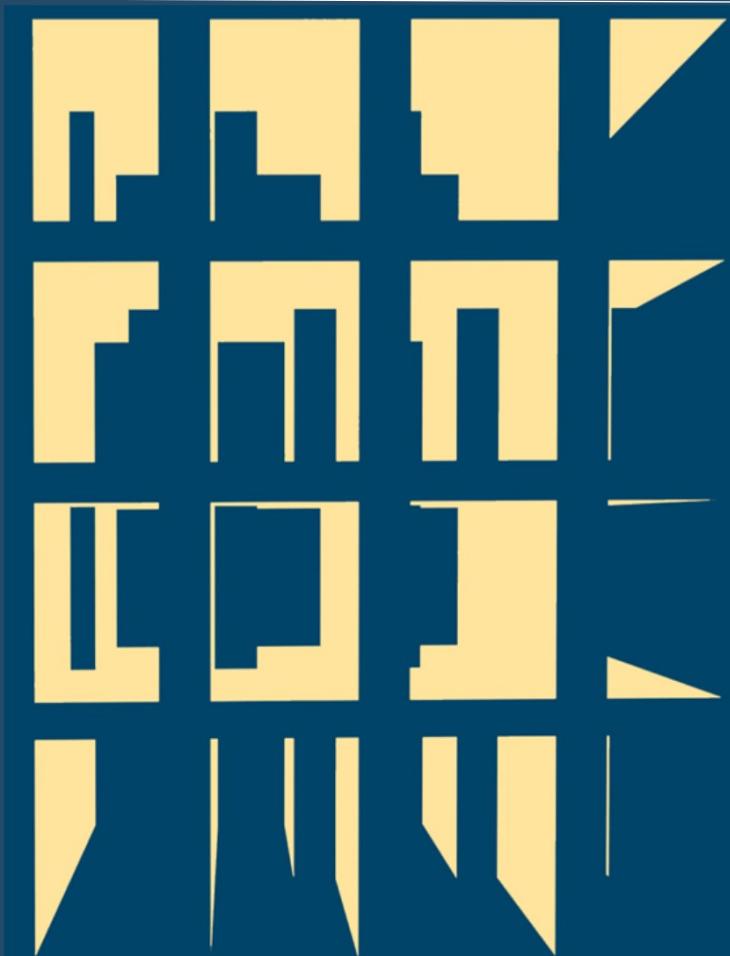


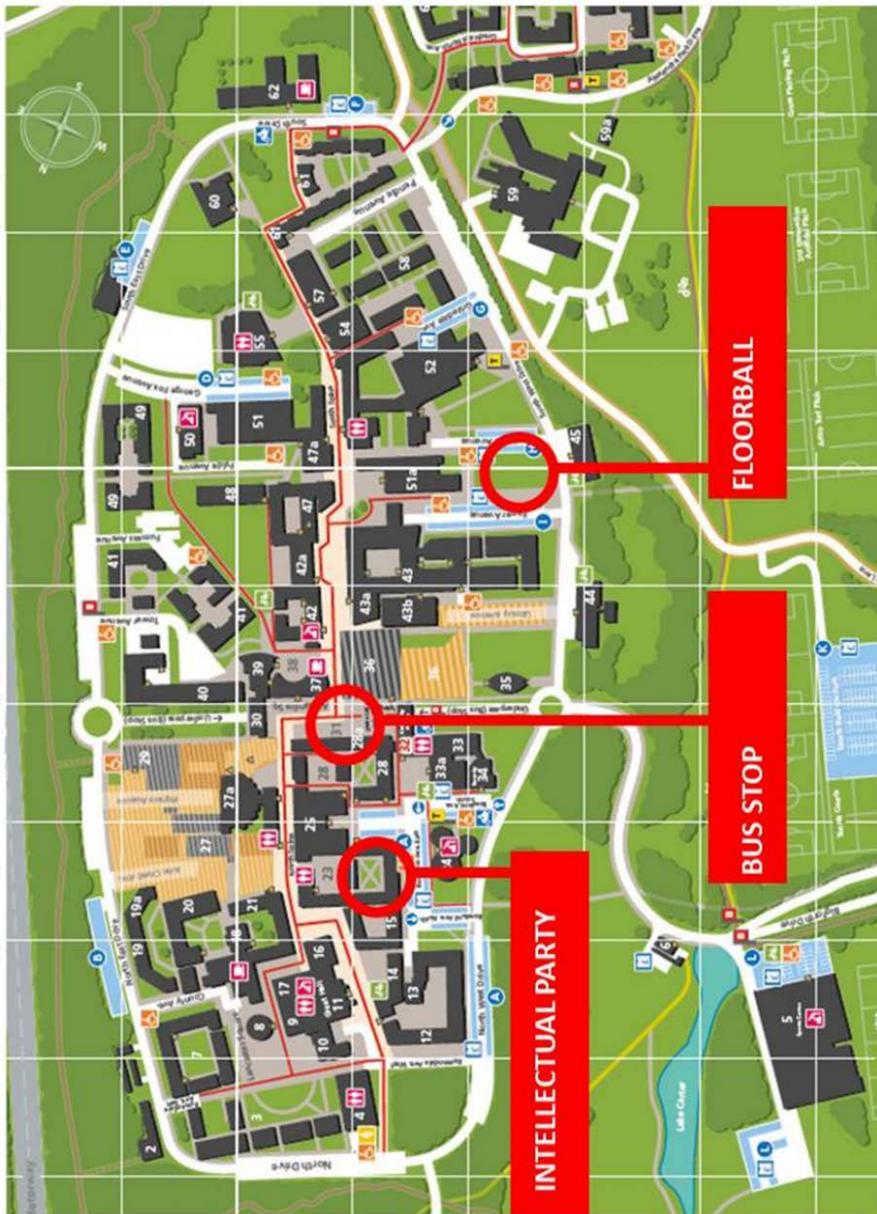
Intellectual Party/Summer conference

2-3rd July 2018 Lancaster University



Abstracts – Programme – Maps - Information

Supported by Lancaster University's Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, Lancaster University Management School and the North West Social Science Doctoral Training Partnership



Thanks to the North West Social Science Doctoral Training Partnership which has contributed to the cost of the BBQ

WELCOME to Lancaster University's Intellectual Party

The intellectual party provides a chance to meet new people and learn about their work. During the party you can:

- Chat during the tea and coffee breaks*, over lunches, or at the wine reception and evening BBQ.
- Play floorball – like hockey but with plastic sticks, a plastic ball and no rules. Great fun.
- Watch the three minute thesis competition and vote for the best presentation.
- Enjoy the Faculty book launch and meet the authors (with special prizes in surprise categories).
- Experience the SPECTACULAR GRAND FINALE – in which selected members of staff and PhD students compete for the coveted Intellectual Party Trophy.

Practical Information

The Twitter handle is @LUsummerconf - please **tweet** a lot.

You can connect to the **internet** via eduroam.

You can fill your **water** bottles, or refill jugs from the taps in the kitchen areas (follows the signs).

Some sessions are '**self-chairing**' – we have provided a note on what this involves in each room.

If you have **any questions** speak with the organisers who are wearing the nice blue t-shirts.

This **book of abstracts** follows the order of the numbered thematic sessions. You can also study the programme on the back page and look up the speaker's surname in the index.

Good luck and have fun!

*Based on previous experience we have deliberately under-ordered tea and coffee (apologies in advance if it runs out).

Contents:

Themed sessions: abstracts	
TS1: Design	3
TS2: Health, Space and Practice	5
TS3: Infrastructures	7
TS4: Law and Ethics	9
TS5: Literature and Music	14
TS8: Practices and more	18
TS9: Things Digital	27
Open sessions: abstracts	34
Linked Workshops	
LW1: Design	44
LW2: ANT and practice theory	44
LW3: Researching social practices	45
LW4: Methods and methodologies	45
LW5: Researching health	45
Academic Life workshops	
OW1: Acquiring an Intellectual identity	46
OW2: Getting an Academic Job	46
OW3: Writing a PhD	46
OW4: The life of a journal article	46
OW5: Writing a research proposal	46
OW6: Developing an academic paper	46
Three minute thesis competition	47
Positioning research exercise	47
Faculty book launch	47
Grand Finale	47
Index	48

THEMED SESSIONS

TS1: DESIGN

Meg Parivar, Lancaster University, UK, LICA, maparivar@gmail.com

Design against Crime within the Retail Sector: A Design Thinking Approach

This research project aims to present insights from the shoplifters and identify what factors create opportunities for retail criminals to commit a crime and how design thinking approaches help to reduce the opportunities and improve loss prevention within a retail organisation. Retail crime is one of the most commonly committed crimes in the United Kingdom and because of product accessibility strategy, the most retailers can be comfort shopping zones where create fantastic targets for shoplifters' activities. Therefore, this study introduces design against crime which is a human-centred approach to designing for safety and security of a community and organisation. Moreover, this study considers organisational behaviour and change through design thinking. The outcome of the research project will be valuable as the retail industry produces almost 5% of the country's GDP and more than 5% of the value generated by the economy each year and contributes around £17.5 billion in taxes to the United Kingdom. As the research intentions to analyse specific issues within the boundaries of an environment, the case studies method was identified as the most appropriate method. The rationale underpinning of this research area is based on empirical evidence. Also, a qualitative study approach will be used to identify the core issues, through focus interviews. Prototyping will be conducted to participate in design through personal and group engagement. Developing a series of personas based on different types of criminals and their motivation will be considered. The suggested concept is in the form of loss prevention framework to improve organisational behaviour for adoption by a retailer.

Wanlin Zhang, Lancaster University, UK, LICA, w.zhang12@lancaster.ac.uk

Craft-Design Collaboration: Helping Craftspeople Make a Decent Living

Craftspeople is a group of skilled experts who acquire unique knowledge and workmanship. They are different from artists, because artists pay more attention to self-emotional expression, while they give priority to the continuity of tradition in their

work. However, in an age of mass production, hand-made craft objects today have largely been marginalized and undervalued. As a result, some craftspeople cannot make a decent living by only making craft objects. It is worth noting that a model of “craft-design collaboration” (Tung, 2012) exists in the literature, which means designers are integrated into the crafts revival, helping craftspeople unearth new opportunities for a local craft. This study aims to explore how designers support handcraft makers in making a decent living and how designers collaborate with craftspeople. Literature review in craft making and design process is conducted to understand their differences and similarity, providing the basis for craft-design collaboration. Three typical examples in China are selected, analysing craft-design collaboration process to propose the basis of design-oriented strategies for local craft development and sustainability. This study reveals that designer can act as a catalyst, motivating craftspeople to be creative. This article highlights that “craft-design collaboration” provides a bridge between located craftspeople and modern designers, turning unique knowledge into industries.

Rosendy Jess **Fernandez-Galabo**, Lancaster University, UK, LICA,
r.j.galabo@lancaster.ac.uk

Framework for improving creative engagement tools

Creative engagement activities are being used to enable expressive dialogue between public sector workers and community they represent, aiming to understand social situations and individuals. Increasingly, public sector practitioners are turning to design as a catalyst to improve their engagement practices. This often takes the form of designing tools or resources used by public sector workers.

My research explores how creative engagement tools can be improved. It explores an improvement framework, which looks at strategies to improve different aspects of tool interactions in engagement activities, such as design, facilitation, participation and collaboration. It aims to improve creative engagement processes and to contribute to tool design and co-design theories and practices.

TS2: HEALTH, SPACE AND PRACTICE

Mostafa **Embarika**, Aberdeen University, UK, Economic, r01efa16@abdn.ac.uk

Regional and Socioeconomic Inequalities in Child Malnutrition in Egypt

Over the last three decades, the child mortality rate decreased from 9% to 1.5% in Egypt. Therefore, the emphasis shifted from improving survival prospects to improving the child health. Importantly, the success of health programs should entail an equal access to healthcare services. The previous analysis showed inequalities in child health in developing countries is remarkable with urban-rural gap. They argued those countries witness a rapid pace of urbanization accompanied with increasing rates in child malnutrition. Additionally, they found households' heterogeneity in terms of socioeconomic characteristics could explain the differentiation in child health. However, the basic question of among which region the child malnutrition is more prevalent in Egypt? Has not been answered yet. Thus, this study is primarily directed to possibilities of enhancing child health across different regions in Egypt. The main objective is to explore the degree of inequalities at disaggregated level. Hence, the analysis is conducted for four major administrative regions in Egypt and for 25 governorates. The study uses different methods, mainly Blinder-Oaxaca decomposition approach and Generalized Entropy class. Besides, the study quantifies the degree of socioeconomic inequalities in child health among different regions through concentration curve and concentration index. A comprehensive analysis of regional inequalities at more disaggregated level could provide a better understanding of the consequences of malnutrition has been evolving in Egypt. Hence, the study might provide evidence for policy development aiming to reduce inequalities in child health, improving nutritional health, and well-being of children.

Peter **Fuzesi**, Lancaster University, UK, Sociology, p.fuzesi@lancaster.ac.uk

Meeting Users and Meeting Needs - Negotiating Use in Assistive Technologies

My presentation draws on ethnographic fieldwork into the work practices of assistive technology professionals within the UK's public healthcare system. The aim of their work is using technological devices to accommodate people diagnosed with neurological conditions. This work consists of delivering personalised systems, and it

is underpinned by an institutional culture that places value on the specific individual's use instead of an abstract and potential usability.

So far, in Disability Studies and STS, the potential of creating better technological arrangements for disabled people was mainly discussed in terms of good design, especially novel techniques of engaging users (at an initial stage). My data presents a different case insofar as my interlocutors' practices can be simultaneously described as the implementation of established technological products, and as an inventive, ongoing technological practice that results in novel and productive human-machine configurations. It can be argued that my interlocutors, without taking much interest in design or STS, conducted a form of critical technical practice (Boehner et al, 2005), and this can be linked both to critical making (Ratto, 2008) and repair cultures (Jackson, 2014). By unpacking some episodes of these practices, my presentation considers how disabled people are accommodated by ways of redistributions of expertise agency and resources, and how this ultimately entails unsettling and transforming the figures of user, device and design. Finally, I trace how this critical technical practice relates to sustainability and institutional culture and evaluation regimes that utilise technologies primarily as social goods.

Kathy New, Lancaster University, UK, SCC, k.new1@lancaster.ac.uk

Feeling the heat? Adaptive thermal comfort in the workplace.

The research project will explore the relationship and tensions between adaptive thermal comfort and current practices in the work place. It will investigate the thermal journeys that people embark on during their working day, and the barriers they experience towards adapting to temperatures outside the current static narrow range. Making heating systems more efficient contains the implicit assumption that they should be supplying the same amount of heating, without questioning whether less heat could be supplied, whilst still achieve the goal of providing comfort. Setting temperature parameters within a limited range does not necessarily deliver or guarantee comfort. The project will discuss the interplay between perceived comfort and a range of practices such as travel methods, conventions of clothing, and negotiating temperatures in shared work spaces. It will also explore how the different ebbs and flows of the daily thermal journey link to a personal sense of well-being in the workplace.

Researching the relationship between working practices, adaptation and thermal comfort will involve drawing on a broad range of literature including buildings research, energy policy, human-computer interaction and energy research and social science. The research itself will consist of a mixed-method approach, with quantitative data gathered from a variety of data loggers including temperature, humidity, air pressure and GPS tracking software. Qualitative data will involve interviews and thermal diaries, which will enable participants to reflect on their own sense of comfort, and how they achieve this in their everyday practice.

TS3: INFRASTRUCTURES

Benjamin **Hennchen**, Albert-Ludwigs-Universität Freiburg, Germany, Faculty of

Environment and Natural Resources, benjamin.hennchen@envgov.uni-freiburg.de

On the traces of wasted food: a practice theoretical analysis of the food service sector

In recent years, the global issue of food waste has become increasingly important in public debate as it is responsible for a variety of negative impacts on the environment (Jepsen et al. 2016). A considerable amount of food waste is produced within the catering industry. However, current research has identified a high potential for reducing food waste, especially in this sector (Kranert et al. 2012). The following study explores this potential by examining professional kitchen practices of various restaurants and public catering establishments, all of which are part of the local food system of two small cities in southern Germany. Furthermore, it should be discussed to what extent these findings can contribute to governing sustainable transformation processes in order to promote significant changes within catering practices. A social practice approach is proposed in order to gain a full understanding of repeated operations in these kitchens and how they are connected to the food waste phenomenon. In contrast to classical social theories, which focus exclusively on individual behavior or on social norms (Reckwitz 2003) recognition is given to practical understandings, competencies, workspaces and the institutional context (Brand 2010) (Røpke 2009). For the purpose of this research, empirical data has been collected through semi-structured and informal interviews as well as participatory observations and document analysis. Initial findings indicate that the challenge of forecasting, preparing and serving appropriate amounts of food is addressed with the aid of

experience, personal/informal customer feedback, menu planning, portioning tools and the development of standardized recipe databases.

References

Brand, K.-W. (2010). Social Practices and Sustainable Consumption. Benefits and Limitations of a New Theoretical Approach. In: Gross, M.; Heinrichs, H. (eds), *Environmental Sociology: European Perspectives and Interdisciplinary Challenges*. Dordrecht: Springer, S. 217-235.

Jepsen, D.; Vollmer, A.; Eberle, U.; Fels, J.; Schomerus, T. (2016): Entwicklung von Instrumenten zur Vermeidung von Lebensmittelabfällen. Endbericht. Umweltbundesamt: Dessau-Roßlau.

Kranert, M.; Hafner, G.; Barabosz, J.; Schuller, H.; Leverenz, D.; Kölbig, A. (2012): Ermittlung der weggeworfenen Lebensmittelmengen und Vorschläge zur Verminderung der Wegwerfrate bei Lebensmitteln in Deutschland. Institut für Siedlungswasserbau, Wassergüte- und Abfallwirtschaft der Universität Stuttgart.

Reckwitz, A. (2003): Basic Elements of a Theory of Social Practice. In: *Zeitschrift für Soziologie*. 32 (4): 282-301.

Røpke, I. (2009): Theories of practice – New Inspiration for Ecological Economic Studies on Consumption. In: *Ecological Economics* 68 (10): 2490-2497.

Shove, E.; Mika, P.; Watson, M. (2012): *The Dynamics of Social Practice: Everyday Life and how it Changes*. Sage: Los Angeles.

Emilia Smets, UCL, UK, STEaPP, emilia.smets.13@ucl.ac.uk

Governance of Urban Sustainability Transitions: Agency and Politics of Experimentation

My PhD research explores the role of socio-technical experimentation in the governance of urban sustainability transitions, with mobility and spatial planning as my sectoral foci, and from a comparative perspective. My pilot study (spring 2018) explored the agency of city governments in Bristol and Ljubljana in relation to sustainable mobility experimentation, including the influence of organisational capacity and urban (political leadership) and global politics (e.g. European networks and funding). I am currently developing my PhD research on the basis of my findings, to take a more explicitly political perspective, thus proposing capacity for 'transformative' experimentation as a conceptual contribution to the literature, through which the political nature of experiments produced by different urban contextual conditions is interrogated.

In other previous work, I have employed social practice theory to understand school travel and mobility of suburban families in London, and hence I am interested in attending the workshop on social practices and strengthen my theoretical understanding in this respect.

TS4: LAW AND ETHICS

Jessica Phoenix, Lancaster University, UK, Law School, j.phoenix@lancaster.ac.uk

Measuring and Investigating Police Demand to Improve Police Performance: a Focus on Situations of Vulnerability

Effective targeting of police resources requires accurate identification and measurement of the repetition of crime. In the context of scarce resources, the issue of crimes that are repeated, rather than prevented, is drawn into sharp focus, given the disproportionate demands these cases make on police services. While there is often an assumption of one victim, one crime and one offender, for some crime types, the majority of crimes are instances of repetition. Repetition especially concerns crimes against those in vulnerable situations, including domestic violent crime (DVC). The effective reduction of repeat crimes has potential to significantly reduce the total number of crimes. Further, such targeting would be likely to assist those in the most vulnerable situations. In addition to crimes that are repeated, there are instances of repetition within police work that do not necessarily involve 'crime', yet account for a great deal of police workload and 'demand', such as missing persons. The vast majority of missing from home cases and their circumstances do not cross any criminal threshold, yet the amount of missing person reports increases police workload. The research presented here applies advanced quantitative methods to data taken directly from police force systems to provide a better understanding of how the police handle crimes and incidents relating to vulnerability to provide implications for policy.

Yazid Almasoud, Lancaster University, UK, Law School, y.almasoud1@lancaster.ac.uk

With particular reference to the UK and other selected jurisdictions, to what extent do Schemes of Arrangement provide an effective alternative to other restructuring tools available under Corporate Law?

In the last few decades, there has been a number of significant developments in the legal frameworks utilised by companies when engaged in restructuring their operations at the domestic, regional and international levels. The emergence of globalisation has resulted in complex company structures spanning the globe with

numerous operations engaged in a variety of business activities. One of the consequences of globalisation is the existence of complex company structures which frequently require restructuring. The reasons for this are numerous, from a need to address pressing financial difficulties to a need to engage in mergers or acquisitions with other companies in their pursuit of profit.

Traditionally, the restructuring mechanisms utilised by companies to execute corporate restructuring involved complex legal processes related to mergers and acquisitions. Companies facing financial difficulty commonly tended to utilise alternative restructuring processes referred to as 'schemes of arrangement' as the basis to make a proposal to their creditors about the future structural arrangements for their company in order to deal with that financial debt. Over the course of recent decades, it has become evident that such processes are being utilised by a broader range of companies beyond distressed financial companies as the basis to engage in corporate restructuring.

The discussion in this thesis identifies, explains and evaluates whether the use of schemes of arrangement can be considered a more efficient means for companies to restructure their operations regardless of the reason why restructuring is proposed in the first instance. It is argued that traditional restructuring mechanisms, such as mergers and acquisitions, are no longer fit for purpose in light of globalisation and the evident complex company structures now in existence. As a result, companies have sought to rely on other legal mechanisms, such as schemes of arrangement, as the basis to pursue their restructuring operations. The evidence available to demonstrate this trend is that companies are essentially engaged in venue shopping in the search for legal systems that are able to offer flexible restructuring mechanisms such as schemes of arrangement to give legal effect to their restructuring plans, with minimal legal complications and maximum efficiency. The discussion in this thesis ultimately concludes that there is a necessity for corporate law to be reframed to allow flexible corporate restructuring in comparable terms with schemes of arrangement.

Lindsey Claire **Hogg**, Lancaster University, UK, Law School, l.hogg@lancaster.ac.uk
Under 16s as living non-regenerative tissue donors in England and Wales.

In England and Wales, under 16s can be a living organ donor if appropriate consent is obtained. This can be provided by the minor if they are competent, someone with parental responsibility (PR) for them, or the courts (Human Tissue Act 2004, s.2).

Living donors can donate blood, bone marrow, skin, a lobe of liver, a lobe of lung, a kidney, a portion of intestine, and a segment of pancreas. However, in Scotland minors can *only* donate regenerative tissue or be a living donor as part of a domino transplant (Human Tissue (Scotland) Act 2006, s.17). Under the 2006 Act, regenerative tissue is defined as tissue which is “able to be replaced in the body of a living person by natural processes if the tissue is injured or removed” (s.17(10)); tissue, for these purposes, being skin and bone marrow (s.60(10)). A domino transplant is when an individual suffering from cystic fibrosis donates their healthy heart to someone else, and they receive a heart and lung transplant from another donor (s.17(10)).

In this paper I consider whether the approach in Scotland should be adopted in England and Wales. My contention being that no living minor in England, Wales, or Scotland should be able to donate non-regenerative tissue because the serious immediate and long-term medical risks of donating non-regenerative tissue do not outweigh the psychological benefits of donation, even if the donation is to a sibling. Furthermore, I suggest that those with PR or a court should not be able to consent on behalf of a minor to a medical procedure that is not in their best interests, therefore, they should not be able to consent on behalf of a minor to donate non-regenerative tissue.

Rafael **Savva**, Lancaster University, UK, School of Law, r.savva1@lancaster.ac.uk
Enhancing Shareholder Power in Corporate Law to Facilitate Better Accountability in Corporate Governance: a Comparative Analysis

The 2008 financial crisis and recent corporate scandals in Germany, UK and the US are a manifestation of the inability of the present corporate governance law and practice to ensure good corporate governance. Companies typically engage in rigorous decision-making which aims to short-term profit, with current accountability bodies failing to exercise their powers to ensure the company’s longevity. This paper argues that corporate law in the US, UK and Germany should enhance shareholder power in public limited companies to facilitate better accountability in corporate governance. This paper argues that corporate law in these jurisdictions can enhance shareholder power by introducing shareholder consent for a number of actions; facilitating the pursuit of changes in the company’s governance using shareholder power, such as the appointment and removal of directors; and the demand for regular checks and changes on directors’ payment. Secondly, this paper will acknowledge that

shareholder power enhancement bears a number of issues. The first is shareholder apathy and the need to provide shareholders the incentives for them to act as an accountability body in each jurisdiction, having in mind each jurisdiction's respective corporate governance system. The second is the potential abuse of the increasing shareholder power for short-term profit. For this reason, this paper argues that corporate law in these jurisdictions must also ensure that the enhancement of shareholder power will act for the company's value maximisation. This can be achieved through the introduction of duties shareholders must have to the company in law when exercising their powers.

Sofia Ellina, Lancaster University, UK, Law School, s.ellina@lancaster.ac.uk

Comparing the company rescue procedures in Cyprus and the UK.

Administration and company voluntary arrangements, per the Insolvency Act 1986, can be used by economically distressed companies in the United Kingdom(UK) as rescue tools. Schemes of arrangement is another legal mechanism provided by Companies Act 2006 that facilitates the restructuring of companies. In Cyprus ailing companies have three legal options that are capable of restructuring or rescuing companies: receivership, schemes of arrangement, and examinership.

In 2015, Cyprus faced major amendments to the Companies Law (CAP. 113), which were mainly corporate insolvency. Although receivership and schemes of arrangement were already part of the CAP. 113, the reform aimed to modernise the corporate insolvency system and promote rescue culture thus, the application of examinership as a rescue procedure was considered to be essential. Administration and examinership both have a prime common objective, which is to save the company but the illustration of their difference will be an important aspect of this paper.

This paper has the purpose to show whether the corporate rescue mechanisms in Cyprus and the UK are effective. It will also be interesting to demonstrate the position of other countries such as United States of America and Ireland in terms of company rescue. Legal transplant recommendations and evaluations will be conducted on whether they could survive in Cyprus or the UK.

Preethi **Lolaksha Nagaveni**, Lancaster University, UK, Law School,
p.lolakshanagaveni@lancaster.ac.uk

Manual Scavenging: A Shame on Humanity

India claims itself to be the world's largest democracy and one of the oldest civilisations. But a section of the people are still engaged in cleaning dry latrines, pits, open drains, open defecation sites, sewers, gutters and septic tanks and also often carry human excreta to different locations with bare hands. They are known as Manual Scavengers. The official Socio Economic Caste Census of 2011 discloses more than 180,657 households are engaged in manual scavenging for their livelihood. The 2011 Census shows 794,000 cases of manual scavenging in India.

The people who are engaged in this occupation are socially ostracized, humiliated and discriminated. Their age span is shortened due to the dangerous diseases they are exposed to during their work. The obnoxious smell and toxic gases have claimed the lives of hundreds of manual scavengers inside the dark gutters, who are often ignored by the State, media and civil society. Because, these labourers are 'untouchables' in the caste hierarchy of the Hindu Social Order.

Manual Scavenging has been eliminated by law. Untouchability has been abolished and its practice is forbidden under the Indian Constitution. Inspite of this, the State admits that it is still prevalent. This paper exposes various factors, which have contributed for the gross deprivation of human rights to a section of citizens who are engaged in manual scavenging. This includes the role of State as a perpetrator in violating the laws prohibiting manual scavenging, the limitation of the laws and the hypocrisy of the civil society which is almost silent on this system which does not exist in a civilised world. The paper also suggests a number of remedial measures to eradicate manual scavenging and the empowerment of the people engaged in this occupation.

Erman **Ekingen**, Lancaster University, UK, e.ekingn@lancaster.ac.uk
Do Multi-Sided Platforms Require a Different Significance in Competition Law?

Competition law is one of the indispensable branches of law in terms of the successful operation of the market economy. Existing legislation and regulation for the

governance of trade emerged from archetypal marketplaces and conventional forums of buying and selling. However, modern trade and commerce is on a previously unprecedented scale, with intense speed enabled by modern communication technologies that have eliminated traditional logistical barriers of time and place. As a result of developing technology, platforms that bring together companies or customers which are interested in different products or services in different markets have begun to appear in global trade, most obviously online trade platforms that examine the demands of the two or more parties involved and enable them to meet each other in an appropriate venue. EU Competition Law rules for classic, one-sided markets can be inadequate in multi-sided markets. The majority of multi-sided markets operate with different economic principles, so competition analyses considered appropriate for one-sided markets cannot be transposed unthinkingly to unfamiliar scenarios. Essentially, competition problems do not depend on whether undertakings operate in one-sided or multi-sided markets, and the points that could be problematic in terms of competition are the same in both types of markets. However, the possible consequences of policies on multi-sided markets are far more comprehensive and critical than in classic (i.e. one-sided) markets. Therefore, considering the prevalence and importance of multi-sided markets in the economy of the EU, it is clearly necessary to discuss the main problems of multi-sided platforms.

TS5: LITERATURE AND MUSIC

Rhianon Jones, Lancaster University, UK, English Literature and Creative Writing,
r.jones4@lancaster.ac.uk

If The Devil is Six and God is Seven, What Number are the Pixies?

Surprisingly little attention has been paid to the rock band the Pixies when you consider their impact on the musical landscape. Arriving on the music scene in 1987 with the mini-LP Come On Pilgrim, the Pixies had an arguably seismic impact on music. This is exemplified most notoriously by Grunge, which widely copied the band's loud-quiet-loud dynamics – most rock fans are aware of Kurt Cobain's notorious claim that they were 'basically trying to rip off the Pixies' when they wrote Smells Like Teen Spirit. However, there are only two biographies about the band for sale on Amazon, and a Google Scholar search reveals no academic writing on them.

Aside from their dynamic contrasts, the band utilised a variety of techniques to create textures, atmospheres and images that are arguably gothic and grotesque in nature. Black Francis' vocal performances exploit the limits of the human voice to evoke the full range of gothic passions, veering between anguish, terror and gleeful menace. Their unique and challenging lyrical content explores dark and spiritual subject matter, including Christianity, numerology, incest, mutilation, death and reincarnation. Greatly inspired by surrealism, their lyrics often consist of fleeting images and impressions that have a hallucinatory and disconnected quality.

This paper aims to begin a conversation around the Pixies and their legacy. In particular it seeks to establish them within a cultural moment and trace their impact into the bands and music that followed in their wake.

Walker **Zupp**, Lancaster University, UK, English Literature and Creative Writing, walkerspurlingzupp@gmail.com

The Identity Myth

In this lecture I attempt to define the relationship between language and creative writing. I begin with a notion from Wittgenstein's Tractatus, that a thing is identical with itself. He believes this to be a useless notion. It is not useless if one considers the opposite, and asks 'If a thing is not identical to itself, then what is it?' The answer is 'a myth'. This places us in a good position to discuss the relationship between language and creative writing. Language—and the anachrony of it—perpetuates mythologies, which allow us to entrench and project linguistic notions (e.g. 'the sky is blue') into the future. Language is an image of reality. Ergo creative writing is an image of an image of reality. It is reflective and incorrect. I reach the conclusion that there is no inherent truth in language or creative writing, only meaning. Finally, I argue that language is a state, and that creative writing is a product of that state.

Keywords: mythology, writing, meaning, language, reality

Sally **Evans**, Lancaster University, UK, Creative Writing, sallyevans35@gmail.com

A Novel about Back Room Poets

Aspects of writing a novel about poetry, and the background history of poetry, are considered while preparing a novel of the experience of the poetry world in Scotland and the north of England for ordinary “back room” poets amid the changes that took place between 1960 and 2010. We identify the main features of poetry history through this time, e.g. changes in education, demographics, publishing, communications, internet, university involvement, feminism and gay politics within poetry, writing fashions, performance, and the approach to professionalism.

We note events, movements, trends, and leading poets from which a representative tapestry can be constructed. We feature historical poets in the narrative with honesty, integrity and legality. We blend the historical and fictional, presenting an idea of the work of two fictional poets without writing their poems (neither convincing or desirable), using invented titles of books, magazines, poems and publishers and dovetailing history and fiction. We review some novels about poetry and literature to evaluate techniques.

A contemporary method of writing the novel deals with the timescale over the working lives of the poets. Stories set in different years and decades are separated by an invented “archive” of letters and documents, using techniques of “scrapbooking.” It will present the poetry world in an interesting, true and often amusing light.

The novel is a review of a lifetime’s observation of “back room” northern literature both by the actual and fictional authors of the book.

Kirsty **Bennett**, Lancaster University, UK, Languages and Culture,
k.bennett3@lancaster.ac.uk

One Thousand and One Nights of Tango: From Buenos Aires to Beirut

The links between the Middle East and Latin America are myriad, complex and rich, yet tragically understudied and undertheorised. There is increasing academic interest in the migration between the Levant and the Americas, as highlighted by the establishment of the journal *Mashriq* and *Mahjar*. But the cultural aspects of this

century-and-a-half of transatlantic entanglement has rarely been a subject of enquiry. In this paper, drawing on my own positionality as a tango dancer, DJ and teacher, and as a literary historian of the Middle East, I offer some preliminary thoughts on how such a field of study might be developed. In order to focus my discussion, this paper studies the example of the earliest professional works of the great Lebanese singer Fairouz. These were a series of tangos performed in 1951 (and later recorded) with Eduardo Bianco's Orquesta Argentina on the Lebanese Radio Station, which gave rise to several more hybrid works created by Fairouz and the famous Rahbani Brothers, founders of the Baalbek cultural festival. Drawing on considerations of the internal self-orientalisation of the Argentine tango imaginary, and on Fairouz's performance of words to a poem by Khalil Gibran as lyrics to a familiar tango song, I explore some of the implications of this blend of tango and Arabic cultures for future thought about the encounter and entanglement between these two cultures, and for notions of south-south solidarity and transnational translations of music.

Sara Martinez, Lancaster University, UK, English Literature and Creative Writing, martinezmolinasara@gmail.com

Bob Dylan's Multidisciplinarity as Pop-Culture Icon and Member of the Nobel Academy

The main aim of this paper will be to examine Bob Dylan's importance at offering new possibilities of self-representation, his significance at changing the course of music history by challenging the canonical standards of oral transmission, as well as by a convincing determination to transcend any kind of "label" that restricts his 'role as an artist'. Thus, the main question proposed to be discussed in this paper is: 'Have Dylan's songs and artistic practices helped to change conceptions of what it means to be a poet and how a poet acts?'. In this case no, as there has always been an evident rupture between his actions and declarations. In order to reinforce this standpoint, I will make a direct remark on Jon Wiener's article "Greil Marcus on Bob Dylan's Nobel Prize" (2016) and Bob Dylan's The Nobel Lecture (2017). Concerning the similarities and differences that compound Dylan's diverse use of masks, and the inconsistencies that entail the act of recognizing certain aspects of 'art' as an extension of experience, I will look in detail at three of his most important films: Murray Lerner's *The Other Side of The Mirror: Bob Dylan at Newport Folk Festival, 1963-65* (2007), Martin Scorsese's *No Direction Home* (2005), and Todd Haynes' *I'm Not There* (2007).

TS8: PRACTICES AND MORE

Torik Holmes, Lancaster University, UK, Sociology, t.holmes@lancaster.ac.uk

Space, practices and energy demand: understanding the 'grain' of land use change in Manchester's city centre

The changing use of land has significant consequences for the geographical spread and constitution of energy demand. Yet, land use change is little explored within energy related studies. In this paper, I explore the complexity of land use change in Manchester's city centre since 1980, highlighting three processes which have affected the use of space. Firstly, I argue that planning practice has been increasingly liberalised, with the national government 'lifting the burden' on regulation to encourage and spur on the redevelopment of urban land. Secondly, I suggest Manchester has been caught up in the global shift to 'residentialization'. A movement dependent on the emergence and success of certain trends and ideas regarding what constitutes a liveable city. Finally, I draw attention to the effects of two international events, which occurred in Manchester and depended on and demanded a reorganisation of the city's space. The processes discussed show how global institutions and orders affect land use in ways that complicate simple understandings of spatial change. Each process also demonstrates how the situated manifestation of global relations come to reconstitute international ideas regarding how urban spaces should transform. In summary, I argue that land use change is an outcome of multiple processes, which ebb and flow at different rates, intersecting and layering over time. I further explain how my argument has consequences for conceptualisations of energy demand, and how demand may be mitigated in the future.

Charlie Thomas Southerton, University of Manchester, UK, Social Sciences, charliesoutherton509@gmail.com

Social Interactions and Identities in the Virtual World: Exploring Gaming Culture

Video gaming originated in the computing revolution of the 1960s, and has developed into a globally popular entertainment and cultural industry in the 21st century, that is linked to a wider trend in the increasing societal reliance on, and integration of digital technologies. The core sociological phenomenon that this dissertation project aims to

understand is how do video games, as digitally mediated cultural practices, shape contemporary identity based group formations and inter-personal ties. This phenomenon engages with a core sociological debate concerning how cultural practices influence shared senses of taste, lifestyle and life experiences. Through engaging in this sociological debate, the wider goal of this dissertation is to study the broader influences of digital technologies on society. The project employs two inter-related methodologies, the first being the collection and thematic analysis of online forum discussion threads of gamers and non-gamers which will provide data on the social interactions and norms of gaming culture, identifying key topics or themes of discussion and the degrees of familiarity between participants. The second is 8 open-formatted interviews of gamers that play either co-operative or competitive games to provide in-depth data regarding the form and significance of different types of online social interactions, symbols and practices. Through these two inter-related and complementary methodologies, the project expects to uncover significant data that will address what core elements constitute, and are essential to the practice of, video gaming and the kinds of inter-personal relations that these practices facilitate.

Marta Ferri, Lancaster University, UK, Organisation Work and Technology, m.ferri@lancaster.ac.uk

The Pulper Waste Tales. Performance and practices of a complex actor

This abstract aims to bring insights related to the pulper waste (plastics) enactment and performance (Latour 2005, Law 2008) within the context of an European Project, in Lucca's paper industrial district (Italy).

Drawing on Douglas' (1966) conception of the necessary by-product of order(ing) and organization and Hird's (2012) argument related to the "desire to forget" waste, it is possible to argue that pulper waste has been refused by an organisational system. Therefore, it could be considered the "ghost" ("hauntology", Derrida 2006) of the paper we throw away every day, because it derives from the process of recycling paper.

For decades pulper waste has been buried and burned; however, lately these two "solutions" have become too expensive. Thus, following the financial and philosophical wave related to Circular Economy (EMF 2014) carried out by the EU commission (2014), different business actors in Lucca Province decided to combine efforts and design a project which aims to solve the issues related to the existence of

pulper waste. The aim of this European Project is to re-valorise pulper waste as a resource in a new production process. However, to do this, the project's shareholders have to invent a new market in order to justify the re-valorisation of pulper. Thus, pulper waste starts a journey, during which it changes and performs with different actors and it is enacted in multiple ways. Drawing on Mol's (2002) idea of "ontological multiplicity", I aim to answer the following questions: what is pulper waste? How is pulper articulated in practices? How does pulper perform with other actors? How do other actors enact pulper?

References

Derrida J., (2006), *Specters of Marx*, Routledge, New York;

Douglas M., (1966), *Purity and Danger*, Routledge, London;

Ellen MacArthur Foundation (EMF), (2014), Report volume 3: Towards the circular economy: Accelerating the scale-up across global supply chains. Retrieved from <http://www.ellenmacarthurfoundation.org/business/reports/ce2014#>, 20/11/2016;

European Commission, (2014), The circular economy: Connecting, creating and conserving value. Retrieved from <http://ec.europa.eu/environment/circulareconomy/>, 20/11/2016;

Hird M., (2012), "Knowing Waste: Towards an Inhuman Epistemology", *Social Epistemology*, 26:3-4, pp. 453-469;

Latour B., (2005), *Reassembling the Social*, Oxford University Press, New York;

Law J., (2008), "Actor-Network Theory and Material Semiotics", pp. 141-158 in Bryan S. Turner (ed.), *The New Blackwell Companion to Social Theory*, Blackwell, Oxford;

Mol A., (2002), *The Body Multiple: Ontology in Medical Practice*, Duke University Press, London.

Josiane **Fernandes**, Lancaster University, UK, Marketing, j.fernandes@lancaster.ac.uk
Methodological implications of using ANT to study markets at the BoP

There has been much discussion about whether ANT is a theory, with Latour (2005) himself adding to the debate and presenting ANT as a methodological approach. In the marketing and management literature (Barinaga, 2016, Mallard, 2016, Ramaswamy&Ozcan, 2018), there has been a proliferation studies through an ANT lens. However, the methodological implications of an ANT approach to study markets remains largely unexplored. This study attempts to fill this gap by exploring the work done by favela micro-entrepreneurs to re-shape a market amidst armed conflict and stigma. Typically, ANT is associated with terms such as "follow the actors", "cartography of controversies" and "sociology of associations"; there are also "devices", "actants" and "translations", but what these mean in practice and how they influence empirical research is less clear. This discussion aims at bringing to the forefront challenges and opportunities deriving from using ANT to the study of

markets in-the-making. I argue that in terms of opportunity, ANT provides unique freedom for the researcher to explore a multitude of methods in order to paint a comprehensive picture of whatever course of action with which she is engaged. The challenges, I argue, derive precisely from its freedom. 'Following' and 'mapping' may be straightforward ways of thinking about methods, but where the boundaries of networks are and how materiality and practices are intertwined with who and where to look are challenges yet to be fully grasped in practice. ANT has also remained surprisingly mute regarding temporality and its impact for how we understand the practices making up agencements (Kavanagh&Araujo, 1995). Through my case study of favela micro-entrepreneurs, I aim at discussing some of these issues and show how ANT might shed light on how to study markets in-the-making.

Antonio Fabio **Bella**, Lancaster University, UK, Psychology, a.f.bella@lancaster.ac.uk
When Virtue is Double-Edged: The Thin Line Between Moral Elevation and Resentment Following Exposure to Acts of Moral Goodness

The research will investigate the psychological mechanisms that govern the different kinds of reactions that people experience when they are exposed to displays of virtue and acts of moral goodness performed by a moral agent in favour of a third party.

In these situations, people usually experience uplifting positive emotions, praise the moral agent, and feel inspired to do themselves something good for others. However, sometimes surprisingly people experience resentment and other negative emotions, tend to diminish the value of the act or the goodness of the moral agent, and occasionally even derogate the do-gooder, potentially leading to antisocial behaviours.

What are the psychological processes underlying these contrasting emotions, judgments, and behavioural tendencies?

The research will explore the mechanisms of moral self-regulation, hypothesising that two orders of factors influence the phenomenon under observation: on the one hand, individual differences in personality (agreeableness, neuroticism, cynicism, narcissism, etc.) and other dispositions (self-esteem, moral compass, self-presentation and motivational orientations); on the other hand, situational factors, such as type of moral action, characteristics of the moral agent and other contextual elements.

In a series of online experimental surveys, samples from the general population will be exposed to a set of videos and vignettes showing acts of moral goodness (care, help, courage, justice, compassion, etc.) and will answer various sets of questions. Structural equations will model the underlying psychological variables that result in the different moral experiences, identifying key motives and self-regulatory mechanisms, as well as different moral typologies characterised by distinct moral reactions.

Vera **Gallistl**, University of Vienna, Austria, Department of Sociology,
vera.maria.gallistl@univie.ac.at

The Emergence of the Creative Ager – Practices of Late-Life Creativity

In the last fifteen years, research on aging has seen a new interest in creativity in later life. While late-life creativity has often been described as a method to unpack the potential of older adults in the face of demographic change this newfound interest is arguably linked to the commodification of the late-life creativity itself in terms of innovation and productivity. These new modes of creativity might then also establish new ways to age. Has the homo aestheticus spread into old age?

To explore this question, this paper firstly lays out a praxeology of late-life creativity. In this framework, creativity as well as age is understood as a social practice through which the artwork as well as the (older) artist is continuously produced. Secondly, this paper draws upon data from thirteen semi-structured interviews with older adults regularly involved in creative practices in their everyday lives. Using the documentary method, data shows how older adults describe the creative practice and what meanings they attach to growing older within these practices.

Analyzing subject cultures that emerge from creativity in later life shows how creative practice calls for a specific self-image that is centered around productivity, the preservation of field positions despite growing older and active as well as anti-ageing. Studying late-life creativity through a praxeological lens allows for critically evaluating current modes of creativity and the normative positions that are inherent in these practices.

Fabio **Neves da Rocha**, University of Edinburgh, UK, Business School,
fabio.rocha@ed.ac.uk

Where Does IT Technology Come From? Connecting IT Market to IT Research

We begin this research with what we believe is a revealing observation: the field of information systems (IS), which is on the heart of information technology in everyday life, has not deeply committed to a fundamental subject matter – the Information Technology (IT) markets. IS scholars tend to concentrate their theoretical attention on the unit of analysis of the technology, for instance, on the individual digital platforms or processing capabilities of digital artefacts. Due to the complexity digital technologies have today, IS scholars should rather look beyond towards technology's boundary resources, or in other words, their markets. The tendency of IT markets in IS research to be taken for granted or to be assumed they can be negligible gives technology a (questionable) universal connotation, once their markets appear to be homogeneous and inert, neither shaped by nor shaping these technologies. But if they are heterogeneous and active, how can IT markets be differentiated? What are the implications of this discrimination? Our research will approach IT markets as practices in order to "identify the forces participating in these [practices] and to understand how they interrelate" (Çalışkan & Callon, 2010, p.23), pointing out specific aspects of "what it is that is being shaped through market practice", which eventually will give us "a better understanding of the processes that lead to these outcomes" (Kjellberg & Helgesson, 2007, p.140).

Thomas **Jalili Tanha**, Lancaster University, UK, Marketing,
t.jalilitanha@lancaster.ac.uk

Strategizing to Situate a New Market for Power in a Circular Economy

A move to electrified mobility solutions powered by low-carbon energy is critical to the reduction of global greenhouse gas emissions in the New Climate Regime (Latour 2017; Chapman 2007). However, the corresponding growth of markets for lithium-ion batteries generates significant challenges in adjacent markets, such as for sourcing materials and disposing batteries at the end of their life-times (Kjellberg & Olson 2017; EU Commission 2018). There is a chronic need for managers and strategists to rethink how markets for power can be re-situated in environmentally-friendly systems of production and consumption: in a circular economy for EV batteries.

Recent market studies suggest that key market actors do significant work to make such issues of broader concern (Geiger et al. 2014), by mobilising and enrolling multiple actors in efforts that come to transform markets, what those markets are and how they are performed (Mason et al. 2017).

Our 'marketography' (Neyland & Ehrenstein 2017) reveals how the CEO of 'EcoPow', together with those that he interests and enrols in his agenda, begins to imagine and strategize an environmentally-friendly market for power across markets for batteries, cars and beyond (cf. Beckert 2013; Frankel 2015). We have discovered three key empirical insights that inform our understanding of how concerned markets are (re)situated through strategizing work to form a circular economy for EV batteries: (1) The reshaping of fictions through enrolment practices, (2) strategizing work that agencies collective practices that (re)form a multiple market space and (3) timeliness of action to capitalise on a circular economy.

Kirsty **Holstead**, University of St Andrews, UK, School of Management, kh38@st-andrews.ac.uk

Shaping communities and their role in water governance through practice: an exploration of the study of water policy and regulation professionals in Scotland

The rescaling of environmental decision-making places more emphasis on the role of communities in water governance. Although normative assumptions are made about why communities are important for water governance, and policy and development discourses often touch on the role of community(s), many unanswered questions exist about how people make decisions in these arrangements and how communities can contribute to governance. Past research focuses on the institutional factors that shape attempts to include communities and other stakeholders in decision-making, in particular the structures and processes that can influence participation. However, practice based approaches are increasingly promoted to interrogate the socio-material assemblage of factors that affect resource management and governance. These studies highlight the everyday routines of water and energy use in the home (Shove, 2003; Browne, 2015), and also how professional practice shape water and energy interventions (Hoolohan, 2016). Based on empirical research carried out in Scotland with professionals working in regulatory and policy roles across 3 water domains (private water supply, mains water supply and flood risk management), I use a practice approach (Shove et al., 2012) to explore how governance is enacted, and how those charged with implementation view communities, and their role in water

governance. I highlight how these meanings, materials and competencies (the elements of practice) open up and close opportunities for community involvement in governance. Through a comparison of practice across water domains, I aim to explore my struggles with understanding the cumulative effect of water policy, the interlinkages of practices across different 'waters' and how expectations of water users across water domains may sit in tension with each other as a result.

Anna **Wanka**, Goethe University Frankfurt on the Maine, Germany, Department of Sociology, wanka@em.uni-frankfurt.de

Doing Retiring - Lifecourse Transitions as Process of Practice Change

With the ageing of the 'Baby Boomer' cohort, more and more adults are transitioning from working life into retirement. This transition facilitates a variety of practice changes to different realms of everyday life. Changing practices can be mundane, like taking more time for breakfast, forward- or backward-looking, like planning or taking stock, and affective, like disengagement. Other practices might only emerge at certain times of the retiring process, marking the transition as a distinct life stage in itself, like refurbishing a house or taking a long-distance travel. But how do these practice changes 'hang together'? Framing transitions as a) processes of change that are b) assembled of practices c) scattered across time, space, and carriers and that d) themselves connect other constellations of practices (life stages) leads to asking: How are these processes of change organized?

To approach this question I will present data from my postdoc project in which I follow 30 older adults throughout their process of retiring from before to three years after they claim pension entitlements. The longitudinal mixed-methods design combines quantitative secondary data analysis, biographic and episodic interviews, daily diaries and photo diaries, and non-participant observations. I am particularly interested in how dynamics in temporally and spatially scattered practices are orchestrated, and, hence, discuss different frameworks (and their implications for research questions and results) that could improve the understanding of (life-course) transitions as – for example –, processes, projects, stages, fields or networks of practice change.

Benjamin **Görgen**, University of Münster, Germany, Sociology,
benjamin.goergen@uni-muenster.de

Conceptualizing communal living from a practice theoretical perspective

My suggested contribution roots in my research project, which considers sustainable living in communal housing projects. In scientific and political discourses such projects are often presented as “real life laboratories” or “pioneers” of a societal transformation towards sustainability. To understand and analyze the potentials of such alternative forms of living I work with theories of practice and conduct ethnographic case studies on two communal housing projects using a multimethod approach.

In the presentation I will focus on the question how communal living can be conceptualized and understood from a practice theoretical perspective. In a first step, I will define communal living as a complex of interconnected social practices. This theoretical foundation allows me to analyze the relation of social practices, socio-material arrangements and practitioners of communal living. It also implies three different levels of analysis: First, the identification and ordering of the different social practices of the communal living projects, second, the relations between these practices, how they bundle and connect and third, the complex of practices, its limits and connections. In a second step I will present some of my empirical research results. They show how a practice theoretical conceptualization helps to analyze and understand communal living and its potentials for a socio-ecological transformation towards sustainability. Finally, I will discuss challenges and open questions regarding the theoretical concept and its empirical application.

TS9: THINGS DIGITAL

James **Thorp**, Lancaster University, UK, LICA, j.thorp1@lancaster.ac.uk

He taps a bagel icon on his smartphone

The Internet of Things (IoT), Advanced Manufacturing (AM) and associated technologies offer the potential for societal change on a scale comparable to the Industrial Revolution, leading to the term the Fourth Industrial Revolution or Industry 4.0. Visions for this revolution range in ambition but are generally restricted to working within the paradigm of consumer-driven capitalism. The quote “he taps a bagel icon on his smartphone” is an example from one such vision for the year 2025 in an MIT ‘essential knowledge’ book on IoT (Greengard, 2015). The scenario suggests a fictional family member preparing breakfast by defrosting a bagel with a microwave via a smartphone. Whilst 2025 is not the distant future, such a vision does not stretch the capability of current technology or the imagination of product designers. Design Fiction goes some way toward addressing this lack of ambition, but still tends towards easily identifiable mass-market consumer products (Coulton et al. 2018).

This paper proposes that transformative technologies including IoT and AM should not be considered within the hegemony of consumer capitalism and need to be framed more radically in academic and technology literature. It is argued that by not fully exploring the true implications and possibilities of these technologies for society and their impact on the environment these visions are limiting discourse and the emerging range of possible futures. Mass manufacturing and its supporting systems could be radically reshaped to better serve humankind. There is not an app for that.

Christopher **Baird**, University of Edinburgh, UK, School of Management,
c.baird@ed.ac.uk

Elon Musk and the Science Fiction of Iain M Banks: Constructing and Making Sense of Organizational Futures

This paper explores how organizations, leaders and entrepreneurs can proactively, imaginatively and speculatively engage with possible futures in the very long-term. Drawing on ideological theorizations of time in organizations, and the speculative and

discursive mediations of (science) fiction for constructing possible organizational futures, we argue that more innovative and ethical temporal engagements are possible in organizations' strategizing and innovating. We use the example of Elon Musk and his self-proclaimed admiration for the works of science-fiction novelist Iain M Banks to illustrate the discursive and phenomenological engagements between science fiction and envisioning organizational and societal futures. The paper concludes with critical reflections on the more nuanced aspects of attempts to make sense of, and give sense to, future innovations and organizational visions via utopian and dystopian discourses, science fiction, and logics of late capitalism.

Keywords: Future, Science Fiction, Sociology of Expectations, Time

Charles Weir, Lancaster University, UK, SCC, c.weir1@lancaster.ac.uk

Helping Software Developers Achieve the Security We Need

Software developers are creative! Their role in building and improving the websites and software that now make up an essential part of our world is essentially a positive one. Now, increasingly our use of these systems is threatened by concerns about other users (privacy) or by crooks (security). Traditionally software security experts have addressed this by issuing long lists of warnings and 'things not to do' – which developers hate for their negativity. The result has been a virtual lack of support for developers who want to produce secure code, other than in large, closed, companies that see such support as essential. Indeed, when in 2014 I needed a book or website to explain how normal development teams should tackle secure development, I found none. It doesn't have to be like that. My vision is world in which every UK software developer knows – or can easily find out – exactly what positive steps to take to make their code a bit more secure. And where, correspondingly, the software they build is safer for all of us.

My research has been working towards that vision. Following two years interviewing and analysing how successful experts encourage secure development, I've identified a clear set of effective techniques and interventions, and I'm now researching the best means to teach and disseminate this knowledge. I'm using consultancy to software development teams, evaluated using Action Research techniques; and I'm developing a web-based handbook (www.secureddevelopment.org), to help train consultants and developers.

Badziili **Nthubu**, Lancaster University, UK, LICA, b.nthubu@lancaster.ac.uk

Futures of Additive Manufacturing (3D Printing) in Developing Nations

Additive manufacturing (e.g. 3D printing) poses tremendous opportunities for shaping how we fabricate physical things with digital technologies. The technology of Additive Manufacturing (AM) is turning complexity into opportunity never experienced before through conventional manufacturing. Currently, advances in AM are being provided by a research in a variety of different disciplines (e.g. engineering, design, computing). However, as research across different disciplines advance and fragment, the definitions of what constitute “additive manufacturing” are also shifting and becoming blurred. The varying and blurring of these definitions potential causes confusion amongst novice researchers and companies who may have the desire to adopt the technology. Hence, our interest is in unraveling the definition of additive manufacturing through a survey of different definitions of “additive manufacturing” across the field and propose re-definition models intended to identify new opportunities for designers to explore future manufacturing paradigms. The exploration of definitions is based on the American Society of Testing and Materials Standard (ASTM) Definition of Additive Manufacturing. Furthermore, we use the visualization techniques to explore AM definitions and develop platforms for new thinking. The long-term goal of this endeavor is to explore future digital manufacturing for Botswana and the developing world. Due to the great impact and role that AM has in the industrialized world, we have no doubt that the lessons learnt, insights and opportunities presented will potentially transform these economies from consumers to producers of digital manufacturing systems.

Keywords: Additive Manufacturing, Definitions, Futures

Margaret **Chawawa**, Lancaster University, UK, Social Sciences,
m.chawawa@lancaster.ac.uk

An Investigation on University Staff perceptions of the role ‘Big Data’ might play in Teaching and Learning.

It is an understatement to say that institutions of higher education today, are operating in very complex, competitive and technologically advanced environments. This has been a great leap from the traditional form of operation in Higher Education

(HE) system in England and this changing paradigm is here to stay. This research identifies contemporary challenges and benefits faced by practitioners in HE, stemming from the technologies used in Teaching, Learning and Assessment (TLA) that have created silos of Big Data. This research proposal aims to outline and fill the existing gap on understanding university staff perceptions of the role 'Big Data' might play in Teaching and Learning. Are there benefits and challenges that staff face in HE that are associated with Big Data in pedagogy in higher educational context. Indicative literature suggest a lack of knowledge is existing around this topical area in this environment. The research covers extracting data from electronic sources used in teaching and learning to try and gather patterns of learning analytics from these. It further looks into how this Big Data is supporting university staff in their various roles. In higher education, culture includes policies, processes and practices that may highlight big data discourses. There is not as much written on understanding university staff of big data as you might expect in the technological age that the universities are operating in.

Duha **Engawi**, Lancaster University, UK, LICA, d.engawi@lancaster.ac.uk

Graphic Design 2.0: Post Print Culture

This paper investigates how emerging trends in social media are shaping the role of graphic design and transforming how brands build their visual identities.

Today, we live in McLuhan's 'global village', whereby digital media has dramatically changed how we communicate with each other in almost all areas of our lives. Specifically, social media has transformed how we consume information, engage visually and emotionally producing a new form of 'attention economy' that is powered by "likes", "emojis", GIFs, personal data mining, and automated "recommendation" systems which help providing targeted advertising.

In the midst of this rapid transformation, the role of graphic design is also changing as designers gain access to new possibilities that lie beyond the limits of traditional 'print culture'. This transformation is perhaps best observed in Saudi Arabia, whereby recent changes to restrictive bylaws have seen social media platforms flourish in presence of the Saudi Vision 2030, allowing local and international bodies opportunities to rethink how they interact with their customers. Whilst new media platforms bring exciting new opportunities for designers, there are also a range of social, ethical, cultural and other challenges that demand further research and creative exploration.

This paper will first discuss how the convergence of social media, psychology, semiotics and algorithmic processes, are reshaping traditional notions of graphic design. Secondly, an experimental approach will research the possibilities of new media through active engagement and reflection with these media platforms. Finally, it will conclude with a summary of exciting challenges and opportunities for further research.

Roger **von Laufenberg**, University of St Andrews, UK, School of Management, rffvl@st-andrews.ac.uk

Postulated Consumers - Big data in a marketable world

Big data analytics (BDAs) are deployed in market research with the perception of being an objective and infallible technology for uncovering consumer behaviour and 1s. Especially comparing with traditional methods like surveys or interviews, BDAs are depicted as more reliable for creating consumer knowledge. This assumption often goes hand in hand with a belief in the supremacy of (digital) data. The use of BDAs in organisations however requires a collaboration of an array of teams, all with their own expertise and practices. Knowledge is never produced in vacuo but co-produced, many factors are involved in how information is gained through BDAs, which subsequently influences the usage of this knowledge.

In this early-stage research, I aim at showing how BDAs influence the co-production of knowledge in marketing settings in organisations. When information resulting from big data technologies tend to not be questioned by marketers and are perceived as mirroring the reality, also consumer knowledge risks of not being seen as approximations anymore. Instead conceptualisations of consumers become postulations, incontestable due to being established through big data analysis. These practices tend to neglect the subjectivity involved in BDAs, such as the necessity for data manipulation, data interpretation and the possibilities of errors. At the same time, they intensify the social sorting of consumers. Individuals are reduced to their marketable characteristics for which big data analysis and the accompanying algorithms define the criteria. These marketable characteristics set the rules for who has access to markets, goods or services, and often also their pricing.

Matthew **Pilling**, Lancaster University, UK, LICA and Engineering,
m.pilling@lancaster.ac.uk

What are the social futures for digital manufacturing?

In 2012, '3D printing' became a cultural buzzword and the technology continues to receive a significant amount of media attention. The fundamental premise of printing objects in an additive 'layer-by-layer' process (i.e. in contrast to traditional construction methods that tend to subtract material, e.g. milling) has potential to radically transform how we will manufacture many things in the future, ranging from consumer goods to aeroplanes. However, whilst there is undoubtedly real potential in additive manufacturing processes (such as 3D printing), there is also a significant amount of hype which glosses over the major challenges that must be addressed to unlock the potential of these manufacturing methods. Many of these challenges are technical in nature, requiring engineers and scientists to make the technology cheaper, faster, and more robust. However, there are also an array of important social and cultural challenges that are central to widespread adoption and exploitation.

This PhD research seeks to look beyond the hype and address the important social challenges for futures of additive manufacturing. This paper will first discuss what society wants of this technology and describe the key barriers that need to be addressed to achieve this. Then describe how design fiction can be used to explore and speculate on the possible futures for additive manufacturing. Ultimately, the paper aims to position this design research agenda and illustrate how and why it is critical that we address the social futures associated with advanced manufacturing technologies.

Adam **Blaney**, Lancaster University, UK, Highwire CDT, a.blaney@lancaster.ac.uk
Capturing and guiding material scale self-assembly

Adaptive abilities present within digital design tools are significantly reduced when they are fabricated using traditional materials. Conversely biological structures have the ability to adapt to meet varying demands. Biological structures can adapt and tune their material properties and global shapes due to how they govern material scale interactions, which is induced by threshold environmental conditions. We present a series of videos that record explorative design experiments, which demonstrate how

self-assembling material scale interactions can be guided using tuneable environments. Tuneable environments are physical properties (temperature, pH, agitation) which become the fabrication stimuli that guide material interactions. We demonstrate how tuneable environments can be applied from 2D emergent patterns to 3D shape changing structures and the mineral accretion process (Hilbertz 1992. Hilbertz and Goreau 1996. Goreau 2012). We propose what tuneable environments can lead to an adaptive fabrication system by creating interrelationships between digital design tools, fabrication and materials. The system is possible as design tools are used to control and monitor environmental stimuli (electricity, temperature, pH, agitation) and resultant material properties. As a result structures can be grown so material type, location, volume, surface texture can be tuned to meet new design demands such as increasing material volume at a certain location to suffice increased live loading. Structures fabricated in this way can achieve desirable abilities such as; physical adaption, scalable processes, self-healing, reduced material waste, interrelationships and emergent properties.

OPEN SESSIONS

Temitope **Bodunrin**, University of Aberdeen, UK, Management, r01tsb17@abdn.ac.uk
Mindful Consumption

Despite the notion that consumers are, as the name suggests, people who consume products and services, the dynamics on the particular products consumed has evolved. Among the millennial and generation Z cohort there is now an increased conscious behaviour of products and services consumed. Hence, such consumers are tagged 'mindful consumers' analysed under the umbrella of mindful consumption. This research aims to dive deeper in exploring the main mindful consumption pattern of generation Z vegetarians to understand their coping mechanisms as vegans in relation to non-vegans. Using a brand search of products available in the market it discovers how producers and marketers tag certain products as being mindful using associations such as: 'meat free' 'vegan friendly' 'vegan product' usually accompanied by the green logo.

The question then arises, are the consumers just taking on what the brand label says essentially, if it says vegan on the bag, then it must be vegan? To what degree do marketers use the colour green to denote freshness and earthly products and how does this resonate with mindfulness. This research shows that there is a degree of social mindful consumption among some young vegans while express that they do not like killing animals they also like the taste of meat. Also because veganism is becoming a trend, young vegan have been observed to follow this mindful societal fashion. Ultimately, mindfulness consumption strays away from having morals on the products consumed to a tag carry around to show to others that they fit in.

Cara **Williams**, Lancaster University, UK, Sociology, c.williams10@lancaster.ac.uk
Disabled People, Work and Small/Medium Size Employers (SMEs)

Contemporary policy in the UK has been geared towards increasing the labour market participation of people with traditionally high rates of non-participation in paid work, such as disabled people. We know disabled people are much less likely than non-disabled people to be in paid employment (45.7 percent compared to 80.5 percent).

Ensuring the policy framework is right for SMEs is crucial to maximising their ability to generate jobs, a task that is all the more pressing at a time when there has been much emphasis on raising the employment rate in the UK. SMEs have been a more robust employer of the unemployed over the last 15 years compared to larger firms and have a unique role in providing pathways to employment - this is not only for the unemployed as a whole, but also for disadvantaged groups such as disabled people. The aim of the study is to examine the ways in which disabled people experience the transition into employment and to elicit "good practice" in supporting disabled people into working for SMEs. Semi-structured interviews will be conducted with disabled people and SMEs will be invited to complete a survey and take part in follow-up interviews.

Jayne Erlam, Lancaster University, UK, Sociology, j.erlam@lancaster.ac.uk

The Changing Face of Mental Ill-Health: 1950s to present day

The aim of my MA dissertation is to understand the development of attitudes of mental ill-health in the UK from the 1950s to present day via an empirical qualitative study.

I aim to review NHS documents, government policy and legislation throughout this time frame to explore what these reveal about terminology, treatments, prevailing rhetoric, and so on. I aim to interview 6 to 8 people of 70+ years who live in a close-knit community on the outskirts of Lancaster. I will seek to explore their memories of attitudes and approaches to mental ill-health throughout their lifetimes. It could be that they remember shell-shocked soldiers from the wars, local asylums and 'psychiatric' hospitals. Whilst ensuring anonymity, it would be interesting if participants can recall people within community who were known to suffer with mental ill-health and enquire whether they were supported or marginalised. Lastly, I am curious to understand the older generation's thoughts of today's construction of mental ill-health with the increased prescribing of anti-depressants and increased referrals to counselling services.

Analysis will compare my observations of the official documents, in particularly the use of language and rhetoric, to the memories of members of the public who have lived through these years.

Mandi Whittle, Lancaster University, UK, Criminology, m.whittle2@lancaster.ac.uk
Police Use of Domestic Violence Protection Orders in Preventing Domestic Violence.

This PhD project seeks to interrogate the new era of policing domestic violence, which now incorporates both civil and criminal measures in a hybrid fashion. The focus is on domestic violence protection orders (DVPO's). DVPO's were introduced to the UK in 2014 and allow for the removal of a perpetrator from the home for between 14-28 days in circumstances where no arrest or criminal sanctions are applicable. This project seeks to analyse the police response to the intervention in two North West constabularies to determine what 'success' means for who and how 'effective' these barring orders are in reducing revictimisation.

The theoretical framework of 'deterrence' will be used to situate the study. Evidence of deterrence in the use of barring orders is inconclusive in the literature and to date, aside from the Home Office study (Kelly et al, 2013) there are no comprehensive studies on the current DVPO system in the UK. A mixed methods research methodology will be utilised. Data analysis will look at multi-level regression modelling to identify predictors along with analysis of related police logs to add context to the data. Non-participant observation and focus groups will seek to compliment the generative processes of the quantitative data. This study seeks to generate an understanding of the 'appropriateness' and 'effectiveness' of DVPO's as the role of the police shifts from agents of prosecution to agents of prevention.

Kelly, L., et al. (2013) Evaluation of The Pilot Of Domestic Violence Protection Orders. Home Office, Research Report 76. London, HM Government/

Emma Long, Lancaster University, UK, Sociology, e.long@lancaster.ac.uk
Army partner perspectives and experiences of accessing formal and informal support

This paper will outline some of the preliminary findings of an ongoing PhD exploring army partners' experiences of accessing both formal and informal support mechanisms. Formal support refers to the support available from the Unit Welfare Officer (UWO), Army Welfare Service (AWS) and other related organisations. Informal

support refers to the voluntary support received from family, friends, colleagues and neighbours. It will present the views gained from 27 in-depth semi-structured interviews with partners of currently serving army personnel residing in the United Kingdom. It will also refer to the viewpoints offered by 23 military-related support staff including UWO's, members of the AWS and the AFF. Specifically, it will show how army partners assess the value and negotiate support pathways made available either by formal support or social networks. Previous research has shown that army partners prefer to seek support from informal networks, whilst my research extends this by assessing why this is the case. Key criteria that impacts army partners likelihood to seek formal support includes their perspective of their role as a military partner, the trustworthiness of the military or organisation offering support, the nature of the problem, quality of the support available, and access to support spaces. Each of these are impacted by the stigma attributed to help-seeking that is accentuated within the military community due to a fear of being branded a 'welfare case' in a close-knit community.

Zohra **Mehellou**, Lancaster University, UK, Languages and Culture,
z.mehellou@lancaster.ac.uk

Authoritarian Cities: The City Space and the Construction of a Black National Identity

In the *Spatial Politics in the Postcolonial Novel* (2016), Sara Upstone writes that cities are the site that reflects 'national tensions' (Upstone, 2016: 85), and before that, Georges Balandier claims that cities are centres for 'nationalism' (quoted in Dunton, 2008: 70). When it comes to the West African and African-American contexts by mid-twentieth century, the city played a major role in rising national consciousness by bringing peoples from different villages and backgrounds together. However, as it became a site of collectivity, the city introduced other laws that its new inhabitants needed to follow, thus affecting their identity. As a way of studying the relation between the city space and national identity, I compare the role Lagos (Nigeria) and Harlem (USA) play in Cyprian Ekwensi's *People of the City* (1954) and Ralph Ellison's *Invisible Man* (1952), respectively. In so doing, I analyse the rural-urban shift and the authority that both cities apply on these two communities and how this authority influences the construction of their national identity. Moreover, by using Jacques Lacan's Name-of-the-Father theory and its symbolic order, I discuss the various experiences the two protagonists go through in relation to the cities' Laws and how it changes their understanding of what a collective identity means. Moreover,

throughout my study, I discuss the connection between the twentieth century Pan-African and Back nationalism's calls for creating a collective Black national identity in both communities and the role the city space plays in these calls.

Will Lawrence, Lancaster University, UK, Sociology, w.lawrence@lancaster.ac.uk
"It's called communal living, sweetie": domestic realism and the hippy mother on TV

This presentation will explore "the hippy mother" as a stock sitcom character circulated in British sitcoms in the 2000s and 2010s. Helen Hester's (2017) notion of 'domestic realism' provides a key framing for understanding the hippy mother. 'Domestic realism' names the phenomenon by which it seems almost impossible to imagine ordinary domestic space taking any other form than that of the single-family dwelling. While the hippies might be thought of as contesting domestic realism, by reproducing the hippy mother in the form of a sitcom character, the relationship between hippies and domestic realism becomes complicated. The hippy mother is placed into a sitcom family and a domestic setting. This presentation, then, will explore what Kathleen Battles and Wendy Hilton-Morrow describe as the 'liabilities of relying on familiar sitcom conventions' (2002: 89). When the narratives of the hippy mother are made to fit the sitcom form, the radical desires and ideals of the hippy mother become deflated: she is not made to represent an achievable re-imagining of domestic space but instead her radical provocations are narrated as interruptions of family life that are subsequently resolved. My argument draws on an analysis of the British sitcom, *Jam and Jerusalem* (BBC, 2006-2009), and its resident hippy mother character, Tash (Sally Phillips).

Virginia Mwangi, Lancaster University, UK, Marketing, washitseswa@gmail.com
The framing of moral dilemmas in the marketplace: The case of inequality in the illicit alcohol market in Kenya

Concern about market inequality arises because the marketplace is inherently imbalanced. Market inequality is of interest when it results in injustice in the marketplace, a dynamic concept presenting itself in different forms, based on race, gender or social class (Williams and Henderson, 2011). This research explores market inequality from a distributive justice perspective. A salient issue is the framing of

alcohol pricing as a market situation in which there is a stark choice between lowering the price of formal alcohol to cater for low income consumers or increasing the price of alcohol to minimise harmful alcohol use, which is then depicted as excluding the low-income consumers from accessing formal alcohol. Each option is presented as having equally compelling ethical advantages and disadvantages. The paper explores this moral dilemma by answering the following research questions:

1. What are the public views on alcohol access in Kenya?
2. How does the public view the market mechanisms used to facilitate and impede key moral issues such as harm, freedom and choice in the illicit alcohol market?

The research was conducted as an ethnographic study of the illicit alcohol market in Kenya analysed using frame analysis. Frame analysis involves problem diagnosis, and the suggestions for ameliorating the problem, as well as the assignment of responsibility for carrying out the resolution, and the processes involved. The data was gathered through an immersion in a longitudinal media analysis of the media coverage on illicit alcohol, as well as depth interview data, informal conversations and observation.

Eloise **Symonds**, Lancaster University, UK, Educational Research,
e.symonds@lancaster.ac.uk

The Power in Learning: Power Relationships, Marketisation, and the Student Experience in Higher Education

This presentation reports on a PhD project that critically examines the tension between power relations, marketisation and the undergraduate student experience. This paper presents preliminary results of a project that uses a qualitative mixed method approach in a comparative study of two universities in England. The project incorporates interviews, observations, public data and critical discourse studies (CDS). Considering that discourse as social practice can produce significant impacts on ideology and help to produce or reproduce unequal power relations (Fairclough, Mulderrig and Wodak, 2011), CDS is an appropriate way in which to examine the relationship between power, marketisation and the student experience in higher education (HE).

The HE sector in the UK is, and has been for a while, aligning itself with the market. With government policy steered towards bridging the gap between the HE sector and the market sector, the relationships that constitute the undergraduate experience are

being redefined (Williams, 2013). Specifically, the relations of power between undergraduates and academics are being remodelled. In this presentation, I will explore the multiple strands of power that run throughout the university, the ways in which they position students in certain subjectivities and their influence on the student experience, before moving on to examine the preliminary results from my data.

Fairclough, N., Mulderrig, J. and Wodak, R., 2011. Critical discourse analysis. In: T.A. van Dijk, ed., *Discourse studies: a multidisciplinary introduction*, 2nd ed. London: Sage, pp.357–378.

Williams, J., 2013. *Consuming higher education: why learning can't be bought*. London ; New York: Bloomsbury Academic.

Mariam Abouelenin, Lancaster University, UK, Sociology,

m.abouelenin@lancaster.ac.uk

Patrilineal fertility and marital bargaining power in Egypt

The large majority of research on conjugal power relations has been informed by Blood and Wolfe's (1960) resource theory. The basic premise of resource theory is that, within marital relationships, spousal decision making power is dependent upon the amount of resources each spouse contributes to the marriage. In this paper, I explore power differentials between husband and wife, imposed by the Egyptian patrilineal kinship structure and expressed in conjugal decision making. Using the nationally representative Egypt labour market panel surveys, I look at the way(s) in which women in Egypt attempt to maximize their bargaining power and contribution to the decision making process in the household. However, instead of the traditional sources of bargaining power analysed in the literature; I suggest a novel channel through which women may increase their autonomy and participation in household decision making, namely by using the birth of a son as a prop to their bargaining status. Examining relations within the household and identifying the drivers of bargaining power will have crucial implications for understanding how resources (material and symbolic) are distributed within the family, in terms of major dimensions of family decisions. This study aims to highlight the fact that symbolic resources may be at least as important as material resources in determining conjugal power in patrilineal family systems.

Bingying Xu, Lancaster University, UK, Linguistics and English Language,
b.xu1@lancaster.ac.uk

Lie to me: An experiment on verbal lie detection in Chinese discourse

Lying is a method people adopt to transmit misleading messages to deceive others by making false statements either in spoken or in written form (Arciuli, Mallard & Villar, 2010). Compared to the studies on the relationship between non-verbal behaviours and deception, the research on verbal lie detection is still underexplored, especially in Chinese discourse. My experiment is based on two western-based methods and I will try to test the validity of these two methods by applying them to Chinese discourses.

Lixiong Chen, Lancaster University, UK, Sociology, c.lixiong@lancaster.ac.uk

The Role of Social Media in Natural Disasters in China: A Study of Weibo's Blogging of Natural Disasters in China Since 2015

Sina Weibo is one of China's leading social media, similar to Twitter in its format. It provides a new significant platform for diverse types of Weibo users to participate in disaster communications, ranging from sending emergency alerts to exchanging information about an unfolding situation, calling for volunteers to help, or expressing support or critique.

This study explores the roles of Sina Weibo posts issued by different types of Weibo users in Chinese society's response to natural disasters since 2015. It also examines how practices of posting on Weibo during natural disasters have evolved since 2015. The study aims to identify advantages and disadvantages of incorporating Weibo posts in disaster communications, to provide a critique of shortcomings of Weibo posts and social media practices in disaster communication amongst the diversity of Weibo users, and to articulate recommendations for best practice as social media become an integral part of China's society's response to disasters. I plan to collect data through data/text mining of Weibo posts issued by different types of Weibo users, including official emergency agencies and government communications and online interviews with non-government user groups. Grounded theory will underpin the analysis of the data.

Stephen **Graham**, Lancaster University, UK, Sociology, s.graham3@lancaster.ac.uk
Environment, local food and community energy: change-making in neo-liberal, fossil fuel-based social formations

Despite a growing body of evidence pointing to the environmental destructiveness of fossil fuel-based neoliberal societies, we remain dependent on the high levels of fossil energy that have pushed us to the brink of irreversible climate change. Within contemporary capitalist social formations, however, interstices do exist where non-capitalist initiatives based on local, low-carbon production operate. Whether such initiatives can ever constitute the building blocks of a more environmentally sustainable world remains the subject of fierce debate.

Nonetheless, across the globe, many varied initiatives offer local-scale solutions to social and ecological problems using approaches based not upon profit maximisation, but on environmental sustainability and community empowerment.

This study builds on two such carbon reduction initiatives in northern England: a local food hub based in Carlisle; and a community renewable energy project that operates across Cumbria. These initiatives employed two differing organisational approaches to tackling ecological degradation. The food hub re-worked relatively 'conventional' local food sales practices into a novel business model – not just to sell produce, but also with the aim of initiating longer-term, local, anti-capitalist struggles.

The energy scheme, by contrast, employed a relatively 'conventional' financial model – one that operated upon the normative terrain of capitalist financial practices, raising required capital through a method that generated financial returns for private investors. Using an approach rooted in eco-Marxism and the Strategic Relational Approach, this study examines why the relatively 'mainstream' energy scheme remains on track to achieve its aims, while the more 'radical' food hub was forced to close.

Hannah **Stoddart**, Lancaster University, UK, Sociology, h.stoddart@lancaster.ac.uk
Public Health Debates & Implications surrounding First Year University Students

The dissertation aims to investigate student's behaviours and practices when they start university. Over recent years it has been discovered that many students engage

in new “unhealthy” practices when starting university, these include: excessive alcohol consumption (otherwise known as ‘binge drinking’, tobacco smoking, illicit drug use and even eating unhealthy foods or not getting enough sleep). The dissertation looks at university as a space to see if it encourages students to engage in these unhealthy practices or if it is the actual groups of students themselves (otherwise known as peer pressure). I would use focus groups, one-to-one interviews and survey/questionnaires as research methods to understand why students engage in these practices. I would consider looking at sociological public health debates surrounding young people that engage with excessing alcohol consumption, illicit drug use and smoking.

Andy Yuille, Lancaster University, UK, Sociology, a.yuille1@lancaster.ac.uk

Knowledge, power and authority in Neighbourhood Planning

Neighbourhood Planning is a new form of small-scale, community-led land use planning in England. It brings together very different ways of knowing place – knowledge that is top-down, technical, and technologically-mediated, with knowledge that is bottom up, experiential, and first-hand. These knowledges meet – and often conflict - in relation to the amount, type and location of new development that is appropriate for a place. The power to plan rests on the ability to produce and mobilise knowledge that can be justified as legitimate.

This meeting and conflict of knowledges is not new, but acquires a new dimension with Neighbourhood Planning’s promise to devolve and de-centre power. The practice of Neighbourhood Planning creates new actors which interfere with existing relations and arrangements and establish new processes for bringing together different forms of knowledge. This paper draws on two ethnographic case studies to investigate the ways in which these new actors simultaneously re-inscribe and reconfigure the expert-agency coupling, and can both reinforce and disrupt existing power relations and their associated modes of knowing. It explores how, rather than straightforwardly enabling knowledge that already exists in the community to have effect, Neighbourhood Planning creates new centres of translation which are necessarily distinct from the community and authorised to act in part because of that very distinctiveness. However, these new centres are simultaneously effectively de-centred by their relations with a network of accredited experts mobilising already-legitimized forms of knowledge. The paper concludes with some reflections on ways that this knowledge encounter could become more open.

LINKED WORKSHOPS

LW1: Collaborative Design: a practical exercise in designing against crime (Meg Parivar)

In this two hour workshop, participants will go through the design process and discover problems and solutions, developing forms of design thinking using concepts of 'sense making' and collaborative design. The challenge is to design a product to prevent robberies and the first step (1 hour) is about fact finding and understanding the issues within a group. The second step is about designing or redesigning a product and making a scruffy mock-up based on the result of the first step activity. The workshop is informed by the concept of sense making design process and collaborative design. According to Krippendorff 'design is making sense of things' and identified an existing paradox between the aim of making something new and different from what was there before, and the desire to have it make sense, to be recognisable and understandable.' According to Kleinsmann 'Collaborative design is the process in which researchers from different disciplines share their knowledge. By doing so they create shared understanding to design a new object or strategy.'. Workshop **open to all**, no preparation needed.

LW 2: Actor network theory and practice theory (Torik Holmes and Josianne Fernandez)

Practice Theory and Actor-Network-Theory (A-N-T) have become important intellectual resources used by doctoral research students across a range of disciplines. This workshop examines points of connection and difference between concepts associated with each tradition. For example, what separates A-N-T and Practice Theory? When and how do these differences matter? What is similar about the ways in which people working with theories of practice and/or actor network theories conceptualise and understand the social world? What are the methodological implications of such approaches? This workshop involves a discussion of **readings circulated in advance** to those who have said they will participate.

LW 3: Researching social practices (Elizabeth Shove, Matt Watson, Allison Hui)

This workshop is in three one-hour parts. Each part includes a short talk addressing key ideas in social practice theory – a) ‘elements of practice’; b) questions of scale and c) relations between practices., followed by small group exercises focusing on participants’ current theoretical and methodological concerns and on **readings circulated in advance** to those who have said they want to participate.

LW 4: Methods and methodologies (Celia Roberts and Katy Mason)

This linked workshop provides a chance to discuss and compare experiences of confronting generic methodological/theoretical challenges that arise during the course of many PhD projects. The aim is to enable participants to think creatively and more abstractly than usual about their projects; to focus on how methods and theories work together to answer research questions, and to think realistically about how to boundary PhD projects. Those who take part in this workshop will end up with a photo of a model of their PhD and of parts that they are going to leave out, as a souvenir/reminder of their thinking on the day, in the hope is that this will be inspiring in the future. This workshop is **open to all**.

LW 5: Researching health, care and well being (Yvonne Latham and Stanley Blue)

This workshop is in two parts. The first part will focus on research design decisions and the second on ethical conundrums in health and health related research. We will start with a positioning and mapping exercise designed to reveal similarities and differences in participants’ methodologies and approaches. This will inform a discussion of key moments in the research design process and of ongoing successes and dilemmas in ‘pulling together’ a PhD thesis in health and health related research. In the second part, there will be a short presentation outlining some ethical conundrums encountered in the field. This will be followed by a group discussion of issues/concerns relating to the conduct of empirical research. These may relate to issues of ethics, access, generating data, working with data and/or anything else you think may be helpful to discuss. These workshops are **open to all**.

WORKSHOPS ON ASPECTS OF ACADEMIC LIFE

Open to all participants: some of these workshops run twice.

OW 1. Establishing an intellectual identity (Katy Mason)

A workshop on acquiring an intellectual identity, on generating 'your' ideas, and becoming known for them.

OW 2. Getting an academic job led by people who have got one (Chih-Ling Liu, Sandra Awanis and Jekaterina Rindt)

A workshop on the practicalities of getting an academic job – finding out about opportunities, the CV, the interview and what happens next. Introduced by people who have recently got such a job!

OW 3. Writing a PhD (Joanne Wood)

A workshop on writing and on the different kinds of writing challenges that are involved in producing a PhD – including different stages and strategies. A chance to think about what writing entails.

OW 4. The life of a journal article (Caroline Gatrell)

We all read articles, but exactly what are the steps and stages through which they are produced? An introduction to the life of a journal article from the first glimmerings of an idea to the printed page, including all the slips and hitches along the way.

OW 5. Writing a research proposal (Claire O'Donnell)

A chance to look at some research proposals and find out about what is involved in putting one together – including topics like funding, peer review, approvals processes and the thrill of the chase.

OW 6. Developing an academic paper or book chapter (Haina Zhang)

This workshop is for people who are in the middle of drafting an academic paper or book chapter. It consists of two one hour sessions from Haina, which are open to all participants.

There is also a private a one hour session for those who have submitted writing for peer review. Thomas Jalili Tanha t.jalilitanha@lancaster.ac.uk will distribute the readings to those involved.

Other parts of the Intellectual Party

3 MINUTE THESIS COMPETITION – 17.30 2nd July, Marcus Merriman

The following participants will be competing to present their thesis or dissertation in the most convincing, interesting and effective way possible in just three minutes.

Christopher Baird; Duha Engawi; Lindsey Claire Hogg; Virginia Mwangi; Thomas Jalili Tanha and Charlie Thomas Southerton.

POSITIONING RESEARCH – 9.30 3rd July, Marcus Merriman

We start the second day with an exercise in positioning research. Find out where you stand in relation to fellow participants. Discover new commonalities and differences and think about what is distinctive about your work. (Led by Elizabeth Shove)

FACULTY BOOK LAUNCH - 12.30 3rd July, Marcus Merriman

A celebration of the books produced in the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences in the last year. Introduced by Chris May and with prizes for winning titles.

GRAND FINALE: 17.00 3rd July, Marcus Merriman

THE SUPERVISORY RELATIONSHIP – WHAT MAKES FOR A PERFECT PARTNERSHIP?

The intellectual party ends with a Grand Finale, hosted by Corinne May Chahal. This year we focus on what makes the perfect supervisory relationship. Five supervisor-supervisee couples will compete for the intellectual party trophy.

INDEX OF NAMES	PAGE
Abouelenin, Mariam	40
Almasoud, Yazid	9
Baird, Christopher	27
Bella, Antonio Fabio	21
Bennett, Kirsty	16
Blaney, Adam	32
Bodunrin, Temitope	34
Chawawa, Margaret	29
Chen, Lixiong	41
Ekingen, Erman	13
Ellina, Sofia	12
Embarika, Mostafa	5
Engawi, Duha	30
Erlam, Jayne	35
Evans, Sally	16
Fernandes, Josianne	20
Ferri, Marta	19
Fuzesi, Peter	5
Galabo, Rosendy J. Fernandez	4
Gallistl, Vera	22
Gorgen, Benjamin	26
Graham, Stephen	42
Hennchen, Benjamin	7

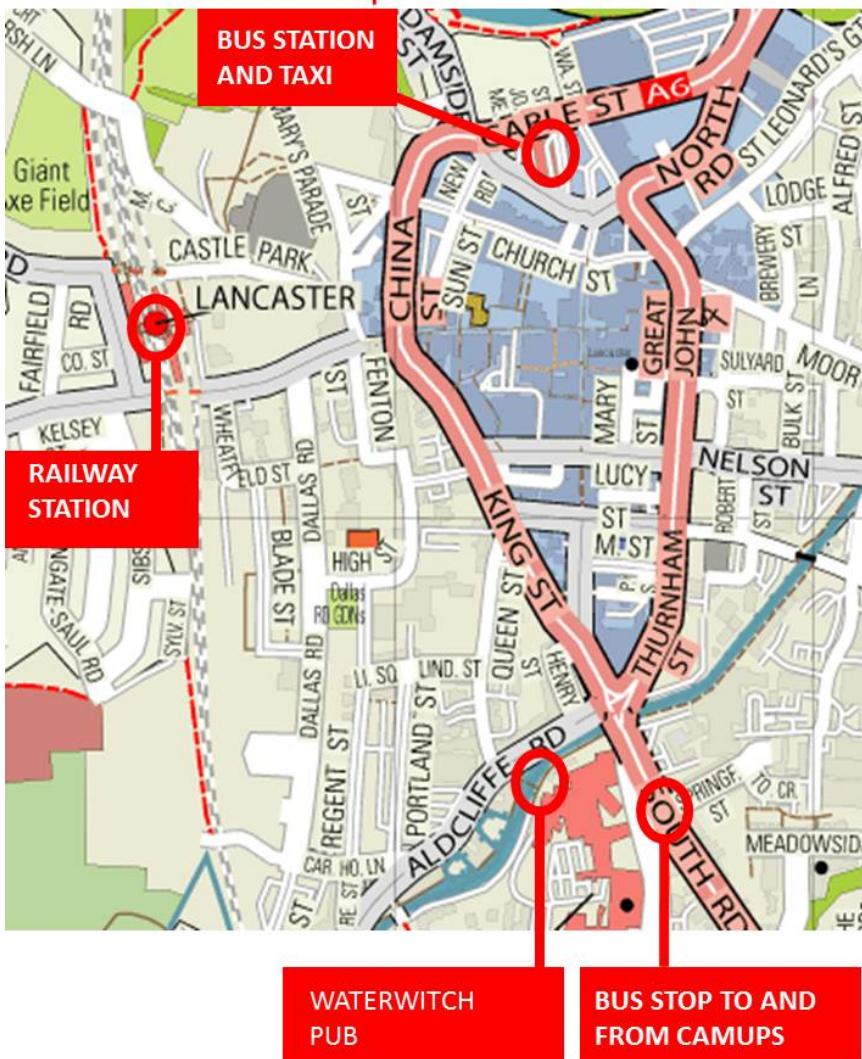
Hogg, Lindsey Claire	10
Holmes, Torik	18
Holstead, Kirsty	24
Jalili Tanha, Thomas	23
Jones, Rhianon	14
Lawrence, Will	38
Lolaksha Nagaveni, Preethi	13
Long, Emma	36
Martinez, Sara	17
Mehellou, Zohra	37
Mwangi, Virginia	38
Neves de Rocha, Fabio	23
New, Kathy	6
Nthubu, Badzili	29
Parivar, Meg	3
Phoenix, Jessica	9
Pilling, Matthew	32
Savva, Rafael	11
Smeds, Emilia	8
Southerton, Charlie	18
Stoddart, Hannah	42
Symonds, Eloise	39
Thorp, James	27
von Laufenberg, Roger	31
Wanka, Anna	25

Weir, Charles	28
Whittle, Mandi	36
Williams, Cara	34
Xu, Bingying	41
Yuille, Andy	43
Zhang, Wanlin	3
Zupp, Walker	15

Notes, doodles, email details of new friends etc.

Notes, doodles, email details of new friends etc.

Lancaster town map



2nd July 2018	Registration from 9.15 Bowland North Front courtyard							
9.45-10.00	Watcome	Marcus Merriman Lecture Theatre	BN SR 27	BN SR 25	BN SR 20	BN SR 22	BN SR 15	SR17
10.00-11.00	Day 1: session 1 [one hour] 2 papers	Open	TS4: Law and ethics Phoenix, Amasoud	UW3: Researching social practice (a)		TS9: Things digital Thor, Baird	Open	OM4: Intellectual identity (Katy Mason)
11.00-11.30	Coffee break		Bowland North Courtyard					
11.30-12.30	Day 1: session 2 [one hour] 2 papers			TS4: Law and ethics Høgås, Sævås	UW3: Researching social practice (b)		TS9: Things digital Wein, Nthubu	Open
12.30-13.30	Lunch		Bowland North Courtyard				Yulile	OM2: Getting an academic job (Ching Liu, Sandra Awans)
13.30-14.30	Day 1: session 3 [one hour] 2 papers	TS3: Infrastructures Hennchen, Smets	TS4: Law and ethics Ellina	TSS: Practices and more Holmes, Southerton	TS8: Practices and more Gallistl, Neves da Rocha	TS9: Things digital Chawawa, Engwii	OM6: Developing an academic paper (Hanna Zhang, part 1)	
14.30-15.30	Day 1: session 4 [one hour] 2 papers	Open	Eliam, Whittle Iolalista Nagaveni, Elgen		TS8: Practices and more Jalili, Tanha, Hostead	TS9: Things digital von Laufenberg	OM6: Developing an academic paper (Hanna Zhang, part 2)	OM5: Writing a research proposal (Claire O'Donnell)
15.30 - 16.30	Football/ extended coffee break		Netball courts at the back of L1/E1 Engineering and Bowland North Courtyard	Open	TS8: Practices and more Hern	TS9: Things digital Wanka, Gorgen	OM6: Developing an academic paper (private meeting)	OM4: The life of a journal article (Caroline Gatrell)
16.30-17.30	Day 1: session 5 [one hour] 2 papers			Long, Meliellou		TS8: Practices and more Pilling, Blaney		
17.30-18.30	Three minute tests			Marcus Merriman Lecture Theatre				
19.00	Wine reception and BBQ dinner		Bowland North Courtyard					
3 rd July 2018								
9.30-10.00	Positioning research [Elizabeth Stove]		Marcus Merriman Lecture Theatre					
		BN SR 27	BN SR 25	BN SR 20	BN SR 22	BN SR 15	BN SR 15	BN SR 17
10.00-11.00	Day 2: session 1 [one hour] 2 papers	Open	Lawrence, Mwangi	TSS: Practices and more Fernandes, Bella	Open	OM1: Intellectual identity (Katy Mason)	TS2: Health Embarka, Fluszes	Academic restroom
11.00-11.30	Coffee break		Bowland North Courtyard					
11.30-12.30	Day 2: session 2 [one hour] 2 papers			UW3: Researching social music Jones, Zupp	UW3: Writing a PhD Wood	OM2: Getting an academic job (Ekaterra Rintti)	TS2: Health New	
12.30-14.00	Faculty book launch and lunch		Marcus Merriman Lecture Theatre	TS1: Design Parvar, Zhang, Gabo	UW2: ANT and practice theory methodologies	UW4: methods and methodologies	UW5: Researching health	
14.00-15.30	Day 2: session 3 [hour and a half] 3 papers			TS3: Literature and music Evans, Bennett, Martinez		OM3: Writing a PhD Wood	UW5: Researching health	
15.30 - 16.00	Coffee break		Bowland North Courtyard					
16.00-17.00	Day 2: session 4 [one hour] 2 papers	LW1: Design Workshop	Open	D11	UW2: ANT and practice theory continued	UW4: methods and methodologies continued	UW5: Researching health continued	
17.00-18.00	Finale: The supervisory relationship		Marcus Merriman Lecture Theatre					
Key	Thematic sessions			Open sessions	Linked workshops		Academic life workshops	
	TS1: Design against time			LW1: Design	LW4: Methodology		OM1: Intellectual identity	
	TS2: Health and practice			LW2: ANT and practice theory	LW5: Health		OM2: Life of a journal article	
	TS3: Infrastructure			LW3: Researching social practices		OM3: Writing a PhD	OM5: Writing a research proposal	
						OM4: Getting a job	OM5: Writing a research proposal	
						OM5: Developing an academic paper	OM5: Developing an academic paper	