

Institution: University of Warwick
Unit of Assessment: School of Law
<p>a. Overview: Warwick Law School has a strong and distinctive tradition of research organised around the twin themes of law in context and the international character of law. Building on this legacy of innovation and diversity, and recognising the importance of adopting a broad perspective, the School's research today encompasses a range of historical, empirical, international, comparative, theoretical and cross-cultural approaches. Interdisciplinary strengths include law and development, law and gender, and law and humanities, while in the international context significant work is being carried out in the areas of citizenship and migration, international economic law, and global governance. There are two well-established research Centres (in Human Rights and Practice and in Criminal Justice), and a third new Centre in Law, Governance and Regulation of the Global Economy. In addition, there are a number of research clusters built upon areas of common interest (legal theory, international and European law, governance and regulation, contract, business and commercial law) and cross-cutting themes (law and humanities, law and gender, and comparative law and culture).</p>
<p>b. Research strategy: Since RAE 2008 Warwick has thought critically about its position and taken a number of steps to renew and reinvigorate its research culture. Its strategy has been to foster an intellectually challenging and supportive community of scholars, with the aim of enabling each of its members fully to develop their research potential. It is no exaggeration to say that the research environment of the School has been transformed in the past five years.</p> <p>Part of this transformation has been achieved by giving real substance to the objectives outlined as part of RAE 2008. As was noted then, Warwick has always embraced a wide range of approaches but in the last five years we have been thinking critically about its heritage as a pioneer of law in context and how to develop it for a new generation. We have retained our basic orientation towards the study of law in its social, political and economic context but have enriched it with new interdisciplinary, historical, philosophical and comparative approaches. Linked to this, there has been a conscious effort to look beyond the School and develop collaborations with other disciplines and institutions, both in the UK and further afield (see further section [e].)</p> <p>A further objective identified in 2008 was to identify and support new research clusters to foster the exchange and development of ideas within the School. Considerable progress has been made in relation to this, with significant benefits for the research environment. All colleagues belong to at least one cluster (many to more than one), and there has been a conscious effort made to integrate postgraduate research students. Clusters with cross-cutting themes such as 'law and gender' and 'comparative law and culture' have been particularly successful in attracting a vibrant community of researchers. Crucially, rather than simply identifying individuals with cognate research interests, the aim has been to create groupings with a real sense of identity. This has been developed through both scheduled meetings to present and discuss work in progress and the School's conferences in 2012 and 2013 (see further below), with each cluster taking responsibility for putting together panel sessions and identifying common themes to explore.</p> <p>As a result, new initiatives have emerged out of what were previously loose groupings. The governance and regulation cluster generated both a postgraduate conference and a symposium on law reform and regulation; it has since evolved into the School's newest Centre in Law, Governance and Regulation of the Global Economy. The law and humanities cluster has also put forward a proposal to become a Centre, while the legal theory cluster has generated a weekly 'conversation' at which the work of specific theorists is presented and discussed. This has been exceptionally successful in drawing staff who would not usually see themselves as legal theorists into discussions of different perspectives, with an inspirational facilitator in Kostakopoulou. A greater sense of collegiality is also evident in the popularity of the weekly research seminars: average attendance has gone from 5-10 in earlier years to 25-30 over the last two years.</p> <p>The Law School's well-established Centres have also flourished. The Centre for Human Rights in Practice (CHIP) is increasingly becoming a hub for human rights work, both with other departments (e.g. the Centres for Rights, Equality and Diversity and for Women and Gender Studies) and with external actors (e.g. the EU Fundamental Rights Agency, the Scottish Human Rights Commission, and the UN Office of the High Commission for Human Rights). The Criminal Justice Centre (CJC) has hosted several conference and training events (see (e)) and its members have been successful in obtaining major European research funding (see (d)), as well as being invited to give</p>

Environment template (REF5)

public lectures and to speak at a range of symposia and conferences within the UK and internationally. Both Centres have also made considerable efforts to integrate their doctoral research students, who play an active role in running the Centre website, together with the CJC's seminar programme and CHIP's project work. A particularly high-profile example of the latter was Byrom's 2013 report on the impact of cuts to civil legal aid on practitioners and their clients.

In terms of the medium-term goals identified in 2008, the number of **doctoral students** has more than doubled (44 in 2013 as opposed to 18 in 2007, with an increasing number of doctorates being awarded each year). The School's commitment to **research-led teaching** has been reflected in the development of new undergraduate modules in Crime and Punishment; Shakespeare and the Law; Law and Literature; Law, Globalisation and the Environment (an interdisciplinary module drawing on expertise from different departments); Financial Services Regulation; Disaster Law; and Law and the Intact Family (the latter having emerged from an edited collection and involving 7 colleagues lecturing on specific aspects of their research), as well as in LLMs in International Corporate Governance and Financial Regulation and Advanced Legal Studies. Applications for **external research funding** have increased, due to increased awareness (with weekly updates on the funding opportunities available), advice (provided through workshops and regularly meetings with RSS), and support (with colleagues who have been successful advising new applicants on their grant applications). There is now a dedicated full-time **research administrator** who provides invaluable support in providing information and in organising research-oriented events. The only proposal from 2008 that was not pursued was the expansion of the Global Scholars programme: a strategic decision was taken to discontinue this and use the resources to bring a wider range of internationally recognised scholars to the Law School through the **Visitors programme** and through **public lectures**. This has been highly successful, with visits from Kent Roach fostering research links with those working in criminal justice, evidence and terrorism, John Raymond LaBrosse working with colleagues on financial regulation, and scholars from Toledo and Pécs collaborating with Beale on issues of European contract law. Public lectures have been given by high-profile speakers such as Baroness Stern, Martyn Day, Shami Chakrabarti, Jeremy Waldron, Jeff McMahan, Jeremy Horder, Celine Spector, Sol Picciotto, Avner Offer, and Nicola Lacey.

In addition to the strategy set out in 2008, the Law School has since 2009 been engaged in a process of revitalising its research environment through a combination of support and monitoring of colleagues (discussed under [c]), enhanced funding for organising conferences, and **new initiatives** such as the appointment of postdoctoral research fellows, establishing a Working Papers Series through the Social Science Research Network (SSRN), an annual conference, and additional resourcing of research students.

The decision to set aside an annual sum of money (£25,000) to encourage colleagues to organise **workshops and seminars** has proved enormously successful, with over £70,000 being invested in conferences organised by or at Warwick since 2008. These have generated or contributed to a number of publications (see further [e]). The establishment of an SSRN **Working Paper Series** has also been effective in disseminating colleagues' research more widely, both in the UK and abroad. Launched in November 2009, 216 papers have since been published by colleagues in its research paper series, with 25,552 downloads (to 31 July 2013). This has facilitated a number of contacts with academics and policy makers resulting in new publications, collaborations, and exchanges. Many colleagues have featured in the top 10 downloads for specific e-journals, and overall Warwick is in SSRNS's top 10 UK law schools.

Having run a number of successful research days at which staff presented their work, as well as postgraduate research conferences, in 2012 the Law School took the more ambitious step of organising a two-day **conference** on the theme of '**Not Just Law**'. Following a plenary session on the future of law in context, there were roundtable sessions on themes such as Gender and Crisis; Legal Transplants in a Globalised World and Institutions and Economics, with 25 further papers being presented by colleagues and PhD students. The event was a great success in bringing the school together, as was evinced by the enthusiasm for a follow-up conference ('Not Just Law II') in July 2013 at which 55 papers were presented (30 by colleagues, 21 by PhD students and 4 by external speakers from partner institutions such as Queen Mary and, via videolink, Monash). As before, the clusters took responsibility for organising the panels, with sessions devoted to innovative themes such as contrapuntal law, southern perspectives on human rights, and the relationship between law, equality and public policy. On the strength of these developments, the School successfully bid, against stiff opposition, to host the 2015 Socio-Legal Studies Association's

Annual Conference.

Finally, in order to ensure a vibrant and productive research environment, it is just as important to celebrate as to monitor. Since 2008, an **annual report** of all research activity within the School has been published and disseminated, which helps to foster awareness of the work being done within the school and showcase particular achievements. In order to recognise research achievement in the School, the School has reinstated the practice of new professorial staff giving **inaugural lectures**, with Norrie, Watt, Probert and Raffield all delivering well-attended talks. Colleagues' successes are also highlighted through the School's website, and regular **book launches** are held both within the department and elsewhere.

Over the next five years the School aims to sustain this trajectory through a number of strategic developments. It will develop at least one further Centre from the existing clusters, as well as providing financial and practical support for its existing Centres to enhance their research capacity, respond to existing demands more efficiently and take on new externally funded projects. It will seek to build on its tradition of empirical research by making further appointments in this field and applying for large research grants to support such work. It will ensure the vitality and sustainability of the research base by increasing the number of doctoral students still further and providing further financial and career support for them. It will engage in further collaborations with Monash and host more conferences and workshops at Warwick to generate new collaborations and publications both within and across disciplines. It will also redesign and expand the physical infrastructure of the building to create an enhanced space for research events.

c. People, including:

i. Staffing strategy and staff development

Staffing policy. Throughout the period, our policy has been to recruit individuals who can contribute to all aspects of the life of the Law School. We have been successful in attracting high-quality staff: 14 new members of staff have been appointed to **full-time appointments** between January 2008 and July 2013. Of these, two were appointed at professorial level, 5 as reader/associate professor (of whom one has now been promoted to full professor) and seven as assistant professor (of whom one has now been promoted to associate professor). In terms of the management of research activity, the new appointments have all been highly research active, with all but one of those appointed since 2008 and still in post on 31 July 2013 being submitted to the REF (that one being in the first year of their first academic post). Their research contributes to Warwick's key strengths, bringing distinctive international and contextual perspectives (see in particular the work of Kostakopoulou, Talbot, Tan and Bisping), building on its tradition of empirical and policy-oriented research (see e.g. the work of Singh, Garton, and Aliverti, and Harding's Nuffield grant) and also adding new theoretical and critical perspectives (see in particular the work of Norrie, Brownlee, Kuo and Wall). In addition invaluable administrative support has been provided by a dedicated research administrator.

We have also been successful in retaining staff: only one of those appointed since 2008 has left. The School has made only limited use of short-term contracts, preferring to recruit individuals who will make a long-term contribution. The only time-limited post has been a 3-year one funded by the City Solicitors' Educational Trust for the teaching of contract. Of a rather different nature are the three 3-year **postdoctoral research fellowships** that were awarded in early 2013. These were designed to allow promising scholars to develop a large research project as a springboard for a full academic post and are seen as developmental. It is hoped that those appointed will move into full-time posts at Warwick upon completion of their projects.

Considerable support is provided for **early career researchers**, both within the school and the wider university. All new staff appointed at assistant professor level have a research mentor to support them in the early stages of their career and there is a comprehensive induction programme run by the university which deals with research as well as teaching. They also have a reduced (70%) teaching load to enable them to maintain their research while taking on new teaching.

The university's learning and development centre provides further opportunities for **career development**. It works collaboratively with other services to deliver a programme of support and training in areas such as managing and leading research teams, core personal effectiveness skills, teaching and learning, research project management, academic writing, statistics for researchers and Equality and Diversity. The University has also been working to implement the principles of the Concordat to Support the Career Development of Researchers since 2009 and has recently been awarded the HR Excellence in Research Award. This award acknowledges the University's

alignment with the principles of the European Commission Charter for Researchers and Code of Conduct for the Recruitment of Researchers, against which the principles of the Concordat are mapped. Additional support is provided to all academic and research staff to ensure effective career development conversations during annual review meetings. The University is committed to ensuring that all staff (whether full-time, part-time or fixed-term), participate in a review of their performance and development needs through the Annual Review process offered across the University. In addition, colleagues have been encouraged to reflect on how they see their research developing in the longer term, through the completion of five-year plans.

Equality of opportunity is also taken very seriously by the School. The University has a clear policy on equality and diversity (<http://www2.warwick.ac.uk/services/equalops>) to which the School adheres. Policies are in place to enable staff to take time off to care for dependants, or to take maternity, paternity or adoption leave, and a number of colleagues have benefited from these schemes. The gender balance at professorial level has in the past been a cause for concern but this is being addressed by promotions and recruitment: half of the professors under 50 are women and half of those appointed since 2008 have been women. The diversity of its staff is also reflected in the fact that 14 colleagues have first degrees from an institution outside the UK.

The School has a generous **study leave** policy (one term for every six) in order to enable colleagues to balance the demands of teaching and research. All research-active colleagues who have completed the qualifying period have had at least one period of study leave since January 2008 and most have had at least two. There are no gender differences in the take-up of study leave, nor any privilege according to status. Colleagues are encouraged to be ambitious while realistic in formulating their research plans, with proposals that do not indicate strong research proposals not being supported. There is also rigorous monitoring through assessment of post-leave reports setting out whether the stated objectives were achieved.

Research fellowships: Colleagues have been successful in obtaining research fellowships that have enabled them to work on substantial projects. Hodgson took up a one-year British Academy/Leverhulme Senior Research Fellowship in 2009 to examine the metamorphosis of criminal procedure in the 21st century from a comparative perspective. She also held a Reinvention Centre Academic Fellowship, during which she directed a student research project exploring perspectives on criminal justice through film. Wakefield was awarded a British Academy Mid-Career Fellowship for the whole of 2012 to work on the project 'From process to outcome: achieving sustainability in fisheries', resulting in a book that will be published in 2014. McMahon spent three months in early 2013 at the European University Institute in Florence developing her research into the intersection of law and economics in EU competition adjudication under a Fernand Braudel Senior Fellowship. Brownlee has been awarded both a Philip Leverhulme Prize and an Early Career Fellowship from the Independent Social Research Foundation to work on her next monograph on social deprivation and the ethics of sociability.

Research quality and ethics: Alongside this support for colleagues to carry out research, mechanisms are also in place to ensure that appropriate standards of research quality and integrity are maintained. Awareness and understanding of the increasingly demanding ethical framework within which research is to be conducted has been enhanced by Law School membership of the cross-faculty Humanities and Social Sciences Research Ethics Committee (chaired by two Law School professors in succession) and of the University's Ethics Committee and Research Governance & Ethics Committee. Its focus on internal development has produced a more resilient research environment.

In terms of research quality, there are clear guidelines as to what is expected of staff. In 2009 the School agreed that a minimum expectation for all staff on research-based contracts would be to publish one article in a peer-reviewed journal (or equivalent) per year. A committee was set up to **monitor and support** colleagues' research, with regular review of existing publications and future research plans being combined with mentoring and advice. The process was both developmental and supportive. A process of external review was established, with a panel of over 30 national and international leading experts in their fields giving detailed textual feedback to colleagues.

Standards of research integrity are maintained through adherence to the university's code of **research ethics**, under the purview of the Humanities and Social Sciences Research Ethics Committee. The School has a dedicated research ethics advisor with considerable experience in this area and provides clear guidance to colleagues on the level of ethical scrutiny required for different types of academic work (see <http://www2.warwick.ac.uk/fac/soc/law/research/ethics/>).

ii. Research students

As of 31 July 2013 the School has 44 students studying towards a PhD, supervised by 25 members of staff. Recent years have seen a much higher degree of **integration** between staff and PGR students. One key development in integrating the latter into the research culture of the School has been the development of research clusters, since the informality of their meetings has encouraged both attendance and discussion. A second has been the annual conference: in both July 2012 and 2013 PGR students attended and presented papers alongside colleagues, giving as well as receiving feedback. A third has been more formal representation of PGR students on the Research Committee, and their developing role in supporting the Faculty Research Committee. The improvement in the extent of integration can be demonstrated by the high levels of attendance (and contributions) by PGR students at weekly staff seminars. In addition, both internal and external speakers have contributed to a regular postgraduate seminar series.

In the last few years the structures in place to support and monitor research students have also developed significantly. All PGR students now undergo specific **training** in research methods. Being taught as a group has engendered a greater sense of **community** amongst PGR students. This is further enhanced by their being provided with a dedicated working space within the Law School, and is reflected in the formation of a Warwick Law PhD Society (with social events, talks and regular PIP (PhD in Progress) sessions). Students are also encouraged to engage in the university's Postgraduate Researcher Enterprise Programme, which aims to equip postgraduate researchers with the knowledge and skills to network, attract funding and enhance the impact of their work. The School has also agreed to fund a **residential workshop** in September 2013 to support and develop the academic writing skills of those who are completing or have just completed their PhD, to include detailed editorial and stylistic feedback.

The Law School has been successful in bidding for externally funded **studentships**. In 2012, CHIP was awarded funding for an ESRC-funded collaborative PhD, together with the Law Centres Federation, to examine the impact of the imminent cuts to legal advice services. A further 3 students are also funded by the ESRC. The School has also been successful in its bids for University-sponsored studentships, having 5 Chancellor's Scholarships and has increased its own funding for studentships.

d. Income, infrastructure and facilities

Colleagues have been successful in securing **research grants** to support their research. Since 2008, research income has totalled £904,451, with major funded projects including Tadros' work on the legal and philosophical aspects of criminalization, Williams' research on human rights, Hodgson's empirical and comparative research on suspects' rights and juvenile suspects, and Webb's review of legal education and training. Funders have included the AHRC, the British Academy, the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights, the European Commission and the Solicitors Regulation Authority, reflecting the range of work being done within the School.

The Law School has also made a significant **investment** in supporting research by making more internal funding available for colleagues. All members of staff have available to them a personal **research allowance** of £1,000 p.a. (raised from £350 in 2008) and can apply for a further £1,500 p.a. to support their research. Since January 2008 a total of £279,411 has been awarded to members of staff, supporting 363 individual applications for research support. The increasing number and amount of awards made reflects the extent to which members of the School have been encouraged to engage in research activities as a result of the reinvigoration of the research environment.

There has also been significant investment in **student research assistance**: at a departmental level, there is funding for up to 100 hours of student time per individual member of staff (additional to the allowances noted above); while at a university level, there is an Undergraduate Research Support Scheme, whereby up to £1,000 is available for staff and students to collaborate on specific projects. This not only provides valuable research assistance for staff, but also develops student research skills and inspires the next generation of legal scholars. Two of those who undertook projects of this kind went on to research posts at the Law Commission and one is returning to Warwick to undertake a PhD with a fully funded scholarship from the University.

The Law School also has a **dedicated research room**, which is the venue for the weekly staff seminars and for meetings of various research clusters. This has proved a useful way of fostering informal collaborations between colleagues. Five further shared research and study rooms have been made available to research students.

e. Collaboration or contribution to the discipline or research base

Interdisciplinary research and collaborations: Interdisciplinarity is at the heart of much of the research carried out within the Law School. For example, Ferraz's research on the right to health involves not just law, but also political philosophy, political sciences, medical ethics and health economics, while Probert's research ranges across law, literature, history and demography. Key works include Raffield's, *Shakespeare's Imaginary Constitution*, which has been recognised as a work of outstanding interdisciplinary significance, Snape's *The Political Economy of Corporation Tax*, which draws on political philosophy, public law, tax and economics, and Norrie's *Dialectic and Difference*, a work of philosophy which seeks to establish the theoretical foundations for law and legal justice.

The research environment within the university as a whole does much to foster interdisciplinary research and collaborations. Its **Global Research Priorities** provide a focus for Warwick's world-class, multidisciplinary research in key areas of international significance, bringing together scholarly expertise from across faculties and departments. Seven colleagues belong to the Global Governance GRP, of which Harrison has recently been appointed convenor. Specific interdisciplinary collaborations emerging from this include a successful event on 'Crisis, Conflict and Change in Global Governance' and a report for the Carnegie Foundation UK on 'Global Rules, Local Rulers' co-written with political scientists and economists. A second interdisciplinary initiative (with the Departments of Philosophy and Politics and International Studies) is the Centre of Ethics, Law and Public Affairs: a number of colleagues attend its meetings regularly and present their work there.

Other **Warwick-based initiatives** include the Writing Wrongs project, which has involved an ongoing collaboration with colleagues from Theatre, Performance and Cultural Policy Studies, History, English and Comparative Literary Studies with the aim of developing the skills and outlets for students and academics to write about injustices and human rights. Warwick's Institute of Advanced Studies similarly promotes research and interdisciplinary collaborations across all Warwick faculties, offering particular support for Early Career Researchers. It has funded a 'Bodies of Value' network with colleagues from Sociology, Politics and International Studies and History, which resulted in three very successful symposia and an interdisciplinary contribution to an edited collection on the topic. Further Warwick-based projects have involved work with colleagues in computer science and psychology, researching issues around digital forensics and criminal justice, and a workshop on 'Building a Low Carbon Society'.

Warwick's **partnerships with other institutions** have also led to interdisciplinary collaborations. A jointly funded project with Queen Mary involves a lawyer, political scientist and geographer examining the social dimensions of the EU's external trade policy, while the link with Monash has generated a project on refugee protection and the role of the law that includes contributions from sociologists, anthropologists, lawyers and political scientists.

Turning to specific disciplines, Norrie, Brownlee and Tadros are working at the intersection between law and **philosophy**, with work on critical realist philosophy, moral philosophy and analytic reasoning and legal theory that is empirically informed by findings in psychology and social neuroscience. A team involving colleagues from **Sociology** has worked on projects on National Constitutional law, International EU Law and the Fundamental Rights Charter. A number of colleagues also have strong links with the **Humanities**: in particular, Watt's work in the field of law and humanities has featured in the *TLS* and he was a key contributor to Warwick's 2012 documentary film, webcasts and 'app' celebrating the 200th anniversary of Dickens' birth. There has also been collaborative work with **Science**, with McElDowney being part of a team awarded a grant to examine the regulation of animal health and welfare: the project involved collaboration between the disciplines of epidemiology and biology, economics, politics and law and has resulted in a number of co-authored publications, including a co-edited collection with Routledge.

Networks and collaborations: Over a third of colleagues have links with organisations outside academia, reflecting the Law School's long-standing commitment to impact.

Many of the organisations in question are international, reflecting the School's research strengths. Faundez has advised agencies and institutions such as the Department for International Development, the International Labour Organization, the United Nations Development Programme and Conference on Trade and Development, and the World Bank. Tan has worked with NGOs in Europe, Africa and Asia on issues relating to social and economic development and human rights, while Harrison has worked as a consultant for a number of international organisations including the

Council of Europe, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, Amnesty International, the Canadian Council for International Cooperation and the Scottish Human Rights Commission. Singh is a member of the Advisory Panel of the International Association of Deposit Insurers and has acted as a technical advisor to the International Monetary Fund, and Ferraz has advised the UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Health.

At the EU level, Harrison is part of an advisory committee for 'Electronics Watch', a coalition of NGOs who have received EU funding to design a new form of ethical procurement policy for the electronics industry in Europe. Wakefield's expertise in marine law has led to her role as a member of the GLOBE International Commission on Land Change Use and Ecosystems Marine Technical Advisory Group. McEldowney acted as special Advisor to the EU Council of Europe on Montenegro, focusing on public management and public services in the private sector, while in June 2013 Kostakopoulou gave a keynote address to policy-makers, researchers and Commission officials in Budapest, and presented the review of policy ('Co-creating EU citizenship') that she had been commissioned to write by the DG Research and Innovation.

Within the UK, there are links with government organisations. In 2012-13 Garton acted as a Specialist Adviser to the House of Commons Public Administration Select Committee, assisting its Inquiry into the Regulation of the Charitable Sector, while McEldowney is an executive member of the Study of Parliament Group.

There are also numerous links with other networks. Ferraz is a founding member of the Economic and Social Rights Network for the UK and Ireland, Wall is collaborating with Enright (Kent) on the ESRC Public Life of Private Law seminar series, and Brownlee is a member of three interdisciplinary AHRC networks (Justice and Microfinance, Criminalisation, and Human Rights). Hodgson has worked with JUSTICE, drawing on her research to deliver training sessions with them, Harrison has used his work on human rights impact assessment to advise county councils, trade union organisations, women's groups, and organisations representing the disabled, and Stewart is a member of the Revaluing Care Advisory Group (a network of academic/non-academic partners working on care in the UK). Watt's writing on law in the context of arts and the humanities and his status as a National Teaching Fellow has led him being invited to deliver workshops on rhetoric to theatre and student practitioners at the Royal Shakespeare Company.

International collaborations: Reflecting the international dimension of Warwick's research, over a third of colleagues are engaged in international collaborations of different kinds.

Warwick's international links have fostered a number of collaborations. Stevens has been working closely with Kneebone and O'Sullivan from Warwick's partner, Monash, with funding from the Monash-Warwick Strategic Funding enabling them to carry out a scoping exercise on *Refugees, Protection, Identity and the Refugee Convention – 60 Years on*. She and Kneebone, together with Baldassar (Anthropology) were also awarded funding from the Law School to organise and run a workshop on this topic at the Monash Prato Centre in Italy: this has generated a book that will be published by Routledge in 2014. The exchange programme also enabled Bisping to deliver a public lecture at Monash on his recent research in contract law.

A number of international collaborations are focused on specific research projects, such as Hodgson's comparative study of suspects' rights and the rights of juvenile suspects, and Kuo's work on global administrative law. McMahon has co-authored work on competition law with Hay (Cornell), and Wall has collaborated with Olarte (Rosario University, Bogota) in the research and publication of research on transitional justice. Others involve longer-term collaborations, such as 'The Future of Adversarial and Inquisitorial Systems' conference series, organised by Warwick, UNC and the University of Bologna-Ravenna, which attracts leading scholars from the US, Canada and Europe, and which now includes a doctoral student 'pre-conference'.

Some collaborations are both international and interdisciplinary. Norrie collaborates with colleagues in Sociology departments in the US, Switzerland and London on critical realist philosophy and its connection to different disciplines. Similarly, Stevens' BA-funded investigation into the effect of legal status on the social welfare and human rights of Iraqi 'refugees' in Jordan was carried out with Hundt (Warwick School of Health and Social Studies), and scholars in Jordan.

A further on-going and high-profile international collaboration is Beale's involvement in the development of European Contract Law: having been a member of the Study Group on a European Civil Code and involved in the preparation of a draft Common Frame of Reference, he is now one of the Expert Group appointed to draft the Common European Sales Law.

Other projects are aimed at applying research to new international contexts: Ferraz has

participated in a number of international projects on the right to health and social and economic rights, including ones funded by the Ford Foundation, Globvac/Norway and the Rockefeller Foundation. Garton is on the International Advisory Board of the Nonprofit Model Law Project of the Australian Centre for Philanthropy and Nonprofit Studies, reflecting his expertise in charity law, while Talbot is a member of the international Sustainable Companies Project, led by Sjøfjell (Oslo) and aimed at finding how best to integrate environmental and social concerns into companies' decision-making.

Other collaborations are intended to ensure the sustainability of the research base by engaging in capacity-building projects across the globe. Six of Warwick's 15 ESRC-funded international PhD partnerships were awarded to the Law School, drawing on its links with institutions in Africa and Latin America as well as Japan. Stewart was involved in a doctoral summer school held at Warwick that aimed to develop theoretical frameworks for gender justice research in collaboration with the University of Harare. Her research link with the Southern and Eastern African Regional Research Centre for Women's Law at the University of Zimbabwe (to develop interdisciplinary methodologies in Africa relating to gender and law) was supported by a grant from the ESRC via the Doctoral Training Centre. Since June 2012 she has also been a member of the Advisory Board for the European Joint Doctorate in Law and Development.

Journal and series editorships: The majority of colleagues contribute to the discipline base by editing journals or series. These include **leading journals** such as *Social and Legal Studies*, of which Norrie is an associate (and former lead) editor; the *Child and Family Law Quarterly*, of which Probert is an editor, *Feminist Legal Studies* and *Law and Critique*, on whose editorial boards Stewart and Wall sit; and *Legal Ethics*, on whose advisory board Webb serves.

Colleagues have been responsible for a number of **new initiatives**, such as the *Global Journal of Comparative Law*, founded by McMahon together with colleagues at Qatar, Hong Kong, Amsterdam and UBC, and CounterPress, a small publishing house set up by Wall in 2013. Faundez has been co-editor-in-chief of *The Hague Journal on the Rule of Law* since its inception in 2008, as well as being sole editor of Routledge's book series *Law, Development and Globalization*. Earlier initiatives, such as the interdisciplinary journal *Law and Humanities*, founded and co-edited by Raffield and Watt and now in its 7th year, are also going from strength to strength.

Many of the journals and series with which colleagues are involved are **interdisciplinary**, again reflecting the School's strong commitment to such work. Links with philosophy are reflected in Brownlee's roles on the editorial boards of *Law and Philosophy* and Springer's series in *Ethics and Public Policy*, as the Reviews Editor of *Res Publica* and on the Review Board of the *International Encyclopaedia of Ethics*, and in Norrie's membership of the editorial boards of *Criminal Law and Philosophy* and the *Journal of Critical Realism*. McEldowney is one of the joint editors of the *Journal of Law, Science and Policy*, and Webb co-edits Routledge's *Law, Science and Society* book series.

Other journals to which colleagues contribute have a strong **international** dimension, again reflecting the School's tradition of work in this area. Singh is editor of the *Journal of Banking Regulation* and Managing Editor of *Financial Regulation International* and Wall is on the editorial board of the *Journal of Critical Globalization*. Stevens is Associate Editor of the *Immigration, Asylum and Nationality Law Review* and Kostakopoulou is on the editorial board of *Citizenship Studies*. Webb is currently a member of the advisory boards for the *International Journal of the Legal Profession*, *Commonwealth Law and Legal Education* and *Revista Educación y Derecho*.

Contributions to learned societies: The majority of members of the Law School also contribute to learned societies. Beale and Norrie are both Fellows of the British Academy, and Norrie is also President of the International Association for Critical Realism.

There is strong membership of key organisations within the legal academy, with representation on the executive committees of the Socio-Legal Studies Association and Society of Legal Scholars and colleagues taking responsibility for convening subject streams and sections (e.g. the International Economic Law and Development stream and Art, Culture and Heritage streams of the SLSA and the Migration, Family Law and Company Law sections of the SLS; in addition, Tan's proposal (together with Vadi (Maastricht)) for a new section on International Economic Law illustrated a clear demand for a permanent subject section). Webb was, from May 2006 until its closure in 2011, Director of the UK Centre for Legal Education, based at the Warwick, and he and Singh are both Senior Associate Research Fellows at the Institute of Advanced Legal Studies.

Other colleagues have contributed to learned societies by acting as peer reviewers.

Kostakopoulou is part of the AHRC's Peer Review College. Stewart is on the expert panel for the review of Partnership Grants awarded by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (2012-13), and was also on the international expert panel of the Research Council of Norway for the assessments of the proposals to two NORGLOBAL research funds.

Contributions to professional associations: Warwick's contextual approach has meant that a number of colleagues also have strong links with professional associations and have made a contribution to their work. In 2011, for example, McEldowney was invited to undertake a review of family mediation. Over the year that followed he interviewed and consulted with mediators and key stakeholders, while also liaising with the senior judiciary, civil servants and family law practitioners including the Family Law Bar Association. His subsequent recommendations for the regulation and good governance of publicly and privately funded family mediation in England and Wales have been accepted by the various mediation organisations, including the Council of Family Mediators, and by the government. A second example is Webb's research and consultancy work and his leading role in the national review of legal education and training in England and Wales that was carried out on behalf of the Solicitors Regulation Authority, Bar Standards Board and ILEX Professional Standards.

Collaborative arrangements for PGR training: Warwick has been awarded one of only 21 national Doctoral Training Centres by the ESRC. This Centre provides core training in the Practice of Social Research, Philosophies of Social Science Research, Qualitative Research Methods and Quantitative Research Methods. Opportunities for advanced training are developed with partner institutions Nottingham and Birmingham.

Conferences: Members of the Law School have been active in organising conferences over the past five years, which have not only contributed to the research environment but have also resulted in a number of significant publications.

The CJC has held workshops on the boundaries of the criminal law (2009), the future of terrorism law (2009), intelligence, evidence and security (2010), criminalization, process and punishment (2012), and the Criminal Cases Review Commission (2012), as well as co-sponsoring a conference on 'Criminal justice in an age of austerity and change' at KCL in 2010. Other events have been designed to convey relevant research findings to practitioners, including one on police station advice at the Faculty of Advocates in Edinburgh (2011), a 3-day workshop on the procedural rights of suspects in police detention (2011), and a training event advising those making applications to the Criminal Cases Review Commission (July 2013).

Other conferences and workshops were similarly organised with the aim of bringing leading academics and **practitioners** together. In particular, the symposia organised by Singh (together with LaBrosse and Olivares-Caminal) in 2009, 2010 and 2011 have addressed themes emerging from the financial crisis and have involved representatives from the OECD, the IMF, and national Central Banks as well as City firms, and have attracted delegates from over 17 different countries. Each has resulted in the publication of an edited collection. A symposium on regulation in 2011 similarly brought together law reform agencies (including the Law Commissioners with responsibility for Public Law and Commercial Law and the chairman of the Commission) and academic experts.

Many other conferences organised by colleagues have also had an **international** dimension, addressing key issues in Shari'a law (2009; special issue of the *Journal of Islamic State Practice in International Law* in 2010); the question of affiliation of migrants in different European and Islamic countries (2011); and the rule of law and security sector reform (2011; special issue of *The Hague Journal on the Rule of Law* in 2012).

Other **interdisciplinary** workshops have addressed topics as diverse as animal health and welfare (2010), issues arising out of the adoption of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilization (2011), and the changing relationship between births outside marriage and cohabitation since 1600 (2012).

In short, the School is a place where a wide variety of perspectives on law and legal research can flourish, and whose support for both interdisciplinary and international collaborations has generated innovative and exciting research projects.