



CYNHADLEDD FLYNYDDOL ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Cymdeithas Sifil a Chyfranogiad

Civil Society and Participation

Llyfryn Crynodeb | Abstract Booklet

3 & 4 Gorffennaf 2019 | 3 & 4 July 2019

Prifysgol Aberystwyth | Aberystwyth University



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Diwrnod 1 Dydd Mercher 3 Gorffennaf

9.00 – 10.30

Sesiynau hyfforddi'r gynhadledd

1. Defnyddio PorthData WISERD fel teclyn darganfod data (*Ystafell: Medrus 3*)

2. Cyhoeddi gwaith mewn cyfnodolion wedi'u safoni gan ganolwyr: prif gamau a phrosesau (*Ystafell: Medrus 4*)

10.30 – 11.00

Cofrestru yn agor

Te / coffi

(*Ystafell: Medrus Mawr*)

11.00 – 11.15

Cyfeiriad croeso: Sally Power, Cyd-gyfarwyddwr WISERD

(*Ystafell: Medrus Mawr*)

11.15 – 11.30

Partneriaeth Hyfforddiant Doethurol Cymru ESRC

'Cyflwyno poster'

(*Ystafell: Medrus Mawr*)

11.30 – 1.00

Sesiwn 1 (gweler tudalen 8 – 15 ar gyfer crynodebau)

1.00 – 2.20

Arddangosfa cinio a posteri

Partneriaeth Hyfforddiant Doethurol Cymru ESRC a Cymdeithas Ddysgedig Cymru — Cystadleuaeth Poster Myfyrwyr

Gweler tudalen 43—50 ar gyfer crynodebau

(*Ystafell: Medrus Mawr*)

2.20 – 3.50

Sesiwn 2 (gweler tudalen 16 – 22 ar gyfer crynodebau)

3.50 – 4.20

Seibiant lluniaeth a sesiwn gwyllo posteri parhaus

(*Ystafell: Medrus Mawr*)

4.20 – 5.20

Prif siaradwr: Sarah Neal, University of Sheffield

Ailymweld a chymdogion a pham mae sirioldeb yn

bwysig (gweler tudalen 23)

(*Ystafell: Medrus Mawr*)

5.20 – 5.30

Dyfarniad gwobr poster

(*Ystafell: Medrus Mawr*)

5.30 – 6.30

Derbyniad gwin a chanape dan nawdd Rhwydwaith

Gwleidyddiaeth a Llywodraeth WISERD

(*Ystafell: Medrus Mawr*)

Diwrnod 2 Dydd Iau 4 Gorffennaf

8.30 – 9.00

Cofrestru yn agor

Te / coffi

(*Ystafell: Medrus Mawr*)

9.00 – 10.30

Sesiwn 3 (gweler tudalen 25 – 31 ar gyfer crynodebau)

10.30 – 11.00

Seibiant lluniaeth

(*Ystafell: Medrus Mawr*)

11.00 – 12.00

Cyfeiriad allweddol: Kevin Morgan, Prifysgol Caerdydd

Dyfodol arloesedd sy'n seiliedig ar leoedd (fel pe bai 'rhanbarthau sydd ar ei hôl hi' yn wirioneddol bwysig) (gweler tudalen 32)

(*Ystafell: Medrus Mawr*)

12.00—12.45

Cinio

(*Ystafell: Medrus Mawr*)

12.45 – 2.30

Sesiwn 4 (gweler tudalen 33 – 41 ar gyfer crynodebau)

2.30 – 2.45

Seibiant lluniaeth

(*Ystafell: Medrus Mawr*)

2.45 – 3.45 Panel Cyfarfod Llawn

WISERD / Y Gymdeithas Sifil – Beth ydym wedi'i ddysgu?

(*Room: Medrus Mawr*)

3.45 – 3.50

Sylwadau cau cynhadledd:

Michael Woods, Cyd-gyfarwyddwr WISERD

(*Ystafell: Medrus Mawr*)



Cadwch yu gyfoes a rhannu eich barn
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Programme at a glance



Day 1 Wednesday 3 July

9.00 – 10.30

Conference training sessions

1. Using the WISERD DataPortal as a data discovery tool for research (*Room: Medrus 3*)

2. Getting published in refereed journals: main steps and processes (*Room: Medrus 4*)

10.30 – 11.00

Registration opens

Tea / coffee

(*Room: Medrus Mawr*)

11.00 – 11.15

Welcome address, Sally Power, WISERD Co-Director
(*Room: Medrus Mawr*)

11.15 – 11.30

ESRC Wales Doctoral Training Partnership
'Poster pitching'
(*Room: Medrus Mawr*)

11.30 – 1.00

Session 1 (see page 8 – 15 for abstracts)

1.00 – 2.20

Lunch and poster exhibition

ESRC Wales Doctoral Training Partnership and Learned Society of Wales - Student Poster Competition. See pages 43 - 50 for abstracts.
(*Room: Medrus Mawr*)

2.20 – 3.50

Session 2 (see page 16 – 22 for abstracts)

3.50 – 4.20

Refreshment break and ongoing poster viewing
(*Room: Medrus Mawr*)

4.20 – 5.20

Keynote speaker: Sarah Neal, University of Sheffield
Revisiting neighbours and why conviviality Matters (see page 23)
(*Room: Medrus Mawr*)

5.20 – 5.30

Poster prize award
(*Room: Medrus Mawr*)

5.30 – 6.30

Wine and canapé reception hosted by WISERD
Politics and Governance Network
(*Room: Medrus Mawr*)

Day 2 Thursday 4 July

8.30 – 9.00

Registration opens

Tea / coffee

(*Room: Medrus Mawr*)

9.00 – 10.30

Session 3 (see page 25 – 31 for abstracts)

10.30 – 11.00

Refreshment break

(*Room: Medrus Mawr*)

11.00 – 12.00

Keynote address: Kevin Morgan, Cardiff University
The future of place-based innovation policy (as if 'lagging regions' really mattered) (see page 32)
(*Room: Medrus Mawr*)

12.00 – 12.45

Lunch

(*Room: Medrus Mawr*)

12.45 – 2.30

Session 4 (see page 33 – 41 for abstracts)

2.30 – 2.45

Refreshment break

(*Room: Medrus Mawr*)

2.45 – 3.45 Plenary Panel

WISERD / Civil Society – What have we learned?
(*Room: Medrus Mawr*)

3.45 – 3.50

Conference closing remarks:

Michael Woods, WISERD Co-Director
(*Room: Medrus Mawr*)



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Croeso i Brifysgol Aberystwyth a Chynhadledd Flynyddol WISERD 2019

Gyda Brexit yn gefndir, mae'r cynnydd mewn poblyddiaeth a'r argyfwng ymddiriedaeth mewn gwleidyddiaeth gyfoes, trafodaethau ynghylch mewnffurfio, yr argyfwng hinsawdd, twf yr economi gig a gwaith ansefydlog, a'r cwestiynau moesegol a godir gan ddatblygiadau technolegol newydd, yn golygu bod cwestiynau am gyfranogiad cyhoeddus a chymdeithas sifil yn fwy sylfaenol nag erioed. Daw'r gynhadledd eleni â syniadau o bob rhan o'r gwyddorau cymdeithasol ac ymchwilwyr sy'n gweithio yng Nghymru a thu hwnt at ei gilydd, ac un uchafbwynt fydd prif ddarlith brynhawn Mercher gan yr Athro Sarah Neal ar 'amlddiwylliannedd' a chymdeithas drefol gyfoes.

Mae'r gynhadledd yn adrodd ar ganfyddiadau rhaglen ESRC WISERD/Cymdeithas Sifil, gan gynnwys sesiwn banel lawn i gloi yn edrych yn ôl ar bum mlynedd o ymchwil a thrafod yr hyn rydym ni wedi'i ddysgu. Bydd hefyd yn edrych ymlaen at raglen newydd ESRC WISERD/Cymdeithas Sifil ar 'haeniad dinesig ac atgyweirio sifil', gan ddechrau ym mis Hydref. Bydd y brif ddarlith fore lau gan yr Athro Kevin Morgan, yn benodol, yn cyflwyno cysyniad yr economi sylfaenol, sy'n thema bwysig yn y rhaglen newydd ac yn ddimensiwn o bwysigrwydd cynyddol ym maes polisi datblygu economaidd yng Nghymru.

Caiff papurau hefyd eu cyflwyno o amrywiaeth eang o waith ymchwil, oddi mewn a'r tu allan i WISERD, gan gynnwys cyfraniad ôl-raddedig cryf. Rydym ni'n falch i drefnu cystadleuaeth poster a chynnig ôl-raddedig ar ei newydd wedd, gyda gwobrau dan nawdd hael Rhaglen Hyfforddi Doethurol Cymru yr ESRC a Chymdeithas Ddysgedig Cymru.

Rydym ni'n arbennig o falch i gynnal cynhadledd WISERD yn Aberystwyth i ddathlu buddsoddiad parhaus Prifysgol Aberystwyth yng Nghanolfan Gwleidyddiaeth a Chymdeithas Cymru / WISERD@Aberystwyth. Dros y ddwy flynedd ddiwethaf, mae'r Ganolfan wedi atgyfnerthu WISERD yn Aberystwyth, gan gryfhau ein hymgyssylltu cyhoeddus ac estyn ein cyrhaeddiad disgyblaethol. Bydd dau banel yn y gynhadledd yn cyflwyno gwaith o brosiect IMAJINE Horizon 2020 dan arweiniad Canolfan WISERD, ac yn arddangos rhywfaint o'n hymchwil ôl-raddedig yn eu tro.

Gobeithio y byddwch yn mwynhau gwrando, dysgu, trafod ac ailgyfarfod â chydweithwyr hen a newydd o'r sectorau prifysgol, cyhoeddus a chymdeithas sifil dros y ddau ddiwrnod nesaf.

Yr Athro Michael Woods, Prifysgol Aberystwyth
Cyd-gfarwyddwr WISERD

Welcome to Aberystwyth University and the WISERD Annual Conference 2019

Against a backdrop of Brexit, the rise of populism and crisis of trust in contemporary politics; debates around immigration, the climate emergency; the growth of the gig economy and precarious work; and the ethical conundrums posed by new technological developments, questions of public participation and civil society have never been more fundamental. This year's conference theme brings together insights from across the social sciences and from researchers working in Wales and beyond, with a highlight being Wednesday afternoon's keynote lecture by Professor Sarah Neal on 'multiculture' and contemporary urban society.

The conference reports findings from the ESRC WISERD/Civil Society programme, including a special closing plenary panel looking back across the five years of research and discussing what we have learned. It will also look ahead to the new ESRC WISERD/Civil Society programme on 'civic stratification and civil repair', starting in October. The Thursday morning keynote lecture by Professor Kevin Morgan, in particular, will introduce the concept of the foundational economy, which is a major theme in the new programme and an increasingly important dimension of economic development policy in Wales.

Elsewhere papers will be presented from a wide range of research, from within and beyond WISERD, including a strong postgraduate contribution. We are pleased to be running a revamped postgraduate poster and pitch competition, with prizes generously sponsored by the ESRC Wales Doctoral Training Programme and the Learned Society of Wales.

We are especially delighted to host the WISERD conference in Aberystwyth to celebrate Aberystwyth University's continuing investment in the Centre for Welsh Politics and Society / WISERD@Aberystwyth (CWPS-WISERD). Over the past two years, CWPS-WISERD has consolidated WISERD at Aberystwyth, strengthened our public engagement and extended our disciplinary reach. Two panels at the conference will present work from the CWPS-WISERD Horizon 2020 project IMAJINE and showcase some of our postgraduate research respectively.

We hope that you will enjoy listening, learning, debating and catching up with colleagues old and new from the university, public and civil society sectors over the next two days.

Professor Michael Woods, Aberystwyth University
WISERD Co-Director



Sally Power Cydfarwyddwr WISERD

Mae'r Athro Sally Power yn Gydfarwyddwr WISERD a hefyd yn Gyfarwyddwr Addysg WISERD lle mae'n cyfarwyddo rhaglen o feithrin gallu ymchwil i Gymru. Mae ei diddordebau ymchwil yn canolbwyntio ar y berthynas rhwng addysg, cymdeithas sifil ac anghydraddoldeb, ac yn enwedig gwahaniaethu dosbarth cymdeithasol, yn ogystal â llwyddiant a methiant cymharol polisiau addysg sydd wedi'u cynllunio i hyrwyddo mwy o gyfle cyfartal. Mae'n gymrawd etholedig o Gymdeithas Ddysgedig Cymru ac Academi'r Gwyddorau Cymdeithasol.

Sally Power WISERD Co-Director

Professor Sally Power is a WISERD Co-Director and also the Director of WISERD Education where she directs a programme of research capacity building for Wales. Her research interests focus on the relationship between education, civil society and inequality, and particularly social class differentiation, as well as the relative success and failure of education policies designed to promote greater equality of opportunity. She is an elected fellow of the Learned Society for Wales and the Academy of Social Sciences.

Cynhadledd Flynyddol WISERD 2018, Prifysgol De Cymru | WISERD Annual Conference 2018, University of South Wales



Sesiynau hyfforddi'r gynhadledd

Conference training sessions

9.00 – 10.30yn dydd Mercher 3 Gorffennaf | 9.00 – 10.30am Wednesday 3 July

Ystafell | Room: Medrus 3

Defnyddio PorthData WISERD fel teclyn darganfod data

Catriona Dickson a Samuel Jones, Prifysgol Caerdydd

Mae PorthData WISERD yn gymhwysiad ar y we sy'n gwella gallu ymchwilydd i chwilio, darganfod, mapio a lawrlwytho data ymchwil economaidd-gymdeithasol sy'n gysylltiedig â Chymru. Yn y sesiwn hon byddwn yn dangos sut y gellir defnyddio prif swyddogaethau PorthData WISERD i ganfod a mapio data presennol sy'n berthnasol i brosiect ymchwil neu gwestiwn ymchwil.

Mae'r PorthData WISERD ar gael yn <http://data.wiserd.ac.uk>

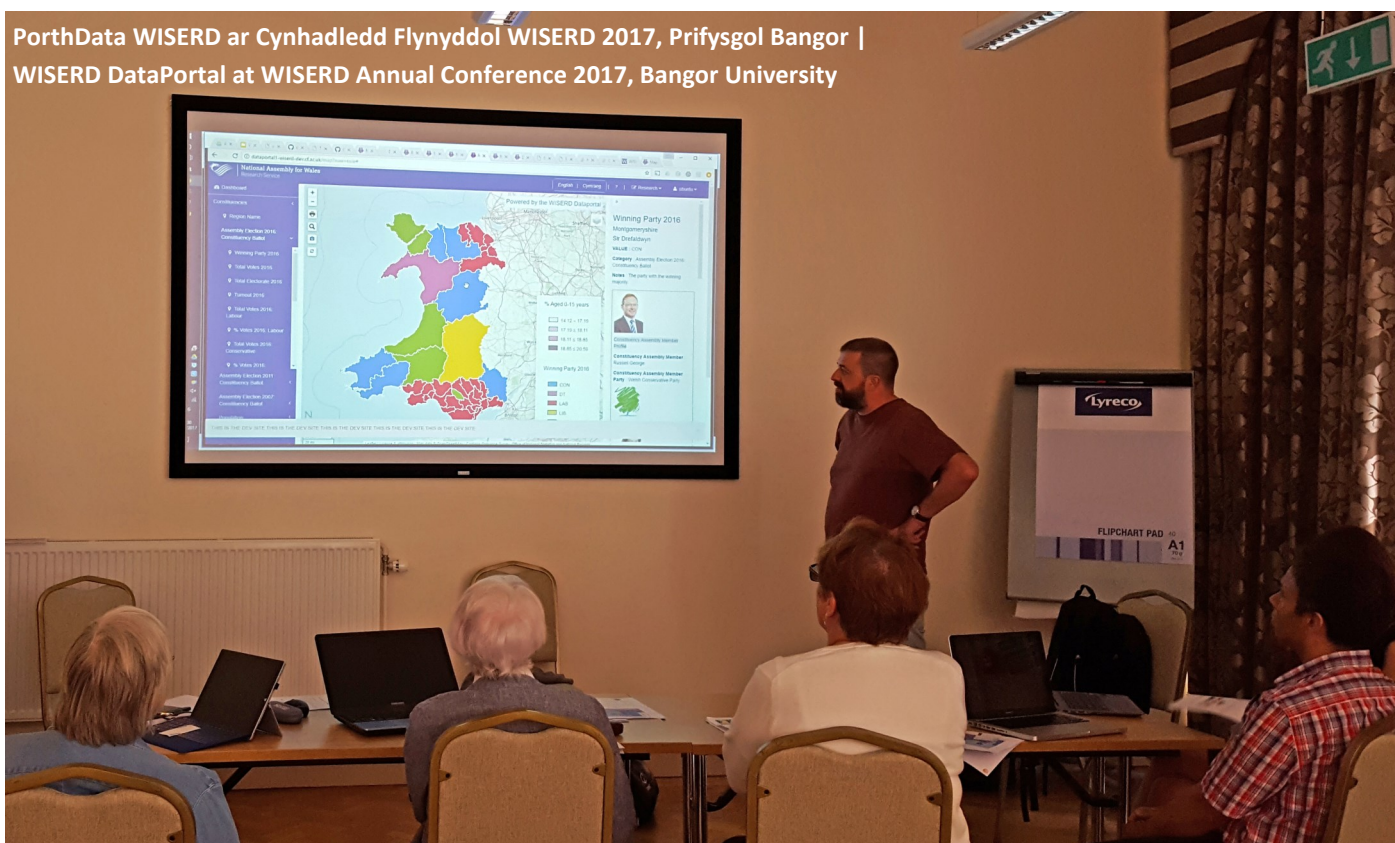
Using the WISERD DataPortal as a data discovery tool for research

Catriona Dickson and Samuel Jones, Cardiff University

The WISERD DataPortal is a web application that enhances a researcher's ability to search, discover, map and download socio-economic research data related to Wales. In this session we will demonstrate how the main functions of the WISERD DataPortal can be used to find and map existing data which are relevant to a research project or question.

The WISERD DataPortal is accessible at <http://data.wiserd.ac.uk>

PorthData WISERD ar Cynhadledd Flynyddol WISERD 2017, Prifysgol Bangor |
WISERD DataPortal at WISERD Annual Conference 2017, Bangor University



Ystafell | Room: Medrus 4

Cyhoeddi gwaith mewn cyfnodolion wedi'u safoni gan ganolwyr: prif gamau a phrosesau

David James, Prifysgol Caerdydd

Sut i gyhoeddi eich gwaith mewn cyfnodolyn cydnabyddedig? Beth mae'n ei gynnwys, a pam mae'n bwysig? Mae'r sesiwn hon ar gyfer unrhyw un sydd am ddechrau (neu newydd ddechrau) ysgrifennu ar sail ymchwil i'w gyhoeddi yn y gwyddorau cymdeithasol. Mae'r prif bwyslais ar gael gwaith gwyddorau cymdeithasol wedi'i gyhoeddi mewn cyfnodolion gyda chanolwyr (er byddwn hefyd yn ystyried sut mae ysgrifennu o'r fath yn wahanol i'r hyn a anelir at gynulleidfaoedd eraill a byddwn yn sôn am ffyrdd eraill posibl o gyfathrebu canlyniadau ymchwil). Rydym yn edrych ar enghreifftiau o bolisi cyfnodolion, sut mae golygyddion yn gweithio, a'r theori a'r ymarfer sy'n sail ar gyfer adolygu gan gymheiriaid. Mae'r pwyslais bob amser ar y camau ymarferol y gellir eu cymryd wrth bob cam o'r broses. Mae'r gweithdy yn cynnwys cyflwyniad, gweithgaredd, arweiniad cam wrth gam, trafodaeth a dadansoddiad o'r enghreifftiau a ddarperir.

Bydd y gweithdy o dan arweiniad David James, Athro Cymdeithaseg ac Addysg yn Ysgol y Gwyddorau Cymdeithasol, Prifysgol Caerdydd, a than yn ddiweddar, Cyfarwyddwr Partneriaeth Hyfforddiant Ddoethurol ESRC Cymru. Mae hefyd yn olygydd *British Journal of Sociology of Education*, a chadeirydd is-banel Addysg REF 2021. Mae gan David lawer o brofiad perthnasol (fel awdur a derbynnydd penderfyniadau 'gwrthod' yn ogystal â phenderfyniadau 'derbyn'). Mae'n ddyfarnwr rheolaidd ar gyfer ystod o gyfnodolion, ac mae'n olygydd cylchgrawn rhyngwladol uchel ei barch, sef y British Journal of Sociology of Education.

Getting published in refereed journals: main steps and processes

David James, Cardiff University

How do you get your work published in a well-recognised journal? What is involved, and what can you do to increase your chances of success? This session is aimed at anyone new (or relatively new) to research-based writing for publication in the social sciences. The main focus is on getting social science work published in refereed journals (though we will also consider how such writing differs from that aimed at other audiences and will touch upon other ways of communicating research outcomes which participants may wish to follow up). We look at examples of journal policy, how editors operate, the theory and practice of peer review, and the range of experiences (and emotions) that authors can safely expect. The emphasis throughout is on the practical steps that can be taken at each stage in the process to minimise pain and maximise gain! The workshop includes presentation, advice, activity, a step-by-step guide, discussion and some critique of provided examples.

The workshop will be led by David James, who is Professor of Sociology of Education in the School of Social Sciences, Cardiff University, and until recently, Director of the ESRC Wales Doctoral Training Partnership. He is chair of the REF 2021 Education sub-panel. David has lots of relevant experience (not least as an author and recipient of 'reject' as well as 'accept' decisions). He is a regular referee for a range of journals, and is editor of a highly regarded international journal, the British Journal of Sociology of Education.

Bilingualism plus one: A discursive and ideological shift from bilingualism to plurilingualism amongst 'new' speakers of Welsh

Charlotte Selleck, University of the West of England

Within a political climate attuned to bilingualism, modern foreign languages are increasingly becoming marginalised in the Welsh curriculum (British Council 2015: 4). Meanwhile, the ever-increasing mobility of people triggers new language needs and practices. This study seeks to re-examine the place of 'other' or 'foreign' languages in the Welsh curriculum through the eyes of a 'new' or 'learner' speakers of Welsh.

This study draws on ethnographic research carried out in two contrasting secondary schools in south-west Wales; an English-medium (EM) school and a designated Welsh-medium (WM) school between September 2008 and July 2019.

It will be suggested that students at the English-medium school, question whether or not to include Welsh as a 'foreign' language - with the distinction seeming to stem from whether you know or are learning the language (with issues of authenticity coming to the fore). It emerges that the flexible conceptualisation of language at the English-medium school, seems to give rise to an aspiration to learn more languages (not just English and Welsh), with students suggesting that they have an apparent desire to be multilingual, not just bilingual. Students at the 'English' school seem to question the emphasis on the Welsh language, suggesting that their school should adopt a *more* 'flexible' approach towards language learning, moving beyond the limits of a narrow construction of bilingualism in Wales and instead adopting a position that is reflective of 'modern' international concerns and changing global sociolinguistic needs.

Language Revitalisation and Social Transformation

Huw Lewis and Elin Royles, Aberystwyth University

Efforts to revitalize the prospects of regional or minority languages are increasingly common across Western Europe. Prominent examples include the cases of Catalonia, the Basque Country and Ireland, as well as the UK-based cases of Scotland and Wales, where there are ongoing efforts to promote the prospects of the Gaelic and Welsh languages. Significantly, language revitalisation efforts have unfolded against a backdrop of radical social change. Societies are now increasingly individualistic, mobile and diverse in terms of ethnicity and identity; their economies are increasingly interconnected; and their governance structures are increasingly complex, incorporating a number of different levels and actors. Yet, as this paper will demonstrate there is scope for the academic and public policy literature focusing on language revitalization to give greater consideration to the implications of current instances of macro-level social change, and in particular, the manner in which such changes may relate to key assumptions (e.g. concerning the family, the local community, the economy, or the role of government) that have traditionally shaped the way in which the topic of language revitalisation is approached. On this basis the paper, will seek to advance an agenda of key questions that should concern those working in the field of language revitalisation over the coming years.

 @Huw_Aber @GwleidAber @CWPSAber

Bydd y papur hwn yn cael ei gyflwyno trwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg. Bydd cyfieithiad ar y pryd yn cael ei ddarparu.

Defnyddio addysg i hyrwyddo ieithoedd rhanbarthol a lleiafrifol: adfywio ieithyddol yng Nghymru

Elin Royles a Rhys Jones, Prifysgol Aberystwyth

Er bod addysg yn parhau i gael ei hystyried yn gerbyd hanfodol wrth adfywio ieithoedd rhanbarthol a lleiafrifol, mae sut i fanteisio ar botensial y system addysg er mwyn cynyddu nifer y siaradwyr, a throsgilau ieithyddol yn ddefnydd o'r iaith, ymysg rhai o'r heriau allweddol sy'n wynebu'r ieithoedd hyn. Yn benodol, mae'r heriau yn yr oes sydd ohoni yn cynnwys hyrwyddo'r defnydd o ieithoedd rhanbarthol a lleiafrifol y tu hwnt i'r ystafell ddosbarth, a'u defnyddio ar ôl gadael addysg statudol. O ganlyniad, mae'r papur hwn yn canolbwyntio ar agweddau sy'n hollbwysig o ran yr heriau hyn: rôl system addysg statudol ac anstatudol wrth ddylanwadu ar ymarfer ieithyddol ac agweddau (neu ideolegau) pobl ifanc at iaith. Bydd y papur yn tynnu sylw at y rhyngberthnasaoedd rhwng ymarfer ac agweddau ieithyddol a'r mathau o hunaniaethau a hyrwyddir o fewn ysgolion. Mae'n archwilio'r themâu hyn mewn perthynas â Chymru, un o'r enghreifftiau amlycaf o adfywio iaith leiafrifol yn Ewrop. Mae'r papur yn tynnu ar brosiect a ariannwyd gan ESRC lle cafodd gwaith ymchwil ei gynnal mewn saith ysgol uwchradd ar draws gwahanol rannau o Gymru, a oedd yn cynnwys ysgolion sy'n addysgu drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg i raddau amrywiol. Mae'r papur yn tynnu ar dros wythdeg o gyfweiliadau lled-strwythuredig a gynhaliwyd gyda myfyrwyr, athrawon a phobl profiadol ym maes polisi, yn ogystal ag arolwg a wnaed yn yr un ysgolion

 @CWPSAber @GwleidAber @Prifysgol_Aber @rhys_raj @AU_DGES

Education and regional and minority language promotion: language revitalisation in Wales

Elin Royles and Rhys Jones, Aberystwyth University

Whilst education continues to be regarded as a critical vehicle in regional and minority language revitalisation, amongst the key challenges facing these languages are how to maximise the potential of the education system in increasing the number of language speakers and translating language skills into language use. Specifically, current challenges include promoting regional and minority language use beyond the classroom, and its use after leaving statutory education. Consequently, this paper focuses on aspects that are critical to these challenges: the role of the statutory and non-statutory education system in influencing the linguistic practices and language attitudes (or ideologies) of young people. The paper will give attention to the interrelationships between linguistic practices and attitudes and the types of identities promoted within schools. It examines these themes in relation to the case of Wales, one of the most prominent European examples of minority language revitalisation. The paper draws on an ESRC-funded project where research was conducted in seven secondary schools across different areas of Wales, incorporating schools that taught to different degrees through the medium of Welsh. The paper draws on over 80 semi-structured interviews conducted with students, teachers and policy elites and a survey conducted within the same schools.

 @CWPSAber @GwleidAber @Prifysgol_Aber @rhys_raj @AU_DGES

Bydd y papur hwn yn cael ei gyflwyno trwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg. Bydd cyfieithiad ar y pryd yn cael ei ddarparu.

This paper will be delivered through the medium of Welsh. Simultaneous translation will be provided.

Y Gymraeg mewn ymchwil, ac ymchwilio yn y Gymraeg

Catrin Redknap, Llywodraeth Cymru

Bydd y papur hwn yn archwilio'r prif ystyriaethau y mae rhaglen Llywodraeth Cymru i brif ffrydio'r Gymraeg mewn ymchwil wedi eu hamlygu dros y pum mlynedd diwethaf. Mae gwreiddio'r Gymraeg mewn meysydd polisi y tu hwnt i'r rheiny sydd yn uniongyrchol gysylltiedig â chynllunio ieithyddol neu sosioieithyddiaeth yn golygu adnabod meysydd gwaith, ymyraethau a rhaglenni sydd (neu a allai fod) yn berthnasol i gaffael y Gymraeg, ei defnydd, neu i hyfywedd yr iaith. Yn yr un modd, mae prif ffrydio'r Gymraeg mewn ymchwil yn golygu mynd y tu hwnt i archwilio'r strategaethau a'r ymyraethau sydd â ffocws iaith Gymraeg penodol, a nodi sut mae cwestiynau am hyfywedd y Gymraeg yn berthnasol i gwestiynau ehangach am draweffaith ac effeithiolrwydd polisi. Mae hyn yn golygu ehangu ac amrywio'r cyd-destunau lle mae'r Gymraeg yn cael ei thrafod, yn fewnol yn Llywodraeth Cymru a hefyd wrth ymwneud â rhanddeiliaid allanol.

Bydd y papur yn cynnig gorolwg o ganfyddiadau'r ymchwil sydd wedi ei gwblhau a'i gomisiynu gan Lywodraeth Cymru, lle mae llwybrau ymholi am y Gymraeg wedi eu cynnwys. Bydd hyn yn arwain at ystyried beth, ar wahân i gydymffurfio gyda deddfwriaeth, y gall y broses o integreiddio'r dimensiwn iaith Gymraeg mewn ymchwil gymdeithasol ei gynnig o ran ansawdd a dyfnder tystiolaeth. Bydd y papur hefyd yn cynnig sylwadau ac yn gwahodd myfyrio pellach ar rai o'r materion sydd yn gysylltiedig â chynllunio ac ymgymryd ag ymchwil a'i ledaenu drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg a'r Saesneg. Bydd y drafodaeth yn gosod yr ystyriaethau hyn, lle bo hynny'n berthnasol, yng nghyd-destun ehangach y llenyddiaeth sy'n tyfu ar ymchwilio'n amlieithog.

Welsh language in research, and researching in Welsh

Catrin Redknap, Welsh Government

This paper will explore the key considerations that the Welsh Government's programme of mainstreaming the Welsh language in research has brought to the fore over the last five years. Embedding the Welsh language in policy areas beyond those that are directly related to language planning or sociolinguistics involves identifying areas of work, interventions and programmes that are (or have the potential to be) relevant to Welsh language acquisition, use and vitality. Similarly, mainstreaming Welsh in research involves extending beyond an examination of the strategies and interventions with a designated Welsh language focus, and identifying the relevance of questions about the vitality of Welsh to wider questions about policy impact and effectiveness. This involves broadening and varying the contexts where the Welsh language is discussed, both internally within Welsh Government and also when engaging with external stakeholders.

The paper will provide an overview of the findings of research undertaken and commissioned by the Welsh Government where lines of enquiry about the Welsh language have been included. This will lead to a consideration of what, in addition to compliance with legislation, the process of integrating the Welsh language dimension in social research activity can bring in terms of quality and breadth of evidence. The paper will also provide observations and invite further reflection on some of the issues relating to planning, undertaking and disseminating research through the medium of Welsh and English. The discussion will situate these considerations, where relevant, in the wider context of the growing literature on researching multilingually.

Bydd y papur hwn yn cael ei gyflwyno trwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg. Bydd cyfieithiad ar y pryd yn cael ei ddarparu.

This paper will be delivered through the medium of Welsh. Simultaneous translation will be provided.

The impact of change in the voluntary sector: The changing nature of volunteer's experiences

Leanne Greening, Cardiff University

Within the current context of a politically driven pursuit for welfare pluralism, increased voluntary sector service provision characterises the current climate (Broadbridge and Parsons 2003). The consequent expectations placed upon voluntary organisations to become effective and efficient 'alternative providers' of services to the state squeeze these organisations of their resources and push them to the limits of their capabilities. These conditions cultivate a tough and demanding operating environment and underscore the challenges that voluntary organisations face in their management of, and adaptation to, change (Bode and Brandsen, 2014). This paper adopts a process-oriented approach that seeks to deepen our understanding of how people volunteer, that is, the nature and process of their involvement. Reflecting on 40 semi-structured interviews with volunteers, this paper begins to unpick the complexity that surrounds volunteer commitment and retention and sheds light on what this means in a voluntary context where 'workers' are not bound to the organisation by the usual ties of employment (Kim et al. 2009). This paper prioritised volunteer narratives and focussed on how volunteers conceptualised their voluntary practice and (re)negotiated their volunteer roles and identities during times of change and uncertainty. Furthermore, it gave insight into sustained volunteer commitment and moved the theory beyond a simple explanation of the phenomenon's occurrence or non-occurrence. In adopting an intra-organisational approach, the research indicates that an 'exchange' takes place between the volunteer and the organisation and in return for unpaid, emotional labour, volunteers gain a strong sense of meaning and identity through their voluntary pursuits.

The Power of Platforms: The Cooperative Movement, Social Care and Ride-Hailing

Wil Chivers, Cardiff University

Digital technologies have had significant impacts on the world of work. 'Platform capitalism' has redefined the ways in which people can engage in paid work (via 'labour platforms' like TaskRabbit) and think about the value of their own assets (via 'capital platforms' like Airbnb). Platform-based companies in the sharing/gig economy advocate convenience and flexibility for workers and users alike; however in reality, these models are often associated with deterioration of rights and protections for workers, and generation of enormous profits through increasingly pervasive market relations.

In the face of these issues a new movement is emerging that challenges the status quo of the digital economy. Platform cooperativism seeks to combine the potential of app-based technologies with the principles of cooperativism to redesign and reclaim the way in which people experience work and service delivery for the benefit of employees, users and communities, rather than multi-national companies.

This paper reports on research exploring several platform cooperatives in the early stages of development and implementation. Equal Care Coop aims to offer an alternative model for social care provision by matching caregivers with care receivers, while FairCab and Drive Taxis aim to provide an alternative to ride-hailing companies like Uber in the form of worker co-ops owned by the drivers. The paper discusses the motivations behind the platforms, how they sought and gained funding, the challenges they have faced, and their plans for the future. It concludes by considering their potential for resisting or providing alternatives to current trends in the digital economy.

 @wilchivs

Examining the ways the equalities third sector seek to influence policy in a third sector-state partnership

Amy Sanders, Cardiff University

The Welsh third sector-state partnership is set out in legislation. Foremost is the Third Sector Partnership Council and the portfolio meetings forming the key nexus of the statutory third sector-state partnership between ministers and the representatives of the 25 Welsh third sector networks. This study addresses how has the equalities third sector engaged with the third sector-state partnership and what has been the associated impact on public policy making? It draws on the broad literature of interest representation and the interplay between substantive representation and the action repertoires of social movements (Tilly 2005) and insider-outsider positions (Grant 2014). Extant literature on third sector-state relations questions the third sector's autonomy and capacity to retain a critical voice. This study investigates the policy actors' accounts of the action repertoires adopted by the equalities third sector in this partnership and it explores the impact of participation on equalities third sector's independence. This research uses semi-structured, elite interviews to explore key policy actors' accounts. Emergent findings suggest the Welsh equalities third sector deploy a sophisticated array of action repertoires as part of an interrelated web of nuanced, multi-positioned influencing activities to achieve a considerable range of substantive representation. This agility enables the sector to negotiate complex attitudes towards lobbying and maintain some capacity to be critical of the state. Notwithstanding these positive accounts, some obstacles persist including some powerful constraining factors on acceptable action repertoires.

Discourses of social value across in England and Wales; changing patterns of welfare pluralism

Christala Sophocleous, Cardiff University

Evoking the 'good society', *social value* has long featured in public policy debates, yet since the late 2000s its use has grown considerable and its meanings in policy discourse radical changed. Social value has been transformed in UK Government policy and practice, from a normative idea used to refer to a range of actions that contribute to and produce a sense of collective wellbeing, to an instrumental target amenable to specification and measurement to be secured through the market-place of public sector commissioning. Furthermore, social value commissioning is presented as a mechanism through which the third sector might increase its capacity to 'win' service contracts. While these ideas and practices can be seen in Welsh policy making, they sit alongside a counter narrative that explicitly draws from more communitarian ideals that construct notions of social value in terms of co-operation and co-production.

This paper presents original analysis of Parliamentary and Senedd records and, key policy documents, to demonstrate the changes in national discourses of social value. It outlines how social value was transformed in the UK in the late 2000s from a little used concept to one with high political salience, and put to work in the cause of, 'caring capitalism', a project in which the third sector were ascribed a prominent role. The paper asks, 'what work are contemporary constructions of social value undertaking in policy and practice?' i.e. what is the problem to which the development of social value as a measurable target, is the answer? And, more specifically, how might these impact on and shape, the third sector and civil society?

 @DrChristala

The impact of neighbourhood characteristics on the relationship between fear of crime and social participation among older people

Martina Y. Feilzer, Bangor University, Martijn Hogerbrugge and Ian Rees Jones, Cardiff University

Fear of crime and its impact on individuals' quality of life and community cohesion has been a topic of academic, policy, and political interest in England and Wales since the concept's emergence in the 1960s and a substantial amount of methodological, substantial research, and theoretical literature has been devoted to the subject.

Research on the fear of crime and its implications for individuals', communities and politics has crossed disciplines and has been acknowledged as a distinct topic of interest to public health scholars, environmental sciences, as well as sociology and criminology. This paper explores to what extent registered crime levels in neighbourhoods affect individual levels of fear of crime and social participation among its residents – particularly among older people. To do so, we supplemented data from the Home Office Citizenship Survey, a longitudinal cross-sectional study on issues of community cohesion, civic engagement, race, faith, and volunteering, with official crime statistics for England and Wales.

 @martina0074

Notions of Safety: Observing Cultural Perspectives in a Homeless Youth Hostel

Matthew Howell, Cardiff University

In the UK, 'young people' aged 16 and 17 are legally classed as children and therefore become a 'priority need' when rendered homeless. Therefore, local authorities and child services have a duty to provide them with accommodation when required. With consideration for Welsh Government policy, service provision for young people in Wales should be delivered in line with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC). The UNCRC (1989) identifies that 'young people' with 'priority needs' should always be provided with safe and suitable accommodation. Additionally, they should be included in any decision-making processes in which they are implicated. However, when assessing the notion of 'safety' and 'suitability' we may consider that housing deemed suitable by adults could be perceived as inappropriate or even dangerous for certain 'young people'.

This paper observes how the concept of 'safety' can become highly subjective when understood as relative to different cultural perspectives. Through an ethnographic approach and using data from participatory observations, interviews and a focus group, this study assesses some of the perceived dangers that 'young people' confront whilst living in a youth hostel for the homeless. Through using the voices of young homeless people, the main dangers and dilemmas 'young people' experience are highlighted. Overall, this paper outlines how homeless 'young people' are given limited housing options, which in many instances are unsafe and unsuitable for their individual needs.

 @Matt_E_Howell

The business of farm crime: building police and community partnerships

Wyn Morris and Gareth Norris, Aberystwyth University

Farm related crime, and rural crime, present both a broad and far-reaching impact upon victims. Annual estimates of the cost of farm crime to the UK economy are in the region of £45m (NFU, 2018); however, despite the large financial and social cost, relatively little attention is extended in terms of research and policing policy. Additional issues, such as confidence and trust in the police, are reflected in perceptions of low prosecution rates and poor response times. Hence, crime in rural communities and predominantly that of farm related crime, is a complex issue that has been recognised as requiring a tailored response. This paper presents the results of a force-wide survey of farmers on their perceptions of crime alongside evaluations of the police response and general trust in their local force in providing a suitable service in responding to farm crime. Key findings suggest that the main categories of farm machinery and livestock theft were similar to national patterns; perceptions of organised crime units from outside the local area were prevalent, although clear up rates were low and insufficient to support these assumptions. Satisfaction and trust in the police was generally good, despite awareness that the investigation and prosecution of farm and rural crime was not being adequately and/or appropriately resourced. The overall aim of this study was to investigate the extent of farm/rural crime and provide insights into the general attitude(s) towards police responses in order to feed into current and future rural crime strategies.

 @Wyn_wm

Civil Society, disaster risk reduction, and representation of vulnerable communities in India

Suparana Katyaini and Sarbeswar Sahoo, Indian Institute of Technology and Margit Van Wessel, Wageningen University

Disasters pose unprecedented challenges for the vulnerable sections of communities 'living on the margins'. Their voices are excluded and underrepresented in policies. Diverse and complex composition of communities in India makes 'leaving no one behind' in disaster risk reduction a challenge. Civil society plays a vital role in enabling participation of these sections to give 'visibility to their voices' and advancing inclusiveness of policies and practices. The research aims to understand 'how diverse civil society organizations (CSOs) shape their role of representing the vulnerable to disaster risk, while being embedded in multiple relations in India?' Maia's (2012) classification of civil society's role as (a) **translators** (of issues), (b) **vehicles of association** (of vulnerable group, or a cause whose issues they represent), and (c) **creators of resources and influence** (to enable representation of the vulnerable) was identified as important to engage in conversation with CSOs on their contextual experiences.

The key findings indicate that CSOs translate diverse issues of vulnerable sections of communities ranging from fundamental needs to livelihood security, social and gender equality, and resilience. Close association with the communities, and interpretation of international, national and state policies on disaster risk have a predominant influence in prioritizing issues. CSOs act as important vehicle of association of groups facing exclusion and marginalization, socially (Dalit), economically (women, landless farmers), and physically. CSOs play a vital role in providing and protecting the space for their representation. Therefore, diversity in CSOs contextual experiences results in diversity in their role of representing the vulnerable.

Cyfochrog 1D | Parallel 1D – Symposium – Developing a new curriculum in Wales for the benefit of all learners

(Ystafell | Room: Medrus Mawr)

Cadeirydd | Chair: Chris Taylor, Cardiff University

Developing a new curriculum in Wales for the benefit of all learners. A review of the findings from six studies examining the potential impact of curriculum reforms on pupils from disadvantaged backgrounds

Nigel Newton, Cardiff University; Susan Chapman, Aberystwyth University; Carmel Conn, University of South Wales; Owen Davies, Bangor University; Judith Kneen, Cardiff Metropolitan University and Sioned Hughes, University of Wales Trinity St David

The “Successful futures for all: Explorations of curriculum reform” programme has involved six research projects based in universities across Wales. Different aspects of the development of the new Welsh curriculum have been investigated with a particular focus on how students from disadvantaged backgrounds may be affected and the extent to which they will have full access to any of the benefits of the reforms. Disadvantage has been considered from a variety of angles, including in relation to location and poverty.

Several of our projects have explored the perceptions and attitudes of teachers to different aspects of the reforms in over 80 Pioneer schools. This has been done both through interviews with curriculum reform leads and teachers, as well as a survey of over 600 teachers in schools across Wales.

More specifically, the challenges faced by rural schools are considered through interviews with headteachers and teachers, for example in relation to teachers’ access to training. A second project has studied the use of mindfulness within a school in an area of high social deprivation, focusing on the relationship between this method and aspects of the new curriculum’s Health and Well-being Area of Learning and Experience (AoLE). The development of the Expressive Arts AoLE area has also been explored. A range of teachers in different contexts have been interviewed to explore the challenges of curriculum creation for the benefit of more disadvantaged learners. One of the teams has also carried out research on how computational thinking (CT) is being developed and what the resource implications are.

Our research provides a multi-angled perspective on the Welsh curriculum reform process and brings to light some of the varied challenges faced by schools with above average intake of pupils from disadvantaged backgrounds. How these pupils and their schools will experience the curriculum changes is of significant importance if ‘Successful Futures’ is really going to be a success for all.

Teachers’ perspectives on developing a new curriculum in Wales

Nigel Newton, Cardiff University

 @DrNNewton

What are the organisational implications of the new curriculum for rural schools?

Susan Chapman, Aberystwyth University

The art of connecting: a study of how Expressive Arts is being constructed by teachers within the new curriculum

Judith Kneen, Cardiff Metropolitan University

Current issues and implementation of Computational Thinking in Welsh primary schools

Owen Davies, Bangor University

Investigating the implementation of a ‘mindfulness’ approach in a Pioneer primary school

Sioned Hughes, University of Wales Trinity St David

Energised Welsh communities: Exploring the development and social impacts of community energy in Wales

Sioned Williams, Bangor University

Community-led and owned renewable projects not only generate renewable energy as part of a transition to a low carbon society, moving away from fossil fuels but also produce social impacts within their communities. This develops 'energised' Welsh communities. However there is a need to map out the added-value from community renewable energy (CRE) projects with a detailed consideration of the potential processes that lead to sustainable impacts. The KESS2 PhD study seeks to explore the social processes that generate local social impacts on communities and civil society, framed by CRE in Wales. The study is a qualitative case study focused on a detailed analysis of community energy in a Welsh context. The initial phase of the study has involved semi-structured Interviews examining the perspective and experiences of key stakeholders within the case studies (n=18).


The key findings suggest that community energy produces renewable energy, but also additional value and social impacts from involvement and collective action in CRE. These focus on a 'Sense of ownership', 'Building confidence and capacity' and 'Local decision-making'. The paper will utilise some illustrative examples of perceived impact and people's experiences within CRE case studies, to highlight how and why there are 'sustainable outcomes.' The study also unpacks how CRE delivers the Future Generations Act (2015) underpinned by the sustainable development principle, as part of both policy and practice. In the study, community owned energy groups contribute towards achieving the 'Wellbeing Goals' and the processes detailed in the 'Five Ways of Working', strengthening civil society.

Local Civil Society: An Oxymoron?

Robin Mann, Bangor University

A good deal of what we understand by civil society refers to forms of association and collective action that take place locally. Whether it be participating in clubs and societies, volunteering or neighbourhood activism, it can be argued that much of what makes up civil society is local in both content and form. Even globalised and transnational forms of civil society are grounded at local and micro sites of action. It comes as a surprise, therefore, to learn of the somewhat uncertain status of the 'local' within some quarters of civil society theory.

Given that much of the empirical research on civil society is on local groups and organisations, then it is worth considering why the idea of local civil society might not be so straightforward. Based on a reading of selected civil society texts, the paper critically discusses three different local-civil society intersections within the literature: civil society as set apart from the local; civil society-as-local associational life; and the local as a site for the mobilisation of collective action at national and transnational levels. The paper then argues that there is an increasing need to bring the local into view within contemporary debates concerning the entwining of civil society and the state. The paper will involve a discussion of theoretical literature and provide some empirical illustrations from local field research.

 @robinmann01

Locked out by the invisible hand? The impact of a market-based housing system on disabled people's accommodation

Edith England, Cardiff University

The last two decades have seen considerable expansion in the UK of the private rented sector. However, the sector is highly deregulated and market-based, with very little legislative protection for low-income renters. Further, housing subsidies (e.g. Housing Benefit), which were introduced in the 1980s to enable low-income tenants to secure and retain quality housing, have been much reduced in the last 10 years, with a resultant effect on affordability, and hence accommodation quality, for low-income tenants.

This paper considers the experiences of privately renting disabled people through the lens of the social model of disability. Here, disability is understood as constituted in part through societal obstacles, and particularly compounded by socio-economic inequalities.

The economic precarity which disabled people are especially likely to experience makes it less likely that disabled people will be able to exercise choice over in their accommodation in a competitive market.

Using a dataset of private renters, this paper presents evidence that disabled people are faring poorly in the private rented system, with their accommodation less likely to be affordable, to feel secure, and to be of decent quality. Further, where disabled people are in receipt of Housing Benefit, their accommodation is even less likely to be adequate. The paper concludes by arguing that, at least for disabled tenants in the private sector, austerity-based cuts may directly contribute to poor quality accommodation, with resultant health implications.

 @EdithAEngland

“We’re all in this together”: bio-politics, citizenship and the development of dementia friendly communities in Wales

Aelwyn Williams, Swansea University

Many resources are being dedicated to developing support systems for people with dementia and their carers, in Wales and the rest of the UK. This includes ‘dementia friendly communities’, a phenomenon born in a period of austerity, one where government and other actors have mobilised people to action through technologies of citizenship.

In addition, we can posit the emergence of a ‘fourth moment’ in dementia matters, embracing a more dynamic sociocultural and socio-political understanding of dementia. This often places ‘social citizenship’ at its core, but other models of citizenship, such as bio-citizenship or affective citizenship may also be relevant when thinking about ‘dementia friendly communities’. Biological citizens, including those affected by dementia, are often ‘made up’ by political authorities, medics and others; often there is a diagnostic and interpretive gaze which can be both ‘dividing’ and ‘unifying’. Likewise, the notion of affective citizenship highlights how government sometimes draws on a register of emotions to define ‘good’ citizenship, such as being compassionate or empathetic to others.

Based on ethnographic research that has attempted to heed the call for more innovative approaches to data collection and analysis, this paper explores ‘dementia friendly communities’ as it manifests through various networks in Wales, but in particular a community-based dementia-supportive initiative that has developed in South East Wales. Increasingly, it is those with dementia who provide effective counter critiques of governmental action, and a picture emerges of sometimes conflicting logics that underlie the idea of ‘dementia friendly communities’ in an era of austerity.

 @kopetatxuri

Risking vulnerability: The precariousness of living with and caring for those with dementia

Alexandra Hillman, Ian Rees Jones, Josie Henley, Cardiff University and Linda Clare, University of Exeter

This paper develops the sociological concept of ‘precarity’ to help understand the experiences of those living with or affected by dementia and their relative capacities and resources for living well. The concept of precarity recognises the vulnerabilities of older people living with dementia who may, due to increasing forms of dependence, no longer fit shared cultural frameworks regarding what constitutes or counts as a valued life. Representations of successful and active ageing in particular, create distinctions between older people that potentially devalue and reinforce the vulnerability of certain groups, including older people with physical and cognitive frailty. Precarity is also a concept that highlights life’s essential riskiness; it represents a universal insecurity, vulnerability and suffering which is inherently shared by all in society but is unequally experienced, with certain lives remaining more susceptible to risks than others. Drawing on qualitative interviews with people living with dementia and their relative carers, undertaken as part of the Improving the Experience of Dementia and Enhancing Active Life (IDEAL) programme of research, we aim to identify the contexts and circumstances that contribute to experiences of precarity and to investigate the relationship between people’s life experiences and their perceptions of risk, vulnerability and the future in the context of living with dementia.

 @AlexHillmanae1

We're happy as we are": What are the psycho-social barriers to seeking a dementia diagnosis?

Josie Henley, Ian Rees Jones and Alexandra Hillman, Cardiff University; Bob Woods and Catherine MacLeod, Bangor University; Barbora Silarova and Linda Clare, University of Exeter

This paper forms part of the Improving the Experience of Dementia and Enhancing Active Life (IDEAL) programme of work and focuses on people with cognitive difficulties who are living without a formal diagnosis of dementia. While early diagnosis is usually considered to be good practice, there is little clear evidence as yet about the benefits and possible harms. This paper draws on a disability rights framework and a social model of disability to examine some of barriers to seeking a diagnosis and the role diagnosis plays in people's experiences of living with dementia.

Participants for this study previously took part in CFAS-Wales (Cognitive Function and Ageing Study Wales) and were selected on the basis of meeting CFAS criteria for dementia, but who were not on the primary care dementia register and as far as could be determined did not have a formal diagnosis. Qualitative interviews were undertaken with six dyads and two informants. These interviews highlight some of the barriers to help-seeking as well as some of the coping strategies employed to manage cognitive difficulties. We draw on this data to explore how participants conceptualise their cognitive difficulties as well as presenting some potential answers to the question of why people do not undergo a diagnostic assessment even in the face of evident symptoms.

 @josie_henley @AlexHillmanae1

Inequality in higher education in Wales: local and institutional belonging

Miyoung Ahn, Bangor University

Previous research, conducted in Bangor University in 2014 to achieve a complete understanding of sense of belonging, reveals the complexity of students' belonging in higher education; 150 self-identified Welsh students out of 800 participants showed the weakest belonging and participation in comparison with other groups (e.g. English, white, even other disadvantaged groups). The present study, therefore, begins with the research questions: 'Is belonging and participation of Welsh students in universities in Wales stronger than among other students in the same institutions?', 'Is there any difference in their institutional and local belonging, namely sense of belonging to the institution and place?' It aims to investigate inequality in higher education in relation to locality and social class by providing crucial evidence from new data and by challenging the notion of a disadvantaged background.

The mixed methods research design is proposed, involving two forms of data collection, quantitatively and qualitatively. The 10 Words instrument, used in previous research, is a single open-ended question asking participants to write down up to 10 words. The survey questionnaire consists of belonging questions (Institutional belonging to Bangor University and Local belonging to Bangor and Wales) and demographic questions (Welsh domicile, national identity and socio-economic indicators). Next stage will be a small number of de-briefing interviews with selected participants. The data analysis will be conducted qualitatively (i.e. thematic analysis) and quantitatively (i.e. descriptive and statistical analysis).

This study is funded by the Scoping Award from the Society for Research in Higher Education (SRHE) in 2018.

Close-to-practice educational research: teachers and academic partners

Anna McCormack-Colbert, Bangor University / Ysgol Bryn Elan

One of the major features helping to change teachers' professional learning into a more innovative process, which has an impact on practice, is the development of close-to-practice research (Handscomb, 2017). Indeed, teacher-led enquiries offer a powerful insight into the nature of teaching and learning (Beckett, 2016). Self-improving educational systems rely on research capacity in teacher education providers (Furlong, 2015) and, strong partnerships with schools. It is therefore important to develop a research culture in Welsh schools and to increase teachers' confidence to use research in order to improve teaching and learning (Brown, 2017).

The aim of this pilot study is to establish a professional enquiry partnership. The purpose of the project is to identify how a Welsh secondary school and university academics can work together to develop a strategy that encourages teachers to engage with and use research evidence effectively.

The study involved facilitating classroom or school-based action research as a means of fostering professional growth and development (Mertler, 2013).

The lead researchers introduced an action research cycle, which included three information-giving sessions led by academics as well as a cycle of feedback. This structure provided support to teacher researchers and 10 action research projects were carried out by the end of the academic year.

Findings should provide potential guidance for teachers and senior leaders on how to establish a research strategy in schools.

Preparing student teachers to teach inclusively: A case study of a higher education PGCE course in Wales

Emma Palfrey, Llanidloes High School / University of Birmingham


Since the publication of the Warnock report in 1978 the idea of inclusive education has grown. The 1994 Salamanca Statement has been instrumental in developing inclusive practice in schools, calling for inclusion to be the norm and recommending that all children should be educated in a mainstream setting, where possible. To address this, Initial Teacher Education (ITE) courses and providers must ensure new teachers have both the skills and knowledge to be effective, inclusive practitioners.

The catalyst for this research was the Welsh Government's 2012 consultation document "Forward in Partnership for Children and Young People with Additional Needs", which outlined its intention to introduce new legislation relating to Special Educational Needs (SEN) and Additional Learning Needs (ALN), bringing extensive reforms to the system.

The results of an 18-month longitudinal case study, involving seven student teachers from one higher education institution in Wales, are reported. The case study investigated the training the participants received during their one-year PGCE and how their self-reported self-efficacy changed throughout the year. The views of four participants, following their first term of teaching as newly qualified teachers (NQTs), is also reported.

The case study found mentoring to be fundamental in developing the participants' self-efficacy, as was the practical, hands-on experience they gained throughout the year. Recommendations to develop these and improve future practice are offered.

This research provides a timely summary of the current situation in Wales and discusses potential developments to future ITE provision.

 @3mma_p

Cyfochrog 2D | Parallel 2D – Panel – How regionalist actors frame their territorial demands

(Ystafell | Room: Medrus Mawr)

Cadeirydd | Chair: Michael Woods, Aberystwyth University

How regionalist actors frame their territorial demands

Anwen Elias, Elin Royles and Nuria Franco Guillen, Aberystwyth University

It is widely assumed in the academic literature that regionalist actors' arguments in favour of territorial restructuring draw on the economic, political and identitarian grievances that compose the centre-periphery cleavage. But the specific ways in which regionalist actors justify demands for constitutional change have not been studied systematically. This panel presents new research that undertakes such an analysis, as part of the Integrative mechanisms for Addressing Spatial Justice and Territorial Inequalities in Europe (IMAJINE) H2020 project. A first paper (Dr Anwen Elias) presents an analytical framework for the analysis of autonomist actors' claims-making and framing, and outlines an original coding scheme developed in order to capture the range of territorial demands articulated by regionalist actors, and the arguments used to justify these. Two empirical papers apply this scheme to two cases featuring in the IMAJINE project: Wales (Dr Elin Royles) and Scotland (Dr Nuria Franco Guillen). These case studies provide initial empirical findings of analysis of a corpus of party discourses derived from party manifestos and policy papers, and analysed using computer - assisted qualitative content analysis.

Framing regionalist movements' territorial demands

Anwen Elias, Aberystwyth University

 @anwenelias

Framing regionalist movements' territorial demands: The case of Wales

Elin Royles, Aberystwyth University

 @GwleidAber @CWPSAber

Framing regionalist movements' territorial demands: The case of Scotland

Nuria Franco Guillen, Aberystwyth University

 @nufranco

Prif anerchiad | Keynote address

4.20 – 5.20pm dydd Mercher 3 Gorffennaf | 4.20 – 5.20pm Wednesday 3 July

Ystafell | Room: Medrus Mawr

Revisiting neighbours and why conviviality matters

Sarah Neal, The University of Sheffield

Fragments of data from interviews can stay in the mind with a sort of empirical stickiness. In an interview on one recent research project Kaleb, one of the parent participants, reflected on his neighbours: *I consciously try to make friends with my neighbour [...] for example, I always send Christmas cards, upstairs, downstairs – our place is on the ground floor but there are people upstairs and in our block there are ten families. So downstairs five families and upstairs five families. So every year on Christmas and New Year I go with my children and knock on their doors. My wife always says 'why are you worrying about this?' because there is no response from the other neighbours, you understand?*

Kaleb's experience highlights the ambivalence of social life and social practice. And here, using the concept of conviviality to capture that ambivalence I draw on Kaleb's story to reflect on the neighbour as a 'roughly equal' (Rosenblum 2016) social relation, in a context of urban multicultural, neighbourhood change and demographic churn. This focus on the home spaces of neighbouring moves conviviality into the territories of intimate social life, broadening what has been a preoccupation with convivialism and parochial spaces, and makes it possible to revisit the 'neighbour' as a site of sociological attention. While the 'good neighbour' remains a tenacious and dominant normative public and policy trope, integral to everyday life – 'everyone [...] has neighbours' (Bulmer 1986:1) – the neighbour as a social relationship has fallen by the wayside over the last decade as social science analysis has been drawn to other modes of social interdependence and encounter. This neglect is surprising given because the neighbour remains a key site of social encounter, reciprocity and civic sensibility.

Drawing on data from a London-based pilot study of two streets and reusing data like Kaleb's from previous projects on urban multicultural, I consider the ways in which 'the neighbour' condenses a variety of everyday practices for managing social propinquity and social difference close to – next door to – home. Focusing on the dynamics of connection, disconnection and conflict that characterize conviviality and neighbour relations opens up ways of exploring the processes through which civic life is negotiated in practice.

References:

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Rosenblum N (2016) *Good Neighbours – the Democracy of Everyday Life in America*. Oxford: Princeton University Press.



Sarah Neal is Professor of Sociology at the University of Sheffield.

Sarah researches and writes in the fields of race, ethnicity, multicultural, community, belonging and place. Recent publications include *Friendship and Diversity: Class, Ethnicity and Social Relationships in the City* (with C. Vincent and H. Iqbal 2018 Palgrave) and *Lived Experiences of Multiculture: The New Social and Spatial Relations of Diversity* (with K. Bennett, A. Cochrane and G. Mohan 2017, Routledge).

Sarah is co-editor of *Current Sociology* and an editorial board member of *Ethnic and Racial Studies*.

Derbyniad gwin a chanape dan nawdd Rhwydwaith Gwleidyddiaeth a Llywodraeth WISERD
Wine and canape reception hosted by WISERD Politics and Governance Network

5.30 – 6.30pm dydd Mercher 3 Gorffennaf | 5.30 – 6.30pm Wednesday 3 July

Ystafell | Room: Medrus 1



Lansiwyd Rhwydwaith Ymchwil Gwleidyddiaeth a Llywodraethu WISERD ym mis Medi 2018, ac mae'n dwyn ynghyd ysgolheigion sy'n cynnal a chyhoeddi ymchwil sy'n canolbwyntio ar wleidyddiaeth a llywodraethu Cymru, ar draws pum prifysgol bartner WISERD, yn ogystal ag ymchwilwyr WISERD sy'n arbenigo yn y meysydd hynny. Mae'r rhwydwaith hefyd yn cynnwys aelodau o Ganolfan Polisi Cyhoeddus Cymru a Chwarae Teg (elusen sy'n canolbwyntio ar gynrychiolaeth menywod yng Nghymru).

Gall myfyrwyr PhD, ymchwilwyr ar ddechrau eu gyrfa ac ymchwilwyr sefydledig fod yn aelodau, yn ogystal â chynrychiolwyr o sefydliadau sydd am fod yn bartneriaid ag ymchwilwyr gwleidyddiaeth a llywodraethu yng Nghymru. Dr Matthew Wall (Athro Cyswllt Gwleidyddiaeth ym Mhrifysgol Abertawe) yw arweinydd y rhwydwaith, gyda'r Athro Paul Chaney yn gweithio fel academydd cyswllt WISERD.

Mae nodau'r rhwydwaith yn cynnwys: datblygu ymwybyddiaeth o brosiectau ymchwil gwleidyddiaeth a llywodraethu, a'r cynlluniau yng Nghymru, adnabod a datblygu synergeddau ymchwil a chydweithrediadau ymysg aelodau o'r rhwydwaith, a meithrin cyfleoedd ar gyfer cynigion ariannu ar y cyd. Os hoffech fod yn aelod, neu awgrymu cydweithiwr neu sefydliad partner i fod yn aelod, cysylltwch â Dr Matthew Wall yn: m.t.wall@swansea.ac.uk

Launched in September 2018, The WISERD Politics and Governance Research Network brings together scholars who conduct and publish research that centres on Welsh politics and governance, from across the five WISERD partner universities, as well as WISERD researchers specialising in these areas. The network also includes members from the Welsh Centre for Public Policy and Chwarae Teg (a charity focusing on female representation in Wales).

Membership is open to PhD students, early career and established researchers, as well as representatives from organisations looking to partner with politics and governance researchers in Wales. The network is led by Dr Matthew Wall (Associate Professor in Politics, Swansea University) with Professor Paul Chaney working as WISERD's liaising academic.

The network's goals include: developing awareness of politics and governance research projects and plans in Wales, identifying and developing research synergies and collaborations among network members, and nurturing opportunities for collaborative funding proposals. If you would like to become a member, or recommend a colleague or partner organisation for membership, please contact Dr Matthew Wall at: m.t.wall@swansea.ac.uk

The civic virtues of family arguments

Sally Power, Cardiff University

This paper examines the sociological significance of family arguments – about which very little is known. This paper draws on two principal sources of data: a) survey data from 1000 children in South and West Wales who were asked about a range of issues, including their family relationships and their levels of civic engagement, and b) interviews with a small subsample (18) of their parents.

The data indicate that there are wide variations in the extent to which young people argue with their parents – and in the issues that generate conflict. It would appear that these interactions are highly gendered and ‘raced’ and provide an important lens on the processes by which ‘appropriate’ behaviours of young people are ‘policed’ and contested. However, the data also suggest that there may be beneficial dimensions to family arguments. Those who report that they argue with their parents ‘a lot’ are more likely to have been involved in human rights organisations, to have volunteered and to have participated in political activities than those young people who report that they ‘never’ argue with their parents. It is possible that learning to argue is an important element in fostering social skills that promote greater levels of civic and political engagement in the young. This paper demonstrates the potential of exploring the sociological dimensions and implications of conflict *inside* the family for civic engagement *outside* the family.

 @ProfSallyPower

Children’s rights, participation, and well-being: children’s subjective experience in the Welsh policy context

Jennifer Hampton, Chris Taylor and Rhian Barrance Cardiff University

Devolved responsibility for policies around education and childhood has led to increasingly divergent policy contexts throughout the UK. In Wales, increasing attention has been given to children’s and young people’s rights and well-being. Alongside initiatives such as the appointment of the Children’s Commissioner and the establishment of the Welsh Youth Parliament, the adoption of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) demonstrates Welsh Government’s commitment to children’s rights.

Adoption of the UNCRC in 2004 led to changes in legislation and policy, including the legal duty placed upon Welsh Ministers to provide ‘due regard’ to the rights of children when making decisions, policies, and laws¹. As part of the commitment to the UNCRC, Welsh Government produces the Children’s and Young People’s Wellbeing Monitor for Wales. Whilst this does concern itself with physical and emotional well-being and utilises subjective measures, such measures remain underutilised and rarely concern themselves with Wales specifically.

The recent participation of Wales in the Children’s Worlds survey goes some way to address this gap in the evidence². The survey collects data on children’s subjective well-being, including the extent that they feel children can participate in decision-making processes. This paper utilises the data collected in the most recent wave of the survey, from Wales and 21 other countries, to explore the subjective impact experienced by young people living in policy contexts that differently approach the promotion and protection of children’s rights.

 @profchristaylor @rhianbarrance

References:

¹ Rights of the Child and Young Persons (Wales) Measure 2011

² Further demonstrated in a recent evidence review: <https://www.childcomwales.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/The-Human-Rights-of-Children-in-Wales.pdf>

Technoference: Children's perceptions of their parents' mobile phone use

Rhian Barrance, Cardiff University

This paper uses survey data to examine children's perceptions of their parents' use of digital technologies such as mobile phones and social media, and consider how they impact on children's rights and wellbeing. There is currently much interest in the impact of technology on the wellbeing of children and young people, particularly on the link between use of social media and poor mental health in teenagers (Kelly et al. 2019). However, one aspect that has been largely overlooked is the effect of parents' use of technology on children. Within this area, there is a lack of research on children's perspectives of their parents' use of mobile phones (Kildare and Middlemiss, 2017). Similarly, very little research has considered children's perspectives on the phenomenon of 'sharenting', where parents share images or posts about their children on social media. To investigate these issues, the paper draws on data from two studies. The first is a 2018 survey designed on behalf of the Children's Commissioner for Wales which was completed by almost 7000 children aged between 7-11. The second is the WISERD Education multi-cohort study, which asked questions on parents' mobile phone and social media use to around 1500 pupils in 2019. Findings from these studies suggest that many children find their parents' use of phones frustrating and feel they have to compete with them for their parents' attention. Their accounts will be considered alongside the literature on 'technoference' (McDaniel & Radesky, 2018) which describes how pervasive mobile phone use can disrupt interpersonal relationships.

 @rhianbarrance

Politics of Heroes across the Pond: A Comparative Study of Heroes in Britain and the US

Ekaterina Kolpinskaya, Swansea University

By treating public preferences in the choice of personal heroes as indication of social change, this study compares the cases of Great Britain and the United States of America focusing specifically on personalities and types of heroes, as well as on the characteristics predicting a choice of a hero. Considering a widely held belief about strong similarities between the histories, political systems and political cultures of the two countries, it is fascinating that our analyses demonstrate substantive differences in the types of most popular heroes and the characteristics that drive this choice between them, especially along gender, education and ethnic lines. These results illustrate the lines of persistent social division and inequality in Great Britain and the USA that are reflected differences between 'hero landscapes' on both countries.

The analyses uses two individual-level, online surveys collected by YouGov in the United States and Great Britain (i.e. excluding Northern Ireland) in May-June 2015. The data has been weighted to be representative of the populations of the US and Great Britain, respectively.

 @DrKolpinskaya

Developing participatory methodologies for exploring community-based evaluation of place-based energy system imaginaries

Catherine Cherry, Gareth Thomas, Chris Groves, Karen Henwood and Nick Pidgeon, Cardiff University

Centring on the FLEXIS project demonstration site in Port Talbot, South Wales, our research aims to anticipate potential sources of controversy arising from the introduction of novel energy system components (e.g., district heating; smart grids; battery, hydrogen and thermal storage) into existing social and technical systems. Embedded in the demonstrator are energy system imaginaries of stakeholders; not restricted to individual sectors/technologies, these cut across a range of relationships, practices and infrastructures in novel ways. Based on four place-based energy scenarios, we investigate the consequences of such infrastructure and governance change upon peoples' lived futures, relationships and emotional attachments. Recruiting participants with shared *proximal interests* (e.g., industrial workers, home improvers, multigenerational residents, river users) a series of workshops will explore what desirable futures might look like in the town and the implications for valued aspects of everyday life. We detail the design and piloting of two activities developed to meet this goal. *Affective mapping* makes use of a large table-top map of Port Talbot. By identifying places of personal and emotional significance we are able to elicit the valued identities, relationships and practices contingent upon the local area. *Future personas* asks participants to imagine the everyday lives of fictional characters already living in such futures. By creating back-stories that consider characters' personal lives and leisure, interactions with the energy system, and expectations for the future we explore the social and ethical concerns at the intersection between the everyday lived-experiences of Port Talbot's residents and the socio-technical imaginaries of energy system stakeholders.

Reflections from the field: the methodological challenges of conducting research in the Indian garment sector

Helen Blakely and Catriona Dickson, Cardiff University

The garment sector is typically in the vanguard of development in newly industrialising settings, largely due to relatively low set up costs and the fact that unskilled workers can be made productive labour in a comparatively short period of time. Today, the garment assembly phase of apparel production sits at the base of a labour intensive, internationally dispersed, highly competitive and buyer driven global value chain. In a labour intensive industry, tight margins and high competition mean that factory owners seek savings in the cost of labour, and pay and conditions for workers suffer.

With such factors in mind, this paper provides an introduction to the garment sector before considering the failure of private and public regulation to deliver meaningful employment rights at the workplace. It highlights the contested space between human rights and labour rights, and considers the imperatives – and considerable challenges – facing researchers in this context.

Specifically, we reflect on a new research project focused at workplace level in urban factory districts of the global south. Through a study of the nature, processes and outcomes of workplace grievances, undertaken in collaboration with locally based researchers and fieldworkers, this research will examine the extent to which it is possible for workers to draw on mechanisms of dispute resolution to operationalise labour rights (including the enabling right to organise) and obtain access to remedy at the local level. Our approach is driven by the need to develop a participatory method sensitive to the research site and the characteristics and circumstances of our intended co-researchers and participants.

Who Decides? Community participation as a model for developing exhibitions and encouraging institutional critique

Grace Todd and Nicholas Thornton, *Amgueddfa Cymru – National Museum Wales*

Throughout 2017 Amgueddfa Cymru – National Museum Wales worked with a group of 10 service-users from the Wallich – a Welsh charity supporting homeless adults – to curate and organise an exhibition of new acquisitions from the Museum's collection of modern and contemporary art. The resulting exhibition *Who Decides? Making Connections with Contemporary Art* (National Museum Cardiff, 28 October 2017 – 2 September 2018) transformed the participants' attitude to art and the Museum, but also challenged the internal and largely hidden decision-making processes of the institution. In setting out to make the Museum as accessible as possible to individuals traditionally excluded from cultural participation, *Who Decides?* also handed decision-making powers to the group in order to disrupt and challenge the structural powers of the Museum. Adopting self-critique as part of the organising methodology, *Who Decides?* proposed to be an agent of institutional change – an advocate for a more democratic and accountable Museum. In this presentation we will use the case study of *Who Decides?* to explore the methodology, impacts and outcomes of a community-curated exhibition on participants and the institution.

Valuing Biodiversity in Wales: the role of co-production in biocultural collections

Poppy Nicol, *Cardiff University*

This paper presents the findings of a placement with the *Amgueddfa Cymru – National Museum Wales* Department of Natural Sciences that investigated the role of economic botany collections in supporting societal valuing and understanding of biodiversity. The *Amgueddfa Cymru* economic botany collection contains over 5,500 plant-based specimens, together with 12,000 timber specimens. It includes medicinal plants, food products, dyes, tannins, gums, resins and fibres, as well as timber. Scientific research indicates biodiversity loss is one of the major global challenges we face in contemporary society. Historically, economic botany has been utilised as a term that refers to plants that have recognised societal benefit. Today, economic botany collections are being revisited and re-interpreted as bio-cultural collections which have a potentially important societal role as forms of biocultural refugia – sheltering knowledge and experience as well as genetic diversity. Through enabling cross-disciplinary dialogue and exchange of ideas between botanists, practitioners, civil society groups, social scientists and the public, the placement explored ways in which the *Amgueddfa Cymru* economic botany collection can improve societal understanding and valuing of biodiversity (where value is understood to refer to nature's benefits to people, including monetary and non-monetary dimensions), drawing upon the Museum's public duty of well-being (Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015).

Social Action as a Route to the Ballot Box: Can volunteering reduce age inequalities in turnout?

Stuart Fox, Cardiff University

Today's young people sit at the sharp edge of a generational decline in electoral turnout that leaves them the least likely to vote in the post-war era, with the decline even more profound amongst those from poorer backgrounds and who do not go to university. Previous research has identified civic activity as a potential solution, by enhancing social capital and the skills and knowledge that underpin political engagement. While today's young people are also less likely than their elders to engage in many traditional forms of civic activity, they exhibit comparatively high levels of volunteering. While existing research suggests that volunteering does make people more likely to vote, it has never overcome the 'causality conundrum': does volunteering actually make people more likely to vote, or does being engaged enough with politics to vote make people more likely to volunteer? This study is the first to overcome this challenge, using data from the UK's Household Longitudinal Survey. The analysis suggests that volunteering *does not* help young people become more engaged with politics, because those most likely to volunteer are already likely to be politically engaged. This suggests that volunteering schemes, such as National Citizen Service, are unlikely to reduce inequalities in turnout between young people and their elders.

 @stuarfte5933

Reclaiming authenticity: the spaces and scales of national sincerity

Rhys Jones and Elin Royles, Aberystwyth University

At present, there seems to be somewhat of a paradox between critical academic and more political and popular understandings of authenticity. At one level, the notion of authenticity has become passé, almost a dirty word, for critical social theorists and human geographers; being something that reflects, at best, naïve, or at worst, essentialist and exclusionary ways of thinking. At the same time, we are in the middle of a period during which notions of authenticity have never been as prominent within political and public debate. In this paper, we develop the notion of sincerity as a way of enabling a more progressive and palatable interpretation of authenticity. We illustrate the value of this approach through a case study of the identities and cultures promoted within the education system in Wales. We witness here an emphasis on a negotiated sense of Welsh identity and one that is sensitive to difference; in spatial and scalar contexts. We conclude the paper by suggesting that the notion of sincerity might provide critical social scientists with a potential way of developing a more progressive and inclusive understanding of authenticity.

 @GwleidAber @CWPSAber

From seeking efficiency to managing austerity: shifting priorities in Welsh social service policy

Hefin Gwilym, Bangor University and Dave Sayers, University of Jyväskylä

In this paper we discuss key changes in the Welsh Government's approach to social services reflected in flagship policy documents published in 2007 and 2011, before and after the financial crisis of 2008. Changes in emphasis between these two texts reflect wider political shifts away from the simple pursuit of fiscal discipline in public services towards a more significant neoliberal reduction in their overall size and scope, a retrenchment of the welfare state. We contextualise this development in the historical advance of neoliberalism across the UK (and elsewhere) since the mid-1970s. We argue that Wales – with its historic radical and socialist tradition – has been only marginally successful in resisting this tide. We use content analysis to demonstrate these shifts of emphasis across the texts, which we argue is a useful tool in getting to grips with policy texts.

 @hefingwilym @DaveJSayers

Exploring the nexus between participation and empowerment

Palash Kamruzzaman, University of South Wales

This paper focuses on critically exploring the nexus between participation and empowerment: whether participation enable or facilitate empowerment. Theoretically, the idea of participation might appear to be replete with grand-sounding promises of empowerment for the poor and marginalised. But, in practice, participation may often take the form of enlisting people in various social and community development projects to secure the compliance of local people. In this paper, I offer a critical review of theoretical promises participation makes and contrast this with a number of real world examples (containing empirical evidence from Bangladesh and secondary sources of information from other countries such as Palestine, Kenya, India, Brazil). I argue that participation can be used for validating external approach and incorporated in social as well as community development projects to make it more cost effective. While giving voices to the poor is important and some tokenistic inclusion might make an intuitive cost-effective but giving voices and/or efficiency arguments are not coherent with the ideas of empowerment while practices of participation often fail to address the issues of power among various actors such as decision-makers, participation seekers and the participants. When participation is used as a prerequisite to secure fund or make the project cost-effective empowerment of the poor people does not seem to be a genuine priority. Therefore, empowerment through participation may remain as a gobbledygook.

Creating Sustainable Prosperity

Helen Taylor, Lyndon Murphy and Claire Evans, Cardiff Metropolitan University

This inter-disciplinary panel will engage with the question of the relationship between policy and the capacity of individuals and communities to exercise agency. Framing this discussion through the Capabilities Approach (Sen 2010, Nussbaum 2006), the papers will discuss specific policy programmes in Wales and their impact on individuals' ability to act as effective agents. Set against the rhetoric of a more egalitarian approach to policy-making within a devolved Wales, presenters will explore whether our measurements for the success of policy are sufficient and whether recent examples are able to fully capture the impact of interventions on communities. The panel will consist of three papers followed by discussion. This session is intended to open up debate around policy evaluation, drawing on the expertise of the audience as well as the presenters.

Helen Taylor, will set the theoretical framework for the panel by outlining the Capabilities Approach and how this relates to the impact of policy. She will argue that social policy as a form of intervention should be justified through its capacity to enable individuals to be effective agents (Taylor, 2018).

Second, Claire Evans will discuss the relationship between policy and gender, arguing that there is a strong case for a more gender focused labour market policy to respond to recent negative developments in the workplace which disproportionately affect women. The paper will analyse evidence on the links between gender and poverty, unravelling the possible underlying causes which prevent women from maximising their contribution to the economy and from making full use of their skills and exercising their agency (Evans, 2017).

Finally, Lyndon Murphy (Cardiff Metropolitan University) will explore the impact of the Communities First programme on the ability of communities to build capacity. This paper will use different forms of social capital to argue that Communities First performed a brokering role between those who require resources to help build capacity (community-based individuals and groups) and resource holders (government, third sector, and businesses) (Murphy et al., 2018).

Social policy and capabilities: a person-centred approach to evaluation

Helen Taylor, Cardiff Metropolitan University

 @practademia

Women working and living in poverty in Wales

Claire Evans, Cardiff Metropolitan University

Social capital and Communities First

Lyndon Murphy, Cardiff Metropolitan University

Prif anerchiad | Keynote address

11.00yn – 12.00pm dydd Lau 4 Gorffennaf | 11.00am – 12.00pm Thursday 4 July

Ystafell | Room: Medrus Mawr

The future of place-based innovation policy (as if ‘lagging regions’ really mattered)

Kevin Morgan, Cardiff University

The conventional conception of innovation (based on a narrow framing of science and the conventional conception of innovation (based on a narrow framing of science and technology) is giving way to more heterodox conceptions in which social innovation, place-based innovation, smart cities and mission-led innovation oblige us to re-consider what ‘innovation’ actually means today and who are its principal agents. Although the firm remains an important agent of innovation, the heterodox conception introduces a whole series of additional agents, including social enterprises and grassroots organisations in the case of social innovation; regional governments and their ecosystem partners in the case of place-based innovation; urban municipalities in the case of smart cities; consumers in the case of user-driven innovation; urban living labs in the case of sustainability transitions; and a wide array of social agents like NGOs in the case of mission-led innovation programmes that are designed to address societal challenges such as climate change, renewable energy, healthy ageing, dignified eldercare, food security and the like. In short, the innovation studies landscape is in a state of flux, the likes of which it has never seen, with the result that conventional models of innovation seem positively antediluvian. The advent of the foundational economy needs to be understood in the context of these new forms of place-based social innovation and the presentation aims to do this with reference to the ‘foundational turn’ in Wales, where the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 behoves government and civil society to fashion more inclusive models of governance and more capacious models of development.



Kevin Morgan is Professor of Governance and Development in the School of Geography and Planning at Cardiff University, where he is also the Dean of Engagement. His interests include the theory, policy and practice of place-based innovation systems; multi-level governance regimes; experimental governance; sustainable food systems; and the foundational economy. Apart from his academic work he has worked with the European Commission, the OECD, and numerous governments, development agencies and civil society organisations in Europe.

Hidden in Plain Sight: Silent Work Exploitation

Kim Dearing, Cardiff University

People with a learning disability (LD), and who are in receipt of social care, often have a precarious relationship with paid work and the open labour market – less than 6% of working aged people within this demographic are in any form of employment. Similar to mainstream 'welfare-to-work' policies, LD employment policy locates the barriers to employment within individuals. Work Programmes incentivise employment providers to move participants into long-term employment, yet people with LDs are frequently denied access to such programmes. Consequently, people can be signposted to third sector organisations, based in communities, to enable people with higher support needs to find employment. Here, there is a tension to manage: LD people may aspire to paid work, yet they are commonly far from 'job-readiness' and are interacting with organisations dependent on outcome-focused funding.

Based on ethnographic research in a third sector organisation supporting people with LDs accessing employment options, I explore the impact of paid work together with the complex, persistent, and prevalent barriers to employment inclusion. In so doing, the research will unpack the nuanced and multifaceted reality of everyday life for learning disabled people struggling to access paid work. Here, in response to structural job discrimination, long term-work experience is prevalent. Moreover, combining these findings with a non-universal understanding on what constitutes 'work' and perceived employment, the outcome is blurred lines which are morally ambiguous and see individuals working, sometimes for many years, without wages.

 @kimdearing01

Exploring administrative data to support the activity of civil society organisations in defending labour rights

Katy Huxley, Jean Jenkins, Aleksandra Jurczyk and Rhys Davies, Cardiff University

The Clean Clothes Campaign (CCC) is an international NGO which works in close cooperation with a range of civil society partners to improve working conditions and empower workers in the global garment and sportswear industries. At the core of CCC's vision and purpose, lies their Urgent Appeals (UA) system. The UA is, in simple terms, an urgent plea for international assistance in defending human rights and employment rights, originating in a request from workers, activists, or their organisations at the local level. The UA system provides access to remedy for workers who would otherwise struggle to find leverage from their position of low associational and low structural power. When an appeal is adopted, an Urgent Appeal Coordinator (UAC) will be responsible for inputting data on their appeal as it progresses onto a CCC system. However, UACs and CCC colleagues are generally consumed by the demands of their individual cases so to date there has been limited scope for detailed interrogation of the data that has been collected. Therefore, we undertook a detailed secondary analysis of the UA database, in order to understand its contents, explore the quality of the data and to make recommendations for its improvement allowing CCC to make more effective use of its data, increasing the success and impact of their work. The presentation will discuss the complexities of undertaking this project.

When women earn more than men: what can we learn from the gender pay gap in Northern Ireland?

Melanie Jones and Ezgi Kaya, Cardiff University

Northern Ireland where, on average, full-time women earned slightly *more* than men in 2018, forms an important and neglected exception to the well-established international evidence on the gender pay gap. According to the ONS, Northern Ireland became an outlier in 2010 when, average female earnings matched that of males. It therefore serves as an interesting country case study from which to explore pay equality, with potentially important international policy implications.

This paper uses data from the Quarterly Labour Force Survey, a nationally representative and comparable survey of UK households, to explore the robustness of, and reasons for, this headline finding. We assess the extent to which it is a consequence of gender differences in productivity-related personal and job-related characteristics, such as educational attainment or occupation, and/or whether there is a gender differential in reward to these characteristics. This distinction is important since, while both factors influence the gender pay gap, only the latter reflects pay inequality.

Consistent with the headline finding, and in contrast to the rest of the UK and extensive international evidence, we find a statistically insignificant gender pay gap in Northern Ireland. However, after accounting for personal and job-related characteristics, the well-established pay gap emerges in favour of men. This is consistent with the superior productivity-related characteristics of women relative to men, rather than pay equality being the driver of the absence of a gender pay gap in Northern Ireland. Our findings therefore reinforce the critical distinction between the gender pay gap and pay inequality.

The global Welsh: Engaging expatriates to facilitate international growth

Robert Bowen, Swansea University

The study aims to investigate the role of national diasporas in facilitating SME internationalisation. In a globalised world, there is a growing recognition of the advantages in engaging with diaspora networks, uniting expatriates and people with an affinity for a country for mutual benefit. SME internationalisation literature acknowledges the importance of network connections in developing international market opportunities, but this study seeks to address the limited focus on diaspora networks. Specifically, it explores the opportunities for Wales and Brittany to engage with expatriate networks and how such opportunities can be harnessed for internationalisation. Network theory, a theoretical basis for this study, recognises that internationalisation is dependent on developing networks of business relationships with a range of actors, who provide vital support to SME internationalisation, particularly in overcoming challenges of limited resources and market knowledge.

The study focuses on food and drink SMEs in Wales and Brittany, places that share similar geographical and cultural characteristics, where the food and drink industry is significant. Based on 169 questionnaire responses and 18 interviews, findings show that although few respondents engaged with expatriate contacts abroad, such links did generate international opportunities. International sales were more evident in regions with similar cultural and colonial ties to Wales and Brittany, which could highlight a greater awareness of the places and their food. The cultural identities of both locations have the potential to develop economic benefits from their diaspora, however efforts to do so are in their infancy. This could be enhanced by developing national diaspora strategies.

 @rhhb1983

Employment tribunal claim statistics: Solid data or ghostly apparitions?


Jonathan Mace, Cardiff University

The Conservative government of 1970-74 created statutory employment rights for protection against unfair dismissal and redundancy and gave the jurisdiction to Employment Tribunals (ETs). By 2004 ETs were responsible for nearly 80 jurisdictions.

The annual number of claims accepted by the ETs is the figure generally quoted as a measure of the workload of the ETs. This rose from 130,408 in 2000/01 to 236,103 in 2009/10 before falling sharply in 2013/14 around the time Employment Tribunal Fees (ETFs) were introduced. This has been a concern to all governments with the increase portrayed as a 'burden on business' and a cost to the taxpayer and used as justification for the introduction of ETFs in 2013.

My research focuses on Multiple Applicant Claims, where many employees of the same employer file an ET claim arising out of the same circumstances. There can be thousands of claims per multiple. Following archival secondary analysis of the data published by the Ministry of Justice (MOJ) my research would suggest that:

1. The number of claims filed and the number of people filing them are significantly different – there are 'ghost' claims.
2. The sharp increase in ET Claims in the 2000s may partially be a technical quirk.
3. Because of this the MOJ statistics do not validate some of the academic, policy and political interpretations that have been based on them.
4. The fall in ET Claims following the introduction of ETFs may have been partially coincidental as a result of the technical quirk unwinding.

 @JonathanMace4

The ‘problem’ of Mid Wales and rethinking rural-urban relations in Wales after Brexit

Bryonny Goodwin-Hawkins, Jesse Heley, Michael Woods and Rhys Jones, Aberystwyth University and Carwyn Jones-Evans, Cyngor Sir CEREDIGION County Council

‘Mid Wales’ has long been a problematic category for planning and governance in Wales. A rural and historically agricultural region, Mid Wales has a dispersed population, relatively low wages, pockets of deprivation, and poor infrastructure. However, a mixed linguistic and demographic profile, alongside the absence of a dominant town or city and a long distance from Wales’ urban centres all mitigate against the articulation of Mid Wales as a coherent region. Recently, two developments have presented opportunities and challenges for rethinking the spatial imaginary of Mid Wales. First, ‘City Deals’ have led to the Growing Mid Wales pitch as a city region without a city – inviting local stakeholders to think strategically about the region and its economic future. Second, Brexit has the potential to fundamentally redraw the map of regional development in Wales: current NUTS2 regions (which split Mid Wales) could be removed or become less significant, whilst the CAP-funded Rural Development Programme seems unlikely to continue in its present form. Yet, as opportunities arise for rethinking rural-urban relations in Wales and for reshaping regional development policies around these, there are also risks that Mid Wales could miss out on funding as a consequence. This paper discusses these opportunities and challenges. It draws on interviews and focus groups with national and regional stakeholders, and on analysis of reports and policy documents undertaken as part of the Horizon 2020 projects IMAJINE and ROBUST.

 @bryonnygh @Tweed_Heley @WoodsZzp @rhys_raj @WelshLGA

City-Region Limits: questioning local growth narratives in medium-sized UK cities

David Beel, Manchester Metropolitan University, Martin Jones, Staffordshire University and Ian Rees Jones, Cardiff University

Within the UK and as well as further afield, the concept of localism and spatial delineation of the ‘city-region’ have seen a renaissance as the de-facto spatial political units of governance for economic development (Clarke & Cochrane, 2013). In the UK this has been led by the UK Government, as they have sought to reshape the ways in which economic development takes place and although this shift in governmental delivery began under New Labour. It was much vaunted by the UK Coalition Government (Deas, 2013), subsequently by the continuing Conservative administration (Conservative Party, 2015). This policy landscape has found a presence in Wales too, with the two Welsh city-regions (Cardiff and Swansea) both gaining city-deals via the UK and Welsh governments. The process of city-deal making though is one that seeks to enable elite actors to deliver economic growth within the respective city-region. In this paper, we follow the development of Swansea Bay City Region to consider the ways in which the neoliberal city-region model is limited. This is questioned via comprehending how the scale and differences across the Swansea Bay City Region stretch the spatial construct to its limits and as a smaller, geographically peripheral UK metropolitan centre, it struggles to embed the dynamics of the city-region neoliberal growth machine model into a local growth framework.

 @DrDBeel @SpatialityJones

Exploring the Significance of Epistemic Communities to the Development of Multi-Level Governance Arrangements

Owen Williams, Swansea University

This study hypothesises that experts (conceptualised using the epistemic communities framework) significantly contribute to the initiation and prevalence of multi-level forms of governance.

Furthermore, it is suggested that epistemic communities can enhance policy legitimisation within multi-level governance (MLG) systems by encouraging participatory forms of governance and subsidiarity, particularly in cases of divergent policy preferences between two identity groupings.

A comparative case study approach, employing a 'most-similar' cases model, is utilised to investigate these hypotheses. Extensive semi-structured interviews with a range of key participants, supported by process tracing methods, are conducted and preliminary results from these will be discussed. The case study areas concern recent cultural heritage legislation within the subnational regions of Wales in the United Kingdom and Québec in Canada respectively.

This work is intended to contribute to the epistemic communities and MLG literatures by demonstrating a mutually-reinforcing relationship that postulates epistemic communities as a potential evolutionary driver of MLG. This work also intends to extend the former concept into new public policy fields by redefining expertise.

Practically, this study hopes to inform contemporary debates on the role and value of experts in public policymaking, especially at the Wales level. Demonstrating the potential for deeper consequences of expert engagement in the policy process via the establishment and maintenance of governance arrangements would be significant. The possibility that experts may contribute to the greater dispersal of political authority and the widening of participatory opportunities offers powerful normative and political arguments in favour of the vital nature of their role

 @OwenAMWilliams

Language policy and multilevel governance

Huw Lewis and Elin Royles, Aberystwyth University

Recent years have seen efforts to draw on new institutionalist approaches in order to develop a distinct political science approach to the analysis of language policy decisions. A key milestone in this process was the publication of the edited volume *State Traditions and Language Regimes* in 2015. This paper will seek to contribute to the important discussions stimulated by this volume by focusing specifically on the significance of multi-level governance arrangements for the selection, design and implementation of different language policies. The paper will seek to demonstrate that language policy development, like policy development in several other fields, is increasingly a process that can be shaped by institutional configurations that operate at multiple levels (local, sub-state, state and international levels). This, it will be claimed, is particularly prevalent when considering European language policy regimes, and especially recent policy initiatives in relation to European regional and minority languages.

 @Huw_Aber @GwleidAber @CWPSAber

Space for Civil Society Participation: A Case of Disaster Governance in India

Reetika Syal and Sarbeswar Sahoo, Indian Institute of Technology Delhi and Margit van Wessel, Wageningen University

This paper analyses the space for civil society collaboration with respect to the governance process in India. From the lens of Disaster Governance, the paper looks at the space for and extent of state-civil society collaboration. The paper is part of a research project on role and contribution of civil society towards inclusive and sustainable development in India, which attempts to uncover new roles taken up by civil society organisations, with respect to working with the Indian government.

Much of the literature on Disaster Governance talks about the collaboration between different agencies, government departments and different national governments along with international agencies such as United Nations also playing a key role in shaping governance structures, and methods. This has led to the increase of nongovernmental and civil society organisation, in the national and international context, which further influence the governance networks. However the relation between state and space for civil society is much more complex not only in India, but around the world. The theoretical framework of the study focuses on this aspect, and how the CSOs navigate through this space.

With this background, the paper explores the research question of how do state and civil society organisations collaborate in the area of Disaster Governance in India? Gujarat and Bihar have been taken as sampled states and government agencies at the national level have also been interviewed. Key personnel from civil society organisations associated with the collaborative projects, were also interviewed.

Civil Society Organisations' Participation in the Governance of Human Rights: Critical Analysis of the UK Universal Periodic Review Discourse 2012-17

Paul Chaney, Cardiff University

This paper is concerned with civil society organisations' participation in the governance of human rights. Specifically, it uses discourse analysis of the critical views expressed in the corpus of United Nations' Universal Periodic Review (UPR) submissions by CSOs, national human rights institutions (NHRIs) and the response of the UN Human Rights Council, in order to explore how the UK, Welsh, Scottish and Northern Ireland governments are responding to their international human rights treaty obligations in the formulation and delivery of social policy. Specifically, it provides new evidence in relation to the following aims: 1. to explore the nature and type of policy pathologies in the social policy-making practices across the UK and, to understand 'issue-salience' – or, CSOs' level of attention to – or prioritization of – different pathologies in the third cycle UPR; and 2. At an individual polity-level (UK/England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland), to present territorial policy narratives that summarise the issues and challenges in relation to rights implementation.

Developed from Hogwood and Peters' work on the pathology of public policy, the analytical framework investigates CSOs' critical framings of the disorders, progress and challenges related to social policy-making in the UK. Attention to civil society perspectives matters because it is the arena of the lifeworld where human rights shape individuals' everyday experience – and determine whether freedoms and capabilities are realised or violated. The findings show a raft of shortcomings including poor monitoring and enforcement, gaps in social protection and discrimination. An evidence-based policy recommendation is made to address the malaise.

A journey not a destination: Exploring perceptions of trust and transparency in Wales and North West England

Ian Stafford, Cardiff University

The New Labour government's introduction of devolution in Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales in 1999 fundamentally recast the territorial governance of the UK and created scope for significant policy divergence. In general, the approach to devolution adopted since this initial phase has been characterised by both the asymmetrical nature and dynamic character of governance arrangements across the UK. The two localities examined within this paper are illustrative of these processes. On the one hand, the Welsh experience has more than fulfilled Ron Davies' (1999) conception of devolution as 'a process not an event', most notably via the 2011 referendum on the further transfer of legislative powers. On the other hand, the North West is emblematic of the devolution journey in England which has wax and waned, from the failure of the 2004 referendum on regional government in the North East to George Osborne's 2015 heralding of the Northern Powerhouse and 'a revolution in the way we govern England.'

The paper examines the perceptions of civil society and stakeholders of decision and policy-making within Wales and North West England. It focuses on development and role of trust within these localities and the potential role that both formal and informal transparency mechanisms may or may not perform in reinforcing levels of trust. The paper draws on semi-structured interviews with stakeholders within North West England and Wales from across a wide range of policy areas, including health, business, environment, and different types of actors, including local government, the media, interest groups and politicians.

 @IanStafford78

Grandparent contact and the development of prosocial behaviour

Jen Hampton and Chris Taylor, Cardiff University

Grandparents play a large part in many children's upbringing, identified as the main source of informal childcare in the UK. Although positioned as a positive influence on parents' labour force participation, their influence on the cognitive and behavioural outcomes of the children they care for has been positioned as problematic. However, for many working families grandparental care is an active decision by parents who consider them to be the 'next best thing'. Furthermore, recent work demonstrates the positive influence that care by family members, rather than non-family members, can have on children's behavioural outcomes.

Prosocial behaviour is particularly pertinent to individuals' relationships to civil society. Along with direct measurement of helping behaviours in childhood, early prosocial behaviour is also positively related to later social and political participation. Importantly, previous research has demonstrated the positive influence that grandparental involvement can have on children and young people's prosocial behaviours. Grandparents can have a positive influence through both indirect and direct pathways, adding to parental influences on development of these behaviours.

This paper examines the relationship between grandparental contact and the prosocial behaviour scores of their grandchildren. Much of the existing research has had a focus on the short-term, rather than long-term, effects early influences of childhood have on the development of behavioural outcomes. This paper addresses this by making use of the longitudinal nature of the Millennium Cohort Study, allowing patterns of contact across childhood to be mapped, as well as investigating the association between frequency of contact and prosocial behaviour.

 @profchristaylor

Building Trust in Justice – Understanding the role of civil society in legitimising state actors in transitional societies

Martina Y. Feilzer, Bangor University

Transitional justice – the transition from a society's past dominated by large scale abuses and illegitimacy to a legitimate and peaceful future society – has gained traction in a number of academic disciplines over the past few decades. In the main, the interest of transitional justice scholars has been in establishing and assessing the effects of court proceedings against the main perpetrators of abuses – through the International Criminal Court or Criminal Tribunals; the impact of reparation and reconciliation programmes on victims of past abuses (truths commissions); and the effectiveness of rule of law programmes with a focus on institutional and structural reforms. These processes are regarded as essential in building legitimacy and trust in justice and governance. In contrast, this paper explores the processes of rebuilding trust in justice with a focus on the multi-directional nature of legitimacy (Eriksson 2009, 164) and the role of civil society organisations in transferring legitimacy by working with state actors such as the police. This process of co-producing legitimacy has implications for building trust in justice in the context of transitional societies but also potentially for the legitimisation of controversial state practices – immigration detention, border policing – in democratic states.

 @martina0074

Pre-colonial ethnic characteristics and trust in Africa

Georgios Melios, Swansea University

Using geolocated public opinion data (Afrobarometer) as well as the Murdock ethnographic atlas, we attempt to explore the sub-national effects of pre-colonial ethnic diversity on contemporary levels of interpersonal trust in sub-Saharan Africa. In order to explore a potential causal effect between pre-colonial social structures and the levels of subjective generalised trust in Africa today we employ a two-stage theoretical and empirical analysis in which certain pro-social pre-colonial characteristics determine the level of extraction of resources from European colonisers which in turn determines the proportion of the population that will find extracting activities more desirable than productive ones. In the second stage, we hypothesise that societies with higher proportions of individuals participating in extracting activities will have a negative long-run impact on individuals' trust.

Cyfochrog 4D| Parallel 4D – Panel – Peace, Politics and Vegan Sausage Rolls

(Ystafell | Room: Medrus Mawr)

Cadeirydd | Chair: Sally Power, Cardiff University

Peace, Politics and Vegan Sausage Rolls: How deviant beliefs from the 60s-80s have adapted to contemporary Welsh society

Flossie Kingsbury, Bethan Siân Jones and Rhodri Evans, Aberystwyth University

How do people adapt their beliefs in response to changes in the world around them? We want to find out if changes in society meant that people who are active in alternative movements become more or less radical as they age, and as their beliefs become more mainstream. To explore this we draw together three different aspects of Welsh history: the experiences of countercultural migrants to Wales during the 1960s and 1970s, the experiences of those associated with ‘radical’ nationalist politics in Wales between the 1960s and 1990s, and the peace movement in Wales during the Cold War years, 1979-1989. Aside from obvious similarities in location and era, each of these strands is connected by the way deviant beliefs (such as political radicalism and counter culturalism) are impacted by wider changes in society through time. As politics has become more divisive and countercultural lifestyle choices such as veganism have become more mainstream, the people who pioneered these lifestyles have found their place in society changing. Utilising the place-based experiences of individuals associated with transgressive or deviant beliefs and actions, we will explore the way that these experiences, and the actions associated with them, varied across time according to societal changes. The discussion is to be built on the personal accounts and stories we have each collected as part of our research. These take the form of semi-structured oral history interviews, charting the contributors’ life course and experiences. Further context is provided by extensive background reading and archival research into the period, drawing primarily on literature associated with the importance of place, and on discussions of situated authoritative practices. By pulling together this material we attempt to chart the way our contributors navigated and utilized spatial practices in regard to their social and political aims. Through uniting our research projects we hope to gain new insights into how each group’s participation in alternative beliefs has changed in response to societal changes throughout their lives.

The ageing hippy: ongoing experiences of 70s countercultural migrants to Wales

Flossie Kingsbury, Aberystwyth University

 @flossiecelia

“A Oes Heddwch?” – The Peace Movement in Wales during the 1980s

Bethan Siân Jones, Prifysgol Aberystwyth

‘Pan fwyf yn hen a pharchus, a’m gwaed yn llifo’n oer’? – The Divergent Lives of Welsh ‘Radicals’

Rhodri Evans, Prifysgol Aberystwyth

Panel Cyfarfod Llawn | Plenary Panel

WISERD / Y Gymdeithas Sifil - Beth ydym wedi'i ddysgu? WISERD / Civil Society – What have we learned

2:45 – 3.45pm dydd Lau 4 Gorffennaf | 2:45 – 3.45pm Thursday 4 July

Ystafell | Room: Medrus Mawr

Cadeirydd | Chair: *Martina Y. Feilzer, Bangor University*

Panel Cyfarfod Llawn | Plenary Panel: *David Blackaby, Swansea University; Paul Chaney, Cardiff University; Sally Power, Cardiff University and Michael Woods, Aberystwyth University*

Ym mis Medi, bydd rhaglen bum mlynedd ESIS WISERD/Cymdeithas Sifil yr ESRC yn dod i ben. Yn rhan o'r rhaglen, mae ymchwilwyr WISERD wedi gweithio ar dri phrosiect ar hugain yn ymwneud â themâu 'Ardal, Cymuned a Chymdeithas Sifil', 'Unigolion, Sefydliadau a Llywodraethu', 'Llymder Economaidd, Menter Gymdeithasol ac Anghydraddoldeb' a 'Cynhyrchu, Cwrs Bywyd a Chyfranogiad Cymdeithasol'. Yn y cyfarfod llawn hwn, bydd yr arweinwyr thema, David Blackaby, Paul Chaney, Sally Power a Michael Woods, yn myfyrio ar y rhaglen ac yn nodi'r canfyddiadau allweddol. Gan ddod â syniadau ar draws y themâu ynghyd, byddant yn trafod y cwestiwn allweddol 'Beth mae WISERD/y Gymdeithas Sifil wedi'i ddweud wrthym am gymdeithas sifil ym Mhrydain heddiw?' Bydd y panel hefyd yn ystyried y cwestiynau pellach sydd wedi codi o'r ymchwil ac yn edrych ymlaen at y themâu a'r pynciau i'w hastudio yn y rhaglen WISERD/Cymdeithas Sifil newydd ar 'Haenlad Dinesig ac Atgyweirio Sifil', sy'n dechrau ym mis Hydref.

September will see the completion of the five-year ESRC WISERD/Civil Society centre programme, which has engaged WISERD researchers across twenty-three projects around the themes of 'Locality, Community and Civil Society', 'Individuals, Institutions and Governance', 'Economic Austerity, Social Enterprise and Inequality' and 'Generation, Life Course and Social Participation'. In this plenary panel, the theme leaders David Blackaby, Paul Chaney, Sally Power and Michael Woods will reflect back on the programme and identify the key findings. Drawing together insights from across the themes they will discuss the key question of 'What has WISERD/Civil Society told us about civil society in Britain today?' The panel will also consider the further questions that have emerged from the research and look ahead to the themes and topics to be explored in the new WISERD/Civil Society programme on 'Civic Stratification and Civil Repair' starting in October.

Poster abstracts

(Ystafell | Room: Medrus Mawr)

Reflections of Commonality and Differentiation on VI teaching: Curriculum, Pedagogy, and Teacher Training

Abeer Mansour Alabdan, Jean Ware and Graeme Douglas, Bangor University

Visually impaired (VI) students require the same skills as their sighted peers to prepare them for work and life, as well as support for access to the core curriculum (CC) and an additional skills curriculum. The Expanded Core Curriculum (ECC) is tailored to provide knowledge and skills VIs need, allowing them equal opportunities in and beyond school (Hatlen, 1996, 2003).

This research investigates the ECC provision for VI students and how they are supported for success in KSA. The research question is as follows:

- How is the expanded core curriculum (ECC) in the field of visual impairment education Conceptualised and Implemented in the KSA's Educational System, and How Does this implementation relate to the teachers' professional backgrounds and training?
- A sequential mixed methods research design employed: Classroom Observations, and Structured Teacher interviews, collected from schools catering to VI students in Riyadh.
- Data were coded and thematically analysed, with Norwich and Lewis's (2005) ideas on commonality and differentiation of pedagogic positions constituting the analysis framework.

Findings suggest:

- Teachers with different qualifications were likely to conceptualise ECC differently
- A range of approaches observed (generic and specialised) depending on students' age/phase, degree of VI
- Teachers more experienced and trained with VIs have a greater understanding of the ECC
- ECC was either assimilated or separated from the CC, with uneven implementation influenced by several factors, including time, space, resources, motivation, level of school collaboration and parental involvement



Cynhadledd Flynyddol WISERD 2018, Prifysgol De Cymru | WISERD Annual Conference 2018, University of South Wales

The production of motion verbs for L1 Arabic learners of L2 English (naturalistic vs classroom exposure)

Maram Rassam S Alamri and Eirini Sanoudaki, Bangor University

This study examines the effects from exposure to L2 English on the encodings of motion descriptions produced by L1 Arabic-speaking learners of English. It investigates tendencies and typological differences impacting the processes of describing motion events in English and Arabic and explores whether Arabic and English belong to different categories of language in terms of how they encode motion (Talmy, 2000).

Three empirical tests (based on Yu, 1996) were conducted using a picture associated with written description, translation and narration tasks. Participants were shown 10 sequential drawings representing manner and path of motion and were asked 'What is happening?' A separate judgement task was subsequently administered (Alamri, 2016): participants were asked to rate 10 sentences on how good (well-formed) or poor (ill-formed) they sounded as instances of English. The participants formed two groups: 24 Saudi Arabian females who had been exposed to English for 2 years, and 27 whose only exposure was in the classroom in Saudi Arabia. A control group consisted of 30 female native English speakers. The participants were studying in Saudi Arabia and the UK, permitting a comparative examination.

Results revealed a significant effect from exposure to the L2 country on descriptions of motion events. L1 Arabic learners of English who received this exposure showed significance preferences in encoding manner in the verb root in L1 and L2 when compared to L1 Arabic speakers who had not received this exposure, and they performed similarly to native English speakers in the grammatical judgement task. Factors affecting encoding included different language typologies and short-term exposure.

 @sweetmarly

Language, belonging, and psychosis: Perceptions of belonging in service users with psychosis living in linguistically mismatched communities in North Wales

Sophie Baker, Mike Jackson, Christopher W.N. Saville, Bangor University

Background: Access to social capital such as community belonging and the presence of reciprocal support networks is protective against psychosis and is increased when minority group individuals live in areas comprising a high proportion of the same minority group. This offers an explanation as to why psychosis is elevated in minority groups living in low own-group density neighbourhoods, but this risk is often attenuated when minorities live in high own-group density neighbourhoods. No studies have investigated these mechanisms in persons with psychosis whose minority group membership is defined by their language status.

Method and aims: Given the paucity of research in this area, semi-structured in-depth interviews will be conducted with participants with psychosis who are living in high-density ($\geq 50\%$) Welsh-speaking communities but whose first-learned and preferred language is English. Interviews will qualitatively explore participants' perceptions of belonging and their experiences living in their local community. Data will be analysed using thematic analysis.

Preliminary results: Thus far, five participants have completed interviews. Five main themes were derived from interim thematic analyses of the transcripts (belonging, outsider status, the Welsh language, psychosis and social interaction, and rural/urban comparisons). Three of the participants expressed that their language status had contributed to their perceptions of not belonging to their communities.

Conclusions: For some individuals with psychosis, being linguistically mismatched to their local community might reduce their perceived access to social capital and contribute to the development and maintenance of their experiences of psychosis; however, further data are required to reach saturation of themes.

Evidence Supporting the Welsh Government Employability Plan

Joanne Corke, Tom Higgins, Steph Howarth Hannah Davies and Faye Gracey, Welsh Government

Welsh Government policy officials and analysts have worked together to develop a new approach to supporting people into work, to stay in work, and to progress. This new way of working is published in *Prosperity for All: Employability Plan* (see: <https://gov.wales/employability-plan>). Our analysts continue to work with policy officials as well as operational staff, delivery partners and other stakeholders to ensure the delivery of the plan is efficient, effective and has impact.

Our poster presents a high level overview of the existing evidence base and our analytical programme of work which supported the design and is informing implementation of Pillar 1 of the Employability Plan; *Providing an individualised approach to employability support*.

This includes (but is not limited to):

- Theory of change workshops
- Secondary evidence reviews
- Inviting peer review
- Analysis of official statistics
- Analysis of monitoring data
- Specifying and commissioning independent evaluations
- Qualitative and quantitative primary research
- Support for monitoring strategies
- Plans for government administrative data linking

Skills and Employability are priority areas for the Welsh Government because it understands that the better people's skills, the better their chances of getting fair, secure and rewarding employment. Statistics show that today Wales has a relatively low level of unemployment, but levels of economic inactivity have historically remained high, despite considerable efforts in this area. Evidence demonstrates that secure employment makes it more likely people will enjoy good health and happiness and the new approach seeks to maximise this whilst providing long-term savings to the public purse.

 @UKGSS @GSR_UK

Town and Community Councils – The Grass Roots of Welsh Governance


Mike Cuddy, *Un Llais Cymru* | *One Voice Cymru*, Martin O'Neill, *Cardiff University* and Councillor Susan Rodaway

Community and Town Councils (CTCs) (some 740 in number) are the most local form of governance in Wales. The councils vary greatly in size, from populations of a few hundred to over 50,000, but irrespective of their size they reflect distinct and established “imagined communities” (Anderson 1983) that often hold deep significance and the most immediate sense of belonging to their members.

A recent Independent Review of the role of CTCs in Local government in Wales recommended that there was a strong case for their retention on the basis that they were very local, democratically accountable and were well positioned to raise resources but it was also felt it was important to review what councils did, how they did it and their democratic accountability.

This poster presentation will focus on this issue of democratic accountability and how such a concept can be reimagined in a digital age. Particularly at a time when concerns have been raised as to the democratic validity of such public issues as the Brexit referendum it would appear developing new and reviewing current models of representative democracy are particularly germane. This poster will give current examples of where some CTCs are already using approaches such as participatory budgeting and other innovative methods of involving communities in consulting on the development of future expenditure

Programmes Imagined communities: reflections on the origin and spread of nationalism: Benedict R O'G Anderson: London; New York: Verso, 1991.

 @DrNostromo @SWANSEAVOICE

UNECE Task Force on Valuing Official Statistics

Charlotte Deeley and Angela Potter, *Office for National Statistics*

In an information age, the provision of reliable, trustworthy, high-quality data and information by National Statistical Offices, and other producers of Official Statistics around the world, is vital for reporting on our economies and societies.

The world is awash with data – with technical advances powering a digital and data revolution. As budgets are tightened many producers of Official Statistics are being required to justify the benefits. As users' needs become more complex, producers of Official Data are required to modernise in order to make better decisions, leading to better outcomes with a stronger impact.

In response, the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) has set up a task force to undertake a pilot exercise to ask countries to put a value on official statistics. The Office for National Statistics (ONS) is chairing this group on behalf of the UK.

The ONS, is working with an extensive number of National Statistical Offices to test and develop a measurement framework that sets out recommendations for putting a value on Official Statistics. The framework proposes evaluation of three key elements:

1. Objective – observable indicators such as web analytics and media coverage
2. Subjective – indicators derived from user satisfaction surveys
3. A monetary value – methodologies to try to achieve this

This work will be truly interdisciplinary as we share and learn across the international community. The ONS with the UNECE will be hosting the kick-off meeting of the newly formed international taskforce in the UK in September 2019.

A critical discourse analysis of how public participants and their evidence are presented in Health Impact Assessment reports in Wales

Chris Emmerson, Public Health Wales

Background:

Health Impact Assessment (HIA), which has had statutory status in Wales since 2017, involves assessing in advance how projects might affect the health of particular populations. This study considers how the public and their evidence are presented within HIA reports and what insights this offers into how public participation is constructed within public health.

Methods:

Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) was used to analyse seven HIA reports produced in Wales.

Results:

Discourses were grouped under four headings. 'Consensus and polyphony' describes the tendency to produce consensus, with competing or distinctive voices progressively elided. 'Authors and authority' is concerned with how participants and their evidence are shaped by different authorial stances. 'Discussions, decisions and planes of action' brings together material on how decision makers are (or are not) brought into contact with evidence in reports. 'Evidence: fragmentation and compression' analyses strategies of abstracting and re-ordering participant evidence.

Conclusions:

This analysis suggests that participants and their evidence are presented in specific ways in HIA reports, shaped in particular by genre, authorial stances and approaches to abstracting and re-ordering texts. Acknowledging these issues and developing reflexivity may create opportunities to develop HIA in new directions. Further research applying these relatively novel methods to a wider selection of public health documents would allow these conclusions to be tested and would contribute to development of a wider 'sociology of public health documents'.

 @cpemmerson

The prevalence of mental health issues among carers in the HealthWise Wales cohort

Heslop L., Bonner-Evans C., Richardson A., Paranjothy S., Ashfield-Watt P. Cardiff University

Introduction:

Caring is an important and often poorly supported activity undertaken by a growing number of people across a wide range of conditions. The effects of caregiving on carers are complex and have been associated with physical and mental health issues.

Aim:

To explore the prevalence of mental health disorders among carers within the HealthWise Wales cohort.

Methodology:

Data on socio-demographic, behavioural factors, mental health and other health outcomes were collected using online questionnaires about health, lifestyle and wellbeing.

Results:

We analysed data from the 21,779 participants enrolled in Sept 2019. Of those who had answered the carer and mental health questionnaires, 28.1% were male and 71.9% were female. Average ages were: males 57 years; females 48 years. Females were more likely to be carers than males. Older people and people from deprived areas were more likely to be carers than younger people and people from less deprived areas. People who reported giving up work in the past to care for someone were twice as likely to be current carers as those who had not previously taken a break from work to care for someone. Thirty-five percent of current carers reported being diagnosed with a mental health condition. Current and past carers were more likely than non-carers to have a current mental health issue profile.

Conclusion:

These findings demonstrate associations between poor mental health and caregiving and reinforce a need for further research into the burdens of caregiving and the associated social, health and economic impacts on carers in Wales.

Democratic Renewal: Evidence synthesis to support local government electoral reform

Merisha Hunt and Sophie Nickson, Welsh Government

Earlier this year we published a paper summarising evidence on 'democratic renewal' for the Welsh Government (*Hunt & Nickson, 2019*). Democratic renewal is a way of making the country more democratic, for example by looking at who, how and why people vote and take part in community activities. The paper also looks at the proposals in Wales for allowing 16-17 year olds and foreign nationals to vote, and explores perceptions and evidence for and against.

Our poster is based on this paper. It explains the methods we used and explores key findings, for example the factors which can be seen across all types of voting and community behaviours. The poster also includes our recommendations for future research to explore evidence gaps.

Equality, Representation and Agenda Setting in a Third Sector – Government Partnership in Wales

Amy Sanders, Cardiff University

The statutory partnership in Wales between the Third Sector and Welsh Government was set out in the Government of Wales Acts (1998, 2006). This study is concerned with how equalities matters are positioned within the agenda of this partnership and how the interpretation of representation within the partnership is related to the promotion equality of opportunity. The key actors' discourse on representation is explored through the lens of three notions of representation from representation of whole communities, representation of disadvantaged populations or representation of other third sector organisations, and this is utilised to explore how this positions equality in the agenda of the partnership.

Additionally, this poster presentation explores the extent that state steering and other theories concerned with how elites might control agendas impacts on the position of equality matters on the agenda. This research uses semi-structured, elite interviews to explore key policy actors' accounts. Emergent findings suggest how representation of equalities groups is threatened by other notions of representation within the partnership and explores how an absence of state-steering of the partnership agenda provides new insights into how agendas can be set and the subsequent impact on the position of equality matters within such a partnership.

This poster presentation provides an informative backdrop to another paper being presented at the conference by Amy Sanders: *Examining the ways the equalities third sector seek to influence policy in a third sector-state partnership*.

Walking through the life course: place and attachment

Aled Singleton, Swansea University

This poster illustrates the use of Geographical Information System (GIS) to map empirical accounts of life in the 1960s and 1970s gathered during field work. The data is brought to life visually and prompts us to consider how the soon-to-be elderly are different to their parents: how the life course shaped their values and expectations; and what this means for future society and implications for social care and housing policy.

This exploration represent part of a current PHD which uses psychogeographical principles¹ particularly the act of two or more people walking together – to locate emotions and memories. The research considers geographical attachment is both made and lost: for example at the level of the house, street or wider neighbourhood. As such this builds on walking research² and contributes a new method to the published literature on place attachment³.

Beyond the research findings, the poster deconstructs the act of research and shows how walking and talking benefits wellbeing. For example, one interviewee illustrated the experience of greeting a very elderly person in the street, by recalling that: "And she stopped and she blossomed."

 @aledsingleton

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- ² Jones, P., & Evans, J. (2012) Rescue Geography: Place Making, Affect and Regeneration. *Urban Studies*, 49 (11), 2315–2330.
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The Wales DTP builds on the successful track record of the Doctoral Training Centre that ran from 2011 to 2017. It is part of a UK network of 14 ESRC accredited Social Science DTPs with funding for six cohorts up to those commencing in 2022. One of its core objectives is to continue to build social science research capacity in, and for, Wales. ESRC funding is matched by the universities, sometimes with external funding from public, private and third sector sources: this enables the DTP to award up to 68 new studentships in its annual competitions.

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