

Environment template (REF5)

Institution: University College London
Unit of Assessment: 20 (Law)
a. Overview

UCL Laws is an intellectually dynamic and diverse community of scholars. Bringing together outstanding researchers from a wide range of disciplinary backgrounds and jurisdictions, we have created a strong international and multi-disciplinary research environment. Faculty research is focussed in large part around our 16 Research Centres and Institutes, but also springs from the activities of individual scholars. Our research perspective reaches from the local to the global, addressing immediate domestic issues as well as universal social, legal, environmental and economic challenges. Understanding that global challenges require the expertise of a range of disciplines, since 2008 the Faculty has deliberately sought to strengthen and broaden its interdisciplinary activity through recruiting scholars from non-law backgrounds (politics, judicial studies, social statistics) and active collaboration with other UCL research groups (in life sciences, forensic science, engineering, psychology and economics).

Faculty structures supporting and guiding research are developed and co-ordinated by the Vice Dean Research (a member of Dean's Senior Management Team), supported by a Faculty Research Committee, a UCL Joint Faculty Research Board and the UCL Office of Vice-Provost (Research). Since 2008 the Faculty has strengthened its support for research through enhanced sabbatical leave arrangements, funding for research assistance and by investing in professional services to release academic research time and deliver maximum research impact and policy engagement. All of our academic staff are actively involved in both research and teaching, and we have a deliberate policy of matching teaching with research interests. Postgraduate research students are central to the Faculty's research culture. Since 2008 we have had a threefold increase in the number of PGR students, contributing to the vitality of the Laws research environment.

b. Research Strategy

Main objectives and activities post 2008:

Our priorities since 2008 have been to strengthen the delivery of rigorous, high-impact, leading-edge research. We have achieved this by: continuing to recruit outstanding researchers, enhancing the research environment and boosting individual performance; increasing empirical capacity and interdisciplinary activity and engaging in more collaborative research both within and outside UCL; developing new research methodologies (case simulation and random control trials); prioritising our communication and impact strategy; and actively engaging with policy-makers and practitioners to create research agendas and disseminate findings in high-profile targeted events.

Key mechanisms for promoting and sustaining a vital research culture

Our research environment is underpinned by the individual research strengths of our academic staff. Our strategy is to nurture and support this talent through embedded mechanisms including:

- Incentives and support to attract, retain and cultivate intellectual leaders (e.g. promotion, space, equipment, professional services support, top-class students);
- Allocation of teaching and administrative roles under a transparent workload model designed to release time for research and support research-led teaching;
- Dedicated professional services support for all Research Centres and individual researchers;
- An enhanced study leave policy (1 term every 7 terms) applied flexibly, together with a discretionary "light load" teaching policy that responds to immediate research needs;
- An increased Personal Research Allowance (PRA) expanded to include research assistance and public engagement costs;
- A new Faculty fund (REIF) to foster interdisciplinary skills training and grant development;
- Mentoring and appraisal that provides guidance on career development;
- A new annual budget for the Vice-Dean Research (VDR) to develop key aspects of our research strategy and to invest in research training for colleagues;
- Staff seminars and workshops focusing on detailed discussion of work in progress, interdisciplinary opportunities, research innovation and public engagement strategies;
- Extensive programme of conferences, public lectures, panel discussions, workshops, 'Think Tanks', seminars and forums in the UK and abroad to develop and disseminate research.

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We value and nurture individual curiosity-driven research, but also actively encourage and support collaboration and partnerships that expand cross-disciplinary research by:

- Engaging with a range of cross-disciplinary initiatives within and beyond UCL (section e);
- Fostering an environment where openness to cross-disciplinary interaction is considered a positive aspect of research leadership.

We have increased our research income and success in research competitions through:

- An internal grant review process for all proposals;
- Full use of UCL expertise, including Research Facilitators and European Research Office, who offer funding intelligence and outstanding support in sourcing and managing external income;
- Incentivising Principal Investigator activities through a financial return for successful proposals.

Meeting our RAE2008 objectives:

In RAE2008 we signalled plans for strategic developments in Environmental Law, Empirical Legal Studies, Intellectual Property Law and Commercial Law, and an overall objective of increasing our interdisciplinary work especially with other disciplines at UCL. We have not only successfully met these objectives, but in so doing we have also established new fields of research expertise.

Environmental Law: The Faculty's Centre for Law and the Environment (CLE) has become a recognised centre of excellence, undertaking major interdisciplinary work on **climate change and environmental regulation and governance**. Part of UCL's multi-disciplinary Grand Challenges Global Health team, Lee and Scott helped produce the influential Lancet/UCL Commission Report on Climate Change and Health, identifying climate change as the 21st century's most significant global-health threat. Carbon capture research led to the creation of the Carbon Capture and Storage Centre funded through a broad industry and government alliance. Collaboration with the Crown Estate produced the first review of the UK legal and regulatory framework for offshore CO₂ storage. ESRC and AHRC funded research on use of satellites for monitoring environmental regulations produced the first systematic analysis of public attitudes to satellite surveillance.

Empirical Legal Studies: Since 2008, the multidisciplinary Centre for Empirical Legal Studies (CELS) has played a significant role in the development of justice policy at home and abroad and been at the forefront of methodological innovation in legal studies. Balmer and Pleasence have pioneered the use of the Random Control Trial in studying the impact of legal advice. Pleasence's work on legal needs has provided strategic information to state and federal organisations in Australia, informing and influencing access to justice policy development there. CELS participation in the ESRC-funded Understanding Individual Behaviour Exploratory Network (UIBEN) has also helped to develop interdisciplinary understanding of legal decision-making.

Intellectual Property: Despite the untimely death in 2008 of Inaugural Professor of IP, Sir Hugh Laddie, just after the **Institute of Brand Innovation and Law (IBIL)** was launched, under Sir Robin Jacob IBIL has established itself as an international centre of excellence for IP research. It has been a catalyst for fresh discourse between academics, judges, lawyers, policy makers and interest groups. For example, IBIL's research on patent thickets has created unlikely coalitions between large pharmaceutical companies and the Information Communications Technology sector, and it has also generated dialogue between the scientific, engineering and legal communities.

Commercial Law: Since 2009, the **Centre for Commercial Law** has fostered collaboration on cutting-edge issues concerning the nature and ethics of corporate regulatory compliance. The appointment of Chiu and Moore has added expertise in this area. The appointment of Penn from practice to a Chair in International Corporate Finance had added expertise in banking regulation and international finance, while Ozdel has added expertise in maritime and international trade law. In addition, Fletcher's longstanding expertise in insolvency led to his drafting the Global Insolvency Guidelines (2012), which have already been adopted by 5 jurisdictions.

Beyond RAE2008: Developing new and dynamic areas of expertise

In addition to the areas identified for development in RAE2008, the Faculty has actively sought to expand its research base into several new areas of increasing social and legal importance.

Law and Professional Ethics: In October 2009 we launched an important new interdisciplinary research centre, the **Centre for Ethics and Law (CEL)**, with significant corporate funding (including Norton Rose Fulbright and Ernst and Young). Its initial focus was on business ethics, responding to the banking crisis and incidents of corporate wrongdoing. With the appointment of Moorhead as Director in 2012, the focus of the Centre's research has expanded to professional ethics more widely, including the legal profession. The *Designing Ethics Indicators* report has reconceptualised empirical legal ethics as a behavioural (as well as normative) endeavour. Work on consequential liability has led to re-evaluating the regulatory significance of corporate legal advice.

Judicial Studies: In 2010 the Faculty established the UK's first and only chair in Judicial Studies (Thomas) and in November 2011 established the **UCL Judicial Institute (JI)**, the UK's first and only centre of excellence devoted to the empirical study of the judiciary. The JI has produced landmark research on judicial decision-making and developed novel methods of case simulation. The **Jury Project's** research on race, conviction rates, media coverage and juror internet use funded by the Ministry of Justice and ESRC has dispelled widespread myths about juries and changed how judges direct juries. The Nuffield-funded **Tribunal Project** is the UK's first empirical study of professional judicial decision-making, and the JI has created the UK's first large-scale longitudinal study of court decisions with the **UKSC and JCPC Project**.

Law and Virtual Technology: New and imaginative research projects have helped establish a growing expertise in the Faculty on the impact of new technology on law. The Faculty was part of the highly original, interdisciplinary EC FP7 **BEAMING** project, examining the legal implications of avatar technology. The Centre for Ethics and Law has worked jointly with UCL Computer Sciences to explore ethical dilemmas and moral judgements using the "**Cave**", a highly realistic 3D virtual reality facility at UCL. The Judicial Institute has also created new methods to assess the impact of **digital technology** on courts (paperless courts and visual presentation of evidence).

Building our existing areas of strength:

Competition Law: The **Jevons Institute** of Competition Law and Economics and the **Centre for Law, Economics and Society (CLES)** provide distinctive theoretical and interdisciplinary insights and understanding in the fields of EU, comparative and international competition law and policy (Lianos, Wagner von Papp). In collaboration with the French École Nationale d'Administration, CELS has conducted a major interdisciplinary empirical project (law, political science and economics) on impact assessments in Europe (*The Gutenberg Project*), analysing the implementation of impact assessment techniques in the European Union.

International Law combines work by the **Centre for International Courts and Tribunals**, Centre for **Law and Governance in Europe**, and Centre for **Global Law**. An AHRC-funded project on the selection of international judges has influenced judicial appointments to the ICC (Sands). Guilfoyle's research on high seas piracy has influenced judicial interpretation of the legal definition of piracy. Trapp's research on the use of force and international humanitarian law has influenced debate about mechanisms for holding states to account for supporting or failing to prevent terrorism. The Torture Team Project's investigation of US Government lawyers' role in sanctioning torture of suspected terrorists resulted in congressional and judicial investigations into war crimes.

EU Law: Our EU law research has become increasingly comparative and interdisciplinary. Scott's work on EU chemicals regulation and the EU's bid to show global leadership in tackling climate change has deepened understanding of the intersection between sub-national, national and trans-national legal orders. Miller produced a highly original study on European contract law applying "new governance" to the private law sphere. Holder successfully mapped out a new "spatial" scholarship in EU law. Lee published the first comprehensive analysis of EU law and governance on genetically modified organisms. McCrea's prize-winning work on EU law and religion and Eeckhout's work on legal pluralism merge human rights and European law scholarship.

Human Rights, Social Rights and Constitutionalism: We have deepened our longstanding research strength in these areas with new appointments (Mantouvalou, King, Hickman) as well as

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launching the **Labour Rights Institute** and the **UCL Institute for Human Rights**, which coordinates human rights research across UCL. O’Cinneide’s report on the current state of human rights law for the British Academy Policy Centre clarified the central issues at stake in debate over the future of human rights protection in the UK. Work by Letsas and Mantouvalou resulted in the 2013 ECtHR ruling that the dismissal of an HIV-positive worker in response to workforce pressure violated human rights. Diduck’s work on the innovative ESRC-funded project, *Feminist Judgments*, has helped to reconceptualise court judgments from a feminist perspective.

Private Law: New appointments (Chambers, C Mitchell, P Mitchell, McFarlane, Bhandari) have established a strong research base of scholars with diverse but overlapping interests. Our research has developed new theoretical frameworks and challenged existing approaches in contract, unjust enrichment and property law. Chambers’ influential work has challenged orthodox theories of enrichment espoused by unjust enrichment scholars. P Mitchell’s historical studies have emphasized how cultural and intellectual change have shaped the development of tort law. C Mitchell’s restatements of trustee and third party liability for breach of trust have been adopted by the Court of Appeal, Privy Council, and New South Wales Court of Appeal.

Bentham: Since 2008 the AHRC and Mellon Foundation-funded Bentham Project has achieved unprecedented worldwide recognition for its innovative approach to legal scholarship with *Transcribe Bentham*. This model crowdsourcing project uses members of the public to help transcribe the over 30,000 Bentham manuscripts in the UCL Special Collection. Awarded the 2011 *Prix Ars Electronica* Award of Distinction, it is now a partner in *tranScriptorium*, the EC FP7-funded consortium developing software to transcribe handwritten historical documents.

Jurisprudence and Legal History: Tasioulas, appointed to the Quain Chair of Jurisprudence in 2011, has developed influential contemporary defences of human rights as essentially natural rights. Letsas has made an original contribution to the theoretical interpretation of the ECHR. Delacroix’s Leverhulme-funded research has challenged existing ideas about Palestinian constitution-making. Saprai has contributed to the philosophy of private law through an anti-foundationalist approach to doctrines of contract and unjust enrichment. Williams’ study of early-modern legal reasoning and theory has investigated neglected sources in early-modern public law.

Access to Justice: Building on our established strength in this area, recent research has addressed the challenge of declining financial resources and increasing privatisation of civil justice (Genn’s Hamlyn Lectures). The **Centre for Access to Justice (CAJ)** is a new (2012) research and action initiative, where our pro bono work in the local community is informed by our legal needs research. In partnership with the Public Law Project, the CAJ is researching the operation of the LASPO 2012 “exceptional funding” provisions via its own pro bono activity (Balmer, Kinghan).

Priority areas for development: 2014-2019

While we will continue to produce research of the highest quality, relevance and utility across the range of our research strengths, including doctrinal and theoretical legal scholarship, particular effort will go into several high-impact areas which are interdisciplinary and empirically-grounded.

Healthcare Law is a critical field of social importance, and we have established a new Chair in Healthcare Law to build our research base. Three themes on the emerging challenges for legal regulation have been targeted: (1) Fragmentation of the supply side of the NHS, which has introduced competition law, market regulation and litigation between providers; (2) Transformation of bioethics regulation, which will address issues of constitutional legitimacy, the role of NGOs and the impact of social rights; (3) The breakdown of the ‘blockbuster drug’ business model of the pharmaceutical industry and the growth of stratified and personalised medicine, which requires a legal framework to incentivise and regulate medical innovation.

Judicial Studies: We have targeted two areas using our expertise in case simulation and survey research in this arena: (1) The first longitudinal attitudinal study of the UK judiciary, exploring judges’ experiences and attitudes to judging as well as public understanding and attitudes towards the judiciary; and (2) The impact of digital and virtual technology in courts, facilitated by a High

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Tech Courtroom in the planned new Laws building. We will build academic capacity in this new field through doctoral and post-doctoral appointments at the UCL JI and a new Masters in Judicial Studies for government analysts, judges, court officials and practitioners in Europe.

Law and Professional Ethics: As a result of the Legal Education and Training Review, there is a heightened interest in ethical education and professional regulation in law, but there is also a lack of conceptually grounded empirical work in this area. To address these critical issues we plan to undertake the first UK study on ethical decision-making by practising lawyers, as well as a transnational study of law student values and attitudes to professionalism and ethical decision-making.

Access to Justice in the Post LASPO World: Our research will increasingly focus on the impact of LASPO on the accessibility of early advice and intervention and test alternative methods of information and advice provision. Having taken over the website “ADRNow” from Advice Services Alliance to save it from closure, the Faculty’s Centre for Access to Justice will experiment with and analyse the use of technology to understand how best to increase access to advice and early dispute resolution.

Achieving these objectives:

Funding streams: Drawing on our successful development of interdisciplinary and empirically grounded research, we intend to target more project grants from RCUK, European and charitable funders. These group-based project grants will also help to grow our research base by developing new young scholars through **doctoral and post-doctoral appointments** attached to the grants.

Facilities: As well as incorporating new research facilities into the new Laws building (virtual courtroom), we also intend to expand our research links with UCL facilities such as “The Cave”.

Staffing: A large expansion of staff is not required to achieve these objectives, but we will build on recent appointments by expanding our cross-departmental joint appointments at the doctoral and post-doctoral level to continue to promote high impact and interdisciplinary legal research.

Administration and management: We will keep our research structures under annual review, and intend to maintain the successful approach we have established in the current review period.

c. People, including:**Staffing strategy and staff development**

Staffing strategy: Our strategy is to attract, develop and retain scholars of outstanding distinction or potential who are original and enthusiastic researchers with an appetite for engagement with policy and practice agendas. While valuing the tradition of doctrinal and theoretical work, we seek scholars eager to collaborate with colleagues in other disciplines in UCL and to form partnerships with non-academics. Since 2008 we have continued our strategic aim of rebalancing the Faculty’s profile by growth at the junior level and appointing young scholars of exceptional promise. We also encourage and facilitate our Emeriti to remain engaged with Faculty life and active in research. To this end our Emeriti (Barendt, Dennis, Freeman, Guest, Harrison, Korah, Lowry, Twining) have office space, administrative support and research allowances. Recruitment strategy is seen as a matter for the whole Faculty, discussed and agreed in regular confidential Faculty recruitment meetings. Our hiring procedures ensure we appoint a diverse group of scholars who have made, or have the potential to make, an outstanding contribution to the discipline, and to policy and practice.

Sustainability of research capacity: In the last five years we have had a normal degree of staff movement, and recruitment at all levels has attracted applicants of the highest calibre. Our selection criteria make an outstanding research profile or potential a fundamental pre-requisite. Since 2008 we have signalled more clearly our interest in appointing scholars who engage easily with policy and practice and who are keen to work in multi-disciplinary groups to address global challenges. Retirements have enabled us to refresh our community at the entry level, which has produced an invigorating growth of younger scholars and has helped us to develop important new research areas. This growth in staff has also helped to moderate the impact on research of some increase in graduate student numbers. This expansion inevitably put pressure on space, and we acquired an adjoining building to create more office and teaching space. Further planned staff expansion now requires more space, and a major strategic 5-year objective is to transform the Laws estate through a large-scale building redevelopment for which funding has been secured.

New appointments: The assessment period has seen the retirement of eight Professors and relocation of five others, but we have made 28 outstanding appointments to energise existing areas of strength and develop new fields: **Chambers**, **Mitchell C**, and **McFarlane** to strengthen our research in property; **Mitchell P** to strengthen private law and develop Roman Law; **Eeckhout** to strengthen European law; and **Tasioulas** to the Quain Chair of Jurisprudence. New strategic Professorial appointments are **Thomas** to establish and develop Judicial Studies, and **Moorhead** to establish and develop Professional Ethics. To support the Faculty's strength in empirical legal studies, we have recruited **Balmer**, an expert in empirical legal research methodology. Other appointments include **Bhandari** (tax), **Fisher** (IP), **Chiu** (corporate/ commercial), **King** (public law). Appointments of those at a relatively early career stage have helped us develop new areas of expertise: **Countouris** (labour law), **McCrea** (human rights/public law), **Mantouvalou** (human rights), **Mills** (international law), **Moore** (corporate law), **Ozdel** (maritime law), **Paparinskis** (international investment arbitration), **Petrin** (corporate/business law), **Saprai** (jurisprudence), **Trapp** (international law), and **Williams** (legal history). We have also made several strategic appointments of senior judges, **Lord Collins** (UK Supreme Court) and **Sir Robin Jacob** (Court of Appeal), and practitioners **Penn** (international finance) and **Hickman** (public law).

Career progression: We take staff development seriously and are committed to fair and transparent appraisals and promotions. Appraisal is an important opportunity to discuss research objectives, obtain feedback on performance, for achievements to be recognised and to identify development needs. Appraisers are trained, and appraisal is carried out regularly in accordance with UCL procedures. Our promotion procedures are designed to recognize and reward talent at all levels. The Faculty has a Promotions Committee comprising professors and an external adviser. The committee reviews annually all non-professorial staff, not only those who want to be considered for promotion, to ensure that those who might be reticent are properly considered in a timely way. Through these procedures we have achieved brisk career progression, sometimes at a relatively early stage (e.g., Letsas to Reader within 4 years of PhD). In the REF period **Diduck**, **Holder** and **Mokal** were promoted to Chairs; **Chiu**, **Countouris**, **Delacroix**, **Guilfoyle**, **Letsas**, **Lianos**, **Mantouvalou**, **O'Cinneide**, and **Wagner-von Papp** to Reader; **Simon-Fhima**, **Hunter-Henin**, **McCrea**, **Miller**, **Mills**, **Moore**, **Rogers** and **Smith** to Senior Lecturer.

Development of early career researchers: We support the development of ECRs by reducing teaching loads in the first year of appointment and requiring only minimal administration. All new researchers are allocated a research mentor to advise on research and career planning. We actively encourage and support the development of disciplinary and interdisciplinary skills development, and ECRs are assisted in undertaking developmental training both internally and externally. UCL offers a wide range of skills-enhancing programmes and the Faculty provided its own bespoke *Early Career Scholars Training Day* in 2010. We provide funding for higher degrees in UCL (Miller) and elsewhere (Lianos, Cambridge), as well as paying fees to undertake specialised courses (Saprai). New lecturers are usually probationary for three years and, unless previously qualified, take the *Postgraduate Certificate in Teaching and Learning*.

Exchange with business and practice: The quality and relevance of our research agendas is supported through active exchanges with business and practice. As well as important new appointments of high profile practitioners to fractional posts (Collins, Jacob, Penn, Hickman), this has been achieved through: **secondments** both from and to the Faculty with business and practice, including Mokal's secondment to the World Bank and two secondments from Ernst & Young and Carillon to the Centre for Ethics and Law; **appointment of senior judiciary** contributing to research, including Sir Anthony Hooper (Judicial Institute) and 10 Distinguished Judicial Visitors (from UK Supreme Court, Court of Appeal, High Court and ECtHR); and the inclusion of practitioners, judiciary, policy advisers and industry representatives on all our **research centre advisory boards**, contributing to the vitality and impact of our research.

Prestigious Research Fellowships and awards: Outstanding research by the Faculty has been recognised in the 28 members of the Faculty who have been awarded scholarly fellowships or awards in the reporting period. Notable examples include **Leverhulme Major Research**

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Fellowship (Scott), **Leverhulme Mid-Career Fellowship** (Guilfoyle), **Leverhulme Fellowship** (P Mitchell), **AHRC Research Fellowship** (Lee), **British Academy Fellowship** (Guilfoyle), **Humboldt Research Fellowship** (King); **AXA Post-doctoral Research Fellowship** (Milligan); **Mellon Foundation Award** (Schofield); and **4 Philip Leverhulme Prizes**: with two prizes awarded to members of the Faculty in 2010 (Delacroix and Wilde) and two in 2012 (Lianos and Moore).

Ensuring equality of opportunity: Our policies and practices manifest our commitment to inclusivity, creating a hospitable working environment that supports staff in achieving their full potential. Our study leave policy has led to 110 terms of leave granted to 32 colleagues at all academic grades in the assessment period. Our “light load” policy has been applied to both male and female staff with caring responsibilities. We comply fully with UCL’s equal opportunities policy, which demands that in the recruitment, selection, training, appraisal, development and promotion of staff the only consideration must be that the individual meets the requirements of the post. The Faculty ensures adjustments are made so that staff are not disadvantaged where career progression may be affected by absence or disruption to research caused by factors such as ill health, care and family commitments, maternity/paternity, disability, religious commitments or part-time status. An example is the additional term of research leave granted after 6 months paid maternity leave. Selection panels for all our academic appointments are inclusive and representative in terms of seniority, gender and ethnicity. All Category A staff are on permanent contracts. Our professoriate is 30% female (HESA national average 20%) as are 31% of Readers, 45% of Senior Lecturers and 38% of Lecturers. Since 2008, 9 (43%) of academics promoted were women. Five (9%) Category A staff have an ethnic minority background, and 25 (45%) originate from jurisdictions outside of the UK. The Faculty fully complies with UCL’s action plan to implement the Concordat to Support the Career Development of Researchers.

Research quality and integrity:

All Faculty research operates within the UCL research ethics framework and the UCL Research Ethics Committee, which is overseen by UCL’s Research Governance Committee and includes the Laws Vice Dean (Research) as a member. In addition to college structures, in 2012 the Faculty established its own accelerated research governance processes for all Laws PGR students and supervisors. This requires all PhD students to write an assessment of the ethical implications of their research (even if their research does not require Ethics Committee approval), which must be reviewed with each supervisor and approved by the Vice Dean (Research) on an annual basis.

c. II. Research students

Approach to doctoral training and supervision: Since 2008 our strategic policy has been to increase the size of the Laws PGR programme and develop the next generation of legal researchers, especially in key under-developed areas of law and interdisciplinary research. To facilitate this we have created new PGR support and skills programmes and invested in new scholarships and teaching fellowships for PGR students. This has resulted in the recruitment of 11 new PGR students conducting empirical legal research and a new interdisciplinary scholarship in Law and Technology with UCL Engineering. During the assessment period, the number of enrolled research students has increased annually, with 44 currently enrolled. A total of 28 doctoral degrees and 3 MPhils in Law have been successfully completed: 12 Home, 7 European and 12 Overseas students. There has been an increased number of PhDs awarded in the reporting period: 7 in 2008-09, 5 in 2009/10, 6 in 2010/11, 12 in 2011/12, 8 in 2012/13. These completed degrees were supervised by 34 different members of Laws research staff.

Studentships: In recognition of the strength of the Faculty’s PGR programme and recruitment process, in 2010 the Faculty became an approved pathway in UCL’s ESRC Doctoral Training Centre (DTC), resulting in 3 Laws PGR students being awarded ESRC scholarships. Faculty members supervise students funded under other RCUK programmes including the EPSRC-funded SECRéT DTC in security and crime science. The Faculty increased the number of full PGR scholarships it funds from its own resources per year from 3 to 4, covering all tuition fees and stipend at full RCUK level. Laws PGR students also have access to 15 university-wide UCL Graduate Research Scholarships (full tuition waiver and stipend) and Overseas Research Scholarships (full tuition waiver), as well as scholarships provided by private foundations such as

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Wolfson, Hume and Frederick Bonnart-Braunthal. In the reporting period over 30 UCL Laws PGR students received competitively awarded studentships, including AHRC, ESRC, Commonwealth (ACU), CEL impact, IBIL Hatter, UCL, CAPES (Brazil Ministry of Education) and SSHRC (Canada). Individual research centres within the Laws Faculty also support PhD scholarships, including 3 industry-sponsored awards for the Centre for Ethics and Law.

PGR Culture: PGR students are fully integrated into the Laws research environment. Doctoral students are members of or associated with most of our 16 Research Centres, including the Centre for Law and Environment, UCL Judicial Institute, Centre for Ethics and Law and Centre for Empirical Legal Studies. Supervision of PGR students is spread throughout the Faculty, with 84% (43) of submitted staff currently supervising PhDs. All doctoral students are guided by at least two supervisors and are required to record all key stages of their progress on UCL's online Research Student Log. The log monitors progress, helps identify skills gaps and directs students to specific training courses in the UCL Graduate School or the Faculty. PGR students also participate fully in the Faculty Research Seminar series and thriving events programme. In the reporting period, the Faculty has made a strategic commitment to support and encourage doctoral students to organise their own conferences, reading groups and workshops, enabling PGR students to develop experience in this crucial aspect of research life. Notable examples include the 2012 Postgraduate Environmental Law Symposium and 2013 Latin American Law and Policy Conference.

Skills training and employability: The Faculty provides substantial academic, intellectual, skills and financial support to all PGR students for the development of their future careers. Teaching opportunities are available to all PGR students through teaching fellowships in undergraduate and post-graduate courses. Two specially-designed courses are offered to all Teaching Fellows and any non-Teaching Fellow PGR student interested in pursuing an academic career: the *Law Teacher Programme* and the *LLM Student Mentoring* programme. The Faculty also runs a compulsory 22-week seminar series for all doctoral students focusing on developing a research project, research methods, intellectual currents in legal research and publishing and disseminating scholarship. The UCL Graduate School provides a wide range of Skills Development courses, and all PGR students are required to take a minimum of 20 hours of skills training each year.

Financial support is provided to every PGR student through an annual Personal Research Allowance (PRA) as well as a separate by-application PhD Research Innovation and Impact Fund (PRIIF). PRA covers any research-related expenses and is £400 for full-time and £200 for part-time students. PRIIF is specifically designed to enable PhD students to develop new research skills and public engagement skills, to access special research resources or undertake any specialise research activities. Applications can be made up to £5000 with numerous awards made every academic year. In addition, the Faculty enables PGR students to take unpaid study leave, and those in receipt of a Faculty or UCL Scholarship are also entitled to full maternity leave.

d. Income, infrastructure and facilities

Research funding: The Faculty has increased its previous outstanding research funding portfolio of major and prestigious grants made by external bodies on a competitive basis. In an increasingly competitive environment for external research grants, the Laws Faculty has successfully secured over £2.5 million in grant income from a range of HESA reporting funding bodies. This is an increase in our HESA reporting funding from RAE2008, and includes: Leverhulme (7 awards), Nuffield Foundation (6), ERC (5), ESRC (4), AHRC (3), British Academy (2) and Mellon Foundation. As well as the numerous Fellowships described in section "c" above, these external grants include: €1.1 million ERC Starting Grant (Wilde) to study the extraterritorial application of human rights law; £262,673 AHRC Follow-on Fund Award and \$538,000 (US) Mellon Foundation Grant (Schofield) to develop the Transcribe Bentham initiative; £201,140 Nuffield Foundation grant (Genn and Thomas) to conduct an empirical study of tribunal decision-making; £112,990 ESRC Follow-on Fund Award (Thomas) to prevent jury misconduct in criminal trials; £195,568 Nuffield Foundation grant (Thomas) to examine the impact of special measures on jury decision-making.

The Faculty has also been very successful in diversifying its funding portfolio through partnerships in larger **international research consortia**. Notable examples include: *tranScriptorium*, FP7 EU

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Collaborative Project); *Menu for Justice* (€1 million, European Commission Project); *BEAMING* (€9.2 Million, FP7 EU Collaborative Project). In addition, over £1 million in **external research funds not reported in HESA returns** has been secured, including for research on Carbon Capture (£776,000), from Ministry of Justice for jury research (£133,000), AXA Research Fund (£100,000) and funding from Crown Estates for offshore carbon capture (£31,000). Notable examples of high quality peer reviewed outputs resulting from these grants include: "Safety, Regulation and Tort:" *MLR* (Lee, AHRC); *Are Juries Fair?* (Thomas, MoJ); *Selecting International Judges* (Sands, AHRC); *Understanding Tribunal Decision-Making* (Genn and Thomas, Nuffield).

More than 30 members of staff have also carried out specially **commissioned research** for a wide range of government bodies, NGOs, industry and the legal profession in the reporting period. Notable examples include: European Parliament, Judicial Office for England and Wales, Department for Communities and Local Government, International Labour Organisation, European Central Bank, World Bank, UN High Commissioner for Human Rights. In addition to grant income, our Research Centres have secured **sponsorship** for research activities from leading legal and business sources including: IBIL (Baker and Mackenzie LLP, Bird and Bird, Freshfields Bruckhaus Deringer, Marks and Clerk, McDermott Wills and Emery, Powell Gilbert, 3 New Square Chambers, 8 New Square Chambers); Jevons Institute (Allen and Overy, Clifford Chance, CRA International, Herbert Smith, LECG, Linklaters); Centre for Criminal Law (Kingsley Napley); Centre for Law and the Environment (Freshfields Bruckhaus Deringer).

Strategies for generating research income: From 2008, the Faculty has developed a number of strategies for generating grant income and supporting the research environment. It has two dedicated Research Facilitators (Bruun and Leveridge) employed by UCL with extensive experience of European and UK funders. With the Vice Dean (Research) and Faculty Manager, they form the new Laws Grant Review Team, which assesses all external grant applications prior to submission. To boost Laws grant success the Faculty runs workshops for all researchers (including PGR students) on grant application writing, understanding impact, targeting appropriate funders and running project grants. In 2012 the Faculty instituted a competitive Research Environment & Innovation Fund (REIF), to which staff apply to run ideas workshops and research pilots to ensure grant applications are more fully researched and developed prior to submission.

Infrastructure and facilities: Maintenance and improvement of the physical environment in the Laws Faculty is a formal responsibility of the Dean and is measured in the Dean's annual appraisal. The Faculty's strategy for prioritising and maintaining the appropriate balance between the scholarly, organisational and operational infrastructures is established by the Dean, the Faculty Board, Dean's Team and specific User Groups. Regular reviews of the physical infrastructure and general work environment are conducted, and specific User Groups cover areas such as IT facilities, library resources, working spaces and any new infrastructure projects.

Since 2008, significant **new building and refurbishment** work has been carried out at the existing Laws building (Bentham House and GS Wing). In 2011, a new state-of-the-art 150-seat lecture theatre (Denys Holland Lecture Theatre) was created on the existing site, partially funded by a private donation from a Laws alumnus. From 2011-13, the Faculty successfully bid for UCL **Research Equipment Funds**, securing over £157,000 for an iPad Bank, Electronic Voting System (EVS) Bank, Film and Editing Suite and mobile video-conferencing units for research use by staff, PGR students and our events and communications teams. To meet the needs of a growing PGR cohort, the Faculty expanded and refurbished its dedicated PGR space including a networked computer room, common room, kitchen and personal storage spaces. The Faculty also provides full IT support to all research staff and PGR students for departmental and personal computers, audio and visual recording devices, tablets and smart phones. Cross-UCL **shared or collaborative** use of research infrastructure includes Laws use of "The Cave" (Virtual Environment Laboratory) in the UCL Department of Computer Science; Social and Historical Sciences Doctoral Training Centre (PGR Programme); Energy Institute (Bartlett School of Architecture); and Psychology Labs used collaboratively for legal decision-making research.

Environment template (REF5)

Despite the many improvements to the estate, the growth in both our research and teaching capacity over the assessment period has created the need for **major capital development to expand the Laws Faculty site**. We have successfully secured UCL investment of £13.5 million for the rebuilding and integration of our two Faculty buildings into a new Laws Faculty site. Building work is scheduled to commence in summer 2014 with completion in 2016.

e. Collaboration and contribution to the discipline or research base

UCL Laws has made an outstanding contribution to the wider research community at both the national and international level in the reporting period. There has been a substantial increase in research collaborations and interdisciplinary research, and the standing of the Faculty is recognised through the extensive role played by Faculty members within the academic community as well as in strong collaborations with industry and the public sector.

Interdisciplinary research: Since RAE2008, 21 Faculty members have been involved in interdisciplinary research with a range of other disciplines including those not often linked with law. This includes Lee's work with geography, planning and science and technology on the wind energy planning process; Thomas' work with psychology, neuroscience and statistics on jury decision-making; Delacroix's work with computer scientists on the use of virtual environments in legal ethics; Moorhead's work with economists on lawyers' fees; and Schofield's work with digital humanities in developing crowdsourcing tools for *Transcribe Bentham*. As well as Faculty funding to support interdisciplinary and collaborative research (see section b and d above), staff have also benefited from the initiatives undertaken at the college level to foster interdisciplinary work, including UCL's Grand Challenges. Faculty members have been involved in all the 5 Grand Challenges, including: Global Health (Lee, Scott, Smith, Pleasence); Human Well-being (Diduck, Balmer, Pleasence); Sustainable Cities (Holder); Intercultural Interaction (Hunter-Henin, McCrea, Wilde, Diduck); and the innovative Centre for the Advancement of Sustainable Medical Innovation (Genn, Moorhead, Saprai, Hunter-Henin). The Faculty also plays a leading role in fostering interdisciplinary research exchanges through its annual *Current Legal Issues Conference* series.

Networks, clusters and research collaborations with users: There is extensive collaboration between members of the UCL Laws Faculty and a wide variety of external bodies: 55 members of staff are actively involved with legal practitioners; 15 have consultancies with a range of external bodies; 7 have memberships or door tenancies in firms or chambers; and 2 serve on industry advisory boards. Twenty-four (24) are involved in research collaborations with industry, commerce, third sector and other users of research, including directly commissioned research, joint funding bids and sponsorship from external bodies for their research. Notable examples include CELS collaboration with the Law and Justice Foundation of New South Wales to assess legal needs, and CLE collaboration with the Scottish government and Scottish Enterprise on the legal implications of enhanced oil recovery. The Faculty's research expertise is externally recognised in the 18 members of staff who served on non-academic expert boards or committees. Notable examples include: Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution (Lee, Scott), European Committee of Social Rights (O'Conneide), UK Commission on a Bill of Rights (Sands), Home Office Animal Procedures Committee (Oliver), Judicial Appointments Commission (Genn), London Sustainable Development Commission (Lee), Judicial College Development and Diversity Committee (Thomas).

Academic collaborations: In the reporting period, 32 members of the Faculty have been involved in collaborative research projects, networks or partnerships with academic colleagues in other institutions. Notable examples include: Scott's collaboration on a £3.5 million EPSRC grant to study climate change and shipping involving researchers from UCL, Manchester, Southampton, Newcastle and Strathclyde working in close collaboration with industry stakeholders including Shell, Lloyd's Register, Rolls Royce, BMT and Maritime Strategies International and 35 other companies and organisations worldwide. Thomas and Genn created a legal arm of the Yale-UCL Collaborative, resulting in a high level summit in London in May 2012 on *Interpreting & Generating Rights in Multi-level Jurisdictions* with senior judges from around the world, policy makers and academics. Tasioulas has collaborated with University of Zurich bioethics specialist Vayena on online medical research ethics producing one of the first publications on this subject. Macrory has collaborated with the University of Edinburgh on legal aspects of enhanced oil recovery.

Seminars, conferences, journals and CPD: Faculty members have played leading roles in a substantial number of national and international academic conferences and seminars in the reporting period: 43 have helped organise conferences or other scholarly meetings; 28 have held conference chairs; 30 have given keynote lectures or addresses; 33 have been invited to give seminar series. Notable examples include Genn's 2008 Hamlyn Lectures, Schofield's 2011 Annual Conway Lecture, Oliver's 2013 Harry Street Lecture, Scott's 2013 Annual Mitchell Lecture, and Fletcher's 2013 Edwin Coe Lecture. The Faculty itself has put on over 400 research-based seminars and conferences in the reporting period, both at UCL and abroad, including a new Bentham House conference series that was launched in 2012 with a conference on *Philosophical Foundations of Property Law*, followed in 2013 by a conference on *Philosophical Foundations of Contract Law*. The Faculty is home to the influential publications *Current Legal Problems*, *Current Legal Issues* and the *International Journal of Law in Context*, which attract original research from around the world. Faculty participation in the peer-review processes is extensive, with 52 members of staff taking part in 133 separate peer-review related activities, including: 17 editors of peer-review publications, 27 editorial board members of peer-review publications and 50 peer reviewers of articles submitted to academic publications. Our delivery of CPD courses has expanded in the reporting period, with 20 Faculty members involved in delivering CPD or other training courses covering areas as diverse as competition law, notarial practice, judicial skills and intellectual property.

Professional associations and societies: The Faculty's contribution to professional associations or learned societies is extensive: 15 members of the Faculty have been elected or appointed to professional subject associations and learned societies since 2008, with 7 hold leading positions in these groups. Notable examples include: British Academy Vice President (Genn) and Fellow (Scott); Treasurer of Middle Temple (Oliver); 5 Honorary Benchers (Genn, Macrory, Oliver, Rawlings, Thomas); 4 Honorary QCs (Fletcher, Genn, Macrory, Oliver); 3 Honorary LLDs (Oliver, Genn); Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh (Scott) and Academia Europaea (Tasioulas). Five have been elected or appointed to Research Councils (ESRC and AHRC Peer Review Colleges), 9 serve on national and international grants committees, and 30 have participated in refereeing peer reviewed research proposals by major European, RCUK and charitable funders.

Disciplinary initiatives: Eleven Faculty members are involved in university research advisory panels, and 11 serve on national or international research groups developing disciplinary initiatives. Notable examples include: Lianos' participation in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) Research Partnership Platform (RPP), an initiative to develop best practices in the formulation and effective enforcement of competition and consumer protection laws and policies; Thomas who served as the UK representative on the European Commission research initiative, Menu for Justice, to develop a curriculum in judicial studies in all member states; and Countouris and Mantouvalou who were instrumental in establishing the Labour Law Research Network (LLRN) in 2011 to advance the study of labour law and which has grown to include 44 research centres around the world.

PGR co-operation and collaboration: In the reporting period, 34 staff have co-operated with 25 different academic institutions to examine 53 doctorates. As our PGR cohort has grown we have also succeeded in developing joint arrangements for PGR training within UCL and with other academic institutions. We have been part of UCL's ESRC Doctoral Training Centre since 2010, supervised students in UCL's EPSRC SECRet DTC in Security and Crime Sciences, and participated in international PGR training. This included the 2013 five-day PhD Workshop on European and Transnational Rulemaking with the University of Amsterdam and Amsterdam Centre for European Law and Governance. From 2014, we will be part of the new London Arts and Humanities Partnership (LAHP) AHRC Doctoral Training Partnership. This joint initiative between UCL, King's College London and the School of Advanced Study will fund and train approximately 400 AHRC-funded postgraduate students who embark on their research careers over the next five academic years.