Talk or poster	Presentation as part of the special session entitled 'Responding rapidly
presentation?	to provide environmental evidence synthesis to / with decision-makers'
Language of the	English
presentation	
Title of the presentation	The Challenges and Opportunities of Using Rapid Evidence Syntheses in
(limited to 150 characters	Environmental Policy: Experiences from the United Kingdom
including spaces)	
Author's name	Dr. Alexandra Collins
 affiliation 	Imperial College London
 complete contact 	Centre for Environmental Policy,
information	Weeks Building,
	16-18 Prince's Gardens,
	South Kensington,
	London,
	United Kingdom,
	SW7 1BA
e-mail address	Alexandra.collins@imperial.ac.uk
e-mail address Abstract (limited to 150)	Since 2013 there has been increasing interest in systematic approaches
	Since 2013 there has been increasing interest in systematic approaches to reviewing environmental evidence at the UK's Department for
Abstract (limited to 150	Since 2013 there has been increasing interest in systematic approaches to reviewing environmental evidence at the UK's Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs. Due to their emphasis on
Abstract (limited to 150	Since 2013 there has been increasing interest in systematic approaches to reviewing environmental evidence at the UK's Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs. Due to their emphasis on transparency, repeatability and rigour, systematic reviews offer
Abstract (limited to 150	Since 2013 there has been increasing interest in systematic approaches to reviewing environmental evidence at the UK's Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs. Due to their emphasis on
Abstract (limited to 150	Since 2013 there has been increasing interest in systematic approaches to reviewing environmental evidence at the UK's Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs. Due to their emphasis on transparency, repeatability and rigour, systematic reviews offer
Abstract (limited to 150	Since 2013 there has been increasing interest in systematic approaches to reviewing environmental evidence at the UK's Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs. Due to their emphasis on transparency, repeatability and rigour, systematic reviews offer numerous benefits throughout the policy-making cycle and for improving the use of evidence in environmental policy-making. However, the timeframes involved often present a barrier to the use of
Abstract (limited to 150	Since 2013 there has been increasing interest in systematic approaches to reviewing environmental evidence at the UK's Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs. Due to their emphasis on transparency, repeatability and rigour, systematic reviews offer numerous benefits throughout the policy-making cycle and for improving the use of evidence in environmental policy-making. However, the timeframes involved often present a barrier to the use of systematic reviews in policy-making. As a result, methods that utilise
Abstract (limited to 150	Since 2013 there has been increasing interest in systematic approaches to reviewing environmental evidence at the UK's Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs. Due to their emphasis on transparency, repeatability and rigour, systematic reviews offer numerous benefits throughout the policy-making cycle and for improving the use of evidence in environmental policy-making. However, the timeframes involved often present a barrier to the use of systematic reviews in policy-making. As a result, methods that utilise systematic principles but are less resource and time intensive have
Abstract (limited to 150	Since 2013 there has been increasing interest in systematic approaches to reviewing environmental evidence at the UK's Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs. Due to their emphasis on transparency, repeatability and rigour, systematic reviews offer numerous benefits throughout the policy-making cycle and for improving the use of evidence in environmental policy-making. However, the timeframes involved often present a barrier to the use of systematic reviews in policy-making. As a result, methods that utilise systematic principles but are less resource and time intensive have been developed. This presentation will discuss why these methods are
Abstract (limited to 150	Since 2013 there has been increasing interest in systematic approaches to reviewing environmental evidence at the UK's Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs. Due to their emphasis on transparency, repeatability and rigour, systematic reviews offer numerous benefits throughout the policy-making cycle and for improving the use of evidence in environmental policy-making. However, the timeframes involved often present a barrier to the use of systematic reviews in policy-making. As a result, methods that utilise systematic principles but are less resource and time intensive have been developed. This presentation will discuss why these methods are needed and how they are used but also the challenges and trade-offs
Abstract (limited to 150	Since 2013 there has been increasing interest in systematic approaches to reviewing environmental evidence at the UK's Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs. Due to their emphasis on transparency, repeatability and rigour, systematic reviews offer numerous benefits throughout the policy-making cycle and for improving the use of evidence in environmental policy-making. However, the timeframes involved often present a barrier to the use of systematic reviews in policy-making. As a result, methods that utilise systematic principles but are less resource and time intensive have been developed. This presentation will discuss why these methods are needed and how they are used but also the challenges and trade-offs involved. A risk-based approach to their use will be introduced, along
Abstract (limited to 150	Since 2013 there has been increasing interest in systematic approaches to reviewing environmental evidence at the UK's Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs. Due to their emphasis on transparency, repeatability and rigour, systematic reviews offer numerous benefits throughout the policy-making cycle and for improving the use of evidence in environmental policy-making. However, the timeframes involved often present a barrier to the use of systematic reviews in policy-making. As a result, methods that utilise systematic principles but are less resource and time intensive have been developed. This presentation will discuss why these methods are needed and how they are used but also the challenges and trade-offs involved. A risk-based approach to their use will be introduced, along with ideas on how the CEE community can contribute to ensuring rigour
Abstract (limited to 150 words)	Since 2013 there has been increasing interest in systematic approaches to reviewing environmental evidence at the UK's Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs. Due to their emphasis on transparency, repeatability and rigour, systematic reviews offer numerous benefits throughout the policy-making cycle and for improving the use of evidence in environmental policy-making. However, the timeframes involved often present a barrier to the use of systematic reviews in policy-making. As a result, methods that utilise systematic principles but are less resource and time intensive have been developed. This presentation will discuss why these methods are needed and how they are used but also the challenges and trade-offs involved. A risk-based approach to their use will be introduced, along with ideas on how the CEE community can contribute to ensuring rigour and maximizing the opportunities that they represent.
Abstract (limited to 150 words) Required support for	Since 2013 there has been increasing interest in systematic approaches to reviewing environmental evidence at the UK's Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs. Due to their emphasis on transparency, repeatability and rigour, systematic reviews offer numerous benefits throughout the policy-making cycle and for improving the use of evidence in environmental policy-making. However, the timeframes involved often present a barrier to the use of systematic reviews in policy-making. As a result, methods that utilise systematic principles but are less resource and time intensive have been developed. This presentation will discuss why these methods are needed and how they are used but also the challenges and trade-offs involved. A risk-based approach to their use will be introduced, along with ideas on how the CEE community can contribute to ensuring rigour
Abstract (limited to 150 words)	Since 2013 there has been increasing interest in systematic approaches to reviewing environmental evidence at the UK's Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs. Due to their emphasis on transparency, repeatability and rigour, systematic reviews offer numerous benefits throughout the policy-making cycle and for improving the use of evidence in environmental policy-making. However, the timeframes involved often present a barrier to the use of systematic reviews in policy-making. As a result, methods that utilise systematic principles but are less resource and time intensive have been developed. This presentation will discuss why these methods are needed and how they are used but also the challenges and trade-offs involved. A risk-based approach to their use will be introduced, along with ideas on how the CEE community can contribute to ensuring rigour and maximizing the opportunities that they represent.