

Institution: University of Cambridge
Unit of Assessment: UoA 20 Law
a. Overview
<p>The Faculty of Law and the Institute of Criminology, which together comprise this UoA, have over 200 researchers, research assistants and doctoral students. The Faculty and Institute are part of the School of Humanities and Social Sciences. The research pursued within the UoA extends across a broad range of relevant sub-disciplines and embraces a diversity—including doctrinal, theoretical, historical, empirical, socio-legal and social-science—of research traditions. The UoA fosters a strong research culture which enables projects undertaken by individuals and, through its Research Centres, collaborative and interdisciplinary work. There are 18 Research Centres, covering a wide range of fields, which enhance research by creating small sub-communities within the larger Faculty, where research projects can be discussed in a supportive, expert environment, and can often offer practical administrative and financial assistance to research projects. Six centres lie within the Institute of Criminology. The Centre for Penal Theory and Penal Ethics (established in 2000), the Centre for Prisons Research (2000), the Jerry Lee Centre for Experimental Criminology (2007), and the PADS+ Research Centre focused on the Peterborough Adolescent and Young Adult Development Study (2002) have existed for many years. In 2013, two further centres were founded, building on long-established research within the Institute. The Centre for Community, Gender and Social Justice brings together research interests relating to community sanctions (with a European as well as a national focus), gender, crime and justice. The Violence Research Centre conducts research on the causes and the prevention of all manifestations of interpersonal violence.</p> <p>Within the Faculty of Law, the Lauterpacht Centre for International Law (LCIL, founded in 1983) acts as the hub for research in international legal issues. Housed in its own building close to the Faculty, LCIL hosts a significant number of research activities, seminars and visitors. The Centre for European Legal Studies (CELS, 1992) promotes understanding of Europe's changing legal landscape through active programmes of research and publication, lectures and workshops, public and professional engagement, international collaboration, scholarly visits and exchanges. Other structured centres are the Centre for Corporate and Commercial Law (3CL, 1997), the Centre for Public Law (CPL, 1996), the Centre for Tax Law (CTL, 2001), and the Centre for Intellectual Property and Information Law (CIPIL, 2004). In 2012 strategic decisions were taken to create two more centres to enhance and develop longstanding strengths within the Faculty: the Cambridge Private Law Centre and the Centre for Legal History. In addition, there are two long-established, but less formal groups. The Cambridge Socio-Legal Group (1997) is a focal point for academics across the University and beyond engaged in socio-legal work which has links particularly with the university-wide Centre for Family Research. The Cambridge Forum for Legal and Political Philosophy (CFLPP, 1999) fosters interdisciplinary interaction on issues of legal and political and moral philosophy. One more recent addition is the Cambridge Transitional Justice Research Network (CTJRN) which is an informal association of Cambridge-based scholars from disciplines such as law, political science, international relations, sociology, philosophy and social anthropology.</p> <p>Among the research centres within the University more generally, the Centre for Business Research (CBR, 1994), now directed by Deakin, is a major multidisciplinary research institution and a leading centre for social science research on economics, law and business. Members of the Faculty returned to a different UoA who have associations with our Research Centres include Weller (LCIL), Dixon (Private Law Centre), McHugh (CPL) and Viñuales (LCIL).</p> <p>The UoA prizes academic independence and is committed to supporting individuals in the pursuit of their own research agendas, and as such adopts an approach in which the emphasis is upon facilitation rather than prescription. The overriding ethos of the UoA is, then, an enabling one which seeks to maximise the opportunities for individuals to produce outstanding work, whether independently, in collaboration with other researchers within the UoA, or through participation in wider networks within or beyond Cambridge. The research environment seeks to include both research students and visiting researchers into the development of path-breaking research.</p>

b. Research strategy

i. Reflection on RA5a of 2008

In the assessment period, the UoA has enhanced its support for research by its use of Centres, by developing greater discussion of work in progress through regular seminars, by the creation of the post of Director of Research, in facilitating activities led by research students, and by continuing a lively engagement in the research of the UoA by academic visitors.

The 2008 RA5 set out five research goals: (1) to strengthen and support both specialist Centres and the work of individuals, (2) to encourage joint research projects, (3) to encourage individuals to make use of sabbatical entitlements and to facilitate research activities of new appointees, (4) to attract leading scholars to pursue research, taking advantage of the many research opportunities for academic visitors within this University, and (5) to develop activities for research students which encourage their participation in the scholarly community. These have largely been realised, together with a number of additional achievements.

(1) *Support for Centres and research projects (both individual and joint)*

These two goals are closely interrelated, because Centres are a key means by which individuals may be supported, and collaboration fostered. Within the period, five new Centres have been created (the Cambridge Private Law Centre; the Centre for Legal History; the Cambridge Transitional Justice Research Network; the Centre for Community, Gender and Social Justice; and the Violence Research Centre), enabling a wider range of the Faculty's researchers and research activities to benefit from belonging not only to a large Faculty covering a broad sweep of research areas, but also to a smaller, specialised community of researchers. Other Centres have been reinvigorated. Several of the more established Faculty Centres have reserves in excess of £50,000 each. Other Centres are in the process of building up reserves to enable them to plan for longer, as well as short, term research initiatives. Each Centre now has dedicated administrative support, both for conferences and specialist seminars, and to provide administrative assistance with applications for external funding. The vitality of our various Research Centres and groups is demonstrated by the extensive number of seminars and talks they hold, as can be seen from their websites. These research events help to foster a research community among academic staff, research students and Masters students. They also put the Faculty at the centre of national and international debates between academics, legal practitioners, officials and others, as demonstrated, for example, by the annual CIPIL Spring conference.

The work of individuals has been fostered as evidenced by research outputs and later sections of this document. In the period, the Faculty has established a Director of Research to oversee the research progress of individual members. Seedcorn funding for individual research projects has been provided from the University's Newton Trust and the Faculty's Yorke Fund. In addition, individuals have been able to acquire training in new research methods. For example, Jo Miles (Outputs 1, 2 and 3) obtained University training to conduct empirical research in collaboration with colleagues from outside Cambridge. Further evidence of support for collaboration is contained in section e.i. Examples of collaboration outside Cambridge are set out in section e.ii.

(2) *Encouraging full use of sabbatical entitlements and facilitating the research activities of new appointees.*

In the period, 43 members of the UoA have obtained University sabbatical leave. Apart from individuals having prestigious, externally funded leave (see section c.i.2. below), it would not have been possible, for example, to generate the following major submitted outputs without the University sabbatical scheme: Cheffins' Output 1, Harris' Output 1 and Jones' Output 2. These notable publications are a few examples of the instrumental role played by sabbatical leave in the research culture and productivity of the UoA.

The facilitation of research by new appointees is shown in the section on early career researchers (Section c.i.4. below). Younger scholars benefit from internal Cambridge funding to undertake interdisciplinary research in the environment of CRASSH: see Section c.i. Early career scholars have been allocated lighter teaching stints to help manage their workloads.

Environment template (REF5)

(3) *Attract leading scholars to pursue research as academic visitors*

The Cambridge research environment is enhanced significantly by the substantial number of academic visitors throughout the year. For forty years, the Faculty has had a series of one-year visitors (the Goodhart Professors), who contribute to the research life of the Faculty, and to its teaching. Goodhart professors in the period have included Koskenniemi, Postema, Flogaitis, Cane and Stapleton. Like all visitors, the Goodhart Professors are integrated into the research life of the Faculty. In 2012, for example, Cane and Stapleton ran seminars which showcased the work in progress of Faculty members across a range of public and private law specialisms. Another major source of support for academic visitors to the Faculty is the Herbert Smith Freehills Visitor Fund, which spends £37,500 a year, providing full travel and accommodation costs for about 7 visitors per year for up to 3 months each. Apart from such invited visitors, Cambridge continues to attract a large number of academic visitors conducting independent research. These come at all times of the year and engage with both colleagues and research students. About 40 official visitors are approved by Faculty Board each year with their stays ranging from a few days to a year. In addition, many other researchers, including research students, apply for access to the Squire Law Library. Colleges, especially Clare Hall and Wolfson, also have research visitor schemes which support research in the UoA. Similarly, visitors to the Institute regularly give seminars or masterclasses.

Academic visits in the period have led to a number of close collaborations with Cambridge colleagues leading to published major research works. For example, Jane Ginsburg was Goodhart Professor in 2004-5 and Herbert Smith visitor in 2007, and is now an honorary fellow of Emmanuel College. With Cambridge colleagues, Bently and Davis, she has edited and contributed to two volumes, *Trade Marks and Brands: An Interdisciplinary Critique* (CUP, 2008) and *Copyright and Piracy: An Interdisciplinary Critique* (CUP, 2010) as well as contributing a chapter in each collection (see also Bently Output 3).

(4) *Developing research student activities*

The UoA's Research Centres enable close interaction between research students and established academics. Research students have attended, participated in and, sometimes, led research seminars run by the Centres. This affords an opportunity for dialogue between research students and established academics. In the period, with Faculty subvention, research students have established a journal, the *Cambridge International and Comparative Law Journal* (formerly called the *Cambridge Student Law Review*). With University funds, the Journal editors have been able to run an annual conference, attracting (in 2013) over 112 participants from outside Cambridge, including 46 research students. Many of the papers will subsequently be published. Section e.viii. documents the expansion of research training activities.

(5) *Additional activities*

In very recent years, the reach of the UoA's research events has been increased through webcasts. For example, the LCIL seminars were viewed 203,138 times from 1 October 2011 to 31 May 2013. The lectures and seminars of the 3CL had 41,219 views in the same period, and the CELS lunchtime seminars had 36,041 views. In addition, the Faculty began in 2012 to produce a 'Law in Focus' series of short lectures on research topics for public consumption. The Faculty views this as part of its mission to conduct research that is not only of the highest academic calibre, but whose influence also extends beyond the academic community.

ii. Research Strategy for 2014-19

The UoA is committed to producing ambitious cutting-edge work in a wide range of fields and disciplines. Through the scholarly vitality, analytical rigour and creativity of our research, we seek to contribute to debates on issues of national and international importance and to shape academic discourse, producing research which is of the highest academic quality in the wide range of fields of endeavour represented among our members. The UoA's research strategy will continue the explicitly facilitative ethos reflected in this submission. The overriding aim, therefore, is to create an environment that enables individual scholars—whether independently or collaboratively—to pursue their own research agendas, working in areas that fully reflect their respective interests and strengths. However, the UoA recognises the need for support and encouragement, making best use of limited resources. In particular, under the oversight of the Director of Research, regular peer review and encouragement to make presentations in one of the Centre seminar series will provide

a stimulus to producing high-quality research. Workloads within the Faculty and Institute will take account of different research commitments. The UoA will continue to ensure that its lively research environment integrates research students, early career researchers on short-term contracts in College teaching positions and as research associates, and academic visitors.

The Institute of Criminology has three major research objectives for its Centres over the forthcoming period. Foremost is the advancement of basic knowledge and theory of the causes and perception of crime. This objective is linked to the second objective — to have a growing programme of experimental and qualitative research on what works to improve justice and reduce crime, conducted in partnership with UK and international agencies. These primary applied studies will form part of the third objective of synthetic and meta-analytic research, distilling and translating what is known into clear policy options.

The Faculty's Centres will have a variety of projects. An illustration is a major project with external partners planned by 3CL under which Cheffins, in collaboration with colleagues in the Cambridge Judge Business School and the Munich Max Planck Institute, will study the impact of regulation on stock market development and on the effectiveness of late 19th century/early 20th century British and German capital markets. Another is the CIPIL AHRC News Project to consider the crisis in print journalism on which it will work with the Cardiff School of Journalism, Media & Cultural Studies.

Faculty and Institute activity aims to provide the resources and facilities needed to support a research community that undertakes high quality research across a diverse range of areas and methods of legal scholarship. New facilities will include enhanced dissemination both within the Faculty and beyond by the creation of a new Faculty research website and supporting Faculty members' use of new media. Conventional research facilities will be sustained and enhanced by appropriate liaison with the various providers of library services across the University, and, in particular, by fundraising to meet the challenges of the changes in the character of information services and the way in which legal researchers use them.

Strategic decisions concerning appointments are discussed in section c.i.1. A number of strategic appointments have been made already. For example, new posts in empirical legal research and in 'law and the open society' (to cover privacy and data protection issues in the public and private sector) have been created and filled with effect from Autumn 2013. In the corporate sphere, the Faculty has identified the need for greater understanding of legal issues arising from complex transactions and has made an appointment to begin work in this area. We also aim to deepen expertise in the relationship between law and medicine. To this end, the UoA has signed a memorandum of understanding with Hong Kong University on collaboration in the field of medical ethics and law. The Institute has recently made an appointment in neurocriminology to strengthen its research agenda in this field. In the period 2014-19, the aim is to continue with the existing strategic direction which will help these initiatives and existing scholars to flourish. .

c. People, including:

i. Staffing strategy and staff development

1. Staffing Policy

The UoA aims to have a sufficiently large group of academic staff to sustain the full range of expertise in its different areas of research, including those connected with its Centres. It also aims to ensure the vitality of research by bringing in new staff at diverse career stages, and being flexible enough to make new appointments in emerging areas of research.

The UoA has been successful in making appointments at all levels within the period. It has attracted from outside established leading scholars to the Faculty, e.g. Armstrong (European Union law) and Worthington (commercial); mid-career researchers such as Grosse Ruse-Khan (intellectual property), Kate Miles (international), Morgan (contract) and Watterson (property), as well as early career stars, including Hinarejos (European Union law). It has also been able to provide permanent posts for research students or research associates, including Hughes (human rights), Nouwen (international), Ttofi (psychological and experimental criminology), Tankebe (organisational justice and crime control) and Waibel (international). Flexibility is shown by the ability of the UoA to create posts in new areas, such as those mentioned in the previous section.

Within the period, the UoA has maintained strength in major areas of research identified in its research strategy despite the normal turnover of staff due to resignations and retirements. A combination of the natural flow of internal promotions and strategic recruitment from outside ensures that research leaders can be found for each area and will continue to emerge over time. Within the period, Kevin Gray (property), Clarke (contract), Tiley (tax), Dashwood (European Union law), and Baker (legal history) have retired, but each of those fields retains leadership (Virgo, Andrews, Harris, Barnard and Armstrong, and Ibbetson). In Criminology, between 2010 and 2012, three members of the established professorial staff retired and subsequently three lectureships were advertised which provided opportunities for more junior scholars. Continued leadership was secured by the promotion of Eisner (2009), and Gelsthorpe (2012) to Professorships.

Only a minority of academic posts are filled on a fixed-term basis. These are mainly early-career researchers, either in teaching posts funded by Colleges or as research associates within the Institute of Criminology. A number of retired members of the Faculty continue to participate in seminars, conduct research and to publish. Examples are Cornish who published the *Oxford History of the Laws of England*, Vols XI-XIII in 2010, Hepple who published his book on *Equality* in 2011 and Baker who published the two-volume *The Men of Court, 1450-1550* in 2012.

Within the period 2014-19, only a small number of senior staff will retire. In order to maintain the vitality of research, the opportunity will be taken to bring in researchers at diverse career stages, though some posts, such as the Whewell Professorship in International Law will be replaced at professorial level.

2. Prestigious Personal Research Fellowships

A number of members of the UoA have held prestigious research fellowships during the period. For example, in the Faculty, Allan and Kramer held Leverhulme Research Fellowship awards. This has led to Allan Output 4, and Kramer Output 1. Kevin Gray also was a Leverhulme Major Research Fellow from 2008 until he retired in 2011. Odudu had a British Academy Mid-Career Fellowship to undertake research on competition in the National Health Service, which has already led to seminar presentations and will lead to future publications. Du Bois-Pedain had a British Academy/Leverhulme Trust Senior Research Fellowship, leading to Output 4. Akester held a Leverhulme Early Career Fellowship (2006-8). Waibel held a BA Postdoctoral Fellowship (2008-11) and he is now a Lecturer in the Faculty; Output 1 resulted from his Fellowship. Hohmann, BA Postdoctoral Fellow (2009-12), is now a Lecturer at Queen Mary London and produced *The Right to Housing: Law, Concepts, Possibilities*. Tiley held a Leverhulme Emeritus Fellowship (2009-11) and Saxon held a Leverhulme Visiting Professorship (2010-11). Ttofi held fellowships (2012) supported by the Leverhulme Trust and the Jacobs Foundation, which led to her Outputs 1 and 3.

3. Equality of opportunity and diversity

The University of Cambridge has an Equal Opportunities Policy that reflects compliance with the Equality Act 2010. This is found in a Combined Equality Scheme that covers all matters relating to staffing and creates a unified strategy for these areas. The "Dignity@Work" policy clearly sets out University procedures for dealing with harassment, bullying and other inappropriate behaviours. The University is committed to ensuring that no applicant for a post or a member of staff is treated less favourably on grounds of age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, gender, or sexual orientation.

Flexibility in relation to employment following maternity leave or other family circumstances is possible within University policies. For example, in the period, eight members of the UoA took maternity leave, and two have been able to develop their academic careers despite serious mobility problems. A number of colleagues have taken advantage of the graduated return to work arrangements relating to maternity, bereavement or other personal circumstances. The University has also recently launched its Returning Carers Scheme to support those going on, or returning from, a period of long term significant caring responsibility.

4. Support for Early Career researchers

Throughout the period, early career academics, including College teaching officers and research associates, have been offered mentors, who provide guidance and support in respect of research and publication plans, career development and help to maintain an appropriate balance between

research and other activities. Early career researchers are integrated fully into the Faculty's research and other activities. They participate in the work of Centres and are able to draw on Faculty funding, as well as that available in colleges, to help them organise conferences. For example, Hughes codirects the International Privacy Law Conference with Professor Neil Richards (Washington).

The structure of appointments helps early career staff. In addition to University Lectureship positions, Cambridge Colleges provide opportunities for early career researchers by the provision of College Lectureships. A common College model (5-year tenure, limited to twelve hours' supervision during term-time at starter-lecturer salary) is designed to allow early career academics to establish their research before they move on to established posts either in Cambridge or elsewhere. The examples of Paul Davies (Gonville and Caius College – now Oxford University Law Faculty); Amy Goymour and Peter Turner (Downing and St Catharine's Colleges, respectively – now with the University of Cambridge Law Faculty); Emma Waring (St John's College – now University of York); Solène Rowan (Queen's College – now London School of Economics); Isabella Alexander (Robinson College - now University of Technology Sydney); Kimberley Trapp and Alex Mills (Newnham College and Selwyn College – both now at University College London), and Luis Duarte d'Almeida (Churchill College – now at Edinburgh) show that such jobs can be a successful first platform for developing young researchers' careers before moving on to established posts. During the assessment period, three dedicated research fellowships in law have been created in Colleges, thereby widening the range of early career opportunities. Varuhas offers an example of the opportunity for launching a research career which such a research fellowship provides, as he has been awarded the Dean's Post-Doctoral Research Fellowship at the University of New South Wales, commencing November 2013.

University posts have had similar outcomes. For example, Richard Child was a Mellon Postdoctoral Fellow jointly between the Law and Philosophy Faculties and now has a permanent Lectureship at Manchester.

A number of the research assistant and research associate posts in Criminology are fixed-term, because of the limited nature of the underlying funding. Most research staff on fixed term contracts are dependent researchers employed as research assistants, rather than independent researchers. For research staff on fixed term contracts, the provisions of the Research Concordat to Support the Career Development of Researchers apply. There is a formal appraisal scheme in the Institute which provides for the appraisal of research staff every two years. Support is provided in order to gain skills that will enable them to become independent researchers and to move to other projects or other roles. To this end, research staff play a role in the Institute's decision-making processes, including in the main decision-making body of the Institute. Tankebe (ESRC Postdoctoral Fellow 2008) and Ttofi (Leverhulme Postdoctoral Fellow 2009) now have Lectureships within the Institute. Humphreys moved from a research contract in the Institute (2009) to the role of research associate with the University's Institute for Public Health in 2011. University funds may support contract research staff between research projects. For example, Dr Mandeep Dhani's fixed-term contract was extended from 1 October 2009 until 31 March 2010 to allow her to continue to apply for grant applications to obtain future funding for her post. She was successful and was employed as a Senior Researcher from 1 April 2010 – 31 August 2011 on a British Academy funded grant (ref BARDA 53015).

The UoA will continue to provide early career researchers, including those who do not yet have the required quality of outputs for inclusion in the REF on this occasion, with the necessary support to enable them to reach that level in the coming research period.

5. Maintenance of research quality and standards

Our research culture and the structures and practical support for research that we have outlined above are designed to maintain research quality. The UoA adheres to University policies on research standards. Initial ethical review of research is carried out at a local level using discipline-specific expert knowledge to assess the ethical issues in a research project. When issues arise that are beyond the expertise of local committees they can be referred to one of four School-level research ethics committees (in our case the Humanities and Social Sciences Research Ethics Committee). These committees are constituted according to the relevant research council guidelines and are able to provide expert review in almost all cases. The committees are overseen by the University Research Ethics Committee (UREC), which advises in the most complex cases,

hears appeals against the decisions of School-level RECs, and oversees the University's Research Ethics Policy. Bell and Liebling are members of this Committee, which Hepple chaired in 2012.

ii. Research students

The UoA participates in the Cambridge ESRC doctoral training centre and in the AHRC Block Grant Partnership. Criminology is typically awarded three ESRC studentships a year and the Faculty three AHRC studentships. These form a small proportion of students funded to study for the PhD. Many others are supported by the University and its Colleges. In the period, 15 students had AHRC funding, 14 students had ESRC funding, 12 had funding from foreign funding bodies and 53 had a Cambridge studentship.

Research training and development takes place through three organisations: the Faculty and the Institute, the University and the Colleges. The principal level of support and training is that of the academic department. In the period, we have added an additional advisor to the supervisor as academic support for the research student. We have also appointed recently-graduated PhD students to act as mentors.

First year students in the Faculty have a structured programme which ensures that they have a common basic foundation for life as researchers. The year-long compulsory Research Training and Development Programme (RTDP) covers the organisation and presentation of research, and approaches and methodologies of legal research. At the end of their first year, students must demonstrate: (a) a viable topic; (b) the ability to write at an appropriate level of scholarly originality and sophistication; and (c) the ability to operate as self-starting researchers. In the REF period, we have strengthened the independent assessment process through which these skills are tested. In subsequent years of their programme, support is provided to focus on general transferable skills: presentation of results, academic writing, communication with policy makers, teaching, preparation of research grant applications, and career development. Teaching methods for this course have been enhanced and inspired by training provision within the ESRC Doctoral Training Centre (see below).

Each research student in the Faculty has access to study and social space reserved for graduate research students as well as to the Yorke Trust Fund to which they may apply for a grant of up to £400 for any purpose relating to their research, including attendance at conferences. There are also various College funds which finance travel and research by graduate research students. Employability can be enhanced by activities such as the Cambridge Pro Bono Project, established in 2010, which involves activities such as the preparation of policy submissions for legal practitioners and non-governmental organisations. In addition, the Faculty is involved in a number of collaborative arrangements for research training, detailed in section e.ix. below.

The Institute of Criminology offers several programmes of research preparation at Masters level, which include a thesis component. Much of this research is carried out in close cooperation with the Institute's Research Centres or with practice and research institutions from the UK or abroad. Training in quantitative and qualitative methods is a key part of the Institute's provision. PhD students at the Institute of Criminology also attend, throughout their first, second and third years, a comprehensive Training, Support and Development Programme (TSD) designed to develop research skills and techniques. In addition to the courses on research methods, both the PhD and MPhil students are trained in general researcher development/transferable skills to be able to communicate with wide audiences, apply for and manage research grants, to teach effectively, and to present their own research at national and international conferences and in academic journals and beyond.

Some Centres also provide specific support. For example, LCIL annually hosts a special closed workshop for researchers in international law and public law, where a distinguished academic from another university is invited to review and comment on a number of PhD projects. Previous sessions have been with Martti Koskeniemi (Helsinki) and Douglas Guilfoyle (UCL). Research students contribute to the Faculty research environment both by running their own research conferences under the University's Researcher Development Fund, e.g. the Legal History Colloquium and above section b.i.4. and by participating in the seminars run by Faculty Centres.

In addition to these discipline-based courses, generic training is offered at University level. In particular, the Social Sciences Research Methods Centre Training Programme is part of the ESRC

funded Doctoral Training Centre for Social Sciences. The courses provide students with a broad range of quantitative and qualitative research social science methods and they act as a series of basic and advanced modules that can contribute to create a bespoke individual training programme. The Doctoral Training Centre is also a contributor to the ESRC Advanced Training Network by which all doctoral students in social sciences have access to UK-wide training opportunities. Law students access these research training opportunities according to the assessment of need that they make in consultation with their research supervisor. In 2011/12, 5 students took part in some of the Courses, but in 2012/13 some 27 did so.

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

Colleges are multi-disciplinary communities. They organise their own programme of support for research students, such as giving opportunities for making academic presentations to non-specialist audiences and providing significant research funds, e.g. for travel.

The quality of the research environment is demonstrated by the fact that 40 of the 84 research students (2008-2011) in REF 2c obtained academic posts within Cambridge or elsewhere. Among those who have been successful elsewhere is Kathryn Hollingsworth (PhD 2008, Professor, Newcastle). In addition a number of students have received prizes for the publications arising from their theses: for example, Kirsty Hughes (PhD 2010) won the Wedderburn Prize for Output 1; Solène Rowan (PhD 2009) won the 2012 SLS Peter Birks Prize for *Remedies for Breach of Contract*; and Conor McCarthy (PhD 2010) won the *Journal of International Criminal Justice* Prize for his article 'Victim Redress and International Criminal Justice: Competing Paradigms or Compatible Forms of Justice' (2012) 10 *Journal of International Criminal Justice* 351-372. Working with CIPIL, but formally under the Faculty of History, Sean Bottomley (PhD 2012) won the 2013 Thirk-Feinstein PhD Dissertation Prize awarded annually by the Economic History Society for his thesis on patents during the industrial revolution.

d. Income, infrastructure and facilities

i. Income

Summary: Research income in the assessment period averages just under £1.5m a year and totals £6.939m for the period. A substantial amount relates to empirical research projects undertaken in Criminology, Since 2008 the Institute of Criminology has received research grants of £5.145m. This includes grants of £140K to Lösel (Ormiston) for research on the resettlement of imprisoned fathers; £145k to Gelsthorpe (ESRC) for research on the criminalisation of migrant women; £248K to Crewe (ESRC) on long-term imprisonment of young adults; £390K to Eisner (European Commission) to conduct an experimental study on preventing school exclusion; £838K to Liebling (NOMS (National Offender Management Service)) to continue the research at the Prisons Research Centre; and £2.5M (2007-13) to Wikström (ESRC) for the PADS+ study. Compared with the end of the previous assessment period, there has been more money from UK research councils and from the EU, which are increasingly competitive sources. In Law, much of the income related to individual research leave (£911.8k in the period). But other research grants in Law rose from £120k in 2008 to £311k in 2011. This is an indication of increased effectiveness arising from the support provided by the creation of the post of Faculty research grants administrator at the end of the last assessment period. Among the Faculty's major external research grants in the period were £243.5k from HERA (Humanities in the European Research Area) for Bently, and £49k for Fox from the German Gerda Henkel Stiftung (see below section e.ii.). Deakin was PI on four ESRC-funded research projects and a co-investigator on two EU FP6 integrated projects and a project funded by the Belgian Science Foundation during the period of review. Jo Miles had four research grants for socio-legal work (Cambridge share totalling £41.5k).

Funding & outputs: A number of outputs submitted are the product of individual research leave funding (see section c.i.2. above). For example, Ibbetson Output 1, Scherpe Output 2, and Dyson Outputs 1 and 2 resulted from an AHRC research grant of £254k by Ibbetson and Bell from

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January 2005 until February 2008 (see below section e.v.). Deakin's Outputs 2-4 are derived from the ESRC-funded law, finance and development project (see below section e.iii.). In Criminology, the ESRC large grant for the PADS+ study has led, amongst others, to Wikström Outputs 1-4 and Treiber Outputs 1-2. Gelsthorpe's ESRC grant led to her Output 1. Liebling's Outputs 1-4 are the product of the NOMS funding.

Funds to support research: Trust funds held by either the University or its colleges offer support for research in addition to public funds. For example, as a result of the loss of small grants from research councils, the University created the Cambridge Humanities Research Grant Scheme with a fund of £300k in 2011-15. In addition, the University's Newton Trust also created a small grants scheme to fund research assistance, networking and pilot activities. A College example is the Tapp Fund at Gonville and Caius College, which has provided full cost (fees and maintenance) funding for postgraduate law research students for many years - back to the 1950s - and many of the holders have gone onto academic posts. It has supported numerous PhD theses leading to distinguished books – eg Alex Mills' groundbreaking *The Confluence of Public and Private International Law: Justice, Pluralism and Subsidiarity in the International Constitutional Ordering of Private Law* (2009). It also funded Turner, Sloan, Cooper, and Ford's *Law and Opinion in Seventeenth Century Scotland* (2008) during the period. The Herchel Smith Research Fund at Emmanuel College provided funds for "blue-sky" workshops that led to the two Ginsburg, Davis & Bently edited collections mentioned in b.i.3. above.

ii. Infrastructure and Facilities

The research facilities for the UoA are principally located in three buildings, the Law Faculty Building and the Institute of Criminology Building on the University's Sidgwick Site, and the Lauterpacht Centre for International Law some 200 metres away.

The Law Faculty Building accommodates most of the Faculty's teaching, research and administrative facilities, including the Squire Law Library which occupies three of the six floors. In addition, the building provides research space and administrative facilities for the Faculty's various research centres not based elsewhere. It also provides study and social spaces for graduate research students and work stations for visiting scholars. Such infrastructures facilitate informal interaction between, academic staff, research students and visitors.

The Institute of Criminology Building provides research facilities for Institute staff and graduate research students and for a number of externally funded research projects, as well as some visiting fellows and scholars. It also provides meeting and seminar spaces. The Radzinowicz Library occupies the ground and first floors of the building. It has video conference technology, further promoting international interchange in scholarship and research.

LCIL has a distinct building which not only houses offices, seminar rooms and a library, but also has accommodation for visitors. This makes it a particularly attractive place for visiting researchers.

Research student facilities are in all three buildings. In the Law Faculty Building, there is a dedicated PhD study room with computing and printing facilities, and a graduate common room. In the Institute of Criminology, PhD students are each provided with the use of a desk and a workstation within an open plan room allocated for their exclusive use. There is also a dedicated computer room for the use of all research students.

Library and Information Services are provided under the aegis of the University Library (UL), one of the largest research libraries in the UK with over six million volumes. It also provides access to over 40,000 full-text electronic journals, around 400 databases and a growing collection of electronic books. The Squire Law Library and the Radzinowicz Library relate specifically to the UoA, and are affiliated to the UL. Both libraries are heavily used by academic staff, graduate and undergraduate students, visiting academics and practitioners from the UK and overseas. All researchers have access to other specialist libraries across the University, facilitating interdisciplinary research.

The Squire Law Library is one of the three largest academic law libraries in the UK. It currently holds approximately 200,000 printed volumes (including books and other materials) with about 2,000 periodicals in print (law reports, legislation, law reviews and loose-leaf works). It maintains strong collections for the legal systems of the UK and Ireland, as well as extensive sections for all of the major common law countries. There are significant collections for the principal continental European jurisdictions, and extensive sections covering private and public international law

Environment template (REF5)

(complemented by the collection at LCIL), the EU, legal history, Roman law, jurisprudence and medical ethics. The Squire supports a considerable array of electronic resources which are available through its web-pages.

The Squire's printed and electronic collections are available for research purposes to Faculty members, research students, masters and undergraduate students. All academic staff and students are provided with research training, allowing them to make best use of both on-line and paper resources. Specialist IT training and support is provided by the Freshfields Legal IT Officer. Electronic resources can be accessed throughout the University. Academic staff and research students have access to the Squire 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

The Squire is a member of a number of consortia involved at the forefront of the improving access for researchers to national, foreign, international and comparative legal materials – FLARE (Foreign LAW REsearch), FLAG (Foreign LAW Guide) and NELLCO (New England Law Library Consortium), and the professional activities of the Squire's senior staff contribute to a wider awareness of developments in legal information.

The Radzinowicz Library holds one of the world's foremost collections on criminology and criminal justice and was a founder member of the World Criminal Justice Library Network. It houses about 60,000 books, 20,000 pamphlets and 200 current periodicals. The collection contains both contemporary and historical material and the Institute provides access to online resources, including abstracting services providing comprehensive coverage of journals, books and reports on criminology and related disciplines.

Other research libraries and collections include the Marshall Library of Economics, the Seeley Historical Library and the collections and services at Judge Business School to which legal researchers have access and which are particularly useful in the context of interdisciplinary research. There are also excellent law collections in many College libraries.

Research dissemination: The Faculty and the Institute use their own websites to disseminate information on research events and publications. In addition, since 2011 the Law Faculty has its own SSRN (Social Science Research Network) working paper series (edited by Cheffins, Miles and Bates). The take-up has increased with 93 papers submitted by Cambridge affiliated members in the full year 2011, growing to 125 papers in the first nine months of 2013. In the same period, downloads have risen from a monthly mean of 1073 to 1713. Several Faculty members disseminate their research through blogs and internet fora (e.g. Public law for everyone (Elliott)). The University has significantly enhanced its research website to provide a suitable online presence for the world-class research carried out at Cambridge and to build awareness (both internally and externally) of the range of work carried out at the University.

e. Collaboration or contribution to the discipline or research base**i. Support for collaboration within the University**

Some of our research Centres are structured to cross disciplines. The CBR facilitates cooperation between Law Faculty members and other Cambridge-based social scientists, in particular in the Judge Business School. The CFLPP brings together Faculty members and research students from the Faculties of Law, Philosophy, History, and Social & Political Sciences. Other centres, notably the Centre for Legal History and the Socio-Legal Group, also have strong links with cognate departments.

Collaboration across disciplines for individuals arises out of the nature of the topic. For example, Gehring participated in a research project on the EU dimension of Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (REDD+) with the Department of Land Economy's Cambridge Centre for Climate Change Mitigation Research. Since 2012, the PADS+ Research Centre has worked formally with the Faculty of Education which has used its data in analysing aspects of school environments and adolescents' attitudes to school. Within the UoA, there has been joint research between the Faculty and the Institute, e.g. the Howard League for Penal Reform study by Gelsthorpe, Padfield and Phillips (Sheffield Hallam) on deaths on probation (combining sociological research skills with understanding of the legal rules on criminal procedure). It has been agreed recently that the University will launch a cross-disciplinary Strategic Research Initiative on Public Policy which will involve, inter alia, members of the Faculty of Law, such as Deakin and Howarth.

The Centre for Research in the Arts, Social Sciences and Humanities (CRASSH) offers

researchers an opportunity to widen their research contacts. CRASSH postdoctoral and early career fellowships have regularly been accessed by members of the Law UoA, e.g. Scherpe, Dyson, Hughes and its visiting fellowships foster a vibrant interdisciplinary research environment by bringing scholars from around the world to Cambridge. Bently is heading two one-year (2013) research projects through CRASSH – one with Cambridge museums and libraries (funded by AHRC), the other on tensions between national and global regulation in privacy and IP (funded by Foundation CIGREF (Club Informatique des Grandes Entreprises Françaises)).

ii. Evidence of Collaboration with researchers outside Cambridge

In the assessment period, a number of new inter-disciplinary research activities have been undertaken. Criminology is inherently interdisciplinary and international, e.g. Lösel's 2008 project assessing parental upbringing with German scholars. But many other areas of legal research are also interdisciplinary. For example, the CIPIL HERA funded project "Of Authorship and Originality: Reclaiming Copyright in Support of Creative Collaboration in the Digital Environment" is a collaboration with the University of Amsterdam and the University of Bergen, examining what copyright law and policy can learn from humanities scholarship on authorship, aesthetics, and production studies. Several CBR research projects have involved interdisciplinary collaboration between lawyers, sociologists and economists, especially in Louvain-la-Neuve, Paris and Kyoto. Since 2010 Fox, together with Wolfgang Ernst in Zurich, has coordinated a project drawing together legal historians, economic historians and numismatists from the UK, Europe and North America to write the first history of Western monetary law. The book arising from the project will be published in 2014. Other examples of collaboration with international colleagues that have resulted in joint publications are listed in the REF2, e.g. Ibbetson 2, combining comparative law and legal history. Younger scholars also collaborate internationally. For example, Ranganathan is collaborating with Lucas Lixinski (University of New South Wales) and Nikolas Rajkovic (EUI) on a project titled "Master Narratives of the International Legal Order", which has been funded by the Institute of Global Law and Policy, Harvard, and its workshop was held in June 2013 in Cambridge.

Other collaborative work is facilitated through the Faculty's Centres and often focuses on conferences or symposia. In this context attention might be drawn to the financial regulation conference, organized jointly by the 3CL and the LSE Financial Markets Project to mark the launch of *The Regulatory Aftermath of the Global Crisis* written by Ferran (Output 3), Moloney (LSE), Hill (Sydney) and Coffee (Columbia).

iii. Details of wider influence on research elsewhere

David Farrington won the Stockholm Prize for Criminology in 2013 which recognised the quality and influence of his work. PADS+ research (especially Wikström) has inspired a number of comparative studies which are currently under development or being undertaken by leading international researchers in the Netherlands, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden. These studies translate PADS+ theory and methods into cross-national comparative research, building on the PADS+ evidence concerning the role of social contexts in social behaviour by contrasting nationally and culturally distinct environments. Research carried out in the CBR by Deakin with Armour (now Oxford) and Siems (now Durham) for the ESRC-funded "Law, Finance and Development" project (2005-9) led to the development of a novel method for coding legal data into long time series. This 'leximetric' coding method has been taken up by a number of other research teams, e.g. at Monash and Melbourne Universities, and several econometric papers have been written using the Cambridge datasets, including a highly cited paper by Viral Acharya et al. (NYU Stern Business School) on employment protection laws and innovation. The AHRC-funded Primary Sources on Copyright in Five Jurisdictions was launched in March 2008 and was extended in 2012 to include Spain. Further efforts are underway to add further jurisdictions, including the Netherlands and a section on Jewish law. Between 6 May 2009 and 5 June 2012, there were 203,000 unique page views.

iv. Details of research collaborations with industry, commerce, third sector and other users of research, and how these have enriched the research environment

Many Research Centres involve members of the legal professions. In many areas, research projects are designed in consultation with users, and users are involved at appropriate stages of the project. For example, Liebling's work on quality of life in prisons (Output 1) and Harris' work on international taxation (Outputs 1 and 2) demonstrate the way in which research outputs are

developed through interaction with end-users who provide the opportunities for the research and are engaged in order to find practical uses of the research. Gelsthorpe has been working in collaboration with Commonweal (a housing charity) for the past 5 years. She has also collaborated with the Prison Reform Trust to hold a joint seminar in the House of Lords and also joint meetings with prison governors and the Chief Inspector of Prisons concerning her research on Criminalisation of Migrant Women (Output 1). These collaborations help to increase awareness among researchers about how small scale samples may prove to be useful empirical research. Commissioned research such as that of Eisner from international public bodies widens the research environment of the UoA and brings links with bodies such as the World Health Organisation and participation in its Global Violence Prevention Alliance.

Nouwen undertook two studies for the Department for International Development on Traditional Justice and Transitional Justice in Darfur. These studies influenced British rule-of-law programmes in the region, and the research findings shaped ideas for Nouwen's book (Output 1). Over the period, the CTL has run several HMRC-funded tax law workshops, whose participants have included high level government officials.

v. Evidence of national and international academic collaborations including indicators of their success

Collaborations have been successful typically because they have led to research publications, or because they have been a platform for further research activity, or because they have been adopted by research users. For instance, Bell and Ibbetson's AHRC-funded *European Legal Development Project* led to the publication of 9 volumes on Comparative Studies in the Development of Tort Law (2010-2) with 56 different authors, 4 from Cambridge, 15 from UK universities and 37 from outside the UK. Miles' collaboration with Edinburgh on the courts' handling of matrimonial property on divorce has led to further Nuffield Foundation funded empirical research projects with Birmingham and Bristol. Research user adoption is illustrated by Bently's membership of the Wittem Group of European Copyright Scholars who met regularly to draft a model European copyright code. Launched in 2010, the Code has been widely discussed (e.g. in articles by Ginsburg, Cook & Derclaye, Rosati, Kuhlen, Ficsor) and at conferences e.g. Cyprus and Leuven in 2011 and at Fordham in April 2012. In 2011, the European Commission raised the possibility of a European Copyright Code in its communication, COM (2011) 287 final.

vi. Organisation of seminar series and conferences, and contribution to journal editorship and preparation

Cambridge plays a leading role in convening high-quality research. In particular, it is involved in editing a significant number of journals and in holding research conferences, workshops and events, many of which are listed on the Centre websites. A few significant illustrations relate to journals and conferences.

Among major research journal and series contributions edited from within the Faculty of Law are the *Cambridge Law Journal* and the *Cambridge Yearbook of European Legal Studies* and the *Cambridge Studies in International and Comparative Law* (1994-present) (editors, Crawford & Bell), which produced its 100th volume in July 2013. CUP's Tax Law Series (edited by Harris) publishes research by academics (or former academics) from various universities around the world.

A number of members of the UoA are journal editors, e.g. Deakin (editor-in-chief *Industrial Law Journal* and member of editorial board, *Cambridge Journal of Economics*), Ferran (*Journal of Corporate Law*) and Seville (editorial board of *Journal of Copyright Society of USA*). Crawford is the senior editor of the *British Yearbook of International Law*.

Centres are particularly active in organising their own conferences, in addition to conferences for the discipline as a whole (section g below). For example, in 2010, in conjunction with the Foreign and Commonwealth Office Legal Adviser, LCIL held an in-house seminar to discuss the Draft Articles on the Responsibility of International Organizations. In 2009, it held a two-day conference on 'Regime Interaction in International Law: Theoretical and Practical Challenges', and it hosted a two-day conference to appraise the work carried out thus far in the joint British Red Cross/International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) Customary Humanitarian Law Project. In April 2008, the 3CL and the Centre for Financial Analysis and Policy, based in the Judge Business School, hosted a joint Cambridge Finance conference on 'Principles versus Rules in Financial

Regulation'. In 2009 CELS held conferences on 'Marital Agreements and Private Autonomy in a Comparative Perspective' and on the European Public Prosecutor (with the Association to Combat Fraud in Europe (ACFE), together with a conference and book on 'A Constitutional Order of States', to mark the retirement of Professor Alan Dashwood. The Socio-Legal Group's July 2009 symposium on money, property, relationships and separation led to the publication of Jo Miles and Rebecca Probert (eds), *Sharing Lives, Dividing Assets* (Hart, 2009).

The CTL has run the tax history conferences for many years leading to the publication of the interdisciplinary publications *Studies in the History of Tax Law* published by Hart Publishing: volumes 4, 5 and 6 cover conferences in 2008, 2010 and 2012.

A number of major conferences have been held outside the Centres. For example, in 2010, the British Academy funded a conference from which an edited collection derived: Boele-Woelki, Miles and Scherpe, *The future of family property in Europe*.

viii. Contribution to professional associations or learned societies, and developmental disciplinary initiatives, both national and international

Members of the UoA are significant leaders in their fields, contributing to the well-being and development of the discipline as a whole. Most prominently, Feldman was the President of the Society of Legal Scholars (SLS) in 2010-11 and David Wills, the Squire Law Librarian, was President of the British and Irish Association of Law Librarians (BIALL) for 2010-11. Gelsthorpe is President of the British Society of Criminology from 2011-2014 and is currently Chair of the European Society of Criminology Gender, Crime and Criminal Justice Group. Bently is a founding director of the International Society for the History and Theory of Intellectual Property (ISHTIP). Ibbetson, Jones and others are leading members of the English Legal History Conference. Deakin and Barnard are members of the Executive Committee of the Industrial Law Society and Barnard is responsible for the Society's relations with other national labour law associations and the International Society for Labour Law and Social Security. Dyson is Secretary-General of the European Society for Comparative Legal History. Worthington is an AHRC Council member. Ferran was recently elected as a Fellow of the British Academy. In addition, in 2013, Crawford was made Companion of the Order of Australia (General Division) for eminent service to the law, Dashwood received a knighthood (KCMG) for services to the development of European law and Cornish was made a Commander of the Order of St Michael and St George (CMG) for services to promoting the understanding of British law in Central Europe.

To promote the various subject associations within its disciplines, the UoA convenes major conferences and symposia. For example, in 2010, LCIL organised and hosted the biennial conference of the European Society of International Law, which attracted nearly 400 scholars to Cambridge for a three-day event. This led to Crawford & Nouwen (eds), *Select Proceedings of the European Society of International Law. Volume 3, 2010* (Hart 2011) and *International Law 1989-2010: A Performance Appraisal* (Hart 2012). The CFLPP has become the sole organizing body for the annual UK Analytic Legal & Political Philosophy Conference, which is in its sixth year. In 2010 the Faculty hosted the 4th Conference of the Commission on European Family Law (CEFL). The SLS Conference was held in Cambridge in 2011.

ix. Co-operation and collaborative arrangements for PGR training, including whether these have received formal recognition nationally or internationally

Since 2010, the Programme in European Private Law for Postgraduates (PEPP) has enabled up to six Cambridge PhD students to engage in seminars about various aspects of European Private Law together with peers from Hamburg (Germany), Kattowice (Poland), and Valencia (Spain) for 5 days at each location. Apart from broadening insights into European Private Law, it also allows early career researchers to meet their peers and build up a European network of contacts for the future. The Faculty also arranges exchange programmes with the Max Planck Institute for Private and Commercial law in Hamburg and with Harvard University. These enable research students to spend significant periods of time (2 months in Hamburg and one semester in Harvard) conducting and discussing their research.

Cambridge PhD students in International Law also participated in a COST network (European Cooperation in Science and Technology) PhD training schools overseas (Florence, Braga and Prague).