



Researcher's week 2019 programme

Annual Research Conference ARC2019

**Addressing Societal
Challenges**

**Monday 17th & Tuesday 18th
June 2019**

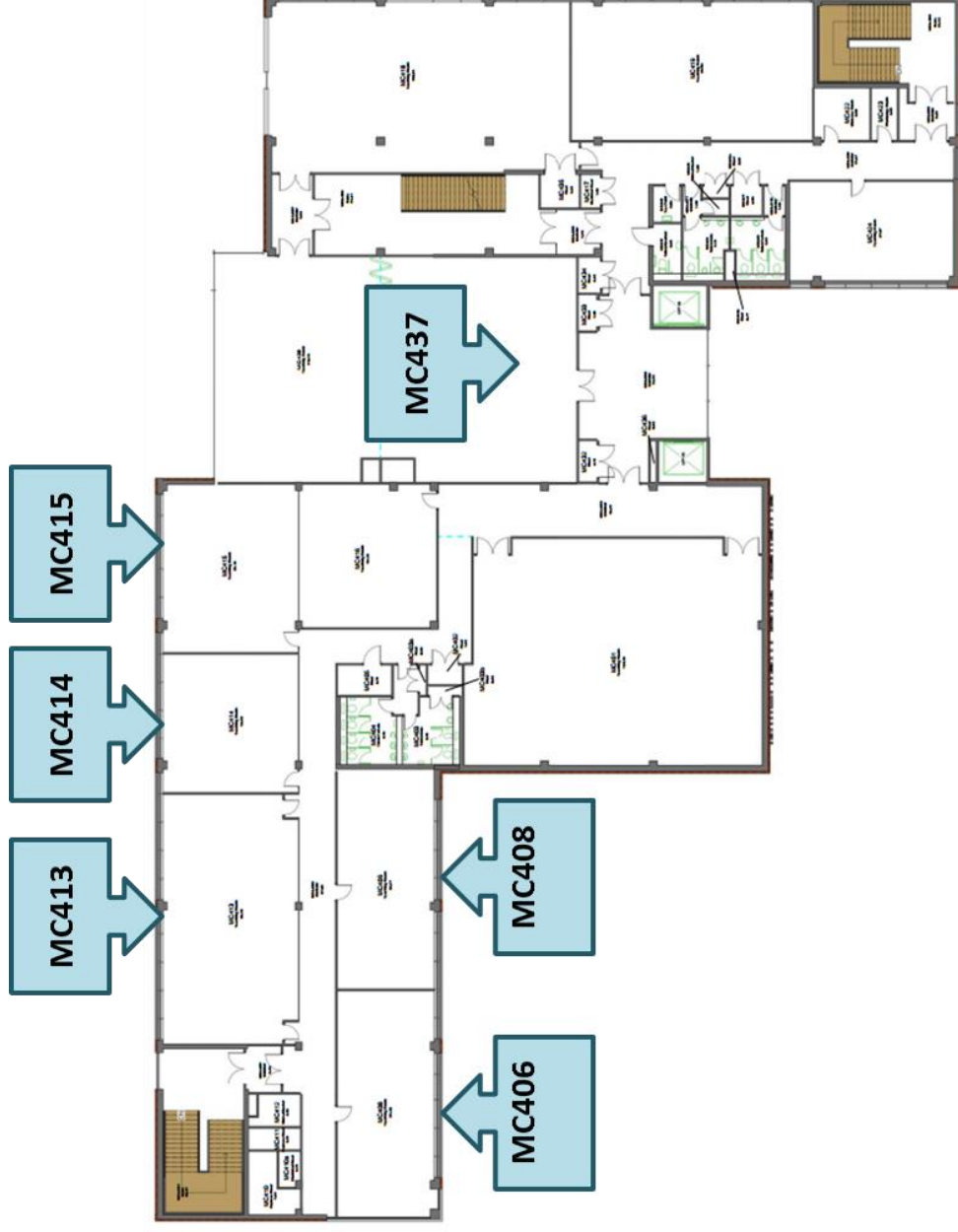
Researcher's week events

**Wednesday 19th – Friday
21st June 2019**

This programme is correct at time of publishing but may be subject to change due to circumstances outside of our control.

Please visit www.wlv.ac.uk/arc for any updates to the schedule.

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09:30	Registration & Refreshments (MC437)			
09:45	Welcome & Opening – Professor Silke Machold, Dean of Research (MC001)			
09:50	Keynote Lecture: speaker to be confirmed (MC001)			
	Group 1 – MC415	Group 2 – MC406	Group 3 – MC408	Group 4 – MC413
10:30	Addressing societal challenges in developing countries Prof Rachel Slater and Daniela Baur (CIDT) - Responding better to disasters using social protection – lessons from Nepal' (pg4)	Dr Louise Fenton (FoA) - Icelandic Witchcraft: Past and Present (pg11)	Kate Butcher (FSE) - Reducing the burden to the NHS by repurposing disulfiram to treat lung cancer (pg18)	Dr Marcos Zampieri (RIILP) - Identifying and Categorizing Offensive Language in Social Media (pg25)
10:50	Ella Haruna (CIDT) - How do we know it works? Exploring methods for evaluating the impact of capacity development programmes in international development (pg4)	Judith Hamilton & Louise Russell (CoLT) - Creating a space to talk: an exploration of rapport-building in assessed dialogues for HEA Fellowship. (pg12)	Phil Tittensor, Consultant Nurse for the Epilepsies, The Royal Wolverhampton NHS Trust - Non-epileptic attack disorder (NEAD) Intervention (pg18)	Dr Maria Urbina (FoA) - Reporting Migration in the Global South. Nationalism and Race in Chilean Social Media (pg25)
11:10	Daniela Baur (CIDT)- Exploring features of community engagement in forest governance for sustainable and equitable forest governance (pg5)	Dr Samuel Salia (FoSS) - Reaching the hard to reach: Providing bottom of the pyramid entrepreneurs access to bank finance through building a credit score tool (pg12)	Bumi Jang (FEHW) The views and perspectives of mothers on malaria control strategies regarding neonatal and infant health in Nigeria (pg19)	Dr Liz Tilly (FEHW) Contribution of people with a learning disability in taught sessions on the Social Care BA Hons programme (pg26)
11:30	Dr Marina Bock (FSE) - Developing design guidelines for structural aluminium members subjected to bending (pg5)	Inyene Nathaniel Nkanta (FoSS) - Empowering Female Entrepreneurs for Sustainable Development in Africa – Challenges and Prospect within the Nigerian Economy (pg13)	Betty Ogwaro (FSE) Traditional milk fermentation, the appropriate option for Health and safety of milk in rural Africa (pg19)	Addressing societal challenges in our local communities (ICRD) Seminar (pg26-30)
11:50	Dr Ahmad Baroutaji (FSE) - Design and analysis of functionally graded thickness thin-walled tubes under lateral loading (pg6)	Jones Oluchukwu Mordi (FoSS) - Does Employee Engagement and Internet-based Technology cause Customer Satisfaction? Connecting the Dots! (pg13)	Atiyah Ali (FEHW) Culturally appropriate leaflet for British Pakistanis accounting for their understanding of depression and help seeking (pg20)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ICRD with Sandwell Youth Offending service ICRD with Changing Lives ICRD and Unaccompanied asylum seeking children ICRD and Telford and Wrekin CAB Understanding female victims of domestic abuse who themselves commit crime. Nicola Taylor Brown An Analysis of the Structures and Processes to deliver Inclusive Growth committed to by the West Midlands Combined Authority - James B Stanyer Perceptions among mental health service users and providers about mental health employment services in the West Midlands Combined Authority. - Marc Groves
12:10	Dr Shashank Gupta (FSE) - Application of Shape Memory Alloys for improving structural resilience. (pg6)	Afusat Jaiyeola (FoSS) - The Impact of Socioemotional Wealth (SEW) on the relationship between Entrepreneurial Orientation (EO) and Access to Debt Financing of Family Businesses (pg14)	Aishat Bakre (FEHW) - Impact of fish consumption on all-cause mortality in older people with and without dementia: a community-based cohort study (pg20)	
12:30	Ireneusz Maga (FSE) Synthesis of MIP magnetic nanoparticles for molecular recognition and detection (pg7)	Dr James Jie Tang (FEHW) - Impact of air pollution on risk of dementia (pg14)	Rizwan Nadim (FEHW) Impact of periodontal disease on risk of dementia: a systematic literature review and a meta-analysis (pg21)	
12:50-1:30	Lunch Break & Networking (MC437)			

Time	Group 1 – MC415	Group 2 – MC406	Group 3 – MC408	Group 4 – MC413
1:30-2:30	How can engagement with the EnTRESS project enhance your research and teaching? (MC414) A seminar for research active staff and postgraduate students (within FSE and beyond) involving a 15 minute presentation about local business engagement through EnTRESS followed by 45 minutes of networking with refreshments provided. Academics who have already engaged with EnTRESS will be present to informally share their experiences. (pg43)			
1:30	Dr Angela Clifford (FEHW) Help-seeking among family caregivers to people showing early signs of dementia (pg7)	Edda Nicolson (FoSS) - Wages Fit For Heroes: How The General Federation Of Trade Unions Won Pay Increases For WW1 Soldiers (pg15)	1969 at Fifty: Societal Challenges after the Revolution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr Gerry Carlin - The Manson Murders • Prof Sebastien Groes - The Prosthetic God and the Swinging Decade • Dr Benjamin Halligan - Liberation Theology in the Long Sixties • Mark Jones - The Moon Landing (pg 22-23)	Law and Society: Building Bridges Seminar Dawn Jones & Lynn Ellison: When is a word not just a word? Dissonance in Student Feedback (pg31)
1:50	Lucy Kelsall-Knight (FEHW) - Parents voices heard: Accessing healthcare for our adopted children (pg8)	Dr Daisy Black (FoA) - A God's-Eye View? Anticipation in the York Fall of the Angels. (pg15)		John McDaniel, Kate Moss, K. Pease and Paramjit Singh: An Analysis of Protracted Disciplinary Proceedings against Police Officers within West Midlands Police. (pg31)
2:10	Dr Lisa Orchard (FEHW) - #Normalisebreastfeeding The role of social media within breastfeeding support and promotion (pg8)	Alexander Douglas (FoA) - Philanthropy, Ideology, Identity and Music: The Worfield Charity Concert Trust (pg16)		Prof Kate Moss, K. Williams and Paramjit Singh: Homelessness and Rough Sleeping amongst Students in Higher Education (pg32)
2:30	Ann Philip (RS FEHW) - Nurses' views on compassionate care: a Q method study (pg9)	Ifemu Omari-Webber (FoA) - The History of Mary Prince: Paratextuals and Contexts of a Black Female Voice in Mid Nineteenth-Century Britain. (pg16)	Charting the creative process: Practice Research at the University of Wolverhampton <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prof Fiona Hackney • Demetris Zavros • Gabriela Curpan • Richard Glover • Jane Webb • Laura Onions (pg 24)	Break
2:50	Ruth Poxon (FEHW) - Listening at the Window: A narrative inquiry describing student nurses' experience of learning in clinical practice. (pg9)	Helen Clare Cromarty (FEHW) - William Penny Brookes and the Wenlock Olympian Games (pg17)		Prof Andrew Haynes: The Law and Regulation of Blockchain and Cryptocurrency (pg32)
3:10	Professor Sarah Hayes & Professor Megan Lawton (CoLT) - Fancy doing research differently? (pg10)	Dr Kathryn Leflay (FEHW) - Improving mental health and well-being in young people: examining the effectiveness of football (pg17)		Dr Lezelle Jacobs & Prof Peter Walton: Corporate Insolvency Practitioners, Ethics and Remuneration: A Case of Moral Bankruptcy? (pg33)
3:30	Juliet Drummond (FEHW) - Photo elicitation as a visual methodology to explore the delivery of compassionate care in the nursing curriculum (pg10)			CFC Group - Dr Metka Potočnik, Hajrija Dergic, Helen Sargeant & Dr Colin Brown (FoSS, FoA and FSE) - Interdisciplinary Collaboration Driving Innovation (pg33)
3:50	Donna Lewis (FEHW) - Are you listening? Student nurses experiences of formative audio feedback (p11)			

Professor Rachel Slater, Professor of International Development & Daniela Baur, Research Assistant
Centre for International Development and Training



Addressing societal challenges in developing countries (CIDT) Responding better to disasters using social protection - lessons from Nepal

In the last twenty years, Nepal has experienced violent conflict, political upheaval and transformation, and multiple natural disasters. At the same time, the number of people supported by social protection programmes has grown rapidly. Nepal's social protection portfolio includes programmes providing wages for labour-intensive road construction and other infrastructure in rural areas, and those that pay cash allowances to the elderly, people with disabilities, members of particular ethnic or caste groups, widows and poor households with young children.

This presentation reports on research and analytical work done by the University of Wolverhampton's Centre for International Development and Training for the Government of Nepal and the World Bank. It aims to identify the ways in which existing social protection policies and programmes might be adapted to help the country mitigate and prepare for disasters, and to strengthen post-disaster response and recovery. Using data from a survey of fifty districts in Nepal, it assesses whether providing emergency top-ups to existing programme beneficiaries could reach enough of the people most seriously affected by earthquake, flood and drought. Using data collecting from focus group discussions in four districts that have experienced some combination of earthquake, landslide, flood and drought in the last five years, the presentation assesses the extent to which existing targeting procedures for disaster response exclude certain groups of people. The presentation concludes with a set of recommendations to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of social protection's role in disaster risk management.



Ella Haruna, Deputy Head
Centre for International Development and Training

Addressing societal challenges in developing countries (CIDT) How do we know it works? Exploring methods for evaluating the impact of capacity development programmes in international development

International Development focuses on engaging with economically disadvantaged regions in the world to empower people to improve their well-being and address causes of poverty. This is exemplified by the global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity. CIDT has for 45 years embraced the notion that Capacity Development lies at the heart of all sustainable International Development and maintain that it is critical to addressing global societal challenges through achievement of the SDGs.

There is a universal championing of the concept of Capacity Development in the international development sector with almost every project claiming to build, develop or strengthen capacity at different levels. However measuring and attributing the impact of Capacity Development activity and evidencing the return on investment for funders pose a challenge for project implementers.

This presentation unpacks the concept of capacity development and explores the methodological challenges in its evaluation within an international development context. It draws on the author's eighteen years of practitioner experience with capacity strengthening projects in multiple countries with multiple funding agencies, particularly an externally funded short-term training programme delivered across 19 countries in the Caribbean. The potential for research impact will be to improve development effectiveness, both in the projects delivered by CIDT and through our extensive engagement with international development agencies and professionals, for example through training. The presentation will reflect briefly on beginning an embryonic research journey within this context and the challenges of balancing research with externally funded project and contract delivery.

Daniela Baur, Research Assistant
Centre for International Development and Training (CIDT)



Addressing societal challenges in developing countries (CIDT)
Exploring features of community engagement in forest governance
for sustainable and equitable forest governance

Forests are big business- international trade in forest products being a key part of the economies of many countries in the developing world: global production and trade of forest products in 2017 was worth 247 billion USD. But who wins? Forests worldwide are much more than an economic metric. For the people who use and manage them, it requires careful balance of the highly complex social and environmental interlinkages around food security, poverty alleviation and ecological conservation. How forests are governed and managed is a key element of this. This presentation explores how local users of forests in communities in the developing world protect their rights to use forests to support their livelihoods and contribute to forest governance.

Where the configuration of forest governance stakeholders is strongly dominated by external actors (this includes international agencies for example EU, DFID, World Bank etc. and non-state actors such as non-governmental organisations, civil society organisations, and private sector actors with commercial or corporate interests), the presentation assesses how far the ways in which forest resources are governed are influenced to directly support the needs of vulnerable forest communities, or whether they are influenced by international agencies and the private sector in ways that are detrimental to poor forest communities. The presentation looks at which different approaches to forest governance are most important for ensuring that vulnerable forest communities are supported, and then explores whether these are present in countries in the developing world across Africa and Asia.

By exploring the features of community engagement, and which of these lead to sustainable and equitable forest governance, it will allow for future research to better understand the extent to which Community Forest Users engage with external actors, and how CFUs' agendas can be guarded and begin to influence the multi mix of forest governance stakeholders where they are so often left behind yet are rooted closest to the forests.



Dr Marina Bock (ERAS Fellow), Lecturer in Civil Engineering
Faculty of Science & Engineering

Developing design guidelines for structural aluminium subjected to bending

Compared to conventional steel structures, aluminium structures are lighter and offer higher strength-to-weight ratio. Moreover, they have higher corrosion resistance and hence can be used without the need for corrosion protective painting or maintenance and, in conjunction with their recyclability and high residual value, possess significant benefits in terms of sustainability. Due to its lightweight nature, aluminium can reduce the installation and transportation costs. Despite these profound benefits, structural aluminium elements are less used in the built environment and have been overshadowed by other conventional construction materials such as steel or concrete arguably due to the lack of suitable design guidance.

The most common application of aluminium is in buildings as a secondary element supporting the cladding of the building but the material itself has potential for application to off-site construction as a main structural component. Off-site construction is a modern method of construction where site activities are removed and performed under controlled conditions in a factory. Off-site construction reduces installation and transportation costs, waste, build times, noise and dust in the vicinity of the site while increasing manufacturing precision and structural reliability. The implementation of aluminium alloys for structural elements can add even more value to the benefits of off-site construction due to its characteristics described above, in particular its lightweight and corrosion resistant properties. Ultimately, promoting aluminium in off-site construction would enable to meet the UK government plans in providing 300,000 new homes a year during the next decade to address the UK's housing crisis.

The presentation describes experimental investigation on aluminium subjected to bending and compares actual structural performance against bending design provisions given in the current design standard for structural aluminium (EN 1999-1-1). This code is assessed and suitable design recommendations given.

**Dr Ahmad Baroutaji (ERAS Fellow), Lecturer in Engineering
Faculty of Science & Engineering**



Design and analysis of functionally graded thickness thin-walled tubes under lateral loading

The demand for advanced transportation in modern society is increasing on a daily basis and this has led to continuously increasing numbers of vehicles on the roads. Inevitably, vehicle crash accidents have also increased, and have become a major worldwide health and economic problem. For better safety circumstances, vehicles' structures should be designed to protect occupants through converting most of the kinetic energy generated during a crash situation into other forms of energy.

The capability of a structure to absorb the energy of a serious crash and to reduce death and injury risk of the occupants is known as crashworthiness. Thus, a crashworthy design has become the main safety criteria of the occupants-carrying vehicles such as aircraft and vehicles

Thin-walled structures have been widely employed in all types of vehicles to enhance the crashworthiness performance of the vehicle. In recent years, the vehicle crashworthiness field has witnessed dramatic progress represented by using new structures with unconventional shapes and materials. Tubes with graded thickness, or Functionally Graded Thickness (FGT) tubes, are among these new structures that are based on the concept of changing the material distribution within the structure to achieve better energy crashworthiness behaviour.

The aim of the presentation is to shed light on the ongoing research at the University of Wolverhampton concerning designing and investigating innovative FGT structures using modern manufacturing techniques.



**Dr Shashank Gupta (ERAS Fellow) Senior Lecturer
Faculty of Science & Engineering**

Application of Shape Memory Alloys for improving structural resilience

Over the last few decades considerable attention has been focused on the behaviour of engineering structures under extreme loads such as earthquake, blast, impact and fire. The use of explosive devices by terrorist groups around the world that target civilian buildings and other structures is a growing problem in modern societies. Furthermore, the devastation caused by earthquakes in the world is another concern in the built environment. Many buildings and structures are vulnerable to collapse under abnormal loads and therefore, resilient design of buildings has recently gained importance.

The use of smart material namely Shape Memory Alloys (SMA) in improving structural resilience is investigated. As a direct benefit to society, resilient structures using SMAs would greatly help in preventing extensive damage, loss of life and property when structures are subjected to extreme natural and man-made hazards.

The SMAs are special materials with unique property of 'Shape Memory' by which the material is able to memorize its shape. Most common SMA in diverse applications is Nickel Titanium alloy (NITINOL). However it is prohibitively expensive. Therefore researchers have begun exploring the possibility of using low cost iron (Fe) based SMAs in civil engineering structures. In the current research, the potential applications of both NITINOL and FE are explored with help of numerical simulations and experiments.

The findings are encouraging and clearly show that SMA has the potential to improve structural resilience and renders structures safer when exposed to extreme events. The outcomes will contribute towards resilience in critical national infrastructure and can be used to prevent vulnerability of strategic buildings.

Ireneusz Maga (Research Student)
Faculty of Science and Engineering



Synthesis of MIP magnetic nanoparticles for molecular recognition and detection

Molecularly Imprinted Polymers (MIPs) are a class of polymers, which have unique properties to 'remember' shape and size of other molecules. Relationship between MIPs and template molecules can be described as a 'key-lock' interaction, where 'lock' is MIP and 'key' is the template molecule. Currently, MIPs are used in the following areas: drug delivery systems, molecular sensors, catalysts, chiral separation, solid-phase extraction and others.

The aim of this research project is to design a cheap, accurate and fast working device, which would be built from MIPs and magnetic core unit (formed from iron oxide nanoparticles – Fe_3O_4) to detect molecules responsible for contamination in land, water, food or human drug abuse. The current stage of this study is focused on the optimisation of parameters to efficiently synthesise iron oxide nanoparticles (Fe_3O_4), by testing various reaction conditions, such as: stirring speed, amount and type of coating agent (oleic acid versus sodium dodecyl sulphate), time of addition and volume/concentration of used ammonium hydroxide base (NH_4OH), total reaction volume and others. Structure, purity and morphology of the synthesised Fe_3O_4 was characterised by four analytical techniques: Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR), X-Ray Diffraction (XRD), Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM) and Inductively Coupled Plasma – Optical Emission Spectrometry (ICP-OES).

Results indicate that iron oxide coated with sodium dodecyl sulphate possess the best properties to become a magnetic core unit. The next stage of this research will be synthesis of MIPs through the formulation of functional monomers, crosslinkers, initiators and the template molecules.



Dr Angela Clifford, Research Associate, Centre for Health and
Social Care Improvement
Faculty of Education, Health & Wellbeing

Help-seeking among family caregivers to people showing early signs of dementia

Dementia is a common condition in older people and is becoming increasingly prevalent as the population ages. Nevertheless, dementia detection in the community is low and there can be a delay of several years between early signs becoming apparent and a diagnosis being made. Delayed diagnosis can affect how the person and their family interpret their experiences of cognitive changes, as well as how they respond to challenges they face, plan for their future, and engage with their community.

A clinical examination for dementia is most commonly triggered by a relative's concern about their loved one's memory. However, few UK studies have explored in-depth the factors that delay or advance family caregivers' decisions to seek help, and critical literature review reveals that there are currently no working models of help-seeking among this group. However, drawing upon existing models for other populations and relevant literature relating to concepts such as stigma, caregiver ideology and help-seeking attitudes uncovers a number of elements relevant to family caregivers that help us to understand the potential barriers and facilitators they might experience and how these might relate to each other. These include their views of symptom progression, experiences with formal and informal support structures and services, personal beliefs about health and care, and practical and local community factors.

This working model acts as a foundation for future work with caregivers themselves to explore these factors in further detail and to identify critical opportunities for community-based service providers to connect with those with concerns and to support them through their early experiences of dementia, helping them and their family to live well for longer.

Lucille Kelsall-Knight (Research Student)
Faculty of Education, Health & Wellbeing



Parents voices heard: Accessing healthcare for our adopted children

The demography of a family has changed significantly in recent history as it is now more common for people to adopt and for parents to be lesbians (DforE, 2018). Therefore this presentation aims to highlight that in view of changing demographics and legal status of parents internationally, healthcare professionals should practice inclusivity. This is of particular note in terms of appropriate, inclusive terminology that is sensitive to the family makeup, and they should also be mindful that the rhetoric and language used for lesbian mothers and adoptive parents will be heard and understood by the children attending health consultations with them.

This presentation will intertwine the autobiographical stories of non-biological mothers that present their own experience of accessing healthcare for their children. A heterosexual mother and homosexual couple were interviewed.

The self-narratives were ascertained via the method of narrative inquiry and were from a wider study that has raised emergent themes around being a non-biological mother and the rhetoric and language of discrimination encountered within British healthcare.

The findings showed that the non-biological mothers had mixed experiences with regards to professionals' attitudes when navigating healthcare. The data analysis revealed positive and negative experiences and four themes emerged: attitudes and managing healthcare experiences, acknowledgment of sexual orientation, professional standards and family constellation.



Dr Lisa J. Orchard (ERAS Fellow) Senior Lecturer in Psychology
Faculty of Education, Health and Wellbeing

#Normalisebreastfeeding: The role of social media within breastfeeding support and promotion

Breastfeeding is associated with a large number of health benefits for both mother and baby. However, the UK has one of the worst breastfeeding rates across the world.

Social media has been found to be a useful tool for spreading positive health messages and may play a key role in initiating and supporting a successful breastfeeding journey. Indeed, several initiatives have been developed to help promote breastfeeding, such as the spreading of hashtags (e.g. #normalisebreastfeeding) and breastfeeding selfies (otherwise known as brelfies). However, research needs to be conducted to look at the most effective methods for using social media in this purpose.

This presentation is a review of previous research that has explored the link between social media and breastfeeding to establish what works and what does not work. Results suggest that organically formed online communities (such as Facebook groups) provide a successful support avenue, especially when used in conjunction with face-to-face support. In terms of shared content, materials should be diverse (e.g. representing different cultures) and credible (e.g. from an expert).

More research needs to be conducted, but the initial findings suggest that social media is a fruitful avenue to pursue.

Ann Philp, Research Student
Faculty of Education, Health & Wellbeing



Nurses' views on compassionate care: a Q method study

In health care there is an expectation that nurses will treat patients with compassion, yet there is a tension inherent in competing professional and organisational demands, a rapidly changing work environment; compounding the complex resulting emotional demands on staff.

This research explores the meaning of compassionate care from the perspective of both student nurses and qualified staff. It aims to identify and investigate factors that nurses perceive to be either enabling or preventing the provision of compassionate care; and how they believe compassion can be maintained in nursing practice. The research involves 15 3rd year nursing students studying the BNurs (Hons) Adult Nursing course with the University and experiencing their hub practice placements at a large trust hospital in the West Midlands conurbation, and also 15 qualified staff employed by the same Trust.

Emerging themes from the findings identify that enablers to compassionate care are, commitment and passion for nursing; supportive leadership; communicating and collaborating with others; being guided by ethical frameworks in practice; learning from experiences. Inhibitors are organisational targets, managers not being visible; too little time and not enough staff; workload pressures; idealism in the classroom versus the reality of practice; knowledge does not necessarily equal compassion.

The presentation will explore the unique use of poetry to complement Q methodology, and as a means of highlighting important themes from the research. It can present evocative, powerful insights to communicate contextual and affective realities voiced by the participants. The results from this study will provide unique insights and recommendations to support nurses to achieve and maintain compassionate care in practice, and to nurse educators to inform future curriculum content and development.



Ruth Poxon, Research Student
Faculty of Education, Health & Wellbeing

Listening at the Window: A narrative inquiry describing student nurses' experience of learning in clinical practice

The aim of this research study is to explore student nurses' experiences of learning in clinical practice through the narrative of storytelling. The objectives are to identify factors that positively or negatively influence student nurses' experiences of learning, and to narratively describe student nurses' inner-world of learning in clinical practice

Utilising a narrative inquiry research methodology, individual semi-structured interviews were held to obtain the students stories of learning in clinical practice. The participants consisted of a convenient sample of eight self-selected student nurses from a variety of fields and year of nurse training, studying at the University of Wolverhampton.

Data analysis is utilising a thematic approach and early indications reveal rich data in terms of student nurses experiences of learning utilising Clandinin and Connelly's (2006) theoretical conceptual framework of temporality, sociality & place.

This research study is expected to make an important contribution to understanding and representing student nurses own views of learning, provide a firmer evidence base to inform curriculum development for nurse education, and generate ideas and questions for further research.

Professor Sarah Hayes & Professor Megan Lawton
College of Learning & Teaching (CoLT)



Fancy doing research differently?

This round table discussion, hosted by Professor Sarah Hayes and Professor Megan Lawton, from the College of Learning and Teaching (CoLT) will offer you insights on and answers your questions regarding conducting research that uses visual elements within a methodology.

Both of these professors have used and supervised projects that utilise different methodologies that contain or can draw on visual aspects such as Appreciative Inquiry, Auto-Driven Photo-Elicitation and Soft Systems Methodology to name but three different approaches.

Our professors will take you through your initial rationale for a methodology, ethical considerations, image copy-right, participant engagement, data collection, analysis and use of data in your final dissemination activities.

So, do you fancy finding out about how you might conduct research differently?



Juliet Drummond , Research Student
Faculty of Education, Health & Wellbeing

Photo elicitation as a visual methodology to explore the delivery of compassionate care in the nursing curriculum

Photo elicitation has become more common place within research in its examination of culture. Images in the form of photographs and digital images are everywhere in our society today. The power of the image is reflected in all spheres of life and the media. It follows that the use of images in the research process can enhance findings when used appropriately, thus making sense of the human experience and the existing culture. We are currently living in a world of images, language, technology and text, which stimulates our understanding and development of what is known and relevant to us.

I will discuss how participants taking photographs for discussion in an interview can give rise to more meaningful conversations that are richer in description and deeper in meaning. When participants recall past and present experiences from photographs it gives them voice and context to produce much more richer data. Thus, creating a unique data set that is both fascinating and empowering to those involved.

There is a call for health professionals to be compassionate in the delivery of care across the health economy; and nurse lecturers are best placed to nurture the development of this in the training of student nurses who are our future registrants. So how can a photograph address these societal challenges?

This presentation will outline the strengths and challenges of photo elicitation as a visual methodology, showing my desire to provide a creative means to help nurse lecturers to reflect on their practice of compassionate care within the nursing curriculum.

Donna Lewis, Research Student
Faculty of Education, Health & Wellbeing



Are you listening? Student nurses experiences of formative audio feedback

Effective feedback promotes and consolidates learning, enabling deeper understanding and realignment of concepts, however students remain dissatisfied with feedback. Written feedback is widely used within nurse education but different methods which incorporate technology may be more effective .

Audio feedback can promote and enhance deeper approaches to learning , is flexible, accessible, personalized and easier to understand . There is a lack of published nursing literature in relation to formative audio feedback which justifies this innovative study.

The aim of the research is to gain insight into, describe and analyze the experiences of pre-registration adult student nurses in relation to formative audio feedback. The research will explore and analyze expectations/perceptions of formative audio feedback;; examine the impact of formative audio feedback on learning and experience; and explore the advantages/disadvantages of formative audio feedback to identify issues that may potentially be applicable to other contexts & provide the basis for further inquiry.

Utilizing a generic qualitative research design, sixteen student nurses participated in two meta-planned focus groups, and were provided with four formative audio files and then participated in individual semi-structured interviews, in order to elicit their experiences. Initial thematic data analysis suggests that formative audio feedback was positively received, deemed to be more personalized and students were able to relate to and understand the feedback.

Providing feedback is a complex contemporary issue within nurse education and as key factor which contributes to and underpins successful learning and future practice. In order to support students, feedback should be meaningful and understood and the impact of formative audio feedback can enable consolidation of learning whilst promoting inclusivity.

ARC Day 1 - Group 2

Dr Louise Fenton, Senior Lecturer Contextual Studies
Faculty of Arts

Icelandic Witchcraft: Past and Present

Witchcraft and Witch Trials are assumed to have been placed in the annals, however, this presentation reflects on the past mistakes of persecution, scapegoating and intolerance of those deemed to be outsiders to society. It addresses societal challenges today as we must look at past mistakes to ensure they are not repeated. It is particularly relevant during the Brexit era and the national divisions over the decisions made, with immigration being one of the areas of concern, people being worried about 'outsiders' moving into their space.

In July this year I will be visiting Holmavik in Iceland, home to the Museum of Icelandic Witchcraft and Sorcery to research how the subject is represented in contemporary society and how it addresses the past persecutions. Having researched Witchcraft in the UK, Vodou in Haiti, Voodoo in New Orleans and the Roma Gypsy Traveller culture this is new research considering Icelandic representations. Witchcraft in Iceland has a different gender bias to the rest of Europe. Whereas in the seventeenth century the majority of persecutions were against women, in the area of Strandir, and in the village of Holmavik in particular, twenty-one executions took place with twenty of those killed being men. Women were deemed to be 'scientific' if they had an interest in the occult but men were considered as witches, to be burned.

Most of Europe was blighted by the Witch-craze of the seventeenth century and even in the remote Icelandic Fjords there was no escape. This paper will set out the start of this research and begin to address how the past can influence the future when considering current societal challenges.



Judith Hamilton & Louise Russell, Academic Developers
College of Learning & Teaching (CoLT)



Creating a space to talk: an exploration of rapport-building in assessed dialogues for HEA Fellowship

HEA Fellowship is one way University of Wolverhampton staff can formally demonstrate a 'commitment to professionalism in learning and teaching' (Advance HE 2019) in an increasingly challenging Higher Education environment where there is a growing focus on 'excellent teaching ... supportive environments and ways of learning' (Office for Students). At the University of Wolverhampton, Fellowship can be awarded through either a written or dialogue route.

Research on assessed dialogues in academia is in its infancy. Previous studies have focused on areas such as the structure of different institutionally-accredited routes to Fellowship, participants' reasons for and experiences of gaining Fellowship and the strategies used to encourage participation in an institutional scheme; there has been little research on the assessed dialogue.

This short talk brings together two ongoing research projects into both sides of the dialogue process: a piece of (auto)ethnographic research looking at the role of the mentor/reviewer and an appreciative inquiry evaluation focussing on the experiences of participants in the dialogue process. In particular, we are interested in how dialogue mentor/reviewers develop a positive rapport with an applicant so that a 'safe space' is created where an in-depth conversation about beliefs and practice relating to learning and teaching can take place.

This short talk will explore the shared themes that have emerged from both mentor and mentee-focussed research projects and discuss the evidence base from which an informed model for future assessed dialogues for both staff and students can be drawn.



Dr Samuel Salia (ERAS Fellow) Lecturer in International Finance
Faculty of Social Sciences

Reaching the hard to reach: Providing bottom of the pyramid entrepreneurs access to bank finance through building a credit score tool

Access to bank finance remains a major challenge for entrepreneurs at the bottom of the pyramid (BoP). The world's population at the BoP is about 767 million, defined as living below US\$ 1.90 per day and mostly located in Africa, Asia and Latin America (World Bank, 2018). This population can make a significant contribution to inclusive and sustainable economic growth. Yet provision of financial service to this segment is fragile and its outreach is limited: only one in five households of BoP in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) have a deposit account with a regulated financial institution, compared to the four in five in developed countries. Discussions are ongoing between academia and industry to strengthen the financial sectors that benefit low-income populations particularly those living in rural areas. Indeed, various initiatives such as the African Development Bank microfinance capacity building fund have helped to deepen financial services awareness at the BoP however; such proposals only focus on capacity building, provision of information on demand, and supply of financial services.

While financial inclusion has improved in recent years, significant information gaps remain between banks and borrowers at the BoP in SSA. Credit scoring systems fosters information gathering and enables banks to grant loans and expand their banking functions. However, the severity of information asymmetry at the BoP constrains SSA banks from properly assessing BoP clients using the existing credit scoring tools.

This study evaluates performance indicators and develops a credit score tool for effectiveness of targeting Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA) with bank credit and fills a critical gap in knowledge that will enable banks to provide loans and deepen access to financial services for a broad range of low-income people.

**Inyene Nathaniel Nkanta , Research Student
Faculty of Social Sciences**



Empowering Female Entrepreneurs for Sustainable Development in Africa – Challenges and Prospects within the Nigerian Economy

Female entrepreneurialism has the potential to empower girls and women to ensure an equal society that will be more prosperous for everyone. The empowerment of female entrepreneurs will lead to an economic growth in any society, thus addressing some societal challenges such as poverty which is huge in some major part of Africa which will have a positive impact on the economy and the society as a whole.

This presentation will examine the challenges faced by Nigerian female entrepreneurs that inhibit full utilization of their creativity in the six (6) geopolitical zones in Nigeria. This presentation will also expand the understanding of the business and social profiles of female entrepreneurs in Nigeria, examine the contextual influences on their work which will raise the level of awareness of female entrepreneurs amongst all economically active agents and researchers.

The methodological approach of my research will use a survey which will be developed and administered to a sample of seventy-five (75) practicing Nigerian female entrepreneurs and twenty-five (25) experts from the field of entrepreneurship. The survey will be divided into sections which will record personal demographics, the entrepreneur's perceptions of the business environment, the motivations and the drives that led to the birth of their business.

**Oluchukwu Jones Mordi, Research Student
Faculty of Social Sciences**

Does Employee Engagement and Internet-based Technology cause Customer Satisfaction? Connecting the Dots!

This study seeks to explore the impact of employee engagement on customer satisfaction in the Nigerian commercial banking context. Specifically, it explores the relationship between employee customer-focused engagement and customer satisfaction and introduces Internet-Based Technology (I-BT) into this relationship as a mediator.

Data was collected from two branches of selected bank in Nigeria, and a total of 624 useable questionnaires were analysed using Structural Equation Modelling (SEM). The results confirm that internet-based technology mediates the relationship between employee engagement and customer satisfaction in the Nigerian banking context. The study concludes that the adoption of I-BT will further strengthen the relationship between employee engagement and customer satisfaction forming the premise of this study's theoretical underpinning.

This study responds to the call of Agnihotri et al. (2016) to examine how social media technology interacts with employee and customer relationships. It does so by examining the causal impact of I-BT (which comprises social media, company websites and mobile apps) in the relationship between bank customers and employees, which in turn support the use of I-BT as a critical resource in this relationship. Adding I-BT to this relationship is key to its improvement.



The Impact of Socioemotional Wealth (SEW) on the relationship between Entrepreneurial Orientation (EO) and Access to Debt Financing of Family Businesses

Family businesses, in the process of financing, beyond the consideration of the economic aspects of expansion, may take into account non-economic factors and goals aimed at benefiting the family. These non-economic aspects are referred to as socioemotional wealth (SEW). Financing in family businesses is important because the availability of financial resources is one of the main determinants of long-term survival of family firms. This requires family businesses to consider debt financing as a viable financing option since it does not require giving up ownership control.

Understanding the determinants of access to debt financing for family businesses, therefore, becomes important. In exploring the determinants of access to debt financing, prior studies investigate the effects of entrepreneurial orientation (EO) and noneconomic goals in isolation from each other. Moreover, the literature on the effect of SEW on access to debt financing shows mixed conclusions. Therefore, based on a systematic literature review, and having socioemotional wealth as the kernel, this study aims to a) examine the influence of entrepreneurial orientation on access to debt financing; and b) examine if SEW has an intervening role on the relationships between EO) and access to debt financing.

To avoid bias from utilising one particular methodology, this study will purposely adopt an exploratory sequential triangulation strategy. This is intended for model testing and in-depth understanding of the research issues from the under-researched Nigerian context. Primary data would be collected from Nigeria via qualitative interviews and a quantitative survey. For the qualitative study, 10 family business owner-managers in the South West and North Central geopolitical zones of Nigeria would be sampled and interviewed. For the quantitative study, 250 family businesses in the South West and North Central geopolitical zones of Nigeria would also be sampled.

To the researcher's knowledge, this is the first study to investigate debt financing in family businesses through the concept of SEW. Thus, this study will fill a gap in the literature, with particular reference to the role of noneconomic goals on access to debt financing in the family firm.



Dr James Jie Tang, Research Fellow
Faculty of Education, Health & Wellbeing

Impact of air pollution on risk of dementia – a systematic review and meta-analysis

Ambient outdoor air pollution (AP) is an important global environmental concern. It contributes to 1 in 9 deaths worldwide. AP increases the risks of cardiovascular disease, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, mental disorders, as well as memory deficit and cognitive impairment. However, it is unclear whether AP exposure and which components of AP are associated with increased risk of dementia. The purpose of this study is to assess the impacts of AP exposure and different APs on the risk of dementia.

According to a standard method of systematic literature review which we did previously 5, we searched PubMed, CINAHL, Embase and Web of Knowledge up to September 2018 and identified 10 articles for the review. We pooled available data from them to calculate relative risk (RR) of incident dementia in relation to AP exposure and different components of AP.

Of the 10 studies, six were cohort designed (of which two produced five articles by examining different components of AP) and one was case-control. They were undertaken in Canada, USA, UK, Sweden and Taiwan respectively. The quality assessment of the studies suggested that overall they were in good quality. All studies found some associations between air pollution and dementia. Pooled data from these studied populations showed that the adjusted RR for overall AP exposure (or highest vs lowest exposure) was 1.26 (95%CI 1.13-1.40). The matched figure for Ozone exposure 1.02 (0.92-1.12) (studied population n=5), for PM2.5 1.06 (0.995-1.13) (n=4), for NO2 1.02 (0.92-1.12) (n=3), for NOx 1.50 (1.16-1.95) (n=2), and for residential distance from major roadways 1.07 (1.06-1.108) (n=2).

Published literature to date provides evidence of a heightened risk of dementia with increasing AP exposure. AP could be as an avoidable risk factor for dementia interventions.

Edda Nicolson, Research Student
Faculty of Social Sciences (History)



Wages Fit For Heroes: How The General Federation Of Trade Unions Won Pay Increases For WW1 Soldiers

Despite far-ranging research on the armed services during the first world war and the following period of reconstruction, little is known about the role that the General Federation of Trade Unions (GFTU) played in obtaining increased rates of pay for soldiers and sailors. Furthermore, their efforts to highlight the need for education and training opportunities for those men that were unable to return to their previous jobs once the war had ended has also failed to come under any notable historical spotlight. This is likely due to the GFTU being eclipsed by the indomitable TUC by the early 1920's; however, it is notable that the GFTU represented nearly one million trade unionists during WWI, and used its position to play an integral role in liaising with government in order to further the interests of trade unionists.

Through an exploration of GFTU records, trade union publications and newspaper articles, this presentation will consider how much influence the GFTU had in ensuring that British servicemen were paid on par with their Australian and New Zealander counterparts, and how this in turn led to their little-known but nevertheless successful campaign for instigating and improving government-sponsored unemployment benefits and education programmes throughout the reconstruction period.

Particular attention will be paid to the conferences held by the GFTU at the House of Commons, and the resulting correspondence, which will bring to light the efforts and achievements attained on behalf of servicemen and their families. This research is part of a larger project investigating the activities of the GFTU in the early part of the 20th century, and as such contributes to the growing body of knowledge concerning the dramatic effect of the first world war on the changing world of work.



Dr Daisy Black (ERAS Fellow) Lecturer in English Literature
Faculty of Arts

A God's-Eye View? Anticipation in the York Fall of the Angels.

When I saw the 2016 Mystery Plays at York Minster, a curious thing happened. As the player representing Jesus underwent his trials at the hands of interrogators, I became increasingly convinced he would be let off. I was convinced even though aware of how the story would develop, and the fact that, had it not, I would not have been watching it in a medieval Minster in 21st century York.

Using the York Fall of the Angels as a case study, this paper argues that anticipation is a collaborative act between spectator and performer which demands complex double-think from both. Like Augustine's God, audiences in fifteenth-century York would have been able to witness and engage with the disjunction between a version of eternal time and the time being experienced by the figures represented in performance. Yet like Boethius' God, the audience was present in all times simultaneously. The fact they knew how the pageant would end gave them an advantage over the biblical personae represented, whose lack of foreknowledge provided opportunities for pleasurable moments of irony and less pleasurable moments of frustration. The performers were in a parallel position: knowing what would come, yet representing personae engaged in the immediate 'now'. Both spectator and performer were therefore encouraged to simultaneously call to mind and suspend knowledge.

Focusing on the forms of anticipation constructed in the play's text, the presentation will also examine the role of the Fall of the Angels as the beginning of play-time and its use of gesture and speech acts which recur throughout the following pageants. It draws on recent developments in theorizing medieval and early modern spectatorship, including McGavin and Walker's work on the bodily and mental absorption of the spectator in performance and Spencer-Hall's interrogation of the power dynamics involved in gazing upon the divine.

Alexander Douglas, Research Student
Faculty of Arts

Philanthropy, Ideology, Identity and Music: The Worfield Charity Concert Trust

From 1974-2002 the Worfield Charity Concert Trust took upon itself the task of creating opportunities for emerging musicians from Shropshire and the surrounding regions – as well as musicians from further afield. This presentation will constitute a ‘hermeneutic narrative’ (these words will be explained!) of the story of the Trust and the many questions that emerge from that history. Why is classical music so important to major funders and major donors? What ethnicities are not represented in this tale of profound support for emerging musicians? What are the consequences of answers to both those questions in terms of how we might understand the Trust’s own sense of identity?

In 2002 the Trust was handed over bureaucratically to the University of Wolverhampton, which describes itself as the ‘University of Opportunity.’ Wolverhampton itself (and the Black Country more broadly) represents a remarkably vibrant melting pot of cultural identities. Separate to the question of how the Trust is currently operating are questions about how the Trust’s modes of operating would fit into an environment in which the very ways in which Wulfrunians think about music relates in no small manner to the opportunities to experience music that are possible in the city.

As such, the story of the Trust provides a starting point for an evaluation of musical praxis, education and experience in the Black Country. At this time of writing the Wolverhampton Music Service has no jazz ensembles (for example). What are the responsibilities of the University and the Trust in 2019 to promoting an understanding of music that offers scope for more voices to be heard? And how does the current climate of musical philanthropy respond to the growing challenges of cultural, linguistic and aesthetic difference – as well as social change?



Ifemu Omari-Webber, Research Student
Faculty of Arts

The History of Mary Prince: Paratextuals and Contexts of a Black Female Voice in Mid Nineteenth-Century Britain.

Mary Prince’s slave narrative, *The History of Mary Prince: A West Indian Slave* (History, 1831) was transcribed by Susanna Strickland (1803-1885), and edited and published by Thomas Pringle (1789-1834) for the benefit of the anti-slavery cause in Britain. Prince’s (1788-unknown) slave narrative was small; it was originally twenty-three pages and was published with a sixteen-page validating supplement written by Pringle, along with the short narrative of another African slave. By the time *The History* was published in 1831, the convention of using white writers to authenticate the veracity of stories told by black ex/slaves was widely accepted.

In this presentation Ifemu explores how the book’s ‘author’, editor and transcriber attempted to sensitively communicate the brutal/sexual violence experienced by Mary Prince to female British readers in order to emphasise the personal and political message that slavery must end. Furthermore, Ifemu discusses how these strategies are played out publicly in mid nineteenth-century Britain, given the polarising political pro-slavery/anti-slavery atmosphere. Engaging with Gerard Genette’s theory of paratextuality, Ifemu argues that there is value in reading Pringle’s supplement and extensive footnotes hand-in-hand with Prince’s own story in order to understand the complex social relationships which, if carefully read, defy the simplistic patriarchal binary narrative of powerful/powerless and slave master/slave.

A (paratextual) post-script: *The History* was published almost two centuries ago, yet its value in challenging prejudices about gender, race and class, on a febrile stage occupied by the public, the media and politicians is as valid in 2019 as it was in 1831; the genuine impact of sharing and discussing the experiences of the Others cannot be underestimated.

Helen Clare Cromarty, Research Student
Faculty of Education, Health & Wellbeing



William Penny Brookes and the Wenlock Olympian Games

William Penny Brookes (1809–1895), a surgeon apothecary (forerunner to the general practitioner) is often credited as the principal motivator who inspired Baron Pierre de Coubertin to establish the modern Olympic Movement. Penny Brookes's life spanned a period of history when the British Empire was expanding and national authorities distrusted the lower class masses, fearing civil disorder similar to that prevalent in France. The Riot Act still in place. In 1841 Penny Brookes established Wenlock Agricultural Reading Society (WARS). It offered educational and recreational activities for both lower and middle class residents. Besides a library, there were interest groups called 'Classes' that gave talks on such subjects as botany, music, and history. Then in 1850, Penny Brookes added an Olympian Class to hold an annual meeting for competitions in sport, the arts, and industry specifically for the lower classes. Strong opposition and open hostility ensued from several quarters. Finally, in 1860, the Class was evicted from WARS by the trustees so, with his committee of volunteers, he held an independent annual 'Wenlock Olympian Games'.

Using Penny Brookes's recorded addresses and other contemporary evidence, the principal aims of my research are to identify the major influences that motivated him to set up the Wenlock Olympian movement, in order to question both what he achieved and his influence on national and international sport - the modern Olympic Movement in particular. My overall objective is to gain a greater understanding of the man and his work, with an expectation of the study adding to the current knowledge base of Olympian history and siting Penny Brookes firmly within it.

My current research is focussing on how muscular Christianity, mens sana corpore, and manliness challenged and shaped Penny Brookes's thinking.



Dr Kathryn Leflay (ERAS Fellow) Senior Lecturer in Sport Sociology
Faculty of Education, Health & Wellbeing

Improving mental health and well-being in young people: examining the effectiveness of football. An Evaluation of the Upfront project

Mental health in the young is growing area of concern. Depression, low self-esteem and anxiety are common mental health issues among adolescents. Sport interventions are argued to have the potential to address social issues faced by young people. Mental health and well-being has become a more overt agenda within sporting policy recently. This is particularly evidenced through the publication of the 2016-2021 Sport England strategy: Towards an Active nation, where specific reference is made to developing a better understanding of the role sport can play in promoting mental well-being.

The current study collected data for a new classroom based sport intervention called 'Upfront' which is a joint venture between Kaleidoscope and the Albion Foundation. The Upfront project uses football as a vehicle to promote mental wellbeing and to provide a safe forum to talk about mental health with young people. The aim of the project is to raise awareness of emotional health, give young people the tools to help regulate dysfunctional emotions and maintain positive well-being.

The aim of the research project was to gain an understanding of what worked well and why it worked. Qualitative methods were drawn upon in order to develop an in depth understanding of how the Upfront project impacts on participants' mental health and well-being. An adapted self-efficacy scale was used pre and post intervention to measure any changes that had occurred over the programme. This was followed up by the use of semi-structured interviews which aimed to capture the voices of the participants, teachers and the leaders responsible for the delivery of the programme. The research will develop recommendations for the further development of the Upfront programme.

Kate Butcher, Research Student
Faculty of Science & Engineering



Reducing the burden to the NHS by repurposing disulfiram to treat lung cancer

Lung cancer is a highly preventable disease and the most common cause of cancer related death both worldwide and in the UK. Annually, the NHS spend around £9,000 for one lung cancer patient, placing a huge burden of £2.4billion on the UK economy from this disease alone. There have been many advances in treatment in recent years providing regimens of improved efficacy and better tolerance. Despite great efforts, many patients are diagnosed at a late stage and tumours develop resistance to anticancer drugs which leads to tumour relapse and multiple distant growths. Cancer stem cells (CSCs) are a population of cells found within the tumour responsible for chemoresistance. Development of new anticancer drugs to target CSCs will significantly improve patient response. Unfortunately, the process of developing new drugs is expensive and time-consuming. Drug repositioning is an alternative strategy to new drug discovery and development and reduces the overall cost and time.

Disulfiram (DS), currently used to treat substance abuse, demonstrates excellent anticancer activity by specifically targeting the CSC population. Cytotoxicity of DS is entirely dependent upon copper (II) (Cu) supplementation. However, the clinical application of DS as an anticancer drug is impeded by its very short half-life in the bloodstream (< 2 minutes). The formulation of poly lactic-co-glycolic acid encapsulated DS nanoparticle (PLGA-DS) improves the drug delivery efficiency of DS by extending the half-life up to several hours. Mice models demonstrate PLGA-DS treatment significantly reduces tumour size and weight without inducing toxicity to vital organs.

The use of nanotechnology to develop DS based anticancer therapies will improve quality of life for lung cancer patients and provide an affordable solution to the devastating economic burden.



Phil Tittensor, Consultant Nurse for the Epilepsies
The Royal Wolverhampton NHS Trust

Non-epileptic attack disorder (NEAD) Intervention

Non-epileptic attack disorder (NEAD) is a condition frequently mistaken for epilepsy. Sufferers will experience seizures that superficially resemble those caused by epilepsy, but do not happen as a result of abnormal electrical discharges in the brain. The seizure burden for people with NEAD is very high. Seizures are often frequent and prolonged, causing a significant social impact and frequent injuries. Many people admitted to hospital with prolonged seizures actually have NEAD, and the overall incidence is thought to be between 2 – 33 per 100,000, making it as common as multiple sclerosis

The diagnosis of NEAD has improved immeasurably in recent years; however, the treatment of NEAD has proven more challenging, with very limited services available. Additionally, while approaches based on Cognitive Behavioural Therapy (CBT) have the best evidence for success, there is a paucity of good quality trials to investigate alternative treatments.

The epilepsy service at Royal Wolverhampton NHS Trust has experience of diagnosing and managing people with NEAD. An audit of 35 NEAD patients, attending appointments with the epilepsy nursing team, was undertaken in 2019. 31% of these patients became seizure free. The only intervention was psycho educational, with a clear explanation of the condition using the communications strategy described by Hall-Patch et al (2010), alongside some simple sensory grounding techniques (NEST Group 2008) and online information (www.non-epilepticattacks.info and www.neurosymbols.org). From this baseline, the team have developed a short intervention strategy with an emphasis on patient choice. There is a group educational session, where NEAD is explained. The patient then chooses between a CBT style course, a modified avoidance/relaxation/anxiety management pathway, or an Acceptance and Commitment Therapy (ACT) intervention. The patient then receives 4 sessions of one-to-one intervention, using their chosen pathway, over an eight week period, followed by a group evaluation session. This approach will be piloted during 2019, with a view to developing a multicentre trial.

Bumi Jang, Research Student
Faculty of Education, Health & Wellbeing



The views and perspectives of mothers on malaria control strategies regarding neonatal and infant health in Nigeria

Historical evidence highlights the fact that young children make up a substantial percentage of malaria mortality, therefore research that will facilitate the health of these group of people will contribute to the overall health and well-being of children.

This research applies a mixed methods approach based on the philosophy of pragmatism using both quantitative and qualitative research approaches in data collection, analysis of findings, interpretation and inferences to answer the research question.

In this study, it was found that area of settlement with regards to urban and rural, level of education, marital status and family average income were associated with awareness and utilization of malaria control strategies.

The research concludes that maternal knowledge and awareness with regards to malaria and its control as well as women's autonomy are critical to ensuring effectiveness of strategies to curb malaria in neonates and infants. This study also aims to develop a framework to support effectiveness of malaria control strategies as it pertains this age group. This will take into cognisance, the level of policy down to that of the individual.



Betty Achan Ogwaro, Research Student
Faculty of Science & Engineering

Traditional milk fermentation, the appropriate option for Health and safety of milk in rural Africa

Most of rural Africa keeps livestock and yet the high ambient temperature and lack of cooling facilities has reduced the availability of fresh milk to the society. Fermentation of milk has been the only option farmers take and indeed it has an important socio-economic role and is widely practised in Africa.

The aim of this study was to determine the microbiological quality of traditional African yoghurt. Some traditional African yoghurt from Kenya and Uganda were examined. The results showed that the products were of good sensory characters with very low pH (pH 2.6-3.4). Pathogenic bacteria were not recovered in the samples however, spoilage microorganisms; both bacteria and yeasts were recovered in high numbers. An isolate of interest was identified as *Escherichia fergusonii* and this is the first reported isolation and identification of *E. fergusonii* strains in yoghurt.

Growth and survival studies of the isolate in fermented milk at 25°C, 30°C (the traditional African milk fermentation temperatures); 37°C (the optimum growth temperature of the bacteria) and 43°C (the industrial fermentation temperature) showed that the pathogen grew and it remained viable for 5 test days at 4°C and but not at 25°C, the traditional African storage temperature. pH of the milk declined from 6.8 to average 3.4-4.6 in the samples.

Some strains of *E. fergusonii* are pathogenic, known to infect open wounds in humans and also cause blood or urinary tract infections. The findings in this study indicate that *E. fergusonii* could be a possible emerging pathogen of acid resistance which could have implications in serious dairy-borne infections and have an important impact on the health and safety of the society.

Atiyah Ali , Research Student
Faculty of Education, Health & Wellbeing



Culturally appropriate leaflet for British Pakistanis accounting for their understanding of depression and help seeking

Within the United Kingdom one in five people may have depression at some point in their lives (Royal College of Psychiatry, 2013). There is notably a high occurrence of depression in British Pakistani communities. Which may be due in part to culturally derived barriers to help seeking, and in part due to a lack of understanding about mental health .

The aim of this research is to hold six focus groups to gain insight to the understanding of the depression and help seeking behaviour within the background of the British Pakistani Community. This will then contribute to creating and trailing an intervention, a culturally sensitive depression information leaflet and compare the effect of this on the understanding of depression and help seeking attitudes.

Health promotion information may be more effective in encouraging help seeking behaviour if adapted for the population they are meant to serve; there are differences between cultures which need to be taken into consideration to successfully engage all communities . Communities from emigrated families begin to adapt as they settle in their new homeland, this research will take into consideration cross cultural differences or similarities, researching what is important and in particular focusing on the 'cultural and psychological differences' .

The culturally specific leaflet on depression may result in increasing the understanding of depression and encouraging help seeking when required thus having potential to reduce barriers in accessing mental health services. The proposed research could potentially provide interest for policy makers, commissioners, mental health workers and members of the public.



Aishat Bakre, Research Student
Faculty of Education, Health & Wellbeing

Impact of fish consumption on all-cause mortality in older people with and without dementia: a community-based cohort study

Fish is a nutritional source of high-quality animal protein, with various essential nutrients. Although consumption of fish reduced the risks of cardiovascular diseases and dementia, its association with total mortality in the general population is inconsistent and data of its effect on survival in people with dementia lack. We investigated the associations of fish consumption with the risk of total mortality in the general population and in people with dementia.

In 2007-2009, 4165 participants aged ≥ 60 years were randomly selected from urban and rural communities in five-provinces, China and were followed up for total mortality over a period of around 3 years. At baseline examination, we documented socio-economic status, disease risk factors and fish consumption over the past two years using a standard interview method. We employed multivariate adjusted Cox proportional hazards regression model to calculate hazard ratios (HR) and 95% confidence intervals of total mortality.

During the follow up of cohort, 329 died. Participants with the consumption of fish at "≥ Once a day" had a 41% reduction in total mortality compared with the lowest consumption of fish at "never". In the subgroup of 405 people with dementia and 61 deaths, participants with higher fish consumption had a non-significant increased risk of mortality.

Increased consumption of fish in older people would prolong life. However, among people with dementia it could not reduce mortality. It should be better to increase consumption of fish in the general population to prevent dementia and then increase the life expectancy in the whole population of older people.

Rizwan Nadim (Research Student)
Faculty of Education, Health & Wellbeing



Impact of periodontal disease on risk of dementia: a systematic literature review and a meta-analysis

Periodontal disease (PD) is a chronic inflammatory disease; it is sixth most prevalent condition worldwide and affecting around 20-50% of the global population. PD increases cardiovascular diseases; it is unclear whether PD is associated with increased risk of dementia. The purpose of this study is to investigate the impact of PD on dementia and project the number of dementia cases to be prevented by reducing PD level.

We searched CINAHL, PubMed, MEDLINE, PsycINFO, SocINDEX and CNKI databases to identify studies reporting the association of PD with dementia and Alzheimer's disease up to November 2018. Nine studies were identified according to Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-analysis (PRISMA) guidelines for systematic review. Relative risk (RR) with 95% confidence interval (CI) was pooled to determine the association of PD with dementia. We estimated number of dementia cases prevented by reducing PD by 50% and 75% of the current PD prevalence by calculating population attributable risk (PAR).

Out of 9 studies, five were cohort studies and four were case control studies. These studies were conducted in Taiwan, China, Sweden, France, Spain, and Brazil respectively. The quality assessment of the studies suggested that overall they were in good quality; eight studies showed a significant positive association of PD with dementia and one study reported non-significant inverse association. The pooled RR of dementia from eligible data was 1.64 (1.23-2.20); in the cohort studies 1.29 (1.04-1.60) and in case-control studies was 4.11 (1.12-15.15). A 50% to 75% reduction in PD prevalence from the current level of prevalence would prevent 2.46 million and 3.79 million dementia cases respectively.

PD increased the risk of dementia. Preventing and treating PD may prevent the global epidemic of dementia.



Dr Gerry Carlin, Senior Lecturer
Faculty of Arts



1969 at Fifty: Societal Challenges after the Revolution - The Manson Murders

In the opening paragraph of her collection of essays *The White Album* (1979) Joan Didion states:

We interpret what we see, select the most workable of the multiple choices. We live entirely, especially if we are writers, by the imposition of a narrative line upon disparate images, by the "ideas" with which we have learned to freeze the shifting phantasmagoria which is our actual experience.

Such narrative lines become history as the complexity of experience is sacrificed to the demands of comprehension, and Didion amplifies this later when analysing the effects of the murders perpetrated by Charles Manson and his Family:

Many people I know in Los Angeles believe that the Sixties ended abruptly on August 9, 1969, ended at the exact moment when word of the murders on Cielo Drive travelled like brushfire through the community, and in a sense this is true. The tension broke that day. The paranoia was fulfilled.

The media fascination with the "love and terror cult" would ensure that the Manson murders became the final proof of the end, or logical outcome of, the sixties' counterculture. From political dissidence to the influence of the Beatles' music, the Manson Family seemed to expose the amoral dystopia that lay just beneath the surface of the love generation. But Manson also revealed the brutality and hypocrisy of mainstream culture and the establishment, and nowhere was this made more starkly apparent than in the underground press. Returning to 1969 via the underground can show how the Manson events can be seen as a time of revaluation rather than condemnation.

[This presentation contains images that some attendees may find upsetting].



Professor Sebastian Groes, Professor in English Literature
Faculty of Arts

1969 at Fifty: Societal Challenges after the Revolution - The Prosthetic God and the Swinging Decade

The sixties saw an epistemological shift in consciousness that anticipated the many changes in cognition and behaviour generated by the digital revolution, which I hope to illuminate in this presentation. A key idea here is Freud's idea of the 'prosthetic god', whereby humans augment themselves with technology in order to transcend the limitations of the human body and aspire to a divine condition.

In the sixties, Marshall McLuhan made the point that our world was approaching 'the technological simulation of consciousness, when the creative process of knowing will collectively and corporately extended to the whole of human society.' I will be looking at various British writers working in the Sixties, including J. G. Ballard, Eva Tucker, Christine Brooke-Rose, and B. S. Johnson, to show that changes in sixties laid the foundations for our cybernetic age by preparing us for the integration of technology into our daily experience. I'm particularly interested here in how early technologies of augmentation impacted upon perception of the self and the world during the swinging decade, but also paved the way for our acceptance of more invasive technologies and (social) media that dominate twenty-first-century experience.

I will connect the idea of 'facility' in Ballard's work with the current obsessions with the 'extreme selfie' to understand how augmentation creates a blended space in which the real and representation create cognitive loops and circuits that become cognitive extensions of one another. These extensions at one and the same time efface the borderline between real and virtual experiences and attempts at knowing, yet, paradoxically, treat as inferior real world relationships.

**Dr Benjamin Halligan, Director
The Doctoral College**



1969 at Fifty: Societal Challenges after the Revolution - Liberation Theology in the Long Sixties

The 1968 conference of the Latin American Episcopal Council in Columbia was marked by an extraordinary intervention into systems of Catholic belief: a theological reorientation through which a “new church awareness began to grow, recognizing a new way of living the faith on the part of those who were committed to the poor and their liberation ... a milestone in the recent history of the Latin American church [which] snaps the century in two like a dry twig.” (Oliveros, 1993, 15) This intervention occurred in part through the breaking free of Eurocentric paradigms of theological thought. On the other side of the split century was the “preferential option for the poor” – the fundamental basis of liberation, as envisaged, with the preference understood to be on the part of God.

In Liberation Theology, material poverty was understood both as an oppression of the body and the soul, which was then dispatched before its time. Such premature deaths, as a perversion of nature, were intolerable then for God and, by extension, God’s church. The new preferential option for the poor, for Gutiérrez in his seminal 1971 text *A Theology of Liberation*, “is the way to show the presence of the kingdom of God in Latin American history”, which can be understood as, no less, ushering in an entirely new era of the world church.

Such a body of thought projected radicalism a la 1968, well into the 1970s, and fired a radical and far-reaching critique of the Catholic church. The eventual fate of Liberation Theology (in its suppression by the Vatican in the 1980s) can be read as an aspect of the contested legacies of the late 1960s.



**Mark Jones, Senior Lecturer in English
Faculty of Arts**

1969 at Fifty: Societal Challenges after the Revolution – The Moon Landing

In 1969 Norman Mailer commented on the moon landing that it “is obdurate on the surface and a mystery beneath.” The cultural, social, political and even the strategic and technological significance of the Apollo programme has remained somewhat obscure and diffuse. Probably motivated by cold war global rivalry, possibly driven by an assassinated president’s reckless promise to land and return astronauts from the moon by the end of the decade, allegedly foregrounded to distract attention from domestic strife and foreign wars and the failings of a sitting president, the landing was presented as a purist scientific mission and unifying human achievement. However, conspiracy theories that the Apollo landings were a hoax began early, and have persisted.

Situated historically between the Kennedy assassination and the Watergate scandal, the Apollo conspiracy theory points to a deep distrust of any governmental affirmations, no matter how apparently benign. Its inheritors are cynical investigators into the structural integrity of the World Trade Center, and the killing of Osama Bin Laden. But while responses to the moon landings have oscillated between belligerence, resistance, ennui and utopianism, the tactical advantage of the Apollo programme is also the source of the current US president’s advocacy of SPACE FORCE.

Fifty years ago, reaching a heavenly body should have altered human perception of the universe. 1969 proved to have many more headline events. Fifty years later, it still seems that terrestrial concerns mean that a “small step” might not translate to a “giant leap”.

The four ‘1969 at Fifty: Societal Challenges after the Revolution’ presentations will conclude with a roundtable discussion.

Charting the creative process: Practice Research at the University of Wolverhampton

Run jointly by **Material and Theoretical Practice (MTP)** and the **Centre for Creativity, History and Identity in Performance (CCHIP)**

The UK is a world leader in developing innovative approaches to theorising, documenting and realising practice research, and one of Wolverhampton's key strengths is its wide range of artistic work across many different disciplines and modes of creation. This session will demonstrate both the rigour and diversity of practice research taking place within the University's Schools of Art and Performing Arts.

The format of the session comprises an introduction by the two research group leaders, Fiona Hackney and Richard Glover, followed by artistic statements by individuals from the groups discussing their creative processes, research enquiries and methodologies. The session will conclude with a panel discussion with all participants, exploring the current shape of practice research across the arts in the UK, and future directions for the area.

There will be six individual artistic statements:



Fiona Hackney will talk about her current project about using arts-based methods alongside social science quantitative approaches to design a sensibility for sustainable clothing project.

Demetris Zavros presentation centres around a performance work (*The Truth About Venus*) commissioned for Pafos 2017 Cultural Capital of Europe and conceived/developed as a Practice-as-Research project. The project involved the creation of an original documentary musical in a site specific environment.

Gabriela Curpan's research reflects upon the practical explorations of the theories relating to the mysterious ways of the artist towards experiencing the creative state on the stage, as envisioned by actor Konstantin Stanislavsky. Her presentation will discuss a issue common in practice research, the combination of these theoretical ideas with their practical applications in a non-binary fashion.

Richard Glover will discuss how repetition and gradual change in his compositions is used to reveal interactional networks within ensembles, within investment-and-reward game mechanics in compositional frameworks.

Jane Webb will talk about developing a cohort of practice-based arts research students at UoW and how these methods and methodologies might enhance and feed into the undergraduate and postgraduate curriculum building a strong base at the University for practice-based research.

Laura Onions will discuss her own practice as an artist and various research projects that she has been involved in including the AHRC-funded Maker-Centric project about creative making, community, heritage, place and identity, and current research that she is presenting at the Association of Art Historians' annual conference.

Dr Marcos Zampieri (ERAS Fellow)
 Research Institute for Information and
 Language Processing (RIILP)

Identifying and Categorizing Offensive Language in Social Media

Offensive language is pervasive in social media. Individuals frequently take advantage of the perceived anonymity of computer-mediated communication, using this to engage in behaviour that many of them would not consider in real life. Online communities, social media platforms, and technology companies have been investing heavily in ways to cope with offensive language to prevent abusive behaviour in social media. One of the most effective strategies for tackling this problem is to use computational methods to identify offense, aggression, and hate speech in user-generated content (e.g. posts, comments, microblogs, etc.)

In this talk, I will present the methods used to create the Offensive Language Identification Dataset (OLID) funded by an ERAS fellowship awarded by the University of Wolverhampton. OLID is a new high-quality manually annotated dataset focusing on the type and target of offensive language in social media posts. The dataset was used to train robust computational methods for offensive language identification in the OffenseEval competition [1] organized at the prestigious International Workshop on Semantic Evaluation (SemEval). [2]

[1] <https://competitions.codalab.org/competitions/20011>

[2] <http://alt.qcri.org/semeval2019/>



Dr Maria Urbina (ERAS Fellow) Senior Lecturer
 Faculty of Arts

Reporting Migration in the Global South. Nationalism and Race in Chilean Social Media

As with many Western countries, Chile has seen a surge in Nationalism and racism due to a wave of migration from other Latin American countries. Recent surveys (CEP 2017; INDH 2018) have shown not only that Chileans see migrants as criminals (41%), but also they saw themselves as more white and developed than their neighbours (47%). Racial identity was established as a way to define the division of labour in the new world and Latin American national identities were forged through this racialised distribution of labour. In Chile, this racial ideology has become expressed through a narrative of national exceptionalism where the country is seen as an exception within the region due to its institutional stability, and its ethnic composition. These racial and national ideas are evident in Chilean attitudes to Latin American migrants.

This presentation will discuss the role played by news outlets and their social media platforms in reinforcing these views as a social institution that represents dominant narratives as both channel and political actor. News media disseminates and validates what Van Dijk (2000) describes as new(s) racism, where minorities are seen as socially and culturally different. The research analyses the narratives of race, migration and national exceptionalism found in the social media channels to uncover that national exceptionalism frames those narratives, and the news coverage contributes to the construction of dominant discourse about immigration in Chile.

Academics have stated that social media concentrates the focus on traditional news media. Therefore, social media platforms are essential channels to distribute these narratives. The research focuses on news published on Twitter and Facebook by two news channels (TVN and CNN Chile) two news radios (Cooperativa and BioBio Radio) and two news online outlets (El Mostrador and The Clinic).

Dr Liz Tilly
Faculty of Education, Health & Wellbeing



Contribution of people with a learning disability in taught sessions on the Social Care BA Hons programme

The 6SC008 module is focused on the UNCRDP – the United Nations Convention of Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and explores issues from a rights perspective, eg community inclusion, accessible information, relationships etc.

The module includes four half day workshops with people with a learning disability, to enable the students to gain a practical application of the theoretical issues taught in class, eg disability rights, community inclusion and person centred approaches. They give the people with a learning disability who attend increased confidence and self-esteem.

Each workshop begins with lunch in the university canteen where the students support the people with a learning disability to choose and pay for their lunch followed by a 2 hour classroom session. This begins with a person with a learning disability leading the introduction, ground rules and a fun welcome game. This presentation will share an evaluation of the group work activities, which help support better understanding of the lives of people with a learning disability and demonstrate how we have more in common than those things that make us different. It will also demonstrate some of these activities which can be delivered in other group work settings where people with a learning disability and non-disabled people.

Sandwell YOS : Chad Smith, Mike Botham
ICRD : Prof Laura Caulfield, Director



Addressing societal challenges in our local communities: ICRD with Sandwell Youth Offending Service

In this ten minute presentation, Sandwell Youth Offending Service (YOS) will outline their new creative approach to working with young people in contact with their service, and the Institute for Community Research and Development (ICRD) team will describe their evaluation of this new approach. Sandwell YOS recently received funding from Youth Justice Board to significantly increase the use of arts in the delivery of youth justice services. Sandwell YOS commissioned an evaluation from ICRD.

ICRD's previous research has shown that arts programmes can have a positive impact on young people's engagement and sentence compliance, wellbeing, communication, and attitudes and behaviours. ICRD are evaluating both the process of implementing a new approach to the delivery of youth justice services, and the impact of this. The presentation will outline: Sandwell's approach (with examples), the methods used by ICRD to evaluate Sandwell's work, and how the partnership has developed.

**Changing Lives : Nicola Salt, Regional Manager for the Midlands
ICRD : Dr Angela Morgan, Senior Researcher**



Addressing societal challenges in our local communities: ICRD with Changing Lives

In this ten minute presentation, Changing Lives will outline their work with women who have experience of sex-work, survival sex and/or sexual exploitation in Wolverhampton & Walsall, and explain how they tend to 'bounce' between crisis interventions (often serving repeated short-term prison sentences), whilst receiving superficial, poorly sustained support.

The ICRD team will describe their approach to evaluating this community-based project, which will involve women with lived experience of sex-work as peer researchers, to gain an in-depth understanding of beneficiaries' and stakeholders' experiences and understand both if and how any impact on beneficiaries has occurred.



**UASC : Dr Brigid Duffy Psychologist for UASC Project CAMHS
ICRD : Andrew Jolly, Research Associate**

Addressing societal challenges in our local communities: ICRD and Unaccompanied asylum seeking children

Unaccompanied asylum seeking children (UASC) are disproportionately at risk of mental ill health, and of poor emotional wellbeing, with particular prevalence of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), Depression; General Anxiety Disorder, and Agoraphobia. In addition, problems with asylum decision making have increased the likelihood of former UASC becoming destitute, or needing specialist immigration advice – especially when facing transitions from care.

Over the past five years, in common with national trends, numbers of UASC arriving in Wolverhampton have grown, with year on year increases from 2012 to 2016. Despite a drop in numbers in 2017, delays in asylum decision-making from the Home Office have meant that cumulative numbers have grown, and there has been a greater proportion of former UASC in the city who have become destitute.

In response, the City of Wolverhampton Council is piloting a new approach to working with UASC, working with partners and stakeholders to improve outcomes for UASC, and to help mitigate future issues, such as offending behaviour, deprivation/poverty and substance misuse. ICRD has been commissioned to evaluate this project, and this paper outlines the evaluation approach and some of the emerging issues facing UASC and the services who support them in Wolverhampton.

Telford and Wrekin CAB team: Valerie Graham
ICRD research team: Dr Stephen Iafrati

Addressing societal challenges in our local communities - Institute for Community Research and Telford and Wrekin CAB



The growing numbers of houses of multiple occupation (HMOs) has been of increasing concern to national and local government, as well as those agencies working with vulnerable tenants. HMOs are properties where tenants have a private bedroom, though share other facilities such as kitchen, bathroom and, sometimes, living room. The vast majority of HMOs are located within the low cost private rented sector and house a large proportion of vulnerable tenants. This includes people with mental health problems, those formerly homeless, prison leavers, and people with health problems including substance abuse. In some areas where there are particularly high numbers of HMOs, there are also associated problems with modern day slavery and sexual exploitation.

Based on work in Telford and Wolverhampton, as well as a comprehensive review of existing research evidence suggests that many of the problems associated with HMOs emanate from three areas: (i) 'rogue landlords' who have little regard for the quality of the property or outcomes of their tenants, (ii) 'out of the depth' landlords who have become a HMO landlord without fully understanding the responsibilities, and (iii) vulnerable tenants whose patterns of behaviour may cause harm to themselves and others.

Increasingly, policy responses to HMOs have been based on enforcement to manage housing standards and planning controls to limit the growth of HMO numbers. This is, without question, necessary. However, whilst this addresses some aspects problems associated with HMOs, limiting their numbers will only serve to further reduce housing options for those with the fewest choices. Furthermore, it does little to address the support needed by vulnerable tenants.

The central argument of this research is that whilst important to develop strategies to address bad outcomes associated with HMOs, it is also important to develop a person-centred approach that can work towards managing and mitigating vulnerabilities.



Nicola Taylor Brown, Research Student
ICRD

Research Poster:

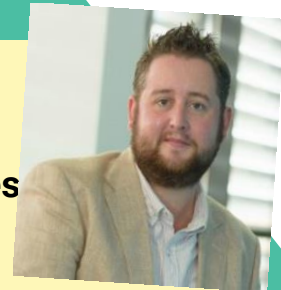
Addressing societal challenges in our local communities Understanding female victims of domestic abuse who commit crime.

For women who experience domestic abuse at the hands of their intimate partner, the fear and distress they feel can make them unwilling to report their experiences to statutory agencies such as the Police, The Crown Prosecution Service and the NHS. Their apprehension and distrust of the Legal System, their fear of reprisal and the lack of information they hold on their rights, can sustain their reluctance to report any incidents. Factors such as domestic abuse - including coercive control as well as other social, environmental or economic components - play a large part in turning some female victims into offenders, something which becomes clearer when closely examining the offences committed by them. Typically, women commit non-violent crimes, but the underlying nature of their offences are often deep-rooted in trauma and destitution.

My PhD research will establish and understand the role that the voluntary, charitable and community sectors play in supporting women to avoid prison. I will also establish the training needs of professionals within the Criminal Justice System (CJS), critically evaluate the training needs amongst the professionals who work within the CJS as well as the unmet needs of female offenders. This research will inform, develop and pilot a training package for Criminal Justice professionals that will assist them in meeting the needs of female offenders who have also been victims of domestic abuse.

There is a distinct lack of training to understand offenders and their complex needs, particularly domestic abuse and there is also limited availability of specialist services, which therefore permit vulnerable women to remain vulnerable with little empathy or support.

**James B Stanyer, Research Student
ICRD**



**Research Poster: Addressing societal challenges in our local communities
An Analysis of the Structures and Processes to deliver Inclusive Growth
committed to by the West Midlands Combined Authority**

This poster will cover three strands of my research on inclusive growth to date. The first area will be “What is inclusive growth?”, to indicate the subject of my research project and act as an explainer for the rest of the poster.

The second area of focus on the poster will be “Why inclusive growth for the West Midlands?” I intend to use statistics in visual form and quotations to explore the reason why the West Midlands is committed to the policy of inclusive growth.

The third area of focus will be “Menus of inclusive growth”. This is something that I have produced as part of my literature review process that suggests that there are various forms of inclusive growth and the combined authority will essentially have a group of menus to choose from.

The potential for impact from the research project is as follows; policy analysis leading to recommendations for the combined authority/parties associated with implementing inclusive growth, recommendations for organisations seeking to tack on to inclusive growth processes, addition to the academic knowledge of both inclusive growth and the policy process, and potential to create a “what works” list based on the analysis of the process.

**Marc Groves, Research Student
ICRD**

**Research Poster: Addressing societal challenges in our local communities
Perceptions among mental health service users and providers about mental health
employment services in the West Midlands Combined Authority.**

The aim of this qualitative research project is to explore the perceptions among both mental health service users (SU) and providers (SP) from the West Midlands Combined Authority (WMCA) to investigate some of the barriers and enablers to engaging with high quality mental health employment support services.

Employment is an important influence on mental health. Likewise unemployed people have high rates of rates of psychological problems. There are low employment rates amongst people with MIH, and MIH is the largest single cause of worklessness and sickness absence within the UK. For these reasons people with MIH are among the most excluded within UK society, these people often face prejudice, discrimination, low expectations and a failure to be given appropriate support continues to exclude many by not providing employment opportunities.

By focusing on the WMCA, an area with higher than average rates of social exclusion this study will contribute to the knowledge of the challenges and opportunities experienced by these SU and SP to employment services for people with MIH. By using a Grounded Theory methodology it is intended that new theories will be developed. The University of Wolverhampton is firmly based in the WMCA region and as a beacon for social inclusion and develop by facilitating this research is abiding by its strategic mandate.

**Dawn Jones, Senior Lecturer & Lynn Ellison, Year Tutor
Faculty of Social Sciences (Law)**



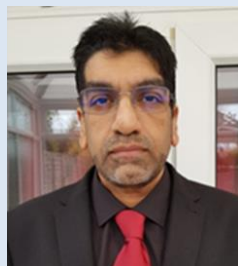
**Law and Society: Building Bridges
When is a word not just a word?
Dissonance in Student Feedback**

When is a word not just a word? Can it be expected that using an everyday word or phrase when providing feedback means that it will be understood in the same way by different students at various stages of their academic journey? No matter how well intended feedback is, if a student is unable to correctly interpret the language used, it will prove to be of little use.

Dawn Jones and Lynn Ellison are currently in the process of undertaking a two-stage research project on the dissonance between the intended message of feedback and the understanding of the recipient. The first stage of the project used survey methodology to obtain free text comments designed to identify common words and phrases used in legal academic feedback in the Wolverhampton University School of Law, along with academics' experiences and opinions of the effectiveness and purpose of feedback. The common words and phrases identified through this process were then incorporated into surveys undertaken by students at three of four levels of study.

The findings from the research will be discussed in the session along with welcoming responses to the next stage of the project, namely the development of staff and student handbooks. The student version will incorporate a glossary of commonly used terms along with practical examples of their meaning in academic contexts. The proposed staff handbook will include strategies for staff to link feedback to learning outcomes, assessment briefs and University performance descriptors. The aim of undertaking this project is to engage both staff and students in the process of giving and receiving feedback to improve understanding, utility and efficacy. The intention is to use effective feedback that will in turn feed forward into students' future learning. This session will explain the research process to date and discuss proposals for incorporation in the handbooks.

**John McDaniel, Senior Lecturer in Policing and Criminal Justice
Professor Kate Moss, Professor of Criminal Justice
Paramjit Singh, Faculty of Social Sciences
Prof Kenneth Pease, Visiting Professor UCL**



Law and Society: Building Bridges

An Analysis of Protracted Disciplinary Proceedings against Police Officers within West Midlands Police. Funder: Police Mutual Assurance Society

This research project was carried out in collaboration with one UK police force and examines the force's welfare practices towards officers charged with misconduct and the impact of prolonged misconduct investigations on the mental health and wellbeing of police officers, specifically police officers who were subsequently exonerated.

The aim was to identify new opportunities for mental health support, points of avoidable delay, demotivation and embitterment, and stress-reducing possibilities throughout the misconduct process, and to produce a simple and clear evidence-based set of recommendations for improvement.

**Professor Kate Moss, Professor of Criminal Justice
Dr Kate Williams , Senior Lecturer in Criminology &
Paramjit Singh
Faculty of Social Sciences (Law)**



Law and Society: Building Bridges

Homelessness and Rough Sleeping amongst Students in Higher Education

Homelessness and rough sleeping amongst students in higher education is a problem that few in the higher education sector have given attention to or are aware of due to the hidden nature of homelessness amongst students. Added to this, no research or data exists on the levels, causation factors, nature, duration, frequency and experiences of home insecurity amongst students in UK.

In the UK no formal definition exists in relation to 'student homelessness and rough sleeping' and neither is this defined in any Act of Parliament. In the United States this is defined within s.725 McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act.

This research project aims to collect data on the extent of the problem of homelessness and rough sleeping amongst the student population in HE and the factors that contribute to this; understand the reasons for the invisible nature of homelessness amongst students and the effects on students of social stigma, stereotyping and alienation; understand characteristics and demographics of the homeless student population and to determine what policies exist within higher education institutions to assist students when they experience home insecurity.



**Professor Andrew Haynes, Professor of Law
Faculty of Social Sciences (Law)**

Law and Society: Building Bridges

The Law and Regulation of Blockchain and Cryptocurrency

The development of blockchain and related cryptocurrency type products raises important questions regarding how they should be regulated. This in turn is partly dependant on how they are categorised from a legal point of view.

Matters are complicated by the fact that so called 'cryptocurrencies' have expanded to cover a wide range of products, some of which may be viewed as shares, quasi-shares, bonds and tokens, to name but a few.

Different states have different views on how best to proceed with three main approaches being adopted: trying to limit their use, trying to be cautiously constructive and being openly encouraging. The various approaches are considered across a range of states' laws.

Dr Lezelle Jacobs, Senior Lecturer & Professor Peter Walton, Director of the Law Research Centre Faculty of Social Sciences (Law)



Law and Society: Building Bridges

Corporate Insolvency Practitioners, Ethics and Remuneration: A Case of Moral Bankruptcy?

Corporate Insolvency Practitioners (CIPs) operate in difficult and daunting circumstances, involving financially distressed debtors, competing interests, strict deadlines and complex legal, financial and factual issues. Their tasks are therefore not only overwhelming at times, but also involve a great deal of responsibility.

CIPs are fiduciaries and as such have duties to all the stakeholders involved, chief among them the creditors of the company. CIPs are legally entitled to remuneration for the work they do.

The question that arises, however, is whether the provisions relating to remuneration and disbursements in insolvency proceedings encourage ethical behaviour and high standards of moral conduct from CIPs, or whether they rather deter ethical behaviour and compliance with fiduciary duties ("Fiduciary duties" used in this context has a broad meaning to include duties of a similar nature in civil law jurisdictions).

Dr Metka Potocnik, Lecturer in Law, Hajrija Dergic, Lecturer in Marketing Helen Sargeant, Principal Lecturer Knowledge Transfer and Apprenticeships and Dr Colin Brown, Head of the Wolverhampton School of Pharmacy



Law and Society: Building Bridges

Interdisciplinary Collaboration Driving Innovation

Can lawyers, artists, business people and pharmacists work together? Is the whole, greater than the sum of its parts? Three faculties at the University of Wolverhampton (Faculty of Social Sciences (Business and Law), Faculty of Art and Faculty of Science and Engineering (Pharmacy)) have decided to work together, with the aim to increase students' employability and well-being.

Representatives from all faculties have designed a series of events and projects, which will aim to equip graduates from the Arts and Pharmacy with business and law "soft skills;" and at the same time offer some "real-life" experience to law and business students.

CFC Driving Innovation project will also include activities in the community and build networks for students, after their graduation. These initiatives will be represented by the members of the CFC group.

Time	Activity
09:30	Registration & Refreshments (MC437)
09:45	Welcome & Opening – Professor Silke Machold, Dean of Research (MC437)
Group 1 – MC408	
10:00 -10:20	Dr Lucy Pursehouse (FEHW) - Challenging stigma in mental health through 'stories' of lived experience (pg34)
10:20 – 10:40	Dr Ayman Antoun Reyad (FSE) - Efficacy and Tolerability of Quetiapine Monotherapy in the Management of Acute Bipolar Disorder Associated Depression (pg34)
10:40 – 11:00	Taylor Richards (FSE) - The Interactions between ATMIN and Fibrocystin in Autosomal Recessive Polycystic Kidney Disease Pecha Kucha (pg35)
11:00 – 11:20	Natalie Quinn-Walker (FoSS) Are male domestic abuse victims voices heard? (pg35)
11:20 – 11:40	Greig Campbell (FoSS) - In the Shadow of Elisabeth: Shop-floor responses to workplace restructuring in the 1970s Black Country iron and steel trade (pg36)
11:40 – 12:00	Paul Barnsley (FoSS) - The half-life of deindustrialisation in three Black Country Towns (pg36)
Lunch & Networking (MC437)	
13:00 – 15:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poster Competition & Exhibition (MC437) (pg44-45) Doctoral Depictions Exhibition
15:00 – 16:00	University of Wolverhampton Lecture Series (MC001) Professor Mark O'Shea - Snakebite: A Very Neglected Disease (pg46)
16:00	Closing & Prize giving – Professor Silke Machold (MC001)
Group 2 – MC413	
Dr Noukhez Ahmed (FSE) - Innovative Approach of Brownfield Site Selection using AHP (pg37)	
Rémi Martin (FSE) - Oxidative Cost of Reproduction Despite Antioxidant Shielding In A Viviparous Lizard (Zootoca Vivipara) (pg37)	
Morgan Hughes (FSE) - Challenging common misconceptions about urban wildlife (pg38)	
Natalie Robinson (FEHW) - Autism: Disability or Difference (pg38)	
Kathryn Powell (FoA) - How wearables can support women suffering from perinatal anxiety (pg39)	
Matthew Bickley (FSE) - Can the impact of grey literature be assessed? An investigation of UK government publications cited by articles & books (pg39)	
Samson Onafuye (FEHW) - History has a voice - Let's hear it: The early evolution of Black-British Gospel Musics (pg40)	
Group 3 – MC415	
Thivashni Naidu (FEHW) - Perceptions of female Emirati learners' identity in a rapidly globalizing education system: an ethnographic case study in the UAE (pg40)	
Elaine Kirkham, Dr Janet Firth, Dr Eun Sun Godwin & Nicky Adams (FoSS) - Using a Community of Practice approach for developing learners' knowledge, experience and the transference of wider skills into workplace contexts (pg41)	
Dr Janet Firth (FoSS) - Developing a Leadership Programme for Staff in a University: A strategic approach (pg41)	
Hazel Bowley (DSAS), Daniel Kinsey (FoSS), Donna Harding & Will Moore (FEHW) - Writing from sources - Locating academic sources in the digital information haystack: how students search online (pg42)	
Nicky Adams (FoSS) - Identifying Effective Strategies for Developing Leadership and Management Skills in Volunteers (pg42)	
Helen Potter (FEHW) - Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler: Advocate for Social Change (pg43)	
EnTRESS Seminar – MC414	
How can engagement with the EnTRESS project enhance your research and teaching? A seminar for research active staff and postgraduate students (within FSE and beyond) involving a 15 minute presentation about local business engagement though EnTRESS followed by 45 minutes of networking with refreshments provided. Academics who have already engaged with EnTRESS will be present to informally share their experiences. (pg43)	

Dr Lucy Pursehouse, Senior Lecturer Health and Wellbeing
Faculty of Education, Health & Wellbeing



Challenging stigma in mental health through 'stories' of lived experience

The continued stigma surrounding mental health is a significant societal concern (WHO, 2013). One that in my role as an educationalist has been the focus of my research interests in considering ways of opening discursive spaces for the discussion and examination of attitudes, in addition to reflexive teaching and learning approaches that may enable us to move our thinking on.

This research adopts an autoethnographical method that draws on personal lived experience through storied narratives in order to explore the nature and essence of a stigmatised identity. From the 'doing' of autoethnography a learning cycle was developed that revealed stages of moving through a perspective transformative process to a new position.

These stories will be presented, in a way that they may be used as a learning tool to allow students to consider and challenge the subtle and powerful effects of the stigma phenomenon.

This presentation draws on some of the findings from my recent doctoral thesis "Growing Pains to Growing Shame and BEYOND: A Reflexive Dyadic on Stigmatised Identity".



Dr Ayman Antoun Reyad, Senior Lecturer
Faculty of Science & Engineering

Efficacy and Tolerability of Quetiapine Monotherapy in the Management of Acute Bipolar Disorder Associated Depression

Bipolar disorder (BD) is a common, debilitating mental health condition that can severely affect physical and mental state and is one of the most prevalent disorders affecting 1.3% of the UK population. Pharmacological therapy is often necessary in its management, but evidence of effectiveness and tolerability varies regarding the recommended options. Mania management options are well researched in respect to medication efficacy with many available options, while depressive episodes are relatively understudied with lack of knowledge of the most effective treatments.

Quetiapine is a second generation antipsychotic used in managing mania and depression although its efficacy in treating acute bipolar depression not fully established. This meta-analysis/systematic review aims to establish quetiapine efficacy and tolerability compared to a placebo in the management of bipolar depression. A literature search was conducted of clinical databases (Pubmed, EU Clinical Trials Register, Cochrane Central Register and Clinicaltrials.gov) for relevant clinical trials after taking in consideration inclusion/exclusion criteria. The primary outcome was the change in MADRS and HAM-D depression scores. The secondary outcomes were medication related events (dry mouth, somnolence and dizziness).

In total, six trials were included and our results established that quetiapine is more effective in the management of bipolar depression, as indicated by MADRS depression scale reduction (mean difference (MD) of -4.86 (95% confidence interval (CI) -5.42 to -4.31, $p=0.00001$). There was lower patient tolerability with quetiapine as shown by the relative risk (RR) 1.82 (CI 1.33 to 2.49), however, quetiapine possessed an acceptable side effect profile. Further research could confirm these results and address the need for long-term clinical trials for this chronic condition.

Taylor Richards, Research Student
Faculty of Science & Engineering



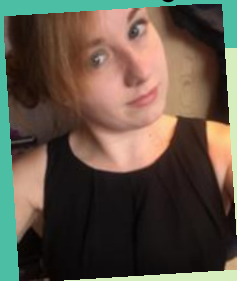
Employing Sequencing Technologies to Characterise the Interactions between ATMIN and Fibrocystin in Autosomal Recessive Polycystic Kidney Disease.

There are 7000 known rare diseases and it is estimated that 3.5 million people living within the UK will be affected by a rare disease at some point in their life. A rare disease is defined as a disease that affects less than 5 in 10,000 individuals and because of their rarity, public awareness is often lacking. Research into these diseases is often limited due to funding, made worse by the range of symptoms and severity any singular rare disease can have. As a result, patients can often be misdiagnosed or receive inadequate treatment, affecting their prognosis and posing a major societal issue.

Personalised medicine is a treatment regime tailored to each patient and can be based on individual characteristics such as genetics & lifestyle. Focus on the individual instead of the disease results in more effective treatments, which target the unique causes of a patient's disease. Next generation sequencing technologies allow for the identification of changes within an individual's DNA and cell function giving clinicians and researchers the ability to determine which DNA changes impact the patient's disease.

An example of such a rare disease is Autosomal Recessive Polycystic Kidney Disease (ARPKD), for which no pharmacological treatment currently exists. ARPKD presents with the formation of cysts within the kidneys and can result in liver scarring. The disease affects young children and results from DNA changes in the gene Polycystic Kidney and Hepatic Disease 1 (PKHD1). PKHD1 is required for cell communication and growth and is essential for kidney function. ATM Interactor (ATMIN) is a modifier gene that regulates PKHD1 activity and may play a role in the differences in disease severity witnessed in ARPKD patients.

We are employing next generation sequencing technologies to further characterise the interactions between ATMIN and PKHD1. This may lead to the identification of ATMIN as a biomarker of ARPKD, allowing for better diagnosis and new potential treatment targets in patients with ARPKD.



Natalie Quinn-Walker, Research Student
Faculty of Social Sciences

Are male domestic abuse victims voices heard?

Domestic abuse has been defined by the Government as a pattern of control, threatening behaviour, coercion and violence towards a partner regardless of the gender or sexuality of the person (Home Office 2013). Domestic abuse impacts a victim's whole life affecting their ability to have a healthy existence to due to loss of power of any decisions. When domestic abuse is first disclosed, many victims face further barriers including disbelief. Male victims are considered to be fearful of disclosure, due to potential escalation of abuse and how others may react .

This research will focus on male victims of domestic abuse, as an estimated 13.2% of men have been victims to some form of physical, emotional or financial abuse within their relationships (Office for National Statistics, 2016). Male victims may feel unnerved when disclosing to professionals such as counsellors due to fear of involvement of police officials and the stigma which is embedded within domestic abuse.. Thus emphasising the importance of reviewing the experiences of male victims disclosing to someone they trust . An exploration of the first point of a victim's disclosure to family and friends will enable further understanding of additional barriers faced, resulting in the question are male domestic abuse victims voices heard?

Leading on from my MSc research, initial discussions have already taken place with ManKind Initiative to provide a platform for this research project, providing visitors to the site the opportunity to provide their contact details to arrange a Skype or face-to-face interview. Without the further exploration of why male victims struggle to report and whether they receive an initial positive supportive response; these victims will struggle to achieve self-fulfilment, feel empowered or reach their potential.

Research Blog: <https://medium.com/@ICRDwlv/are-male-domestic-abuse-victims-voices-heard-5d38224d03b6>

**Greig Campbell, Research Student
Faculty of Social Sciences (History)**

In the Shadow of Elisabeth: Shop-floor responses to workplace restructuring in the 1970s Black Country iron and steel trade

In June 1980 the state-owned Bilston steelworks shut its gates for the very last time, thus ending two centuries of iron and steel-making on the Black Country site. This epoch-making event occurred after a grassroots anti-closure campaign had been waged by a small team of shop stewards formally operating as a joint union action committee (the BJUAC).

Using the personal testimonies of key witnesses, diaries, branch minute-books, personal correspondence and other previously unseen documentary material, this presentation scrutinises tactics adopted by the BJUAC leadership throughout the 'battle for Bilston steel-works'.

As well as exploring the relationship they forged at national level with the wider British labour movement, I appraise the strategies the action committee men adopted to solidify shop-floor solidarity in the face of an increasingly sophisticated and insidious propaganda campaign being waged by senior industry officials in London.

Although the British Steel Corporation (BSC) eventually succeeded in forcing the closure of the plant, it is suggested that the experience of waging a decade-long defence campaign politicised the BJUAC who immediately reformed as the Springvale Worker's Welfare Co-Operative (SWWC).

The presentation will conclude by highlighting how the SWWC monopolised Bilston's social, economic and political landscapes throughout the post-steel era.



**Paul Barnsley, Research Student
Faculty of Social Sciences (History)**

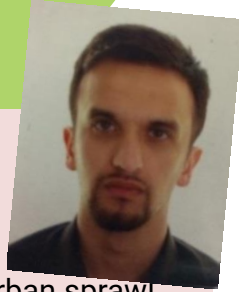
The half-life of deindustrialisation in three Black Country Towns

In my presentation, I begin by briefly exploring the centrality of over 400 years of iron and steel production in the towns of Bilston, Brierley Hill and Wednesbury. These towns were the sites of the last three steelworks in the Black Country, and the closure of these workplaces at the beginning of the 1980's brought about immediate and significant economic challenges to each town.

I will focus however on a deeper set of long term social, economic and political impacts that continue to reverberate and echo through these places to the present day. I theorise the impact of deindustrialisation as creating a process of disembedding in these communities on a scale similar to that experienced by rural and proto-industrialised communities at the beginning of the industrial revolution

In my presentation, I use images of industrial ruin, regeneration, leisure and ongoing flux in these spaces to ask questions about exactly what has happened to these former sites of industrial production and why, about the post-industrial futures of the people who worked in the steelworks and to suggest that the distinct industrial working class culture that has often been overlooked in historiographies of the Black Country is gradually being erased by the process of deindustrialisation.

I use Sherry Lee Linkon's conceptualisation of 'The Half-Life of Deindustrialisation' to demonstrate that the ruptures created by the type of severe economic upheaval experienced in Bilston, Brierley Hill and Wednesbury - and which continue to ripple through affected working class communities long after the actual closures have taken place - affect the body, identity, memory and sense of place of those impacted and require us to develop deeper understandings of the process of closure that go beyond a simple 'body count' of job losses and factory closures.



**Dr Noukhez Ahmed, Post Graduate Researcher Brownfield
Research Faculty of Science & Engineering**

Innovative Approach of Brownfield Site Selection using AHP

Rapid growth in regions surrounding large metropolitan areas leads to the phenomenon of urban sprawl. The Black Country region has a large concentration of brownfield sites.

Conversion of brownfield sites into greenfield sites by remediation is a key to deescalate the urban sprawl issues. Environmental managers are commonly faced with decision such as choosing the location of a new facility subject to multiple conflicting criteria.

This presentation considers the specific problem of selecting an appropriate site for land developers, who aim to have increased size-to-capex ratio with higher land contamination, prioritising urban and industrial locations with good accessibility and infrastructure. The presentation will highlight novel ways to prioritise brownfield sites by pitching bigger sites and clusters of small brownfield sites within specific radii.

A Multi-Criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA) process has been developed that integrates Geographical Information System (GIS) analysis with the Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP), and uses this process to determine the optimum site for a new brownfield land to remediate within Black Country. The GIS was used to calculate and classify the governing criteria, AHP was used to evaluate the decision factors and their impacts on the alternative sites.

The usefulness of the new brownfield site is evaluated by computing an accessibility index for each pixel in the GIS, defined as the ratio of brownfield land contamination to land remediation cost. With the addition of new brownfield land at the optimum site, this index has been improved for the future development of housings and will be good source for house developers.



**Rémi Martin, Research Student
Faculty of Science & Engineering**

Oxidative Cost of Reproduction despite Antioxidant Shielding in a Viviparous Lizard (*Zootoca Vivipara*)

Oxidative stress can be broadly defined in Ecology as accelerated damage in cells due to stressful environmental or physiological condition. It has been proposed as a central mechanism underlying life histories trade-offs. However, the fact that oxidative stress acts as a cost of reproduction remains debated. For instance, in some species an “oxidative shielding” may occur when females enhanced their antioxidant defenses (protection of cells) prior or during reproduction to limit the oxidative cost.

In this study, we examined whether female common lizards, a cold-adapted specie, boost their defenses during reproduction and how the link between oxidative status (defined as the balance between damages in cells and defenses against this phenomenon) and reproduction may vary between natural lizard populations. We further investigated the interactive effects of oxidative stress and temperature during pregnancy on offspring quality. Surprisingly, female’s oxidative stress was negatively correlated with environmental temperatures. Antioxidant capacity, but not oxidative damage, was significantly and positively related to investment in reproduction. Oxidative stress did not significantly correlate with our measures of juvenile quality. We found that high temperature during pregnancy affected the condition of the juvenile females while not impacted the males. Contrary to our hypothesis antioxidant defenses didn’t buffered oxidative damages and cost of reproduction. Surprisingly, our results seem to show that “cost of reproduction” hypothesis and “oxidative shielding hypothesis” are not mutually exclusive, as common lizards are situated in between.

These results raise concerning issues in regard to the future trends in the demography of these populations. Oxidative status can be a powerful tool for targeting declining populations and thus play a role in understanding and mitigating global decline of biodiversity which is a major issue of this century.

Morgan Hughes, Research Student
Faculty of Science & Engineering



Challenging common misconceptions about urban wildlife

In 2010, a full twenty-five years after the establishment of a local bat conservation group, surprisingly little was still known about the assemblages and distribution of bats in Birmingham and the Black Country. Like many groups of animals, the general assumption was that the urban bat populations would be low, comprising only common species that were well adapted to light and noise. Indeed, the 2010 Biodiversity Action Plan listed the assemblage for the county as comprising only eight species. Then in 2017, a team of volunteer researchers began undertaking advanced bat surveys in suburban woodlands, and everything changed. Using harp traps, mist nets and acoustic lures, the team have so far been able to catch and record over 300 bats.

These surveys have increased the known species assemblage by 50%: there are now known to be at least 12 species of bat living in the urban fringe here, including species which had not been recorded in the county in over 30 years. By taking measurements and making detailed assessment of the sex, age and breeding condition of each bat, we are building a picture of the demographics of each species, which tells us how they are using each site (e.g. breeding, feeding, mating). DNA analysis will allow future investigation into relatedness.

The discoveries made by the Urban Bat Project are challenging long-held social misconceptions about urban biodiversity and has significant implications for the value of urban field research and conservation science.



Natalie Robinson, Research Student
Faculty of Arts

Autism: Disability or Difference

My research focus is on establishing whether it is reasonable to define Autism Spectrum Condition as a disability. Currently, autism is categorised as a neuropsychological condition that naturally manifests in a social context.

Neurodiversity is a social movement that has arisen online, made up of people with autism and their lovers and carers. They argue that autism is a natural variance of the human mind and that autistic people need acceptance and support. The view that autism is a condition that is a disorder could be indicative of discrimination that has until now only been focused on the treatment of people with autism.

My research aims to trace this discrimination through the knowledge which informs our understanding of the autistic existence, with the intention of finding ways to enact substantial change to the way society views the condition. Is it possible that autism is an intersectional aspect of human existence akin to gender, ethnicity and sexuality? My research will establish whether neurodiversity can be supported through science.

Traditional research into the condition has concluded that people with autism have a disorder that requires correcting or curing. The knowledge that has been generated through psychology and the neurosciences have helped us to understand the human mind and behaviour. My research proposes to expand this understanding by adopting an alternative stance that requires investigation into the experience of autism. I will expand the epistemology of autism by including the lived experience of the autistic community, which will impact on research that aims to help the individuals whose lives are misunderstood at times.

**Kathryn Powell, Research Student
Faculty of Arts**



How wearables can support women suffering from perinatal anxiety

The research consists of a practice based, design study intervention within jewellery and surface pattern design (print) investigating how a non-pharmacological and non-invasive bespoke wearable item (termed as 'wearables') can support women suffering from perinatal anxiety. For example, when a panic attack occurs, a wearable might provide a distraction. Or perhaps trigger a behavioural response to calm and relieve the situation in the present moment.

In recent years there has been an exponential rise of wearable 'trackers' used to monitor physical activity to encourage health and fitness in daily life available in the form of smart watches, wristbands, clips, jewellery, accessories and smart textiles. Since 2016, there has been a shift and focus to wearables promoting mental health and wellbeing, adapted for therapeutic means claiming to manage stress using physiological data or stimulation to assert a change physiologically and or emotionally, yet there are limitations in design, aesthetics, and often co-dependent via smart phone applications to function.

The perinatal period is the timeframe spanning from conception to baby's 1st birthday . Up to 20% of women in the UK suffer a mental health problem and are at risk of developing anxiety and/or co-morbid depression. Often undiagnosed and if untreated, severe depression, relationship and attachment disorders may advance, potentially endangering a mother's emotional wellbeing, baby's health, growth and development, leading to wider ill-effects within a family unit. While recognizing and treating is of key concern, the financial impacts fall heavily on society, the NHS and social services .

Perinatal depression is a common acknowledged issue, whereas perinatal anxiety less so, however can be equally debilitating. This paper presents an overview of the perinatal timeline identifying anxiety provoking triggers and scenarios, within the context of the current NHS system, and gaps within existing therapeutic mechanisms available from holistic and supportive organizations and charities.



**Matthew Bickley , Research Student
Faculty of Science & Engineering**

Can the impact of grey literature be assessed? An investigation of UK government publications cited by articles and books

Grey literature encompasses a range of relatively informal textual outputs that are not indexed in citation databases – generally documents and research written without the express goal of publication. Although these outputs are usually ignored in research evaluations – with journal and book citations, and therefore impact, being easier to find and calculate – it is important to develop methods to assess grey literature impact so that their contributions can be recognised, and successful types of grey literature can be encouraged.

Research groups and universities, for example, may find of interest how impactful their academic output is, especially if the majority of their output is not written with the primary interest of journal or book publication – falling under the definition of grey literature. These groups may find advertising the use and accurately assessing the impact of their work challenging, however with better understanding of how it is cited in the wider scholarly community, this may be overcome. Research groups and universities with traditionally narrowly-reaching research output may find the methods developed and conclusions reached here especially useful to better communicate the impact, hence importance, of their work.

This research investigates the extent to which 97,150 UK government publications were cited by Scopus articles and Google Books during 2013-2017 in eleven broad subject areas. A method was used to semi-automatically extract citations to the UK government publications from articles and books with high recall and precision. The results showed that Scopus citations are more common than Google Books citations to UK government publications, especially for older documents, and for those in Healthcare, Education and Science. Since the difference is not huge, both may provide useful grey literature impact data.



History has a voice – Let's hear it: The early evolution of Black-British Gospel Musics

Black-British Gospel music has been a part of Britain's cultural fabric since its formal beginnings in the mid 20th century. The arrival of the wind-rush empire in Britain was significant in that it transported African-Caribbean Christian communities who became chiefly responsible for planting and cultivating the seeds of the Black-British gospel music tradition in Britain. Upon their arrival, the neglect of Britain's mainline churches led to the establishing of black-led churches in the UK. As such, the black church space became the core cultural domain to nurture the development of Black-British gospel musics and its urban contemporary manifestations.

Subsequently, throughout the 20th century following into the 21st century, Black-British Gospel musics continued to develop, moving into multiple sites, generating new sounds, and occupying new spaces outside what might be considered as the 'traditional church'. Despite the evolution of the music and its visibility in mainstream media in the late 20th century, 'a most disturbing fact', as observed by McKenzie (2009), is that the musics is without a systematically documented history. Scholars, most especially within the discipline of British ethnomusicology have neglected an opportunity to study the multiple manifestations of the musics – particularly its urban contemporary manifestations. This warrant serious consideration, and will be addressed in the presentation.

Given the lack of research within this domain, I endeavour to further the conversation on Black-British Gospel musics, detailing how the musics has contributed to Britain's creative economies. Through a social and cultural lens – also fusing aspects of popular musicology – this presentation is designed to discuss the early history of the musics in Britain and its manifestations after the arrival of the windrush empire in the 20th century.

ARC Day 2 - Group 3

Thivashni Naidu (Research Student)
Faculty of Education, Health & Wellbeing

Perceptions of female Emirati learners' identity in a rapidly globalizing education system: an ethnographic case study in the UAE.

Over the last forty-eight years the educational sector of the United Arab Emirates has met with considerable change. Emirati women, in particular, have gone from engaging in a religious home based education to a compulsory public western education system that has impacted on previous identities of Bedouin women before the discovery of oil.

The attempt to transition to a western curriculum while trying to preserve existing traditional Emirati values has inevitably met with tensions for Emirati females. Through the use of an ethnographic case study design, this research is motivated by the ideals of culturally responsive pedagogy which includes the need to give voice to the unique and dynamic identity of Emirati women. This study explores qualitative, case study narratives of female secondary school learners (15-18 years), in a rapidly globalizing yet nationalistic school context in the Emirates of Abu Dhabi and Ras Al Khaimah. A central premise in this moderate constructivist study is the concept of cultural capital (Bourdieu, 2002) within a multidimensional setting (Sleeter and Grant, 1987) coupled with the aim of understanding links between classroom experience, Emirati values, identity and acculturation. This link is further supported by Gee (2014) who affirms that both conversation and narrative analysis are necessary tools in understanding participants' stories of identity in a country that has experienced sudden economic boom. Another aim of this study is that it serves as a pool of illumination in terms of inclusive practice ideals for the western expatriate teacher striving to interpret a hybrid discourse in an Emirati gender segregated classroom.

The stories of participants focus on engagements with the curriculum and the emergent, evolving identity of learners in the UAE.



Using a Community of Practice approach for developing learners' knowledge, experience and the transference of wider skills into workplace contexts



Over the last decade the UK H.E. Sector has seen unprecedented levels of change and volatility, requiring Universities to adapt leadership & provision. In response to the 2015 Green Paper outlining the Agenda for Change, the University of Wolverhampton introduced measures to ensure appropriate leadership of Courses. The Teaching Excellence Framework has introduced a range of metrics around student experience & longer term value-added. A Course level response has been the introduction of the Academic Enhancement Plan, requiring Course Leaders to address academic quality & student experience.

Within UWBS a group of Postgraduate Course Leaders with a professional and academic interest in Leadership have formed a Community of Practice, satisfying the three prescribed characteristics of a CoP:

- Domain - members have a shared interest in Leadership, contextualised within postgraduate courses;
- Community - members engage in joint activities regarding leadership perspectives and how these can be shared/embedded into courses;
- Practice – members share and co-develop resources.

The purpose is the application of 'living curriculum', addressing the tacit and dynamic aspects of knowledge creation and sharing, crossing traditional Course boundaries as part of a broader learning experience.

Our CoP is aiming to achieve the 'practice' element by organising forums/platforms where we can share our expertise, research, knowledge and activity (i.e. community) for our common interest - leadership in management (i.e. domain). We are currently arranging a joint web conference where alumni and current students can share experiences and build networks; and a joint seminar on 'sustainable leadership', where we can share relevant research or other projects on this theme with our students. Postgraduate students will have received a broader experience of learning in networks, encouraging increased transfer of wider learning into the workplace for the benefit of organisations.



**Dr Janet Firth, Head of Department of Human Resources & Leadership
Faculty of Social Sciences**

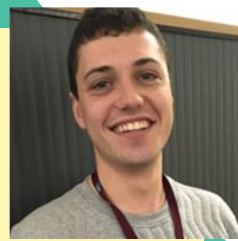
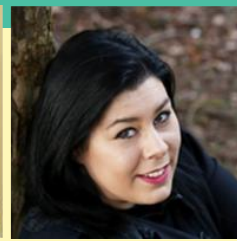
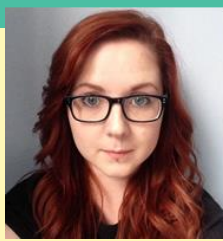
Developing a Leadership Programme for Staff in a University: A strategic approach

This presentation explores the lived experiences and learning of a University staff cohort enrolled on a newly developed academic leadership programme. The programme is a pilot with a prime focus of developing leadership skills in higher education in preparation for new strategic objectives.

Ever changing demands on the University sector pose specific challenges for educational leadership programmes. A more competitive environment has changed the focus for academic leadership, requiring different skills, knowledge and behaviours. Other significant changes include effective internationalisation of the curriculum, workplace relevance, and league tables (as for the teaching excellence framework, research excellence framework, knowledge exchange framework, and the national student survey). The development of these has prompted changes in the content validity of the educational leadership course.

This small qualitative exploratory investigation provides an in-depth understanding of the value of the course and programme design from a Vice Chancellor and staff participants perspective. Interviews, observations, surveys and a document analysis triangulated the data and provided information on the complexities for leading in higher education. The findings focus on leadership for achieving strategic aims and objectives in a changing environment, and through action learning highlights the value of critical inquiry, reflection and intervention for existing leadership course designs and transformation.

Hazel Bowley (DSAS),
Daniel Kinsey (FoSS),
Donna Harding &
Will Moore (FEHW)



Locating academic sources in the digital information haystack: how students search online

When undertaking assignments at University, students are required to engage in independent study. The private nature of this process is important for reasons of academic integrity and for the demonstration of independent skill; but whilst every effort is made to equip students with the necessary skills to conduct independent research, it is hard for us to know how students apply these in practice. With the wealth of information now available online, it is arguably more important than ever for us to gain an understanding of the processes students employ when searching for academic sources. Using the screencasting software 'Snagit', we have set out to further our understanding of these processes and to consider the pedagogical implications of our findings.

Our research has consisted of using Snagit to capture how students (ranging in level from undergraduate foundation year to postgraduate) responded to a set essay prompt, focussing on the manner in which participants searched for online sources. It has been acknowledged that screencasting software is a useful tool for exploring the processes provoked by engagement with online resources (Xu and Ding, 2014) and by analysing the video footage generated, we have been able to identify common themes which will be of interest to all practitioners within University settings. Participants were also invited for a follow-up interview where the processes of online source location and selection were explored further. Students are now required to conduct online research as an essential part of their studies, and a reliance on general-use search engines is well-documented (e.g. Currie et al., 2010; De Rosa et al. 2006; Greenberg and Bar-Ilan, 2014; Metzger et al., 2003). Our research looks to understand why this is and explore what can be done to improve the manner in which students search for sources.

Presentation on behalf of the Writing from Sources project team: Carol Bailey, Jodi Withers, Daniel Kinsey (FoSS), Hazel Bowley (DSAS), Donna Harding & Will Moore (FEHW)

Nicky Adams (Research Student)
Faculty of Social Sciences

Identifying Effective Strategies for Developing Leadership and Management Skills in Volunteers



The UK voluntary sector is increasing in its size and scope. Social changes mean charities are more involved in activities which traditionally would have been undertaken by public sector organisations. There are a variety of definitions of volunteering; common threads are working for no monetary gain; commitment and willingly giving time, skills or service to an organisation. Volunteers and paid staff usually hold different views on priorities, levels of responsibility and direction of the organisation. Volunteers look for a management system driven by relationships and understanding of the service-users'/beneficiaries' issues whilst paid staff seek a structured management process which provides control and views staff's professional (qualified) status as key.

There are many theories of leadership and management (LM), the most commonly discussed designed for and used in commercial business settings. When the central tenets of volunteering such as altruism, unpaid activity, and time willingly given are considered, it can be seen that many approaches are therefore either less or not at all relevant in a volunteering setting. Leadership theories such as distributed leadership, servant-leadership and situational leadership will be examined to identify their relevance and usefulness in the management and leadership of volunteers.

Developing LM skills also brings challenges. There are a range of approaches, often based on the skills identified through LM models and frameworks. A variety of approaches to development of these skills can include formal and informal activities including formal training, coaching including executive coaching, mentoring, reading, learning from discussion with others, and learning from mistakes. Research will identify which approaches are most effective where volunteers manage other volunteers.

Helen Potter, Research Student
Faculty of Education, Health & Wellbeing



Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler: Advocate for Social Change

Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler was a best-selling author at the end of the Victorian era and into the Edwardian period. She was born and spent most of her life in Wolverhampton.

This presentation looks at how Fowler uses her writing to explore the lives of older single women's lives and the problems they encounter in her novel *Miss Fallowfield's Fortune*. Analysis of extant historical documents relating directly to Fowler's life and that of her family and their concerns help to build a more detailed biographical picture of her life and the historical social context in which she lived.

Consideration of Fowler's writing together with the historical items reveals how she emotively portrays the dangers that mature, single women can be exposed to in society and her writing advocates the need for the provision of practical support for such women.

She presents her case through the form of her best-selling fiction using the familiar features of her writing that her readers are comfortable with and as such her fiction can be used as a means of raising awareness in an accessible way.



EnTRESS
Faculty of Science & Engineering

How can engagement with the EnTRESS project enhance your research and teaching?

The Environmental Technologies & Resource Efficiency Support Service (EnTRESS) supports Black Country small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) on the adoption of environmental technologies and resource efficiency processes. The project is part funded by the European Regional Development Fund to promote sustainable economic growth.

EnTRESS engages with SMEs and large organisations to link academic research into business, driving innovation in areas such as waste management, bioremediation, biopolymers, pollution control and sustainable operations. The environmental technologies sector is varied and fast moving, so EnTRESS provides the practical support to help SMEs engage with these innovations. Please visit our [webpage](#) for more information and [case studies](#).

These Annual Research Conference seminars are primarily aimed at research active staff in the Faculty of Science and Engineering including academics and post graduate students, staff from other faculties are also welcome to attend. The workshops will include a 15 minute presentation about business engagement through EnTRESS followed by 45 minutes of networking with refreshment provided. Academics who have already engaged with EnTRESS will be present to informally share their experiences.

Though the EnTRESS project academics gain opportunities to apply their knowledge and skills to real world problems, understand the needs of industry and develop potentially ongoing relationships with local business. EnTRESS can support you to attend relevant events and exhibitions and in some cases access new technology. EnTRESS projects can lead to student placements opportunities, class field trips, KTPs and collaborations for Innovate UK bids.

Research Student Poster Competition Entrants

	Student Name	Poster Title
Faculty of Education, Health & Wellbeing	Rukhsana Ahmed	Phenomenological Study of chronic Pain; The making and unmaking of the world
	Atiyah Ali	Culturally appropriate leaflet for British Pakistanis accounting for their understanding of depression and help seeking
	Emily Finney	Life after Death: An interpretative phenomenological study of men who have experienced a sudden bereavement.
	Danielle Hitchens	The Role of Stressful Life Events and Emotion Regulation in Self-Harm
	Kellie Hitchens	How do emotion regulation, attachment related anxiety and avoidance impact on the ability to resolve conflict?
	Bumi Jang	The views and perspectives of mothers on malaria control strategies regarding neonatal and infant health in Nigeria
	Fatima Jorge	Teachers' perspectives and readiness towards inclusion of children with ADHD in Dominican Republic
	Lucy Kelsall-Knight	Parents voices heard: Accessing healthcare for our adopted children
	Janet Mortimore	The Process & Impact of Special Measures in the NHS: a Case Study
	Phillipa Peart	An Examination of Economic Evaluation Approaches in Mental Health Promotion Initiatives Targeted At Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) Communities In The UK
Jivone Poonia	How significant is attachment history in the development of compulsive patterns of behaviour?	
Faculty of Social Sciences	Priscilla Eke	Women and Leadership in Nigeria
	Jones Oluchukwu Mordi	Does Employee Engagement and Internet-based Technology cause Customer Satisfaction? Connecting the Dots!
	Inyene Nkanta	Empowering Female Entrepreneurs for Sustainable Development in Africa – Challenges and Prospects within the Nigerian Economy
	Natalie Quinn Walker	Do healthcare professionals delivering emergency services have adequate knowledge and awareness to identify and support male domestic abuse victims?'
	Nicola Taylor-Brown	Understanding female victims of domestic abuse who themselves commit crime

	Student Name	Poster Title
Faculty of Arts	Alexander Douglas	Rethinking Methodology in the Arts ('Aesthetic Praxis')
	Jasleen Kandhari	Popular Art & Socio-Religious Identity: Visual Culture of the Sikh Community in Mombasa
Faculty of Science & Engineering	Dahiru Abdullahi	A Strategic Framework for Solar Energy Implementation in Nigeria
	Nenpin Dimka	Development of a Framework to Align Procurement Pathways with Current Construction Industry Practice in Nigeria
	Emily Elwell	Using Scents to Improve the Welfare of Primates in Zoos
	Abhishek Gupta	Production and characterisation of curcumin-loaded bacterial cellulose hydrogels as wound dressings
	Morgan Hughes	Challenging common misconceptions about urban wildlife
	Birhart Jaksi	Development of a framework for Health and Safety Management and Control in the Oil and Gas Sector in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI).
	Mahmud Maina Lawan	A model for adoption of cloud computing in upstream oil and gas Industry.
	Ireneusz Maga	Synthesis of MIP magnetic nanoparticles for molecular recognition and detection
	Alireza Eslami Mjad	Thermal Crack Initiation due to Non-Homogenous Solder Coat on the Round Strip Interconnection of PV Modules
	Primrose Mudiyi	Drivers for adopting smart health strategies
	Edmund O'Malley	Studying gene expression in <i>Grandisonia alternans</i> using modern techniques
	Ogechi Onuoha	An Investigation of In Vitro Biocidal Effect of Selected Biguanides and Quaternary Ammonium Compounds against <i>S. Aureus</i> Planktonic and Biofilm Cells
	Hamlet Reynoso	Comparative Study of Commercial Drone Regulations across the World
	Nisha Shetty	Innovative Business Models in the context of Smart Cities
Garima Tyagi	PLGA-Disulfiram microparticles target mesothelioma stem cells and reverse anticancer drug resistance	

**Public Lecture: Mark O'Shea. Professor of Herpetology
Snakebite: A Very Neglected Disease**

**Tuesday 18th June 2019 at 3pm
Lecture Theatre (MC001) Millennium City Building**



To most people residing in developed countries, the idea that they or a loved one could suffer a snakebite, is a terrifying nightmarish scenario, but one that is highly unlikely to ever occur. But for tens of millions of people living in developing tropical countries snakebite is a fact of life, and death, an ever present danger at home, on the way to school, or when going about their daily tasks. Every year there are up to 2.5 million venomous snakebites, resulting in between 94-138,000 deaths, with a further 400,000 snakebite survivors who are permanently disabled by its effects.

The snakebite toll in countries like Nigeria, Mali, India, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, and Papua New Guinea is truly terrible. In some remote rural areas, or at particular times of year, or during natural disasters like floods, snakebite may be responsible for more deaths than TB, HIV/AIDS or malaria. Between 2014-2016 the highly publicised Ebola outbreak in West Africa claimed 11,325 lives over a 30 month period. Over that same period as many as 345,000 people could have died from snakebite, more than 30 times the number killed by Ebola. Yet snakebite statistics do not make front page headline news.

The only really successful way to treat life-threatening snakebites is with antivenom but some of the largest producers have withdrawn from the market, resulting in a looming antivenom crisis, especially for Africa. Fortunately smaller antivenom producers such as Instituto Clodomiro Picado (ICP), at the University of San José, Costa Rica, have stepped into this gap left by Beringwerke and Institut Pasteur, to produce antivenoms not only for Central America, but also Africa, Asia and Papua New Guinea. Often antivenom is expensive and national health departments cannot afford to purchase sufficient stocks to match their requirements, but ICP is providing effective, affordable antivenoms specifically for less affluent developing nations.

Snake venoms contain a potent cocktail of different toxins: pre- and postsynaptic neurotoxins, haemotoxins, cardiotoxins, cytotoxins, myotoxins etc. and venom composition may not only vary interspecifically, but also intraspecifically as geographically distant populations of the same snake species fine-tune their venoms to deal with different prey types, or ontogenetically as juveniles change their prey preferences as they mature into adulthood, and correspondingly adjust their venom composition. There is no 'one size fits all' antivenom and there are certainly snake venoms for which no antivenom exists at all. For this reason, and also the requirement for a continual supply of venom for antivenom manufacture, it is necessary to obtain live, healthy venomous snakes of all age classes across their ranges.

I have been involved in snakebite projects in Sri Lanka, Papua New Guinea (PNG), and in 2018 in Myanmar. My work has involved travelling to areas where medically important snakes are found, capturing them and returning to in-country venom laboratories to do venom extractions for both venom analysis and antivenom production. I have concentrated on the Big Four species in each country:

Sri Lanka (Western Russell's viper, *Daboia russelii*; Indian cobra, *Naja naja*; Common krait, *Bungarus caeruleus*, and Hump-nose pit viper, *Hypnale hypnale*); Myanmar (Eastern Russell's viper, *Daboia siamensis*; Thai cobra, *Naja kaouthia*; Many-banded krait, *Bungarus multicinctus*, and White-lipped pit viper, *Trimeresurus albolabris*), and PNG (Papuan taipan, *Oxyuranus scutellatus*; Smooth-scaled death adder, *Acanthophis laevis*, Papuan blacksnake, *Pseudechis papuanus*, and New Guinea small-eyed snake, *Micropechis ikaheka*).

But there has been little funding available for snakebite or snake venom research. It is hoped that this will now change, given that the WHO have finally recognised Snakebite as of global concern and placed it on their list of Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs). On 6th May 2019 the WHO in Geneva announced a strategy to halve the number of deaths and disabilities due to snakebite by 2030. Let's hope this ambitious target can be achieved.



To book your place visit Eventbrite: <https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/the-university-of-wolverhampton-lecture-by-professor-mark-oshea-tickets-62199483329>

The University's Annual Researchers' Week takes place from Monday 17th June – Friday 21st June 2019.

The week aims to provide postgraduate researchers with the opportunity to develop their research skills and knowledge development, as well as their networks with other researchers and their community of practice. Whether you book for the whole week or just a couple of days, we look forward to seeing you there.

Day 3 - Careers and promoting yourself as a successful researcher

On day 3 a number of sessions are scheduled around careers and promoting yourself as a successful researcher.

Venue: MD165.

Who should attend: Research students and staff

To book: Click on the session titles below to go to direct to the booking page, or visit: <https://www.wlv.ac.uk/research/the-doctoral-college/research-students/research-seminars-and-events/the-doctoral-college-annual-researchers-week/>

Time	Activity
10:00 – 10:45	<u>Planning your career</u>
10:50 – 11:35	<u>Marketing yourself on your CV, Application form</u>
11:40 – 12:25	<u>Interview skills</u>
12:30 – 1:15	<u>Alternative careers</u>
14:00 – 17:00	<u>To blog or not to blog? Raising your online profile</u>





Day 4 – Support to Engage in Funded Research Projects

Day 4 is given over to the University's Project Support Office (PSO) who will deliver a number of sessions on support to engage in funded research projects.

Venue: MD165.

Who should attend: Research students and staff

To book: Click on the session titles below to go to direct to the booking page, or visit: <https://www.wlv.ac.uk/research/the-doctoral-college/research-students/research-seminars-and-events/the-doctoral-college-annual-researchers-week/>

Time	Activity
10:00 – 10:35	<u>Finding Funding for your research projects</u>
10:40 – 11:25	<u>How to be successful in your research funding applications</u>
11:30 – 12:10	<u>What you need to know about costings and internal approvals - before you bid.</u>
12:15 – 1:00	<u>Successful project management and how to avoid clawback from funders!</u>
14:00 – 17:00	<u>How to convert tech-speak to lay-speak for bids and networking (or Refining your message and being succinct when faced with a word limit!)</u>

Researchers' Week Day 5 – Friday 21st June 2019

The week aims to provide postgraduate researchers with the opportunity to develop their research skills and knowledge development, as well as their networks with other researchers and their community of practice. Whether you book for the whole week or just a couple of days, we look forward to seeing you there. See below for the schedule (more to follow):

Day 5 – The Completion of Doctoral Studies

Researchers' Week closes with a Symposium on the completion of doctoral studies.

Venue: MD165.

Who should attend: Research students

To book: Click on the session titles below to go to direct to the booking page, or visit: <https://www.wlv.ac.uk/research/the-doctoral-college/research-students/research-seminars-and-events/the-doctoral-college-annual-researchers-week/>

Time	Activity
10:00 – 14:00	<u>The thesis and viva symposium</u>





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