

Institution: University of Sussex

Unit of Assessment: UoA 17 Geography and Environmental Sciences

1. OVERVIEW

Since 2008, the Geography Department has received significant investment, a net gain of 7 posts and a £0.6m refurbishment of its laboratories, the result of a strategic plan to concentrate its research analysis and policy advice on the most pressing global transformations. Incorporating feedback from RAE 2008, in 2009 Geography's growth plan gave rise to one of six new University-wide research themes, entitled Global Transformations. Its Theme Leader, Lester, is a geographer who has been at the core of many cross-University initiatives. The Department also became part of the new School of Global Studies, also first headed by a geographer, and which has a firmly international research agenda. The Department's strategic goals are closely aligned with those of the School and the University. The Department has hosted 3 AHRC, 5 British Academy, 6 ESRC and 5 NERC grants since 2008. Its members have edited five leading journals and supervised 28 doctoral students to completion (15 of them with Research Council awards). The Department is also home to several unique datasets providing valuable information to end-users in several fields.

Research in the Department is governed by Departmental and School-level Research Committees whose termly meetings ensure integrated research planning. The Department Research Committee (DRC) co-ordinates the work of 5 research clusters: Geographies of Migration; Geographies of Globalisation and Development; Geomorphology; Histories, Cultures, Networks; and Climate Science and Society. Each is led by a senior researcher (King, Dunford, Murton, Lester and Todd respectively) who sits on the DRC, and has a critical mass of PhD students and postdocs, regular meetings to discuss strategy, formal internal mentoring roles, specific seminar series, taught Master's programmes, attachment to interdisciplinary research centres and individual research strategies as a component of the Department's strategic focus on global transformations.

2. RESEARCH STRATEGY

Mission

The Department's core mission is to generate world-leading understanding of global demographic, environmental, socio-economic and cultural transformations, and to be at the forefront of advising and producing innovative solutions to pressing problems such as global migration and climate change.

Strategy

In order to fulfil our mission, we have re-orientated our research programme and made strategic appointments to build our capability. We have established cross-cutting research themes, bringing our expertise to bear in four internationally important areas: the Human Dimensions of Climate Change, the role of Rising Powers in local and global socio-economic transformations, Surface–Atmosphere Interactions, and Legacies of the British Diaspora. The plan has enabled us to develop more-coherent thematic research within and across each of the five clusters and to enhance the impact of our research, especially within the policy realm. Cluster leaders assess our progress towards specific objectives. Their evaluation and consequential action plans form part of the termly review process that is overseen by the DRC.

Our RAE 2008 aspirations were, first, to become a world-leading centre of geographical and interdisciplinary research and, secondly, to publish more agenda-setting monographs and papers in top-ranked journals. We have achieved both goals. We have increased our external research income, earning £4.3m from the ESRC, AHRC, NERC, Leverhulme and other funders over the

REF period. Each research cluster publishes in the most relevant discipline-leading journals, including *Nature* and *Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers*. Past achievements and future goals are outlined below.

Objectives and achievements

Migration is one of the most significant aspects of contemporary global transformations, and the research priority of the *Geographies of Migration* cluster is to analyse the circumstances in which migration can the most effectively reduce poverty. When the cluster was first established, the prevailing view in policy circles was that migration has negative impacts on development and, conversely, that increasing development could prevent future migration flows. Our research since then has helped to refocus policy attention on the reality of what migration means for development and to examine the conditions in which it could be beneficial. Future research undertaken under the Human Dimensions of Climate Change theme will be directed towards the relationship between climate change and migration.

The Sussex Centre for Migration Research (SCMR), to which the cluster is central, conducts extensive research on migration issues in Europe, facilitated by its leading role in the EU's Network of Excellence on International Migration, Integration and Social Cohesion in Europe. Its objective is to provide the policy community with relevant data, often achieved by working with community-based groups, local NGOs, and civic organisations. Achievements include a renewal of interest amongst European policy-makers in facilitating temporary migration, coupled with a new emphasis on obtaining robust migration data in and from developing countries. New policy approaches are being developed in national and international fora. Our work has led to timely interventions in EC discussions on Migration Partnerships and the Points-Based System, as well as policy development on the portability of social protection, and a contribution to the UK government's input into the Global Forum on Migration and Development. The Centre's Global Migrant-Origin Database was used by the World Bank to produce the first-ever estimates of the global economic value of liberalising migration: this has been widely cited and used. The database has subsequently been extended by the World Bank, the UN Population Division, and the University of Louvain, to cover every census round since 1960, and to disaggregate migration data by gender and skill level. Funding from the UN has enabled the cluster to produce the first in-depth, book-length study of gendering remittances. Under the cross-cluster theme of Human Dimensions of Climate Change, the Centre for Migration Research has worked with the Climate Science and Society cluster to produce the policy-changing work on climate migration detailed in one of our impact case studies. This developing theme provides the basis for a growth plan for the cluster over the next 5 years, with new appointments envisaged to further develop our modelling of climate change–migration relationships.

The RAE 2008 Panel suggested that our promising physical geography cluster be expanded. The Departmental growth plan is focused on global transformations. Since climate change is fundamental to such transformations, we have responded to the Panel's suggestion by creating a cluster focused on *Climate Science and Society*. Formed in 2010, the cluster has addressed both fundamental climate science and the societal implications of climate-change adaptation and mitigation. Now, with NERC funding, this cluster is at the core of a number of our cross-cluster themes. Our work within the Surface–Atmosphere Interactions theme, which links the climate and geomorphology clusters, has been productive. Our researchers have advanced understanding in four important areas, as follows: (i) aerosol–climate interactions, notably quantifying desert-dust aerosol budgets and their associated climate impact, based on the first-ever multi-platform, aircraft- and surface-based dataset acquired over the central Sahara; (ii) carbon cycling linkages of permafrost systems, under the NERC Arctic Research programme; (iii) climate–groundwater interactions (with important implications for understanding the sustainability of groundwater resources); (iv) the soil-vegetation-atmosphere feedback processes that drove abrupt climate change at the end of the mid-Holocene optimum in the Sahara, and the rapid glacial-interglacial transition after the last glacial maximum.

Within the Human Dimensions of Climate Change theme, the cluster has highlighted the complex

Environment template (REF5)

nature of future migration flows arising from the inter-dependencies of population growth and climate change, thus helping to redefine understandings of migration. Rather than being a failure to adapt, it is now seen potentially as a way of reducing vulnerability and increasing resilience to the impacts of climate change and climatic variability. Research collaboration with the Geographies of Globalisation and Development cluster under the Rising Powers theme has explored policies to facilitate the uptake of pro-poor, low-carbon energy technologies in Least-Developed Countries (see the impact case study). The cluster's future strategy will build on this work, collaborating with the School of Life Sciences to address critical issues in Earth System Ecology and in the conservation of biodiversity under climate and environmental change. A recent appointment in this field contributes to our understanding of global carbon-cycle dynamics by improving the fidelity of advanced Ecosystem Demography models for temperate and tropical forests.

The establishment and subsequent growth of the Climate Science and Society cluster has resulted in new University investment in a Chair and two lectureships to provide leadership and critical mass. The Chair leads the Sussex Climate Change Network, a cross-University initiative that has engendered collaboration with political and social scientists, economists, ecologists, engineers and, particularly, with the Institute of Development Studies (IDS) and the Science & Technology Policy Research Unit (SPRU). The Network has enabled us to secure funding from CDKN, NER and DfID, and to teach MSc programmes from which postgraduate researchers are now being recruited.

The *Geographies of Globalisation and Development* cluster focuses on the economic growth of China and India. We have also invested in research delineating change in the sub-Saharan African political economies. Future strategic research directions for the cluster include the socio-economic implications of China's investments in Europe (through consolidation around a new post). By establishing a new Africa Research Centre we have paid greater attention to the role of sub-Saharan Africa within a re-aligning global political economy, with projects enabled by two new Chairs and two lectureships. Much of the work on China is undertaken as part of a high-level EU–China regional policy dialogue, collaboration with the Chinese State Council on post-disaster reconstruction, and a new national 10-year programme to alleviate poverty and foster development (see impact case study). The implications of China's outward-looking involvement in global financial networks are highlighted through emerging research on the ways in which Sovereign Wealth Funds are reshaping the economies of Western Europe. India has been the focus of an ESRC–DfID-funded project on regional and social inequality during rapid industrialisation. The cluster's African research has enhanced understanding of the dynamics of power-sharing, trajectories of urban political violence, the impact of population displacements in and beyond the region, and recent trends towards return, with users including the FCO, NGOs and CBOs. The cluster is also the home of the Armed Conflict Location and Event Dataset (ACLED), the most comprehensive public collection of political-violence data for developing states. In contrast to the widespread view that conflict is confined to a few crisis-prone states, ACLED evidence suggests that almost all African states are sites of substantial political insecurity. Civil war accounts for less than half of all political violence across African states; the remaining conflict is composed of communal and political-militia violence, rioting, protests and violence against non-combatants outside of a war context. These forms of 'invisible' violence often involve state collusion and present a widespread risk to civilians. Our future priority is to extend our analysis beyond Africa, potentially with further appointments.

Alignment with the Department's strategic focus on global transformations has been key to the development of the *Geomorphology* cluster; two objectives in particular have underpinned its growth: engagement with the Climate Science and Society cluster, and the development of more-applied geomorphological research through formal links with industry. We have enhanced understanding of periglacial, slope and coastal-erosion dynamics for sustainable development, engineering and adaptation through the effective mitigation of natural hazards and risk, especially in the context of climate change. NERC-funded research in collaboration with British Geological Survey geophysicists has provided a proof-of-concept for a novel geophysical imaging of rock thermal conditions applicable to the remote monitoring of mountain rockwalls. The appointment of a new part-time industry Chair and attached lectureship has given the cluster a direct link with the

Environment template (REF5)

Halcrow Group Ltd, which now drives the development of industry-relevant research and consultancy. Novel cross-school research integrating permafrost processes and systems engineering has been initiated with Sussex's Sensor Technology Research Centre.

The *Histories, Cultures, Networks* cluster examines the long history of global transformations, with a particular emphasis on examining the trajectories of apparently unprecedented contemporary socio-political changes. Its research, bolstered by a new appointment at senior lecturer level (Griffin) has focused on the role of social protest and networked mobilisation in the early 19th-century transformation of British rural society, the changed relationship between humanity and technology effected in 1960s' 'swinging London', and how trans-imperial networks of communication and contestation shaped dynamic ideas of humanity (and humanitarianism), race and development through the 19th century. The cluster's future strategy is to maintain the rate and quality of its publications, whilst enhancing the impact of its world-leading historical research by expanding the programme of public engagement. Beyond the historical studies that have re-framed debates, the cluster has also worked with the Geographies of Migration cluster on the theme Legacies of the British Diaspora. Our joint research has led to an emerging interest in the social and historical geographies of identity, race and class within the British diaspora and an emphasis on postcolonial identities in Britain. New work on the historical geographies of African migration and the transnational politics of exile and solidarity complements the AHRC- and ESRC-funded analyses of 'provincial' postcolonial white identities in Norwich and Peterborough, and our publications on British transnational élites. Members of the cluster, like the migration group, share an interest in the use of visual methods and collaborate with photographers, galleries and community groups to deliver new kinds of public engagement. For instance, liaison with the Brighton Pavilion Museum led to a publication on the trans-imperial networks mobilised by Indian soldiers who were hospitalised there during the First World War, and content published on SikhMuseum.com. It is through more such projects that the cluster plans to expand its impact over the next 5 years.

3. PEOPLE***Staffing strategy and staff development***

As a result of its coherent global transformations plan, the Department has benefitted from new appointments in every cluster. Our investment in a Chair in Climate Change (Todd), two attached lectureships (Rowhani and Wang), the latest appointment in biodiversity research within the Climate Science and Society cluster (Antonarakis), and the further investment in applied geomorphological research (Moore), enabled us to more evenly represent human and physical geography, while the appointment of two new female Chairs (McGregor and Raleigh) gives us a better gender balance. The University is a signatory to the Concordat to Support the Career Development of Young Researchers. With the refurbishment of the Geography research laboratories in 2011, we achieved a longstanding aim to ensure full disabled access, a particular challenge in a Grade 1 listed building.

The Department has clear and consistent staff development policies. Every member is appraised annually by trained senior Geography faculty or the Head of School. All faculty have a mentor within their research cluster. Early-career researchers have School and University-level induction programmes, Departmental mentoring and annual probation-track meetings and receive a 25-per-cent-lighter teaching load. The Sussex Research Staff Association represents early-career researchers to senior management. We employ a policy of co-supervision for all PhD students and pair early-career researchers with experienced supervisors to give them mentored experience of supervision. All faculty have the right to study leave every sixth semester, subject to the approval of a research plan. Strategic study leave is also occasionally granted to support faculty in meeting research deadlines – a policy applied particularly generously in respect of early-career researchers. The Head of Department operates a transparent annual-planning-of-workload model based on a 4-course equivalent, with administrative roles equated to courses. All faculty are entitled to claim £500 p.a. of personal research expenses. Robust governance procedures and policies underpin all research. The University has a Research Governance Committee (URGC)

framework, to ensure that ethical review procedures take into account best practice. All Geography staff and research-student projects are reviewed by the School or Cross-Schools Research Ethics Committees, which report to the URGC. Applications are made and considered online. Extensive training on research ethics is available to all staff and students, and the URGC reviews its take-up and content. The Department's outstanding record of staff retention helps the development of consistent long-term planning. Of faculty who were in the 2008 RAE submission, three have been promoted internally to Professorships (Kniveton, Murton and Rogaly), and six new appointees are early-career researchers, enabling sustainability within each cluster.

Research students

Sussex is one of the relatively few single universities to qualify for ESRC Doctoral Training Centre student funding and the School of Global Studies has been central to that success. In addition, a philanthropically-funded African Climate Initiative is providing PhD scholarships – focused on finding better ways to predict climate changes and understand their impact – to four African students. Enhancing these opportunities and increasing our three current collaborative awards are at the core of future planning. Since RAE 2008, members of the Department have supervised 28 doctoral students to completion, a figure set to increase as we currently supervise 35 doctoral students and continue to attract strong students, 15 of them Research Council-funded. Usually both supervisors are Geography faculty, but joint cross-Department supervision is typical for interdisciplinary projects. A Sussex PhD in Migration won 2 of the 3 Maria Baganha prizes for the best European thesis on migration, and a Sussex student won the RGS–IBG Bob Woods Postgraduate (Master's) Dissertation Prize in 2013.

Research student progress is overseen by a Departmental programme convenor, a School Director of Doctoral Studies and the University-level Doctoral School. Progression from MPhil to PhD, and into fieldwork, is monitored at School level through formal independent faculty review. Annual review is undertaken with supervisors and students submitting review forms to the School Director, who makes recommendations and sets conditions. The Doctoral School is a distinctive development at Sussex. Recognising that postgraduates and postdocs are a fundamental part of the University's research community, it brings together doctoral students and early-career research staff through a programme of academic, professional and social opportunities, such as an annual poster review and dinner, enabling new researchers to make the transition into an academic, research or related career. Since 2008, 17 of our postdocs have proceeded to academic careers, 3 of them at Sussex.

Geography research students have developed strong links with other research students and staff within the School, helped by a shared Common Room, social events and the development of their lunchtime lecture series. The Director of Doctoral Studies works with the Doctoral School to support the careers of new and early-career researchers. Regular training workshops are held for new and experienced doctoral-student supervisors. All our research students have office space, computing facilities and financial support for conference attendance. They work with faculty to deliver first- and second-year core undergraduate courses, are expected to attend, and regularly present in, the Department's, and other, interdisciplinary seminar series, are integrated in the relevant research-cluster discussions and planning, and are represented on Departmental committees.

4. INCOME, INFRASTRUCTURE AND FACILITIES

The Department has continued to increase research-income generation in a competitive environment from just under £3m during the last RAE cycle to £4.3m in the REF period. Funding applications are co-ordinated within the School by a dedicated full-time Research and Enterprise Co-ordinator and an academic Director of Research and Knowledge Exchange, are subject to formal internal peer review, and are submitted only following internal approval, with mentors assisting early-career researchers. Each cluster endeavours to develop a suite of funders to diversify the funding base of the Department as a whole. This objective has been assisted by convergence of the Department's global transformations strategy and the University Research

Theme of the same name, which has pump-primed initiatives on humanitarian research, and has supported the Sussex Climate Change Network. This has enabled Departmental members to host symposia, workshops and research hotels designed to forge/cement contact between Sussex researchers and external partners and research-users. DFID, CDKN and ESRC funding emerged out of a 'New Humanitarian Research Agendas' workshop involving discussion with MSF, Oxfam, the British Red Cross and DfID in 2010. The Geographies of Migration cluster has been funded by DfID, the ESRC, AHRC, Nuffield Foundation, Leverhulme Trust, Joseph Rowntree Trust, UK Home Office, and several European funding schemes. DfID funding helped to position it at the centre of the government's Foresight Project on Climate Change and Migration. Staff in the other clusters have also received research project funding from, *inter alia*, the ESRC, AHRC, British Academy, EU (including EU Industry, Commerce and Public Corporations funding), Research Council of Norway, Leverhulme Trust, World Bank, United Nations, Commonwealth Secretariat, HEFCE, BIS, Brighton and Hove City Council and DECC. Expansion into new areas brought new School funding, especially from NERC and CDKN.

The University has invested £600,000 in the refurbishment of the physical geography laboratories and £16,000 from a NERC Technology Proof of Concept Programme in the UK's only permafrost chamber during the REF period. The lab refurbishment has allowed the newly expanded Climate Science and Society and Geomorphology clusters to engage more effectively with each other and with their research students around a new suite of staff offices, soils lab, geospatial lab, open-plan kitchenette/Common Room and research-student office. The Permafrost Lab is currently setting the benchmark for novel freezing experiments, testing geophysical methods of imaging permafrost at high resolution, and building upon freezing experiments published in 2006 in *Science*. Climate research benefits from University investment in a new High-Performance Computing infrastructure with a >800-core processor system and >100TB storage, enabling high-resolution climate modelling. The Department benefits from a well-funded Global Studies Resource Centre and map library, specialised IT support, an extensive central electronic library and special collections, including the Mass Observation Archive, now co-located with Brighton and Hove Museum's and two local authorities' archives in a dedicated new building (The Keep), just off campus.

5. COLLABORATION AND CONTRIBUTION TO THE DISCIPLINE

Collaborative achievements

The Global Transformations Research Theme has helped geographers at Sussex to foster wide collaboration with external non-academic partners and other university researchers.

- The Geomorphology cluster hosted the EU INTERREG-funded Beaches At Risk (BAR) III project (one of only three showcase projects) that has informed coastal policy and practice in England and France, bringing together academic researchers and local and regional authorities and coastal groups. The team participated in the UK Shoreline Management Plan review process. As a consequence, we are the principal advisor on coastal geomorphology to the DG MARE European Marine Observation and Data Expert Group, and contribute to the development of EU maritime policy via, for example, the Green Paper *Marine Knowledge 2020: From Seabed Mapping to Ocean Forecasting* adopted by the Commission in 2012.
- The Geographies of Globalisation and Development cluster has strong connections with SPRU and the Social, Technological and Environmental Pathways to Sustainability (STEPS) Centre, an ESRC-funded collaboration between Sussex and IDS. The cluster also works within a UK–Netherlands–India collaborative study on policy options for Research and Development, a UK–China collaborative study, and a prize-winning UK–India collaboration, all on facilitating low-carbon technology transfer to developing countries (see impact case study). New appointments have enabled us to extend our engagements. The ACLED project (Raleigh) is the first to test spatial and temporal forecasting methods on real-time conflict hotspots. Its conclusions have been drawn upon by development agencies, governing bodies and international regimes concerned with the growing threat from failed and failing states, and support from the US

Environment template (REF5)

government is now being negotiated. In addition, the cluster hosts a UK–Zimbabwe collaboration on diaspora engagement in the light of the experiences of previous generations of exiles in the era of decolonisation and the Cold War. This informed McGregor’s contribution as Consultant to the government’s Foresight Project on Conflict, Migration and the Environment (2011) and to the evaluation of UK Home Office Country Reports on Zimbabwe for the Advisory Panel on Country Information in 2009. McGregor’s appointment has also allowed the cluster to engage with a number of other Zimbabwe-related institutions and NGOs.

- The Climate Science and Society cluster, working with the Geographies of Migration cluster, has pioneered research into the nexus of migration, climate and environmental change as part of the FORESIGHT-supported Migration and Global Environmental Change project, and on a CDKN-funded project into climate change-related migration in Bangladesh (Kniveton, who is also a member of ICIMOD for the Hindu Kush Himalayas). The cluster is also integrated with the Humanitarian Futures Programme linking academic research and humanitarian NGO-users, thus contributing to policy debates and to research on communicating climate information to assist at-risk communities in Africa. Through Todd, the cluster is not only central to the cross-University Sussex Climate Change Network, but is also a core member of the ‘Fennec–Sahara’ consortium which involves Oxford, Reading, Imperial and Leeds, FAAM (UK research aircraft), the UK Met Office, European and US research groups, and the meteorological services of three North African countries. The group is also involved in the development of a NERC-funded network of natural and social scientists, resource managers and policy-makers across Africa to address the challenge of the sustainable development of Africa’s groundwater resources.
- The Geographies of Migration cluster has governmental and policy connections well beyond its DfID-funded centre, including Skeldon’s two-year secondment (2009–11) to DfID as Senior Research Fellow and work with the International Organization for Migration, the UN Population Division, the UN Population Fund, the ILO and the OECD. Two cluster members sit on the Independent Advisory Group on Country Information, part of the work of the Chief Inspector of UK Border Agency. Work connecting Geographies of Migration with Histories, Cultures, Networks has involved collaboration with the Joint Council for the Welfare of Immigrants (JCWI), the Migrants’ Rights Network, the Runnymede Trust, the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, Community University Engagement (CUE) East and West Norwich Partnership, the Food Ethics Council, and local government, business and community networks in Peterborough (Rogaly). Invited talks have been given for the Faith and Cohesion Network and the Hussein Islamic Centre, and collaboration with local sixth forms to conduct audition workshops for young people’s participation in theatre work has been associated with a project in the Peterborough Festival.

Contribution to the discipline, and to interdisciplinary research agendas

While the global-transformations plan has allowed for growth in specific areas, geographers have continued to make contributions that enhance the Department’s profile across the discipline as a whole, including the following seven in particular.

- *Agenda-setting research*: research conducted in both human and physical geography is seen as agenda-setting within the broader discipline, as defined by others. Beyond those examples already discussed, work on imperial networks is referenced as having changed the ways in which historians and geographers approach Empire in the recent ESRC International Benchmarking Review of Historical Geography in the UK (Lester), while Canadian research on deglacial outburst flooding has prompted high-resolution ocean-sea-ice modelling to test the impact of Arctic versus Atlantic freshwater discharge on Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation (Murton). Observations from the Sahara indicate dust aerosols with sizes an order of magnitude larger than previously assumed, demanding a substantial revision of theory and of aerosol components in weather/climate models (Todd).
- *Prizes and awards*: recognition for individual research contributions include the Harold D. Lasswell Prize for the best article published in *Policy Sciences*, the Green Gown Award for Best

Environment template (REF5)

University-Based Environmental Research, the 'best article' in *Environment Science Letters* award, the Association of American Geographers Economic Geography Specialty Group best student paper, and re-publication in the *Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers* Virtual Issue to coincide with the RGS–IBG Annual Conference 2013.

- *Prestigious fellowships: inter alia*, a Chinese Academy of Sciences Visiting Professorship for Senior International Scientists and a nomination for a Chinese Academy of Sciences Friendship Award (Dunford), the Willy Brandt Guest Professorship in Migration Studies at Malmö University (King), and an AHRC Fellowship as part of the Royal Society of Arts' Citizen Power Peterborough Programme (Rogaly). We have also had a Fellowship of the Royal Historical Society, a Marie Curie Outgoing Fellowship and a Fulbright Scholarship.
- *Funding panels*: four members of the Department have sat on the panel for NERC, two on that of the ESRC, one on the Wellcome Trust and one on the Research Council of Norway and the Foundation for Science and Technology of Portugal. We also have members of the NERC Arctic Research Programme Advisory Group and of the Geological Society Accreditation Panel.
- *Learned societies*: Department members have been Chair of the Historical Geography Research Group of the RGS-IBG (Griffin), Honorary Treasurer of the British Society for Geomorphology (Moses), Treasurer of the International Association for the Study of Forced Migration (Skeldon), and Awards Officer on the Executive Committee of the Quaternary Research Association (Frogley).
- *Editing geography publications*: represented on a wide range of editorial boards, Sussex Geography staff have also played lead editorial roles in the *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*; *Population Studies*; *Journal of Refugee Studies*; *Climate and Permafrost*; *Periglacial Processes*; and the *Journal of Southern African Studies*. Geography staff have also guest-edited special issues in *Eastern European Economics*; *Hydrology and Earth System Sciences*; *Historical Geography*, *Journal of Balkan and Near Eastern Studies*; *Journal of Mediterranean Studies*; *Mobilities* (twice), *Population, Space and Place* (thrice), *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies* and *Southeast European and Black Sea Studies*.
- *Key conferences*: during 2008–13, members of the Department have hosted 11 international conferences. Direct research outputs from these events have included special issues of *Population, Space and Place* and *Zeitschrift für Geomorphologie*, an edited volume and numerous articles.