



# Doctoral School Annual Conference 2022

Poster Competition

# IMPACT OF REMOTE WORKING ON employees' WORK-LIFE BALANCE

**Research Question: understand the relationship between remote working and employees' work-life balance?**

## Practical contributions:

- 1: understand the way remote working affects employees' ability to perform work and life
- 2: help companies to correctly use remote working to increase employee's work-life balance.

## Research objectives:

1. Understand the way remote working help employees improve work-life balance.
2. Examine the way that companies can control productivity when employees work remotely.

## Research gaps

1. Some of the research stated that remote working is not only provides a positive influence on work-life balance
2. Lack of research focus on work and 'life' balance.

## Expected qualitative research process:

- Stage 1: Systematic literature review
- Stage 2: Empirical study with interview

## Theoretical contribution

1. In the context of remote working development, analyze the work-life balance of employees under remote working. Provides a state-of-the-art comprehensive review of the existing literature in the field of remote working and work-life balance, and proposes new ideas for future research.
2. Advise the company/human resource management team on how to increase work-life balance and control productivity in remote working for employees to address the gaps in the existing literature.

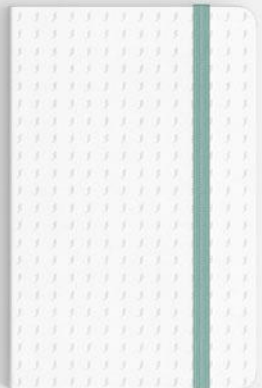
Student: Yuen Yui Lam

Supervisor: Professor. Simosi Maria

Professor. Neil Conway



Work Hard  
Play Hard



In an era of persecution, food insecurity, emigration and novel foodways, how did women interact with food, cooking and domestic work?

Did class and/or bourgeois tastes interfere with these exchanges?

How does the kitchen and the dinner table become both a reminder of loss and a vehicle for restoration?

'The pastry was that hard, they needed a chainsaw to cut it'.  
-Hortense Gordon (Domestic)

Wie koche ich  
in England

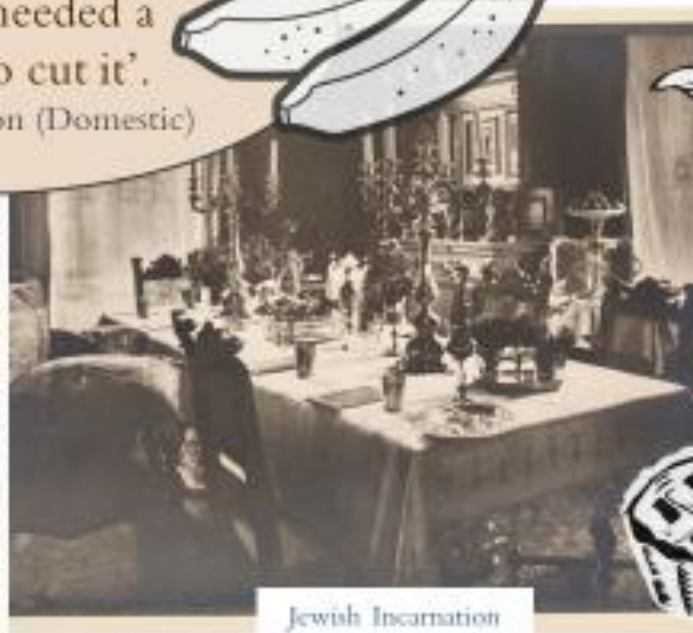
Kitty Kibbe

1918



Germanic Stylistic Regionalism

Same Dining Room



Jewish Incarnation



Riga Ghetto



'I'm sorry to keep talking about food' apologises Lucille Eichengreen's interviewer. Lucille responds, 'that's okay, food is very important'.

# Consumption practices and sustainable fashion:

## An Indian perspective

*How Indians practice fashion and sustainability?*

Sustainable fashion embodies terms such as **fair trade, organic, green, slow** and few more like this, each one of them struggling to emphasise everything that is wrong with the fashion industry including **worker exploitation, environmental degradation, and animal cruelty** (Blanchard, 2013; Bianchi & Birtwistle, 2010; Bray, 2009).

### A PRACTICE THEORY APPROACH

*Against the model of the sovereign consumer, **practice theories** emphasise routine over actions, flow and sequence over discrete acts, dispositions over decisions, and practical consciousness over deliberation. In reaction to the cultural turn, emphasis is placed upon doing over thinking, the material over the symbolic, and embodied practical competence over expressive virtuosity in the fashioned presentation of self. (Warde, 2014, p.286)*



### ETHNOGRAPHIC APPROACH –

Online ethnography  
Interviews



Presented by - SHWETA CHOWDHARY  
3<sup>rd</sup> year PhD Management  
Supervised by –  
Dr Lauren McCarthy  
Dr Andreas Chatzidakis

# How do state actors repress pro-migrant civil society in Europe?

**1. Legislative Change:** e.g. Germany and the Netherlands changed their administrative laws related to ship registration to stop search and rescue (SAR) and human rights monitoring NGO ships from sailing in the Mediterranean



**2. Judicial harassment:** e.g. the 'Stansted 15' in the UK were prosecuted for terrorism-related charges of endangering an airport after stopping a deportation charter flight through non-violent direct action



**3. Police harassment:** e.g. volunteers helping migrants in Calais are constantly subjected to surveillance, ID checks, verbal abuse, and sometimes physical abuse and arrest by police officers in Calais



**5. Labelling and stigmatising discourse:** e.g. the Italian populist politician Matteo Salvini who helped spread the narrative that SAR NGOs are 'smugglers' and part of an ethnic replacement conspiracy



**4. Bureaucratic and administrative techniques:** e.g. the systematic (mis)use of ship flag-state registrations, ship registries and safety regulations to block SAR NGO ships from leaving ports in Spain, Italy, Malta, and Greece to conduct rescue missions

**6. Co-optation:** e.g. in Greece, CSAs enter into formal and informal co-operative relationships with state actors in order to gain access to refugees in camps. In exchange, they have to be uncritical of state actors and silent about poor camp conditions



Since the 'refugee crisis' in 2015, there have been large numbers of migrants and refugees on the move and living in (formal and informal) camps throughout Europe. Civil society actors (CSAs) like volunteers, activists and NGOs have played a major role in helping them. However, state actors have tried to stop their work in different ways. Cases in which CSAs have been targeted by (mis)using smuggling legislation and prosecuted for being human smugglers are particularly well known.

In 2019, I conducted 4 months of field research in France, Greece and Italy: 6 weeks of participant observation volunteering in Calais and Lesvos, and 90 research interviews. I found that state actors repress pro-migrant CSAs in many different overlapping ways. As a result of my research, I developed a framework of repression and criminalisation, identifying six key ways in which state actors repress pro-migrant CSAs in Europe.

The overemphasis on smuggling prosecutions obscures the larger picture and makes it harder to fight back. My framework is an analytical tool which can be used by researchers, journalists and CSAs to identify and challenge state abuses and repression.

# Abstract

My research aims at an understanding of dynamic changes and new organizational forms and connects them with an understanding of bureaucracy building on Max Weber. This brings bureaucracy into view as a basic phenomenon of the social fabric, which today to a considerable degree has eluded view and therefore critical discussion. But it also takes a new look at the rationality of bureaucracy and shows that, contrary to conventional understanding, creativity and innovation are closely linked to bureaucracy. This may also explain the unbroken attractiveness that bureaucracies – private and public - continue to exert, even if - for good reasons - they avoid calling themselves such. The work has a largely theoretical orientation, drawing on very different fields of inquiry, but it will not skimp on demonstrating and making tangible the logic of bureaucratic measures by means of a case study and practical examples from the world of Public Financial Management (PFM).

**CREATIVITY  
AND THE PRACTICE OF  
BUREAUCRATIC  
RATIONALITY**

CLEMENS MUNGENAST  
2021, SCHOOL OF BUSINESS  
AND MANAGEMENT

## 1. Introduction

- Bureaucracy is conceptualized as a fixed and static organizational form. The scholarly meaning of the term captures an ever-shrinking set of phenomena from formal organizations, to public formal organizations, to dysfunctional public formal organizations, etc.
- Different terms have been created, including post-bureaucracy or post-bureaucratic (Heckscher, Donnellon, 1994; Maravelias, 2003), neo- (Farrell, Morris, 2003), soft-bureaucracy, network (companies) (Castells, 2010), hybridization, post-bureaucratic hybrid (Clegg, 2011) to fill the space that has been released.
- These new terms are insufficient substitutes for bureaucracy which is a basic element of the social fabric and should not be absorbed into the definition of formal organizations.
- Well established connections such as the close one between bureaucracy and „rule“ („Herrschaft“) established by Max Weber are lost from view as are criticisms like Bauman’s (2007).

## 2. Research Questions

- RQ 1:** How can a theoretical vocabulary of bureaucracy take creativity & innovations into account with the Weberian ideal-type as well as post-bureaucracy as special cases?
- RQ 2:** What is the specific bureaucratic rationality, the reasoning applied to justify bureaucratic action?
- RQ 3:** How must the dynamics of bureaucratic rationality be thought together with the cultural dynamics of the social environment?

## 3. Methodology

### 3.1. Weber’s Theory of “Verband”

A new reading of Weber’s *Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft* is proposed that centers on the basic vocabulary of Chapter I. and derives a framework for bureaucracy that transcends the Weberian ideal type that has so sustainably marked the post-Weber discussion.

Figure 1: Bureaucratic rules and practices

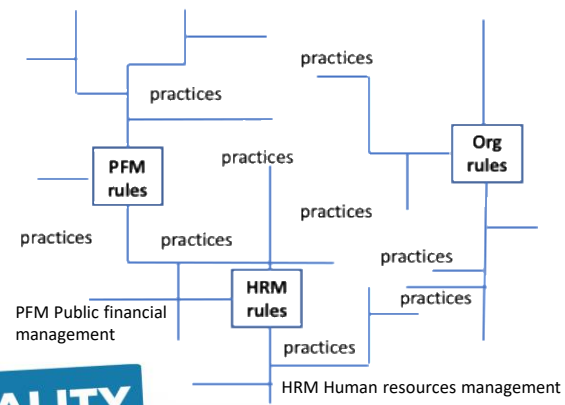
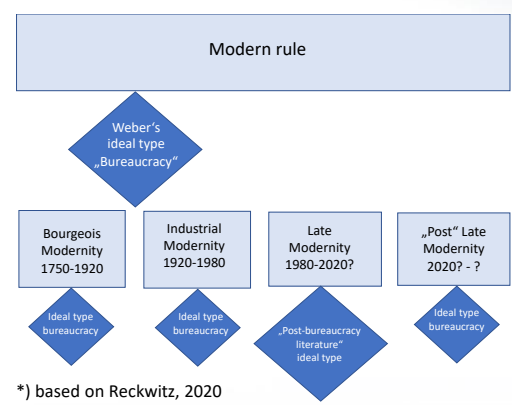


Figure 2: Modernities and ideal types of bureaucracy\*)



### 3.2. The rationality of bureaucracy

Based on the post-Weber discussion on rules and conceptualizations of bureaucracy (Du Gay, 2000, 2005) two vocabularies will be mobilized to help understand how bureaucratic rationality is at work, practice theory (Nicolini and Monteiro, 2016) and legal theory (Dworkin, 1988; Schauer, 2002; Raz, 2009) and how rules and practices co-constitute social order (for an illustration see Figure 1).

### 3.3. Understanding the cultural dynamics of bureaucracy

The Weberian ideal type is located within a theory of the history of modernity/modernities drawing on a large scholarly literature (Giddens, 1990, Boltanski and Chiapello, 2018, Reckwitz, 2020). The working assumption is that new organizational forms are driven by cultural changes as well as the rationality of bureaucracy and that they can be made intelligible by the help of ideal types (Figure 2).

### 3.4. Quantitative Case Study

The usefulness of the theoretical vocabulary as well as the bureaucratic rationality in its specific cultural environment shall be demonstrated in an empirical case study. At this stage the most likely candidate is the Austrian Tax Administration Reform in the 2000s.

## 4. References

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**RATIONALITY**

**CREATIVITY**



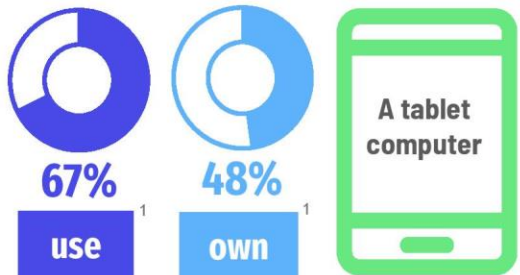
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dr. pedro monteiro (cbs copenhagen)



## Why apps?

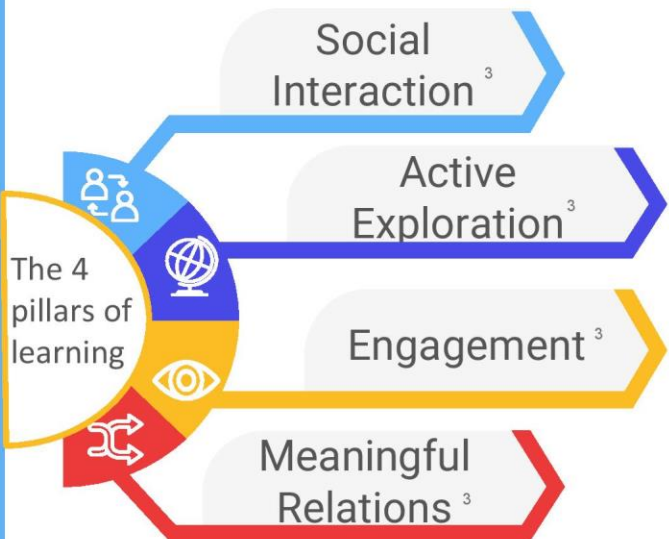
3-4-year old's use technology a lot:



There are over:

**200,000** Educational apps on AppStore alone<sup>2</sup>

## How could children learn from apps?



# How parents choose apps matters. An investigation into how parental app attitudes affect children's development

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Dr Jeanne Shinskey 👤 Dr Jessie Ricketts

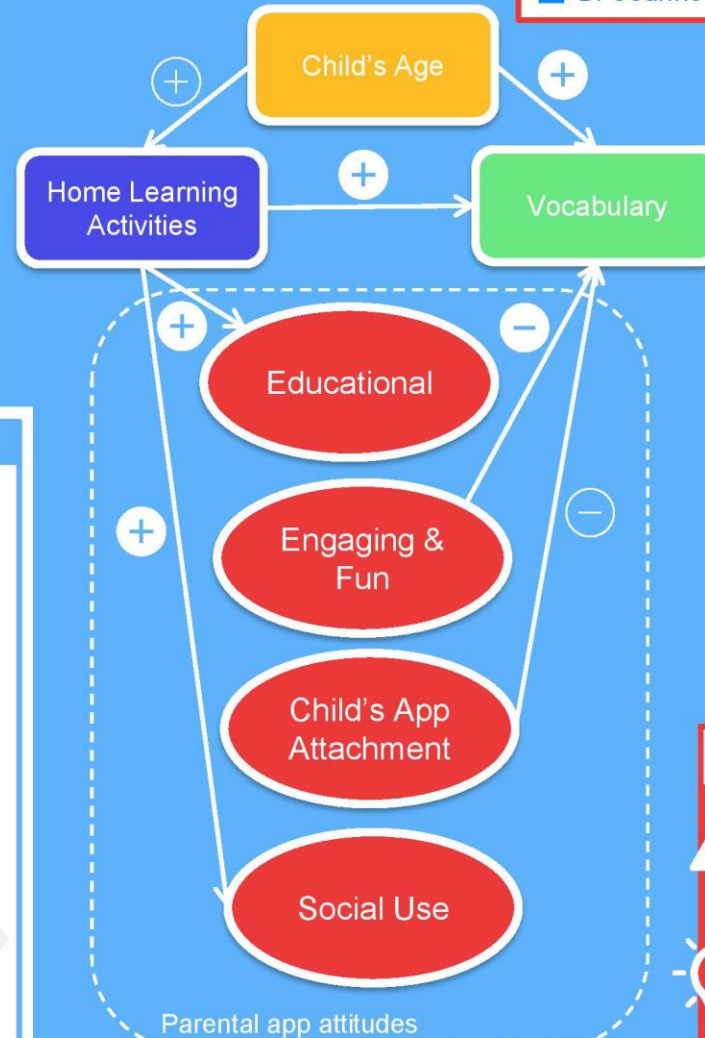
## Research Questions

- ✔ We **know** children are using apps<sup>1,2</sup>
  - ✔ We **know** under the right conditions, apps have educational potential<sup>3</sup>
  - ✘ We **don't know** how parents are choosing which apps to give to their children and what this means for learning
- ❓ How do **parents choose apps** for their children?
- ❓ Do parental app attitudes **affect children's learning**?

## Methods

- 01** Parent survey  
Ask the questions
- 02** Exploratory Factor Analysis  
Uncover attitudes
- 03** Confirmatory Factor Analysis  
Explore trends
- 04** Compare models  
Test significance

## Results



## What does this mean?

- Parents choose apps based on a number of **factors**
  - Including on whether they are **educational**
- Parents' **app attitudes** are influenced by home activities
  - Carrying over **educational and social values**
- Parents' **app attitudes** impact **children's vocabulary**
  - Choosing apps because they are **engaging and fun** can **negatively impact** children's **vocabulary**

## Why does it matter?

- Parent **app choices** and attitudes **affect learning**
- Knowing **what helps and what hinders learning**, allows us to **inform parents** of different ways to use and choose apps
- We have worked with **policy makers and charities** to increase **awareness** of how apps and attitudes can affect learning

## References:

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# Effect of Religiosity on Consumers Choice Preferences: A Dual-system framework

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Supervisors: Dr Sameer Hosany & Dr Mikael Andéhn

Department: Management



Religious dimensions extend to rituals, values, beliefs and community. Dual-processing systems on the other hand, within the realm of religious psychology have been established as a reliable predictors in forming attitudes and behaviour. Studying the effects of religious beliefs in consumption is important because consumers express the intensity of their belief's trough their consumption choices. Although, dual-systems and its application in various facets of human behaviour have been discussed previously, the role of consumers' religiosity or religious beliefs and their interaction with the dual-systems in choices remains an under-researched area. A variety of factors influence consumers consumption decisions, but there is very little in-depth research about the interaction of religious beliefs and psychological processes in underlying choice contexts. The research objectives are:

Examine the impact of religiosity and dual-systems on consumers choice preferences (CPC)

Examine the interaction of religious beliefs with the dual-systems in underlying choice contexts. How religious beliefs affect information processing (intuition and cognition) that ultimately shape decisions?

## Theoretical approach/ Methodology

Building on a framework connecting religious dimensions with consumer states and behavior (Matras et al. 2016). Preference for intuition and deliberation is based on the information processing model (Betsch and Iannello, 2010). The research use quantitative methods to understand and explain how religious beliefs interact with the dual-systems and shape choice preferences.

## Methods and Approach

Primary research shall be broken down into two data source groupings considering the heterogeneity of the population in India: 1) religious consumers and 2) non-religious consumers. This research will use mixed methods including a self-completion questionnaire and structured interviews.



# THE COLONIAL HISTORIES AND CONTEMPORARY PRACTICES OF WESTERN CLASSICAL MUSIC IN INDONESIA: THE CASES OF JAKARTA, BANDUNG, AND YOGYAKARTA

Aniarani Andita (Department of Music)



Case studies in Java

## Questions

1. How did Western classical music (WCM) come into Indonesia, and how was it intertwined with the history of colonialism?
2. How do contemporary Indonesians (audience, musicians, composers, performance producers, government) practise and think about WCM?

## Methods

- Archival research
- Ethnography

## Findings



Opera performance in Jakarta (Batavia), 1867



Gita Bahana Nusantara, virtual concert, 2020

## Conclusion

WCM practices as a site of negotiation and tension between making sense of the colonial past, imagining a postcolonial Indonesia, and situating postcolonial Indonesia in the global world

Indonesian view of reconceptualisation and rearticulation of WCM practices

# 'That unholy thing, the admission of women to the legal profession'

## BRIEF

This year marks 100 years since women were first called to the Bar and admitted to practice as solicitors in England and Wales. Although women were permitted to sit for law degrees and made many attempts to access the legal profession, it was not until the passing of the **Sex Disqualification (Removal) Act 1919** that they were permitted to join the Law Society and the Inns of Court, which regulated access to the legal profession.

My thesis explores the opening of the legal profession to women in 1919 in the context of the women's movement of the late-nineteenth, early twentieth century and the concurrent trend towards professionalization, and asks:

**How successful were the first women lawyers?**

This includes consideration of issues such as:

**What factors affect their success?  
What is success and who gets to decide?**

## SUBMISSIONS

My research will be based on primary source material held in the following archives:

The Inns of Court:  
(Lincoln's Inn, Inner Temple,  
Middle Temple, and Gray's Inn);  
The Law Society;  
The Women's Library Collection at LSE;  
The British Library;  
London Metropolitan Archives: City of London;  
The Wellcome Collection;  
Heritage Quay;  
Huddersfield Local Studies Library;  
West Yorkshire Archives Service;  
The John Lewis Partnership Heritage Centre;  
The Institute of Advanced Legal Studies;  
Various university archives;  
The TUC Library Collections at London  
Metropolitan University;  
The National Archives;  
Hansard;  
The British Newspaper Archive.

## Katie Broomfield

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[www.celebratingthecentenaryofwomenlawyers.wordpress.com](http://www.celebratingthecentenaryofwomenlawyers.wordpress.com)

## JUDGMENT

In seeking to answer the questions set out in my brief, focussing on the period 1880-1939, my chapters will cover the following topics:

1. Attitudes from the legal profession and academia to the question of women lawyers and law students.
2. The public response to women lawyers.
3. The aims and ambitions of the first women lawyers.
4. Case studies of women who took different routes into the legal profession:

**Mary Sykes (Browne);  
Enid Rosser (Lockett);  
Hannah Cross (Wright).**

5. Public histories of the first women lawyers.



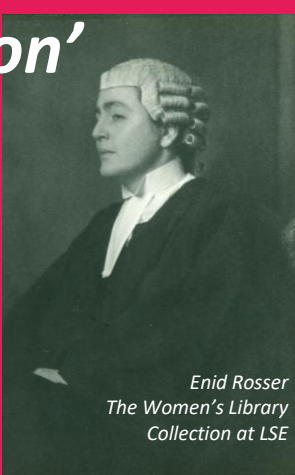
Hannah Cross  
The Morning Post



Christabel Pankhurst  
The Women's Library  
Collection at LSE



Mary Sykes  
Private Collection



Enid Rosser  
The Women's Library  
Collection at LSE



Carrie Morrison  
© Unknown



Helena Normanton  
The Women's Library  
Collection at LSE

# The New Logic of China's Global Trade: Strategic Narrative and Nation Branding

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## Introduction

- How has China used the China International Import Expo (CIIE) to brand its national image? The CIIE is organised to frame a positive image of China, conduct domestic and international propaganda and enhance China's soft power



Logo of China International Import Expo

- China intends to shape different images for local and non-local citizens. China's strategic goals are conceptualised as system, identity and policy narratives under the concept of strategic narrative
- Two distinctive brands are derived from the CIIE or China brand – the Shanghai brand and the panda brand. These two brands are identifiable throughout the operation and arrangement of the CIIE

## Methods

- Data are collected through participant observation, interviews and archival research; and analysed by narrative analysis and process tracing
- The author attended the CIIE in Shanghai, China in 2019

## Strategic Narrative

### System Narrative

- China and other states should embrace an open and fair international trade order in the context of the rise of protectionism
- China proposes that inclusive development is important to ensure suitable and fair progress across different economies

### Identity Narrative

- China's self-identification in the multilateral system varies in different contexts. China positions itself as a contributor and reformer in the current system
- China positions itself as a robust and growing economy. The robust Chinese economy is the backbone of China and the CIIE

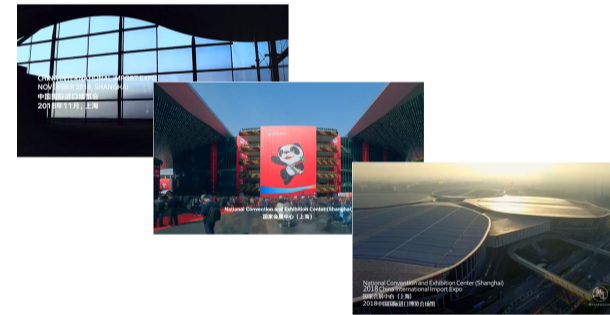
### Policy Narrative

- The CIIE highlights trade issues on seizing win-win opportunities to China and the world. China would continue to improve market access and provide a competitive market welcomed by the international community
- There have been substantial market opportunities in China brought by sustained growth and an expanding middle-income group in the Chinese economy, coupled with a great demand for high-quality imports



## The Shanghai Brand

- The CIIE promotes the city of Shanghai as an open and global city. City branding is generally perceived as an effective strategy to enhance a city's competitiveness
- Hosting the CIIE provides Shanghai with a golden opportunity to shape its brand. The reputation and momentum generated from mega-events are captured and transferred to the brand values of the host



Scenes of CIIE's promotional films

## The Panda Brand

- The Chinese government used panda imagery to enhance a friendly relationship with foreign political leaders and populations, and to establish a warm, peaceful and attractive national image offline and online
- Jinbao (进宝) a cartoon and personified image of a giant panda, is created to be the mascot to represent an auspicious symbol of treasure and wealth

Jinbao (left) and other panda mascots in China's megaevents

## Conclusion

- The distinction of media ecologies inside and outside China implies the Chinese government would perform differently to domestic and international audiences. Also, in a mega-event where other great powers are present, it is sensible that other countries have their narratives
- The Shanghai brand synthesises why Shanghai could host the CIIE, how Shanghai supports the CIIE and how Shanghai benefits from the host. The difference in value perception between local and foreign people, and real experience and the branded image of Shanghai affect the city brand's value
- The constructed panda imagery brings clear brand value to China in the projection of narratives. However, several panda mascots in China and the difference between real pandas and the panda imagery could bring confusion and uncertainty to the image perception and, therefore, hinder the panda brand's effectiveness

## References

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## Acknowledgements

Many thanks to Ben O'Loughlin and Jinghan Zeng for their continuing support and expertise. This project is funded by Royal Holloway, University of London.

## Who was H.D.?

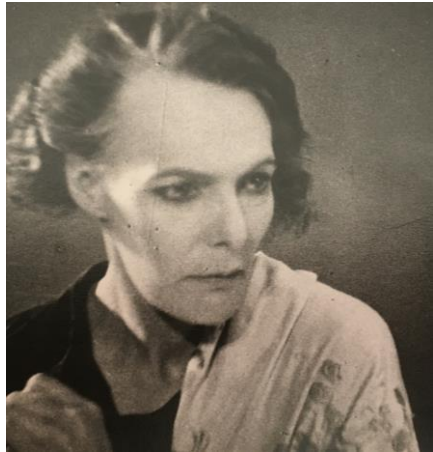


Fig. 1 [Still from *Borderline* (1930)]

H.D. (born Hilda Doolittle, 1886-1961) was an American writer, associated with the early 20<sup>th</sup> century Imagist movement and the modernist film collective, the POOL group. Her work and her significant contributions to modernism was recovered by revisionist feminist scholars, with Susan Stanford Friedman famously imploring 'who buried H.D.?'

## H.D.'s Hotel Visions

How do hotel spaces feature in H.D.'s work and why are they often sites for H.D.'s mystic revelations?

Conclusions:

- Hotels play a significant role in H.D.'s literary and spiritual register.
- They act as a conduit or 'charm' for H.D.'s psychic experiences.
- The story 'Mira-Mare' and the titular hotel forms a dialogue with H.D.'s previous autobiographical visions.



Fig. 2

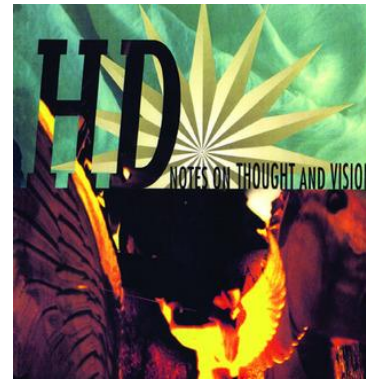


Fig. 3 [*Notes and Thought on Vision*]



Fig. 4

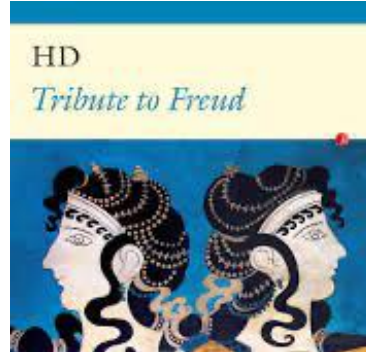


Fig. 5 [*Tribute to Freud*]



Fig. 6

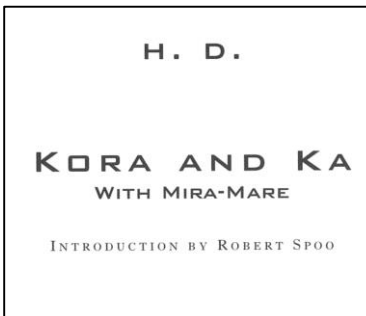


Fig. 7 [*Kora and Ka with Mira-Mare*]

July 14, Bryher sends K and self off to Monte Carlo, to big empty hotel. We find bathing rocks. Return to much rain ; I work in the downstairs back-room, the "cellar" in Riant Chateau, on a story, I call later, Mira Mare and / Kora and Ka.

Fig. 8 [H.D.'s 'Autobiographical notes, n.d.', Yale Collection of American Literature, Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library, YCAL MSS 24, Series III, Box 47, Folder 1181.]

INSIDE INVINCIBLE



From plans of HMS Invincible Weston 2022

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British Newspaper Archive 2022

# HMS INVINCIBLE CASE STUDY EDITION



HMS Invincible -Courtesy of RMG



HMS Invincible sunk (IWM SP2470)

**This project seeks to recreate the onboard domestic environments of Royal Navy Battleships and explore how they were experienced by their crews.**

Ships plans provide details of the spatial arrangement and furnishing of onboard spaces. They allow exploration of themes such as; how rank and status were defined and how material culture can be used in a institutional environment by both the governing body and its inhabitants.

Adverts for both naval and civilian domestic items can also add to our understanding of the domestic furnishings and spatial arrangements onboard ship.

The records of the men lost allows us to research them both as individuals and as a crew. By looking at their domestic backgrounds we can explore how they might have experienced and related to the domestic environment of the ship.

Diaries, letters, oral histories and photographs allow further insights into what domestic spaces on ships were like. They can also reveal how these spaces were used, altered and experienced in daily life.

KILLED IN ACTION



For a month of the naval war, Mr. B. B. ...

British Newspaper Archive 2022

DIARY OF NAVAL LIFE



Mess Deck -Courtesy of RMG

## on situation awareness of remote operators of autonomous vehicles

Mutzenich, C., Durant, S., Helman, S. & Dalton, P. Royal Holloway, University of London, Transport Research Laboratory

### Background

The introduction of autonomous vehicles (AVs) could prevent many accidents attributable to human driver errors. However, even entirely driverless vehicles will sometimes require remote human intervention.

There will be significant human factors challenges unique to remote driving situations.

### Introduction

**Situation Awareness (SA)** refers to knowing what is going on around you and is divided into three levels:

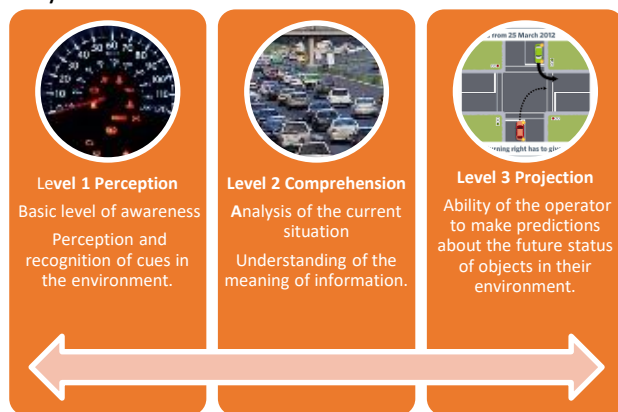


Figure 1 Situation awareness levels

Remote operators (ROs) of AVs will be unable to provide remote supervision until they gain necessary SA.

Two critical questions for the automated transport industry concern:

1. what equipment ROs will need to build and maintain SA quickly and safely, and
2. in what format SA information should be delivered.

### Procedure

We used a choice reaction task to assess the effect of two formats of presentation: VR and screen-based 360 (SB-360).

Participants viewed 60 videos, filmed from the perspective of a stationary car, wearing either a VR headset in one condition (VR), or viewed in 360-degree format on a 2-D computer screen (SB-360).

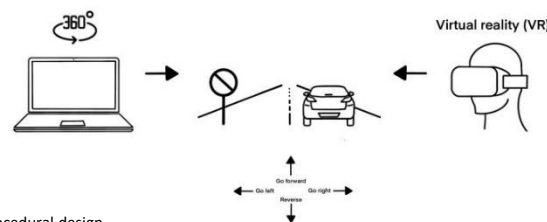


Figure 2 Procedural design

Participants made an active decision in each video as to the direction the vehicle would need to take next (left, right, continue forward or reverse), using second-hand SA information from the scene. They were not expected to conduct the manoeuvres. The dependent variable was the time taken in seconds to press the corresponding button on a keypad indicating their decision.

### Hypotheses

We tested two behavioural hypotheses;

- presentation format (SB-360/VR) will affect reaction time
- presentation format will affect accuracy of decision.

We also predicted that there would be differences between the two conditions in terms of self-reported sense of presence and workload (measured on the NASA-TLX).

### Results

Results were analysed using a linear mixed effects model<sup>1</sup> and showed,

- on average, decisions were made in the VR condition in **80% of the time** required in the SB-360 condition.
- Participants were **more than 2x as likely** to give correct answers when videos were presented in the VR condition than in the SB-360 condition.

We found a significant effect of presence in the VR condition.

There were no significant differences for any workload measures between the two conditions although participants reported they found wearing the headset in the VR condition uncomfortable.

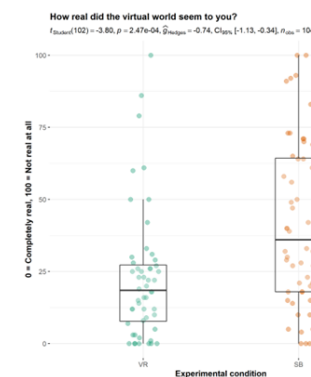


Figure 3 Participant responses to the presence question

### Conclusions

Participants made significantly faster and more accurate decisions in VR than in the screen-based condition indicating it could be an appropriate presentation format for remote operation of AVs.

### Impact of the research

We recommend that companies offering remote supervision of AVs should,

1. explore the potential of VR presentation to enhance operators SA in the remote scene.
2. Limit VR to shorter periods of operation to reduce negative workload issues.

# Gendered Spaces and Societal Changes: Reading the Body in Early Twentieth Century Women's Novels

Amanda Reding; Royal Holloway University London; English Department

## Introduction

Women's bodies navigated and challenged political, work, home, and relationship spaces throughout the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. This project analyzes representations of those bodies in women's novels



## Methods & Theories

- Close analysis of novels with references to historical events, news, propaganda, and memoirs
- New Historicism, Feminist theory, Gender Theory, Trauma Theory

## Current Findings

Corporeal descriptions of female characters provide us with additional insight into the various roles women had to navigate in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The evolution of physical descriptions present in the texts analyzed shows the discovered capabilities of many women of the time.

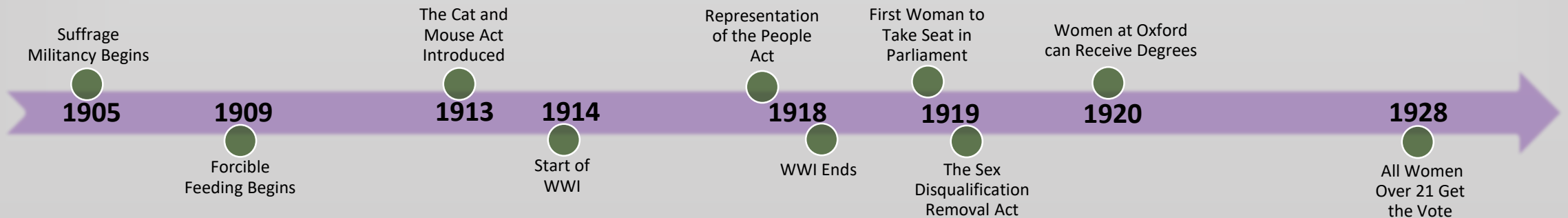
The addition of bodily representations to the knowledge of women's contributions throughout suffrage, war, and the aftermath can aide in a fuller understanding of history as well as provide additional tools to combat inequalities today.

## Texts:

- *The Call* (1924)
- *The Romantic* (1920)
- *Non-Combatants and Others* (1916)
- *The Dark Tide* (1923)
- *The Crowded Street* (1924)
- *Surplus* (1924)
- *The Well of Loneliness* (1928)

## Possible Texts:

- *No Surrender* (1911)



# The treatment of female and juvenile 'asocials' in Nazi concentration camps 1939-1945 by Claire Topsom, Humanities

## Who were considered 'asocials'?

'asocials' were groups of people considered by the Nazis as non-productive members of society. These included people such as the homeless, beggars, prostitutes and the workshy, who were identified by a black triangle in the concentration camps.

## Why research 'asocials'?

1. There is some, though limited, research in German on 'asocials'. In English 'asocials' are mentioned in research however there is no detailed study of this group.
2. 'asocials' were a group targeted by the Nazis from 1933 for removal from society. However it has taken until 2020 for the German Bundestag to officially recognise 'asocials' as a group persecuted by the Nazis.
3. Asocials' were ostracised in society, but did this continue in the camps? Survivor accounts place 'asocials' close to the bottom of the camp social structure. However, Sarah Helm's study of Ravensbrück concentration camp shows that a number of 'asocials' gained positions of power, they became Blockova's. Is Ravensbrück typical or unique in relation to 'asocial' experiences?
4. Why were some juveniles sent to the misleadingly named Youth Protection Camps, *Jugendschutzlager*, and others sent to standard camps? Why were these camps established even though very few juveniles were released?

## My methodology

My research will use arrest records, camp reports, and prisoner and survivor testimony. Survivor testimony may be problematic as survivors and families have not spoken about experiences in fear of continued ostracism towards those considered 'asocial', therefore it is important to consider who the memory attests to and why.

This will also bring into discussion the changing of the meaning of the term survivor, particularly in relation to those who have only just been recognised as a persecuted group.

## Current reflections

'asocials' form part of the 'forgotten victims' group. Is the term forgotten misleading? Have we chosen to forget this group? Does the lack of research and dialogue regarding 'asocials' reflect the continued discrimination they receive today?

**'People are fighting for recognition of what happened in the past, but also what is happening now.'**

Tania Gessi from the Roma Support Group



**The terrible results of a woman drunkard.** It shows that over 83 years, she had 894 descendants, of whom 40 were indigent, 67 criminals, 7 murderers, 181 prostitutes, 142 beggars. "436 (about 50%) were asocial, and caused 5 million Marks of harm."



Newspaper headlines shaming those who could be considered 'asocial' in the Twenty First Century



# The legitimacy of pepper spray in prisons

Jeanette Hall, School of Law and Criminology ([Jeanette.Hall.2021@live.rhul.ac.uk](mailto:Jeanette.Hall.2021@live.rhul.ac.uk))

## Introduction

Pepper spray is a new use of force tactic in prisons in England and Wales. It incapacitates subjects by inducing crying and breathing difficulties. It can promote safety and reduce harm, but to date, little is known about its impacts.

This poster presents the main themes from a literature review about pepper spray. Legitimacy and its detractors and drivers in prisons, provide a theoretical foundation for thinking about how prisoners, staff and the purposes of prisons may be affected by pepper spray.

Legality  
Justifiability  
Consent  
Effectiveness  
Morality  
Humanity  
Fairness  
Safety  
Trust

Deprivation

Punishment

Coercion

Force

Inequalities

Figure 1. Detractors and drivers of legitimacy

## Emerging themes

Legitimacy is to do with felt obligation to obey, promoting compliance with the law (Beetham 1991). It is important in promoting safety and well-being in prison and preventing reoffending (Beijersbergen et al 2014, 2015 & 2016).

Prisons continually 'leak' legitimacy, just as a bucket might leak water, because they are inherently coercive (Sparks, Bottoms & Hay 1996). Prisons can cultivate legitimacy by fostering relational aspects of performance like those in the downwards orange arrow (Liebling, 2004). See Figure 1.

Legitimacy is not absolute – it varies by audience and by context (Bottoms & Tankebe 2012). Competing claims may lead to an incomplete moral consensus (Tankebe 2008). Pepper spray can therefore both support and undermine legitimacy.

Possible supportive effects include:

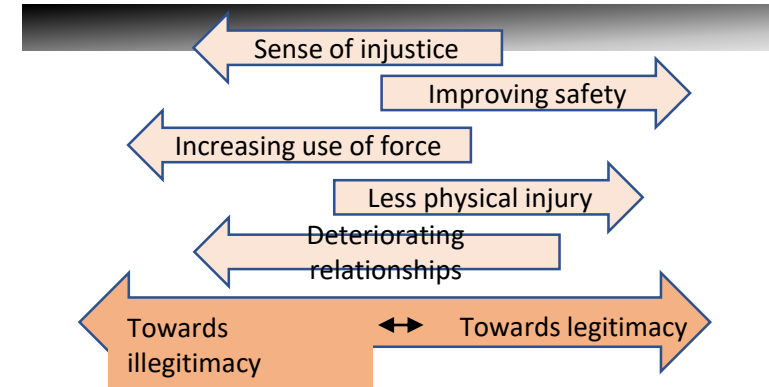
- Less physical injury for prisoners (Smith et al, 2008)
- Deterrence (Hepburn et al, 1997)
- Prisoners feel safer because they perceive staff have better tools for stopping assaults (HMPPS, 2018)
- Staff feel more confident (HMPPS, 2018).

Possible undermining effects include:

- Net increase in the use of force (Lumb & Friday, 1997)
- Use when verbal persuasion was an option (HMPPS, 2018)
- Perceptions of unfairness, e.g. minority groups (Lammy, 2017)
- Deteriorating staff-prisoner relationships (HMPPS, 2018)
- Psychological trauma from being sprayed (FFLM, 2021).

These different dynamics may pull in opposite directions and the least politically powerful audiences may struggle to be

Figure 2. Summary of key legitimacy effects



## Next steps

Quantitative research is required to establish how and when pepper spray is used in prisons. Qualitative research is also required to investigate questions such as:

- How do different groups of staff and prisoners perceive the legitimacy of pepper spray?
- How do perceptions of pepper spray legitimacy vary between prisons?
- How are staff affected emotionally when they deploy pepper spray?
- What are the emotional effects of being sprayed?
- What types of pepper spray use do prisoners or staff consider fair or unfair?
- Is there a correlation between pepper spray use and measures of legitimacy?

Such research may help avoid future uses of pepper spray which are likely to undermine legitimacy. It may also identify other ways in which pepper spray impacts legitimacy, either positively or negatively.

# DO voters affect HIGHER EDUCATION FUNDING



A few details:  
Author: Zhamilya Mukasheva, RHUL, Department of Politics, zhamilya.mukasheva.2018@live.rhul.ac.uk  
Geography of the study: developed democracies (OECD members)  
Timeline: 1980-2020 // Methods and sources: [1] ISSP research group surveys; [2] multilevel regression with data from from Cooperative Congressional Election Study; [3] survey experiment, sample- 1040 US adults, multilevel regressions with observational survey data, sample – developed countries (ISSP surveys), US states (ANES surveys); [4] regression analysis of spending in the US states

## 9 out of 10

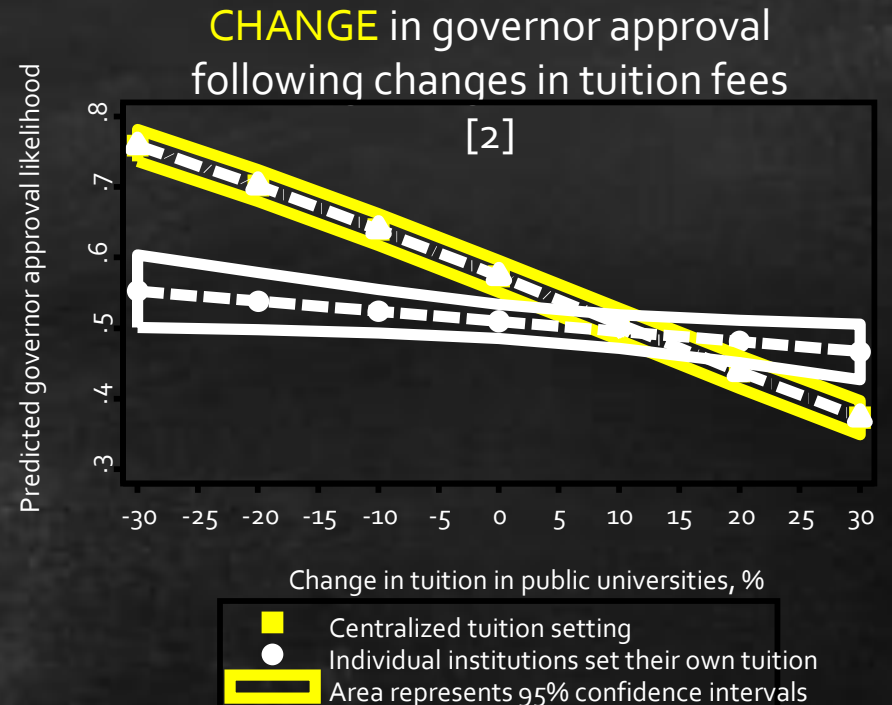
Respondents in the developed countries support public subsidies for low-income students. Tuition fees are also unpopular [1].

**Main argument:**  
**politicians**  
**introduce cuts**  
**to higher**  
**education**  
**funding to the**  
**extent voters**  
**don't notice.**

Research question: Politicians like taking popular decisions. *Then WHY* do we have to pay so much for our higher education?

### KEY FINDINGS:

**VOTERS** care about rising fees but don't always see the connection between rising fees and government funding [2,3].  
**CUTS** in turn are more likely where there is less support for financial aid to students, role of the government is less visible or right-wing parties are in power. [4]



# SoC-based odour recognition with high-level synthesis

Fanny Monori

Department of Electronic Engineering

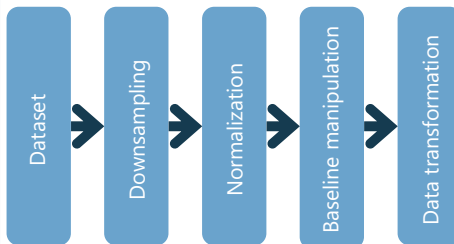
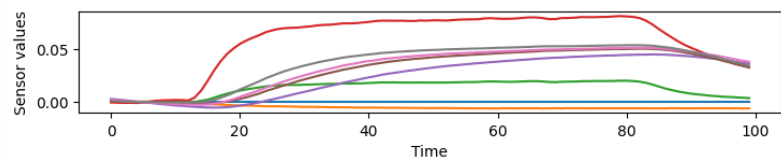
## Background

From medical diagnosis to industrial safety applications there have been experiments of using gas sensor arrays for automatic recognition (classification) of gases. Most of the existing applications run only on PC, but an implementation on a System-on-Chip (SoC) device could offer a portable solution that can achieve fast recognition time and good accuracy.

## References

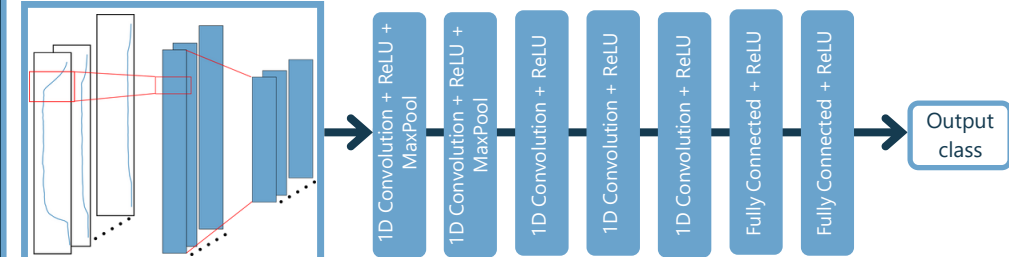
- [1] A. Vergara et al., "On the performance of gas sensor arrays in open sampling systems using Inhibitory Support Vector Machines," *Sensors Actuators, B Chem.*, vol. 185, pp. 462-477, Aug. 2013
- [2] Y. Wang et al., "An optimized deep convolutional neural network for dendrobium classification based on electronic nose," *Sensors Actuators A Phys.*, vol. 307, p. 111874, Jun. 2020

## Step 1: Pre-process data



- Dataset is "Gas sensor arrays in open sampling settings" [1]
- 18000 measurements, 8 sensors on a sensor array.
- 10 classes: Acetone, Acetaldehyde, Ammonia, Butanol, Ethylene, Methane, Methanol, Carbon Monoxide, Benzene, and Toluene

## Step 2: Train neural network



- Define and train model [2] with TensorFlow
- Quantization of weights and biases with QKeras
- Save weights and biases



Training acc.	Test acc.	Validation acc.
93.18%	91.24%	92.05%

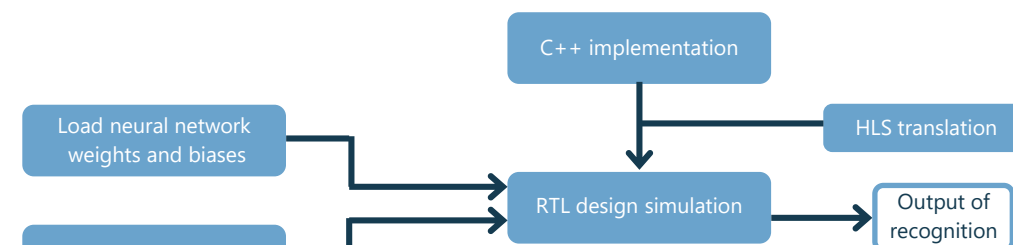
## Step 3: Define model in C++



- Implement the neural network in C++ in AMD Xilinx's Vitis HLS environment
- Vitis HLS translates the C++ code into a design that can run on an FPGA (RTL design)
- Optimization through pipelining, constant bounds for loops and optimizing access to loop variables

```
template<unsigned M, unsigned N, unsigned S, class T, unsigned MAX_M, unsigned MAX_N>
void MaxPool1D(matrix<T, MAX_M, MAX_N> &inM, matrix<T, MAX_M, MAX_N> &outM) {
    unsigned pool_size = 2;
    for(unsigned ch = 0; ch < N; ch++) {
        #pragma HLS pipeline II=1
        unsigned count = 0;
        for (unsigned m = 0; m < M - pool_size + 1; m = m + S) {
            T max_value = std::max(inM(m, ch), inM(m + 1, ch));
            outM(count, ch) = max_value;
            count++;
        }
    }
}
```

## Step 4: Simulate and synthesize in Vitis HLS



Results and resource utilization

Latency on CPU	Latency on HW	BRAM blocks	DSP	FF	LUT
4.053 ms	2.104 ms	93	180	35516	131034

## Next steps

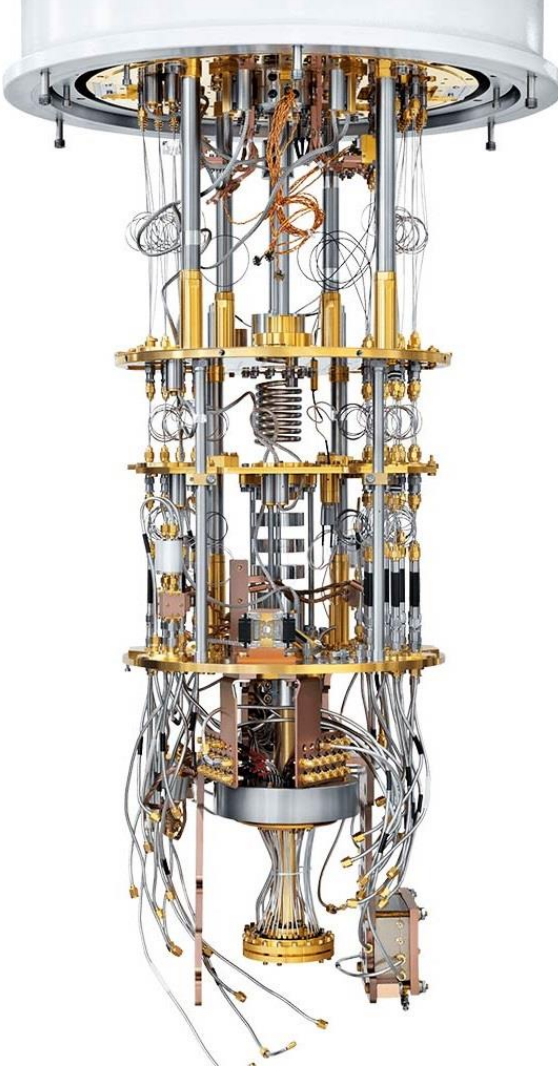
- Assemble data acquisition platform and collect data
- Implement neural network training with HLS
- Perform incremental learning on device

## Acknowledgement

I would like to thank my supervisor, Dr Alin Tisan, for his guidance on my work.

# Fault tolerant Quantum Computation without Magic state distillation

Stergios Koutsoumpas, Department of Mathematics  
Supervisor: Dr Alastair Kay



## Abstract

A quantum algorithm consists of many quantum gates, which are unitary operators operating on qubits. Due to physical limitations, qubits are a limited resource on a quantum computer. Furthermore, due to noise from the environment, every application of a quantum gate can introduce errors. Hence, quantum error correcting codes are necessary to make sure the computation does not fail. As errors might arise during the error correcting process we aim to achieve fault tolerance, in which any error affects at most one component of the system. We look into a set of codes which do not rely on resource intensive magic state distillation procedures, the triorthogonal codes, and prove that their minimum size is 15.

## Transversal Operation

An operation that can be implemented in a bitwise fashion.

## Universal Gate set

A set of Quantum Gates that can approximate any gate to arbitrary accuracy.

## Eastin-Knill Theorem

There is no Quantum Error Correcting Code that can **transversally** implement a **universal** set of gates.

## References:

- Panos Aliferis, Daniel Gottesman, and John Preskill, Quantum accuracy threshold for concatenated distance-3 codes, arXiv:quant-ph/0504218 (2005).
- A. Paetznick and B. W. Reichardt ``Universal Fault-Tolerant Quantum Computation with Only Transversal Gates and Error Correction Physical Review Letters American Physical Society 111, 9,090505, (2013)
- Ben W. Reichardt, Quantum universality by state distillation, arXiv:quant-ph/0608085 (2009).

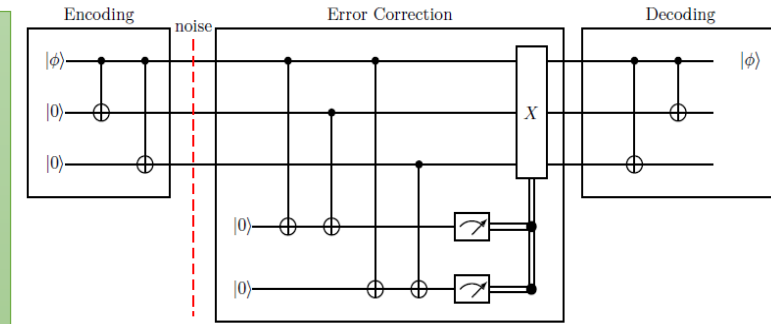


Figure 1: Error Correcting through a noisy channel

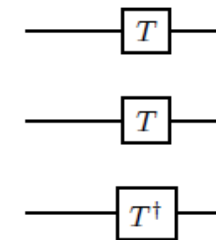


Figure 2: Transversal Application of a T gate

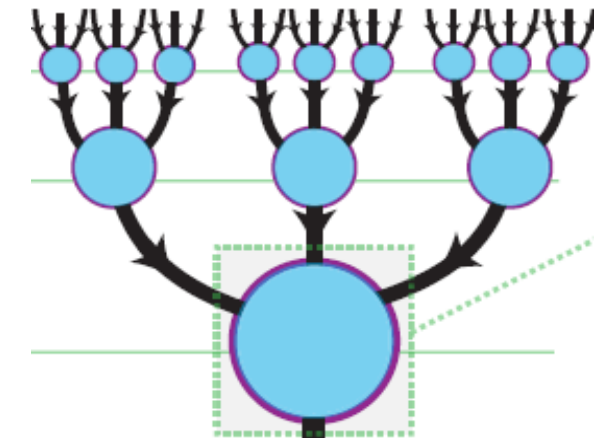


Figure 3: A diagram of the distillation process; the bigger the circle, the lower the error rate is, but resource requirements scale exponentially