The Sixth Annual

Qualitative Research Symposium

Tick Tock:
Unpacking Temporal Aspects of Qualitative Inquiry

Wednesday 29 January 2020, 08.00 – 16.30
The Chancellors' Building, University of Bath

Organised by:
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Supported by:
University of Bath
Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences
School of Management
Doctoral College

Tick Tock: Unpacking Temporal Aspects of Qualitative Inquiry
29 January 2020, University of Bath

Faculty of Humanities & Social Sciences

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INTRODUCTION

Welcome to the Sixth Annual *Qualitative Research Symposium* (QRS) at University of Bath.

The theme this year, *Tick Tock: Unpacking Temporal Aspects of Qualitative Inquiry*, provides an opportunity for discussion of how time is incorporated in qualitative research. Temporality is arguably a foundational, processual, relational, practical, and conceptual aspect of all qualitative research. The way that time features in qualitative research ranges from straight-forward to complex, anywhere in-between, or even ignored altogether.

When taken seriously, features of time have vexed and inspired a range of qualitative inquiry. Heidegger's return to ontology in *Being and Time* (1962) elucidated how what it means to be is inherently linked to what time itself is; time is responsible for the cohesion of experience, consciousness, and subjectivity, of existence. Longitudinal fieldwork, evident within William Foot Whyte's classic ethnographic *Street Corner Society* (1943) through to contemporary studies of ageing (for example, Dannefer, 2013), are established exemplars of qualitative inquiry. Foucault's development of a genealogical method in order to write a history of the present, exemplified in *Discipline and Punish* (1977), examined the historical conditions of existence that underpin present-day practices. Specific periods in time, temporal aspects of history, use of time zones, trend analyses, social and cultural perceptions or uses of time, constructions of temporality, the effect of time on phenomena, the consideration of time via methodological choices, or time as the object of study itself all matter in and through qualitative research. Despite its omnipresence and intricate relation in our work, time can also become solely a practical element rather than a fully developed dimension of the work. As qualitative research grows, examining the use, interpretation, and/or conceptualization of *time* in qualitative work, we propose, has never been needed more, necessary, or indeed timely.

This Symposium is organized around three overlapping themes about time. The first, *Conceptualizations and interpretations of time*, focuses on how the use of time as a conceptual framework for research. The second, *Practical aspects of time*, is a space for researchers to explore and exemplify how time is part of their methodological decisions and choices. The third, *Qualitative timelines*, considers time's relevance for research participants, stakeholders, and researchers in qualitative research. Several of the abstracts and presentations this year demonstrate how these themes are porous and temporary themselves and will encourage cross-theme discussions and reflections.

We hope this symposium provides yet again the space to explore an interdisciplinary discussion of the similarities, differences, challenges, and developments in qualitative research, including new temporal approaches, innovative methods, sampling techniques, and ways that bridge the theory and practice of time and temporality in qualitative research.

The QRS now comes into its sixth year. The first QRS was held in 2015 to create a platform for connection and collaboration across the South West of England. Since the initial event, the Symposium has grown considerably, expanding beyond the South West across the whole of the UK and internationally. Each successive Symposium carried an explicit theme meant to speak across disciplines and traditions in qualitative research.

The themes from the previous five years were:

2015: Quality in qualitative research and enduring problematics
2016: Two faces of qualitative inquiry: Theoretical and applied approaches
2017: From the established to the novel: The possibilities of qualitative research
2018: How do we belong? Researcher positionality within qualitative inquiry
2019: Myths, methods and messiness: Insights for Qualitative Research Analysis

Once again, we are very pleased with the positive response we received this year, both in terms of abstract submissions and registration. It is evident that the Symposium continues to be a meaningful and constructive place for exchange about qualitative inquiry. We very much look forward to welcoming all delegates and hope that the event will be a fascinating and insightful day for everyone involved.

Papers this year include contributions from: Oxford Policy Management Ltd, Université Libre de Bruxelles, Belgium, Cardiff University, Cranfield University, Edge Hill University, Edinburgh Napier University, Kedge Business School, France, Anglia Ruskin University, King's College London, Kingston University and St. George's, Swansea University, Lancaster University, University of Bath, University of Brighton, University of Bristol, University of Cambridge, University of Kent, University of London, University College London, University of Gloucestershire, University of Liverpool, University of Sheffield, University of Warwick, University of the West of England.

Present in the Symposium are numerous conceptualizations, theories, methodologies, methods, techniques, and aspects of research relevant to time and temporality that stretch across several disciplines, including for example: archival research, auto-ethnography, case study, creative methods, diaries, document analysis, ethnography, interviewing, grounded theory, longitudinal research, narrative, observations, phenomenology, rhythmanalysis, realist methods to time, social media analysis, temporal approaches to thematic framework analysis, timelines, critical incidents in time, hand-drawn line graphs, historic perspectives, future lenses and imaginations, journeys across time, practice theory of temporality emotional aspects of time, moral analysis of time, temporality of legal proceedings, time and tempo, time projections, temporal transitions, time pressures and timing.

Our gratitude goes to many people who make this event possible: Michell Hicks, Harriet Fender, and Holly Dean-Young; the web-design team; contributors, speakers, chairs, and vitally, the postgraduate organising team (Carl Bescoby, Sarra Boukhari, Sophie Braznell, Malek El-Qallali, Nurullah Eryilmaz, Meltem Eski, Sally Hewlett, Kathrin Lauber, Tess Legg, Ian-Ju Liang, Imene Taibi, Melissa Treen, Emrah Yildirim). Special thanks go to the event's funders—the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, School of Management, and Doctoral College at the University of Bath.

We, the Symposium Organisers, hope you all enjoy the Symposium,

Bryan Clift
Julie Gore
Sheree Bekker
Ioannis Costas Batlle
Stefanie Gustafsson
Katharina Chudzikowski

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SYMPOSIUM ORGANISERS

Dr Ioannis Costas Batlle is interested in the role of non-formal and informal education in young people's lives. Non-formal education refers to structured learning opportunities outside of school or university, whilst informal education encompasses unplanned, spontaneous learning opportunities outside school or university. His experience researching young people's lives focuses primarily on charities, youth groups, youth sport, and young people not in education, employment or training. As a qualitative researcher who comes from an interdisciplinary background, Ioannis' research draws on educational theory, psychology, sociology, and critical pedagogy.

Dr Sheree Bekker works to do the kind of person-centred research that begins to better hold space for the uncomfortable, messy, and difficult questions that the sporting world (and beyond) is currently grappling with - for kinder, more nuanced, and more inclusive outcomes. This translates to research, policy, and advocacy in the multifaceted areas of: i) the prevention of unintentional and intentional injury in sport, ii) women's inclusion in sport (including trans women), and iii) the recognition and respect of athlete voice. She works on these issues by drawing on complexity theory, implementation-science informed approaches, and by using qualitative methods. Her research pays active attention to the recognition of child and human rights. This is a commitment that underpins her work as a Prize Research Fellow in Sports Injury Prevention in the Department for Health at the University of Bath, and as Co-Director of the Centre for Qualitative Research at Bath. Sheree is also an Early Career Representative for the International Society for Qualitative Research in Sport. She received the 2019 British Journal of Sports Medicine Editor's Choice Academy Award for her PhD research.

Dr Katharina Chudzikowski is Associate Professor at the School of Management, University of Bath. Her research focuses on the embeddedness of careers and career development in organisations and various cultural settings. She is interested in the interrelatedness of individuals and new forms of work adopting qualitative approaches. She has published her work in e.g. *Journal of Occupational and Organisational Psychology, Human Relation, Journal of Vocational Behavior, and International Journal of Human Resource Management, Human Resource Management Journal*. She served as an elected board member for the European Group of Organisational Studies (EGOS) and for the Career Division, Academy of Management (AoM).

Dr Bryan Clift is a Lecturer (Assistant Professor) in the Department for Health at the University of Bath and Director of the (new) Qualitative Research Centre. His research is oriented around three foci: Sport and physical activity in relation to issues of contemporary urbanism, popular cultural practices and representations, and qualitative inquiry. These are inspired by the notable ways in which sport, physical activity, and popular culture contribute to examining the structure and experience of contemporary social formations and issues. His work has recently been published in *Body & Society*, *Sociology of Sport Journal*, *Qualitative Inquiry*, and *Cultural Studies <=> Critical Methodologies*.

Dr Stefanie Gustafsson is a Lecturer (Assistant Professor) in Organization Studies at the School of Management, University of Bath, and holds an Honorary Visiting Fellowship at Cass Business School. Her research interests focus on professionals' and paraprofessional's work and career experiences, how these are enabled and controlled by HRM and organizational practices, situated in times of professional change, and makes use of qualitative, multimodal methods. Her recent research, funded

by the ESRC, focuses on understanding the work and career experiences of paralegals in the UK legal sector, integrating both their visual and spoken accounts. Her work has been published in journals such as *Organization Studies*, *Human Relations* and the *Journal of Vocational Behavior*.

Dr Julie Gore is a Reader in Organizational Psychology, at the School of Management, University of Bath. A Director of the Qualitative Research Centre at Bath, Chartered Psychologist and Fellow of the British Psychological Society her research focus is on the psychology of expertise and Naturalistic Decision Making (NDM). Julie has specific methodological expertise of Cognitive Task Analysis in diverse professional settings. Her work with organisations has resulted in the more efficient design of training interventions to bridge novice/expert differences in areas of decision uncertainty. Julie is an invited Expert Fellow of the EPSRC Security, Privacy, Identity & Trust (SPRITE+) engagement network a collaboration between leading UK universities and major companies, NGOs and government agencies. She is also a member of Nasdaq's Academic Behavioural Science Advisory Lab and an editorial board member of *British Journal of Management, Frontiers in Organizational Psychology and Associate Editor (Qualitative) for the Journal of Occupational and Organizational Psychology.* For her most recent work see *The Oxford Handbook of Expertise.*

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KEYNOTE PRESENTATION

PROFESSOR VIRGINIA BRAUN
University of Auckland

The Ebbs and Flows of (a) Qualitative Research(er)

Qualitative research is nothing without what we bring to it; we have been described as "the instrument for analysis". What we bring to this process – our positionalities, our identies, our skills, our values, our knowledge, and much more – is *valued* within *qualitative* paradigms (but a threat or a challenge in post-postivist ones). But what we bring is also complex, never fully accessible, and shifting and *changing*. Analysis reflects moments in *time* – of data collection, but also of us, the space and place we were in, the things we saw and didn't see, or saw but didn't care about, at the point our analysis was developed. In this talk, I will* focus and reflect on *change* as a trope of importance within qualitative research, the challenges and opportunities connected to change, and connect this to the conference theme of *time*.

*probably! As I'm writing this *ahead of time*, before my talk is written, this may, also, change.

Virginia Braun is a Professor at the School of Psychology at The University of Auckland, New Zealand. Her research examines the relationship between the social, the scientific, and the individual in relation to bodies, sexuality, and health. Her interests lie in the influence of culture and society on individual choices, thoughts, feelings, and behaviours, and on broader issues related to public health policy and practice. Influenced by feminist, social constructionist, and discursive theory and practice, she tends to employ qualitative methodologies; she is extremely well known for her work with Dr. Victoria Clarke (The University of the West of England) on Thematic Analysis.

PLENARY SESSION

Waiting Times: On Opening Up the Temporalities of Healthcare

Waiting Times is a collaborative Wellcome Trust-funded research project, based at Birkbeck, University of London, and the University of Exeter, opening up what it means to wait in and for healthcare. In an era in which time is lived at increasingly different and complex tempos, *Waiting Times* looks to understand both the difficulties and vital significance of waiting for practices of care. For this panel, members of the research team will present three interventions touching on different strands of the overall project, exploring the ways time functions as both the subject and object of our qualitative, experimental, and creative research.

Panel Presentations:

Bringing Time Before the Senses in Observations of Waiting
Stephanie Davies *Doctoral Candidate, Birkbeck (University of London)*

'The time can be quite heavy': time as a problem and opportunity in qualitative heath research Kelechi Anucha and Dr Michael J Flexer (joint presentation), *University of Exeter*

How is time conceptualised, interpreted, or imposed upon a project by its authors?
Dr Deborah Robinson *Associate Professor (Reader), Contemporary Art, Plymouth*

Moderator: Dr Jordan Osserman, *Birkbeck (University of London)*

Panel Members (in presentation order):

Stephanie Davies is a doctoral candidate writing ethnographically about the art of waiting in generalist medicine as part of a research project documenting waiting practices in contemporary British general practice. At the moment, she is observing the staff team of an inner-city East London surgery studying time's participation in routine healthcare work. She is also a social worker who has worked periodically within the NHS, with an interest in the plurality of temporalities now circulating in the public sector and in cultural practices of caring that refuse to accede to the rhythms of modernisation. As a postgraduate student of rhetoric at the University of Central Lancashire, she wrote about Paul de Man and the disfigurement of the present moment in BBC radio news, by the modes used by broadcasters to try to convey it.

Kelechi Anucha is a PhD candidate working on "chrononormativity" and practices of endurance in contemporary illness narratives. She is attentive to how durational temporalities that unfold as part of the dying process might relate to offers and practices of care. Previous to this Kelechi completed her MA in Modern Literary Studies at Goldsmiths, University of London. Her MA dissertation considered posthuman visions of the body in Black American twentieth century speculative fiction, from an Afro-pessimistic perspective. As part of the 'Mediterranean Imaginaries' Erasmus program between Goldsmiths and the University of Malta, she has also examined the exilic aesthetics of 'late style' in J.M. Coetzee's short stories.

Dr Michael J Flexer is the publicly engaged research fellow on the Wellcome-funded Waiting Times project and part of the Wellcome Centre for Cultures and Environments of Health at University of Exeter. His PhD was on the semiotics of psychosis and was jointly supervised by the School of English and Institute for Health Sciences at the University of Leeds. He completed a post-doc at King's College, London on medical case reports, taught psycholinguistics at Sheffield Hallam and medical humanities at Imperial College, London. Prior to his PhD, he worked in FE, ran a small drama company and worked as a semiotician.

Dr Deborah Robinson is an artist collaborator on the Wellcome funded *Waiting Times* project and an honorary artistic research fellow at Wellcome Centre for Cultures and Environments of Health, Exeter. Before she was (Reader) in Contemporary Art Practice, University of Plymouth. She likes to experiment with film and installation often working collaboratively across disciplines. It interests her that art installation can act as a catalyst to debate around contemporary issues. Projects have included include working with scientists on the malaria programme at the Wellcome Sanger Institute, Cambridge, with Egenis, Exeter, (exploring the impact of genetics on society), The Marine Institute, Plymouth (with Prof of Aquatic Biology, Simon Rundle, on research related to climate change - ongoing). In 2010, supported by ICIA and ACE, she was artist in residence at Prof Robert Kelsh's laboratory, Biology and Biochemistry, University of Bath. Photographic work produced during the period is in the university collection. Her work has been exhibited in the UK, China, America, and Germany.

Dr Jordan Osserman is a Research Fellow on the Waiting Times project based in the Department of Psychosocial Studies at Birkbeck (University of London). His research draws on psychoanalytic and queer and trans theory to understand the place of temporality in gender identity and transition, and he is beginning qualitative work with a service working with young trans people. His writing has been published in *Transgender Studies Quarterly*, the *Journal for Cultural and Religious Theory*, and *Blunderbuss Magazine*, and he is a host on the podcast New Books in Psychoanalysis.

PROGRAMME

8.00 +	**REGISTRATION** CHANCELLORS' BUILDING (CB) LEVEL 1 FOYER		
8.45-9.45	**SESSION 1**		
	Session 1A: **Challenges of time** Room: CB 3.1	**Session 1B:** **Plasticity of Time** Room: CB 3.9	**Session 1C:** **Methods for evoking time** Room: CB 1.12
	Slowing down moments and memories: Time as a conceptual-methodical-speaking device Bryan C. Clift, Jessica Francombe-Webb, & Stephanie Merchant, *University of Bath*	**The challenge of recruiting men in 'feminine studies' in patriarchal settings: My experience as a female researcher in Nigeria** Chiemeka Onyeze-Joe & Isabelle Godin, *Université Libre de Bruxelles*	**Using timelines in qualitative interviews: Exploring the journey of parents of children with autism** Sarah Milosevic, Lucy Brookes-Howell, Elizabeth Randell, Rhys Williams-Thomas, Rachel McNamara, & Sue Delport, *Cardiff University*
	Waiting women: A socio-legal ethnography of the temporality of legal proceedings in the lives of sex workers and bonded labourers in post-colonial Delhi Pankhuri Agarwal, *University of Bristol*	**Time: A Multi-Dimensional Concept in Qualitative Inquiry in North Indian Schools** Vandana Singh, *University of Bath*	**Visualizing pasts, futures and the present: How can creative research methods enable reflection, reflexivity and imagination?** Dawn Mannay, *Cardiff University*
	Accelerating cognition: Time to maximise expertise Julie Gore, *University of Bath;* Wendy Jephson, Anna Leslie, & Nick Wise, *Nasdaq*	**Tennis, timelines, and transitions: Understanding trans and non-binary people's participation in everyday sport and physical exercise through a temporal lens** Abby Barras & Hannah Frith, *University of Brighton*	**Capturing critical moments in participants' journeys across time using hand-drawn line graphs** Ioannis Costas Batlle & Gabriele Edwards, *University of Bath*

10.00-11.10	**WELCOME & INTRODUCTION** CB 1.10 **KEYNOTE PRESENTATION** **Introduced by Prof Julie Barnett, *Faculty of Humanities & Social Sciences Associate Dean (Research), University of Bath*** CB 1.10 **Professor Virginia Braun, *The University of Auckland*** **The Ebbs and Flows of (a) Qualitative Research(er)**
11.10-11.30	**TEA/COFFEE** CB LEVEL 1 FOYER

	SESSION 2			
	Session 2A: **Critical Life Events in and on Time** Room: CB 3.1	**Session 2B:** **Longitudinal inquiries** Room: CB 3.9	**Session 2C:** **Tempo and Temporality** Room: CB 3.15	**Session 2D:** **Rhythm** Room: CB 1.12
11.30-12.30	**"*They become so much more*": Activity led focus groups exploring the journey of parents of children with Congenital Melanocytic Nevus** Maia Thornton, Diana Harcourt, James Kiff, Toity Deave, & Heidi Williamson, *University of the West of England*	**'Let it go': Methodological and practical challenges associated with working with longitudinal and interview data** Abigail Jones, *University of Bath*	**A practice theory view of the temporality of mothering routines to inform physical activity social marketing programmes** Fiona Spotswood, *University of Bristol;* James Nobles, *CLAHRC West, University of Bristol;* Miranda Armstrong, *University of Bristol*	**What would a rhythmanalysis of a qualitative researcher's life look like?** Jennifer Leigh, *University of Kent*
	Poster boys and the rehabilitative dream: Using a temporal lens to explore severe brain injury rehabilitation	**Longitudinal approaches to qualitative analysis: Guidance for practical application** Sergio A. Silverio & Hannah Rayment-Jones, *King's College London;* Anasztazia	**Unpacking the Role of Time and Tempo in the Management of Ambidexterity: Primarily Results from a Case Study**	**Multidisciplinary teams experiences of physical activity provision for adolescents in a secure psychiatric setting**

	Julie Latchem-Hastings, *Cardiff University*	Gubijev, *London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine;* Victoria Fallon, *University of Liverpool;* Kirstie Coxon, *Kingston University and St. George's, University of London;* Debra Bick, *University of Warwick;* Jeremy M. Brown, *Edge Hill University*	Malek El-Qallali, Juani Swart, & Michael A Lewis, *University of Bath*	Justine Anthony, *Loughborough University*
	Exploring sense of self and well-being in people living with, and beyond, anorexia nervosa: A phenomenological investigation Samantha Hughes, Kerry Rees, Rachel Sumner, *University of Gloucestershire*	**Researching cash transfers, social support networks and wellbeing in urban Ghana: Constraints and pay-offs to using longitudinal qualitative methods** James Copestake, *University of Bath;* Ramlatu Attah, *Oxford Policy Management Ltd*	**Conceptualising time in fast evolving and complex healthcare interventions: Do realist methods have the answer?** Hannah Stott, *University of the West of England*	**Rhythmanalysis as a method to account for time in qualitative research** Nicole Brown, *University College London*

12.30-1.30	**LUNCH** CB LEVEL 1 FOYER
1.30-2.30	**PLENARY PRESENTATION** **Introduced by Prof Juani Swart, *School of Management, University of Bath*** CB 1.10 **WAITING TIMES: ON OPENING UP THE TEMPORALITIES OF HEALTHCARE** **Bringing Time Before the Senses in Observations of Waiting** Stephanie Davies, *Birkbeck, University of London* **'The time can be quite heavy': Time as a problem and opportunity in qualitative heath research** Kelechi Anucha & Michael J Flexer, *University of Exeter* **How is time conceptualised, interpreted, or imposed upon a project by its authors?** Deborah Robinson, *Plymouth University* **Moderator: Jordan Osserman, *Birkbeck, University of London***
2.30-2.45	**TEA/COFFEE** CB LEVEL 1 FOYER

	SESSION 3			
	Session 3A: Managing Time Room: CB 1.12	**Session 3B: Time and Health** Room: CB 3.1	**Session 3C: Fieldwork** Room: CB 3.9	**Session 3D: Temporal Boundaries** Room: CB 3.15
2.45-3.45	**The process of resilience for children with a visible difference during the school transition** Katharine Clifford & Jess Prior, *Kingston University*	**Life on hold: Exploring the relationship between time and emotional reactions to cancer in a longitudinal narrative study** Jenny Young, *Edinburgh Napier University*	**Paper title: Half-lives; my own and that of radioactive isotopes** Louise Elstow, *Lancaster University*	**How Much History is Enough? The Impact of Historical and Cultural Context on a Contemporary Political Science, Qualitative, Single-Case Study** Ian Westerman, *Cranfield University*
	Time and qualitative research: Principles, pitfalls, and perils Sergio A. Silverio, *King's College London;* Jennifer Hall, *University College London*, & Jane Sandall, *King's College London*	**Imagined futures: Using story completion to explore the future narratives of adolescents with chronic pain** Abigail Jones, *University of Bath*	**On staying: Methodological reflections from qualitative longitudinal research** Will Mason, *University of Sheffield*	**Between GamerGate and the Incels: Temporality, misogyny and qualitative social media research** Daniel Gray, *University of the West of England*
	Eliciting time projection in Acute Medical Unit Clinical Coordinators Matthew Woodward, Julie Gore, & Christos Vasilakis, *University of Bath*		**Time as currency? A methodological reflection on the moral value of time within qualitative research** Louise Folkes, *University of Gloucestershire*	

3.50-4.30	**CLOSING RECEPTION & NETWORKING** CB LEVEL 1 FOYER We are delighted to invite you to a drinks reception at the end of the Symposium, and To celebrate the launch of the **Centre for Qualitative Research (CQR)** at the University of Bath

TRAVEL INFORMATION

The Symposium will be held in the Chancellors' Building (CB) at the University of Bath. The Building is centrally located on the campus (please see Campus Map), close to the bus terminus and East Car Park. On the day of the Symposium we will have signs posted around campus directing attendees toward the Building.

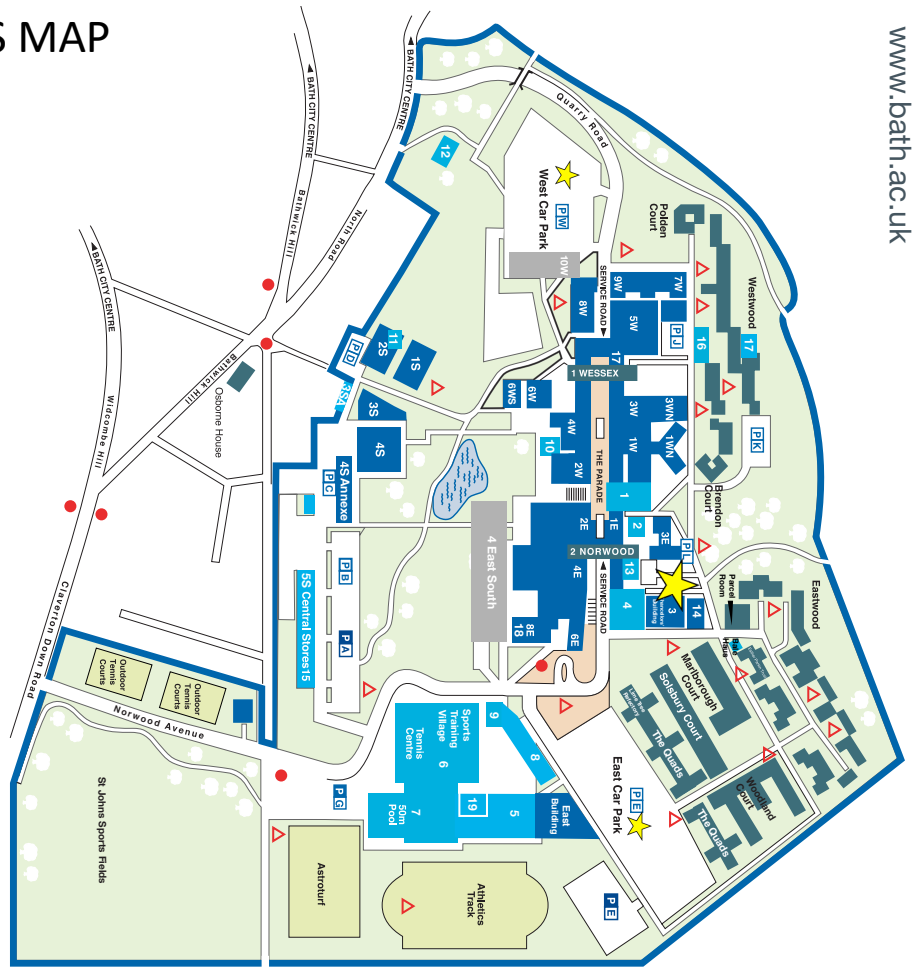
The introduction, keynote, and closing reception will be held on the first floor in room CB 1.10 and the foyer. Presentation sessions will be held in rooms CB 1.12, 3.1, 3.15, and 3.9.

Lunch and each coffee/tea break will be held in the Level 1 Foyer.

Room 3.16 will be available for attendees to leave their coat or belongings, should they wish. However, this room will not be monitored and we can take no responsibility for items stored there.

For all further travel information, please visit http://www.bath.ac.uk/travel-advice/.

CAMPUS MAP



Key

CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION
- 4W Vice-Chancellor's Office
- 4W University Secretary's Office
- WH Admissions
- WH Registry
- WH Finance Office
- WH International Office
- WH Student Records & Examinations
- 4W Student Services Centre
- WH Human Resources
- 4W Graduate Centre
- East Buildgm Corporate Communications Services
- East Buildgm Development & Alumni Relations

FACULTY ADMINISTRATION
- WH Faculty of Science
- 2E Faculty of Engineering & Design
- 1W 1WN Faculty of Humanities & Social Sciences
- 8W School of Management

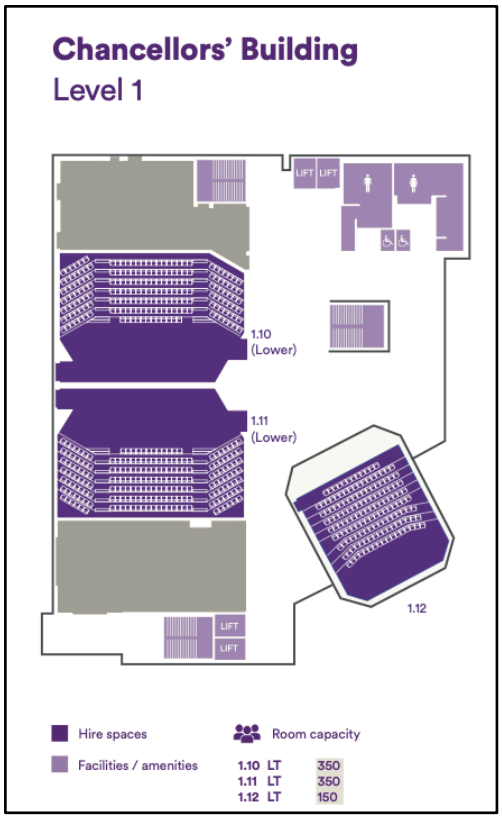
AMENITIES & SERVICES
- 1 Library - Security and Enquiries
- 2 Chaplaincy Centre
- 3 Chancellors' Building
- 4 Founders Sports Hall
- 5 Athletics throws & jumps/Modern Pentathlon
- 6 Sports Training Village/Sports Café
- 7 50m Swimming Pool
- 8 The Edge
- 9 Arts Lecture Theatre
- 10 University Hall
- 11 Computer Centre (BUCS)
- 12 Medical Centre
- 13 Student Centre, Union Shop
- 14 Estates Office
- 15 Central Stores, Goods Received, Landscape
- 16 West Accommodation Centre
- 17 Westwood Nursery
- 18 Centre for Power Transmissions & Motion Control
- 19 Applied Biomechanics Suite
- WH The Fresh Grocery Store
- 6W IDPS (Design,Imaging and Print)
- WH Post Office, Banks & Shops
- 2W The Parade Bar, Level 1 Café
- 2W Claverton Rooms
- 4W 4West Café
- NH Careers Advisory Service
- 1E ICIA

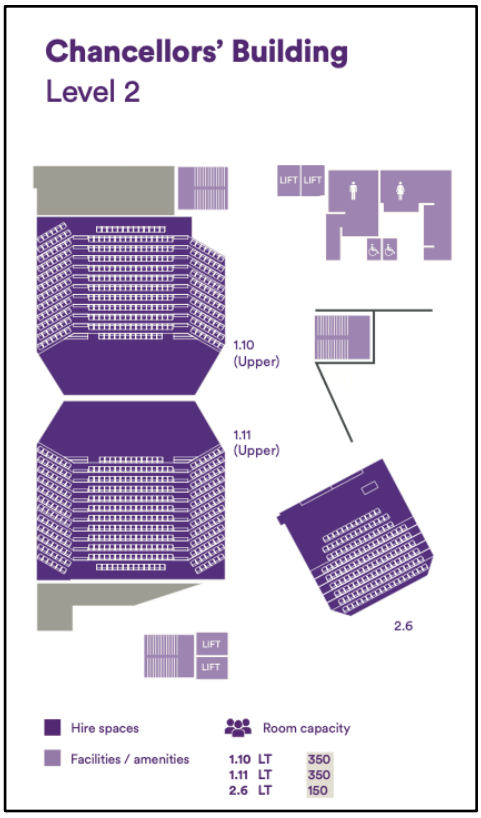
DEPARTMENTS
- 4E 6E Architecture & Civil Engineering
- 4S Biology & Biochemistry
- 2S BUCS
- 9W Chemical Engineering
- 1S 3S Chemistry
- 1W Computer Science
- 3E Economics
- 1W 1WN Education
- 2E 4E Electronic & Electrical Engineering
- 1WN Politics, Languages and International Studies
- 8W School of Management
- 4W Mathematical Sciences
- 4E 6E Mechanical Engineering (Sports Engineering)
- 1S 3S Natural Sciences
- 5W 7W Pharmacy & Pharmacology
- 3W Physics
- 2S Psychology
- 1W Eastwood 20-23 Health
- 3E Social & Policy Sciences
- 6WS Eastwood 20-23 Sport & Exercise Science
- WH Division for Lifelong Learning

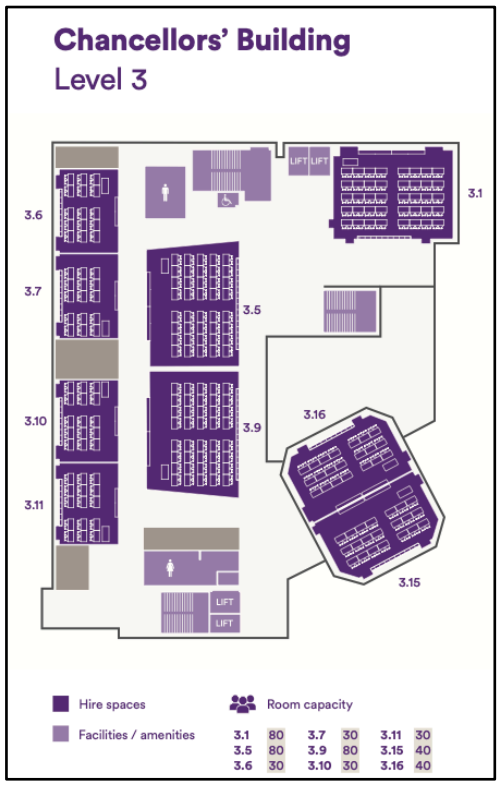
ACCOMMODATION
- Norwood House
- Polden Court
- Westwood
- Brendon Court
- Eastwood
- Marlborough Court
- Solsbury Court
- Woodland Court
- Osborne House

City Bus Service
Fire Assembly Points
P Parking: Pay & Display and Permit Holders
P Parking: Permit Holders only

THE CHANCELLORS' BUILDING FLOOR MAPS







ABSTRACTS

Agarwal, Pankhuri (Session 1A)

School of Sociology, Politics and International Studies, University of Bristol

Waiting women: a socio-legal ethnography of the temporality of legal proceedings in the lives of sex workers and bonded labourers in post-colonial Delhi

Article 23 of the Constitution of India, ‘prohibition of traffic in human beings, begar and other similar forms of forced labour’ and the laws on human trafficking assume that “victims of human trafficking” i.e. sex workers and bonded labourers are entitled to the rights of legal redress as 'persons with rights'. However, this paper shows that these laws are based on an obliviousness to the intersectionality that people embody around that of being marginalised as lower caste people; their work type which is seen as lowly or dirty; their status of being women in a highly gendered society and; their internal migrant status with no portability of state benefits. Their everyday standing in relation to the state is that of being discarded, rejected and rightless. Due to this, when they enter the legal system, they are not automatically recognised as persons with rights, but must constantly prove their “victimhood” to access rights and redress.

To demonstrate the same, the paper uses the temporality of legal proceedings as a conceptual frame to study the dual location of women as internal migrants and citizens of India in relation to their gender, caste and work. This is supported with data from seven months of socio-legal multi-sited ethnographic fieldwork which involved accompanying women sex workers and bonded labourers through their legal journeys across various sites, including courtrooms, police stations, prisons, shelter homes, red light areas, informal worksites and government offices in Delhi.

Through this, the paper argues that the laws do not help the “victims” but in fact, facilitate their on-going exclusion from socially recognised personhood. As a result, to become legible to the state as bearers of rights, the women get stuck in legal proceedings, 'waiting' for long periods (over 37 years as this paper shows). They lose their belongings and relationships and live in existential limbo. The 'temporality of legal proceedings' helps to explain this process by revealing that the experience of waiting is not random but is consciously organised through bureaucratic subjectivities, to 'hold' individuals who are not regarded as capable of citizenship, inclusion or freedom.

Anthony, Justine (Session 2D)

Loughborough University, School of Sport Exercise and Health Sciences

Multidisciplinary teams experiences of physical activity provision for adolescents in a secure psychiatric setting

Regular physical activity (PA) engagement should be prioritised for adolescents with severe mental illness to prevent the development of physical health conditions increasingly prevalent in this population. Within secure settings, barriers to physical activity are exasperated, as symptoms are at their severest, in addition to structural barriers deterring engagement.

Professionals (e.g. psychologists, occupational therapists) working within a multidisciplinary team (MDT) in secure settings are well placed to promote PA due to being actively involved in patient's care. Their perceived value of PA, plus extent to which it is promoted within their role is yet to be explored. This study aimed to explore the experiences of, and role within PA promotion for an MDT within the CAMHS department of a large UK secure psychiatric hospital.

Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 13 MDT members. Prior to conducting interviews, additional time was spent in the hospital environment, understanding the context, staffing structure and demands alongside current PA provision. Ensuring additional time was afforded to this process was important to enhance the quality and rigor of the research. For example, this helped to design the interview schedule so it was meaningful and relevant to participants.

Inductive thematic analysis was used to analyse the data. Themes emerged related to impact of personal values on PA promotion, the complexity of patient's mental health impacting PA benefits, and the need for person-specific interventions, coupled with positive role modelling from staff to facilitate PA. It also emerged that the experience of time differed between staff and patients. Whilst the patients had a lot of 'free' time, staff lacked sufficient time to support and promote PA. However, it appeared that patients time could not really be considered as free due to it being within the confines of the secure environment, where many activities are restricted.

MDT's expert knowledge, places them in an advantageous position for PA promotion. They have knowledge of individual deficits, preferences and needs that can be applied to PA engagement. Cultural shift within the environment may be necessary, to explore ways in which patients free or unscheduled time could in future incorporate PA.

Anucha, Kelechi (Plenary session)
Flexer, Michael J.

University of Exeter

'The time can be quite heavy': time as a problem and opportunity in qualitative heath research

> 'I now propose the bottle as hero. Not just the bottle of gin or wine, but bottle in its older sense of container in general, a thing that holds something else.'
>
> - Le Guin U (1996) The Carrier Bag Theory of Fiction. In: Glotfelty C and Fromm H (eds) *Landmarks in Literary Ecology*. Athens and London: The University of Georgia Press.

We have collaboratively developed a programme of workshops with the nurses, professional carers, volunteers and service-users of Hospiscare's day hospice in Honiton. The project is called *Messages in Bottles*, using the bottle as a metaphorical (and literal) container of stories shared and created in the workshop space. We told stories together over several weeks and then presented them as a showcase for the extended hospice community (including friends, relatives, former and future service-users).

The offer of care made by the Hospice is essentially an offer of time, premised on the understanding that time is limited. We worked with the characteristic temporal allowances and constraints of this hospice, understanding how particular conceptions of time are central to its workings.

This paper details the work that we did and the implications it has for developing an ethics of public engaged co-created research through story-telling with those ageing or at the end of life. Importantly, our work demonstrated how such co-creation and collaboration not only flattens hierarchies of care (and between researchers and 'participants') but confounds and re-imagines culturally dominant narratives of the elderly and dying as othered, passive and demanding selves, presenting instead a model of agency through partnership, autonomy through interdependence and self-expression through collective work and time.

Barras, Abby (Session 1B)
Frith, Hannah

University of Brighton

Tennis, timelines, and transitions: Understanding trans and non-binary people's participation in everyday sport and physical exercise through a temporal lens

Adopting a temporal lens, we retrospectively explore multiple narratives told by trans and non-binary people about their experiences of participating in everyday sport and exercise. Participation in sport has the well-documented potential to improve the physical, mental and psychological health and well-being of individuals - a message that is constantly relayed by the government and NHS England. Yet there is evidence that trans and non-binary people are significantly less likely to engage in sport compared to the cis-gender population. Sporting activities and contexts are often highly gendered, acutely focused on the body, and often fail to attend to the lived experiences of those who find such environments hostile or challenging.

Drawing on semi-structured interviews with a diverse sample of eighteen trans and non-binary people (aged 21-67), we identify the multiple layers of time (or timescapes) which shape participants changing experiences of sport and physical exercise and examine how these timelines contour experiences of inclusion and exclusion. The (binary) notion of 'transitioning' from male-female or female-male which characterises some (not all) participants' narratives evoke a linear 'before-and-after'. Transitioning (physical or social) opens up a liminal space/time where physical activity is disrupted or on hold, and time is characterised by waiting (e.g. to access surgeries, be 'approved' to play competitively, etc.). These evoked imagined futures – futures in which participants might, or might not, engage in (further) surgeries, take hormones, present themselves as more/less masculine/feminine, or be more/less welcome in sporting contexts.

In sporting timelines, the enduring role of sport in the person's life drives narrative continuity – an interest in football pre- and post-transition maintains a coherent identity regardless of gender fluidity, and 'getting back' to sport is a post-transition goal. These key timelines were intersected by chronologies of life events, challenging social norms about gender over the lifespan, ages as a measure of time and other layers of temporality. Illuminating experiences of inclusion and exclusion for trans people in sport and physical activity, this paper asks not just how and why these differences happen, but when they happen.

Brown, Nicole (Session 2D)

University College London, Institute of Education

Rhythmanalysis as a method to account for time in qualitative research

The premise of this presentation is Picasso's understanding of "rhythm as the perception of time". I will draw on my research project to explore how academic staff with chronic illnesses and disabilities specifically interact with the buildings they frequent and what impact the physical environment has on their everyday experience. The research seeks to answer the research question "What is the relationship between the academic buildings and the ill/disabled academic bodies within them?". As the buildings are not static and constant, but fluid and changeable throughout the day, and indeed the disabled bodies, too, are in constant flux, I have decided to combine rhythmanalysis with walking interviews to capture that flux.

Rhythmanalysis offers a sensory, embodied lens to explore social life and how people engage in their social worlds (Lyon, 2018; Lefebvre, 2004). I use timelapse videos of commonly used buildings across the UCL campus. The audio-visual rhythmanalysis captures the anonymity of university buildings and bodies, which helps create an interview schedule for the close-up and personal of the walking interviews with those who are disabled/chronically ill. Walking interviews make research processes more egalitarian (e.g. Harris, 2016), explore participants' experiences of spaces, places and mobility (e.g. Jones et al., 2008; Clark and Emmel, 2010; Evans and Jones, 2011; Warren, 2017) and participants' performativity within space and time, (see Butler and Derrett, 2014). Time and rhythm - the perception of time - are thus the principal frameworks for analysis.

I commence my presentation with a brief outline of the research and the consideration of benefits and challenges of using rhythmanalysis and time as an analytical framework (fluidity, practical and ethical considerations of filming). I will then highlight how the focus on rhythm helps explore elements of everyday life that would otherwise remain hidden: the individuals' front-stage and back-stage behaviours (Goffman, 1990a), how individuals engage in information control, and how they live and express their social, personal and ego identities (Goffman, 1990b).

Clifford, Katharine (Session 3A)
Prior, Jess

Kingston University

The process of resilience for children with a visible difference during the school transition

This presentation will explore ideas about time taken from the doctoral research of the first author. It will aim to understand the practical aspects of time in qualitative research, illustrating how the timing of the data collection was crucial to the conceptualisation of the study, which concerned the process of resilience during school transitions for children with a visible difference. The data collection included semi-structured interviews with the families before school started in September and at the end of December, also online 'snapshot' interviews were conducted between the child and the researcher at different timeframes between September and December. Furthermore, some of the children orchestrated their own digital diary in the form of vlogs (video blogs) during the course of this transition period. This introduces Bronfenbrenner's (2005) ideas about time, and his model, which was useful in thinking about the resilience process

Starting at secondary school in the UK involves a shift for children from a known environment (primary) to an unfamiliar environment. The term school transition has been used recently to examine this process of how children move from primary to secondary school, identified as a normative ecological transition in which an individual is challenged to negotiate new roles and settings (Seidman & French, 2004).

Bronfenbrenner (1979) identified these ecological transitions as an interruption to the immediate environment of the child (microsystem), resulting in changes to roles and setting (as cited in Seidman & French, 2004). Likewise, Rutter (1987) termed these types of shifts, 'turning points' that can provide an opportunity for growth or regression for the developing child. Therefore, understanding why certain children do well in a new school setting was important to this research because it presents the concept of resilience and what it means to be resilient for children and families during this time.

According to Bronfenbrenner's (2005) PPCT (Process-Person-Context-Time) model, the driving force of a child's development are the proximal processes. These are the regular face-to-face reciprocal interactions that the child experiences (Rosa & Tudge, 2013). The microsystem in which these processes occur during the school transition is a time of continuity versus discontinuity in ongoing events of proximal process. By adopting a longitudinal qualitative design, this research offers a qualitative understanding of the unfolding processes of resilience, highlighting the proximal processes for the child, and the reciprocal nature of these interactions in microtime, macrotime and mesotime (Rosa & Tudge, 2005).

Clift, Bryan C. (Session 1A)
Francombe-Webb, Jessica
Merchant, Stephanie

University of Bath

Slowing down moments and memories: Time as a conceptual-methodical-speaking device

The practice of memory work utilizes time as a methodical technique for eliciting data. Memory work, as inspired by the work of Frigga Haug and colleagues, uses memory (re)construction as a means of individually and collectively learning about the construction of self. The truth of a memory, then, is not singular but rather a way of talking around, with, and through memories as technologies—sharing telling, writing, and listening—to produce knowledge about the ways individuals are "made social, are discursively constituted in particular fleshy moments" (Davies & Gannon, 2006, p. 4). In small groups, participants—including two researchers and six female undergraduate students aged 18-25—generated data through writing workshops to explore gendered dimensions of sporting memory/experience. Sport and physical activity, like other forms of popular culture, are gendered and gendering institutions through which subjectivities are produced, negotiated, or refuted. In this presentation, we will, in the first instance, introduce the history and practice of memory work by discussing the way that gender is negotiated and worked on through memory work (Haug and colleagues 1987; 2008). Second, we present data that provides an embodied sense of memory (looking back in time), and we explore the process of slowing down time to lengthen memories that enables the conjoining of discourse-mind-body-sensation-emotion. Third, we share how this process helped advance a politically engaged participant whose past becomes usable for their futures. Last, we consider how time can be used as a more practical tool in the course of collecting data in qualitative inquiry during speaking engagements with participants.

Copestake, James (Session 2B)
University of Bath

Attah, Ramlatu
Oxford Policy Management Ltd.

Researching cash transfers, social support networks and wellbeing in urban Ghana: constraints and pay-offs to using longitudinal qualitative methods

Poverty and wellbeing influence and are influenced by daily, seasonal, erratic and life-cycle related fluctuations in our social relationships. Empirical research into the interconnected causal effects of formal and informal sources of social support must also be located through time. This paper reports on qualitative longitudinal research into the wellbeing of urban recipients of cash transfers under Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme in Ghana. Six visits to 18 recipients over a year made it possible to build up a detailed picture of their informal support networks and how they perceived their wellbeing to have been affected by the uncertain flow of LEAP transfers. We find a complex and fluctuating pattern of needs, fluctuating relationships, long-term and short-term wellbeing outcomes – including temporal trade-offs between using cash to meet immediate consumption needs and investing it in sustaining reciprocal support networks. The presentation will take the form of a dialogue between the researcher and her erstwhile doctoral advisor, and will also reflect on the practical problems and compromises that arose from having to fit the research into a part-time doctorate while holding down a full-time job in another country.

Costas Batlle, Ioannis (Session 1C)
Edwards, Gabriele

University of Bath

Capturing critical moments in participants' journeys across time using hand-drawn line graphs

In this paper, we build on McIntosh's (2015) use of hand-drawn line graphs to capture critical moments in our participants' journeys across time. Our aim is to a) outline the purpose and value of hand-drawn line graphs as a methodological tool that is useful to represent participants' journeys, and b) illustrate how we devised a qualitative analytical framework for the graphs.

The line graphs were a core methodological component in a project exploring the high and low points of undergraduate students' placement experiences. To identify these critical moments, we tracked a cohort of 32 students over the span of two years, and asked them to generate line-graphs about their journey at two different stages. The first, drawn just before they went on their placements, captured the high and low points of their journey before placement. The second, drawn after they returned to university from their placement, focused solely on their placement year. In both instances, students were asked to label the high and low points of their journeys. These labels formed the foundation of our data analysis.

Unlike McIntosh (2015) who used the hand-drawn graphs as the basis for interviews with her participants, we conducted content analysis of the graphs. Given the need to capture both the critical points and the time in students' journeys at which these critical points occurred, we devised a step-by-step analytical approach. This entailed dividing the graphs into three stages (the beginning, middle, and end of each graph), collating the high and low points, and abstracting these points drawing on theory. In the end, our analytical framework served to illustrate how undergraduate students commence their placement journeys in a state of unconscious incompetence and ultimately complete placement achieving conscious competence.

Davies, Stephanie (Plenary Session)

Birkbeck, University of London

Bringing Time Before the Senses in Observations of Waiting

When it comes to describing relations between the human and the temporal worlds, does it make more sense to speak of people inhabiting a temporal mode or of experiencing one? Being affected by, or being a participant of? And are there ways in which people might be said to 'make use' of the temporal in order to bring certain things about or to influence the course of an event? In a brief presentation, I will share some of the questions accompanying my own attempt to find a way of observing the temporal activity of waiting in general practices. I'll offer an account of time as a rhetorical-material object, one that can continue to exert an influence even after all the other avenues for human intervention have been exhausted, withheld or withdrawn.

El-Qallali, Malek (Session 2C)
Swart, Juani
Lewis, Michael

University of Bath

Unpacking the Role of Time and Tempo in the Management of Ambidexterity: Primarily Results from a Case Study

Many aspects of so-called 'ambidexterity', firms simultaneously 'exploiting' current and 'exploring' new competencies (Raisch and Birkinshaw, 2008), have been discussed in the organizational literature but – surprisingly - most studies "omit time as a component" (Hughes 2018, p. 201). This provides the motivation for the research; to add a richer view of time, temporality and tempo into the discussion of ambidexterity. Specifically, we present a single longitudinal case study, tracing the evolution of an organisation specialised in using immersive technologies (virtual reality and augmented reality) to provide "solutions" to clients in very different market setting (e.g., theme parks, manufacturing, retail, etc).

Primary data was collected through 37 semi-structured interviews over three rounds (7, 19, and 11 semi-structured interviews) from 2017 to 2019. In addition, access to secondary data (12 GB of documentations of reports, videos, presentations etc) has been granted to enrich case context. Data is managed via NVivo and analysed using Qualitative Data Analysis (QDA) thematic analysis, where first-round was coded around the history of the company and key events, the second round was about the dynamics of projects and teams, and third-round investigated the role of time and tempo with regards to the company and projects. Via analysis and reflection on the totality of the firm's 15 years history, we explore how time is defined and re-defined (clock time, time pressures or relative perception of competitive time, etc) as part of the process of exploiting and exploring resources, skills, etc.

Preliminary results suggest that the age and maturity - both of which are constructs of time – have a pivotal role on tempo with regards to clients, industry clock speed and internal time perceptions. In other words, a young firm generally manages clients in theme park attractions, which is typically a fast-moving industry, in a very different way to managing automotive industry, which is known for having a complex bureaucracy and slow clock speed. Some early results illustrate how and when the company change the tempo of projects and innovation exploiting/exploring, while simultaneous is typically equated with 'fast', empirical results show that in practice the extent of simultaneity is limited.

Elstow, Louise (Session 3C)

Lancaster University

Half-lives; my own and that of radioactive isotopes

My own academic time has its own half-life. I struggle to juggle my time to meet the competing demands of maintaining a full-time life that incorporates a part-time PhD, undertaking self-employed work, and renovating my house. My academic life is very much a half-life, as I receive my ESRC funding at 50% of the stipend, but this extends to double the three years in which to complete. Managing PhD time has had to incorporate periods of enforced 'full-time' in order to gain overseas fieldwork allowance, further complicating end dates and other time calculations. As Barbara Adam notes, 'language frames our temporal experiences' (1995:19); the language of academia includes temporally laden terms and concepts such as annual panels, supervision, sabbaticals, upgrade panels and term-time to mention a few.

The other side of my academic life - the research topic itself, is also dominated by time and half-lives. The core of my research is about radiation in Fukushima and how knowledge about radiation is constructed through measuring and monitoring practices that abound in Japan since the 2011 triple disaster in which an earthquake triggered a tsunami which contributed to a nuclear meltdown and the release of massive amounts of radioactive materials into the oceans and atmosphere. The longer I take to complete my research the more the situation is changing on the ground and in the air. Radiation contamination is reducing and changing as a result of radioactive decay, decontamination activities and also the way contaminated particles move around the ecosystem. As my PhD time progresses there is less radioactivity for me to research - the way that people are engaging and interacting with it in terms of monitoring and measuring is also changing. Not only because of these reductions and changes, but because time has passed and social and familial changes have occurred since the disaster nearly nine years ago.

This paper explores some of the ways that time has had a practical impact on what and how I am able to research radiation, contributing to debates about the role of time in research and how to navigate it.

Folkes, Louise (Session 3C)

University of Gloucestershire

Time as currency? A methodological reflection on the moral value of time within qualitative research

This paper is a methodological reflection on fieldwork undertaken for an ethnographic PhD study, and brings to the fore questions surrounding morality and time. The fieldwork consisted of fourteen months spent in the chosen community, including community volunteering, interviewing professional community workers, and interviewing families inside their homes. The approach taken to the research was inherently reflexive as I situated myself across multiple research encounters. What this paper seeks to question is whether we can associate spending more time in a community/site of interest with increased value and research quality. In particular, I discuss my reluctance in describing my PhD as an 'ethnography', due to the often disjointed and inconsistent nature of the fieldwork, and my 'outsider' status. Furthermore, I consider the commodification of time as currency, reflecting on the discomfort in accepting Time Credits for volunteering work undertaken in the fieldwork. The notion of time as a gift or a currency is explored, as I reflect on how time was given and consumed across the research process. I will also discuss how pressures of time can be insightful to tell us about structural issues, for example, the exclusion of young mothers from my sample due to domestic and caring duties. The aim of this paper is to open up discussion about time, value and quality in relation to research and research encounters, and to reflect upon the practical and moral implications of time pressures across the research process.

Gore, Julie (Session 1A)
University of Bath

Jephson, Wendy
Leslie, Anna
Wise, Nick

Nasdaq

Accelerating cognition: time to maximise expertise

Abductive reasoning in decision making is a complex phenomenon to investigate. This paper reports such human reasoning in a time-critical situation in the field of international banking; exploring the expertise associated with trading surveillance professionals. The paper reports on a collaborative, practitioner-academic project which aimed to elicit and document cognitive expertise.

11 in-depth cognitive task analysis interviews were completed (n=7 expert, n=4 journeymen), using a number of qualitative elicitation techniques including the critical decision method (CDM), and card sort exercises, in the UK and US.

Results of the CDM and a hierarchical task analysis (HTA) of a key compliance task had high ecological validity for practitioners. Elicited cognitions included a combination of adaptive technical skills and detailed mental models, highlighting undocumented context specific expertise.

As a result of eliciting and documenting this tacit knowledge - on-going work is currently building Cognitive Assistants to enhance and accelerate the decision making and sense-making performance of this group of compliance professionals, working with vast data sets, in time pressured domains with complex organisational goals and norms.

Gray, Daniel (Session 3D)

University of the West of England

Between GamerGate and the Incels: Temporality, misogyny and qualitative social media research

Between 2015 and 2019, I undertook a PhD research project which attempted to examine sexist and misogynistic discourses on Twitter via qualitative discourse analysis and 'big data' collection methods. From its very inception temporality figured heavily in the project, both in my focus on a single 'event' (International Women's Day 2017), and in other ways I could never have anticipated.

At the time I began this project, there was growing media attention around a pervasive strain of semi-political misogyny and antifeminism on social media, especially Twitter. Most research and commentary on the topic focused on it in very particular contexts: gendered hate speech, antifeminism, and harassment directed at individual women. It was partly this increased awareness which drove my own interest, alongside 'GamerGate': an online movement that emerged around 2014 from videogame communities on the internet and was highly associated with antifeminist harassment.

Not long after the inception of this project, the political online landscape change radically. Donald Trump was elected President of the US, the alt-right emerged as a concerning political presence, alongside other extreme groups such as 'incels'. These groups and their supporters espoused many of the same ideas, used much of the same language, and came from many of the same online spaces that had been the subject of my initial research interest. Nevertheless, my project was already planned and well underway.

In this sense, this project began during an awkward interregnum between GamerGate and the rise of other misogynistic communities such as incels and the alt-right: too late to study one, too early to study the other. Here, I will discuss these tensions in relation to my research goals and qualitative methodology, examining how the often rapidly changing nature of online spaces and contemporary politics can pose a challenge for this kind of research. I will also discuss how a focus on specific temporal events in online qualitative research can pose problems in these contexts, as well as strategies I attempted to employ in order to account for the major changes which occurred in my area of study.

Hughes, Samantha (Session 2A)
Ress, Kerry
Sumner, Rachel

University of Gloucestershire

Exploring sense of self and well-being in people living with, and beyond, anorexia nervosa: A phenomenological investigation.

Background
Research documenting the central role of one's sense of self in the onset, maintenance and recovery process from anorexia nervosa (AN) is beginning to emerge. However, the relationship between these factors, and how they progress over time, is particularly complex in people with AN thus, further exploration is required.

Objective
To investigate longitudinal perspectives of one's sense of self and explore how such conceptualisations relate to perceptions of well-being over time, for people living with, and beyond, AN.

Methods
Semi-structured telephone interviews were carried out with 14 female participants aged between 25 and 54 years old who had received a diagnosis of AN and had been discharged from all NHS care services for at least 6 months. Each interview was audio recorded and transcribed verbatim. Interpretative phenomenological analysis was used to analyse the data.

Results
All of the participants perceived an inability to develop a sense of self, which ultimately, led them to AN. The illness became both a coping mechanism and a sense of identity for these individuals. Those participants that were able to accept the illness as one facet of their sense of self, but not be defined by it, subsequently continued to live a full and well life. These self-processes were malleable across time. Conversely, a number of the participants stated that they had become consumed by the illness. These individuals accepted that AN had become their identity, and consequently, they perceived the illness as chronic. Their motivation for change diminished along with their self-worth.

Conclusions
The development of one's sense of self is a long and complex process, particularly for people living with, and beyond, AN. However, it is crucial that these individuals are able to accept the illness as part of their identity, but not be defined by it, if they are to move beyond AN and continue to live a full and well life. Findings highlight the need to incorporate self-exploration and self-development interventions into AN treatment programmes and to root such processes in specific timeframes.

Jones, Abigail (Session 3B)

University of Bath

Imagined futures: Using story completion to explore the future narratives of adolescents with chronic pain

Complex Regional Pain Syndrome (CRPS) is a chronic pain condition that can present unique challenges when it occurs in adolescence. Limited existing work has explored the future narratives of normative adolescents, and how these may differ for those who have chronic health conditions. Whilst existing pain focused research has explored how adolescents with chronic pain perceive their current functioning, no research to date has yet explored how adolescents with chronic pain perceive their future. In this study, 50 adolescents (44 females) aged 14-25 years (mean = 19.8, SD = 3.68), completed an online story completion task asking them what their story would be like at a 10 year school reunion. A representative sample (n=10) also completed a follow-up telephone interview which explored their future focused stories in greater detail and the participants reflections on them. Story completion data were initially analysed deductively, and the data from the resulting codes were subsequently analysed alongside the interview data using inductive reflexive thematic analysis, generating two themes. These themes reflect the different future trajectories that the participants described, and how they see their future timelines are affected by CRPS. The Lost in Loss theme identifies how some participants are consumed by the losses associated with CRPS, describing it as an overwhelming force to which they have lost their future plans, and see a future of continued loss. The Adjusting to Loss theme illustrates how other participants describe a future in which they either do not perceive any losses due to CRPS, or that they are able to adjust to such losses. In this presentation I will explore how this study conceptualises and explores future perceptions through the use of a first-person story completion task. I will also explore the different narratives which the participants use to describe their futures, what these narratives may tell us about how participants think about their future, and reflect on what effect the story stem may have had on this. Finally, this presentation will explore the themes of loss and loss adjustment and what they tell us about how adolescents with CRPS conceptualise their future.

Jones, Abigail (Session 2B)

University of Bath

‘Let it go’: Methodological and practical challenges associated with working with longitudinal and interview data.

The experience of ongoing or recurrent pain is common in adolescents. Chronic pain poses specific developmental challenges for adolescents such as educational problems, as well as potential opportunities such as enhanced problem-solving skills. To date, research has lacked a longitudinal approach to the exploration of the social developmental differences in adolescents who have chronic pain. The keeping on track study is an ongoing study aiming to address this gap. Thirteen adolescents (12-22 years old, mean=15.5, SD= 2.4 at baseline, 1 male) who have chronic pain, and 16 of their parents (4 Fathers/Step-Fathers, 12 Mothers) took part in qualitative interviews at baseline and follow up interviews 1 year later. The adolescent participants also completed monthly qualitative diaries during the intervening year. These interviews and diaries asked about the participant’s experiences of their/their child’s social development and how this is impacted by their pain. In this presentation I will focus on some of the challenges I have experienced in relation to keeping participants engaged in the study over time, and decisions around the practical and conceptual approaches to data analysis. Specifically, I will present issues around participant engagement, as some of the adolescents have not completed all of the diaries, and some were not as forthcoming in their interviews as I hoped, which has impacted the overall data quality. This presentation will also cover discussions around possible ways to approach integrating both diary and interview data which has been collected across different time points. This includes conceptual issues around what data can answer specific research questions, and practical issues around conducting and writing up the analysis, and which parts to prioritise and include in my PhD thesis. Finally, I will discuss what I feel an ‘ideal’ approach may look like, and my thoughts around how I can achieve as close to that in reality. This will include discussion around the desire to analyse every part of the data, exploring every interesting element of the data, and balance that with the time and resource constraints of real-world research.

Latchem-Hastings, Julie (Session 2A)

Cardiff University

Poster boys and the rehabilitative dream: Using a temporal lens to explore severe brain injury rehabilitation

Despite the unknowable nature of what is to come, there is much engagement and investment in making the future knowable. In today's western societies both individuals and groups approach the future as theirs to control, make, shape and exploit. Attempts to make the future knowable constantly brings the future into the present and forms actions taken in the now.

A stark example of an area of the social world where there is high investment in making and wanting the future to be knowable, is that of severe brain injury. Despite advancements in tools providing information about the extent of injury there is a significant level of uncertainty in the prognostication of outcome – and the absolute future for these patients is unknowable.

Prognostication however gives way to a very different set of temporal foci for those who, through medical treatment have survived severe brain injury but are living with profound and complex impairments. Left with significant physical, sensory and cognitive deficits many people with severe brain injury require long-term care and rehabilitation.

Drawing on ethnographic observations of people with severe brain injuries in two long-term neurological rehabilitation settings in England and semi-structured interviews with health care professionals, this paper explores how 'successful' rehabilitation as an imagined ideal shapes the futures of both those who can fulfil it and those who cannot.

The paper argues that those who successfully rehabilitate act as 'poster boys' providing a positive advertisement for the organisation, engender dedication to the specialism of neurological rehabilitation and reinforce rehabilitation-as-process. It examines the way in which futures of different types of patients are imagined by health care professionals and highlights the role the rehabilitative imaginary has in how these patient futures are imagined and also, go unimagined.

Leigh, Jennifer (Session 2D)

Centre for the Study of Higher Education, University of Kent

What would a rhythmanalysis of a qualitative researcher's life look like?

Rhythmanalysis (Lefebvre 2004) is a particular approach to qualitative research that asks us to consider the rhythms, the pauses, the discordant notes and the eurhythmic moments. As explained and utilised by Dawn Lyon (2016) it is an embodied approach to research, that incorporates a holistic, reflexive researcher, aware of their own physicality and occupation of space, and positionality within their research. Like other embodied approaches to research (Leigh 2019), rhythmanalysis allows us to live and breathe and tune into the layered pattern of rhythms in our own bodies and the world around us, and in our own bodies in reaction and response to the world around us. As such, it requires a level of self-awareness, and conscious self-awareness of our embodied and reflexive processes (Leigh & Bailey 2013) similar to that sought in autoethnographic research (Bochner & Ellis 2016).

So, given the time pressured work of the qualitative researcher in the neoliberal and managerial academy with its emphasis on outputs, excellence in research, in teaching, in impact, what might a longitudinal rhythmanalysis look like? How would such a work take into account the rhythms of time, the embodied physicality of presence and positionality, and the emotions imbued by and captured in qualitative research?

This paper will take a reflective and reflexive look back (and forward) through time at the rhythms and patterns woven through and in various qualitative research projects I have worked on and with over the last twelve years: from embodied developmental play with children and their experiences of reflection; to children with autism and the researchers who worked with them navigating interdisciplinary projects; job-hunting; parents of children with tactile defensiveness processing their experiences and guilt; parenting of pre-teens and teenagers; academics exploring their identity as teachers as they participate or teach on programmes for professional development; chronic illness; academics with embodied practices exploring their identity through creative methods; academics negotiating ableism; restructuring; and supramolecular chemists developing an inclusive community. It will explore how embodied perceptions of time and its rhythms impact on the qualitative research we do, how we undertake it, and our positionality.

Mannay, Dawn (Session 1C)

Cardiff University

Visualizing pasts, futures, and the present: How can creative research methods enable reflection, reflexivity and imagination?

As Berger (1972: 370) contends 'the present tense of the verb to be refers only to the present: but nevertheless with the first person singular in front of it, it absorbs the past, which is inseparable from it. 'I am' includes all that has made me so. It is more than a statement of immediate fact: it is already biographical'. Accordingly, in qualitative research interested in the subjective experiences and meaning making of participants it can be useful to gain an understanding of their past, their present, and their ideas of possible future selves. This presentations draws across a number of qualitative research studies to consider methodological techniques that can be useful for exploring different temporalities from the perspective of the present. It discusses the use of timelines, artefacts, drawing, collaging, sandboxing and the use of figurines in a doll's house, and outlines the ways in which different approaches can engender a focus across timescapes. It explores how artefacts can be embedded in individual biographies, the usefulness of timelines for structuring past experiences, the utility of drawing to engender defamiliarisation from the mundane aspects of everyday life, and how collages and sandboxing can elicit the imagination of a future self. The presentation reflects on the practical aspects of applying creative methods, and the opportunities and limitations they afford for unpacking the temporal aspects of qualitative inquiry.

Mason, Will (Session 3C)

University of Sheffield

On staying: methodological reflections from qualitative longitudinal research

Social science research has a preoccupation with 'leaving the field'. Time frames in qualitative social research are often organised around external influences, like funding or the duration of doctoral programmes. Methodological notes on processes of withdrawal from fieldwork are commonplace and guidance on relationships in qualitative research are often characterised by a presumed ephemerality, grounded in the logic of fieldwork within distinct time frames. However, qualitative longitudinal research – especially that which is participatory and action oriented – can follow very different temporal and relational logics. This paper seeks to extend contemporary methodological literature by focussing on 'staying' rather than 'leaving' in qualitative longitudinal research. Drawing insights from Freire's critical pedagogy and Tuhiwai Smith's Decolonising Methodologies a series of reflections are offered from 10 years of longitudinal engagement with youth service providers in one part a Northern English City. The paper offers a case for enhanced methodological thinking on the potentialities of 'staying', for research practice that is meaningfully collaborative, reciprocal and action oriented.

Milosevic, Sarah (Session 1C)
Brookes-Howell, Lucy
Randell, Elizabeth
Williams-Thomas, Rhys
McNamara, Rachel
Delport, Sue

Cardiff University

Using timelines in qualitative interviews: Exploring the journey of parents of children with autism

Background: Collecting rich data on past events is a key challenge for qualitative researchers. Traditional interview methods may result in data that do not reflect the breadth or depth of participants' experiences, due to selective recall and limited time to develop rapport (Polkinghorne, 2005). Utilising chronological visual methods such as timelines can provide interview participants with a guide to help them structure a narrative account of their life story, focusing on key past events. Giving greater control to the interviewee can increase participants' confidence in disclosing their life story and help reduce power imbalances (Kolar et al, 2015).

Method: Timelines were used in conjunction with semi-structured interviews to explore the journey of 20 parents in their child's diagnosis of autism. Participants were parents of children taking part in the SenITA study; a randomised controlled trial of sensory integration therapy for sensory processing difficulties in children with autism. Prior to the interview, parents were asked to complete a timeline including the key events from when they first saw signs that their child might be autistic to the present day. They then used the timeline as a tool to share their experiences with the researcher. Thematic analysis (Braun and Clarke, 2006) was used to analyse timeline and interview data. As timelines were not completed by all participants, this enabled the comparison of interview data collected with and without the aid of a timeline.

Findings: Parents used the timeline to create a comprehensive account of their child's behaviour and support they received, including contact with key professionals and groups. Using this chronological method appeared to aid recall and help parents give an in-depth narrative of their experiences. Those who utilised the timeline tended to give more fluent responses, which were well-structured and richer in detail. A limitation of this method was the time taken to complete the timeline in addition to the interview.

Conclusions: Timelines used alongside semi-structured interviews can enable the collection of richer, more detailed data. They may be a particularly useful tool for studies where participants are asked to recall information spanning a number of years, involving multiple key events.

Onyeze-Joe, Chiemeka (Session 1B)
Godin, Isabelle

Centre de recherche interdisciplinaire Approches sociales de la santé (CRISS), Ecole de Santé Publique, Université Libre de Bruxelles, Belgium

The challenge of recruiting men in 'feminine studies' in patriarchal settings: My experience as a female researcher in Nigeria.

Doing research as a female in a patriarchal setting can be very challenging and time consuming. Female researchers have published articles reflecting their experiences while conducting research with men. My research contributes to these studies, by reflecting on my experiences as a female researcher with men in a 'feminine related' study in Nigeria. While the primary aim of the study was to explore male partner involvement in pregnancy and childbirth, the researcher encountered culture enhanced challenges during the recruitment process and in the actual interview with the men. These difficulties resulted in delays in finding men for the study, access to men in work settings and in their willingness to answer questions without so much probing. The lack of men in the gynaecology and obstetrics unit in hospital settings significantly slowed down the pace of my data collection process. Hence, recruiting men for my study occurred in work environments where they were expected by the society to be found. Additionally, it was challenging without the help of a gatekeeper, to gain access to the 'big bosses' (often men) to obtain permission to interview their male staff in the urban centres. In the rural settings, it was easier to approach the men individually because they were mostly local entrepreneurs. Yet, for this same reason, it was also very difficult to get their full attention during the interviews, because they had to engage with the customers who visited their shops or passer-by's. Moreover, having the men share their experiences in detail was a challenge. I had to spend time in most cases, developing a rapport with the men and the people in the vicinity to build trust to obtain deeper responses. The researcher's flexibility and the gatekeeper's help were very crucial in the recruitment process in both settings.

Keywords: recruitment, qualitative research, time-consuming, patriarchy, gender

Robinson, Deborah (Plenary session)

Contemporary Art, Plymouth

How is time conceptualised, interpreted, or imposed upon a project by its authors?

Reflections about time have grown out of an artistic research process in the making of *Time Being*, a short film made both about and with Ruairí Corr, who was diagnosed at age six with a degenerative genetic disorder and lives a life structured around medical waiting. An excerpt from the film (7 mins) will be shown.

Silverio, Sergio A. (Session 2B)
Rayment-Jones, Hannah
King's College London

Gubijev, Anasztazia
London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine

Fallon, Victoria
University of Liverpool

Coxon, Kristie
Kingston University and St. George's, University of London

Bick, Debra
University of Warwick

Brown, Jeremy M.
Edge Hill University

Longitudinal approaches to qualitative analysis: Guidance for practical application.

Longitudinal qualitative data analysis can provide important information about exploring a population and/or phenomenon by adding the contextual factor of time and temporality to the data. With longitudinal approaches, the opportunity and possibility exist to witness pattern changes in data over a given timespan – between data-collection timepoints. Longitudinal analyses offer interesting insight into important (dis)continuities across the lifecourse. By exploring the transitional nature of experiences, perspectives and held opinions, or physical changes (such as those transitions which take place during trajectories of ageing or illness) we can better understand and compare how and why data might vary at subsequent timepoints (see Murray et al., 2009). This approach adds explanatory as well as analytic power to argumentation being formulated from qualitative data, allowing researchers to further explore the permanency or, alternatively, the instability of participants' lifecourse narratives (Lindsey, Metcalfe, & Edwards, 2015). In this paper we offer guidance on the practical application of longitudinal approaches in studies collecting qualitative data and utilising qualitative methodologies in analysis. We draw on the limited methodological advice already published (e.g. Grossoehme & Lipstein, 2016; Plano-Clark et al., 2014; Sheard & Marsh, 2019) and growing empirical and theoretical literature bases to illustrate our guidance. In doing so, we aim to provide a practical guide, which qualitative researchers from all disciplines can refer to when designing studies with multiple data collection timepoints (as in Calman, Brunton, & Molassiotis, 2013). This paper is designed to offer guidance not just on study design, but also on how to collect longitudinal qualitative data and to subsequently manage it (see Hermanowicz, 2013; and Silverio, Gauntlett, Wallace, & Brown, 2019, respectively). Furthermore, and perhaps most importantly, this paper will offer practical guidance on longitudinal qualitative analysis and write-up drawing upon examples from established analytic methodologies of Grounded Theory, Interpretive Phenomenological Analysis, Thematic Analysis, Narrative Analysis, and Thematic Framework Analysis. We believe this paper to be the first of its kind addressing longitudinal qualitative analysis from an inter-disciplinary perspective, offering practical guidance for such varied approaches to qualitative analysis, for use by qualitative researchers across the disciplinary divides.

Silverio, Sergio A. (Session 3A)
King's College London

Hall, Jennifer
University College London

Sandall, Jane
King's College London

Time and qualitative research: Principles, pitfalls, and perils

Qualitative research is time-consuming; each step requires more time than most people realise (McGrath et al., 2019). Oftentimes, the time allocated to 'Big-Q' qualitative research design and inquiry is usually assigned in-line with those provided for the 'small-q' research, but the two cannot be equated. The amount of time designated to qualitative research is, therefore, often woefully inadequate. Participants and researchers require time to build rapport, especially if the topic of the interview is sensitive (see DiCicco-Bloom & Crabtree, 2006), and researchers also need time to transcribe and fully analyse the data. Ultimately, this means qualitative researchers are often extremely time-pressured which can lead to thin analyses and poor conclusions, implications, and recommendations for research, practice, and policy (Green et al., 2007). Recent movements have introduced the concept of 'rapid' qualitative research and evaluation (see Burgess & Owen-Smith, 2010; Johnson & Vindrola-Padros, 2017; Vindrola-Padros & Vindrola-Padros, 2017; Watling Neal et al., 2015). In mixed-methods research we have seen teams of researchers undertake different qualitative methods (Coenen et al., 2012; Namey et al., 2016) or analytical methodologies (Gale et al., 2019; Taylor et al., 2018) and then run statistical analyses to elucidate the time- and cost-effectiveness of using different approaches, as well as attempting to find ways in which to predict sample sizes and theme saturation cut-offs for qualitative research. These claim to increase analytic yield and simultaneously decrease time dedicated to data collection and analysis, further problematising time-allocation for qualitative research. Recognising all research must be delivered under increasing financial and time constraints, in this paper, we – three mixed-methods researchers – present a set of guiding principles for qualitative researchers regarding the allocation of time to each stage of qualitative inquiry. We highlight the perils of not having enough time to undertake the work planned, and the pitfalls of having to dedicate such an amount of time to one project, or in some cases only a small aspect of a much larger project. We aim to increase awareness of the required timings associated with qualitative research, and offer critique on the growing culture of 'rapid' qualitative research and evaluation.

Singh, Vandana (Session 1B)

Department of Education, University of Bath

Time: As a Multi-Dimensional Concept in Qualitative Inquiry in North Indian Schools

The presentation will illustrate the findings of a study carried out in Northern India with 11-13-year-old pupils in two primary sections of senior secondary schools in 2017. The aim of the study is to identify female pupils' capabilities built during their primary years of schooling to negotiate their way to secondary education and further in life. The 'time' emerged as a pivotal and multi-dimensional factor, not only in my qualitative inquiry but also in findings. The study links United Nation's Sustainable Development Goal (SDG), in specific SDG goal 5 and target 5.4: unpaid labour to the barriers in attaining gendered capabilities in primary schools. It includes national statistics gender data which "measures the proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work" (World Bank 2018) based on gender and its direct link in constructing the capabilities developed by female pupils.

The 'time' spent around paid and unpaid labour on the basis of gender has been highlighted as one of the key factors as a negative impact on women's wellbeing (World Development Report 2012). Primarily, the 'time' spent in my qualitative enquiry appears as a key factor in terms of unpacking complex issues around gendered capabilities of primary school female pupils. Whereas, the length of 'time' in the field allowed to capture a particular gendered phenomenon. The data was collected through participant observations, photo-elicitation, focus-group and semi-structured interviews in two phases in 2017. Secondly, the findings suggest, the conceptual framing of 'time' as a key barrier in building female pupils' gendered capabilities. The phenomena of gendered use of 'time' is not only limited to adults, however, impact young pupils and their ability to build gendered capabilities in primary years of schooling. Therefore, in my research and findings, 'time' plays an important factor. On one hand, length of 'time' provides a deeper insight into gendered issues. Whereas, on the other hand, lack of available 'time' creates gendered barrier for female pupils.

Spotswood, Fiona (Session 2C)
School of Management, University of Bristol

Nobles, James
CLAHRC West, University of Bristol

Armstrong, Miranda
School of Policy Studies, University of Bristol

A practice theory view of the temporality of mothering routines to inform physical activity social marketing programmes

Social marketing tends to assume the sovereign consumer, with choices to make over their leisure time (Gurrieri et al., 2012). Those who fail to meet established healthy behaviour guidelines are positioned as having deficiencies (Brace Govan, 2010), which social marketing can help solve (Gordon, 2018). Drawing on the socially progressive purposes of the Critical Social Marketing paradigm (Gordon, 2011), this study uses practice theory as a basis for challenging the neoliberal position of traditional social marketing. It presents an alternative perspective of 'routine' which decentres individuals and situates practices as the unit of enquiry. 15 qualitative interviews with mothers from deprived areas of Bristol were conducted in Autumn 2019. Interviews included depth discussions of participant diaries (kept via Instagram, whatsapp, paper notes or email). Discussion focused on the mundane details of participants' family routines.

Data were analysed using Southerton's (2012) conceptualisation of routines as constituting dispositions, procedures and sequences that involve the enactment of practices which are both shaped by, and shape, temporal configurations. As such, mothering is reimagined as a complex nexus of practices involving institutionally and socially derived routines that are often quite fixed and collectively performed. This view can help explain how mothering practices are often infused with intense emotions and purpose, meaning physically active practices can 'lose' when competing for a mother's time. Intensity increases when some routines demand multiple forms of synchronisation, as practices are enacted in collectively established and/or temporally configured ways, e.g. at specific times of day or the week and in particular orders. An example is 'child bed time', which mothers enact after a full day of caring or paid work, and which happens in relation to a number of other practices and routines such as children's days at school, working days, pickups, cooking, eating, bathing and tidying or cleaning. Bed time routines might have a different intensity at the weekend.

Discussion illuminates the limitations of understanding physical activity participation as lifestyle choice, or inactivity as the result of 'deficient' habits to be changed at an individualist level. Social marketing must take into account and challenge the socio-cultural formulation of everyday lives.

Stott, Hannah (Session 2C)

University of the West of England

Conceptualising time in fast evolving and complex healthcare interventions. Do realist methods have the answer?

First contact physiotherapists (FCPs) are a recent addition to the multidisciplinary NHS primary care workforce. This service places a specialist musculoskeletal (MSK) physiotherapist into general practice as the first point-of-contact for patients with MSK conditions, instead of the GP. FCP has been running for varying amounts of time across the UK and is constantly developing and evolving. The delivery model varies considerably in terms of appointment length, FCP remit and skills making it difficult to compare and to fully understand what causes variation in intended and unintended service outcomes.

Our study conducted a rapid realist review of the literature and online sources to generate theories about what makes FCP effective, for whom, in what circumstances, how and why.

Realist methods suggest it is possible to conceptualise temporal contextual factors which influence the underlying causal reasoning which creates variation between outcomes. For example, if a new FCP service is introduced (context), patients may be unsure if a physiotherapist can deliver safe and effective management (reasoning) and therefore be unwilling to engage with the intervention (outcome). However, in line with Normalisation Process Theory: over time as a service becomes more embedded, patients hear endorsements of FCP and the service becomes more familiar, which creates a new context in which patients make their decision to access the intervention.

Creating conceptual maps about what might be happening to an intervention over time is helpful to generate causal thinking about what might be happening beneath the surface of the intervention – the domain of qualitative research. It also facilitates more informed realist qualitative interviewing, to explore what factors are most likely to inhibit an outcome and how these change over time.

Within this study, preliminary theories were generated which will be used to inform deductive qualitative interviews with multiple primary care stakeholders (e.g. patient, FCP, GP, Practice manager, commissioner) to understand how time and other factors influence the implementation of an intervention and create intended and unintended outcomes. Through this process we will provide recommendations regarding FCP delivery or commissioning which can be tailored to suit the temporal and evolving FCP interventions in different localities.

Thornton, Maia (Session 2A)
Harcourt, Diana
Kiff, James
Deave, Toity
Williamson, Heidi

University of the West of England

"*They become so much more*": Activity led focus groups exploring the journey of parents of children with Congenital Melanocytic Nevus

Congenital Melancytic Neavi (CMN) are rare pigmented birthmarks which vary in size and colour. Due to darker skin pigmentation, hair growth and skin texture of the birthmarks, CMN may be described as a visible difference. Limited evidence suggest that parents of children and young people (CYP) with other appearance-altering conditions have been found to experience psychosocial difficulties related to having a child with a visible difference. However, no research has specifically explored the experiences of parents and carers of CYP with CMN. Four focus groups were conducted with parents (n=25) allocated to focus groups based on the age of their child with CMN, to capture an understanding of the journey of adjustment parents take with their child as they develop. Focus group data collection utilised group activities based on visual resources to generate discussion amongst participants. One of the themes constructed, "The road is long", describes parents' journey from the anxiety of parents of infants and young children, to clarity and confidence in their child's ability to manage life's challenges in parents of young adults. Parents of older children reported reduced anxiety about social challenges, which were a primary concern in parents of young children. Parents also discussed the development of their child's personality over time and how this helped them to see past the appearance difference. This method may also have utility for similar explorations of parents of CYP with other chronic conditions. Additionally, these findings identify potential areas for development in the support provision for CMN.

Young, Jenny (Session 3B)

Edinburgh Napier University

Life on hold: exploring the relationship between time and emotional reactions to cancer in a longitudinal narrative study

A cancer diagnosis can disrupt the sense of 'lived time'. Life as it has previously been known is paused and hopes for the future are halted. This can be difficult and is associated with negative feelings such as fear and anxiety. These feelings are not just limited to the individual diagnosed with cancer, but can extend to those close to them too. In this presentation, the importance of time and the relationship between time and emotional reactions to cancer are explored from the perspective of male spouses who are caring for a partner with cancer.

Method: Longitudinal narrative study. Participants (n=8) were all male, aged from 32-75 years, residing in Scotland and supporting a spouse/partner with a range of different cancer types. Participants were interviewed three times over one year from 2017-2019.

Discussion: Examining the concept of time from the participants' perspective provided insight into the emotional challenges facing spousal carers. The disruption caused by cancer led to a desire to return to a 'past' life, as the present and future were associated with loss and uncertainty. In addition, as this was a longitudinal study, time informed the methodological choices, making time and plot essential features in the participants' descriptions of their caring experiences. Some participants shaped their narratives in line with the sequence of interviews. In particular, aware that their chance to tell their story was ending, final interviews were generally concerned with hopes for the future which acted as conclusions for their experiences. This highlights how the subjective experience of time as narrated within an interview provides understanding of the carer experience. However, it is also recognised that experience is shaped by the boundaries of time that are imposed by the research process.

Westerman, Ian (Session 3D)

Centre for Defence Management and Leadership, Cranfield University

How Much History is Enough? The Impact of Historical and Cultural Context on a Contemporary Political Science, Qualitative, Single-Case Study

This brief paper examines the significance that time has played in designing and implementing an ongoing doctoral qualitative study in the field of political science. In asking the research question, 'How has Israel's civil-military relationship evolved from the founding of the state in 1948 to the present?' it quickly became apparent that it would be necessary to set clear temporal boundaries for the investigation. The desire to produce results that would be of practical value to those working in the area of contemporary security sector reform meant that the primary focus of the study would always be an analysis of the current state of the relationship; nevertheless, the explicit requirement to consider its evolution immediately brought into play the concept of changes occurring over a period of time. Although that period, on the face of it, appeared to be pre-defined – that is to say, from 1948 to the present day – nevertheless, no element of society can remain entirely isolated within a fixed, bounded period. Ideas and ideologies are built up over time and reach back into the historical and cultural backgrounds of all those involved. These perspectives invariably affect the way in which present day participants interact. In such situations context is definitely key, and setting the timeline correctly in order to ensure that sufficient historical influences are captured can be critical. The complex, and often convoluted, history of the Jewish people made the decision on where to draw the boundaries of the framing of the phenomenon under investigation a difficult one, necessarily involving additional work researching material that had never originally been considered as part of the study. The paper brings out lessons that illustrate the unexpected way in which time can complicate what may otherwise appear to be a relatively straightforward piece of qualitative research.

Woodward, Matthew (Session 3A)
University of Cambridge & University of Bath

Gore, Julie
Vasilakis, Christos
University of Bath

Eliciting time projection in Acute Medical Unit Clinical Coordinators

Background: Within hospital medical units Clinical Coordinators assign acutely ill patients to beds in which the clinical acuity of the patient must be matched to an appropriate type of care. For example some patients will require an enhanced level of care, others need to be triaged or may require specific monitoring such as heart rate. This is conducted in a time-pressured environment and to be effective Coordinators need to think beyond the here and now to project how both the clinical and bed capacity situation will develop. Much of this thinking is tacit to the individual, so how can a researcher tap into this cognitive process? This presentation reports upon a qualitative methodology that was developed and deployed to elicit time projections of demand and bed capacity in relation to a theoretical model of decision-making.

Methods: The methodology combined field observation of participants over 3-4 hours, followed with a semi-structured interview to elicit reflections upon recent decisions. Participants also drew and described graphs to express their projections of bed demand and capacity for the hours ahead. A theoretical model, the Decision Ladder developed by Jens Rasmussen, is used to describe the decisions in terms of information cues, heuristics, current and future system state. This framework conceptualises decision-making as three related processes: sensemaking, option evaluation and action planning, and notes projecting ahead can occur in all three stages.

Implications for Practice: This presentation will reflect upon this methodological approach noting limitations, such as critical decisions are not necessarily those observed, and the benefits, such as being able to situate interview-based knowledge elicitation in the observed context of a work environment. The implication of time period between observation and interview for this type of domain will also be discussed.