

University of Huddersfield:

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Abstracts: Oral Presentations

GARRIE-JOHN BARNES

How Have Headteachers of the New Christian Schools Implemented the Requirement to 'Actively Promote' Fundamental British Values?

The overarching aim of this enquiry is to discover how the requirement to 'actively promote' Fundamental British Values (FBV) has affected headteachers' practice of leadership in a rarely researched national association of twenty-one small English independent Christian schools. Headteachers' perceptions of FBV are sought alongside the extent to which the requirement to 'actively promote' them has been complied with. Of particular interest is how school leaders may have managed to achieve compliance with this regulation whilst maintaining the distinctiveness of their schools' Christian ethos and without compromising the integrity of their own personal Christian values. A policy genealogy tracing the origins of British values provides the backdrop to this work, including a critique of the regulatory background essential for understanding the emergence of FBV in English independent schools. Serving as scoping tools, a documentary analysis of inspection reports and an online semi-structured questionnaire will obtain a brief national overview of headteachers' perceptions of and compliance with the active promotion of FBV. Subsequently, a series of in-depth face-to-face semi-structured interviews with headteachers will be employed to collect qualitative data. Miller and Hutton's (2019) revised Situated Leadership theory will be used as an academic vantage point from which the interplay between the two pillars of 'policy' and 'values' will be viewed

LARA FLYNN HUDSPITH

A Systematic Review of Interventions That Aim to Address Rape Myth Acceptance. What Works and How Can This Be Applied For Use Within The Court Setting?

Rape myths (RMs) can have many damaging effects, such as their potential to impact upon jury decision-making in rape trials. Rape myth acceptance (RMA) has therefore been targeted throughout interventions. This presentation will discuss a review that aimed to systematically synthesise research assessing such interventions. Twelve databases were searched, filtered to return peer-reviewed journals, published from 1980 to 2020, written in English. 2,676 returned papers were screened and 21 were included in the review. Research studies were included in the review if they assessed the impact of a naturalistic intervention on RMA within an institutional setting. Studies that did not compare an experimental condition to a control condition or did not randomly allocate participants to conditions were excluded. Studies were also excluded if they used a non-validated, or adapted, RMA measure. The 21 research studies included within the review were critically appraised according to criteria derived from the Joanna Briggs Critical Appraisal tools. Conclusions regarding these papers will be discussed including the findings that, providing specific RM information is important, web-based interventions should be considered, and video interventions can be effective. However, several recommendations will be made for future research in terms of the methods employed when determining how to ensure RM interventions are successful.

JANE SIMONI

To What Extent Did The Factory Acts Of 1802-1878 Affect the Health And Working Conditions of The Needle Makers Around Redditch?

Primary evidence appears to show that, unlike Sheffield, the main manufacturers of Redditch appeared to seek to improve the health and conditions of their employees roughly in line with the Factory Acts, at a time when they were not legally required to do so. They also sought to improve living conditions in their community. In comparison, the majority of Sheffield manufacturers actively went out of their way to avoid doing so. Sources show that both industries had initially similar working conditions, skills and work forces. The two areas had land largely owned by influential aristocracy in the House of Lords. However, the Redditch workers were treated with more concern and respect. The attitudes expressed by the manufacturers may explain why workers such as those from Sheffield developed a "them and us" mentality which has persisted in some industrial relations between Conservative Governments and Trades Unions as a North - South divide and led to extreme reactions. The Redditch community chose instead to act cooperatively and appeared to opt to create advancements in their community. This difference in industrial relations may illustrate why some communities improve and develop whilst others fail to thrive due to a long held attitude that pervades over time. This research aims to show how and why each community acted differently and how the effects may still be felt today.

Key words: health conditions needlemakers Redditch Sheffield; Presentation

HAFSA AL ANSARI

This study investigates computer science motivation using learning analytics techniques and how learning analytics can be used to enhance student learning and performance. The mixed method will be used to collect data from computer science student in the University of Huddersfield. Thematic analysis will be used to analysis the collected data and produce a theoretical framework. In the second phase, a structure equation modelling will be used to generalize and test the result of the first stage. We believe the result of this study would assist in understanding computer science student motivation factors and help the tutors to understand their students better and the way in which they can learn more effectively.

LINDSEY WATSON

Negotiating and Navigating Consent, Assent and Dissent: The Traffic Light Model

There are a number of ethical models that consider child assent within research (Massetti et al., 2018; Oulton et al., 2016). In addition, there are also studies that provide ethical models that acknowledge the need for ongoing opportunities for reinforcing assent throughout the research process (Frost et al., 2016), however, what appears to be lacking within the literature are ethical models that represent the ongoing notion of assent and dissent. These considerations of consent, assent and dissent led to the creation of the 'Traffic Light Model of Consent, Assent and Dissent' within an ongoing PhD study. This model, whilst not wanting to structuralise the ethical process as fixed, attempts to offer guidance, specifically to those new to research ethics involving young children as participants. Specifically, the notions of continued assent and dissent are highlighted, recognising the cyclical and continuous need to revisit these concepts to facilitate an ethical research process. This model is presented here as a work in progress and is discussed within the context of the ongoing study.

HARRIET SLATER

Care work is generally considered not only physically arduous, but also emotionally draining. Workers are typically underpaid, work long hours, and express poor job satisfaction. Workers are often expected to do multiple 15+-hour-shifts in a row and maintain a professional attitude despite their conditions. One can imagine the physical and emotional exhaustion incurred after sustained periods of work. This work is typically with few breaks and with little recognition or financial reward. These are common concerns throughout care work and with my own participants. My research focuses on how workers manage their emotions in care work and what stops them going over the 'set boundaries'? For my preliminary research, I got diaries from and interviewed six carers, exploring their experiences of emotional labour in care work. This data was analysed using Template Analysis, with the use of a priori themes such as burnout, job satisfaction and masking emotions, all developed from the emotional labour literature. I found that participants focused on how they manage boundaries within their work. Boundaries is an umbrella term referring to the management of oneself and the boundaries they set in work, in order to present oneself in a way deemed appropriate. For example, gifts from clients, use of touch and maintaining professionalism. The findings from the preliminary research were utilised, alongside the literature, to develop a study surrounding boundaries in care work. This presentation will disseminate the findings of the preliminary study and introduce the literature of the second stage of research.

THANDAR OO

The purpose of this study is to explore the behavior of social responsibility (SR) in SMEs through the lens of sensemaking in the context of Food and Beverage Industry in Myanmar. In this paper, SR behavior of SMEs is explored under the process of sensemaking which deviated from other traditional approaches. Sensemaking is the process of how managers within organizations think, discuss, and respond relating to their key stakeholders. The interaction between organizations and their key stakeholders reflects their SR behavior. As a contribution, this paper firstly offers an alternative approach in exploring Small and Medium Enterprise Social Responsibility (SMESR) behavior beyond the traditional learning models. Second, this new approach contributes the real nature of SMESR-related activities arising from SME managers' mental frame in which they make their own critical decisions which stem from their intrinsic characteristics, as opposed to external institutional determinants. Third, this distinct approach of sensemaking studying SMESR in the context of Myanmar helps both academicians and practitioners who are searching the sources relating to SR in SMEs. Based on the nature of this study, qualitative research method approach is adopted to explore the SMESR behavior under the sensemaking process. Using an in-depth exploratory case study, this paper considers Food and Beverage (F&B) industry to be a representative of the whole SMEs sector in Myanmar.

STEPHEN WALKER

The Environment Agency (2020) report that without sustained action around 3,435 million additional litres of water per day will be needed by 2050 to compensate for droughts, population growth demands and unsustainable water abstractions. The research contends that the design of household water supply technologies' have a direct influence on water consumption practices through their operation, and indirectly through their influence upon meaning. This dual influence has a consequential effect upon individual agency by promoting water as an inconspicuous resource that is boundless and unlimited. A three-stage data collection method has been designed to explore research participants awareness of their operation and use of household water supply technologies, and the influence upon meaning and perceived agency. The research advances social practice as a valid alternative to dominant psychosocial attitude-behaviour approaches in understanding water consumption practices through the subjective understandings and experiences of household water consumers to provide policymakers with insights that have the potential to influence household water consumption behaviours.

SANI SABO

Replacing the Use of Animal Skin With a Synthetic Polymer Membrane In Permeation Analysis.

Transdermal drug delivery system (TDDS) simply means administration of drugs through the skin. These drugs often come in the form of creams, gels, ointments and more recently, in patches. Recent survey has shown that this form of drug delivery enjoys significant amount of patient compliance, making it an attractive and fast-growing pharmaceutical area, even more attractive than the most popular route of drug delivery which is the oral drug delivery. However, one of the major constraints TDD suffers is at the drug development stage. Any drug intended to be a transdermal drug must have the ability of permeating the skin. In order to achieve this, scientists often carry out an analysis called permeation analysis, an analysis which effectively measures the amount of drug that penetrates the skin.

Human skin from cadavers (dead bodies) or remains from cosmetic surgeries are often used for these purposes but due to availability issues, scientists resulted in the use of animal skin. The use of animal skin has its own ethical, legal and financial issues. There is also a moral question attached to the use of animal skin. My research identifies a non-porous membrane called poly(dimethylsiloxane) (PDMS) and herein is a presentation on how we try to modify this membrane and compare our data with an actual human skin membrane, in an attempt to face out the need to use human or animal skin for permeation analysis.

CATHERINE MAIDMENT

The Use of Alternative Light Sources (ALS) to Detect Skeletal Remains Underwater

Aquatic searches for human remains are time consuming and expensive with current methods focusing on finding intact cadavers rather than skeletal remains. Alternative light source-based techniques (ALS) are non-destructive and inexpensive, centring on the natural autofluorescence properties of bone collagen. Previous MSc work formed the basis of this PhD research, by providing insight into the specific ALS wavelength and coloured filter combination required to visualise bone fluorescence in terrestrial and underwater contexts, as well as the formation of bespoke computer software to analyse the resultant photographs. This PhD project aims to further explore the relationship between bone collagen and fluorescence and to what extent it could assist anthropological investigations. Aims of this research include; optimising photographic analysis, comparison of terrestrial and underwater fluorescence, and investigating the impact of taphonomic variables associated with water deposition of skeletal remains. In order to facilitate these investigations, a first year PhD pilot study examined the effect of common maceration techniques on porcine bone, in order to visualise the fluorescence without compromising collagen content. Using the same quantification and analysis methodologies, 3 maceration techniques; hot water (80°C), biological washing powder (55°C) and enzymatic (55°C) were studied. It was found that hot water maceration proved the most successful providing consistent fluorescence results with little impact on collagen, whereas biological washing powder was destructive to bone appearance and collagen levels. Overall, this ALS technique could represent a potential new approach to underwater searches with additional implications for crime scene analysis, mass disasters and archaeological scenarios.

Key words: ALS, Forensics, Bones, Fluorescence, Collagen, CSI;

JOSEPH MUSA

Analytical Techniques of Raman Spectroscopy

The core spectroscopies employed in the detection of molecular vibrations are the processes of infrared absorption and Raman Scattering. Information relating to chemical structures and physical forms of substances can be obtained in the form of “molecular fingerprinting”. The aim of this project is to explore how the latest development in instrumentation, plus the added advantages of non-destructive, non-contacting, less time-consumption and easier sample preparation have impacted on the success of Raman over other spectroscopic analytical techniques. Moreover, the intense absorption of water in infrared absorption prohibits its usage whereas; Raman Scattering copes well with water. Based on these findings, there is a strong possibility for Raman Scattering (RS) to be continuously developed and widely employed in various industries for tasks like counterfeit drug detection, environmental protection, explosive detection, etc. Finally, Raman Scattering has been pivotal in Forensics and process analysis making strong grounds in Field science, laboratory science as well as medical science.

Key words: Raman Scattering, Infrared absorption, Molecular fingerprinting, Forensics.

OMOLOLU FAGUNWA

Just a Little Pinch of Salt: Some Microbiological Answers

Rapid urbanization, changing lifestyle and increasing production of more processed food are transforming dietary patterns. Ease of access and low cost makes processed food appealing to more people especially the middle- and low-income people. The change in eating patterns in our world today see people consuming less fruits, vegetables and dietary fibres. This shift in eating pattern towards processed foods result to increase in salt consumption. The recommended intake is 5000-6000mg/day and excess of this recommendation is considered harmful to health. Salt is the primary source of sodium and increase in sodium intake is associated with hypertension, cardiovascular diseases and stroke. The mechanisms at which excessive salt affect health and wellbeing is still poorly understood. However, the gut microbiome study is helping to unravel some questions. My presentation will try to explain the correlation between dietary salt intake and the human gut bacteria. The influence of saline on the abundance and diversity of gut bacteria will be highlighted.

Key words: Gut Health, Diet, Salt, Food, Bacteria

CALEY MEIN

The Effect of Bacteria Vs. Environment on Bone Diagenesis

Bone diagenesis refers to the changes skeletal remains undergo over time. This can be seen in bone material in the form of weathering, external flaking, cracking and discolouration; in histological changes via tunnelling caused by microbes; and via reduction in collagen content which can be seen as a reduction in autofluorescence. These changes are caused by microbial infiltration; either bacterial, and/or fungal. To date, there has been no definitive answer to where these microbes come from. Research is split with current literature supporting the theory that the burial environment (exogenous bacteria) is the cause, and others showing the gut microbiome (endogenous bacteria) are to blame. This study attempted to answer this question. Samples from the Huddersfield taphonomy facility were analysed on a four-weekly basis over 28 weeks to determine what, if any, digenetic changes were occurring. This multi-analytical approach used histological analysis along with UV microscopy and proteomic analysis to determine what was occurring to the samples over time. Analysis of the results showed that, while the presence of the gut microbiome does affect bone diagenesis, this is a short-term effect and over periods of longer than 16 weeks, the presence of endogenous bacteria does not have a statistically significant impact. This research could have implications in forensic science when dealing with skeletonised remains.

Key words: Bone, diagenesis, autofluorescence, bacteria, histology, forensics;

HAYLEY BULLARD

Forest School Pedagogy; New Concept or Has It All Been Done Before?

Forest Schooling is an outdoor educational approach influenced by Scandinavian forest kindergartens. The popularity of Forest Schooling is increasing yet current research has criticised the movements rapid growth (Leather, 2018). Forest Schooling was originally a term used in England within an early years context with its defining pedagogical principles being child-led and play-based learning. These principles are not a new concept in English early years education yet have become diluted within the FS movements alignment with mainstream schooling. To understand the English perspective of this Scandinavian inspired approach, the presentation will explore Forest Schools defining principles within English early years educational history. This research highlights fluctuation of two perspectives of child-led and play-based learning within early years history; instrumental and revisionists perspectives. These perspectives are evident in the Froebelian Kindergarten movement in Victorian England. This presentation will discuss the patterns emerging between the development of Froebelian Kindergarten movement and the progression of Forest Schooling. This research questions whether the Forest School approach is moving away from its Scandinavian influences. Could this shift in pedagogical influences result in Forest Schooling falling down the same rabbit holes as Froebelian movement which ultimately led to the movements demise? Data will be gathered over the course of this year using qualitative methods and multiple case studies. Data collection aims to gather Forest School practitioner's perspective of pedagogy and understand how they value and perceive children's learning through the approach. This will be analysed alongside the historical contextual framework discussed in the presentation.

Key words: Forest Schooling, early years pedagogy, historical context.

LYDIA CZOLACZ

Collage and the Mobius Strip in Contemporary Graphic Design

This paper will consider the influence of collage and Surrealist techniques upon the practice of contemporary graphic design by a selection of women designers/artists participating in visual culture today. By deconstructing a series of contemporary graphic collages, this paper will trace the relationship between collage, volume, compression, digital processes and Surrealism. This paper will examine the importance of collage within the feminist Surrealist legacy in spawning 'automatic processes.' Through a close analysis of a selection of graphic works by Lola Dupré and Grazina Borosko and a consideration of their unconscious imaginings and workflow, this paper will show how their collages may be 'read'. Furthermore, it will advance the idea that 'automatic processes' associated with Surrealism have been developed, utilised and referenced by each of them – and that techniques associated with collage and creative play have allowed the medium of collage to traverse a Mobius Strip – moving between an analogue plane to the virtual and back. It is of material interest to this study that the fluid digital tools available to a designer coincide to the physical process of collage, and support the Mobius strip analogy. For example, a simple cut and paste motion is a conscious decision of creating fluidity in a composition but through a process of trial and error combined with the unexpected this becomes an unconscious design methodology. In this sense the paper argues that the language of collage has become a universal tool. Yet what makes the works by all of these designers so compelling and powerful is their liberation from social and political constraint that is driven by the legacy of the once forgotten but re-awakened, ever-growing collection of women Surrealist artists.

Key words: Fluidity, unconscious, identity, feminism, psyche, archetypes

RICHARD MULHEARN

An Exploration of the Relationship Between Photographic Uncertainty, Incongruous Gesture and Unconscious Actions

I had seen this space earlier, but nothing particularly encouraged me to stop and look closely. On returning later, the man is here, apparently asleep. The bed is in the space between the tree and wall on the right, and a stone water trough on the left. In-between, the ground rises slightly to a flat rock, where a woman stands. I would like to see the man's face. I walk around to his other side. He is asleep. The composition is mildly unusual, but easily rationalised. I move back to where I had previously been sitting. I am looking at this scene through the viewfinder, I shift a little to the left, to get the space between each person balanced and in line with the wall on the right. I press the shutter. The man sleeps. The woman, present but not particularly paying attention to her child, who plays a game by herself, and me. We all face the same way, the inside, that is outside, all in different times together; our four interiors intersecting in the exterior of the photograph. This paper seeks to explore, through an examination of a series of conscious and unconscious gestures of both the photographer and the subjects within the photographic frame, the tensions between an interior and exterior experience described by Donald Winnicott in *The Location of Cultural Experience* (1967) as the "intermediate area between the individual psyche and the environment, partaking in both." (in Kuhn, 2013, p.04). References: Kuhn, A. (2013). *Little madnesses : Winnicott, transitional phenomena and cultural experience*. London: I.B. Tauris.

Key words: Photography , Public Space Subjectivity Place Memory Gesture Transitional phenomena.