



## Governance after Brexit – Phase 2 Outline Stage

### Call Specification

#### Summary

The Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) is pleased to invite **outline proposals** from eligible research teams to take forward an exciting research agenda as part of the second phase of the Governance after Brexit programme.

We are looking for a second wave of highly innovative and ambitious proposals to develop fundamental research on the long-term impacts of Brexit on governance across the UK. We encourage projects that engage with non-academic partners – including governments, civil society organisations, economic organisations and the wider public – and expect successful projects to engage with relevant users and to share research findings broadly.

This call is the second of two under the Governance after Brexit programme. Projects will overlap with the [first phase of the programme](#), a group of smaller innovation grants and larger research grants which started in December 2018 (Annex 1). As part of the Governance after Brexit programme award holders under this call will be expected to work closely with the ESRC's [UK in a Changing Europe](#) initiative to maximise the opportunities to disseminate this distinctive long-term research perspective on Brexit.

We are seeking outline proposals of between £300,000 and £750,000 at 100% Full Economic Cost (fEC). The ESRC will fund 80% of the fEC. The budget for the call is approximately £4 million and we expect to fund upwards of six awards under the second phase of this programme. Proposals should have a start date of 1 November 2020 and a maximum duration of 36 months.

Please note that shortlisting at the Outline Stage for this call will be based entirely on the Anonymous Case for Support attached to outline proposals. Please see the sections below on the [assessment process](#) and [how to apply](#) for further information.

#### Background

Since 2014 ESRC has made significant investment in research and related activities concerning the UK's relationship with the European Union and the 2016 European Union membership referendum.

To date our core investment has been the UK in a Changing Europe (UKICE) initiative, which includes 25 Brexit Priority Grants funded in April 2017, and three rounds of Senior Fellowships awarded in 2015, 2016 and 2019. UKICE is an impact-focused initiative, based on a central evidence hub and directed by Professor Anand Menon (King's College,

London). UKICE provides authoritative, non-partisan and impartial evidence to governments, civil society organisations, the media and wider public.

## **Governance after Brexit**

The Governance after Brexit programme sits alongside UKICE as an integral part of the ESRC's research portfolio on UK-EU relations. It has a particular focus on fundamental research into the long-term governance implications of Brexit across the UK. The first phase of this programme, awarded in 2018, consists of ten grants. They include a mix of smaller, 'innovation' projects and larger research grants (see Annex 1). The second phase of Governance after Brexit aims to further develop this programme of critical and timely research into the implications of Brexit for how we understand governance across the UK.

The Governance after Brexit programme is led by Professor Daniel Wincott (Cardiff University) who works closely with UKICE to enable an integrated approach to impact and engagement across the wider ESRC portfolio on UK-EU relations.

## **Call details**

### **Scope**

Brexit affects society, politics and the economy across the UK. The UK-EU exit negotiations have challenged the UK state, devolved political systems, local government, business organisations and trade unions, civil society organisations and the wider public. The primary aim of this call is to encourage proposals which adopt a long-term perspective and/or involve fundamental research into issues of governance, and the questions, problems and opportunities which lie behind and beyond the negotiations.

### **'After' Brexit**

'Brexit' is viewed as a process rather than a single event for this programme; in an important sense we are already 'after Brexit', a process which arguably began before the referendum campaign. The 2016 vote unveiled aspects of UK governance that were previously hidden or poorly understood. A period of turbulence and uncertainty has followed the vote. This period has tested the institutions and practices of UK governance and their surrounding social, economic and political fabric. Key questions generated for research by this context include: How much, and how significantly, have Brexit processes already changed the social, economic and political fabric? Whatever Brexit's eventual outcome, how might this fabric change further? In turn, how much, and how significantly, have patterns of governance already changed? How might these patterns change, or need to change, as Brexit unfolds?

### **Innovation and ambition**

Proposals which seek to address the call's key research challenges and opportunities in an innovative and ambitious manner are strongly encouraged. This may include conceptual and theoretical innovation as well as the development of novel research methods and approaches. Potential for innovation is an assessment criteria for this call. Proposals which

demonstrate a clear capacity for innovation are preferred over others that redeploy existing work in a Brexit context.

## **Key research challenges and opportunities**

Certain themes or concepts – such as uncertainty, risk, vulnerability, resilience, division and solidarity – cut across the call’s priority areas. Brexit processes have generated considerable uncertainties, risks, vulnerabilities and divisions, which in turn demand a response from the social sciences and generate opportunities for research. For example, Brexit provides openings for research into economic, social and political decision-making under uncertainty; tests of the resilience of governance arrangements and the UK’s social/economic/political fabric; or investigations of the interaction between vulnerability and appetite for risk in various domains. Has Brexit revealed previously hidden risks and vulnerabilities for the UK’s geopolitical position or its position in world trade? Has it triggered new ones? Or is there evidence of resilience or the capacity to create new opportunities? How have businesses, the public sector and civil society organisations responded to Brexit uncertainties? Brexit also raises questions about patterns of division and solidarity within and across the UK. Have ‘Leave’ and ‘Remain’ crystallised as identities? If so, what are the social, political and economic consequences of these changes?

Brexit can serve as a ‘natural experiment’ for social scientists in two connected senses. First, the referendum outcome was not widely expected or anticipated – it was instead experienced as a ‘shock’. Second, exposure to Brexit – and Brexit uncertainty – varies across dimensions such as place, social groups, industries and economic sectors. Equally, social science research itself is not immune to Brexit uncertainties – the context for this programme may change, perhaps dramatically, as Brexit processes continue. Proposals should therefore explicitly consider the robustness, resilience and capacity for the project’s adaptation in the face of such uncertainty and change.

## **Priority areas**

This call specifically invites proposals which address the following themes, individually or in combination. Proposals which persuasively identify other themes relevant to the key challenges and scope of the programme as set out above are also welcomed.

The [Anonymous Case for Support](#) for your proposal should identify relevant priority area(s) as listed below.

### **I. The UK’s position in the world ‘after Brexit’**

- Geopolitics
- Security and conflict
- Regulation
- Trade
- The UK’s future relationship with the EU

Brexit raises basic questions about the UK’s economic and political position in the world. One of these questions is how the UK will seek to situate itself between Europe and the

US, and in relation to the 'Anglosphere' and the Commonwealth, Brazil, Russia, India and China or, more generally Asia, Africa and the Americas. What are the drivers and implications of these choices? These alternatives have geopolitical, security and economic dimensions. How have security actors responded to Brexit in terms of geopolitical orientation, strategy and capacity, and evaluation of uncertainty, risks and patterns of vulnerability and resilience? Projects should address these questions in a long-term perspective.

Does the UK possess a distinctive model of regulation? If so, does Brexit have implications for this model? If not, how might it impact on regulation in the UK? How will regulatory policy develop in the future and will the UK contribute as a regulation 'maker' or become a policy 'taker'? What are the constraints and opportunities for any new regulatory flexibility which could be used to enhance the competitive position of UK-based enterprises? How might this work across the territory of the UK and the jurisdictions that make it up? What impact has/will Brexit had/have on the trading position of enterprises based in the UK? The scope for new 'trade agreements' has been a major aspect of political debate since the referendum. The scope to establish these agreements is contingent on the particular form that Brexit might take. Equally, trade policy can mean more than just trade agreements. What do Brexit, and Brexit-related debates, tell us about how trade is understood in and for the UK? Has Brexit changed UK policy-makers' approach to trade policy, and if so how? What implications does changing trade policy have for patterns of and opportunities for trade and for governance across the range of policy sectors and issues?

There also remains the important question of UK engagement with the EU - both through its own institutions and the wider complex of 'European' organisation through the Brexit negotiations and for the UK-EU future relationship. What impacts has Brexit and Brexit processes had, and will they have, on the scope and limits for the UK's strategic engagement with the EU in the future?

## **2. UK economy and society 'after Brexit'**

- Business, growth and employment
- Public administration and public services
- Civil society
- Structured inequalities, such as around gender, race, and class
- Leave/Remain identities

The 2016 referendum – and the Brexit uncertainty it engendered - has already had a significant impact on UK business, growth and employment, public services, civil society organisations and structured inequalities. Across all of these areas research designs can treat Brexit as a shock and/or interrogate its possible differential impacts. How has the economy responded to the uncertainties and risks of Brexit and to any new opportunities that arise? How does Brexit intersect with long-term economic trends and tendencies? For example, UK labour markets have long drawn on migrant workers both from the EU and the rest of the world, which has been the focus of considerable existing research. What impact has Brexit already had – and will it have in the future – on these long-term patterns? What are the implications for UK economic performance and labour markets – and what, if any, wider impacts are possible? The extent to which the impacts of Brexit differ across sectors and subsectors (manufacturing, services, agriculture & fisheries, the environment), particular

industries, enterprises and places (cities, towns and rural areas, regions and localities, the UK nations), is also important to consider.

Brexit has also had a substantial impact on public service providers and on civil society organisations. All levels of government (Whitehall, devolved and local, as well as specialised services including, for example, the Bank of England, and health and police services) have had to respond to the 'shock' of Brexit, for which they had been prohibited from preparing. Civil society organisations have faced the same shock. Brexit provides a natural experiment in the resilience and responsiveness of a range of organisations. What does this experience tell us about our received wisdom regarding the strengths and weakness of public administration and public service provision across the UK? What does it also tell us about the character of organised civil society? What new pressures and opportunities does Brexit provide for public services, service providers and civil society organisations? Have public authorities and civil society organisations collaborated in Brexit preparations – for example through local resilience councils?

Patterns of structured inequality may help to explain Brexit – in turn Brexit could be reshaping these patterns. How does Brexit impact on, for example, gendered inequalities and how does this impact intersect with other dimensions of inequality? Do these inequalities and other patterns of social division and solidarity – and any changes Brexit has formed in them – intersect with people's attitudes to leaving or remaining in the EU? Have notions of 'Leave' and 'Remain' crystallised as 'identities', and if so, with what consequences? How polarised is the political landscape across the UK? Is it better understood as fragmented? How does the current landscape relate to longer-term patterns of division, consensus and integration?

### **3. The constitution, politics and policy 'after Brexit'**

- Political parties and party systems
- Parliaments and Executives
- Public policy and the policymaking process
- Democracy and the constitution, devolution and multi-level governance
- Future of the Union

Brexit 'shocked' the UK as a political and constitutional system, but has it changed political parties and party systems across the UK and if so, how far? Have the impacts of Brexit differed in the UK's constituent nations and jurisdictions? What impacts has it had on parliaments and how they operate – as well as on the relationship between parliaments and executives? Do these patterns confirm or contradict existing theories and understandings of the UK and its political systems? Parties and party systems, the operation of parliaments and their relations with executives are basic building blocks for democracy in the UK. What can Brexit teach us about the character and health of these institutions and, as a result, democracy as a whole? With regards to the constitution, does Brexit challenge or confirm existing constitutional theory? What impact has Brexit had on the judicial branch of government, the UK's judicial systems and their relationships with legislatures and executives? What impacts has Brexit had on the Union/Unions that make up the UK – constitutionally, for intergovernmental and inter-parliamentary relations and for political and national identities? What impact has it had on devolution and any or all of its 'devolution settlements'?

## **Adaptability and flexibility**

At the launch of this call, the circumstances surrounding the UK's future relationship with the EU remain uncertain and fluid. As a result, projects which pivot on a particular Brexit outcome may become compromised. Applicants should demonstrate explicitly that the intellectual and research integrity of proposed projects are robust across various paths and outcomes for Brexit. Robustness can take the form of proposed research that is not contingent on a specific Brexit outcome, and/or has explicit and built-in capacity to adapt to events as they unfold. Adaptability of this kind will form part of the [assessment criteria](#) for the call and will be taken into account by the Commissioning Panel at both the shortlisting and funding recommendation stages. Your plans for adaptability should therefore be clearly articulated at the Outline Stage and – if shortlisted – also at the Full Proposal Stage of the commissioning process. If funded, applicants will be afforded a degree of flexibility to adapt their research in accordance with these plans and in line with the Programme's wider objectives throughout the lifecycle of the grant. Such flexibility will be implemented in collaboration with the Programme Director and in liaison with ESRC to ensure that projects retain their primary research focus while adapting to events as necessary.

Furthermore, in recognition that events may remain fluid throughout the commissioning process itself, applicants will also be allowed a greater degree of flexibility to adapt their projects between the Outline Stage and Full Proposal stages in light of Brexit developments during this time and in accordance with panel feedback received at shortlisting.

## **Theory and methods**

Established approaches have much to offer to address the challenges outlined in this call. Equally, conceptual innovation and methodological approaches new to these topics have the potential to generate new analysis and insights into the challenges the UK faces through and alongside Brexit. We welcome proposals which address the challenges and priority areas above through innovative research approaches. ESRC's social science infrastructure investments provide potential resources for projects under this call.

## **Programme participation and connections to other ESRC investments**

As part of the Governance after Brexit programme, successful grant holders will be expected to fully participate in joint programme activities and events and to work closely with Professor Wincott (Director of Governance after Brexit). Moreover, both individual projects and the Programme as a whole should engage the ESRC's wider portfolio of work on UK-EU relations including UKICE and its associated Senior Fellowships.

Grants made under this call will deliver excellent research; they should also have potential for economic and/or societal impact. Applicants are expected to carefully consider how best to build links and contacts with potential beneficiaries and users of their research at the earliest possible stages of research design and development, and to work towards the co-production of knowledge with research users where appropriate. In addition to knowledge exchange and impact strategies that focus on particular user groups and/or specific named beneficiary organisations, public engagement activities, which bring together researchers and the wider public, are also strongly encouraged.

UKICE, an impact-focused initiative which provides authoritative, non-partisan and impartial evidence to governments, civil society organisations, the media and wider public, is at the core of ESRC's portfolio on UK-EU relations. It provides a well-established and highly effective platform for research engagement and impact. Governance after Brexit's long-term and basic social science orientation means that the Programme and its constituent projects have a distinctive contribution to make to UKICE and the wider portfolio of ESRC research. Within their impact plans applicants should demonstrate how the projects will engage and collaborate with UKICE to maximise the opportunities it offers. In addition to project-specific impact the plans are expected to articulate clearly the mutual benefits of this collaboration for the project, wider Programme and UKICE.

Applicants are also strongly encouraged to consider how proposals connect to ESRC investments in related areas beyond the Europe research portfolio – including large grants, Centres, data investments and networks (see Gateway to Research at <https://gtr.ukri.org>) – to minimise duplication and encourage productive collaboration.

## **Funding**

This call is for proposals of between £300,000 and £750,000 at 100% Full Economic Cost (fEC). Proposals will need to show 100% of the Full Economic Costs on proposals submitted and the ESRC will meet 80% of these costs. The budget for the call is approximately £4 million which we expect to fund upwards of six awards under the second phase of this programme. Proposals should have a start date of 1 November 2020 and a maximum duration of 36 months.

Detailed information on eligible costs can be found in the ESRC's Research Funding Guide (<https://esrc.ukri.org/funding/guidance-for-applicants/research-funding-guide/>).

## **Further information**

### **Eligibility**

All UK Higher Education Institutions are eligible to receive funds for research, postgraduate training and associated activities. The higher education funding councils for England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland determine whether an organisation meets the criteria to be a Higher Education Institution. Research Institutes for which UK Research and Innovation has established a long-term involvement as major funders are also eligible to receive research funding (see <https://www.ukri.org/files/funding/tcs/eligible-research-councils-institutes-pdf/>).

Independent Research Organisations (IROs) approved by UK Research and Innovation are eligible to apply for ESRC funding. The current list of eligible IROs is available at: <https://www.ukri.org/funding/how-to-apply/eligibility/>.

## **Principal Investigators**

Research proposals may be submitted by more than one applicant. However, there must be a single principal investigator (PI) who takes the lead responsibility for the conduct of the research and observance of the terms and conditions. PIs must be based at an organisation eligible for ESRC funding for the duration of the award (see <https://www.ukri.org/funding/how-to-apply/eligibility/>).

Please note that applicant can only be a principal investigator (PI) on one proposal under this call. However you may be a co-investigator (Co-I) on other proposals, provided that you have sufficient time available to meet the requirements of any successful grant.

Investigator time must be costed into the proposal and justified in the 'Justification of Resources' attachment. Furthermore, all Co-Investigators must make a significant contribution to the conduct of the research.

## **International and non-academic Co-Investigators**

ESRC attaches great importance to the position of UK social science in the international and global arena. We encourage active collaborations between UK researchers and those in other countries, where this will help to ensure that UK research is at the international leading edge. Co-Investigators based in overseas research organisations can therefore be included in research grant proposals. Further information on the inclusion of international Co-Investigators is available at <https://esrc.ukri.org/funding/guidance-for-applicants/inclusion-of-international-co-investigators-on-proposals/>.

Business, third sector or government body co-investigators based in the UK can also be included on research grant proposals. Further information on the inclusion of these Co-Investigators is available at <https://esrc.ukri.org/funding/guidance-for-applicants/inclusion-of-uk-business-third-sector-or-government-body-co-investigators-on-proposals/>.

## **Career development and capacity building**

We encourage a strong commitment to supporting the development of researchers (particularly at the early-career stage) within proposals. Please note that associated studentships are not eligible under this call.

## **Research ethics**

Applicants must ensure that the proposed research will be carried out to a high ethical standard. It must clearly state how any potential ethical and health and safety issues have been considered and will be addressed. All necessary ethical approval should be in place before the project commences so that all risks are minimised. All proposals must comply with the ESRC Framework for Research Ethics: <https://esrc.ukri.org/funding/guidance-for-applicants/research-ethics/>.



## Assessment process

Proposals will be subject to the following assessment process across two stages:

### 1. Outline Stage

Double-blind **shortlisting** by a Commissioning Panel on the basis of the Anonymous Case for Support document submitted with each outline proposal and details of grant duration and overall cost. Proposals shortlisted at the Outline Stage will be invited to submit a full proposal at the next stage while proposals not shortlisted will be declared unsuccessful. Both successful and unsuccessful proposals will receive panel feedback at this stage of the process. Shortlisted applicants are encouraged to take on board the panel feedback received at this stage when developing their full proposal as this feedback may comment on the adaptability and flexibility criteria of the proposed research as described above.

### 2. Full Proposal Stage

Invited full proposals will be subject to ESRC's normal single-blind peer review process. Peer reviewers will have access to all proposal documentation and Principal Investigators will be invited to respond to reviewer feedback. Final assessment of the full shortlisted proposals will be conducted by the **Commissioning Panel** resulting in funding recommendations. Panel members will have access to all proposal documentation as well as peer review comments and Principal Investigator responses to feedback.

## Assessment criteria

Proposals will be assessed against the following criteria at each stage:

### Outline Stage

Outline proposals will be shortlisted on the basis of the proposal's Anonymous Case for Support and according to fit with the remit of the call and quality of the proposal:

- An innovative research agenda (in theory, methods, data and application) that can be fully sustained through the life of the award.
- Workable research design showing creativity, appropriateness and feasibility
- Built-in resilience, flexibility and adaptability in the face of Brexit developments.
- Clear and realistic work plan that demonstrates deliverability
- A clear set of strategies to maximise knowledge exchange and impacts in collaboration with UK in a Changing Europe.

### Full Proposal Stage

Shortlisted proposals will then be assessed against the following criteria at the peer review stage and Commissioning Panel stage:

- Originality, potential contribution to knowledge

- Research merit and contribution to knowledge including an innovative research agenda (in theory, methods, data and application) that can be fully sustained through the life of the award.
- Research design and methods
  - Workable research design showing creativity, appropriateness and feasibility.
  - Clear and realistic work plan that demonstrates deliverability.
  - Built-in resilience, flexibility and adaptability in the face of Brexit developments.
  - Demonstrable PI capacity to provide research leadership, including project planning and management skills, and to draw together an appropriate mix of expertise.
- Value for money
  - Reasonable and fully justified costs for the specified project.
- Outputs, dissemination and impact
  - Evidence of considered and realistic engagement and dissemination plans to maximise academic, societal or economic impact, and the potential benefits to users.
  - A clear set of strategies to maximise knowledge exchange and impacts through the proposed research in collaboration with UK in a Changing Europe.
  - Strong evidence of engagement with users at the project planning and inception stages through to completion of the project.

Note that when recommending proposals for funding, the Commissioning Panel will take into consideration the overall thematic balance of the Governance after Brexit programme and will seek to ensure that the key themes and priorities detailed above are covered to the fullest extent.

## How to apply

Applications must be made through UKRI's Joint Electronic Submission system (Je-S) (<https://je-s.rcuk.ac.uk/JeS2WebLoginSite/Login.aspx>).

The Je-S Guidance for this call (available to download from <https://esrc.ukri.org/files/funding/funding-opportunities/gab-phase-2-je-s-guidance-outline-stage/>) provides details on the information that applicants will be required to submit as part of their proposal. Applicants should ensure they use the appropriate guidance for the call they are submitting to. Applicants should not use the generic Je-S guidance as it will not be specific to the requirements of this call.

Applicants should also consult the ESRC Research Funding Guide (<https://esrc.ukri.org/files/funding/guidance-for-applicants/research-funding-guide/>) which sets out the standard rules and regulations governing our funding.

## Anonymous Case for Support

Please note that shortlisting at the Outline Stage for this call will be based entirely on the Case for Support document attached to outline proposals and details of grant duration and overall cost. This will be conducted on a double-blind basis where the identity of each party (applicants and panel members) are concealed from the other party. As a result the Case for Support for outline proposals must be **sufficiently anonymised** in order to avoid directly or indirectly revealing the identity of the project team to assessors. Names of individual researchers or specific research organisations should therefore not be included. References to previous work should also be conveyed in terms which do not risk identifying the applicants to assessors. **Where this attachment is deemed insufficiently anonymous proposals may be considered ineligible for processing.**

The Anonymous Case for Support attachment should be a maximum of three sides of A4. In addition to covering the aims, objectives and main features of the research it should also seek to address the following:

- The project's potential to approach research in an innovative and ambitious manner.
- The built-in flexibility of the research design including plans to suitably adapt the project in response to future Brexit developments.
- How the project will achieve impact through engagement and collaboration with ESRC's [UK in a Changing Europe](#) initiative.

The Case for Support should also identify relevant [priority area\(s\)](#) as outlined above.

Please also note that while Justification of Resources is also a mandatory attachment, this is for use by the ESRC office only and will not be considered by the Shortlisting Panel in their assessment. Shortlisting at the Outline Stage for this call will be based entirely on the Case for Support document attached to outline proposals (see above).

For further information please consult the [Je-S guidance](#) for this call.

## Demand management

We anticipate that this call will receive significant interest, so, in accordance with our demand management strategy, we encourage research organisations to consider carefully the number and quality of proposals that are submitted. For further information: <https://esrc.ukri.org/about-us/performance-information/demand-management/>.

If your proposal does not centrally address the key research themes and priorities outlined above, you should not submit it to this call. You may instead wish to consider submitting to the ESRC's standard [Research Grants](#) call, as proposals funded under the Research Grants call can be retrospectively associated with this Programme provided they are sufficiently relevant.

## Commissioning timetable

- Closing date for outline proposals – 16:00 on 16 January 2020
- Shortlisting Panel meeting – February 2020
- Full proposals invited – early March 2020
- Closing date for full proposals – mid April 2020
- Assessment period – May-June 2020
- Commissioning Panel meeting – July 2020
- Final decisions – August 2020
- Grants to start – 1 November 2020

## Contacts

If you have any questions or would like further information about this call, please contact:

- Email: [governanceafterbrexit@esrc.ukri.org](mailto:governanceafterbrexit@esrc.ukri.org)
- Susan Burke (Telephone: 01793 442856)
- Jon Carter (Telephone: 01793 413152)

## Annex I

### Governance after Brexit – Phase I

#### Innovation Grants

ES/S006362/1	Brexit, Relationships and Everyday Family Life	Dr Katherine Davies	University of Sheffield
ES/S006281/1	Learning from 'Left-Behind' places: everyday hopes and fears for the future after Brexit in England	Professor Jeanette Edwards	The University of Manchester
ES/S006214/1	Performing Identities: Post-Brexit Northern Ireland and the reshaping of 21st-Century Governance	Mr Colin Murray	Newcastle University
ES/S006419/1	English Champagne? Geographical Indications (GIs) and productivity after Brexit	Professor Stephen Roper	University of Warwick
ES/S006168/1	Hate Crime After Brexit: Linking Terrestrial and New Forms of Data to Inform Governance	Professor Matthew Williams	Cardiff University

#### Larger Research Grants

ES/S007717/1	Northern Exposure: Race, Nation and Disaffection in "Ordinary" Towns and Cities after Brexit	Professor Adrian Favell	University of Leeds
ES/S007954/1	How Does Post-Brexit Britain Wish To Exercise Its Sovereignty?	Professor John Curtice	National Centre for Social Research
ES/S007830/1	Agri-Environmental Governance Post-Brexit : Co-production of policy frameworks	Dr Ruth Little	University of Sheffield
ES/S007385/1	EEA Public Services Research Clinic: EEA PSRC	Professor Charlotte O'Brien	University of York
ES/S00730X/1	Health Governance after Brexit: Law, Language and Legitimacy	Professor Tamara Hervey	University of Sheffield