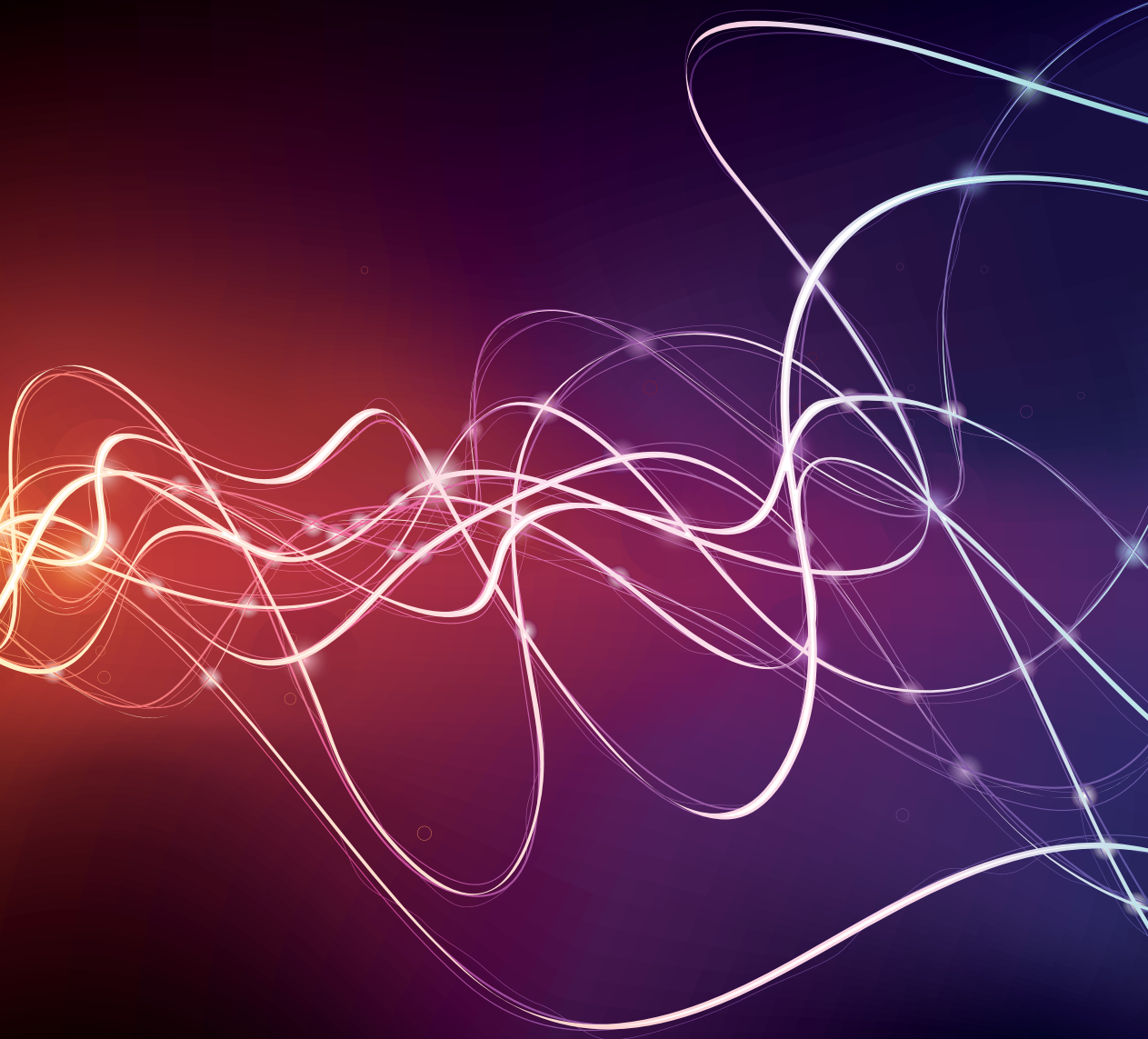


# UNIVERSITY OF WESTMINSTER RESEARCH AND INNOVATION



UNIVERSITY OF  
IDEAS  
INNOVATION  
INSPIRATION  
WESTMINSTER 

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# WELCOME



The University of Westminster was founded 175 years ago by Sir George Cayley as The Polytechnic Institution – becoming The Royal Polytechnic Institution from 1840 to 1891 – to promote innovation in science and the arts, and to support the development of a new generation of ‘professional scientists’. Throughout our history and manifestations as Regent Street Polytechnic and then the Polytechnic of Central London, the institution has advanced its agenda for innovation through interdisciplinarity, its interface with the world of practice and its internationalism. Today, we continue to celebrate our research that makes a real difference to people’s lives in London and across the globe.

PROFESSOR GEOFFREY E. PETTS  
VICE-CHANCELLOR



Here at Westminster we are proud of our reputation in applied research with a professional focus and global impact. We have a rich and diverse profile of activity across a broad range of subjects, and as highly as we value pure academic research, we are equally committed to ensuring that our knowledge delivers real-world benefits through knowledge transfer and applied research.

In this brochure we have arranged our research and innovation themes into the areas of impact that focus on key issues that affect us all; this helps to keep our research focused and relevant to the changing world. By doing so, we can make a real difference to society. We have proven strengths in Communication and Media Studies, Art and Design,

Architecture and the Built Environment, as well as Law, Life, Health and Environmental Sciences, Computer Science and Informatics and Business and Management. We also have centres of excellence in Asian Studies, English Literature, French, Psychology, Politics and International Relations.

As a University we are committed and determined to play a significant part in shaping and creating our future. If you feel that you want to make a difference too and would like to work with us, then please get in touch. I look forward to hearing from you.

**PROFESSOR G.M. MEGSON**  
PRO VICE-CHANCELLOR  
(RESEARCH AND KNOWLEDGE  
EXCHANGE)



# | ALLIED HEALTH PROFESSIONS

# INCORPORATING COMPLEMENTARY THERAPIES IN THE NHS



For over 25 years, Professor David Peters has pioneered the use of complementary therapies in the NHS. Health centres countrywide have employed the collaborative model he developed with the team at Marylebone Health Centre (MHC) in the 80s and 90s. The growth of interest in the use of complementary therapies, notably osteopathy and acupuncture, for NHS musculoskeletal services is in part the legacy of his work.

The model pioneered at Marylebone Health Centre had national impact when management of funds transferred to GPs in 1991. Subsequently, when Primary Care Trusts (PCTs) took over responsibility in the late 90s, NHS access to acupuncture and osteopathy became available PCT-wide in as many as 60 per cent of PCTs in some regions of England.

The Marylebone model has been used by the House of Lords Science and Technology subcommittee as a key case study. In 2001, the Royal College of General Practitioners included osteopathy in their guidelines and the increasing popularity of complementary therapies led the Department of Health and the Kings Fund to support Peters' team to produce clinical governance guidelines for complementary therapies in the NHS.

Peters co-authored and edited the pivotal workbook *Integrating Complementary Therapies in Primary Care*. Published in 2002, it earned praise even from those with reservations about complementary therapies in mainstream healthcare. In the light of his leadership in complementary therapies service development, Peters has been invited to speak at many high profile events, including giving evidence to the House of Commons Health Select Committee.

---

"AS GPS WE HAD A PROBLEM COPING WITH PATIENT DEMAND FOR HELP WITH MUSCULOSKELETAL PAIN – LOW BACK IN PARTICULAR OF COURSE. COOPERATION WITH THE UNIVERSITY WESTMINSTER HELPED US SOLVE IT."

DR SUSAN RANKINE,  
LONDON VICTORIA GP

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FACULTY OF SCIENCE  
AND TECHNOLOGY

# RECOVERING FROM MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS



**Recovery from depression has been described as “building a meaningful and satisfying life, as defined by the person themselves, whether or not there are ongoing or recurring symptoms or problems” (Shepherd, Boardman et al. 2008). Although recovery from mental health problems has been talked about for decades (and implemented by authorities such as the NHS), less attention has been paid to outlining what this means in practice.**

A leader in the field, Professor Damien Ridge, has published various well-cited papers on the subject and a book for practitioners. His work has moved the field on from rhetoric and explains what that practice might entail for patients.

Ridge’s work shows that recovery involves telling a better and less detrimental story about oneself, embracing a ‘recovery’ attitude, using ‘recovery tools’ such as counselling, and allowing space to develop insights, showing that it is possible to have this attitude even during the depths of depression. Ridge has also revealed that ‘coming out’ for those with depression (and as part of recovery) shares the language and tasks that sexual minorities identify with, like feeling different as a child and wondering about how much to tell others. Specifically, men’s recovery frequently involved an assertion of their masculinity,

like re-establishing control and a sense of responsibility to others.

Ridge advocates a hitherto neglected form of working with the treatment of depression, that the patient narrative itself is an important form of working with depression/treatment that was hitherto neglected. Ridge is now applying these narrative and recovery concepts more widely, and has been funded to investigate the role of meditation in men’s distress, how to alleviate distress in men in primary care, and understanding the role of Western herbal medicine consultations in women’s distress.

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“...MAKES A SIGNIFICANT IMPACT IN RESPECT OF ESTABLISHING THE THERAPEUTIC POTENTIAL OF NARRATIVE... A TIME WHEN HEALTH CARE PRACTITIONERS ARE OBLIGED TO RECONSIDER THEIR PRACTICES IN THE CONTEXT OF MODELS ADVOCATING RECOVERY, [RIDGE] PROVIDES SIGNIFICANT SIGNPOST AS TO WHAT THAT PRACTICE MIGHT ENTAIL... BALANCED AND CONSIDERED.”

RODDY MCKENZIE,  
NHS HIGHLAND, SCOTTISH  
JOURNAL OF HEALTHCARE  
CHAPLAINCY

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FACULTY OF SCIENCE  
AND TECHNOLOGY

# RE-INVIGORATING CHINESE MEDICINE AS A LIVING TRADITION



**Prior to Professor Volker Scheid's arrival in Shanghai, the Menghe medical current – a style of Chinese medicine developed in the early 17th century – had declined, apart from a small amount of local activity. His interest, collaboration with local historians and physicians, and subsequently his research, have helped stimulate resurgence in the practice.**

Scheid's research provided a crucial spark for revitalising the Menghe medical current, both in China and abroad, building on fieldwork carried out in China in the mid-late 1990s, firstly while studying for a PhD, and then during postdoctoral research, followed by ongoing research as a postdoctoral research fellow, reader and professor here at University of Westminster from 2004 to the present.

Impacts of Professor Scheid's research are visible in various forms: the establishment of the Changzhou Menghe Current Development Association, which publishes a regular newsletter documenting the history of the practice, organises meetings and conferences and has become instrumental in bringing history alive in the Chengzhou region; homes belonging to two major families belonging to the Menghe current have been rebuilt and renovated, helping to reclaim aspects of family history that had been forgotten.

Further impacts of Professor Scheid's work are evident in several recent scholarly studies on the Menghe current. Inspired directly by Scheid's own research, and internationally, Chinese medicine practitioners now recognise Menghe medicine as an important tradition and as such, it helps shape the identity of individual physicians and the wider medical tradition.

Volker Scheid's book *Currents of Tradition in Chinese Medicine 1626 – 2006* appears in the Menghe current museum at the Chinese medical hospital in Changzhou city and also at the Menghe memorial park and buildings, demonstrating the scholarly exchange and living tradition he has helped preserve.

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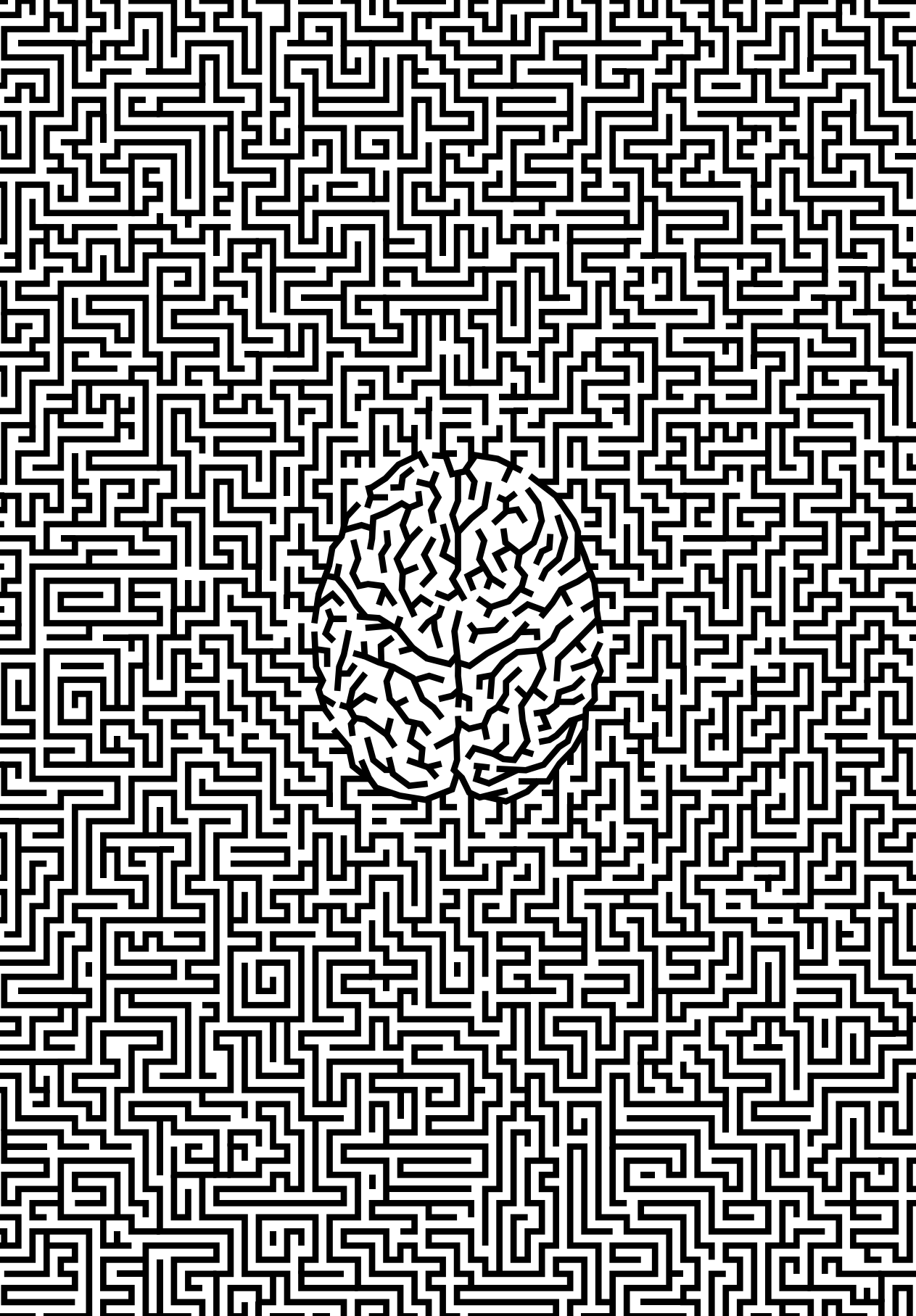
"A SUPERB STUDY THAT SPEAKS BOTH TO MEDICAL HISTORIANS AND ANTHROPOLOGISTS, AND TO THE INCREASINGLY GLOBALISED COMMUNITIES OF CONTEMPORARY PRACTITIONERS OF CHINESE MEDICINE."

CHARLOTTE FURTH,  
PROFESSOR OF CHINESE HISTORY, UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, ON *CURRENTS OF TRADITION IN CHINESE MEDICINE 1626-2006*

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FACULTY OF SCIENCE  
AND TECHNOLOGY





# PSYCHOLOGY AND NEUROSCIENCE

# ONLINE DATING ROMANCE SCAM PROJECT



**Professor Tom Buchanan from the University of Westminster, in collaboration with Leicester University, has produced the first significant academic work on a serious individual fraud known as the online dating romance scam. International organised criminal gangs target users of dating websites by creating fake profiles; they then establish trust with victims in order to extort large sums of money.**

The police class it as a serious crime, but there has been surprisingly little research in the area.

Initial work by the team showed that many more people than previously believed may have been victims. A second study explored psychological and demographic risk factors. It also found that there were often very significant emotional effects on victims, in addition to any financial loss. Further research involving victim interviews confirmed this, and revealed that subjects were vulnerable to repeat or follow-up scams. The team also examined the persuasive techniques employed by criminals to con their victims.

Previously, most law enforcement bodies have lacked information on the scam's processes, victim characteristics and experiences. The findings around emotional effects have demonstrated a need for, and have led to, changes in

the way victims are treated by police and the legal system.

The results have attracted considerable media coverage and stimulated public debate. Practitioners like the police have directly benefitted from the project's findings on prevalence rates, the characteristics of victims and how they were affected by the scam, and the criminal processes involved. Now in its second phase and with a further grant from the Economic and Social Research Council, the project team is working with partners to apply the findings in practical settings such as police practice and training.

---

"WHAT I REALLY VALUE ABOUT THIS RESEARCH IS THAT BY WORKING WITH PARTNERS OUTSIDE ACADEMIA – ESPECIALLY IN LAW ENFORCEMENT – WE'VE BEEN ABLE TO DO WORK THAT CAN ACTUALLY HELP CRIME VICTIMS AND INFORM POLICE PRACTICE. COLLABORATION HAS BEEN VITAL IN ACHIEVING THAT."

PROFESSOR TOM BUCHANAN,  
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY,  
UNIVERSITY OF WESTMINSTER

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FACULTY OF SCIENCE  
AND TECHNOLOGY

# MOTION SICKNESS, CLINICAL VESTIBULAR DISEASES AND VERTIGO



**Motion sickness can occur in almost anyone, with about 10 per cent of the population highly susceptible. In extreme motion environments, such as agile military aircraft, motion sickness can affect even the normally insusceptible person. The symptoms of vestibular disease (problems with the inner ear) are very similar. Increasing with age, it is experienced by about 10-20 per cent of the population at some point in their lives.**

It is important to identify those most susceptible, so they can receive suitable treatments, or in extreme cases, be advised against taking up certain professions. University of Westminster's John Golding developed the Motion Sickness Susceptibility Questionnaire (MSSQ) after finding those that existed were deficient in many ways. Its success as a predictor of motion sickness was validated by using both laboratory motion simulators and actual exposure in parabolic Zero-G flights.

Golding's research assessed the various existing treatments for motion sickness for their efficiency. It established the best choice of particular anti-motion sickness drugs for specific situations. The research was initially conducted with the Royal Navy and RAF and more recently in collaboration with various European universities, the European Space Agency, the US Military, and with the Medical School at Imperial

College where Golding is Visiting Professor.

Desensitization training was improved for patients with vertigo and related disorders, based on the results from motion sickness experiments. Progressive and mild exposure to physical and visual stimuli, together with breathing exercises, was found to offer an efficient route to desensitization. This research was accomplished in collaboration with Imperial College.

Golding's impact has been widespread, influencing guidelines and training methods, with practitioners and professionals using his research findings in conducting their own work, and has improved patient outcomes. In partnership with Imperial College, Golding's research is now focused on Meniere's disease and the current inefficient treatments that can lead to inner ear damage.

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"I HAVE BEEN OUT ON OUR LIFEBOAT THIS MORNING, AND ON AN EXERCISE THAT WOULD NORMALLY LEAVE ME FEELING AT THE VERY LEAST NAUSEOUS, INSTEAD OF GETTING TO STAGE 3 OR STAGE 4 (EXTREMELY MOTION SICK), I BARELY GOT TO STAGE 2. THANK YOU FOR YOUR HELP."

ROBERT – LIFEBOAT-MAN,  
GIVEN DESENSITISATION  
TRAINING BY JOHN GOLDING

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FACULTY OF SCIENCE  
AND TECHNOLOGY



# | AREA STUDIES

# GENDER, SEXUALITY AND SOCIAL CHANGE IN CHINA



The work on gender in China has been disseminated through diverse outlets including the BBC and other radio broadcasts; TV interviews; blog postings; YouTube; workshops and meetings with NGO and commercial personnel; activist networks; and consultancy with human rights organisations and legal firms.

In Chinese translation, Harriet Evans' work has reached diverse audiences in China, evidenced by a dialogue with Li Yinhe, one of China's leading feminist activists. It has been filmed at CASS and distributed on YouTube, and in reports and reviews of her work in popular outlets in Hong Kong and China.

Evans' work has influenced the ideas and work of significant members of the provincial and Beijing branches of the All China Women's Federation, and activists working on women's and gender rights. Her work with international and Chinese NGOs working on gender issues in law, family, health (including HIV/AIDS) and reproduction, led to an invitation to join the UK-based China Rights Practice as trustee.

Despite his status as an early career researcher, Derek Hird's work has already had a significant impact in non-academic circles, through his contribution to:

- founding the Queer Chinese Working Group (2011)

- his work with the Ford Foundation (Beijing) in sponsoring activist work on sexual rights in China (2011-2012)
- and with Ogilvy and Mather (Shanghai), where he spent a week conducting gender-training workshops (November 2011).

Hird and Evans have also held a highly successful gender training workshop, as the first of a series of workshops, with UK-based NGOs working in China (June 2011).

The impact of these activities has been to:

- change attitudes about the significance of gender in social and political campaign work
- open up debate in China about gender identities in same-sex and heterosexual contexts
- explore new avenues for advertising campaigns, specifically with Ogilvy and Mather's Volkswagen Team.

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"DURING THE PAST FEW WEEKS THE TEAM HAS WORKED ON A CREATIVE DIRECTION AND IDEA THAT WAS INITIATED AND STIMULATED BY THE WORKSHOP AND WIDER DISCUSSIONS DURING THOSE TWO DAYS. IT APPEARS THAT THE TOPIC, THE AGENDA, THE BREADTH AND DEPTH CHOSEN FOR THE WORKSHOP HAS BEEN IDEAL FOR US AND WE WOULD BE LOOKING FORWARD TO ANY SIMILAR INITIATIVE IF PLANNED IN THE FUTURE."

SIMON USIFO,  
ACCOUNT DIRECTOR,  
OGILVYONE WORLDWIDE,  
BEIJING

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FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES  
AND HUMANITIES

# VISUAL CULTURE, HISTORY AND MEMORY OF MAO'S CHINA



Harriet Evans' research on Cultural Revolution (1966 – 1976) posters departs from standard treatment of them as transparent 'propaganda' and argues that they were complex and often ambiguous visual components of a revolutionary discourse. In her view, they are a rich resource for thinking about China's recent history, and for opening up critical reflection about the links between China's recent past and her global importance today.

In this research, Evans engages with a range of non-academic audiences including curators, journalists, film-makers, art practitioners and the general public. She has given numerous public talks and lectures about the University of Westminster's Chinese Poster Collection, and has worked with a number of primary and secondary schools to develop Westminster's collection as a resource for the teaching of modern and contemporary China. She is currently working with a group of pupils of a Camden primary school to use poster images as the 'lead-in' for an interactive online project on China.

The exhibition co-curated by Evans, together with Stephanie Hemeleryk Donald, on 'China and Revolution, History, Parody and Memory in Contemporary Art', held in the University Gallery, Sydney, and then at RMIT, Melbourne, January – March 2011 was visited by 14,000 people. Over 30

newspaper and media reports and reviews of the exhibition referred to its significance as a site for the discussion of migrants' experiences of the Cultural Revolution. 'Poster Power: Images of Mao's China, Then and Now', curated by Evans at the Regent Street Gallery, University of Westminster, May – July 2011, was visited by more than 4,500 people. In correspondence, conversations, media reports, and guided workshops in the gallery space, many visitors testified to the challenging questions the exhibition gave rise to about standard interpretations of China's social and cultural transformation. Blog reviews of the exhibition posted on the innovative blog *China Beat* are further evidence of the exhibition's challenging appeal.

---

"POSTERS LIKE THESE OFFER MANY INNOVATIVE AND INTERESTING POSSIBILITIES FOR THINKING OUTSIDE THE BOX ABOUT THE LINKS TO CHINA'S RECENT PAST AND ITS GLOBAL IMPORTANCE TODAY."

HARRIET EVANS,  
FACULTY OF SOCIAL  
SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES,  
UNIVERSITY OF WESTMINSTER

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FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES  
AND HUMANITIES

# Le Monde

Cancer et eau du robinet:  
la mise au point des experts

Vous page 20



**Tour de France**

Une épreuve pour la télévision aus  
Greg LeMond champion

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THE YOMIURI S

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弾道ミサイル

日本海へ「中距離」発射

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地球を  
読む

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に、アフマディネジャ氏

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産業の海外進  
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発の新規導入が検討され、  
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いふ実態

# MODERN LANGUAGES

# MUSEUMS, GALLERIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL VISITOR EXPERIENCE



Initial research was conducted during an AHRC-funded research workshop series (June-December 2007). One original feature was that fieldwork and native language focus groups were conducted in France, Spain, Germany, Russia, the Arab Gulf States and Hong Kong.

All the participating museums and galleries recognised the sector's need for information to be available in languages other than English. However, there was open acknowledgement that it remained variable in quality and quantity. Furthermore, some museums and galleries believe they have developed a global brand which obviates the need for different types of information for international visitors.

The project team developed a new model of effective high-quality, culturally-informed, audience-targeted information – Communication for Intercultural Navigation (CIN) – which informs the process of producing high-value information for use by linguistic/intercultural specialists in discussion with the needs of a particular museum or gallery, and meeting cultural and linguistic expectations of international visitors.

The major beneficiaries were museums and galleries involved in the workshop series, and their international visitors. The National Gallery in particular implemented changes to a range of information areas, despite the fact that preliminary research showed that the quality of its information guides for international visitors already exceeded that of other leading UK museums and galleries.

After taking part in the workshop series, the National Gallery considered that the research allowed it to provide culturally-specific resources to suit all its visitors; to facilitate the preparation of visits and to encourage more meaningful on-site engagement with collections.

---

"FOLLOWING PARTICIPATION IN THIS WORKSHOP SERIES, THE NATIONAL GALLERY IDENTIFIED EXCELLENT QUALITY, CULTURALLY AWARE INFORMATION FOR OUR LARGE NUMBERS OF INTERNATIONAL VISITORS AS A PRIORITY AREA FOR DEVELOPMENT IN THE INCREASINGLY COMPETITIVE GLOBAL CULTURAL TOURISM MARKET. WE LEARNED A LOT AND IMPLEMENTED A NUMBER OF CHANGES TO OUR LANGUAGE POLICY."

ELENA LAGOUDI,  
(FORMER) HEAD OF  
INFORMATION, NATIONAL  
GALLERY, LONDON

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FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES  
AND HUMANITIES

# THE LONDON FRENCH: LIBERTY, EQUALITY, OPPORTUNITY



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**Kelly's work addresses the many ways in which the French presence has contributed to the life of the British capital – from the late 17th to the early 21st centuries – with particular attention to the reciprocal exchanges between people and place. It examines the varied exchanges that characterise the relationship between French 'exile', 'migrant', 'visitor', and focuses on establishing new historical and contemporary evidence.**

The research was conceived and directed by Kelly from 2010 to 2013 and has three main components:

- British Academy-funded workshop/public event series (2011 – 2013)
- the resulting multi-authored book (Institute of Historical Research Publications, 2013)
- the 'London French' Special Collection digital archive for the UK Web Archive Project (supported by the British Library).

The workshop series facilitated the collaborative multi-authored book and a public dissemination event at the University of Westminster (July 2013).

The research is interdisciplinary and takes an interpretive approach in the search for understanding and meaning in the representations of the French in London and in their motives, experiences, practices and contributions.

The potential of the initial research findings was identified by the project launch at the French Institute in 2010. This public event brought together invited representatives of the French population in London together with other members of the London French community. It led directly to a six-part series on French Radio London about the contemporary French in London and several media interviews. There was also support for the research from the French Embassy and Consulate which readily admits to gaps in data and knowledge concerning the current London French population.

The work is also of interest for: business/professional associations; cultural institutions; government departments dealing with urban migration and social inclusion; public engagement with the city; debates on immigration; on-going political debate in France around French national identity and countering France's current brain-drain.

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**"AN ESPECIALLY EXCITING ASPECT FOR ME, IS THE WAY THIS WORK GIVES HISTORICAL DIMENSIONS TO CONTEMPORARY LIVES"**

**DEBRA KELLY,  
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES  
AND HUMANITIES, UNIVERSITY  
OF WESTMINSTER**

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FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES  
AND HUMANITIES

ORANGES  
AND  
LEMONS

# ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

# CHINA IN BRITAIN: MYTHS AND REALITIES



Interest in China has dramatically increased since its emergence as a dominant global economy over the last two decades. The British-Chinese community is the fastest growing non-European ethnic group in Britain, but long-established stereotypes of China and the Chinese are surprisingly widespread and perpetuated by the media.

Dr Witchard's research has traced the history of these clichéd or sinophobic (anti-Chinese) representations and their effects on our multicultural society, which is still structured by racialised inequalities and orientalist stereotypes. It has had an impact on representations of China and the Chinese in the media, generating numerous benefits including better public understanding of the Chinese community and its history in Britain.

Witchard's first book *Thomas Burke's Dark Chinoiserie: Limehouse Nights and the Queer Spell of Chinatown* (2009) examines the notoriety of Chinatown in turn-of-the-century London spread by popular contemporary literature and film. Her second book *Lao She in London* (2012), examining Beijing writer Lao She's time in 1920s London, has been described by the curator of Chinese Collections at the British Library, Frances Wood, as "a

fascinating reminder of how attitudes and prejudices needed to change."

Witchard's translating cultures network research project, *China in Britain: Myths and Realities*, has been selected by the Arts & Humanities Research Council as a case study in "beginning to help us understand some of the key challenges facing the UK in its ever-changing interactions with other countries and cultures" commenting on British-China issues for the BBC, Hong Kong's RTHK, Radio 3 Hong Kong and the Asia Society's ChinaFile channel. Her work has informed stage, TV and film productions on historical representation of the Chinese. She has been invited to speak at literary festivals and related academic conferences in the UK, USA, Hong Kong and China.

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"A BEAUTIFULLY WRITTEN BOOK THAT COMBINES LITERARY BIOGRAPHY WITH A REMARKABLY SUCCINCT ACCOUNT OF BRITISH MODERNISM, AS VIEWED THROUGH CHINESE EYES. ANNE WITCHARD REMINDS US ELOQUENTLY OF THE KEY ROLE PLAYED BY CHINESE INFLUENCES IN LITERARY MODERNISM ... A GREAT CONTRIBUTION TO OUR UNDERSTANDING OF LAO SHE'S LONDON YEARS."

JULIA LOVELL,  
BIRKBECK COLLEGE,  
UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

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FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES  
AND HUMANITIES

# REPRESENTING URBAN CULTURES



How we conceive and interpret our modern urban culture is a subject of widespread public interest to which researchers from the Department of English, Linguistics and Cultural Studies have made substantial interdisciplinary contributions, including creative non-fiction writing.

Research in this field has helped deepen public understanding of, and engagement with, the aesthetic and political issues surrounding representations of historical and contemporary city cultures.

Dr David Cunningham's work is inherently cross-disciplinary and provides benefits for both specialist architectural and urbanist practice and thinking, and has informed the work of activist groups. Focused on the relationship between the development of capitalism and urban forms, Cunningham communicates the often philosophically complex insights of his research beyond an academic audience, something apparent in public talks at galleries and museums including the Royal Academy, London, Círculo de Bellas Artes in Madrid, and Hordaland Art Centre in Norway, as well as contribution to other media such as BBC Radio 4.

Rachel Lichtenstein's work takes the form of non-fiction creative writing, alongside oral history and contributions to the visual arts, focused on London. It is specifically intended to bring to life the memories and realities of particular communities. A sense of place is central to her practice, meaning that cultural impact and benefit are fully integrated into her research from the outset, working with and within the specific neighbourhoods she depicts. Interviewed by major British media, with a number of film credits to her name (contributing to tourism in specific areas), and with exhibitions across London, including at the Tate Modern, Lichtenstein is committed to directly enhancing public understanding and engagement. In 2008 she was shortlisted for the Royal Society of Literature's Ondaatje Prize.

---

"FOR LICHTENSTEIN, THE PAST ANIMATES THE PRESENT. THIS IS NOT JUST AN INTELLECTUAL EXERCISE, BUT A DEEPLY FELT REALITY FOR HER ... ALTHOUGH SHE IS WELL AWARE THAT THE NEIGHBOURHOOD HAS BECOME A MYTHOLOGISED LANDSCAPE ... SHE IS CONCERNED NOT ONLY TO RECORD THE PAST, BUT TO PRESERVE A WAY OF LIFE."

JO GLANVILLE,  
NEW STATESMAN

---

FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES  
AND HUMANITIES

# MODES OF LEARNING



Dr Patricia Ashby's research is largely responsible for the University of Westminster's esteemed reputation in the teaching of phonetics – the study and classification of speech sounds. Her pioneering of Applied Field Notebooks (AFN) and implementation of the Flipped Classroom (FC) has led to lecture invites and keynote addresses around the world.

Ashby developed an innovative form of assessment, AFN, where students revisit an utterance (a small unit of speech) on a weekly basis to show evidence of the concepts learned in class. Students write up their findings in more and more detail as they accumulate knowledge, so they eventually end up with a full description of the utterance (Ashby, 2007). This method has been incorporated as an approach by other university, language and linguistics departments in the UK and abroad and also in many secondary schools.

The FC approach to teaching involves delivery of a lecture online, leaving the time originally set aside for the lecture for a practical approach to what has been learned, for discussion, one-to-one assistance and peer-assisted study. On evaluation of this idea it was found that students experienced an enhanced depth of

knowledge and more confidence and enthusiasm for the subject (Ashby, 2011).

Ashby's innovative and highly original work in the teaching of phonetics has been acknowledged not only by international recognition of her ideas but with various awards, including a National Teaching Fellowship from the Higher Education Academy.

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"... PATRICIA'S DEVELOPMENT OF STUDENT-CENTRED, ENQUIRY-BASED LEARNING-THROUGH-ASSESSMENT STRATEGIES HAS DEMONSTRABLY ENHANCED SUCCESS. HER FIELDWORK-BASED TECHNIQUES HAVE SPREAD BEYOND HER OWN COURSES TO OTHER DISCIPLINES AND COUNTRIES – FROM FOREIGN LANGUAGES TO ENGLISH LITERATURE AND SPEECH SCIENCE."

PROFESSOR JEANINE TREFFERS-DALLER,  
DIRECTOR OF THE CENTRE  
FOR LITERACY AND  
MULTILINGUALISM,  
UNIVERSITY OF READING

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FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES  
AND HUMANITIES





1709

# | HISTORY

# A SYNTHESIS OF SOCIAL, URBAN AND TOWN PLANNING HISTORY



**Dr Mark Clapson's research is unique in combining social history with that of urban history and town planning research, bringing together general and specific ideas, global, national and local views, emphasising the contribution of housing and town planning to rising living standards and their relationship with growing levels of choice due to financial prosperity.**

Questioning media myths about the suburbs and new town environments, Clapson shows that although unfashionable in professional and academic circles, they are genuinely popular with most of the population. His research reveals that new towns have been places of integration as much as segregation; that rather than subjects of suburban neurosis or 'new town blues', since 1945, new towns have been areas of community formation and effective alternatives to 'urbanist' conceptions of city life.

Clapson has argued that the new city of Milton Keynes reveals the nature of social and urban change in late 20th-century Britain, an approach that has informed publications by Milton Keynes Council and the Department of Communities and Local Government.

The significance of Clapson's impact, both nationally and internationally, can be seen through invitations to speak for public and professional audiences, references in official reports, *The Independent* and by journalists who write for *The Times* and *The Economist*. He has been chairperson of the International Planning History Society and editor of *Planning Perspectives*, the international peer-reviewed *Journal of History, Planning and the Environment*. He was also invited to write a comprehensive introduction for the republished *The Plan For Milton Keynes* (Routledge), to be released later in 2013.

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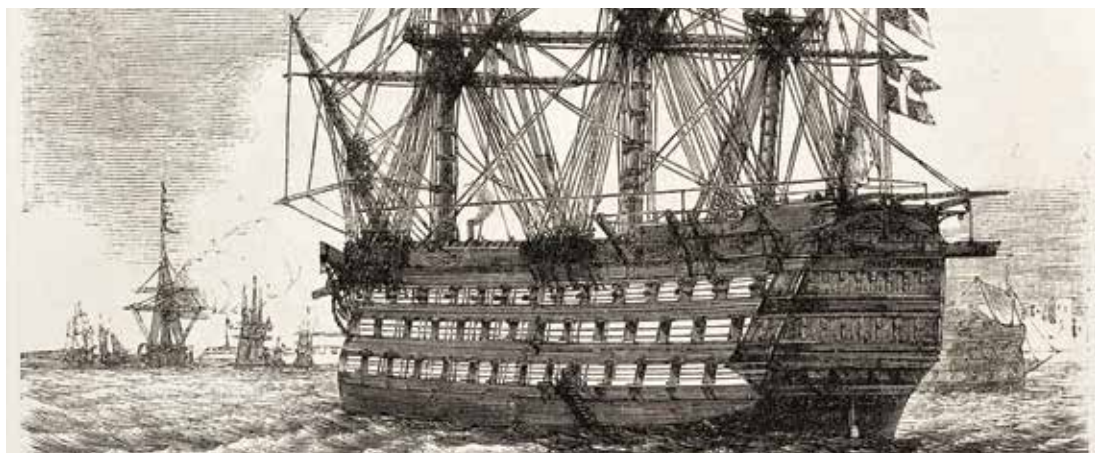
"CLAPSON IS A RESPECTED HISTORIAN OF PLANNING. HE PAINSTAKINGLY RECORDS EVERY STEP IN MILTON KEYNES'S GROWTH, FROM A CLUSTER OF ACADEMIC IDEAS TO A CITY OF 209,000 PEOPLE WHICH JOHN PRESCOTT PLANS TO EXPAND YET FURTHER."

PAUL BARKER,  
REVIEW OF *A SOCIAL HISTORY OF MILTON KEYNES*,  
*THE INDEPENDENT*

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FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES  
AND HUMANITIES

# THE RESPONSE OF NAVIES TO OPERATIONAL AND POLITICAL NEEDS



**Professor Richard Harding is considered a leading organisational and naval historian. His research is focused on how navies have responded to changing operational and political needs. Acknowledged within the naval circles as having produced ground-breaking work on amphibious warfare, he has also been noted as almost single-handedly rewriting the naval history of the mid-eighteenth century.**

Harding's work is both national and international, the impacts of which were made clear in his role as Chairman of the Society for Nautical Research, as trustee of the Royal Naval Museum where he was subsequently appointed to the management board, as it evolved into the National Museum of the Royal Navy. Here Harding worked on the curatorial committee, ensuring that the history of the Royal Navy was presented to as wide a public as possible. As Chairman, he led the Centenary Events of the Society across the UK, which aimed to widen the audience and public understanding of maritime history.

Professor Harding has been asked to contribute to the development of a new gallery at the National Maritime Museum where his influence upon an exhibit, upcoming in October 2013, on the Battle of Trafalgar has been pivotal.

The development of naval leadership is the subject of Professor Harding's current research for which he has co-edited a volume on naval leadership 1650 – 1950. The research is moving into a new phase of a longitudinal study of a cohort of officers who entered the Royal Navy in 1965 in order to explore how leadership and followership developed in a period of major organisational and social change.

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"... WE HAVE CONSULTED A WIDE RANGE OF SOURCES – NONE, THOUGH, MORE USEFUL THAN THE VOLUME YOU EDITED IN 2008: A GREAT AND GLORIOUS VICTORY: NEW PERSPECTIVES ON THE BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR... (IT) HAS BEEN OF GREAT ASSISTANCE IN OUR WORK."

**JAMES DAVEY,  
CURATOR OF NAVAL HISTORY,  
NATIONAL MARITIME MUSEUM**

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FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES  
AND HUMANITIES



# | ART AND DESIGN

# GENOCIDE AND GENRE



The scale of the Indonesian government's genocide of up to 1.5 million people during the political violence of 1965 – 1966 has been revealed in the public domain for the first time. The *Genocide and Genre* film research project, run by Joshua Oppenheimer and Joram Ten Brink, has broken political, social and cultural taboos in Indonesia. Its artistic and commercial success has attracted significant attention from the international media, film industry, and political and cultural commentators.

In collaboration with key Indonesian human rights groups, historians, victim support, art institutions and journalists, the team developed material to open the door for reconciliation and resolution, greater government accountability and freedom of expression.

The film 'The Act of Killing' made public both perpetrators' and victims' narratives. No perpetrators have ever been brought to justice and this part of Indonesian history was 'erased' from public life. It has initiated and increased the effectiveness of Indonesian government accountability and deepened public understanding, achieving a major stage en route to an open discussion of Indonesia's history.

Over 500 screenings of the film in 93 Indonesian cities took place in the last year. Authorities have cancelled some screenings and blocked websites connected to the film, but there

are constant requests for more. The most important to date was the first screening for journalists which led to a special edition of the Indonesian leading news magazine, *Tempo*, in which the events of 1965 – 66 were reported for the first time; the Indonesian National Human Rights Commission has since declared the 'communist' purge in 1965 – 66 a crime against humanity. It also resulted in a documentary 'Indonesian Killing Fields' produced by Al Jazeera Asia TV for the Indonesian market.

The first Indonesian TV report about the film was aired from the Berlin Film Festival in February 2013; the first time that the events were critically discussed on public TV.

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"I HAVE NOT SEEN A FILM AS POWERFUL AND SURREAL AND FRIGHTENING LIKE THIS IN AT LEAST A DECADE."

WERNER HERZOG,  
FILM DIRECTOR

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FACULTY OF MEDIA, ARTS  
AND DESIGN

# REFRAMING CERAMIC PRACTICE



Edmund de Waal, *Signs and Wonders* 2010

**The Ceramics Research Centre-UK (CRC-UK) has pioneered new approaches within contemporary ceramic practice and the field of museology, concentrating on installation and intervention, new approaches to curatorial practice, the interpretation and animation of historical collections and audience engagement.**

Two exhibitions by CRC-UK members, Edmund de Waal's 'Modern Home' (1999) and Christie Brown's installation 'Fragments of Narrative' (2000) led the way in shifting the perception of ceramics and expanding its potential as an art practice.

In 2004 de Waal was advisor and exhibitor in the ground-breaking exhibition 'A Secret History of Clay' at Tate Liverpool, inspired by his acclaimed book *20th Century Ceramics*. The exhibition made an important contribution to the public profile of ceramics, giving the discipline a new historical context.

In 2006 Clare Twomey, whose innovative installation 'Conscience/Consciousness' had also featured in the Tate exhibition, created the interactive installation 'Trophy' for the Victoria and Albert Museum, in partnership with Wedgwood. In an unprecedented act of audience engagement with

museum culture, members of the public were invited to take home the 3,000 Jasperware bluebirds displayed throughout the Cast Court.

In 2010, to commemorate the refurbishment of its ceramic galleries, the V&A commissioned 'Signs and Wonders' by Edmund de Waal, a permanent 425-piece exhibit made in response to the collection, described by the museum as "the largest commission of its type in recent years".

The CRC-UK has also helped establish ceramic art as a major discipline within national exhibition programmes. At the internationally acclaimed Middlesbrough Institute of Modern Art, three recent ceramic exhibitions have featured CRC-UK artwork. The newest member, Julian Stair, continues these developments in ceramic installation with his challenging 'Quietus: The Vessel, Death and the Human Body' (2012).

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"THE UNIVERSITY OF WESTMINSTER'S CERAMIC RESEARCH CENTRE HAS PROVED TO BE A POWERHOUSE OF RESEARCH AND DISSEMINATION. IT IS REMARKABLE THAT SO MANY OF THE MOST SIGNIFICANT OUTPUTS IN THE FIELD OF CERAMICS OF THE LAST DECADE OR SO CAN BE LINKED BACK TO CRC-UK."

ALUN GRAVES,  
HEAD OF CERAMICS  
AND GLASS, VICTORIA &  
ALBERT MUSEUM

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FACULTY OF MEDIA, ARTS  
AND DESIGN

# ADAPTING STAGE PRODUCTIONS FOR THE SCREEN



Patrick Stewart in *Macbeth*, 2010, courtesy Illuminations/WNET13

John Wyver's research which takes the form of ambitious productions, made with the Royal Shakespeare Company, the BBC, American public and NHK, Japan, moved beyond the conventional form of 'capturing' live performance by camera in a theatre. Instead each staging was transplanted to a distinctive real world location and re-worked for a single camera and a cinematic screen language.

The screen versions retained many of the essential qualities and values of the original staging. Each production was critically praised and each was recognised as advancing the imaginative possibilities for stage productions on screen.

Television productions co-produced by Wyver include *Hamlet* (2009), *Macbeth* (2010) and *Julius Caesar* (2012), each of which was seen on television, on DVD and online by significant audience numbers, in Britain and internationally.

*Hamlet* and *Macbeth* attracted extensive journalistic and online discussion. The films demonstrated an engagement with questions of creative adaptation outside of academia. Achieving large audiences at their initial screenings, each of the films has subsequently been screened by broadcasters around the world. They are available for streaming and

download-to-own, and are also available on DVD and Blu-ray.

These films revived the long-established but largely declining form of television adaptations of classic theatre stagings, and specifically versions for contemporary audiences of Shakespeare plays. They explore in practical, pragmatic and high-profile ways how best to take successful theatrical productions and make them available on screen to broad-demographic audiences.

Engagement has been extensively documented online, and in essays, as well as the ongoing work of the 'Screen Plays: Theatre Plays on British Television' project.

Since their initial transmissions, the films have become valuable educational resources for the teaching of Shakespeare, and for the exploration of adaptations from stage to screen.

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"ON BOXING DAY, BBC2 SCREENS AN ADAPTATION OF DAVID TENNANT'S *HAMLET*, WHICH SHOULD SETTLE FOR SOME TIME THE DEBATE OVER WHETHER IT'S POSSIBLE TO TRANSFER THEATRE TO TV."

MARK LAWSON,  
*THE GUARDIAN*,  
17 DECEMBER 2009

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FACULTY OF MEDIA, ARTS  
AND DESIGN





# COMMUNICATION, CULTURE AND MEDIA STUDIES

# ONLINE PLATFORMS AND CREATIVE USERS



**Based in the Communications and Media Research Institute (rated as the leading media and communication research centre in the UK, RAE 2008) at the University of Westminster, this research concerns the value of digital platforms for fostering creativity. This work enables citizens to contribute to culture, while helping businesses to offer something of value to their customers.**

Professor Gauntlett's research provides evidence that in order to be effective, such platforms should embrace all the kinds of participation that users wish to engage in; they should enable identifiable, authored contributions which can be recognised and responded to by others, and should seek to foster supportive conversations, storytelling, and learning within communities of enthusiasts.

The research has had an impact on the media and cultural industries, specifically in commissioning processes at BBC Children's; digital media policy and overall corporate aims at S4C (the Welsh-language public television service); and policy, training and product development at the LEGO Group. He has co-produced products, including a training pack which has been used by every new LEGO employee in Denmark since 2009, and the 'open source' release of the consultancy process for

businesses, LEGO Serious Play. His work on digital opportunities for LEGO fed into LEGO *Life of George*, which was shortlisted for the 'e-Connected Toy of the Year' award, 2013.

Gauntlett has peer-reviewed academic publications and his work has appeared in books including the widely-cited *Making is Connecting* (2011). He has won successive awards from the UK Research Councils, including five awards from the Arts and Humanities Research Council since 2007. He uses a range of media to engage the public with his research, and YouTube videos about his work have been viewed 150,000 times.

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"PROFESSOR GAUNTLETT'S RESEARCH HELPED US TO DEVELOP NEW IDEAS FOR CONNECTING THE DIGITAL AND PHYSICAL REALMS WITH LEGO TOOLS. HIS WORK HAS BEEN CENTRAL TO A NUMBER OF LEGO REPORTS EXPLORING CREATIVITY, PLAY AND LEARNING IN THE 21ST CENTURY. THIS THINKING FEEDS INTO STRATEGY AT THE VERY TOP OF OUR ORGANISATION."

CECILIA WECKSTRÖM,  
HEAD OF LEGO.COM, THE  
LEGO GROUP, DENMARK

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FACULTY OF MEDIA, ARTS  
AND DESIGN

# MEDIA AND COMMUNICATIONS POLICY IN BRITAIN



**As specialist advisor to the House of Lords Select Committee on Communications over four separate inquiries, Steven Barnett has advised on the scope and content of each inquiry and helped to ensure that each committee's recommendations and reports were informed by rigorous research.**

One of only two academics to appear twice in front of the Leveson Inquiry, he was also invited by Lord Justice Leveson to draft a statute on media plurality.

Barnett has advised both Labour and Liberal Democrat ministers and shadow ministers on various areas of media policy, and has submitted research-based evidence to Ofcom and the Competition Commission in its investigations around media ownership. In 2009, he was commissioned by Ofcom to write a paper on media plurality and local democracy, and in 2012, he was appointed to an advisory committee for a new European Parliament initiative aimed at producing a new EU directive on media ownership.

As the BBC's official historian, Jean Seaton has frequently advised the BBC Trust, the Director General's Office and BBC productions on matters of history and policy, in order to enhance institutional memory

and help guide decision-making. She advised on whether the BBC should publicise a charity appeal for Gaza, finding that the appeal was essentially political and therefore not permissible, and resulted in historical documents being posted on the BBC website to clarify the situation.

As an advisor to the BBC Trust she has been asked to advise on numerous issues, including BBC structural changes, appointing a Director General, and the history of political relationships with governments. She has provided historical background for programmes including the role and design of Television Centre, the role of women for *Woman's Hour*, and the impact of *Rough Justice*. As an expert on the BBC's past, she has sat on working parties for the World Service, BBC Radio, and the BBC's Northern Ireland History Advisory Board.

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"WE (ALSO) WISH TO THANK OUR SPECIALIST ADVISOR, PROFESSOR STEVEN BARNETT FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF WESTMINSTER. WE HAVE BEEN FORTUNATE TO BENEFIT FROM HIS EXPERTISE THROUGHOUT THE COURSE OF THIS INQUIRY."

TAKEN FROM *THE LEVESON INQUIRY, HOUSE OF LORDS SELECT COMMITTEE REPORT*

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FACULTY OF MEDIA, ARTS  
AND DESIGN



Since 1999 Professor Naomi Sakr's research has provided significant insights, in terms of political change and human rights observance, into the emergence and subsequent expansion of Arab-owned satellite channels, the implications of changes in media ownership and control, and the depth and breadth of liberalisation in regulation of Arab television and other media.

Sakr's research challenged widespread assumptions that Arab satellite television channels, especially Al-Jazeera, were bringing about change in Arab countries. It showed how they enabled Arab regimes to postpone liberalising terrestrial television, and that innovations in content merely reflected internal divisions among ruling elites, while curbs on freedom of expression and association persisted.

Sakr's background papers on Arab media, commissioned by departments of the United Nations Development Programme, including the Regional Bureau for Arab States, fed into wider reports about development in the region. Her paper *Civil Society, Media and Accountability in the Arab Region* informed the *Human Development report 2002*, which was circulated in over 100 countries. She wrote *The Impact of Media Laws on Arab Digital and Print Content* for

the *Arab Knowledge Report 2009*, which was conceived as a tool of policy and advocacy, sending a message to Arab policy makers that knowledge involves more than advances in technology alone. In 2013 UNESCO invited her input to its assessment of media development in Egypt, which serves policy advisers inside and outside government.

Sakr has been invited to speak about her research at events in Arab, European and US cities, including a plenary session of the first World Summit on the Information Society in Geneva in 2003. Her book *Satellite Realms*, published at the height of interest in Arab media and society after the 9/11 attacks and during Al-Jazeera's coverage of the war in Afghanistan, won 1st prize in the Middle Eastern Studies Book Prize, awarded by the British Society for Middle Eastern Studies.

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"IT IS THE BEST BOOK WRITTEN ON ARAB TELEVISION. IT FOCUSES MAINLY ON THE PRODUCTION SIDE OF TRANSNATIONAL TELEVISION AND GIVES A PROFOUND INSIGHT ABOUT THE INSTITUTIONAL FOUNDATIONS THAT OUR REVIEWER DESCRIBES AS 'SIMPLY STUNNING' IN CHARACTER."

BRITISH SOCIETY FOR MIDDLE EASTERN STUDIES ON SAKR'S *SATELLITE REALMS: TRANSNATIONAL TELEVISION, GLOBALISATION AND THE MIDDLE EAST*

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FACULTY OF MEDIA, ARTS AND DESIGN

# THE FAMILY LEGACY



Jane Thorburn's work is largely practice-based, consisting of six documentaries made in Nigeria over the last five years, built on her research into the Nigerian film and video industry. Her UK-shot drama *The Family Legacy*, which she directed, produced and edited, aims to inform people about sickle cell disease.

Sickle cell disease affects haemoglobin, the part of red blood cells responsible for carrying oxygen around our body. It causes extreme pain and can lead to lifelong problems including strokes and blindness. The gene is carried by one in four people of West African origin living in the UK and is often misinterpreted as the result of a curse, superstition or that it can only be cured by God.

Funded by the NHS Sickle Cell and Thalassaemia Screening Programme (NHSSCTSP), *The Family Legacy* is an emotional, three-part production, inspired by the popularity of Nigerian home video dramas and originally targeted at West Africans living in London. The story explores the impact that the birth of a child with sickle cell disease has on four generations of the same family and is taken from real-life experiences. It has challenged the taboos, superstitions and religious beliefs that surround the disease.

*The Family Legacy* has inspired innovative viewings, being shown in barbers shops and other male environments in the black community – without seeming confrontational – and at mosques, churches and doctors surgeries.

Published on DVD by the NHS, the film has been screened at festivals, medical conferences and on multiple TV channels in the UK and West Africa, informing a broader public not directly affected by sickle cell disease. It continues to be shown around England and is promoted by the NHS and the Sickle Cell Society.

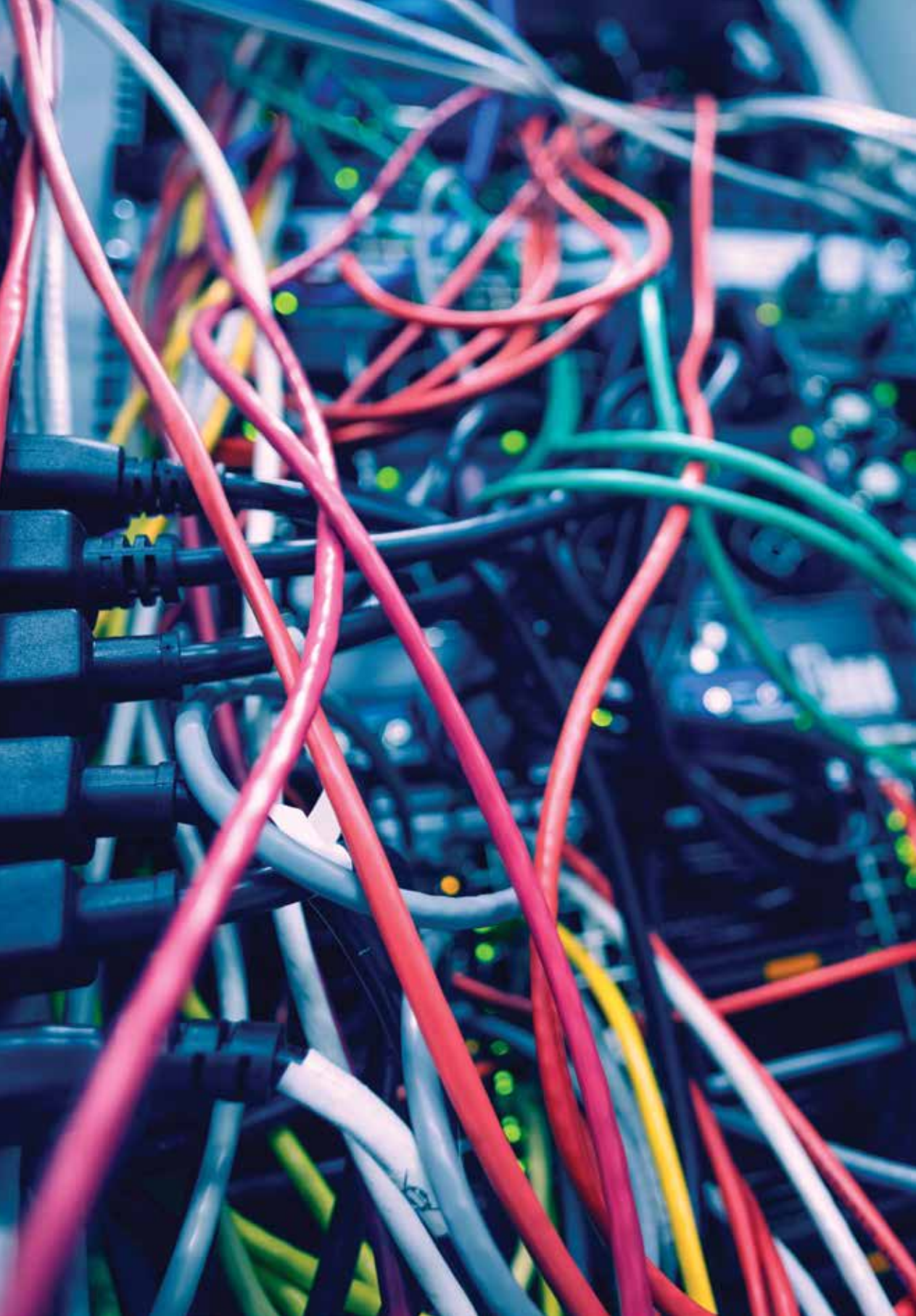
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"THE PROJECT DEMONSTRATES SUBSTANTIAL INFORMATION NEEDED AMONG PRIORITY POPULATIONS AND THAT PROACTIVE OUTREACH IS AN EFFECTIVE WAY TO ENGAGE AUDIENCES OUTSIDE NORMAL CHANNELS. THE FAMILY LEGACY DRAMA CONTRIBUTED TO NHSSCTSP CORE OBJECTIVES OF SUPPORTING INFORMED CHOICE, ENGAGING MEN, DEVELOPING MATERIALS FOR THE PUBLIC AND HEARING THEIR VIEWS. THE NHSSCTSP IS NOW EXTENDING THE PROJECT AROUND THE UK."

NHS INDEPENDENT EVALUATORS

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FACULTY OF MEDIA, ARTS AND DESIGN



# COMPUTER SCIENCE AND INFORMATICS

# P-GRADE: HIGH PERFORMANCE COMPUTING IN THE CLOUD



**P-GRADE is a framework of complementary and interoperating technologies for the development and execution of both high-performance computing (HPC) and high-throughput computing (HTC) programmes on massively distributed computing infrastructures (DCIs) in the Cloud. P-GRADE enables businesses, organisations, communities and individuals anywhere in the world to access powerful computing capabilities within a cloud environment quickly, easily and cost-effectively.**

Unnecessary technical details are completely hidden from the user, making P-GRADE very easy to learn and use. The distributed computing resources in the user's cloud can be assembled and combined from manifold sources, such as: private clusters controlled by the user; volunteer computing resources; and resources rented from public cloud service providers. Thus, users may tailor their cloud to suit their own circumstances; for example, extracting additional value from their existing infrastructure, renting cloud services as the need arises, or a combination of both. All resources – whatever the type, wherever the location – are marshalled by P-GRADE to create a seamless set of resources for the end-user to run their high-performance computing tasks and workflows.

Technological impacts of P-GRADE:

- efficient and seamless engagement with a wide range of interoperable computational resources, both

hardware and software, that can be owned or leased

- simplified workflow creation and management through user-friendly portals and graphical tools
- orchestration of desired computational workflow on chosen infrastructure.

Impact on industry, the public sector and citizens:

- enhanced user productivity through focus on requirements independent of computational infrastructure
- efficient and cost-effective use of resources
- enhancement of products and services using HPC.

Some companies using P-GRADE in their products and services:

- Correlation Systems Ltd (Israel) – Video Stream Analysis and Sea Vehicle Tracking
- Simsoft Ltd (Turkey) – Commercial Gateway for business process optimisation
- E-Group Ltd (Hungary) – Document Conversion Support for Facebook communities.

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**“P-GRADE EFFECTIVELY SEPARATES THE CONCERNS OF USERS FROM THOSE OF SYSTEM PROVIDERS, RELEASING CREATIVE SYNERGY AND DELIVERING RESULTS INCREDIBLY QUICKLY.”**

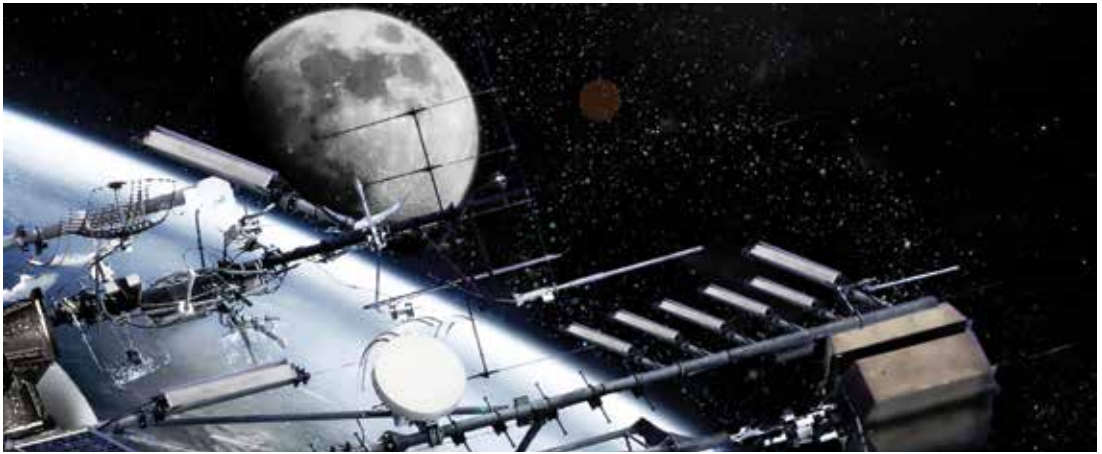
**GABOR TERSTYANSKY,  
FACULTY OF SCIENCE  
AND TECHNOLOGY,  
UNIVERSITY OF WESTMINSTER**

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FACULTY OF SCIENCE  
AND TECHNOLOGY

Project funded by European Framework (FP7) and UK Research Councils

# BALANCED MODEL TRUNCATION (BMT) AND ITS APPLICATIONS IN DSP SYSTEM MODELLING AND COMPLEXITY REDUCTION



**At the heart of the findings, relating to the impact claimed in this case study, is the ability to rapidly and painlessly design a DSP system that comprises digital filters from a Finite Impulse Response (FIR) start point – with very high dimensionality – that delivers an equivalent performance with a very low dimensionality through the novel deployment of the BMT approach.**

Work in the commercial exploitation and use of this approach continues to date with the most recent being an applied research contract from the European Space Agency in partnership with Astrium UK Ltd. That work started in September 2011 and involved the deployment of BMT derived complexity reduced IIR filters in their onboard digital signal processing engines on the commercial communication satellites to notably reduce power consumption and area.

The approach was generalised from just being a humble filter design strategy to one that could take a signal or system that was defined by a very high dimensionality time series, to one that was able to recreate the original time series from a much reduced complexity model that encapsulated all the characteristics of the original time series. This approach continues to open the way to many novel practical applications for commercial products.

This work started as a purely theoretical exercise in deriving an equivalent IIR model for an FIR filter and ended up being a very powerful, practical approach that is capable of solving a plethora of problems in real-life systems, holding its currency and popularity to date.

One outcome of the work is an example of the BMT approach being deployed in a sound analysis/synthesis scene. This led to the use of the approach for the generation of compact and superior models for musical instruments, notably percussive sounds. This has found its way into use on commercial synthesisers. This work has also led to the deployment of the approach as an alternative to Linear Prediction in speech coding and efficient motor car acoustic response modelling, hearing aids, binaural headsets and Head Related Transfer Functions (HRTF).

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**"THE BMT APPROACH HAS MANY WIDE RANGING APPLICATIONS FROM HEARING AIDS TO BINAURAL HEADSETS AND MORE RECENTLY MAKING DSP SATELLITES MORE EFFICIENT."**

**IZZET KALE,  
FACULTY OF SCIENCE  
AND TECHNOLOGY,  
UNIVERSITY OF WESTMINSTER**

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FACULTY OF SCIENCE  
AND TECHNOLOGY

# MODELLING LENGTH OF STAY IN HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE SYSTEMS



The research team, which included a geriatrician, worked with a view to make real impact on the health and social care sector. The initial research (2002 – 2004) was rated “outstanding” in terms of “benefit to society” by the funder, EPSRC. It has had immediate impact on improving long-term care (LTC) planning at the London Borough of Merton, which subsequently funded consultancy to enhance the models developed earlier.

The project contributed to the following areas:

- modelling length of stay and patient flow
- development of costing framework
- design of a long-term care (LTC) database.

The same modelling approach was applied in 2007 to NHS continuing care in Richmond and Twickenham PCT. As a result, University of Westminster's Health and Social Care Modelling Group (HSCMG) was commissioned in 2008 by the NHS London Procurement Programme to assist Deloitte in the Development of a Demand Planning Tool for NHS continuing care across London, and later to enhance and maintain the tool.

Concurrently, attracted by the team's work, the Care Services Efficiency Delivery (CSED) Programme, which was formed by the Department of Health (DoH) to deliver evidence-

based, improvement solutions through process and system changes across multiple local authorities, commissioned HSCMG to deliver the FLoSC project. This project included the development of a tool for long-term care commissioners in local authorities in the UK. By February 2008, FLoSC had over 120 users in 75 different local authorities, increasing to 420 users by May 2010.

Between September 2010 and September 2012 NHS Hounslow, EPSRC and TSB funded a two-associate two-year KTP programme to provide models and tools for evidence-based planning for primary care organisations. According to the then Director of Strategy and Knowledge Management, the intangible financial benefits, driven by the evidence base and its influence on contract negotiations with service providers, are in the region of £4 million for the duration of the project only.

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“THE LOCAL AUTHORITY NOW HAS A CLEAR VIEW OF THE SURVIVAL PATTERN OF RESIDENTS SUPPORTED BY BOTH RESIDENTIAL AND NURSING HOME SETTINGS. THIS CAN INFORM OUR CAPACITY AND BUDGET PLANNING, AND OUR NEGOTIATIONS WITH CARE HOMES ON PRICES.”

PETER CROWTHER,  
THEN PLANNING AND  
COMMISSIONING OFFICER  
AT LBM

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FACULTY OF SCIENCE  
AND TECHNOLOGY

# COMPONENT-BASED HIGHLY PRODUCTIVE SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT



**Modern high-performance distributed systems, such as grids and clouds, have developed rapidly through the wide use of component-oriented approaches, usually using the Java programming language.**

The main goal of this work in this area has been the design and implementation of a highly productive and efficient component-based framework for the rapid development of complex distributed applications.

The impact created by this research is based on the invention of a new abstract model and corresponding implementation approach for a component-oriented distributed software development with much higher productivity.

Following the initial ideas and results introduced in the component-oriented approach for distributed and high-performance computing, the European Network of Excellence, CoreGRID, advanced significantly in this new field. It is used as an enabling approach for the 'invisible' grid concepts and for developing the Grid Component Model (GCM) specification, as well as initial proof-of-concept experiments.

The research team, led by Vladimir Getov, was a main partner in the European GridCOMP project. GridCOMP designed and built a fully functional platform which has been used for highly productive development of user applications by industrial partners in the areas of grid and cloud computing.

The GCM definition and specification have been approved and published in four official industrial standards documents by the Technical Committee GRID/CLOUD of the European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI).

Two large companies – IBM and Atos Origin – both partners in the European GridCOMP project, have been using the GCM specification, standards and results. Two small enterprises – GridSystems and ActiveEon have also adopted this component-oriented approach and framework.

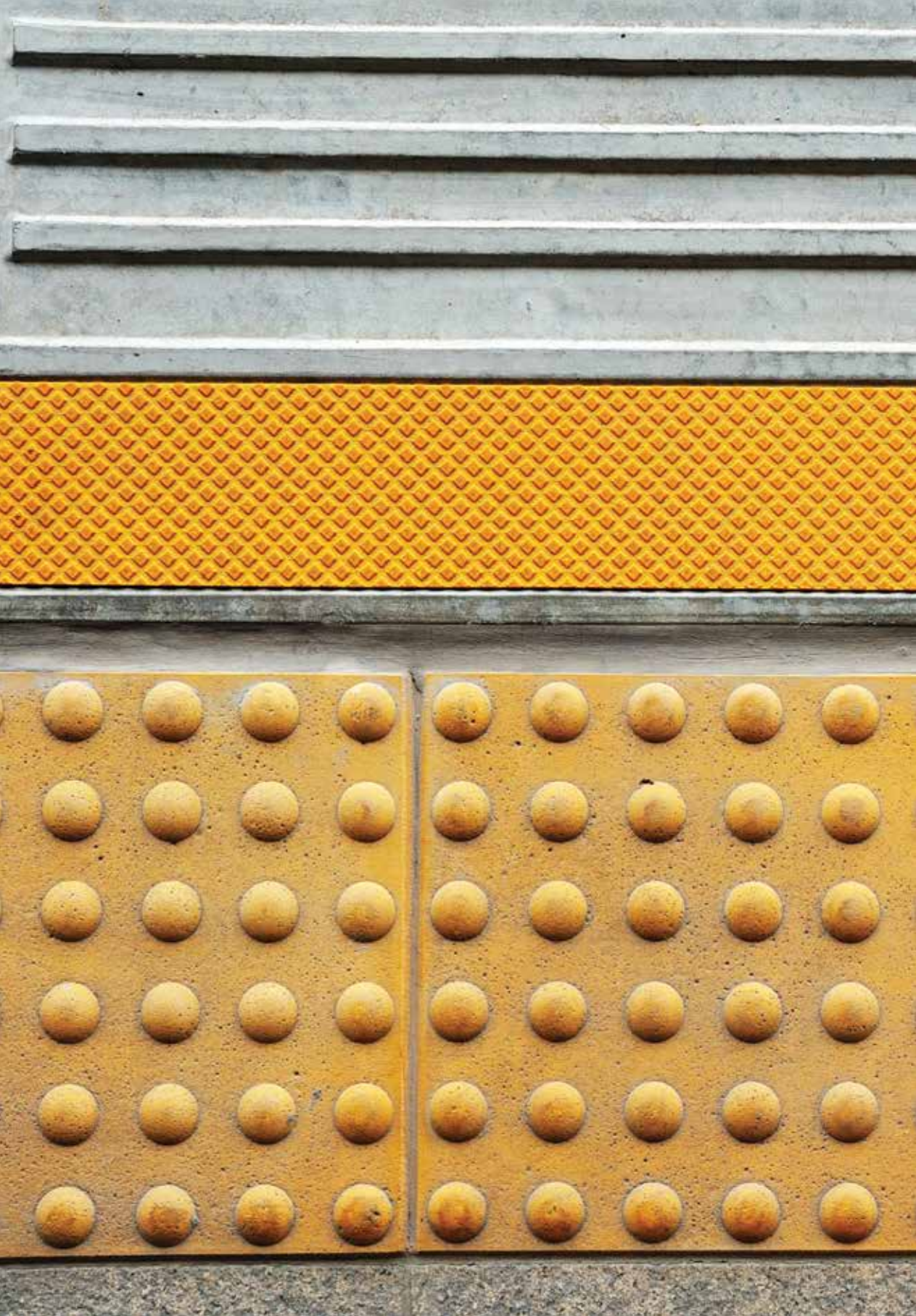
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**"THE WIDER ADOPTION OF COMPONENT-BASED PROGRAMMING MODELS AND FRAMEWORKS CAN SIGNIFICANTLY INCREASE THE SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT PRODUCTIVITY OF FUTURE APPLICATIONS."**

**PROFESSOR VLADIMIR GETOV,  
FACULTY OF SCIENCE AND  
TECHNOLOGY, UNIVERSITY  
OF WESTMINSTER**

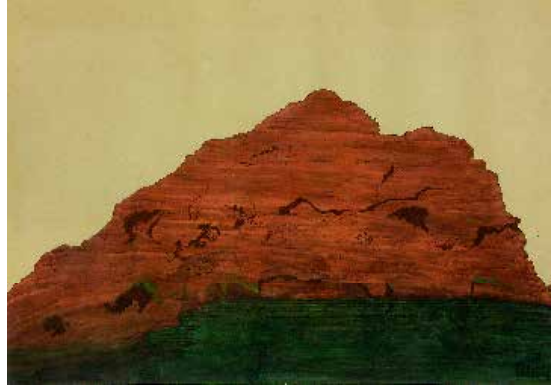
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FACULTY OF SCIENCE  
AND TECHNOLOGY



# ARCHITECTURE AND THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT

# ARCHIGRAM ARCHIVAL PROJECT



The research was principally archival but involved designing a new kind of archive. Around 10,000 images and more than 200 projects were documented, indexed, digitised and made publicly available to be seen together for the first time. This was accompanied by descriptive/interpretative texts, essays, contextual information and related ephemera. This included the first really substantial bibliography of Archigram and new interviews with members of Archigram and their heirs.

The Archigram Archival Project (AAP) has had a wide cultural impact. Beyond the professional and design community, audiences are discovering it through social media. From its launch, it has had a strong following of popular viewers browsing and disseminating the material through outlets like Twitter – just the sort of electronic and informal communication which Archigram's own technological predictions foresaw and arguably helped generate.

The website ([archigram.westminster.ac.uk](http://archigram.westminster.ac.uk)) received approximately 42,000 visitors and almost 250,000 page-hits in its first couple of weeks after launching in 2010, and has had steady electronic traffic ever since.

The project was widely publicised in the design press. The inception of the project was

launched with a two-day event at the Institute of Contemporary Arts (ICA) in 2006. The completed project was launched in an event at the Old Cinema, University of Westminster, in 2010, with a parallel hook-up to *The Architect's Newspaper* in New York. Alongside this, the project was tweeted, which generated a huge response from the online community.

Numerous public lectures about the website/database have been given in Britain and around the world.

The project was conceived as a new kind of archive operating both at an academic and a popular level. Its success in both fields has been encouraging and ongoing. The AAP's highly accessible format has been praised by international academics and it was shortlisted for the RIBA Research Awards.

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"ARCHIGRAM'S WORK HAS BEEN ONE OF THE GREATEST FORCES IN RECENT ARCHITECTURAL THOUGHT. THROUGH ARCHIGRAM'S GENEROUS COLLABORATION, THE FULL RANGE AND EXTENT OF THEIR ASTONISHING WORK IS NOW AVAILABLE TO A NEW GENERATION."

KESTER RATTENBURY,  
FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE  
AND THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT,  
UNIVERSITY OF WESTMINSTER

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FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE  
AND THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT

# GREEN FREIGHT TRANSPORT AND LOGISTICS



**Work in urban freight transport has established monitoring techniques, performance measures and benchmarking for urban freight operations. It has also had a major impact on the direction of Transport for London's (TfL) freight knowledge and insight, which has fed through into its strategy and policy-making.**

The research and advice provided to TfL has made a key contribution to the development of a range of policy measures to achieve greater freight sustainability (economic and environmental) in London eg the Low Emission Zone (LEZ), Fleet Operator Recognition Scheme (FORS), Delivery and Servicing Plans (DSPs), freight planning advice for businesses during the Olympics and the trial and evaluation of Consolidation Centres.

Rail and water freight has been one of the major areas of environmental policy-making in transport in Britain, and the research here has included actions to encourage greater 'rail/water friendliness'. This has led to a better understanding of rail (and water) freight activity and trends. The research has involved the development of new video-based data collection methods to monitor various types of rail freight flows and the results have identified greater scope for

modal shift without the need for major capital funding. This has informed the discussion about appropriate policy measures.

The knowledge developed in the area of freight transport energy consumption and carbon emissions has led to the University being invited to join the Department for Transport's Low Carbon Supply Chain Steering Group. In conjunction with Defra and the freight industry, the researchers helped develop a spreadsheet-based toolkit for goods vehicle operators to utilise in assessing transport fuel use and carbon emissions together with an accompanying guidance report.

The University was also invited to become a member of the European Norm Committee, CEN TC320/WG10, which established a standard on greenhouse gas emission calculation methods for transport in Europe, in co-operation with the British Standards Institute.

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**"OUR RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS PROVIDES OBJECTIVE EVIDENCE FOR BETTER PUBLIC AND PRIVATE DECISION-MAKING IN SUSTAINABLE FREIGHT TRANSPORT AND LOGISTICS."**

**MICHAEL BROWNE,  
FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE  
AND THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT,  
UNIVERSITY OF WESTMINSTER**

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FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE  
AND THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT

Project funded by EPSRC

# DELAY COST MANAGEMENT IN EUROPEAN AVIATION



**This quantitative framework is the industry benchmark reference for strategic and tactical delay costs. The core cost components are: aircraft maintenance, fleet financing, passenger costs, crew expenditures and fuel and carbon costs.**

This work is differentiated from that of other research in the field because it furnishes associated costs of delay for specific aircraft and for specific phases of flight, and includes the 'knock-on' effect for the rest of the airline network. Unlike high-level aggregate models – which are difficult to apply operationally – this work allows users to apply the findings to specific scenarios. This makes the research unique and is the reason why it is cited beyond Europe.

The output parameters have been used by a global provider of optimisation software as a base-model for driving aircraft scheduling and turnaround decision-making. The parameters have been used either as a platform for the development of airline-specific costs or for direct use in the absence of airline-specific values. Such decision-support systems are already live with one European flag carrier, close to going live at another flag carrier and at

pre-implementation phases with three other airlines.

Another major European airline uses the work directly. Based on the research findings and methods, and in consultation with the University, this airline has produced a guidance briefing for all its pilots. The calculations presented demonstrate numerous impacts of current operational practice and illustrate to pilots the specific cost benefits of changing some of these practices in day-to-day flight planning, using a mixture of both direct values from the reporting, and other values adapted specifically to this airline's operational context.

There are further examples of the methodology being used in the industry, as well as the corresponding impacts on scholarly practice. The researchers have also held several industry workshops and liaise closely with various groups within EUROCONTROL.

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"THE UNIVERSITY OF WESTMINSTER REPORT REPRESENTS THE MOST RECENT AND COMPREHENSIVE APPRAISAL OF THE COST OF DELAYS IN THE AIR TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IN EUROPE."

EUROCONTROL (2011),  
STANDARD INPUTS FOR  
EUROCONTROL COST BENEFIT  
ANALYSES, EDITION 5.0

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FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE  
AND THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT

# THE NIGHT-TIME ECONOMY IN TOWN AND CITY CENTRES



**In 2000, the University was approached by local residents in Westminster who were troubled by the impacts of late night disorder in London's West End. The research underpinning the claimed impacts were carried out between 2001 and 2006 in four distinct projects; each built on the other, and Professor Roberts was PI for all.**

The University's research demonstrated that more people would go to town centres at night if centres were more accessible, had less anti-social behaviour and offered more choice with regard to places to eat and drink. These findings were reinterpreted and repackaged as assessment criteria and evaluation methodology for the Purple Flag accreditation scheme that started in 2009. A study commissioned by Purple Flag found many economic benefits from this accreditation experienced by both businesses and individuals. These include a 13 per cent increase in footfall and a wider patronage from different social groups.

Roberts' work has contributed to legislative change. Some recommendations from a House of Commons Select Committee, on which she acted as a specialist adviser, have since been incorporated into statute, for example a late night levy on

operators in centres with high levels of crime and disorder.

Together with other experts, Professor Roberts contributed expertise to the campaign by 'Object' to redress an unintended consequence of the Licensing Act 2003. This included an appearance on a Channel 4 Dispatches documentary. The campaign was successful, and the Policing and Crime Act 2009 gives local authorities powers to control lap dancing on licensed premises.

Roberts' research has had an international impact on practitioners and professional services. The Alcohol Advisory Council for New Zealand called attention to the local authority survey in their comments on rebuilding Christchurch after the earthquake. Vienna City Council is disseminating the innovative methods used in one of the studies.

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"THE UNIVERSITY OF WESTMINSTER HAS PROVIDED A STRONG FOUNDATION OF RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF CIVIC TRUST THINKING ON THE NIGHT TIME ECONOMY – AS PART OF A GOVERNMENT-FUNDED RESEARCH PROGRAMME. THIS HAS LED TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PURPLE FLAG ACCREDITATION SCHEME WHICH IS SUCCESSFULLY ESTABLISHED AND GROWING IN THE UK AND OVERSEAS."

PAUL DAVIES,  
ASSOCIATION OF TOWN  
CENTRE MANAGEMENT

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FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE  
AND THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT



# GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

# LOW CARBON SOCIETY AND GREEN ECONOMY TRANSITION POLICIES



**Research by the PSI Environment group has contributed to the creation of the new policy domain of ‘the transition to low carbon society and green economy’. It has shaped key elements in the UK government’s transition policy, arising initially from the ESRC New Opportunities research programme on environment and behaviour led by Paul Ekins.**

A significant impact of the PSI’s research was in Dr Nazmiye Ozkan’s placement at the Department of Energy and Climate Change. Ozkan demonstrated the possible combinations of energy, such as renewable and nuclear, over a period of up to 50 years. It underpins the policy commitment in the Government’s Carbon Plan to maintain a diverse portfolio of innovation options and to make informed choices about the transition.

Another UK policy impact is through a new concept of innovation adopted by the Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra). Innovation policy and practice has traditionally focused on singular technologies, but the new orientation toward ‘transformative innovation’ proposed by Fred Steward, arose during a 12-month placement as Senior Fellow at Nesta, the UK innovation foundation. In a report to Defra, Steward and

his colleagues outlined a new framework for transitions-oriented sustainability policy. The idea of transformative innovation was taken up in a Defra-commissioned review before being incorporated into their strategy in 2010.

Following consultations with Fred Steward, a Government Office for Science report recognised the importance of ‘new innovation actors’, expanding its traditional focus on firms to include different innovation actors such as clubs, associations, user groups, or parts of local government, supporting local businesses and networks, fostering innovation and contributing to balancing regional growth.

International policy debate has also been informed by the PSI’s work, through presentations by Fred Steward to policy makers, drawing upon the ideas PSI developed from 2005 onwards and made from his position within the PSI Environment group.

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“THINK TANKS (STEWART, 2008)... ARE TRANSLATING ASPIRATIONS INTO REAL PROPOSALS AND PROGRESS... INTEREST IN TRANSFORMATIVE INNOVATION EXTENDS AROUND THE WORLD, AND INVOLVES MAJOR INDUSTRIES.”

*TRANSFORMATIVE INNOVATION: A REPORT TO THE DEPARTMENT FOR ENVIRONMENT, FOOD AND RURAL AFFAIRS, SPRU, UNIVERSITY OF SUSSEX 2009*

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FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES  
AND HUMANITIES

# POLICY CONTEXT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL TAX REFORM



**Research in the PSI Environment group has shown that the main obstacle to environmental tax reform lies in its social and political acceptability, rather than in its economic or technical feasibility. Although research on environmental taxes is long established, the PSI research programme has a distinctive focus on the influences of its social and political acceptability.**

Work by Paul Ekins and Simon Dresner has led to new insights on the design of environmental taxes and has played a key role in shaping the policy context for environmental tax reform through promoting and informing public debate.

The research approach involved interviews with policy-makers and business, and focus groups with the general public to assess which policy designs for carbon/energy taxes would best combine social acceptability with economic and environmental effectiveness. The outcome was a new agenda for addressing the social and political acceptability of environmental tax reform. It demonstrated the importance of these reforms as important, and perhaps essential, to achieve steep cuts in greenhouse gas emissions together with a fundamental policy insight that it needed to be part of a 'policy mix'.

A major initiative to achieve impact was the *Green Fiscal Commission* for which Ben Shaw and Ben Watson of the PSI Environment group provided strategic support. The objective was to prepare the ground for a significant programme of green fiscal reform in the UK, to both assemble the evidence base for such a reform, and raise stakeholder and public awareness of it. Using media and other communication activities, the *Green Fiscal Commission* raised awareness and understanding of the options for environmental tax reform and stimulated public and political debate on them. The variety of impact activities was managed by the PSI Environment group, gaining high profile media coverage and having been acknowledged in speeches by key political figures such as George Osborne and Vince Cable.

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"THE GREEN FISCAL COMMISSION WE REGARD AS THE BEST SOURCE OF NEW THINKING ON THE SUBJECT."

VINCENT CABLE,  
TAKEN FROM SPEECH  
TO GREEN ALLIANCE,  
1ST MARCH 2010

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FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES  
AND HUMANITIES



# BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT STUDIES

# EQUIVALENCE OF SKILLS AND QUALIFICATIONS ACROSS EUROPE



This case study is underpinned by research projects on VET carried out in the Westminster Business School (WBS) over the past 15 years under Professor Linda Clarke. In particular, there were two projects since 2006: *Bricklaying qualifications, work and VET in Europe* (EC) was concerned with the implementation of the European Qualifications Framework EQF in the construction sector (completed in 2011), and cross-national equivalence of vocational skills and qualifications in Europe (Nuffield Foundation), completed in 2009.

The Nuffield project compared skills and qualifications in Europe, explored how key VET concepts are understood within different national contexts, and assessed the value and difficulties in applying the EQF.

The aim of the Bricklaying project was to further the recognition of bricklaying qualifications and competences by enhancing their transparency and comparability, thereby increasing the effectiveness of mobility and the quality of labour.

The case has impacted on VET policy in Britain and on European policy-making, including influencing adjustments to the EQF and stakeholders' approach to its implementation.

The case represents a rare transnational study of occupational qualifications within the EU. The impact has been evident in all the participating countries where the outputs have been intensively disseminated.

The Bricklayer project engaged users at all stages, including employers and trade unions. Its conclusions have been endorsed by CEDEFOP, the European vocational training authority, and the project has been commended to the EQF advisory board and identified by the European Commission Education and Training Directorate General as one of the 10 most successful and valuable learning and development projects over the last five years. It facilitates understanding of competences across Europe and provides detailed recommendations on EQF implementation within the labour market.

The impact of the case is further evident in invitations to present to policy makers at European conferences, its wide dissemination as an international dimension to the Nuffield 14-19 Review, and use of the Bricklayer template to further work on sectoral and occupational qualifications.

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"THE IMPACT HAS BEEN TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE MODIFICATION OF POLICY ON EQF, BOTH IN GERMANY AND THE EUROPEAN UNION. THE SERIOUSNESS WITH WHICH THE WORK HAS BEEN TAKEN BY THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT IN THIS RESPECT WAS EVIDENT IN THEIR INVITATION TO PRESENT THE FINDINGS."

HERMANN NEHLS,  
EXECUTIVE MEMBER OF THE  
CONFEDERATION OF GERMAN  
TRADE UNIONS AND CHAIR OF  
CEDEFOP EMPLOYEES' GROUP  
GOVERNING BOARD

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WESTMINSTER BUSINESS  
SCHOOL

# PENSIONS: RETIREMENT AGE, PLANNING AND ETHNIC MINORITIES



**Gough's work is concerned with the decision-taking process of employees around the age and propensity to retire. It highlights the differences affecting retirement decisions between men and women and between different ethnic groups.**

Professor Gough's research was significant in pointing to the association between defined benefit (DB) schemes and an early age of retirement. The decline in the DB schemes highlighted in her work, and her ideas, were instrumental in informing the debate between policy makers, pension fund trustees and employers.

Her research activity focuses on the legislation arising from the Turner Report which ultimately led to the formation of NEST (National Employment Savings Trust). Gough was asked to submit the resulting observations to both NEST and the Office of the Minister for Pensions within the Department for Work and Pensions.

Arkani and Gough's (2007) research had an international impact. It was used by Education Sector, a US-based independent think tank in Washington DC, in a report. The report discussed different DB and defined

contribution (DC) pension plans and how to address public sector teachers' pension plans, underfunding, longevity and mobility problems in the US.

Gough's work has raised public awareness and led practitioner debate to inform both pension fund trustees and executives on current issues. This has been done through the Pension Investment Academy (PIA), which is a joint venture between Westminster Business School and a consortium of leading financial services companies. This venture was established by Professor Gough in 2005. She also established the Pensions Research Network (PRN) in 2007, which draws together academics and pension policy analysts in the field of retirement, savings, pensions and ageing.

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"WE AIM TO ENSURE THAT OUR RESEARCH MAKES A SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTION TO THE WORKING AND RETIREMENT LIFE OF INDIVIDUALS."

PROFESSOR ORLA GOUGH,  
WESTMINSTER BUSINESS  
SCHOOL, UNIVERSITY  
OF WESTMINSTER

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WESTMINSTER BUSINESS  
SCHOOL

# MANAGEMENT THEORY INTO PRACTICE



**The findings from these research projects informed the development of a holistic framework with more than 150 factors that drive value creation in organisations.**

These factors were grouped in six interconnected and interrelated areas that form the basis of the Six Box Leadership Model:

- culture
- relationships
- individuals
- strategy
- systems
- resources.

On the basis of these factors, a questionnaire was developed to enable assessment of hidden strengths and bottlenecks in the six areas, and move towards emerging management culture.

Some aspects of this work have been published in an award-winning Harvard Business Review article *To Be a Better Leader, Give Up Authority* and in an invited seminal article *How Managers Succeed by Letting Employees Lead* published in the *Organizational Dynamics* journal.

Factors related to strategy, systems and resources have

emerged from Professor Hlupic's work in the area of improving efficiency of business processes through more effective modelling of processes. A specific example shows how simulation software evaluation methodology was used in Accenture globally to evaluate and select the most suitable simulation package.

Professor Hlupic also advised Dr Hentrich as he was leading a culture and leadership change programme in the Architecture division of CSC Germany in 2009. Her ongoing research informed the change programme that resulted in the change of leadership practices and more than 100 per cent increase in profit in the first year.

As a founder and CEO of the Drucker Society, London, Professor Hlupic has also created a network of practitioners and academics who are making a positive social and economic impact on UK society.

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"SIX BOX LEADERSHIP MODEL BRIDGES THE GAP BETWEEN ACADEMIC RESEARCH AND PRACTICE, AND IT PUTS THEORY INTO ACTION."

VLATKA HLUPIC,  
WESTMINSTER BUSINESS  
SCHOOL, UNIVERSITY OF  
WESTMINSTER

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WESTMINSTER BUSINESS  
SCHOOL







# ENHANCING LEGAL PROTECTION FOR ASYLUM SEEKERS



**This research is significant in the context of the establishment of a Common European Asylum System (CEAS), at the heart of which is a directive that extends the scope of EU member states' obligations to provide protection and a legal status to persons fleeing 'indiscriminate violence in situations of international or internal armed conflict'.**

Research on asylum for victims of armed conflicts was undertaken by Professor Hélène Lambert during 2009/10. Her work, with co-researcher Professor Farrell of KCL, explores the implications of the changing character of armed conflict on refugee law.

Lambert and Farrell's work provides analysis of the holistic effects of armed conflict on civilians.

This research was used in the Upper Tribunal in outlining its approach to assessing conflict severity and the risk to civilians in Iraq in a country guidance case HM (Iraq), which is where Lambert's claimed impact lies.

Research on sexual orientation and gender identity was undertaken by Dr Oliver Phillips from 1993 to 2011.

Phillips's research analyses the relationship between human rights, sexual orientation

and gender identity in post-colonial Southern Africa. There is particular focus on the interaction between criminal law, customary law, constitutional rights and political dynamics in Zimbabwe and South Africa.

His work has resulted in reviews of the legal and social treatment of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) people in Zimbabwe, which has directly informed adjudication of LGBT asylum claims from Zimbabwe in the UK.

Lambert's and Phillips's research has reached beyond academia to inform and directly influence judicial decisions of the UTIAC in Country Guidance cases. Their research has also contributed to advocacy for sexual and gendered rights and has directly informed a major UNHCR report on victims of armed conflict.

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"MY RESEARCH GOT COURTS TO THINK HOLISTICALLY ABOUT HOW ARMED CONFLICT AFFECTS CIVILIANS AND THIS ENABLES JUDGES TO BETTER ASSESS ASYLUM CLAIMS FROM PEOPLE FLEEING ARMED CONFLICT."

PROFESSOR HÉLÈNE LAMBERT,  
SCHOOL OF LAW, UNIVERSITY  
OF WESTMINSTER

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"A COUNTRY EXPERT IN ASYLUM CLAIMS NEEDS TO BE AT THE FOREFRONT OF COUNTRY CONDITIONS AND EQUALLY ADEPT AT ADDRESSING THE JURISPRUDENTIAL DEMANDS THE EVIDENCE REQUIRES – DR PHILLIPS IS THE EXPERT."

S. CHELVAN,  
BARRISTER AT NO.5 CHAMBERS

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SCHOOL OF LAW

# OLYMPICS AND THE LAW



Arthur Wint 22 July 1948

**Evidence from University of Westminster researchers for a consultation by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) influenced legislative changes relating to the event zones, advertising and trading regulations for the London 2012 Olympics.**

The Government consulted on the advertising and trading regulations in March 2011, in the run up to the London 2012 Olympics. Mark James (Salford) and Guy Osborn (Westminster) responded to the consultation.

Key research published in the *Modern Law Review* led on to a chapter of *The London 2012 Olympics* by Girginov, where they examined the inherent contradictions at the heart of the Olympics and the tension between commercial imperatives and broader cultural, policy and educational aspirations.

This foundation study has led to a number of subsequent research projects that have examined specific aspects of the legislative background and context of law relating to the Olympics. These have included the legal status of the Olympic Charter, an examination of the over-extension of intellectual property laws and an analysis of the advertising and trading

regulations. The British Library also commissioned a research project about ticketing policies and regulations, see: [bl.uk/sportandsociety/exploresocsci/parlaw/law/law.html](http://bl.uk/sportandsociety/exploresocsci/parlaw/law/law.html)

James and Osborn indicated that although the Olympic law of the host country is crucial for the success of the games, the assumptions and applications of the law can create tensions and controversies. Following their response to the consultation, the regulations were amended to reflect their concerns.

With future mega events on the horizon and the next edition of the Olympics in Rio in 2016 there is much scope to develop this research.

Current projects include further work on the regulation and commercialisation of public space focussing upon impacts and legacies of Olympic brandscapes.

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"MARK JAMES AND GUY OSBORN SUBMIT TO SCRUTINY THE DEDICATED OLYMPIC LEGISLATION THAT HAS BEEN PASSED BY THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT IN 2006. HOWEVER, AS THE AUTHORS DEMONSTRATE, THE ASSUMPTIONS AND APPLICATION OF LAW CAN ALSO CREATE TENSIONS AND CONTROVERSIES."

*HANDBOOK OF THE LONDON 2012 OLYMPIC AND PARALYMPIC GAMES – MAKING THE GAMES, VASSIL GIRGINOV, 2012*

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SCHOOL OF LAW

# DIVERSITY IN THE LEGAL PROFESSION



**Researchers at the University of Westminster were commissioned by the Legal Services Board (LSB) – the legal profession oversight regulator – to conduct a qualitative study to examine the barriers and individual choices facing women and black and minority ethnic (BME) lawyers in England and Wales.**

The team carried out socio-biographical in-depth interviews with 76 lawyers and would-be lawyers including solicitors, barristers, legal executives, law graduates and law firm diversity managers drawn from the north and the south of London. This research, building as it did upon their previous Law Society research, indicated the need for the legal profession to engage with inequality of opportunity as regards entry and progression within the profession.

One of these recommendations was that diversity monitoring should be introduced to highlight areas of positive progress and areas that require further attention as regards diversity and equality issues. Following a LSB consultation in 2011, the Board issued statutory guidance that now requires all law firms and chambers to collect diversity and equality data on age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status and

sexual orientation by role, and to make this available to their frontline regulators.

Aggregated data will be made available to the public, and the LSB reserves the right to require the frontline regulators to remedy diversity problems within firms and chambers, where they persist over time.

This work has also shed light on the segmentation of the profession, and it has led to the further development of a range of diversity initiatives that seek to encourage pupils from minority and lower socio-economic groups to aspire to a career in the legal profession.

These initiatives have the potential to change the demographic make-up of the legal profession and have already improved opportunities for BME and women law students and lawyers in England and Wales.

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“THE RESEARCH DEMONSTRATED THAT MUCH PROGRESS HAS BEEN MADE IN THE LEGAL PROFESSION BUT THERE IS MORE TO DO TO ENSURE THAT SUITABLY QUALIFIED PEOPLE ARE APPOINTED AND PROMOTED REGARDLESS OF GENDER, ETHNICITY OR BACKGROUND”

LISA WEBLEY,  
FACULTY OF LAW, UNIVERSITY  
OF WESTMINSTER

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FACULTY OF LAW

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# POLITICS AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

# SPEAKING OUT ON TIBETAN POLITICS AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS



**While China occupies Tibet, seeking to convert it into 'China's Tibet', University of Westminster's Dibyesh Anand asserts that Western ideas and practices are equally complicit in the Chinese control; contrary to the widely held myth of the West as an observer of the occupation.**

Anand's research concentrates on three themes, each contributing to the impact he has had on public policy and debate: the role of the West in the international problem of Tibet; China's policies and practices to legitimise its control over Tibetans; and Tibet and the Dalai Lama as factors in India-China relations.

Coming to prominence in 2008, following protests in Chinese-controlled Tibet, giving interviews and comment to major international media (BBC TV, Al Jazeera, *New York Times*, and *The Times* amongst others), Anand has become a sought after commentator on Tibet's political issues. His international profile increased further when he publicly spoke out in support of the Karmapa Lama (the second highest ranking Tibetan religious leader in exile in India) who in 2011 was accused of being a Chinese spy in Indian media and then subsequently cleared by the Indian Government.

Respected by all sides in the dispute over Tibet, Dibyesh Anand's research has been published and cited worldwide, prompting invitations from governments, think tanks, organisations and institutions – including in China, India and the Tibetan Government in Exile in Dharamsala – to discuss and help influence policy.

Anand is now focusing on the China-India border dispute, again establishing himself as a significant commentator on the issue. Last year his reputation was reinforced by the Dalai Lama's appearance and only public talk in the UK, at the University of Westminster.

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"DIBYESH'S PROLIFIC AND OBJECTIVE RESEARCH AND HIS WILLINGNESS AND ABILITY TO ENGAGE WITH THE TIBETAN COMMUNITIES IN LONDON AND IN INDIA ON VARIOUS VITAL ISSUES INCLUDING CHALLENGES OF SURVIVAL AND DEMOCRATISATION, SELF-IMMOLATIONS AND NON-VIOLENT PROTESTS ARE ADMIRABLE AND HELPFUL."

MR THUBTEN SAMDUP,  
UK REPRESENTATIVE OF HIS  
HOLINESS THE DALAI LAMA,  
OFFICE OF TIBET, LONDON

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FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES  
AND HUMANITIES

# ISLAM, DEMOCRACY AND POLITICAL CHANGE



**Collective research by Abdelwahab El-Affendi, Maria Holt and Roland Dannreuther has impacted on modern Islamic public debate, helped to improve policy making in the UK, Europe and USA and assisted international agencies in understanding key issues regarding democracy.**

El-Affendi's research has consistently argued that insecurity and mutual mistrust are the greatest threat to democracy, and not the incompatibility of it with Islam. He refutes that an Arab-Muslim culture is an obstacle to democratisation. El-Affendi's work has received international recognition, being highly influential in both Muslim and Western worlds.

Maria Holt's research has focused on the role of women in the Middle East and has been active in raising the profile of women in Islamic resistance. Her book on women in the occupied Palestinian territories was published in English and Arabic.

Following the terrorist attacks on the Moscow metro in March 2010, and the continued destabilisation and radicalisation of the conflict in Dagestan and other parts of the North Caucasus, Roland Dannreuther was much in demand given his expertise on Russia and Islamic radicalisation. His project 'Radicalisation and Violence: the Russian Dimension', on Islam in Russia was generously funded by an ESRC grant and reviewed as "outstanding".

The group's work has enabled a better understanding of political violence and peace-keeping in Islamic countries and has helped promote a greater understanding of the challenges facing Muslim communities in the UK.

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ERDOĞAN READ  
SUDANESE AUTHOR  
ABDELWAHAB EL-AFFENDI'S  
WHO NEEDS AN ISLAMIC  
STATE THAT WAS PUBLISHED  
BY ILKE. HE SAYS THE BOOK  
PROPOSES AN ALTERNATIVE  
MODEL OF STATE AND  
DESCRIBES IT AS AN  
ORIGINAL WORK.

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FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES  
AND HUMANITIES

# AGONISM AND POLITICS: THEORY MEETS PRACTICE



As one of the key intellectual figures in the development of the 'agonistic' idea of democracy (the positive channelling of political conflict), Chantal Mouffe's research, comprising a series of books and essays written during her time at the Centre for the Study of Democracy (CSD) at the University of Westminster, develops the agonistic model of democracy as an alternative to models that currently dominate.

Mouffe's research seeks to move political conflict from 'antagonism' (a struggle between enemies) to 'agonism' (a struggle between adversaries). She has shown that if conflicts cannot take an agonistic form, they are more likely to become antagonistic and pose a danger to the survival of liberal-democratic societies. For Mouffe, the lack of a real difference between the politics of centre-right and centre-left parties is encouraging the emergence of the right wing.

Mouffe's ideas on agonistic democracy have most notably had a profound impact on the current Argentinian president, Christina Fernandez de Kirchner. She is credited within Argentina as one of the main intellectual resources for the *National and Popular Model of Democracy* (NPMD) that has dominated Argentine politics over the last decade. She has also affected both the political response to far-right parties and the work of the artistic community within her native Belgium.

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"MOUFFE REPRESENTS A POSITION THAT EVERY SERIOUS STUDENT OF CONTEMPORARY POLITICAL THOUGHT MUST ACKNOWLEDGE AND COME TO TERMS WITH."

THE PHILOSOPHERS' MAGAZINE

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FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES

The intellectual culture of CSD has played a significant role in the development and circulation of Mouffe's ideas; she has interacted with important political theorists based in the CSD, as well as major international theorists. A significant part of CSD's intellectual standing rests on the reputation of Mouffe.





# | EDUCATION

# MAKING ASSESSMENT COUNT



**A study by the School of Life Sciences at the University of Westminster suggested that students did not make strategic use of the feedback they received on their coursework, and that students did not see the feedback as helpful. To address the dichotomy between staff provision of feedback and student expectations, a Making Assessment Count (MAC) process was developed and trialled with 350 first year undergraduate students.**

The MAC process is based on a three-stage model of feedback: Subject specific, Operational and Strategic (the SOS model). The student uses the subject tutor's feedback on an assignment to complete an online self-review questionnaire. The student's answers are processed by a web application called e-Reflect to generate a further feedback report. This report contains operational feedback designed to help the student reflect on approaches to their work.

The evaluation evidence gathered throughout the project suggested that the MAC process, based on the SOS model and incorporating e-Reflect, is an effective tool in assessment strategy, and it can have a positive effect on students' engagement with feedback and their subsequent performance.

Since the start of the MAC project, the University of Westminster has worked with

a consortium of universities to maximise the benefits of the project outcomes and to explore how the SOS model and e-Reflect can be exploited in different institutional and subject contexts.

This led to further support from the JISC in 2011 to realise some of the benefits of MAC at other institutions. Similar evidence of the efficacy of MAC was collected through pilots at three other institutions (City University London, Cardiff-Metropolitan and Greenwich), and they have introduced MAC processes into the curriculum of significant undergraduate or postgraduate cohorts.

The JISC is also supporting an evaluation of the work across a total of six institutions (including Westminster) through its Feedback and Assessment Programme (2011 – 2013).

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"IT'S MADE ME THINK MORE ABOUT THE ASSIGNMENTS. BEFORE IF I GOT A GOOD MARK I JUST THOUGHT YEAH THAT'S A GOOD MARK AND LEFT IT AT THAT. BUT NOW I'M ACTUALLY GOING BACK AND THINKING ABOUT WHAT I COULD HAVE DONE BETTER."

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STUDENT, UNIVERSITY OF WESTMINSTER

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WESTMINSTER BUSINESS SCHOOL

Project funded by Joint Information Systems Committee (JISC)

