes as possible and appropriate through the arrival of new staff and changing interests. In particular we expect the Centres for Rising Powers and Governance and Human Rights to be magnets for new PhD students and visitors, while the five year project on conspiracies has already led to the appointment of three post-doctoral researchers. We have plans for the creation of a Centre for European Research in conjunction with members of the Law Department, and expect the collaboration with the Lauterpacht Centre for International Law (directed by Weller) to continue to develop. We also hope to make at least one new appointment in the area of Asian international politics to supplement the work of Lin and Larsson.

ii Fulfilment of past plans

In terms of the fulfilment of past objectives, we stated in 2008 that we intended to work through research clusters more than formal groups, an approach reinforced by the incorporation of the area Centres. The clusters which were visible as the new department emerged have continued to develop. For example the focus on British and US foreign policy has been increasingly conducted within the context of theoretical work on *foreign and security policy*, on which Hill has a standing PhD workshop, while the recent appointments of Recchia and Rapport have brought particular strengths on the decision-making of military interventions, and on civil-military relations. In terms of *political theory and intellectual history* the Department has established a new Contemporary Political Thought Seminar in conjunction with the Philosophy Faculty to go alongside the

established Seminar in the History of Political Thought run in conjunction with the History Faculty. *International law and mediation* has become a significant strength around the work of Weller, who has generated a major externally funded project on Legal Tools of Peace-making, conducted in collaboration with the UN Secretariat. He also served as principal investigator of the Carnegie Project on Settling Self-determination Conflicts, which attracted external funding of around \$1.5 million. Moreover, he heads an international research project on the Defence of Democracy in International Law, and on Transitions in the Middle East and North Africa. In a related vein, Eilstrup-Sangiovanni has made a widely-noticed contribution to the study of security networks, within and across international organisations. Part of this involves the European Union and its Member States, which is a key area of specialism for POLIS also involving Hill and Edwards (now retired, but active in PhD supervision). It also overlaps increasingly with a wider set of activities in *comparative politics*, political economy and *regional international relations*, in different aspects of which Gamble, Narlikar and Thompson are leaders. The recent appointment of Bickerton is intended to assist cross-fertilisation between research on all these sub-disciplines. Our new links with the area Centres also strengthen this cluster.

The new link to the CDS has by definition strengthened existing work on *development and political economy*, especially on Africa where research in the CDS coincides with the interests of several permanent members of POLIS (Curtis, Fraser and Srinivasan) and of a number of post-doctoral fellows (Brisset-Foucault, Higazi, Abreu Lopes, Mudhai), and of PhD students. With the Centre of African Studies, they have coordinated a weekly research seminar, revolving termly around a particular theme, as well as an Africa research group, which meets every two weeks to discuss a work-in-progress from an invited speaker or doctoral student.

The study of *empire* has also developed, notwithstanding the departure of Barkawi (see below). It is a key theme of Bell's work, while the Centres of African, South Asian and Latin American Studies have brought us closer to many historians of empire and country specialists. The arrival of Zarakol has given us a new perspective on the issue through her work on empires in decline. Jones and Mayall, while retired, are also still researching on aspects of this theme.

c. People, including:

i. Staffing strategy and staff development

Our long-term aim is to build up POLIS from its current complement of 27 University Teaching Officers (the number rises by more than 40% if those also employed by the Colleges are included) to what we see as the optimum level of 30 to 35. Expansion has to be agreed with the School of the Humanities and Social Sciences, and depends on resources made available by the University. As we have had strong support so far from the School, for example through advancing the replacement of the retiring Professor of Politics by two years, and in particular through our new, purpose-built, Alison Richard Building, we have reasonable expectations of further growth.

The current demographic profile of the unit is broadly satisfactory. It contains six Professors, aged between 40 and 65, of whom three are due to retire before 2020. There are two Readers (three more having just retired), three Senior Lecturers, and 11 Lecturers. Of the 22 staff seven are women, two holding Readerships, one a Senior Lectureship, and four Lectureships. Promotions over the next few years are expected to increase the proportions of staff in senior posts, particularly women.

Since 2008 two staff have moved abroad – Tarak Barkawi, who moved to the New School in New York, and Liu Yu. The latter was a specialist in Chinese politics who moved to a post at Tsinghua University in China. She was replaced by Lin. Barkawi has been replaced by Zarakol, who has a similar spread of interests in empire and IR theory, although she does not work on the military, as Barkawi did. That dimension has been reinforced by the arrival of Recchia. Three Readers have retired: Edwards, Jones and Towle. The work of the latter on security issues is covered by the recruitment of Recchia and Zarakol, while the two former colleagues have been retained on 50% fixed-term contracts, as they are still involved in supervising research students. Bickerton and Livesey are also new arrivals. The former works on comparative politics in Europe and on the European Union, reinforcing one of our specialist areas. The latter works on the role of government in supporting new industries and technologies. This is a new area for POLIS and one to build on as

the MPP generates its own doctoral cohort. Lastly, Nolan, the Director of the CDS, has transferred to POLIS from the Judge Business School, with his Chair in Chinese Development now funded by a permanent endowment which will permit his replacement at the same level in due course.

Another priority is to ensure a consistent flow of good young researchers through the Department. The large presence of research students in the Department creates a vibrant research culture, assisted by the regular arrivals of post-doctoral award-holders. We are currently hosting a two-year Marie Curie award-holder (Pomorska), two Leverhulme Early Career Research Fellows (Anievas, Glaurdic), two CGHR Post-Doctoral Research Associates (Abreu Lopez and Mudhai), a Mellon fellow in Public Policy (Goodwin) and the Adrian Research Fellow in International Politics (also a Junior Research Fellow [JRF] at Darwin College). There is a regular flow of College JRFs into the Department (all the result of intensively competitive appointments processes, with 100+ applicants for every post-doctoral post), while the presence of many senior figures, some retired but still active (eg Dunn, Edwards, Halper, Joffé, Jones, Loughlin, Mayall, Nazir) provides the crucial element of experience to help guide younger colleagues. Keiger brought his AHRC grant to POLIS from Salford after taking early retirement, seeing the Department (with its links to the History Faculty) as an ideal place to pursue his work on French foreign policy-making.

We encourage staff to win grants which will buy them out from teaching, although we ensure that no more than 20-25% of permanent staff will be away at any one time. We have been very successful in this regard, with Runciman winning a three year Leverhulme Major Research Fellowship and Bell being awarded a Philip Leverhulme Prize, enabling him to take an extra year of leave on top of a period of sabbatical. Narlikar has also been awarded a one year Leverhulme Fellowship, while Recchia will soon be taking up a one year research fellowship in Berlin

So far as succession planning is concerned the main focus has been on the leadership of the new Department, to minimise the costs of transition. To that end Gamble as Head of Politics and Hill as Director CIS acted jointly as Heads of POLIS for the first nine months of its existence in 2009. They continued to work closely together during the three years of Gamble's leadership. Hill then succeeded Gamble for the two years 2012-14. Promoting research excellence has been central to their strategy. There are now three professors in their 40s or early 50s ready to take the project to the next stage, while further promotions are likely within the next five years. Promotions to University Readerships and Chairs are run through a highly-structured competitive process with final decisions made by a Committee chaired by the Vice-Chancellor. This incentivises research of the highest international quality, supported by objective criteria and external review.

(ii) Research ethics

POLIS adheres to University policies on research standards. Initial ethical review of research is carried out at a local level using discipline-specific expert knowledge to assess the ethical issues in a research project. When issues arise that are beyond the expertise of local committees they can be referred to the School-level Humanities and Social Sciences Research Ethics Committee. This is overseen by the University Research Ethics Committee (UREC), which advises in the most complex cases, hears appeals against the decisions of School-level RECs, and oversees the University's Research Ethics Policy.

iii) Institutional support

We assist new and younger staff by appointing mentors who make it a priority to advise on publication strategy, time-management and career development. Early Career Researchers (ECRs) are protected from excessive teaching and administrative burdens and encouraged to publish their doctoral work. They are helped to gain experience in supervising research students, starting with the M.Phils and their 25,000 word dissertations. Since 2012, the School of the Humanities and Social Sciences has offered a School Staff Review and Development Scheme giving additional enhanced support for researcher career development during induction and probation periods and in relation to appraisals. Other university-wide support for Early Career Researchers include *Postdocs Of Cambridge (PdOC)*, a University Society for early career researchers, the Postdoctoral Researcher Forum in CRASSH (Centre for Research in the Arts, Social Sciences and Humanities) and the Careers Service. Through its website, PdOC offers guidance to ECRs on opportunities available to them within and outside Cambridge. The CRASSH Postdoctoral Researcher Forum is designed to encourage interaction and integration, and address research and career development needs. Events include workshops on career and research skills

both within and beyond academia, information sessions on funding opportunities and postdoctoral research. The Careers Service offers specialist careers advice for all staff and ECRs can also draw on bespoke Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences advice programmes and are provided with detailed online careers advice as well as seminars and face-to-face advice with a dedicated advisor.

Up to date computing equipment is made available as a matter of course, while staff with pregnancy, child care and sick leave needs are encouraged to take advantage of the University's generous provisions (four have done so in recent years). The University has considerably more generous maternity/paternity/adoption leave provision than required by law. It offers a plan for a graduated return to work and flexible working arrangements, also recommending that Departmental meetings should be held during core working hours so that parents of young children are not excluded. This is POLIS practice.

There is also an equity-sharing housing scheme to off-set the high costs of housing in Cambridge which has enabled us to help one of our leading young researchers to settle in Cambridge. In 2012 postdoctoral research workers became the largest staff group in the University (now over 3500 of a total of 9500). A major property development in North West Cambridge (NWC) is the response to this demand. In the first £300M phase, due to open in 2015–16, high-quality and sustainable housing will be provided for over 600 postdocs and their families, together with retail and social facilities, and homes for both graduate students and people from the private sector. In addition, the University has created the new role of Director of Postdoctoral Affairs. As POLIS has an excellent record in attracting post-doctoral researchers, funded by Leverhulme, Marie-Curie and the ESRC, this big project represents a major new asset for us.

As a result of these provisions we are able to return to REF2014 all the ECRs within the Department, some of whom have more than fulfilled their minimum quota of work, at a level which we judge to be as at least excellent, together with a number of post-doctoral Fellows. We are confident that all these researchers will go on to be highly productive and successful scholars, through their own talents but also through the benefits they glean from our research environment.

University Teaching Officers are entitled to one term of sabbatical leave on full pay for each 6 terms of service so that one year can be accumulated by 6 years of continuous service. Most staff make full use of this entitlement to refresh their research outlook and expertise, often at other universities overseas.

Cambridge is committed to promoting the career development and progression of all staff members e.g. by offering a large number of training courses at all levels from new lecturer to potential Pro Vice Chancellor. The University is particularly concerned to ensure a pipeline of talented, qualified women to fill senior posts in future. Workshops have been introduced on such topics as "the New Perspectives for Women", together with mentoring schemes designed especially for female researchers. In POLIS we have welcomed these measures and actively encourage female staff to seek promotion; two have achieved Readerships since 2008. Such models are an important part of securing the steady rise in the proportion of young women studying Politics and International Relations on all our programmes.

(iv) Equality and Diversity policies

POLIS abides by all University policies and procedures on equal opportunities, disability, and dignity@work. A new Returning Carers Scheme has been introduced, open to all staff, to help those resuming their research following a career break arising from caring responsibilities. The University has received a number of awards for provisions for its staff, including being ranked 11th (the highest for a UK HEI) on the Stonewall list (in 2012 and 2013) and winning the inaugural Employee Engagement award from the Employers Network for Equality and Inclusion (2012).

(v) Research students

POLIS has an exceptionally large and strong research student body, with the c75 one year M.Phil students working towards a 25,000 word research dissertation, c 50 two-year part-time M. Studies students (with the same requirement), and around 80 PhD students (20 enter each year). We encourage the best to progress to our PhD programme (on average seven students each year), while other good students pursue doctorates elsewhere. The top graduates from the M.Studies

Environment template (REF5)

degree (who often have a background in government or business) may also stay on for the PhD. While (like all British institutions) we badly need more financial support for these students, we do have a track record of attracting ESRC and Gates studentships regularly over the 2008-13 period. Those who gain ESRC awards are part of the ESRC Doctoral Training Centre, which is a major asset for Cambridge social science, while the Gates Trust also have their own annual reviews for students (Runciman, of POLIS, is a Trustee of the Gates Cambridge Trust and actively involved in its procedures). The School of the Humanities and Social Sciences runs a Social Sciences' Research Methods Training Centre as a shared platform for providing students with a wide range of quantitative and qualitative skills, at basic and advanced levels. It has also made available £500,000 for PhD studentships in the humanities and social sciences.

A University-wide Postgraduate and Research Staff Skills Development Programme is designed to complement the training available in specific disciplines. The University's Graduate Development Programme (GDP) provides a programme of courses that develop skills and understanding to enrich doctoral student approaches to research and teaching, as well as building transferable competencies and abilities. The Cambridge University Skills Portal enables all research students to access skills courses offered by a range of University training providers.

For postgraduate students we maintain quality levels by: (a) very high entry requirements – First Class Honours or equivalent for the M.Phil., and Distinctions in the Masters for PhD entry; (b) a first year review/upgrade mechanism conducted by the second supervisor together with an independent assessor; (c) compulsory research methods training courses at both Departmental and School level; (d) a second year review with both the first and second supervisor, and a third year progress review where required; (e) the opportunity for students to present their work at a regular staff-student Symposium, and at our annual PhD conference; (f) the provision of an overall Doctoral Programme Director with general oversight of procedures, supported by a team of academics and administrators working on the large number of applications and funding requests we receive; (g) the rigorous selection of possible examiners through the Faculty's Degree Committee, leading to detailed reports and feedback to students even on M.Phil dissertations; (h) sundry other facilities, such as a writing/publishing workshop, bought-in language training, and the provision of a standing fund to which students can apply for up to £500 towards the cost of their fieldwork. Students are also all members of a Cambridge College, which offers further support.

Students are also encouraged to participate in specialised workshops and seminars, such as those run on foreign policy, the Middle East and North Africa, Rising Powers, and Governance and Human Rights. They run their own well-established scholarly journal, the *Cambridge Review of International Affairs* (CRIA, published by Taylor and Francis) for which the department provides office and IT support. The students' own Cambridge International Studies Association is a focal point for research students. The Department assists with room space, and hospitality for speakers. POLIS staff often address CISA meetings and those of the many College societies formed around political and international subjects.

d. Income, infrastructure and facilities

Income

08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13
£171,000	£201,000	£219,000	£384,000	£655,000

The table above shows the income from research grants between 2008 and 2012. The Department has been successful in increasing the amount it is awarded each year, with 2013/14 looking to maintain the upward trajectory. Of particular note is the increase in grants awarded by EU institutions under Framework Programme 7 (see **Section e** below) where Hill and Smith in particular have been active in working with multiple partners to promote a better understanding of the interplay between national and intergovernmental institutions within Europe's multi-level governance system.

	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13
EU Institutions	£12,000	£29,000	£58,000	£132,000	£167,000

Grants awarded by the main UK Research Councils have also increased in the period, from £78,000 in 2008/09 to £116,000 in 2011/12. As mentioned above, the Department has also had a significant number of successes in terms of staff being awarded prizes and/or fellowships through the Leverhulme Trust.

In the recent past we have attracted a number of grants from funders outside the normal UK and EU sources. We intend to use this success as a springboard to broaden the scope of support for research, for our distinctively interdisciplinary profile and for regular interaction with practitioners, offering funders new ways of fostering and accessing their areas of interest. Three cases make the point:

In 2010 YouGov, the online opinion research agency, gave a donation of £90,000 over two years to the Department. This established the YouGov-Cambridge Polling Programme which is a resource for all researchers to use YouGov's suite of polling software for their own scholarly requirements. Due to the success of this programme a second donation of £140,000 has been made to the Department, to extend the programme through to 2015, and to provide bursaries for the new M.Phil in Public Policy.

In 2012 the Department was endowed with a trust fund of £3M to establish the Chong Hua Chair in Chinese Development. This permanent Chair is currently held by Nolan, the Director of CDS. The endowment means that on his retirement we shall have the capacity to ensure a close relationship over the long-term between political science and the study of development.

A further new grant has been made to the Department for commencement in late 2013. Affiliated Lecturer Farmanfarmaian has been awarded £180,000 by the Al Jazeera Foundation to research the issue of Tunisian media in the context of the Arab Spring. This arises from the success of our small Centre dealing with North African and Middle Eastern affairs (CIRMENA) under the leadership of Joffé. We hope this will lead to further cooperation with the Foundation.

Infrastructure

As mentioned previously, in 2012 the Department moved into the Alison Richard Building (ARB), a structure specifically planned for the needs of the Department, and for interdisciplinarity, at a cost of around £16m. The building has been a huge success, as it has brought research and teaching closer together. The co-location of the Centres and the Centre for Research in the Arts, Social Sciences and Humanities (CRASSH) has enabled colleagues to collaborate across conventional boundaries, creating synergies through frequent interdisciplinary conferences and workshops. As individuals we are much more aware than ever before of the range of work in progress across the humanities and social sciences, and are drawn into new collaborations. Part of the space in the ARB is allocated to externally funded researchers on an annual basis.

Facilities

The Department is able to make use of shared investments provided by the University, such as high-quality computing facilities. The Department has a full-time dedicated IT officer. Cambridge provides researchers with exceptional library resources. We are located within 500 metres of the University Library, a copyright library generally acknowledged as a world-class research collection. As a result of the creation of POLIS the two Politics and International Studies libraries have been merged into a single collection, while all also benefit from the College libraries, and from access to the major collections held in other faculties and departments, such as in the Lauterpacht Centre for International Law, the Seeley History Library, the Marshall Library (for Economics) and the library of the Law Faculty - all within a few minutes walk. Even more specialised collections exist in CLAS, in the Centre of African Studies and the Centre of South Asian Studies, now all located in the same building as POLIS, and representing a rich resource base of books, journals, official papers and archive material. The Department subscribes to the European Consortium for Political Research, which provides important opportunities for our young researchers to present papers, and has traditionally close ties with the Royal Institute of International Affairs. PhDs have the use of two computer-equipped study rooms in the Department's new buildings, as well as extensive College facilities. All of these provide exceptional opportunities for our early career researchers, whether students or staff. As a result we receive more applications from doctoral students at other universities wishing to spend a term in Cambridge than we can accommodate. Those we do accept are of a high level and add much to our own research culture.

The University provides up to £800 per year for each member of staff to spend on fieldwork, while the Department itself now provides £1000 per head to support staff research costs. Individuals can also apply for matching funds from the Newton Trust when they seek Leverhulme grants for research leave, as well as for small grants from the Humanities Small Grants Scheme, set up by the University when the ESRC and British Academy had to cut back on their own programmes, to assist with particular projects. CRASSH also provides opportunities for research leave on a termly basis. Three of our staff have won these competitive awards.

The School of the Humanities and Social Sciences employs two full-time Research Facilitators to assist grant applications. The School's two Research Facilitators offer training in research grant writing which include dedicated events such as a research funding induction training and advice on developing pathways to impact. POLIS also shares the services of a Research Grants Administrator with the Department of Sociology, to help staff with the time-consuming complexities of form-filling, monitoring and reporting, quite apart from the University's Research Operations Office – whose Assistant Director for the Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences attends all meetings of the School's Council. As the POLIS Administrative Officer was recruited from a ESRC Centre at the University of East Anglia this means that staff have access to specialist advice at various levels.

e. Collaboration or contribution to the discipline or research base

As mentioned above, the Department has good links with other academic departments in Cambridge, Through the CDS there are close links with Economics and Land Economy and through the other area-based Centres there are connections to Architecture, Geography, History, Modern and Medieval Languages, and Sociology, to name only a few. We thus have the ability to promote the inter-disciplinary study of Politics and International Relations in a unique way.

Our strong interest in interdisciplinarity is particularly sustained through such ties with History and Law. Furthermore we share the new Alison Richard Building not only with the area Centres, and with CDS, but with CRASSH which is an outstandingly fertile source of initiatives across conventional intellectual boundaries. For example Runciman is already running a large, Leverhulme-funded, research programme on political conspiracies through CRASSH, in conjunction with the Regius Professor of History, Sir Richard Evans.

Almost all members of the Department collaborate with colleagues at other universities, inside and beyond the UK. For example, Narlikar has a joint project with Professor Andrew Hurrell of Oxford, from where Professor Jennifer Welsh cooperated with Recchia on a joint book on interventions. Simms has edited a book with Dr. Trim of Reading, and Weller collaborates with Professor Wolff at Nottingham. Eilstrup-Sangiovanni has collaborated, and published, with US colleagues on the issue of networks. Bell, Curtis and Hill have all edited books drawing contributors from across the world. At the level of PhD students and ECRs our regular Symposium often provides opportunities for students from other universities to make presentations, while we partner with Oxford in the research-based blog *Politics in Spires*, to which our PhDs often contribute. We are particularly active in several EU-funded research networks. In MERCURY, which ran from 2009-12, producing two books, 22 e-Papers and 5 Policy Briefs, POLIS cooperated with eight other partners across three continents. In the ongoing EU-INCOOP (Inter-Institutional Cooperation in the EU) it works with six European partners to deepen and disseminate understanding of the role of institutions in EU multi-level governance. In OPAL (Observatory of Parliaments after the Lisbon Treaty), it is working with Maastricht, Sciences Po and Cologne to research the increasingly important role of national parliaments in EU legislative and policy processes. These activities build directly on a strong tradition of European collaboration in POLIS, as with EU-CONSENT (2005-9), and the Swedish Institute for European Policy Studies (commissioned Report, 2008). We have a strong record of training scholars in European Studies through such networks as well as through our own M.Phil and PhD programmes, and the opportunities we offer to visiting academics. As a result of this a steady stream of young scholars goes on to successful academic careers elsewhere (eg Dijkstra at Maastricht, Lazarou at São Paulo, McCourt at Sheffield and Toje at the Norwegian Nobel Institute).

The new MPP is creating a closer relationship with the University's Centre for Science and Policy (CSAP) at Cambridge, which runs a wide range of seminars in which natural scientists come

together with practitioners and social scientists to discuss how jointly to meet the key challenges in public policy. Some of the development of the MPP itself has arisen from cooperation with the CSAP, while both are overseen by the Management Committee of Cambridge Public Policy (CPP), on which the POLIS Head of Department sits. The CPP is responsible for ensuring cooperation in research-led teaching between political science, medicine, engineering and the natural sciences. This innovation will be of benefit to Cambridge University but given the world-class quality of Cambridge science it should also help to expand the links between the social and natural sciences more widely. One recent attempt to do this was the 2012 Philomathia Conference in Cambridge on the relationship of political ideas to the environment, where Runciman took a leading role. Another is Livesey's role as co-Investigator - with colleagues from the Engineering Department - on an ESPRC project titled 'Bit by bit: Capturing the value from the digital fabrication revolution' investigating the issues surrounding 'digital manufacturing'.

Other ways in which POLIS contributes to public goods in relation to research are the many journal editorial boards sat on by members of the Department, and indeed the journals some have edited, such as *Government and Opposition* (Thompson, 2008-12), *Modern Intellectual History* (co-edited by Kelly), *North African Studies* (founded and edited by Joffé), and *International Political Anthropology* (founded and edited by Wydra). There are also the book series where colleagues have an important role (such as our own 'Crises in World Politics' published by Hurst, where Narlikar and Simms are editors) while Runciman is a Syndic and member of the Operating Board of the CUP. Staff members often organise significant international research conferences. Hill, Edwards and Smith hosted the UACES (University Association of Contemporary European Studies) conference in Cambridge (2011), while Curtis ran a major conference in Botswana in 2009, in collaboration with the Centre for Conflict Resolution in Cape Town and the University of Botswana. It was funded by the British Academy-UK-Africa Partnership Fund. Zarakol is a founder of the new ISA Historical Section and sits on the ISA North-East Governing Council. Dunn, Gamble, Hill and Haslam are all fellows of the British Academy and as such participate both in its research activities and in decision-making on the allocation of research funding. Hill served on the Panel for RAE2008. Other indications of esteem suggesting that POLIS research is valued in the profession are Runciman's winning of the Bernard Crick prize for the best article in *Political Quarterly* in 2011, and Bickerton's award by the University Association of Contemporary European Studies of its Best Book Prize in 2013.

We have used named lectures and other events to attract major speakers, so as to enrich our research culture, and to bring theory and practice together. The Hinsley lecture, referred to above, has been given since 2008 by the practitioners Lord Trimble and Sir Bryan Cartledge, as well as Professors Ian Clark and Stephen Walt. The Centre of Governance and Human Rights was launched in November 2009 by Francis Deng, the Special Advisor to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, while the Centre for Rising Powers was launched in May 2011 by Professor Joseph Nye. In 2013 we hosted Professor Gareth Evans, the author of the Doctrine of the Responsibility to Protect, for three lectures and a symposium on the theme of optimism in international politics, externally funded by the Humanitas programme. In return Hill delivered a Humanitas lecture at the University of Passau, one of many keynote lectures given around the world by members of POLIS. Finally, the material contained in our Impact Template indicates the range and extent of our engagement with both policy circles and wider society, as part of the key aim of making research accessible and valuable outside the academy.