

Institution: University of Cambridge

Unit of Assessment: 18 – LAW

1. Unit context and structure, research and impact strategy

UOA context and research structure

Introduction

The Unit of Assessment is composed of two connected institutions, the **Faculty of Law** ('the Faculty') and the **Institute of Criminology** ('the Institute'). They have distinct management structures but share several administrative and governance procedures. These include a joint Degree Committee which is responsible, among other things, for the administration of postgraduate degree programmes and admissions, and a joint Research Committee, which oversees research grant applications, expenditure and reporting.

The Faculty has historically been strong in international law, doctrinal public and private law, and legal history, and is currently recognised globally as producing innovative and influential research in these fields and in numerous others including company and commercial law, intellectual property law, EU law, family law, labour law, legal theory, tax law, and empirical legal studies. The Institute has for the last 60 years been a leading centre of excellence for research in the fields of criminology and criminal justice, and also enjoys a worldwide reputation for the quality and influence of its research. Its current research embraces work across the disciplines of sociology, law, and psychology, and covers a wide range of topics including sentencing policy and practice, human trafficking and smuggling, the impact of imprisonment on families, the reintegration of ex-prisoners, youth justice systems, suicide in prisons and under supervision, pathways out of crime (including desistance), the effects of social and urban change on crime, the causes of and pathways to a reduction in violence, policing, and learning and teaching with offenders.

Research aims and objectives

The **Faculty** aims:

(i) To produce ambitious cutting-edge work in a wide range of fields and disciplines, embracing a diversity of research traditions, including doctrinal, theoretical, historical, comparative, empirical, socio-legal and social science approaches

This is reflected in the growing number of large-scale, externally funded interdisciplinary projects conducted by Faculty members (see below, section 3) as well as by the breadth of the research outputs (see outputs submission).

(ii) To maintain and enhance Law's traditional strength in doctrinal scholarship relating to English law and the wider common law.

This is illustrated by recent appointments, with **Feldman** and **Forsyth** in public law being replaced following their retirements by **Young, Daly** and **Shona Stark**, and **Spencer** in criminal law and procedure being replaced by **Rogers**. The Faculty has used funds given by the *Cambridge Law Journal* to fund PhD scholarships in core areas of doctrinal legal scholarship, in particular property

law, in order to counter a tendency for fewer students to obtain funding for PhDs in doctrinal legal research.

(iii) To maintain and enhance its strength in international law, EU law, comparative law, legal history and legal theory

This is reflected in several new appointments to posts falling vacant through retirement (**Vinx** replacing **Simmonds** in legal theory; **Sanger** replacing **Gray** and **Sivakumaran** replacing **Waibel** in international law).

(iv) To use its research centres as hubs for raising external funding of the kind needed to support large-scale, long-term interdisciplinary research.

This is reflected in major grants awarded in the review period to teams based in international law (the Lauterpacht Centre for International Law, LCIL), law and medicine (the Cambridge Centre for Law, Medicine and the Life Sciences, LML), and law and economics (the Centre for Business Research), CBR).

(v) To identify and foster innovative research in developing areas of practice and scholarship

Illustrations of this are the new lines of research in medical and biomedical law and ethics, where LML is exploring legal aspects of rapidly developing fields including gene patenting, and in comparative family law, where the Centre for Family Law (CFL) has conducted innovative research on the legal status of transgender persons, on the legal status of intersex persons, and on surrogacy. In addition the Faculty is active in the emerging area of research in law and AI, thanks in particular to the appointment to a Chair of **Gullifer**, an authority on legal aspects of digital assets, and the award to **Markou** of a three-year postdoctoral Leverhulme Research Fellowship.

(vi) To complement high quality legal research with interdisciplinary scholarship.

In the Faculty this is illustrated in the work of LML (law and medicine), CFL (sociology of law), the Centre for European Legal Studies (CELS, law and European studies), the Centre for Public Law (CPL, public law and political science), and the CBR (law, economics and management).

The **Institute** seeks to be a leader in core areas of criminological and criminal justice research. It has been successful in gaining regular funding which has enabled it to run a continuous stream of major research projects. The nature of its research is necessarily interdisciplinary and its strategy is threefold:

(i) To make use of Cambridge's strengths in social sciences to use interdisciplinary approaches to the study of criminal justice and penology.

This is illustrated by the Institute's leadership role within the ESRC Doctoral Training Partnership in relation to social science research and through the work of the Centre for Criminal Justice, Gender and Community and the Socio-Legal group. The Institute also hosts and leads the University's multi-disciplinary Centre for the Study of Global Human Movement, bringing together research interests in refugees, human trafficking and migration, for instance.

(ii) To develop interdisciplinary collaborations with other centres of excellence within Cambridge and internationally

This is exemplified by the Jerry Lee Centre which has strong collaborative research links with Penn State and Melbourne universities. There is also collaborative research with colleagues in Ghana and Scandinavia in particular.

(iii) To maintain and enhance its traditional strength at the interface of legal scholarship and teaching

The Institute's taught programmes at Masters level for senior police and prison and probation officers enable direct links between teaching and research, and students draw on their operational experiences to interrogate the research which Criminology is conducting. The recent addition of an Apprenticeship strand to the MSt in Applied Criminology and Police Management focuses on the development of leadership skills alongside intellectual development and the development of research skills. There is future prospect of a Diploma Course with a similar quest. The collateral benefits of these taught programmes include enhancing the impact of the Institute's research with key user communities.

Research strategy

The Unit's research strategy is composed of the following elements:

(i) Providing departmental-level support and advice for the planning, organisation and funding of research

Significant resources and management time are devoted to planning, organising and supporting research. The **Faculty's** Director of Research (currently **Deakin**, previously **Bell**) has responsibility for overseeing the preparation of grant applications, the administration of research projects, and ensuring compliance with ethical and data access requirements. The scope of role was expanded in the course of the 2014-20 REF cycle to incorporate more proactive involvement in the planning and writing of grant applications. The Faculty has also expanded the role of its research grants administrator, who advises on the preparation of applications and on the financial management of grants once they have been awarded. In the **Institute** these roles are performed by the Director (currently **Gelsthorpe**) and a research grants administrator. All matters relating to research are overseen by central committees: the Institute's Committee of Management, and the cross-Faculty Research Committee, Degree Committee and Faculty Board.

(ii) Supporting the work of centres, groups and networks with the potential to achieve research excellence

The Unit seeks to promote an active research culture by encouraging the formation of research centres and groups coalescing around particular themes. There are 20 research centres and groups across the Unit, covering a wide range of fields, which enhance research by creating small sub-communities in which research projects can be discussed in supportive, expert environments. The Centres host national and international visitors and run workshops and seminars.

The Faculty of Law has 11 research centres and two less formal but highly active research groups. The Lauterpacht Centre for International Law (LCIL, founded in 1983) is the longest established and most significant in terms of size and resources, reflecting the Faculty's historical role in promoting international law research in the UK and its global standing in this field. Housed in its own building close to the Faculty, LCIL hosts a large number of research activities, seminars and visitors. The Centre for European Legal Studies (CELS, 1992), the Centre for Corporate and Commercial Law (3CL, 1997), the Centre for Public Law (CPL, 1996), the Centre for Tax Law (CTL, 2001), and the Centre for Intellectual Property and Information Law (CIPIL, 2004), the Cambridge Private Law Centre (CPLC, 2012) and the Centre for Legal History (2012) have each achieved a degree of longevity and a reputation as clusters of excellence in their respective sub-disciplines. In addition, there are two long-established, but less formal groups. The Cambridge Socio-Legal Group (1997) is a focal point for academics across the University and beyond engaged in socio-legal work which has links particularly with the Institute of Criminology and the Centre for Family Research. The Cambridge Forum for Legal and Political Philosophy (CFLPP, 1999) fosters interdisciplinary interaction on issues of legal and political and moral philosophy.

The Cambridge Centre for Criminal Justice (CCCJ, 2016), the Cambridge Centre for Law, Medicine and Life Sciences (LML, 2016), and the Cambridge Family Law Centre (CFL, 2016) have been established in the 2014-20 REF cycle, reflecting the importance placed on making strategic

investments in areas where the Faculty is in the process of achieving a critical mass of research expertise and specialisation.

There are six centres in the Institute of Criminology: the Centre for Penal Ethics and Theory (established in 2000), the Centre for Prisons Research (2000), the Jerry Lee Centre for Experimental Criminology (2007), the Centre for Analytic Criminology (formerly the PADS+ Research Centre, 2002), the Centre for Community, Gender and Social Justice (2013) and the Violence Research Centre (2013). There are a number of other informal research clusters which revolve around comparative criminology and the impact of imprisonment on families, for example.

(iii) Using the workload allocation process to ensure that teaching staff have access to the time needed to conduct independent research

In line with the expectation that all University Teaching Officers (UTOs) will be fully engaged in research, teaching loads are reviewed and evenly allocated across the Unit. The Faculty has a Workload Allocation Committee which makes recommendations to the Faculty Board on workload policy in consultation with the Faculty's Equality and Diversity Committee, and the Institute has a parallel process. Teaching members are expected to take part in Faculty or Institute administration at an appropriate point in their career path (generally not in the first year or so after their appointment) but those involved in administration, even in senior positions, are expected to, and invariably do, remain research active. Two members of the Faculty (**Ferran** and **Virgo**) currently occupy posts in the University at PVC level which carry with them a partial buy-out from other duties, but both remain actively engaged in research and have work included in the Unit's outputs submission.

(iv) Integrating postdoctoral researchers into the activities of centres, groups and networks

The Institute has a long-established track record of supporting research teams and seeks actively to integrate postdoctoral researchers into the work of the Institute by encouraging their full and equal participation in workshops and seminars and in the governance of the Institute. The Faculty has a growing number of postdoctoral researchers and is similarly committed to their full integration into the Faculty as an institution and research community through seminar and workshop participation. Both the Faculty and the Institute have been active in implementing the Concordat to Support the Career Development of Researchers and in supporting wider initiatives to maintain an active community for postdoctoral researchers across the University, including the Postdocs of Cambridge Society.

(v) Leveraging the opportunities provided by resources available through the colleges

Colleges form a significant part of the research environment. There are 21 College Teaching Officers (CTOs) in the Faculty whose primary employment is in a college, and a smaller number (currently one) of Junior Research Fellows whose main employment, likewise, is college-based. Most CTOs are early career researchers who contribute extensively to the research activity of the Faculty and Institute.

The Colleges actively support the research environment of the UoA. While one of their principal roles is to provide small-group undergraduate teaching they also offer a supportive environment for taught graduate students and PhD students, for example by organising doctoral workshops across different disciplines. In addition, they provide funds for small-scale research activities, research visits and the like in addition to those made available by the Faculty and Institute. The facilities of colleges are frequently drawn upon to host research events and research visitors.

Achievement of strategic aims and objectives 2014–2020, and sustainability of the Unit

In 2014 the UoA committed itself to ‘producing ambitious cutting-edge work in a wide range of fields and disciplines’ and in so doing to ‘contribute to debates on issues of national and international importance and to shape academic discourse, producing research which is of the highest academic quality in the wide range of fields of endeavour represented among our members’. Its strategy was ‘explicitly facilitative’ in seeking to create ‘an environment that enables individual scholars—whether independently or collaboratively—to pursue their own research agendas, working in areas that fully reflect their respective interests and strengths’. The Institute’s aims included advancing ‘basic knowledge and theory of the causes and perception of crime’ as part of a ‘growing programme of experimental and qualitative research on what works to improve justice and reduce crime’, and ‘distilling and translating what is known into clear policy options’. The Faculty highlighted new posts in empirical legal studies and data protection and the strategic importance of collaborations in research in company law and law and medicine.

The aims set out in 2014 have been fully met. This is evidenced by recognition of the high quality of research conducted across the Unit, in particular in respect of the growing body of research which is externally funded (see below, section 3). The Unit’s ability to recruit and retain researchers of the highest quality at all levels has been maintained, with a significant number of new appointments from outside Cambridge demonstrating that the Unit attracts researchers from around the world to join it. Doctoral training has been significantly strengthened through the further development of an ESRC Doctoral Training Partnership, cutting across the social sciences in the University, focusing on real world research, interdisciplinarity, and employment skills, and led by **Gelsthorpe**.

The Institute’s ambition of mounting a programme of research which can advance the frontiers of understanding of what works in criminal justice and crime prevention has been successfully realised through research which is widely recognised as world leading (as exemplified in particular by the award of the Stockholm Prize for Criminology to **Wikström**) and is being implemented in the practice of police forces, probation, and prison services in the UK and numerous other countries (see sections 3 and 4 below and the Criminology-based impact case studies).

The Faculty’s strategic investments in corporate law, empirical legal research and research in law and medicine have produced work which is methodologically innovative and at the cutting edge of these fields which are currently of great interest worldwide. Faculty research has had a direct impact on policy and practice in areas of huge policy significance, not the least of which is Brexit (see impact case studies). The Faculty has continued to be at the forefront of research in international law and legal history and has actively supported the next generation of scholars in doctrinal legal research, reaffirming the importance of this area for the wider legal profession and for the community of common law systems around the world.

The Institute’s strategy has been to keep pace with contemporary developments in criminology and criminal justice and with advances in methodology, including online research and decolonising criminology. It will seek to ensure flexibility in terms of the direction of research, responding to contemporary issues and crises (including organised crime; crises of legitimacy in the criminal justice system, penal theory and ethics and how they inform sentencing and prison regimes; violence; youth justice; race and gender). At the same time, the Institute maintains a distinctive international profile for its longitudinal studies, and its applied research and teaching with criminal justice system agencies.

The Covid-19 emergency has had a major on the Unit and in particular on the Institute. Access to institutions to carry out criminological research has, of necessity, been curtailed. This has affected ongoing projects and has particularly impacted on doctoral students whose empirical work has

been seriously disrupted. However, mitigation measures are in place to ensure that doctoral students are fully supported and that projects can continue notwithstanding the emergency.

Future strategy

With respect to future research, the Faculty's strategy is firstly to maintain its current strengths, which, as previously noted, encompass all areas and sub-disciplines of legal research carried out in UK law schools. The Faculty does not envisage making any change to its current organisational structures, and so expects to retain its subject-focused Centres in more or less their current form. The Faculty will particularly seek to support doctrinal research in property law and to reaffirm its commitment to maintaining and expanding work in this area given its high importance for legal policy and practice, on the one hand, and the relatively small number of doctoral students and early career researchers currently entering the legal academic profession via this route, on the other. The Faculty will also continue to devote resources to the areas identified in its REF 2014 statement as priorities, that is, law and medicine, information law, and empirical legal studies.

In terms of new and emerging areas of legal research, the Faculty expects to be making significant contributions to research in the area of law and technology. This process has already begun with the appointment of **Gullifer**, an expert (inter alia) on the legal analysis of cryptoassets and blockchain, to a Chair, and with the award to **Markou** of a three-year Leverhulme early career research fellowship to work on law and artificial intelligence. Other recent developments in the area of law and technology, which can be expected to come to fruition in the next REF cycle, include collaborative research on legal systems and artificial intelligence initiated by **Steffek** and **Deakin** with researchers at Hitotsubashi University, Tokyo, leading to a successful application for funding under a joint Japanese and UK research council call on 'Artificial Intelligence and Society'; the award to **Deakin** of ESRC funding to carry out research on the labour law implications of the digital economy; the award to **Skopek** of a Wellcome Trust grant to study liability for harms caused by the use of artificial intelligence in healthcare'; and research by **Cloots** on blockchain, conducted in collaboration with the Cambridge Centre for Alternative Finance (part of the Judge Business School).

The Institute's strategy includes the further development of the Centre for Penal Theory and Ethics, and collaborations to ensure a focus on new technology and crime/crime control (including policing and cybercrime) and social network theory (including human trafficking and other forms of organised crime). In particular, there are plans underway to develop new areas of research on organised crime (**Campana**), the use of technology in policing (**Arial**), legitimacy of criminal justice practices in both the UK and elsewhere (Ghana in particular) (**Tankebe**) and youth justice and the impact of imprisonment on families (**Lanskey**). **Crewe** and **Rutherford** have received an ESRC grant for innovative work on the impact of long term imprisonment; **Gelsthorpe** and **Lanskey** have also received ESRC funding for an innovative evaluation partnership with the National Arts Alliance in the Criminal Justice System. These are all new areas of research which have emerged in the last four years and will be carried forward into the next REF cycle.

Enabling impact

The Unit's strategy for enabling impact consists of the following:

(i) Using research centres and groups to build user networks and promote dissemination

Research centres play a vital role in building contacts and networks with users of research. In the case of the Faculty, support includes resources for Centres to engage with members of the legal profession in the UK and overseas through joint workshops and seminars and invited lectures (these include annual invited lectures by senior judges and other legal practitioners in the fields of EU law, public law and private law). Long standing links exist with international courts and tribunals

(on which successive Whewell Professors of International Law and other Faculty members have served) and with national judiciaries, especially within the Commonwealth.

In the case of the Institute, there is continuous collaboration with users of research in the police, probation, youth justice and prison services in the UK and overseas, supported in some cases by external grants with an inbuilt element of impact funding, and in others through contacts built up over a number of years through the Institute's teaching programmes, in particular its MSt degree, and through the Institute's Committee of Management which includes a former Chief Inspector of HM Constabulary, the former Chief Executive of the National Offender Management Service, and the Director of Research in HM Inspectorate of Probation. Activity is developed through six different research centres: the Centre for Penal Ethics and Theory which relates to sentencing policy and has close relations to the Sentencing Council. The Prisons Research Centre relates particularly to the Prison Service (HMPPS). The Jerry Lee Centre for Experimental Criminology relates in particular to the policing organisations nationally and internationally. The Centre for Analytical Criminology relates to policy makers in crime prevention. The Centre for Community, Gender and Social Justice relates to the probation service and Community Rehabilitation Companies, to HMPPS, to Youth Justice organisations, and to the National Alliance for the Arts in the criminal justice system, and the Violence Research Centre relates to national crime prevention authorities and to the World Health Organisation and international prevention-of-violence initiatives.

With respect to the Unit's impact case studies, centres have assisted interaction with policy makers by **Elliott** (public law), **Barnard** (European legal studies), **Bartels** (international law), **Erdos** (information law), **Fenton-Glynn and Scherpe** (family law), **Liebling and Crewe** (prisons research) and **Sherman, Strang and Neyroud** (evidence-based policing).

(ii) Engaging users in the design and implementation of research

Engaging user support throughout the life cycle of a project, from inception to completion and dissemination, is particularly important with respect to the empirical work undertaken in the Unit. The Institute's empirical research on the criminal justice system involves active steps to involve prisons, the police, the probation service and courts in the design and implementation of projects. The social importance of the criminal justice system makes links with policy-makers (especially judges and the Home Office) and the media particularly significant. The research conducted by **Liebling, Crewe** and other members of the Prisons Research Centre, which is reflected in the prisons research impact case study, has over several years been based on close engagement with the Prison Service, to provide both significant research insights and policy recommendations for those who have supported the research.

In the Faculty, user support is essential to projects making use of economic-legal and empirical approaches. **Deakin's** impact case study on labour law databases involved co-production of research with the International Labour Organization.

(iii) Funding dissemination and impact through externally funded projects and contract research

The Unit's increasing success in obtaining external funding from UKRI sources provides a regular stream of income for dissemination through 'pathways to impact' funding which is generally part of an ESRC grant. This contributed to the impact case studies of **Liebling and Crewe** (prisons research), **Sherman, Strang and Neyroud** (evidence-based policing) and **Deakin** (labour law databases). Contract research carried out directly for users also provides a means of funding impact. This was the case with the impact case studies of **Turenne** (judicial appointments) and **Deakin** (labour law databases).

Interdisciplinary research

Research pursued within the Faculty extends across a broad range of legal sub-disciplines including those with an interdisciplinary focus such as legal history, legal theory, and the economics

and sociology of law. It also embraces a wide diversity of research methods, including doctrinal, theoretical, historical, empirical, and socio-legal approaches. Most of the research conducted in the Institute is interdisciplinary by nature, reflecting the nature of criminology as a field bringing together social scientists and lawyers.

The Unit has been highly active in fostering interdisciplinary initiatives across the wider university. In particular, in the area of law and medicine, LML (**Liddell, Skopek, Liddicoat**) involves collaboration with departments in the biological sciences and the medical school. The CBR (**Deakin, Adams**) involves collaboration with the business school and several social science departments.

In the Institute, there is multi-disciplinary research within the different research centres and through the Centre for the Study of Global Human Movement (Law, Sociology, Criminology, History and Modern Languages, for instance).

Open research

The Unit actively supports the principle of an open access environment and recognises the importance of facilitating third party access to datasets and other research outputs. The Faculty's Working Paper series is published by SSRN, ensuring open access for a significant proportion of research outputs. Datasets arising from UKRI-funded projects are lodged with the UK Data Archive on a regular basis. The Cambridge Leximetric Dataset, a legal database constructed in the CBR with ESRC funding, is the second most highly downloaded dataset in the University's Apollo Repository (covering all disciplines), with over 8,000 downloads since 2016 (**Adams, Deakin**).

Ethical research and data integrity

In line with University policies on ethical research and ethical practice involving human participants and personal data, the Unit has robust and well-tried procedures in place to ensure research integrity. Procedures for ethics review of research grant applications and for ensuring oversight of projects once they are funded were updated and revised in the course of the assessment period. The issue of data integrity and confidentiality is specifically addressed in the Unit's ethics review procedures. Particular attention is given to risk assessment with regard to data integrity in cases where data are collected via fieldwork. Where any outstanding issues arise, further independent review is sought via an appropriate School-level Ethics Committee (currently chaired by **Gelsthorpe**).

2. People

Staffing strategy and staff development

Staff development strategy

The UoA aims to have a sufficiently large group of academic staff to sustain a full range of expertise across the different areas of research in which it specialises, in particular those connected with its Centres. It also aims to ensure the vitality of research by bringing in new staff at diverse career stages, and being flexible enough to make new appointments in emerging areas of research. Its strategy consists of the following elements:

(i) Managing recruitment

The UoA has been successful in making appointments at all levels within the period. The Faculty has attracted established leading scholars from outside Cambridge to take up Chairs, including **Benvenisti** (international law, formerly Tel Aviv), **Young** (public law, formerly Oxford) and **Gullifer** (commercial law, formerly Oxford). It has attracted mid-career researchers including **Glister** (Equity, who has now returned to Australia), **Rogers** (criminal law), and **Vinx** (jurisprudence), and). The Institute has similarly attracted researchers from outside during the period including **Campana** (organised crime). The Institute hosts a significant number of ESRC and British Academy sponsored postdoctoral researchers and Law has significantly increased the number of postdoctoral researchers employed on projects or fellowships in the assessment period.

(ii) Providing probation review and support

University Lectureships are initially probationary positions which are intended to become permanent once the period has been satisfactorily completed. Support and advice for those approaching probation review is provided by mentors and by the head of department (the Faculty Chair in the case of Law and the Director in the case of Criminology). Probation is a rigorous process involving review external to the Department and to the wider University.

(iii) Managing the promotion process

Promotion is a similarly rigorous process involving a significant element of external review. Achievement in research is a precondition of progressing at all levels, with increasing emphasis on the need to demonstrate international excellence in research at Reader and Professor level. Heads of department offer systematic support and feedback in respect of the promotions process.

(iv) Supporting early career researchers

Early Career Researchers (ECRs), including College Teaching Officers (CTOs), are provided with mentors, who provide guidance and support in respect of research and publication plans, career development and help to maintain an appropriate balance between research and other activities. ECRs are integrated fully into Law's research and other activities. They participate in the work of Centres and are able to draw on Faculty funding, as well as that available in colleges, to help them organise conferences and other events. For example, **Shona Stark** (then an early career CTO) was able to draw on Faculty colleagues and support to run a conference on law commissions and their work held at the Supreme Court in London, which was attended by senior judges from England and Wales and Scotland, as well as a number of senior academics from across the UK and the Commonwealth. She was involved in conceiving the event and briefing the participants (including senior judges). She worked with more senior colleagues (**Dyson** (then Cambridge) and Lee (King's College London)). That conference gave rise to an edited book, *Fifty Years of the Law Commissions*, from which one of her REF outputs is taken.

(v) Supporting staff employed on fixed-term lectureships

A lectureship may be filled on a temporary or fixed-term basis to cover periods of extended research leave in cases where, for example, a University Teaching Officer (UTO) has obtained an external fellowship or grant which buys them out of their normal duties. Fixed-term appointees are treated in all respects as full members of the Unit and receive mentoring and access to training and skills development on exactly the same basis as other members of teaching staff. They also have the same access to resources to support their research including conference and dissemination activity. Where it is not possible for a fixed-term appointee to be appointed to a permanent post on the expiry of their term, every effort is made to support their career development so that they are in a position to move to a permanent position in another research-orientated institution. For example, **Howell**, who completed a period of fixed-term employment to cover for a colleague's leave in 2019, left to take up a tenure-track position at another Russell Group university (the LSE). The Institute offers bridging funding where it can, and otherwise makes ECRs visiting scholars so that they continue to have an institutional base whilst looking for tenure track positions, if remaining in academia.

(vi) Providing support for and integration of College Teaching Officers

The colleges provide opportunities for the career development of ECRs via College Lectureships. A commonly followed College model (5-year tenure, between six and twelve hours of supervision per week in term, at starter-lecturer salary) is designed to allow early career academics to establish their research before they move on to established posts either in Cambridge or elsewhere. For example **Fikfak**, then a CTO at Homerton College, was supported by the Faculty to apply for an ESRC Future Leaders award starting January 2016 with matched funding from University of Cambridge funds (the Isaac Newton Trust) and a British Academy Rising Stars award starting in March 2016. These helped her to extend her work on damages awards for breaches of the European Convention on Human Rights. The success of this research led to a successful ERC application for broader research on remedies for breaches of Human Rights.

(vii) Providing support for postdoctoral researchers

As in the case of other fixed-term appointees, while it is not possible to provide a secure route to continuing employment in the Unit to postdoctoral researchers whose funding is time-limited, both the Institute and the Faculty take active steps to integrate postdoctoral staff into the research of the institution, to provide mentoring and career advice, and to assist their transition to a tenure track position in a research-led institution if no equivalent opportunity arises in Cambridge.

(viii) Providing sabbatical leave

All permanent UTOs employed in the Institute and Faculty have the right to apply for paid sabbatical leave after completing a minimum period of service (on the basis of six terms of service for one term of leave). An academic case must be made for sabbatical and it must be compatible with teaching needs, but it is not subject to a financial cap. Colleges also have sabbatical leave arrangements which largely mirror those of the University. The Institute has a small number of unestablished teaching staff (teaching on MSt courses). Arrangements are made so that they also get periods of sabbatical leave.

(ix) Encouraging knowledge exchange

The Faculty maintains regular contacts with members of the profession and invites them to participate in its research discussions. In particular, it engages with serving judges from home and abroad (recent examples include Lady Arden and Lady Hale, as well as Lords Sales, Carnwath, Mance, and Reed, Advocate-General Sharpston). The Institute is similarly heavily engaged with research users with senior officials from the Home Office, the Ministry of Justice, the national

Probation Service and Community Rehabilitation Companies, Youth Justice organisations, the Police and the Prison Service all regularly involved in discussions of research at both local and national levels.

(x) Recognising and rewarding impact

Members of the Unit are strongly encouraged to take part in the annual Vice-Chancellor's Impact Awards, a scheme open to researchers across the University, and in the ESRC's impact competitions, and several have received recognition this way (**Fenton-Glynn** on surrogacy, **Ludlow and Armstrong** on learning and teaching with offenders). A number have also received funding from the University's ESRC Impact Acceleration Account (**Deakin** and Howarth on the Hinkley Point C construction contract, **Markou** on law and artificial intelligence).

Research students

Recruitment

Recruitment of doctoral students is a rigorous and competitive process overseen by the Faculty's joint Degree Committee. From 1 August 2013 to 31 July 2020 the Unit admitted 202 doctoral students (139 in Law, 63 in Criminology). In that period, 164 students were approved for the Ph.D. degree (115 in Law, 39 in Criminology, and 10 in other departments). Thus the cohort of doctoral students is a sizable one by both domestic and international standards.

Funding

ESRC and AHRC studentships are awarded competitively and typically number two or three a year in each category. They form a small proportion of students funded to study for the PhD. Many others are supported by the University and its Colleges. In the assessment period, across the Unit as a whole, 24 students had AHRC funding, 20 students had ESRC funding, 16 had funding from outside bodies (for example, government, employer, or home university), 87 had Cambridge-based studentships (Cambridge Studentships (Cambridge Trusts, Faculty or Departmental Studentships, or College Awards)), and 55 were self-financing (personal funds or loans).

Mentoring, training and support

Research training and development takes place at three levels: within the Faculty and Institute; within the wider University; and within the Colleges. The principal level of support and training is that of the academic department. Each student has not only a supervisor, but also an additional advisor as academic support. More general support is provided by staff who have recently completed their own doctorate to act as mentors.

First year doctoral students in Law have a structured programme which ensures that they have a common basic foundation for life as researchers. The year-long compulsory Research Training, Support and Development Programme (RTDP) covers the organisation and presentation of research, and approaches and methodologies of legal research. In the REF period, the design of the first year of the RTDP has been modified to include more support for the development of general research skills. In the second and third years of the programme, support focuses on general transferable skills including presentation of results, academic writing, communication with policy makers, teaching, preparation of research grant applications, and career development. Teaching methods for this course have been enhanced over time by reference to the advanced training provided within the School level Social Sciences Research Methods Programme, and the ESRC Doctoral Training Partnership (see below).

Each research student in the Faculty has access to study and social space reserved specifically for graduate research students. The Faculty has increased the amount of such space during the period by additional working areas available in the Squire Law Library. Each research student can apply to

the Yorke Trust Fund for a grant of up to £400 for any purpose relating to their research, including attendance at conferences. There are also various College funds which finance travel and research by graduate research students. Employability is enhanced by activities such as the Cambridge Pro Bono Project, established in 2010, which involves activities such as the preparation of policy submissions for legal practitioners and non-governmental organisations. Law funds support the student-run *Cambridge Journal of International Law* (published by Edward Elgar) which provides research students with the opportunity to take the lead in editing a scholarly journal, running a blog and also in running a major conference once a year.

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

In addition to these discipline-based courses, generic training is offered at University level, through the Social Sciences Research Methods Programme (SSRMP). In addition the Unit participates in the Cambridge ESRC Doctoral Training Partnership, which is led by Gelsthorpe (Director since 2013). Both the Institute (**Gelsthorpe**) and the Faculty (**Deakin**) were active in establishing the ESRC DTC (now DTP), and the AHRC DTC also. The SSRMP provides students in Criminology and Law (when needed) and other social scientists with a broad range of quantitative and qualitative research social science methods. It provides a series of basic and more advanced modules that can contribute to create a bespoke individual training programme. The Doctoral Training Partnership is also a contributor to the ESRC Advanced Training Network by which all doctoral students in social sciences have access to UK-wide training opportunities. Both Law and Criminology students access these research training opportunities according to the assessment of need that they make in consultation with their research supervisor (and if, ESRC sponsored, with the Training Manager as well).

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

Colleges significantly enhance the overall environment for doctoral research. They organise their own programmes of support for research students, including academic presentations to non-specialist audiences, poster and podcast preparation, and provide significant research and travel funds. As multi-disciplinary communities they provide additional opportunities for dialogue and exchange of ideas spanning different fields and methods of research. Many of these are student-led. Alongside the School, and departments, colleges also sponsor student led conferences and seminars

Student achievement

One measure of the quality of the research environment for doctoral research is the subsequent career path of graduating students. In REF 2014, the Unit reported that 40 of the 84 research students (2008-2011) had obtained academic posts within Cambridge or elsewhere. Of the 55 PhD students admitted to the UoA in 2013/14 and 2014/15, 33 have subsequently obtained academic or research positions of which 21 are university lecturers or higher and 12 hold research posts. A further 10 now occupy significant roles in the legal profession, within the UK or abroad.

Another measure is the award of prizes. **Varuhas** (*Damages in Human Rights*, now Melbourne) won the Peter Birks prize for outstanding legal scholarship in 2016 and **Steel** (*Proof of Causation in Tort*, now Oxford) and **Blackham** (*Extending Working Life for Older Workers*, now Melbourne) were runners up in 2016 and 2017 respectively. In 2020 **Barrett** (*Child Perpetrators on Trial*, now Kent), **Lim** (*A Case for Shareholders' Fiduciary Duties in Common Law Asia*, now National University of Singapore) and **Cooper** (*Art and Modern Copyright: The Contested Image*, now Glasgow) were all shortlisted for the Birks prize.

In Criminology, a high proportion of PhD students go on to be academics elsewhere: since 2014, **Akoensi** (University Lecturer, University of Kent, 2014), **Trivedi-Bateman** (Lecturer in Criminology, Anglia Ruskin University, 2014), **Jerath** (Senior Lecturer in Criminology and Policing, London Metropolitan University, 2015), **Nivette** (Professor, University of Utrecht, 2015), **Trajtenberg** (Professor, Universidad de la Republica, Uruguay, 2017), **Szifris** (Lecturer in Criminology, Manchester Metropolitan University, 2017), **Neaverson** (Senior Lecturer, Anglia Ruskin University, 2018).

Equality and diversity*Support for equality and diversity: general*

In the period under review, the Faculty has reviewed its processes and procedures with the aim of mainstreaming Equality and Diversity issues across all its activities and with regard to the full range of protected characteristics recognised in law and best practice. Reflecting this progress, it received an Athena SWAN Bronze Award in May 2020.

The Faculty's Equality, Diversity and Inclusivity (EDI) Committee is chaired by the Director of EDI, a senior academic who sits ex officio on the Faculty Board of Law (currently **Padfield**). Each key Faculty committee has a nominated member responsible for EDI issues, who also serves on the EDI committee. The Chair of each key committee must give explicit consideration to the inclusion of EDI matters on committee agendas. As well as having a Decolonising Criminology study group, the Institute has an Equality and Diversity Working Group, which reports to its Planning and Resources and Learning and Teaching Committees.

Recruitment and support for staff with responsibility for research

The Faculty's Athena SWAN application reports that approximately 44% of Faculty staff with responsibility for teaching and research are female. At the time of the last REF, on 1 October 2013, there were four female Professors in the Faculty, out of 19; there are now seven out of 21. This is above the national average for all subjects (25% of academic staff at UCEA Level 5A are female). In 2013 there were two female Readers in the Faculty out of seven, and eight Senior Lecturers out of 14. By 1 October 2020, there were seven female Readers out of 14, and six female Senior Lecturers out of 14. With respect to Faculty staff included in REF 2014 who are again being submitted in this REF, eight of the fifteen internal promotions to Reader, two of the six promotions to Professor, and six of sixteen promotions to Senior Lecturer, were of female colleagues.

This progress since the last REF notwithstanding, the Faculty takes the view that there is clear scope for further improvement. It has taken a number of steps to address the issue of EDI in

relation to recruitment. These include: ensuring representativeness on appointment committees; presenting all such committees with data on existing gender and other diversity imbalances; and ensuring that their members have training on discrimination and unconscious bias. The Faculty Chair and other officers have been tasked with actively encouraging female colleagues to join appointment committees, while taking care not to overload colleagues. The Faculty's Workload Allocation Committee keeps gender statistics in relation to appointments to these committees under review. Mentoring and appraisal processes have been reviewed in order to ensure their effectiveness with respect to staff development and progress, and there is regular feedback from the Chair and senior officers on promotion and career development.

Research leave

All members of teaching staff are entitled to apply for sabbatical leave, and applications are generally granted, with no financial cap being applied.

Flexible working

All staff are able to request formal flexible working arrangements, as per the University policy, and the Faculty discusses any such request promptly with the staff member to seek a way to accommodate the request, and enable development of research careers. Flexible working may include temporary or permanent part-time working, job share, compressed or annual hours, staggered hours or flexitime, or working from home. An unpaid career break scheme for up to two years also applies to staff with domestic responsibilities. The Faculty is committed to ensuring that working schedules are as far as possible consistent with staff circumstances and family commitments. Where individual members of staff have family or other commitments which necessitate adjustments to hours of work and working schedules, these are accommodated wherever possible, in line with University policy. Steps have been taken to ensure that an appropriate work-life balance is maintained during the period of remote working during the Covid-19 crisis.

Career pathways for part-time and fixed-term staff

The Faculty actively seeks to integrate staff on fixed-term appointments to cover for the absences of others, College Teaching Officers, and postgraduate researchers into Faculty procedures and processes and to ensure their continuing career development in the event that no permanent employment is available on the expiry of their term. Part-time staff are similarly integrated into the activities of the Faculty and their career needs met in the same way as those of full-time staff.

Support for those with caring responsibilities and long-term health needs

The Faculty encourages staff to take up the University's arrangements for maternity, paternity, parental and adoption leave, which provide support significantly above basic statutory entitlements. Members of staff who have worked for the University for 26 weeks are entitled to 18 weeks leave at their normal rate of pay followed by 21 weeks' leave at the statutory maternity rate of pay and up to 13 weeks unpaid leave. During maternity and adoption leave, continuity of service and pension benefits (USS and CPS) are maintained, and any standard incremental progression taking place during the maternity or adoption leave is implemented. Time and terms taken on maternity and adoption leave are counted as reckonable service for sabbatical leave purposes as well as for annual leave entitlement.

Support for staff returning from leave

University policies support a flexible and smooth return to work. The Returning Carers' Scheme provides funds to get academic staff's research back up to speed following a career break or leave for caring responsibilities. The Faculty actively encourages its use. Childcare is also well supported. The University Nurseries have 408 places for staff and students. The University Childcare Office

runs a Holiday Play Scheme and family groups. The Chair of the Faculty and the Director of the Institute advise on the process of returning from leave and workload allocations take into account the need to ensure an equitable distribution of responsibilities for staff in this position. The return rates from maternity/paternity/adoption/shared parental leave for academic staffing the Unit are 100% since 2013.

Workload allocations

The Faculty's Workload Allocation Committee and the Institute's Director are tasked with developing policies for workload allocation after consultation with the EDI Committee. Allocations are adjusted to deal with individual circumstances in the event of short-term illness or absence, or family circumstances.

Support for staff with other protected characteristics

The Faculty and Institute are active in disseminating information about University support networks for staff with protected characteristics (in addition to gender: race and ethnic origin, religion and belief, sexual orientation, transgender status, age, and disability) and in encouraging Faculty members to take advantage of events and discussions raising awareness of EDI issues across each of these characteristics. The Faculty Chair outlines the Faculty's commitment to EDI in this broad sense at welcome and induction presentations. The Institute's Decolonising Criminology study group seeks to raise awareness of postcolonial legacies and their implications for addressing EDI issues.

Approach to supporting the well-being of staff and research students

Information about University staff and student support services (including counselling and occupational health) is regularly communicated to Faculty and Institute members. As well as College pastoral support, research students have access to Ph.D. mentors. Staff also receive support through appraisal and mentoring schemes. The Institute subsidises yoga classes and pays a corporate subscription to the Botanic Gardens for everyone's use, as well as providing Institute bicycles for ease of travel across the city.

Addressing equality and diversity issues in relation to research students

Recruitment of postgraduate students is kept under regular review. Between 2013 and 2020, 51% of Ph.D. students recruited were male and 49% female. Meaningful completion data are available for cohorts admitted up to four years ago: for those admitted between October 2010 and October 2014, the completion rates were 79% for women and 81% for men. With respect to process, the Faculty takes steps to ensure that members of Degree Committee (which selects Ph.D. students) receive EDI and unconscious bias training. Recruitment data are retained and annually reviewed. Information about entry-level posts for doctoral students (graduate teaching assistantships, fixed-term teaching positions and tenure track lectureships) is widely disseminated when these become available. Completing Ph.D. students are asked to complete a questionnaire providing information on their experience of the supervision process and the Faculty's support for their well-being and career development.

Equality and diversity in the preparation of the REF submission

The Faculty's active development of processes for mainstreaming EDI issues extends to all the REF submission including the composition of the REF Committee, the assessment and selection of outputs, and the writing of selection of impact cases studies and other relevant documentation. All members of its REF Committee completed or updated training in EDI and unconscious bias issues and the Committee has regularly considered data on the gender composition of the output portfolio.

3. Income, infrastructure and facilities

Research funding strategies

Research funding: general approach

The UoA proactively seeks research income in order to enable substantial research projects to be conducted. External research income is seen as important for supporting the employment of postdoctoral researchers and research assistants in larger projects involving empirical and interdisciplinary research; to fund research leave for teaching officers; and to enable researchers to participate in the wider research community and network of research activities supported by UKRI and other sponsors of research. In addition, the UoA's commitment that each individual has a balanced work allocation, leaving them sufficient time for research, is intended to ensure that significant resources are available for research.

Trends in research income

Research income in the assessment period averages just over £2.3 million a year, compared to just under £1.5m a year in the previous REF period, and totals £16.1 million for the seven years 2013-20, compared with £6.9 million for the five-year period 2008-13. Thus there has been a significant increase in funding over the course of the current cycle.

Major grants

Law obtained funding for several major external research project in the review period. **Armstrong** was awarded a Leverhulme Major Research Fellowship on 'The Brexit Effect'. **Barnard** was awarded an ESRC Senior Fellowship, Brexit Priority Grant and an ICE Senior Fellowship. **Bently** was awarded a major research grant from the Arts and Humanities Research Council in collaboration with Ian Hargreaves (Cardiff University) (former editor of The Independent) on 'Appraising Potential Legal Responses to Threats to the Production of News in the Digital Environment'. **Fikfak** was awarded an ESRC grant, 'Compensating Human Rights Violations: What Price for Human Rights?'. **Liddell** was a Co-Investigator on a research collaboration between LML and similar groups at Harvard, Michigan and Copenhagen in the field of Biomedical Innovation Law. **Nouwen** was awarded an ESRC New Investigator grant 'What's Law Got to Do With It?' with matched funding from Cambridge internal funds (Isaac Newton Trust). **Nouwen** and **Waibel** were each awarded a Philip Leverhulme Prize. **Skopek** was Principal Investigator on a Wellcome Trust grant on 'Liability from Harms Caused by the Use of Artificial Intelligence in Healthcare'.

Via the CBR, **Deakin** was Principal Investigator on UKRI grants funded under the World Development and Finance Programme (Law, Development and Finance in Rising Powers, the DFID-ESRC Joint Fund on Poverty Alleviation Labour Law, Development and Poverty Alleviation in Low- and Middle-Income Countries), the Newton Fund (Informal Finance in China: Risks, Potential and Transformation), and Innovate UK (Maximising Innovation Beyond Procurement and Contract Execution). From 2020 he became a Co-Investigator in the newly established ESRC Centre on Digital Futures at Work, led by Sussex and Leeds Universities, with responsibility for research on the relationship between labour law and digital technologies, PI on a UKRI-funded project examining the relationship between law and artificial intelligence (in which **Steffek** is a Co-I) and Co-I on a NORFACE project on populist backlash and the rule of law, involving a consortium of European universities led by the University of Loughborough.

Grants awarded to Faculty members for research leave and support for individual research projects reflect a wide range of fields of expertise and levels of seniority. **Armstrong** was awarded a

Leverhulme Major Research Fellowship for a study of the dynamics of regulatory alignment and divergence after Brexit; **Cheffins** had a similar Leverhulme-funded leave to produce a research monograph in the area of corporate governance. The following British Academy Rising Stars Engagement Awards were made: **Nouwen**, 'Making and Breaking Peace in Sudan'; **Waibel** 'Empirical International Law'; **Fikfak** 'The Future of Human Rights in the UK: New Voices'; **Hinarejos**, 'New Challenges to European Solidarity'; **Ludlow**, 'Understanding Prison Life'. **Nouwen**'s research on peace making is funded by a Philip Leverhulme Prize, an ESRC Future Research Leaders Grant and the (internal Cambridge) Isaac Newton Trust. **Haldar** currently holds a Marie Skłodowska Curie Fellowship.

The Institute has a longstanding tradition in empirical research and in obtaining grants from the most prestigious sources to support such work. In this REF period, the most substantial grants were awarded to **Crewe** for a study of Penal Policy and the Prisoner Experience (EU Horizon 2020), **Liebling** (NOMS) and **Gelsthorpe**. Grant-holding is widespread across the Institute. A total of 21 individuals have received grants in the period. This shows the ability of Criminology to support early career colleagues as independent researchers as well as to support established scholars who obtain very large grants. Not only have professors received several grants in the period (**Eisner** and **Liebling** eight each; **Gelsthorpe** five; **Sherman** and **Wikström** four each), but also ECRs such as **Armstrong** and **Ludlow** (five each), both of whom received their PhDs in 2013. **Eisner**'s Botnar grant, 'Evidence For Better Lives Study: Data Innovation Pilot', is an ambitious and exciting project which includes 8 low and middle-income countries. **Armstrong** and **Ludlow**'s research initiatives involve university students learning along prison residents, to mutual benefit (and attracting a University impact award). **Sherman**'s research on policing and measuring crime harm has similarly attracted a University prize for impact, given its reach across a number of police force areas.

A growing number of grants involve collaboration across the two institutions within the UoA. **Padfield** (Law) and **Gelsthorpe** (Criminology) have collaborated on a project looking at deaths under community supervision; **Barnard** and **Fraser-Butlin** (Law) and **Ludlow** (Criminology) have worked together on ESRC-funded research exploring the impact of EU migration on UK labour markets; and **Deakin** (Law) and **Sherman** (Criminology) are co-investigators on an EPSRC-funded project led by Anderson (Computer Science) examining how to track and counter internet-based crime.

While it is not straightforward to identify a correlation between external funding and the quality of research outputs, some links can be made. External funding is generally needed for long-term projects. Where members of the UoA have been granted fellowships to support projects of this kind, it is possible to point to major research outputs resulting from the funding: these include **Cheffins**' monograph, *The Public Company Transformed* (OUP, 2018), the work for which was supported by a Leverhulme Trust Senior Research Fellowship. Finally, external funding is needed to support empirical projects involving data collection and analysis. This describes much of the research conducted in the Institute as well as a growing body of empirical legal research carried out in Faculty and the CBR.

External funding is often the basis for high quality research which results in the award of prizes and fellowships. The foremost example of this is the award of the Stockholm Prize for Criminology to **Wikström**. It is by no means only senior researchers whose work has been recognised in this way. Prizes and fellowships were also awarded in the assessment period to ECRs in respect of work building on their doctorates (**Blackham**, **Fenton-Glynn**, **Ludlow**, **Lusa Bordin**, **Steel** and **Varuhas**) and to middle career researchers who had accessed external funding in order to complete major projects (**Hinarejos**, **Nouwen**).

Infrastructure supporting research and impact

The **Law Faculty Building** accommodates most of the Faculty's teaching, research and administrative facilities, including the Squire Law Library which occupies three of the six floors. In addition, the building provides research space and administrative facilities for Law's various research centres not based elsewhere. It also provides study and social spaces for graduate research students

and work stations for visiting scholars. The Lauterpacht Centre for International Law has its own building which not only houses offices, seminar rooms and a library, but also has accommodation for visiting researchers. The **Institute of Criminology Building** provides research facilities for Institute staff and graduate research students and for a number of externally funded research projects, as well as some visiting fellows and scholars. It also provides meeting and seminar spaces. The Radzinowicz Library (the third largest Criminology library in the world) occupies the ground and first floors of the building. The Institute has video conference technology, further promoting international interchange in scholarship and research. Both the Law and Criminology buildings are modern structures which are fully accessible to students and staff with disabilities.

Library and Information Services are provided under the aegis of Cambridge University Libraries (CUL) which includes the main University Library, one of the largest research libraries in the UK with over eight million volumes and which manages a wide array of electronic and digital services including journal content, ebooks and databases. College libraries, some of which contain large law-related collections, add to the range of facilities that researchers can use.

The Squire Law Library is one of the few dedicated law libraries in the UK's academic world, and it is one of the largest law libraries in the country. It maintains extensive collections, both in print and electronically, for the legal systems of the UK and Ireland, as well as strong collections for all of the other major common law countries. There are also significant collections for the principal continental European jurisdictions, and extensive sections covering private and public international law (complemented by a further collection at LCIL), the EU, legal history, Roman law, jurisprudence and medical ethics. The University's iDiscover search engine allows researchers to navigate content from electronic databases, journals and collections across some 110 libraries that exist within the University (including the colleges). All of the essential legal databases, including Lexis, Westlaw and JustisOne are available.

The Squire has five professionally qualified librarians, including the Squire Law Librarian, the Legal Research Librarian and the Foreign and International Law Librarian, who are available to support the work of academic staff, researchers and students. Academic staff and research students have access to the Squire 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. The Squire's specialist facilities and collections include the unique Eminent Scholars Archive which documents the careers and achievements of eminent legal scholars associated with Cambridge; and includes biographies, bibliographies, photographs and recorded interviews.

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

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

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

Research collaborations, networks and partnerships

There are numerous international collaborations which have led to tangible outputs including successful research grant applications. LML (**Liddell, Skopek**) has an established link with the Centre for Advanced Studies in Biomedical Innovation Law (CeBIL) of the University of Copenhagen. This has involved regular participation in an annual symposium (2018 and 2019). LML also works closely with HSS-Bio (a network of Cambridge academics in the social sciences and humanities who are interested in biomedicine), the Centre for Medical Ethics and Law at Hong Kong University, and the PHG Foundation, a health policy think tank.

In 2014, LCIL undertook, jointly with the British Red Cross and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the Customary International Humanitarian Law project (IHL). The aim of the IHL was to update the practice section of the ICRC's customary IHL database. The revised IHL database received the first American Society of International Law (ASIL) International Legal Research Interest Group (ILRIG) Jus Gentium Research Award in April 2015 in recognition of the database's contribution to providing access to legal resources in international law.

In 2015, internal Cambridge funding supported CELS together with the Department of Politics and International Relations (POLIS) in developing a network of researchers within the University working on European issues. This was successful in obtaining school funding for a Collaborative Research Network on Britain in Europe (NEWBIE) and this, in the end, provided a platform for research collaborations undertaken in relation to Brexit, notably the involvement of Cambridge staff, in particular **Barnard, Fraser-Butlin** and **Ludlow** in the ESRC-funded 'UK in a Changing Europe Initiative'.

The Centre for the Study of Global Human Movement supports scholars in creating cross-disciplinary networks and partnerships within the University as a whole and with other universities and external agencies. It assists scholars with grant applications and resources to ensure impact. It also promotes transdisciplinary teaching and capacity-building for students, researchers and scholars alike. The Centre includes members from across the UoA (**Campana** and **Gelsthorpe** from Criminology; **Barnard, Fenton-Glynn**, and **Hughes** from Law).

The CBR (**Deakin**) has been involved in knowledge exchange between the UK and China on law, finance and technological change, in research funded by the ESRC's Newton Fund and the National Science Foundation of China. In 2017-8, this funding enabled it to study 'Informal Finance in China: Risks, Potential and Transformation'. This entailed close collaboration with Sheffield University in the UK and Renmin University and Hunan University in China, and engagement with financial market regulators in the UK and China.

Engaging with users and beneficiaries of research

Engagement has been both wide and deep. In some cases, this has resulted in *specific impacts on the law making process*. **Elliott's** research on the constitution was relied on by parliamentarians and civil servants throughout the debates on Brexit-related legislation between 2016 and 2019, and was prominently cited in the counsels' submissions in the Supreme Court litigation in the epochal Article 50 and proroguing cases. **Erdos** applied his research on data protection law to argue successfully for the incorporation of an 'academic expression' category into Art. 85(2) of the General Data Protection Regulation (2018). **Bentley** was commissioned by the European Parliament to explore the feasibility of introducing a 'press publisher's right' into the revised Copyright Directive (2019), leading to a narrowing of the right as eventually drafted. **Harris** collaborated with the IMF on

tax reform in developing countries and advised numerous national ministries of finance and tax administrations; in the review period he has produced 15 draft laws, of which 11 formed the basis of Bills introduced into various parliaments, and 8 were enacted, including laws on income tax and tax administration in Ghana, taxation of extractive industries in Sierra Leone, tax administration and taxation of extractive industries in Tanzania, taxation of offshore indirect transfers in Albania, and tax administration and fiscal federalism in Somalia. **Gullifer** is a member of the UNIDROIT working group on digital assets, and co-chair of one of its sub-groups.

In other cases, engagement and dissemination has *improved policy makers' understanding of issues*. **Barnard's** research on migration of EU citizens into the UK, along with her wider contribution to the work of the ESRC-funded programme on 'The UK in a Changing Europe', was widely disseminated to and extensively cited by policy makers in the UK and mainland Europe during the debates around Brexit following the 2016 referendum. **Bartels'** research on WTO law has also been widely relied on by policy makers to arrive at an informed understanding of international trade issues arising from Brexit. **Young** was involved extensively in explaining developments in EU law to a wide range of public bodies and the media including appearing before a number of parliamentary committees. **Armstrong** was invited in 2019 to become the standing special adviser to the Scottish Parliament's Finance and Constitution Committee. CELS held a roundtable with Monckton Chambers in 2017 on Article 50 TEU litigation.

In a further category of cases, research on issues of public interest was *commissioned by users* for use in framing policy outcomes. **Turenne's** research on judicial appointments was commissioned and her recommendations then implemented by the Judicial Studies Board and the Senior Salaries Review Board. The Equality and Human Rights Commission funded elements of a joint research project between Criminology and Law (**Padfield** and **Gelsthorpe**) on 'Deaths under Community Supervision', resulting in a round-table discussion about the research implications with top-level policy makers. The International Labour Organization and Asian Development Bank commissioned **Deakin** and **Adams** in the CBR to produce data on labour laws for use in econometric analysis which fed directly into their policy evaluation processes. Adams and Deakin were also commissioned by the Vietnamese Ministry of Justice and Supreme People's Court to write a report on labour court reform, which was presented to officials and judges in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City (2015). **Steffek** completed reports for the German Ministry of Justice on trader-consumer conciliation procedures and for the OECD on 'Access to Justice for Businesses and Inclusive Growth in Latvia' (2016-17).

Wider contributions to economy and society

Influencing judicial decision-making

Members of the UoA actively engage with judges and legal practitioners on issues of doctrinal interpretation and seek to influence the development of case law. Opportunities for interaction with legal practitioners arise from the activities of the Faculty's research centres, including high-profile lectures organised by the Lauterpacht Centre for International Law, the Centre for European Legal Studies, the Centre for Public Law and the Centre for Private Law, and regular seminar series. In addition, the 'Cambridge Law Club' provides a regular forum for meetings between senior judges and members of the Faculty, at which doctrinal legal research is presented and views exchanged.

These interactions are reflected in a high rate of citation of the work of Faculty members in courts in the UK and many other jurisdictions. In the period under review there were over 300 such citations. Citing courts include the International Court of Justice, the Court of Justice of the European Communities, the European Court of Human Rights, the UK Supreme Court, the German Federal Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court of Canada, the High Court of Australia, the Supreme Court of New Zealand, and the Hong Kong Court of Final Appeal.

Legal research by Faculty members is not confined to isolated citations but includes instances in which it has been reflected in a paradigm shift in the law. For example, **Merrett's** research on the

extra-territorial reach of employment legislation has been cited regularly as establishing a new approach to the distinction between jurisdiction, choice of law and territorial scope. Her 2010 article on this issue in the *Industrial Law Journal* was cited in the Supreme Court by Lord Hope delivering the judgment of the court in *Ravat v Haliburton* [2012] UKSC 1, [4], and then applied and followed by the Employment Appeal Tribunal in *Simpson v Intralinks Ltd* [2012] ICR 1343 and numerous later cases. Research by **Tofaris** on the negligence liability of public authorities for omissions has been relied on to effect a major change in the judicial analysis of the topic away from using policy arguments and in favour of applying the 'omissions principle'. The Supreme Court cited his 2016 article in the *Cambridge Law Journal* in the three leading cases on the topic: *Michael v Chief Constable of South Wales* [2015] UKSC 2; [2015] 1 AC 1732, [176]-[177], [189], [197]; *Robinson v Chief Constable of West Yorkshire Police* [2018] UKSC 4; [2018] AC 736, [34], [37]; *Poole Borough Council v GN* [2019] UKSC 25; [2019] 2 WLR 1478, [76]. The approach has also been influential outside the UK, with the article cited in the appellate courts of several other common law jurisdictions.

International law reports

Several international law report series heavily relied on by practitioners are edited from LCIL. The International Law Reports (ILR) (edited currently by Greenwood and Lee) is a series of law reports begun in 1929 and published by Cambridge University Press. From 2015, there are 6 volumes per calendar year, each volume containing approximately 700 pages of text – comprising the texts of the selected judgments, together with summaries of the legal issues raised by each case. In addition the ICSID Reports series (published by CUP) is edited by **Vinuales** and **Waibel**.

Clinical programmes

The Faculty established the Cambridge Pro Bono Project (CPP) in 2010 to provide a vehicle for graduate-level law students, advised by Faculty members, to assist in the preparation of legal work in a pro bono capacity. Since 2014 CCP has undertaken nine major projects in public interest areas. These include a memorandum on the legal status of transgender persons to the Superior Court of Québec (2016); a report on privacy issues in monetary investigations to the Vidhi Centre for Legal Policy, New Delhi (2015); a research memorandum to the Centre for Law and Policy Research, Bangalore, examining the use of specialised sexual violence courts in South Africa, Spain, and Liberia, and specific jurisdiction fast-track criminal courts in Australia and South Africa (2015); a research memorandum to the Chicago International Human Rights Clinic, for a project on 'Developing a Rights-Based Approach to Tuberculosis' (2015); and three memoranda submitted in response to requests from the Inter-American Court for Human Rights (2014, 2015 and 2016).

Disseminating best practice in prison education: the Learning Together initiative

Building on earlier initiatives bringing together people in higher education and criminal justice organisations to learn with and from each other, the Institute established the Learning Together programme in 2014, with funding from the ESRC, British Academy and HEFCE. Part of the initiative involves carrying out research on outcomes from prison education programmes. In 2016 Learning Together was highlighted as an example of best practice by Dame Sally Coates's review of prison education. In response to growing national interest from academic and criminal justice practitioner colleagues, the organisers of the programme (**Ludlow** and **Armstrong**) organised a series of engagement events to share their practices and the theories and methods underlying them. From this, a national network of over 20 partnerships has grown and has contributed to the development of the Prison and University Partnerships in Learning network. There has been international interest in Learning Together from Mexico, Africa, Australia, Denmark, France and Germany, and in 2016 the first international Learning Together partnership was established in Brisbane.

Contribution to sustainability of the discipline

The Unit actively contributes to the sustainability of the disciplines to which its work relates (both legal studies, socio-legal and criminological research) in a number of ways. The Unit's substantial contributions to interdisciplinary research and open research are described in section 1 above. On its responsiveness to national and international priorities, again see section 1 above, detailing major grants which the Faculty and Institute have obtained under the auspices of national and international research initiatives. On international collaborations, international recognition of the quality and significance of the Unit's research, keynote speeches and lectures series given, and hosting of international visitors, see the next subsection. On the Unit's contribution to the renewal of the research base of the discipline through the training of doctoral researchers and the promotion of career development for postdoctoral researchers and early career researcher, see section 3 above. In the case of Criminology, there is also active participation in the British, European and American Societies of Criminology, including senior positions and editorship of journals owned by these societies.

Wider influence in, contribution to, and recognition by the research base

Journal and series editorships

Significant editorial roles include **Albors-Llorens** (*Yearbook of European Law*); **Benvenisti** (*American Journal of International Law*); **Deakin** (editor in chief, *Industrial Law Journal*; member of editorial board, *Cambridge Journal of Economics*); **Fenton-Glynn** (editorial board of the *International Journal of Law, Policy and the Family*, and an editor of the European Section of the *Journal of Social Welfare and Family Law*); **Harris** (Assistant Editor (International) for the *British Tax Review*); **Hinarejos** (co-editor, *European Law Review*); **Nouwen** (Co-editor in Chief, *European Journal of International Law*); **Scherpe** (editor of the *International Journal of Law, Policy and the Family*; international board member of *Zeitschrift für das gesamte Familienrecht*); and **Worthington** (advisory board of the *Modern Law Review* and editorial board of *Current Legal Problems*). Three journals are edited with institutional support from the Faculty of Law: the *Cambridge Law Journal* (editors **Bently**, **Allison** and **Gullifer**), the *British Yearbook of International Law* (editors **Benvenisti** and Redgwell (Oxford) and the *Cambridge Yearbook of European Law* (**Armstrong**). Several members of staff in the Institute also play key roles on editorial boards of leading journals: **Liebling** (*Punishment and Society*), **Crewe** (*British Journal of Criminology*), **Treiber** (*European Journal of Criminology*) and **Gelsthorpe** (*International Journal of Women, Crime and Criminal Justice*, *International Journal of Youth Justice*, *Howard Journal of Criminal Justice*, *Journal of Criminology and Criminal Justice*). **Gelsthorpe** and **Treiber** are the General Editors of the prestigious Clarendon Series in Criminology.

Membership of Research Council or similar national and international grants committees and peer review bodies, and major field organisations

Bently was Chair of the European Copyright Society (2015-16) and founding director of the International Society for the History and Theory of Intellectual Property (standing down with effect from 2015). **Benvenisti** was a member of the Scientific Advisory Board of the Max Planck Institute for Comparative Public Law and International Law, Heidelberg (until 2018). **Deakin** was a member of the international advisory board of the European Centre for the Tort and Insurance Law, Vienna. Du Bois-Pedain was a member of the AHRC Peer Review College. **Howell** was a member of the Consultative Working Group of the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA)'s Corporate Finance Standing Committee). **Worthington** was the Treasurer of the British Academy. **Bell** has chaired the All European Academies working groups on Horizon 2020 and Horizon Europe since 2013 involving regular meetings with the Commission and input into the formation of policy on these programmes. **Gelsthorpe** is a member of the ESRC Peer-review College, and sits on a number of advisory committees in the Ministry of Justice, including the Inspectorate of Probation Advisory

Committee which advises the Chief Inspector of Probation on research findings and priorities for thematic inspections. She also jointly chairs the European Society of Criminology Working Group on Gender, Crime and Justice, and is a deputy chair of the Social Policy REF 2021 sub-panel.

Invited keynotes and lecture series and conference chair roles

It is not possible to report all of these contributions but some particularly high-profile ones may be noted. In 2017 **Benvenisti** gave a Special Course at the Xiamen Academy of International Law, and in 2019 he was invited to deliver the General Course at the Hague Academy of International Law in 2023 (as a result of Covid-19 this will now be presented in 2024). **Deakin** gave a course of lectures as a visiting professor at the Collège de France (2019). **Scherpe** gave a plenary lecture at the 16th International Society of Family Law World Conference on 'Family Law and Family Realities' in Amsterdam (2017). **Tankebe** gave the 'Distinguished Scholar Lecture' to the 16th International Corrections and Prisons Association in Windhoek, Namibia (2014). **Liebling** gave the keynote speeches at the Hong Kong Correctional Services Department Conference, World Trends in Prison Development, 'Developments in understanding prison effects and pathways to rehabilitation' (2017) and the 16th Annual Conference of the European Society of Criminology, Münster (2016). **Eisner** gave keynote speeches to the 3rd International Conference on Governance, Crime and Justice Statistics, Merida (2016), the World Conference on Injury Prevention and Safety Promotion Tampere (2016), and the European Society of Criminology Conference, Cardiff, 13 September 2017. **Gelsthorpe** gave keynote speeches to the 'Women, Crime and Criminal Justice' conference, Sheffield (2016), and the joint UNESCO and University of Cyprus Policy and Practice conference (2014).

Cooperation and collaborative arrangements for postgraduate research training

Since 2010, the Programme in European Private Law for Postgraduates (PEPP) has enabled up to six Cambridge PhD students to engage in seminars about various aspects of Private Law in a European context together with peers from the Bucerius Law School Hamburg and Münster, Katowice, Valencia, Genoa and Leuven. The Faculty has exchange programmes with the Max Planck Institute for Private and Commercial law in Hamburg and with Harvard University. The Faculty is also part of the LERU programme of research student exchanges, and hosted the annual British Association of Comparative Law postgraduate research student workshop in 2018.

Major field conferences organised

These are very numerous. Of particular note are the three major international conferences on family law (covering, respectively, surrogacy, Brexit, and registered partnerships) organised by CFL (**Scherpe, Fenton Glynn, Miles, Sloan**) in the period under review, and the Public Law Conference, set up by **Elliott** and **Varuhas** in 2014.

Hosting distinguished academic visitors

Both the Faculty and the Institute welcome visitors on a regular basis to spend sabbatical terms or shorter periods in Cambridge, and the Goodhart Visiting Professorship enables the Faculty to host eminent scholars from around the world for a year-long visit.

Prizes

Major national and international prizes are won by members of the Unit at all stages in their careers, thereby recognising the esteem in which scholars are held. **Angelopoulos** won *Proxime Accessit* in the 2016 European Law Faculties Association Award for Outstanding Doctoral Theses in European Law and in August 2017 her monograph was shortlisted for the Peter Birks Prize. **Fenton-Glynn** won the Inner Temple Book Prize for a thesis-based monograph in 2015 and was runner up for the senior prize in 2018. **Lusa Bordin** was awarded the 2014 ICLQ Young Scholar of the Year prize for his article 'Reflections of Customary International Law: The Authority of

Codification Conventions and ILC Draft Articles in International Law'. **Donaldson's** article, 'Survival of the Secret Treaty: Publicity, Secrecy and Legality in the International Order' won the Francis Deák prize (2017), awarded annually for the leading article by a younger author in the *American Journal of International Law*. In 2016, **Nouwen** was awarded the prize for the best article published in the *Leiden Journal of International Law* over the preceding three years. Her paper 'As You Set out for Ithaka' (2014) was chosen as 'an outstanding and original contribution to international legal scholarship'. In 2020 **Sherman** received the August Vollmer award of the American Society of Criminology. **Wikström** received the Stockholm Prize in Criminology in 2016.

Conclusion

At the start of current review period, research in law and criminology at Cambridge had a global standing by virtue of the reputation enjoyed by certain individuals and groups specialising in particular sub-disciplines. Six years on, the Unit not only continues to contain individuals and groups whose work is widely regarded, with justification, as world-leading, but is producing high quality research over a wider range of areas than ever before, and has a rising profile with policy makers and practitioners, in both cases reflecting strategic investments made over the course of the current cycle. The Unit is recognised as making a vital contribution to the sustainability of the discipline through the scale and quality of its support for doctoral research and the development of researchers at all points in their careers. The Unit has a sustainable model and a strategy which equips it to meet future challenges.