

<b>Institution: London School of Economics and Political Science</b>
<b>Unit of Assessment: 14: Geography and Environmental Studies</b>
<p><b>1. Unit context and structure, research and impact strategy</b></p> <p>The Department of Geography and Environment and its associated research centres are home to a vibrant, multidisciplinary academic community committed to demonstrating why thinking geographically and environmentally about real-world problems matters. The Department is among the leading geography departments in the world. As one of the LSE's founding departments, it has pushed the boundaries of the discipline for 125 years – particularly in the last quarter century when the Department has focused on human geography and built on the LSE's strengths in the social sciences.</p> <p>This strategy has increased the visibility, prestige, and influence of the Department, both within Geography and across the wider scholarly and policy-making worlds. The standing of the Department is reflected in international rankings. Among departments of geography, it has been 2nd in the world in the QS rankings for the last three years. Research excellence was reflected in REF 2014, where it ranked 1st in outputs (4*+3*), with 84% assessed as world-leading or internationally excellent. Nine professors are amongst the 70 most cited academics at LSE (Google Scholar).</p> <p>The UoA regards geography and environmental studies as integrative disciplines, in which diverse interdisciplinary and methodological approaches are used to answer geographical and environmental questions. In developing our research, the UoA exploits LSE's unique strengths in social science. Accordingly, the UoA is unusual on several counts: physical geography is absent, and we emphasise interdisciplinary research and co-operation with cognate disciplines. Our staff come from diverse disciplines including human geography, urban, planning and development studies, environmental economics and policy, and economic geography and urban economics. Our strategy has driven substantial expansion since the 1990s. Expansion continued between 2014 and 2020 as we increased critical mass and secured additional funding, including for our research centres.</p> <p>Our REF2014 strategy reasserted one prime aim: to become distinctive and world-leading in our areas of specialism (economic geography; environmental economics and policy; and urban, planning and development). Reflecting continued growth, and a desire to further strengthen our interdisciplinary approach, our current strategy aims to build on our specialisms while also placing more emphasis on how these contribute to our understanding of pressing global issues: the causes and consequences of geographically uneven development; the challenges and benefits of urbanisation and life in cities; and the sustainability of our environmental and socio-economic systems – particularly given global climate change. We address fundamental questions. What explains inequalities in regional and urban development? How do we understand the economic, environmental, social and spatial dimensions of urbanisation and development in cities? What role do economics and politics play in land use and planning? What are the links between sustainability and development and human wellbeing and behaviour? How do we ensure environmental justice and security? What is the appropriate response to climate change? In all of this, what is and should be the role of politics, policy and governance? We believe the social sciences are central to understanding these challenges. We use our research to inform public debates and help improve the world's economic, environmental, political and social future.</p> <p>Our REF2014 strategy identified several high-level research and impact objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. We will pursue research of the highest standards;</li> <li>2. Our research should be anchored in core research values emphasising theoretically-informed, policy-relevant and evidence-based research;</li> </ol>

3. We will nurture research on 'real world' issues, ultimately aimed at influencing and improving policy and the lives of individuals;
4. We will strengthen our approach to knowledge exchange and impact and provide even more support for generating it.

We are committed to maintaining and enhancing our reputation for research excellence. Excellent staff are central to this along with our efforts to support a conducive research environment. Our REF2014 objectives continue to apply but we have added two additional objectives:

5. We will strengthen links between the Department and its research centres by further developing joint programmes of research and better collaborating on events and wider impact activities;
6. We will enhance support for research, protecting research time, increasing financial support, and strengthening links with initiatives across the LSE.

### Structure

The UoA is home to 54 academic staff (23 Professors, 10 Associates, 13 Assistants, 8 early career) and 78 PhD students. The Department is structured around three clusters reflecting our core specialisms. The clusters provide an effective mechanism for organising research around substantive themes. Cross-cluster working is encouraged and supported through joint projects, events and PhD supervision. The centres provide additional support for academic research and impact. Departmental staff have senior leadership roles in the associated centres - and around 80 percent of staff are associates of one or more centres.

The Economic Geography (EG) cluster integrates economic geographers and spatial and urban economists in a unique multi-disciplinary group. It has strong links to the Urban Programme in the Centre for Economic Performance (CEP, incorporating the previously independent Spatial Economics Research Centre, SERC) and the What Works Centre for Local Economic Growth (WWG) established at LSE in 2013. We believe that economic geography must engage with research emanating from a variety of economic, institutional, social and political perspectives. The emphasis on 'economic' logics differentiates our approach from many other economic geography groups. As a result, the cluster has become a key player in promoting research stemming from the interplay between the field of economic geography, as practiced by geographers, and geographical economics, as practiced by economists. Our research has focused on the causes and consequences of uneven economic development and the challenges and benefits of urbanisation and life in cities in both developed and developing countries. The role of innovation, international capital flows and agglomeration have been a focus of research on causes. The geography of discontent has been a noticeable strand of research on consequences. We also study property markets, regulation, the 'political economy' of housing, the economic and political forces that shape city structures and productivity, the provision of public goods (e.g., schooling, public transport) and negative environmental externalities (e.g., pollution). While there remains a strong focus on the UK and Europe, much research also considers other developed and developing countries - in particular China, Latin America and the Sub-Saharan African nations. Methodologically, research concentrates on applying and developing quantitative approaches, as well as on integrating institutional perspectives into quantitative frameworks. More recently, our traditional approach to causal, data-driven methods of investigation has been complemented by more theoretically-founded structural approaches. Finally, research is pioneering new methods for using untapped information from novel, large and unconventional data sources, informed by theory and combining techniques developed in econometrics and data science.

The Environmental Economics and Policy (EEP) cluster draws on different disciplinary perspectives – primarily human geography and economics – to inform and challenge environmental policy. It has strong links with the Grantham Research Institute for Climate

Change and the Environment (GRI), the Centre for Climate Change Economics and Policy (CCCEP), and the LSE Middle East Centre (MEC). Research across the cluster and research centres focuses on environmental and sustainability challenges, including climate change. Our research draws on perspectives from environmental and development economics, the political ecology of development, and the study of environmental governance and regulation. These different perspectives are informed by distinct theories and conceptual frameworks and explored using a range of methodologies. However, each perspective provides an important lens with which to view a common set of environmental challenges, as well as enabling ever-growing interaction with other groupings in the UoA. Common to all our work is a commitment to robust evidence-based research, informed by theory, and relevant to policy-relevant debates within environmental studies and sustainability science. Topic areas include sustainability and development, human wellbeing and behaviour, as well as environmental policy, governance, justice and security. Our research seeks to inform the choice and design of public policies for the environment but also to challenge those policies. Market and civil society actors are also relevant here as, for example, in evolving work on sustainable finance and the role of private sector institutions. A key strand of research links to concerns in mainstream empirical economics about identifying causal relationships to permit a richer understanding of how, for example, urban air pollution affects life prospects or environmental policy influences technological development. Research covers a range of geographic scales, with particular regional expertise in Latin America, the Middle East, and South, East, and Southeast Asia as well as substantial expertise in environmental and climate policy in the UK and Europe. Work is also conducted at several scales of governance. This includes understanding how people construct livelihoods, such as in urban communities in the context of global resource chains, or rural settings entailing community forest management or adaptation to climate change. It also includes how nations measure and evaluate long-term development and how development prospects are affected by how global resources are governed.

The Urbanisation, Planning and Development (UPD) cluster works at the forefront of research on urbanisation, planning and development in the major world regions of Africa, Asia, Europe, and the Americas. UPD has strong links to the Latin America and Caribbean Centre (LACC), the Middle East Centre (MEC) and the Saw Swee Hock Southeast Asia Centre (SEAC). Research is both local and global in scope. One strand focuses on the social and spatial dimensions of urbanisation and geographically uneven development in cities of the Global South and North. A second strand focuses on the economics and politics of land use and planning. The research engages broad theoretical questions but also has a strong tradition of innovative, applied, international and comparative fieldwork as reflected in its contributions to major world- and regional-level policy platforms and discourse through institutions such as UN Habitat, UNDP, the World Bank, and UN Women. Our research takes seriously a place-based approach to research, which is foundational to the cluster's contributions to human geography, urban planning and urban studies. Researchers are interested in global transformations and the human-level consequences associated with them in different places. Research uses qualitative and some quantitative methodologies to investigate the social, spatial, political and cultural dimensions of urbanisation and development with a particular focus on poverty, violence, infrastructure, housing, displacement, migration, risk and resilience, neighbourhood redevelopment and urban politics. Our research examines these issues, paying attention to dynamics of class, gender, age and race, in diverse cities across Africa, the Americas and Asia. Urban planning research engages with regulation as it impacts on and interacts with cities across the globe. It also provides a more in-depth understanding of how planning influences and is influenced by broader social, economic and environmental processes. We view planning as a cross-disciplinary pursuit involving collaboration with other departmental clusters and within wide ranging networks of scholars and practitioners. Our research continues to have policy impact based on research excellence and on links with policy-makers and regulators.

Seminar series involve external and internal speakers, with some series run jointly between the Department and research centres:

1. Economic Geography Work in Progress;

2. Environment Research Seminar Series (Department and GRI);
3. Environment Research Work in Progress (Department and GRI);
4. The Forum (LACC);
5. London Seminar Series;
6. Middle East Centre Research Seminar Series (MEC);
7. The Southeast Asia Discussion Series (SEAC);
8. Social Life of Climate Change (Department, GRI and Sociology);
9. Urban Economics Seminar (Department and CEP);
10. Urbanisation, Planning and Development Research Seminar;
11. Urban Planning Development Work in Progress;
12. Writing the World;
13. Writer Meets Reader.

We also host ad-hoc and annual events, for example in 2019/20 and 2020/21:

1. Environmental Economics Conference (Department and GRI);
2. Environment Doctoral Students' Conference;
3. Urban Economics Association Summer School (Department, CEP and WWG);
4. The Southeast Asia Forum (SEAC);
5. Workshop on Urbanisation, Foreign Investment and Real Estate (SEAC and National University of Singapore);
6. British Council Research Links workshop on Governance, Crime & International Security (LACC and Catholic University of Sao Paulo);
7. LSE Interamerican Development Bank conference (LACC);
8. Conflict Research Programme Iraq workshops (MEC);
9. Workshop on Syrian Refugee Crisis (MEC).

The UoA nurtures a truly interdisciplinary atmosphere. Recent examples of interdisciplinary research include: Ahlfeldt (EG) and Holman (UPD) on conservation areas; Crescenzi (EG) and Holman (UPD) on migration; Gibbons (EG) and Mourato (EEP) on amenity value of nature; Hilber (EG) and Palmer (EEP) on urban development and air pollution and on the energy costs of historic preservation; Carozzi (EG) and Roth (EEP) on air pollution and urban density; and Paprocki (EEP) and Zeiderman (UPD) on climate change. Mercer (UPD), Paprocki (EEP) and Henderson (EG) have applied for research grants together, and Iammarino (EG) and Perkins (EEP) have applied for funding for a project on Conflict Afflicted and High-Risk Areas. Collaborative teaching and joint supervision of PhD students across clusters further support interdisciplinary work.

### **Impact**

The importance of knowledge exchange and impact (KEI), including public engagement, is recognised across the UoA and many staff are actively involved in KEI. Consistent with our strategy there is a strong focus on influencing policy at local, regional, national and supra-national levels in the UK and internationally, especially in Europe. We aim to do this directly through engagement with local, regional, national and international policy-makers, as well as indirectly through work with legislators, NGOs, civil society organisations, and private sector organisations.

The UoA embeds impact in its research strategy by developing research that addresses current public debates and policy needs; working with partners (including non-academic users) to co-produce and disseminate research; developing and maintaining networks of research users; creating forums and co-organising events to allow interaction between academics and research users; and ensuring that research findings are accessible (e.g. through open access) and effectively communicated. Research and reports by UoA staff attract significant media attention

and contributing to media discourse is an important aspect of our approach to engaging non-academics with our research.

The research centres, particularly GRI and WWG, have a strong impact remit – emphasising the need for research to inform responses to societal, economic and environmental problems as a core part of their missions – and play a central role in these activities. UoA staff also interact with research users through extensive consulting activities that provide expert advice by applying research-based insights and evidence to solve problems of organisations in both the public and private sectors. Working with LSE Consulting, UoA staff delivered over 100 projects during the REF period.

The central elements of our KEI strategy – public engagement, partnership working, a strong focus on policy and a key role for our research centres – are evidenced by our submitted impact case studies which show how we have helped change the behaviour of public and private sector actors at local, national and supra-national levels.

### **Open Access**

The UoA is committed to supporting Open Access to make the results of research freely available. This is, itself, an important strand of our approach to KEI.

- Data from LSE Research Online for UoA outputs for this REF period show a significant increase in availability: items including full-text: 54% (end 2014) | 80% (May 2020). Items with open access full-text: 51% (end 2014) | 61% (May 2020).
- Researchers use open access discussion paper series – run by the Department and by the research centres – to publish preliminary findings.
- UoA staff engage with the Library's Open Access initiatives, e.g. Gibbons and Mourato have each had an article with a CC-BY license converted into a cartoon to demonstrate what is possible with creative commons licenses, and to make their research more accessible to a wider audience.
- UoA staff are encouraged to archive datasets. This is a requirement for research council funded projects (examples include deposits by Conway, Dietz, Sato and Stainforth)
- Researchers generating experimental data are encouraged to pre-register designs and to make data available (e.g. Gosnall and Tavoni via the Open Science Framework)
- Replicability datasets are regularly added to the trusted data repository Harvard Dataverse, for example by Neumayer.
- UoA staff use the Library's Data Management Plan review service which emphasizes open access including data archiving.

### **Ethics**

The UoA expects all staff to perform their roles in accordance with the School's Ethics Code. Staff are encouraged to undertake Ethics training, available through the School's online training module, and built into the mandatory Academic Induction Programme.

The UoA provides guidance and training on research ethics and risk assessment for staff and students, incorporating robust, mandatory procedures for approval for projects that raise ethical concerns. Additional support is provided by the School, for example, through the Research Ethics Toolkit.

Undergraduate students receive research ethics training in their core second year methods courses. Taught Master's students receive training via dissertation seminars and workshops. PhD students receive formal training in their first year from the Department. The LSE PhD Academy hosts a monthly series covering topical issues. All PhD students can access further training via the Bloomsbury Postgraduate Skills Network.



Research ethics forms are signed off by a supervisor, an ethics champion (Deputy Head Research or Research Centre equivalent) or the LSE's Research Ethics Committee with the sign-off route determined by the ethical issues raised by the proposal.

The UoA further supports research integrity by encouraging data archiving to allow for replication. Individual projects and activities also contribute, e.g. Gosnell's 2018 and 2020 workshops and masterclasses on transparency and reproducibility. Material from the workshops is available via the Open Science Framework.

## **Section 2. People**

### **Staffing strategy**

Attracting, developing and retaining excellent staff is central to maintaining and enhancing research excellence. Our high-level strategy for achieving this objective is threefold. (i) We hire faculty who have the potential to produce research that is world-leading. (ii) We support them to reach their potential through a development process that provides advice and regular review to identify and address developmental needs. (iii) We require evidence of research excellence to pass Major Review and promotion.

The Department's and research centres' strategic plans inform specific hiring decisions. The plans identify priority research areas that complement or strengthen existing expertise and reflect LSE's strategic priorities.

The UoA hires openly and globally – with new hires from Minnesota, Columbia, Wharton, CEMFI, Cornell, Royal Holloway, Berkeley and Stanford during the REF period. Hiring is based on individual merit and the potential to produce research that is world-leading. Research excellence is the priority in appointments of Assistant, Associate or Full Professors. However, all Departmental faculty contribute to teaching so that teaching is research-led, and we actively encourage staff to maximise the impact of research. The research centres hire research-only staff (to the Research Staff Career Track): many of these have a strong impact remit, and a number contribute to teaching, for example through guest lectures or specialist courses.

The UoA is committed to successful appointments of the highest quality faculty. Recruitment processes follow LSE's core recruitment principles of inclusivity, equality and diversity, engagement with applicants and broad recruitment definition of posts. We further promote these principles through open hiring processes and through ensuring the selection committee reflects EDI considerations and diverse research. Where appropriate we offer all permanent staff access to candidate documentation and canvas widely on long-listing. Short-listed candidates meet with a representative selection of staff (e.g. different seniority, disciplines) and all staff are invited to their presentations.

In addition to research-focussed hires, the UoA also recruits to LSE's Educational Career Track (ECT) and Policy Career Track (PCT). Recruitment follows similar open and global hiring processes but with a focus on teaching (ECT) and impact (PCT) rather than research. For the Department, ECTs are a central part of our strategy for improving student experience and expanding teaching provision, while protecting research time. For the research centres, PCTs are a central part of the strategy for engaging with non-academic audiences and achieving impact. The largest team of PCTs are employed by the GRI undertaking work that emphasises user-focused and policy-oriented analysis.

### **Pattern of Recruitment**

Since REF2014, the UoA has expanded significantly, in accordance with our strategic aim of creating world leading clusters of research excellence in our areas of specialism. The UoA has

grown by more than 30% from 36.2 FTE staff (REF2014) to 47.1 FTE staff (REF2021). This included the recruitment of nine Assistant Professors in the Department and at all levels in the research centres.

To some extent, new recruits filled research gaps created by departing staff. For the most part, however, these were net additions to strengthen research specialisms and increase critical mass. Recruitment at Assistant level is part of a strategy to foster the development of junior into senior staff: more than half of the Department's Professors were originally hired as Assistants.

In the Department of Geography & Environment, staff are overwhelmingly permanent appointments. Some staff in the research centres are recruited on open-ended contracts but subject to funding constraints.

### **Staff Development**

We support and adhere to the key principles of the Concordat to Support the Career Development of Researchers including in (i) our approach to recruitment, selection and retention; (ii) our aim to support and integrate all staff into the UoA's research culture; (iii) our staff development strategy; and (iv) our commitment to promoting diversity and equality.

In line with LSE policy, all junior staff have a mentor – a senior member of staff with relevant research interests who can provide informal advice and support – with whom they meet at least once per term. All non-Professorial staff also have annual career development meetings with the Head of Department or research centre Director. These assess research, teaching, 'citizenship' and contributions to KEI. The combination of informal and formal mechanisms is intended to provide appropriate advice to help staff achieve their potential.

Training and other support needs are identified through the review process and staff are provided with critical but constructive feedback on performance relative to expectations at their stage of career development. Staff are actively encouraged to attend Research Information Sessions (RISe) - LSE's research development programme. This is designed to support faculty in managing their career and research, from developing ideas into successful grant proposals and managing awards, through to communicating their findings and strengthening KEI.

The Department uses a workload model to help balance administrative, teaching and student related activities to ensure research-active staff have ample time for research. ECRs (all academic staff pre-Major Review) enjoy a lower Departmental workload and a larger research funding allocation.

Except for two Leverhulme Fellows, post-docs are employed in the research centres. Many of them work on specific projects with more senior staff or are supported by a supervisor if funded for their own research (e.g. through a post-doc grant). Co-authoring is strongly encouraged and expected when post-docs make substantive contributions. Research centres provide research and conference funds to post-docs. Those centres that run discussion paper series encourage submissions from post-docs and support impact activities related to their work. Centres also run seminars at which post-docs present and organise events that support ECRs across the School and wider academic community – e.g. SEAC's ECR Network.

Post-docs are supported in career development through mentoring and regular career development meetings in the same way as other research staff. At a minimum they would be expected to engage with the broader research of the centre through participation in regular seminars and other meetings and events. They may also be asked to contribute to research funding applications. The larger research centres also assign them to research groups, which provide an intellectual structure and support based on shared thematic interests or disciplinary focus.

**Supporting and Rewarding Research and Impact**

Staff are provided ample support to reach their full research potential. The Department's annual research and conference fund allocations are currently £3,200 for Assistant Professors, and £2,800 for Associate and Full Professors. Research Centres make their own arrangements for their staff and help affiliated faculty access additional resources to fund research assistants, conferences and other activities.

All research-active staff nominate a 'research day' each week that is free from teaching. In line with LSE policy, all departmental faculty benefit from generous sabbatical leave entitlement, currently one term for every eight terms of service; or 21 terms (instead of 24) if staff take a full year of sabbatical leave. Enhanced leave is given for major administrative jobs (e.g. Head of Department, various School roles). Part time staff are treated on a pro-rata basis. Additional research leave of one term is given to those returning after 18 weeks or more of maternity, shared parental leave or similar. Research centre staff do not teach and so are not entitled to research or sabbatical leave.

The Department's research policy governs arrangements for sabbatical and buyout. Sabbatical leave requests have always been agreed during this REF period. A total of 18.5 FTE staff have been on sabbatical or other research leave during the REF period for a total 38 terms. Although research buy-out could be refused in exceptional circumstances, all funded buyout requests – amounting to just over 29 FTE years – have been agreed during this REF period. Workloads take account of sabbatical or buyout to ensure that leave translates into additional time for research.

Excellence in research and impact is identified through annual review and rewarded through expedited promotion and contribution pay awards. Impact is the key criteria for promotion and pay award for the Policy Career Track.

Members of staff who successfully obtain research funding are rewarded through the School's RIIF and PFR policies which allow for the remittance of a proportion of overheads to the department or research centre for use on research activities (RIIF) and for personal rewards that can take the form of buy-out, personal research accounts or additional salary (PFR).

The Department and research centres provide extensive support for KEI. In the Department, KEI is overseen by the Research Committee, Deputy Head Research and REF Impact Coordinator. The Deputy Department Manager coordinates with LSE's KEI Integrated Service and assists faculty with KEI plans, offering advice on grant applications, on methods and activities, and on metrics for tracking impact. KEI is also supported by our communications and events team (1.8 FTE) who work with faculty to increase the visibility and accessibility of research among non-academic users. Research Centres have impact, communications and events teams and staff with specific impact remits (e.g. GRI employs four comms staff and a research policy team of 14; What Works Growth employ two comms and a policy team of six).

**Exchanges between academia and business, industry, public or third sector bodies**

Such exchanges occur in the research centres and are supported when they fit with the research, engagement and impact strategy of the centre. Staff seconded into the UoA are integrated into the research culture in the same way as ECRs and post-docs, as described above. Exchanges of more senior staff are rarer, and arrangements would be adjusted appropriately. The LSE's visiting fellow programme would usually be used to formalise their relationship with the School allowing them full access to facilities and activities. For UoA staff seconded out, consideration would be given to how the exchange fits with career development plans. For Departmental staff it is unlikely that secondments would fit with the emphasis on research excellence in Major Review and promotion procedures. Instead, we actively support staff to engage with business, industry and public or third sector bodies through our wider impact



strategy. However, requests for direct exchanges would be considered on a case-by-case basis and granted other than in exceptional circumstances.

### PhD Students

PhD students are an integral part of our research community. They benefit from, and contribute to, our wider research environment through participating in and helping organise the seminar series and other events. PhD students receive general training via the PhD Academy alongside more intensive, specialist support from the Department. They often meet external speakers for one-to-one discussion or as part of a mixed faculty-student group over dinner. They are the main speakers in our work-in-progress seminars, attended by the relevant PhD cohort, post-docs and UoA staff. Students are involved in many of the UoA's major funded research projects – often as paid research assistants – leading to frequent co-authorship with faculty. A significant proportion is affiliated to one of the research centres and participate in centre projects and activities.

The PhD cohort, currently 78 students, is the second largest at LSE. We recruit around 18 students annually. 49% percent of our current cohort are women, and 92% from outside the UK (38% EU, 54% international).

We have a track record in acquiring scholarships - around 80% of students are funded (80% through LSE scholarships of £18k per year for four years; 20% through external bodies).

Recruitment processes focus on academic background, research proposal and supervisory fit. Applications are screened by programme directors and circulated to faculty. Short-listed candidates are interviewed. We admit around 5-10% of applicants. Our four-year completion rate is a healthy 85%.

In Year 1, students undertake subject-specific and methods training. Students are encouraged to attend RISE training sessions which provides support throughout the lifecycle of their research from developing proposals through to KEI. The PhD Academy provide workshops and training sessions throughout the year.

We support the timely completion of high-quality PhDs through:

- five tailored programmes, associated with clusters, allowing students to undertake appropriate training given research specialism;
- compulsory work-in-progress seminars which provide feedback from faculty and peers;
- an annual workshop bringing together students and faculty to provide a forum for interdisciplinary feedback and discussion;
- opportunities to teach, and processes to support teaching development;
- funding for a student organised research conference;
- student organised study groups including on China Reading / Reading China; Economic Geography; Applied Environmental and Urban Economics;
- ad hoc training, such as a 2018 'replicability masterclass';
- joint supervision by two or more faculty members combined with effective monitoring and support mechanisms;
- a ring-fenced fund for project-based research costs including travel;
- ensuring students adhere to the LSE research ethics policy.

We encourage students to gain teaching experience with us during their second and third years. Students with an LSE scholarship are expected to teach.

Students and supervisors have flexibility to develop effective working practices. However, in line with LSE regulations, we:

- monitor seminar attendance;

- enforce requirements for three supervision meetings per term in first year, two thereafter, monitored using a compulsory log;
- implement annual progress reviews in years 1 to 3 and a separate upgrade process which must take place by the end of year 2;
- have a Director of Postgraduate Studies to provide oversight.

The overall quality of our programmes is evidenced through our students' success in:

- regularly participating in international academic conferences;
- winning prizes and awards for research excellence;
- obtaining employment in research informed careers at world leading academic, policy, advocacy and governmental institutions.

Students discuss career plans with supervisors at third-year progress review. Additional career support is provided via a Director of Placement including: sessions on the job market and academic careers; job market presentation rehearsals; mock interviews; advice on written materials; and a dedicated job market page. Examples of post-doctoral or tenure track placements include UC Berkeley, Harvard, UC San Diego, University of Virginia, Bologna, Stockholm School of Economics, Lund, Humboldt, Cambridge, Oxford, Imperial and UCL. According to the most recent LSE destinations survey close to 100% of graduating PhD students are employed one year after leaving.

### **Equity Diversity and Inclusion**

The UoA is committed to the School's EDI agenda and aims to improve EDI through its research, policies and processes.

UoA staff actively participate in the Decolonising LSE collective and organised events during the Decolonising LSE weeks in 2019 and 2020 including events organised by SEAC and MEC. Many colleagues research on topics broadly related to social injustice, equality and diversity.

The UoA seeks to alleviate concerns relating to EDI, including the extent of gender and ethnicity under-representation in staff and students; gender-bias in retention cases; and differences in salary, and career progression across faculty. The Department's EDI representative ensures that EDI issues are championed and advanced effectively.

The UoA submission is characterised by diversity on several dimensions. 33% of submitted staff are female, an achievement given the large share coming originally from economics where women are, regrettably, under-represented; a similar percentage of submitted staff are non-British. We have three members of staff who have declared a BME background, and while they are well represented in our submission, we recognise that this leaves room for greater ethnic diversity, which presents us with a welcome challenge for future recruitment. There is a good mix of submitted staff by career stage: 23% are Assistant Professors, 21% Associate Professors, 46% Full Professors; the remainder are research fellows in the Department or research centres.

The UoA follows the principles of EDI in recruitment processes for staff and PhDs (see above).

The UoA pursues a policy of equal opportunities for career progression. An annual workload calculation ensures that the teaching and administrative load are fairly distributed (accounting for research leave and buy-outs). A lower load is given to ECRs.

Our mentoring system has been revised and updated to address EDI issues and confront the challenges of increasing competition and promotion requirements. Clear and explicit promotion criteria and guidelines are communicated to staff. The Professoriate annually considers all staff for potential promotion. Staff can self-sponsor promotion if they fail to gain department sponsorship, although this has not happened during the REF period. During the REF period, five

colleagues passed Major Review and were promoted to Associate Professor, 6 were promoted to Professor.

Since 2013, 10 women were appointed to new Assistant Professor roles (including three appointments in GRI), with three leaving. Four of these are economists, where women are particularly underrepresented. One woman was promoted to Full Professor, bringing the number of female professors to three.

A comprehensive pay equity review undertaken in 2017 culminated in adjustments to address equity of pay across the UoA. The Head of Department and research centre directors monitor pay equity.

Staff are encouraged to undertake EDI training made available through LSE's online training module and built into the Academic Induction Programme, attended by all new academics and researchers. EDI events are held throughout the academic year. LSE's formal staff networks provide the opportunity to discuss issues.

LSE offers accessible flexible working policies to staff who are returning to work from parental leave or reducing hours of work due to carers' responsibilities, ill-health, etc. Career and mentoring schemes are offered to staff who have had an interruption from academia. Such requests are infrequent, and most staff work full-time, but all requests have been accommodated. LSE has generous provisions for sick leave and parental leave, with additional research leave following long-term absence.

A UoA statement for the review of REF 2021 outputs was approved by Departmental Meeting in 2019. The UoA adheres to the School's expectations for how the assessment exercise will be conducted. The principles are in line with those set out in the REF Guidance on Submissions and promote a) Equity: the fair and equal assessment of all types of research and forms of research output – outputs submitted were anonymously reviewed by at least two colleagues, b) Equality: promoting equality and diversity in all aspects of the assessment and c) Transparency: the clear and open process through which decisions are made and information about the assessment is shared. Decisions on REF outputs and ICS were taken by the Department's REF panel, with oversight from the Department's Research Committee. The UoA's EDI Champion was a member of the REF panel and monitored EDI issues.

The School's REF code of practice, the UoA's REF statement and REF Strategy Committee's feedback on the output portfolio helped ensure that the distribution of outputs reflects EDI considerations.

### Section 3. Income, infrastructure and facilities

#### Research Income

In the REF period the UoA received 174 grants, providing income of just under £34m. The largest shares of income were for the Department (40 grants, £3m), GRI (73 grants, £22.4m), LACC (13 grants, £0.5m) WWG (6 grants, £3m). The remaining income is spread across our research centres or other LSE UoA. In total, 24 of these awards are for research teams working across LSE UoAs, highlighting the interdisciplinary nature of our funding. Many of the other grants also support interdisciplinary work with collaborators at other HEIs.

Funding is from a diverse range of bodies including **domestic and international research councils** (e.g. French National Research Agency, AHRC, BBSRC, ESRC, EPSRC, European Commission, ERC, GCRF, International Development Research Centre, NERC); **grant-making organisations** (e.g. British Academy, British Council, Europlace Institute of Finance, Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation, Kuwait Foundation, Leverhulme Trust); **public bodies** (e.g. Committee on Climate Change, Department for International Development, Environment

Agency, Environmental Protection Agency, European Investment Bank, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Nacional Financiera); **private and not-for-profit grant-making organisations** (e.g. Abbey/Grupo Santander Travel Fund, AXA, Emirates Foundation, European Climate Foundation, Flagship Housing Group, Friends Provident Foundation, Generation Foundation, Grantham Foundation, HSBC Holdings Plc, Lloyds TSB Foundation, Overseas Development Institute, Principles for Responsible Investment, Statkraft, Trust for London, Zurich Foundation). Many projects receive income from domestic and international HEIs that are the project lead (e.g. Imperial College, Graduate Institute Geneva, Norwegian School of Economics, Universities of Bern, Birmingham, Essex, Liverpool).

While all research funding is increasingly competitive, the following represent major and prestigious competitively awarded research grants awarded or extended during the REF period:

- GRI core funding (£14m 2008-24, extended 2017; Grantham Foundation)
- The WWG (£5.7m 2013-20; £3.8m 2020-23, competition 2013; ESRC / government departments).
- Henderson's grants for Urbanisation in Developing Countries (£3.2m 2014-18, competition 2014; World Bank / DfID).
- The GRI 'network plus' (£3m 2019-23, PCAN competition 2018; ESRC funded).
- GRI's project on Pathways to Resilience in Semi-Arid Economies (£1.4m 2014-18; International Development Research Centre).
- The Centre for Climate Change Economics and Policy (£1.1m 2018-23, phase 3 funding following competition 2008; ESRC).
- Crescenzi's grant for 'Multinationals, Institutions and Innovation in Europe' (£980k, 2015-21, competition 2014; ERC Starting Grant)
- GRI's project on Uncertainty Reduction in Models for Understanding Development Applications (£860k, 2015-21; NERC)
- Iammarino's grant for Policies for Smart Specialisation (£490k, 2019-23, European Commission)
- Jones' grant for Slum Tourism in the Americas (£450k, 2014-18; ESRC)

This external financial support has been matched with significant support from the School through its contribution to Full Economic Costs on UKRI research; through its Research Infrastructure and Investment Fund (RIIF; which returns a percentage of overheads on grants) and through direct financial support to GRI.

RIIF funds, totalling £1.09m during the REF period, are used to support the indirect costs of research associated with administering grants (including employment of support staff); to help extend contracts for staff (in the research centres); to support impact activities; to develop seed funding for new projects, including buy-out for those developing large, complex grant applications; to provide match funding for grant applications where required; and additionally to support unbudgeted research expenditure (e.g. the development of research staff careers, such as the unfunded promotion of soft-funded staff, career-break costs, and bridging funds).

Funds are administered by the Department's Research Committee or research centre equivalent. These committees also support staff, particularly ECRs, in developing grant proposals. This would involve, for example, matching proposal writers with more senior academic mentors with experience of winning funds, to comment on drafts and provide guidance on content, costing, appropriate funder, and possible support from RIIF funds. The grant-writing mentor scheme has the dual benefit of sharing expertise among faculty and increasing the likelihood of successful bids. PhD students are also encouraged to bid for research funding, supported by their supervisory team.

The UoA is active in applying to external funding bodies for ECR positions and the research centres hire large numbers of post-doc researchers. The Department was successful in 2019 in obtaining funds for a 36-month Leverhulme Early Career Research Fellowship (Ramesh) and a 12-month ESRC Postdoctoral Fellowship (Whitten). Additionally, LACC has won funding for two

36-month Leverhulme Postdoctoral Fellows (Abello-Colak and Richmond) and a 36-month British Academy Postdoctoral Fellowship (Ryburn).

External research funding has resulted in a large volume of high-quality research output, both in terms of publications and in terms of impact. A substantial share of submitted research outputs to REF2021 have been partly or wholly supported by externally funded research. All the UoA's impact case studies are underpinned by externally funded research via SERC, WWG, CCCEP or the GRI.

### **Infrastructure and Operational Support for Research and Impact**

School facilities are detailed in the institutional-level environment statement. Staff in the UoA make extensive use of these facilities, for example, frequently publishing in the School-supported blogs as a way of increasing visibility and impact, conducting projects in the Behavioural Research Lab (eight projects over the REF period) and using the High-Performance Computing facilities (30k of CPU time over the REF period).

The research centres have benefited from the general expansion of research facilities. For example, WWG is housed in 32 Lincoln's Inn Fields, allowing staff, post-docs and PhD students to access the excellent facilities that this building provides. Similarly, the GRI is in the LSE's Research Centres Hub, a large, lateral office space spread across three buildings, housing most of the LSE's research centres. These spaces include offices with hot desks for academics, researchers, visitors and professional services staff and common rooms for meetings, receiving guests and holding research seminars.

Our research centres offer additional support for both research and impact. For example, WWG benefits from a large administrative pool funded jointly with the Centre for Economic Performance. In addition to administrative assistance, this provides specialised communications, meeting and IT support that underpin the research and impact activities of the centre and associated UoA staff. GRI employs a dedicated nine-strong policy team who specialise in producing policy-relevant research and translating academic research into impactful outputs. They maintain close relationships with stakeholder networks in international organisations, national governments, business and society, and their expertise plays directly into several REF ICS, as well as supporting much wider impacts.

The UoA has driven its KEI agenda with help from competitive central KEI funds (drawn down from the School's HEIF allocation), totalling £880k during the REF period. Access to KEI opportunities made possible by these funds has been taken up widely by the UoA – examples are in Section 4. The Department has also used funding from LSE's KEI Strategy Group (£10k annually since 2017/18) for public engagement projects to engage with communities outside of academia. This has particularly been used to support small grass-roots projects or innovative engagement methodologies. For example, this funding paid for membership of "Time for Geography", who produce and host educational films for school students. It also supported development of a film based on research by Smith, which was disseminated to their schools network. Further examples include the creation of graphic novels to make research on community land trusts accessible to a wider audience.

Finally, the UoA used LSE's REF Environment Fund (£36k) to fund four sets of events that were organised by, or targeting, ECRs or that piloted innovative formats (the Social Life of Climate change; Writer meets Reader; doctoral students' conference; Environmental Economics workshop).

## **4. Collaboration and contribution to the research base, economy and society**

### **Research collaborations and interdisciplinary research**



As detailed in Section 3, a large amount of collaborative research is funded through the grants that we receive.

Many of our associated research centres have affiliates in other HEIs, fostering national and international collaboration. With respect to more formal collaboration, the GRI has a partner institution at Imperial College, which is more focused on science and engineering aspects of climate change and the CCCEP has Leeds University as a partner. The What Works Centre involves a collaboration between LSE, a think tank (Centre for Cities) and, until February 2020, a private sector consultancy (Arup).

LACC, MEC and SEAC all have programmes supporting collaborative work. For example, LACC's 'Traffic In The Americas' project (funded by the Canadian Social Science Research Council) brings together LSE, UCLA, Uniandes and the University of Toronto. LACC's British Academy funded 'Engineering Food' project is a collaboration with Insper (São Paulo). Their 'Violence, Security and Peacebuilding' network draws together LACC with the German Institute for Global and Area Studies, the Geneva Graduate Institute, and the University of São Paulo.

The MEC supports collaboration and research capacity building between LSE academics and Arab researchers on policy challenges in the Middle East through external funding from the Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Sciences (KFAS) and the Emirates Foundation. Both collaboration programmes have full-time administrators in the MEC. During the REF period, there were five collaboration projects with UoA Principal Investigators (four from the Department, one from GRI).

The Department and research centres also run extensive visitor programmes which further support collaboration. For example, since 2019 SEAC has run a stipendiary visiting appointment scheme to attract promising researchers to the LSE. These aim to promote collaboration with LSE-based faculty and for participants to remain part of SEAC's global network upon return to their home institutions. So far, SEAC has awarded six stipendiary visiting fellowships to awardees based in Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, the US, and Australia.

As stated in our research strategy, we regard geography as an integrative discipline and interdisciplinary collaboration is key. Section 1 gave examples of interdisciplinary research inside the UoA. Going beyond the UoA, collaborative interdisciplinary research on an individual level has been undertaken with anthropologists, architects and planners, natural scientists, philosophers, political scientists, sociologists, statisticians; business, finance and marketing scholars; and specialists in development, gender, and social policy.

As detailed in Section 3, we undertake many funded interdisciplinary research projects, with examples including GRI's Pathways to resilience in semi-arid economies (PRISE) and Uncertainty reduction in models for understanding development (UMFULA).

The shares of submitted outputs that are co-authored with authors from outside the UoA or with authors from other disciplines are indicative of our strong collaborative and interdisciplinary links.

### **Interactions with Research Users and wider contributions to the economy and society**

As outlined in Section 1, our primary research users are local, regional, national and international policy-makers, NGOs, civil society and private sector organisations. Consistent with our impact strategy, we encourage staff to engage with these research users via a range of audience-appropriate activities, including joint research projects, co-organised events and networks and the provision of expert advice or evidence. Some examples of how this strategy works in practice include:

- UoA staff run LSE London – a specialist research group focusing on analysis of the London economy and broader metropolitan issues – that provides a key conduit for engagement with local authorities, central government officials, planners and urban academics in London, elsewhere in the UK and abroad. LSE London has benefited from four LSE KEI grants this REF period, funding major engagement projects on 'Housing in

London' (including work on the housing crisis, alternative housing, producing more homes and addressing the Mayor's Housing objectives); Tensions in the London Plan; and the Mayoral election. Local authorities and other public bodies regularly commission research from LSE London to inform their policy decisions. Recent funders include the Greater London Authority (looking at overseas buyers and the market for new London homes), the London Borough of Camden (experience of families living in temporary accommodation) and the MHCLG (costs of homelessness; whether living in community-led housing reduces loneliness). Their activities have created a large network of more than 400 national, regional and local policy practitioners, academics, private sector actors, and community advocates. They have supported the appointment of UoA staff to prominent policy advisory bodies including: the House of Lords Economic Affairs Committee on building more homes (Whitehead); the Housing Communities and Local Government Select Committee on high streets, private renting land value capture, affordable housing, homelessness, local government finance and the Planning Bill (Whitehead); the Letwin Review (Whitehead); the London Transformation Commission (Holman); the UKIC UK innovation corridor (Mace).

- Mace, Gordon, Scanlon and Blanc used LSE KEI funds in a nine-month project on green belt reform, drawing on research showing green belt to be a significant supply-side constraint on housing delivery in and around London. They brought experts from across the Department together with practitioner partners to consider how reform might be made more politically acceptable. The project included contributions from Transport for London and the Royal Town Planning Institute. The launch of its report led to TV and radio interviews and to further work on green belt with architects Levitt Bernstein and a partnership with the London Stansted Cambridge Consortium.
- WWG used LSE KEI funds in work on 'Supporting Devolution Deals'. Researchers worked in partnership with 11 Combined or Local Authorities to help them use What Works evidence to improve policy effectiveness and to co-ordinate a common approach to ex-post evaluation. The centre advised all 11 places on their Devolution Deal monitoring and evaluation strategy – either directly or via feedback provided through central government. A second LSE-funded project on Local Economic Growth after Brexit involved collaborative work with ten places interested in understanding the impact of Brexit and thinking about policy responses. The project went considerably beyond this initial remit, delivering on its initial objectives, but also generating a report on local impacts that received widespread national and local media impact.
- GRI engages with decision-makers on many fronts, including internationally on the implementation of the Paris Agreement and climate governance more broadly; nationally on clean growth and the implementation of the 5th carbon budget; and with development finance institutions, investors and regulators on sustainable investment and finance.
- GRI's work with global asset owners on the Transition Pathway Initiative (TPI) is described in Dietz' ICS. As of October 2019, TPI's list of official supporters includes over 60 investors with more than £8 trillion assets under management.
- The GRI's climate legislation database, Climate Change Laws of the World, now covers 197 countries, regions and territories. It is the most visited page on the GRI website and is the basis for a growing number of engagements with policy-makers. Its development and expansion, funded by the LSE KEI Fund, makes it easier for international policy-makers, NGOs and other organisations to interpret, engage with and make use of the data it provides. This helps to meet a growing demand from these audiences for high-quality, structured and accessible legislative data. The database is now co-sponsored by the Sabin Center at Columbia Law School and features almost 1,500 climate laws and nearly 300 cases of climate change litigation outside the US. The collaboration with Sabin was launched at the May 2017 Bonn UNFCCC meetings, with UNFCCC Executive Secretary Patricia Espinosa and the Chairman of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, Marting Chungong. In 2019, Averchenkova undertook an extensive outreach tour on climate change governance, with presentations to high-level policy-makers in Chile, Thailand, Spain and Russia. Her Moscow presentation fed directly into a process that led to Russia acceding to the Paris Agreement in September.

For some projects working with users, the emphasis is on **joint research**. Examples include:

- Palmer's long-running relationship (2013 onwards) with a major US environmental NGO, the Environmental Defense Fund, to undertake joint work on incentivising the private sector to conserve forests and manage climate risks.
- Henderson's World Bank-DFID funded project providing reports and seminars to the World Bank and involving meetings with officials in Kenya, Tanzania, and Ghana on various policy issues.
- Crescenzi's work with the OECD to produce a policy report on how EU regions can 'Build, Embed and Reshape' Global Value Chains with their innovation policies.
- Henderson's World Bank-funded research with Chinese co-authors to deliver a report on misallocation in capital and land markets to the Development Research Centre of the State Council, the key policymaking body in China.
- Fankhauser's research collaboration with Statkraft, the Norwegian power company from 2015 – 2017 on EU carbon policy.
- Gosnell's collaborations with Good Energy, a renewable energy company, on incentives for renewable energy consumption.
- Gosnell's collaboration with Virgin Atlantic on the energy efficiency behaviour of airline pilots.
- Sato's collaboration with FTSE Russell on measuring the green economy.
- Dietz, Fankhauser and Surmanski's regular collaborations with Vivid Economics, an economics consultancy.

In other instances, **co-organised events and networks** are central. Examples include:

- A 2018 GRI project built on research by the Institute's 'Financing a Just Transition' initiative, which explores the role of finance in connecting action on climate change with inclusive development. Six research-based workshops, held in cities around the UK, were used to introduce non-academic participants – primarily from the finance community, government and civil society – to the 'just transition' agenda, and to help them think through ideas to implement in their own organisations. Feedback from attendees particularly emphasised the value to them of meeting and building networks with other relevant stakeholders.
- WWG's project on Local Industrial Strategies (LIS) which ran four themed events around the country, organised jointly with the government's cities and local growth team to highlight findings from their report on Developing an Effective LIS.
- The launch of GRI's policy brief on 'The climate impact of quantitative easing', through presentations at workshops with the Bank of England, the European Central Bank, and the Dutch National Bank, as well as roundtables organised by NGOs and academics.
- GRI's Place-based Climate Action Network which supports sub-national decision-makers in the UK (especially Belfast, Edinburgh and Leeds) in their efforts to move towards a low-carbon economy.
- LACC and GRI's 3-year programme, with the Mexican Green Development Bank, to provide technical training for officials on green financing, climate risk exposure, shadow carbon pricing, and governance.

Many staff are **appointed to prominent advisory bodies** or **provide evidence and expert testimonial** to relevant committees. Examples of staff *serving in advisory functions for UK local and national government and third-sector organisations* include Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs; Greater London Authority Expert Panel for Local Industrial Strategy; Joseph Rowntree Foundation Cities, Growth and Poverty Programme; Manchester Combined Authority Independent Prosperity Review; Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government; National Infrastructure Commission; Natural Capital Committee; Non-Met Commission on Economic Growth and the Future of Public Services; Office for National Statistics; Royal Society of the Arts Inclusive Growth Commission, Department for Transport, Department for International Development, UK Committee on Climate Change). Staff have *offered evidence to UK government committees* (Cheshire: Lords Economic Affairs, HoC Select Committee on Scottish Affairs; Fankhauser:

International Development Select Committee; Hilber: Lords Intergenerational Fairness and Provision, Treasury Select Committee; Overman: Cabinet Sub-Committee on Local Economic Growth, Lord's Economic Affairs, Public Administration and Constitutional Affairs Select Committee, Treasury Select Committee; Silva: Education Select Committee;). *Membership of policy bodies* is also an important aspect of our interactions with research users in international organisations. Examples include: Asian Development Bank; African Development Bank; CERN European Organization for Nuclear Research; EU-OECD joint committee on urbanization; European Commission Directorate General for Regional Policy; Inter-American Development Bank; Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development Directorate General of Research and Innovation; the World Bank; UN Principles for Responsible Investment; Institutional Investor Group on Climate Change; UN-HABITAT; European Investment Bank; UN Environment Programme; International Labour Organisation; Network of Central Banks and Supervisors for Greening the Financial System; UN Development Programme; the World Economic Forum.

Beyond our target research users, we seek to extend the reach and impact from our research by engaging with **broad public audiences** in the UK and elsewhere. During the REF period, the UoA organised a total of 44 LSE **public lectures**, attended by over 12,000 people, often in collaboration with other UoAs including Sociology, Anthropology and Development Studies. Many other public lectures and events were organised outside of the formal public lecture programme, including 8 events at the **annual LSE Festival of Ideas**. We also support innovative activities intended to maximise the non-academic reach of our research. In 2019, for example, the GRI used LSE KEI funds for a project piloting support for the development of the network of 'climate ambassadors' among Women's Institutes (WIs). WI climate ambassadors were provided with training on how to engage members about the impacts of climate change in the UK.

The UoA's extensive contributions to the economy and society are further evidenced in our Impact Case Studies.

### Contributions to the discipline

We make a significant contribution to the discipline:

**by organising conferences**, including the Bellagio workshop on Municipal Responses to Humanitarian Crises; the CEPR's Conference on Urban and Regional Economics; of the European, North American, and Pacific Regional Science Association; of the Urban Economics Association; or **by organising sessions** within conferences including of the Royal Geographical Society.

**by delivering keynote or distinguished memorial lectures and lecture series**, including the Annual Howard Adelman lecture 2017 (Sanyal); at the Chile Architecture Biennale 2017 (Jones); at the Conference of the Spanish-Portuguese Association of Natural and Environmental Resources Economics 2018 (Atkinson); at the European Regional Science Association 2014 conference (Storper); at Geography of Innovation 2020 (Lee); at the Museum der Kulturen Basel, Space, Memory and Conflict in Colombia Conference 2018 (Austin); at the NIESR/RICS/CaCHE 2018 Conference on The Broken Housing Market (Cheshire); at the SMARTER Conference on Smart Specialisation and Territorial Development 2018 (Iammarino); the TCPA Osborn Memorial Lecture 2016 (Whitehead) at the Urban Age Conference 2018 in Addis Abba on Building Productive and Liveable Cities (Henderson), at University of Copenhagen, Rurban Africa 2016 (Mercer).

**through our editorial work** including Ahlfeldt as editor of *Regional Science and Urban Economics*, associate editor of *Journal of Regional Sciences* and guest editor of *German Journal of Real Estate Research*; Atkinson as associate editor, *Journal of Environmental Economics and Policy*; Centner as International Associate Editor for *City & Community*; Chant as Associate Editor of *Feminist Economics* and Series editor of *Elgar Handbooks on Gender*,



Cheshire as Associate Editor *Journal of Property Research* and guest editor (with Hilber) of *Journal Housing Economics*; Crescenzi as Associate Editor *Regional Studies*, *Regional Science* and guest editor *Environment and Planning C*; Gibbons as Associate editor of the *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society Series A*; Henderson as the editor of the *Handbook of Urban and Regional Science* and the Co-Editor of *Journal of Urban Economics*; Iammarino as Associate Editor of *Journal of Industrial and Business Economics*; Jones as Editor of the *Journal of Latin American Studies*, Co-editor of *European Review of Latin American and Caribbean Studies*, guest-editor for *Ethnography*, and for *Space and Culture*; Mercer as contributing editor for *Review of African Political Economy* and guest-editor for *Africa: Journal of the International African Institute*; Overman as Editor of *Economica*; Sanyal as guest-editor for *Geoforum*; Shin as editor for the *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research* and guest editor for *Urban Studies*, *Urban Geography* and *CITY*; Rodriguez-Pose as Editor-in-chief of the *Journal of Geographical Systems*, editor of *Economic Geography*, associate editor of the *Journal of Regional Science* and guest editor of *Cambridge Journal of Regions, Economy and Society*, *Growth and Change* and *Applied Geography*.

**through our presence on editorial boards** including Antipode; Cambridge Journal of Regions, Economy and Society; CITY: analysis of urban trends, culture, theory, action; Critical African Studies; Environment and Planning A and D; Geography COMPASS; Growth and Change; Habitat International; International Journal of Urban and Regional Research; International Organization; Journal of Economic Geography; Journal of Economic Growth; Journal of International Business Policy; Journal of International Business Studies; Journal of Latin American Studies, Journal of Regional Science; Journal of Urban Economics; Papers in Regional Science; Regional Science and Urban Economics; Regional Studies, Regional Science; Review of Regional Research; Urban Geography; Another indication of the broad global reach of the UoA is membership of its staff in editorial boards or international scientific boards of national journals outside the UK/North America, namely in Chile, China, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Poland, Romania, South Korea, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine.

**through our support for discussion and working paper series** including the Department's discussion paper series, and the GRI, MEC and LACC working paper series.

**through our support for collaborative PhD and early careers initiatives** including the Autumn Forum, Zurich; the International Inequalities Institutes Doctoral Programme; the Knowledge Frontiers Symposium on Urban Violence; the LSE-Southeast Asia Early Career Researcher (ECR) Network; the MPhil/PhD Regional and Urban Planning Erasmus programme with the Planning Department of Politecnico di Milano; the Policy for Smart Specialisation Innovative Training Network; the Urban Economics Association Summer Schools.

through our active participation in professional bodies **as members of grant assessment bodies** including for ESRC, GCRF, Power to Change, Swiss National Science Foundation; and as **members of executive committees** including the Council of the European Association of Environmental and Resource Economists (Dietz), Member of Executive Committee of Center for Urban and Real Estate Management (Hilber), Member of the Executive Committee of the Urban Land Institute (Cheshire), Member of the Regional Studies Association Publication and Research Committees (Iammarino).

**through our senior external roles in academia**, including Rodriguez-Pose as President of the Regional Science Association International, Vice-President of the RSAI and Vice-President of ERSA, Lee as Chair of the Policy Committee and Trustee Regional Studies Association

Research excellence and policy expertise has been externally recognised with **members of staff elected to national or international academic societies and receiving notable awards and prizes**. Examples include:

- CBE (Cheshire, in 2017, for services to housing and to economics)
- European Award for Researchers in Environmental Economics under the Age of Forty 2018 (Dietz)



- GRI's TPI Team, Finance for the Future Award 2018 in the category Driving Change Through Education, Training & Academia
- Founders' Royal Gold Medal, Royal Geographical Society 2016 (Storper)
- ERSA European Prize in Regional Science 2018 (Rodríguez-Pose)
- Distinguished Scholarship Honors, American Association of Geographers 2017 (Storper)
- Econometric Society Frisch Medal 2018 (Ahlfeldt)
- Fellow of the Academy of Social Sciences (Chant, Cheshire, Iammarino, Overman, Rodríguez-Pose, Storper, Whitehead)
- Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society (Mercer, Shin)
- The Nick Tyrell Prize (Carozzi and Hilber for their paper The Economic Impacts of Help to Buy)
- 2019 Doctor Honoris Causa, University of Utrecht (Rodríguez-Pose)
- Doctor Honoris Causa, Jonkoping University (Rodríguez-Pose)
- Fellow of the Regional Science Association International (Rodríguez-Pose)