

APPLICATION FOR ETHICAL APPROVAL

SECTION H: Anticipated Risks

	Outline any anticipated risks that may adversely affect any of the participants, the researchers and/or the University, and the steps that will be taken to address them. If you have completed a full risk assessment (for example as required by a laboratory, or external research collaborator) you may append that to this form.					
1	Full risk assessment completed and appended?	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Yes</td><td>☒</td></tr> <tr> <td>No</td><td>☐</td></tr> </table>	Yes	☒	No	☐
Yes	☒					
No	☐					
2	Risks to participants					
	Even my research falls within the domain of language education, but I will still take care to consider things from the participant's perspective 2.1 Emotional Impact Sensitive questions or activities may evoke negative feelings, such as embarrassment or stress, in participants. 2.2 Reputational Risks Participation in the study could expose individuals to social risks, including public scrutiny or potential stigma. 2.3 Avoiding Physical Discomfort Efforts will be made to minimize conflicts and ensure appropriate boundaries, especially during interactive sessions like group interviews. 2.4 Other Privacy Concerns Sensitive information, including personal data, will be carefully managed to ensure confidentiality and comply with data protection laws.	Since this research focuses on adults aged 18 and above, I will pay attention to the following points: 2.1 Avoid using terms that may carry bias or discrimination (e.g., an open-ended "Other" option or a "Prefer not to say" option to allow respondents to provide their descriptions when answering) ; allow participants to complete surveys in private spaces or online (e.g., offer a secure, password-protected online survey platform) 2.2 Anonymity: Ensure that survey responses are completely anonymous by not collecting personally identifiable information (e.g., name, contact); Neutral framing. 2.3 Before conducting research with participants, such as a group interview, explain that participants should avoid taking the information and emotions from the interview home with them after it concludes. 2.4 Report data and sensitive information in aggregate form rather than individually.				
3	If research activity may include sensitive, embarrassing or upsetting topics (e.g., sexual activity, drug use) or issues likely to disclose information requiring further action (e.g., criminal activity), give details of the procedures to deal with these issues, including any support/advice (e.g., helpline numbers) to be offered to participants. Note that where applicable, consent procedures should make it clear that if something potentially or illegal is discovered in the course of a project, it may need to be disclosed to the proper authorities					
	It does not include any topics or issues above which reveal information that necessitates additional steps, but I will pay more attention and note the helpline numbers and other backup information just in case.					
4	Risks to the investigator					

	Community Impact Involvement in the study might expose participants to social challenges, such as embarrassment or reputational damage. Physical Risks Study procedures could inadvertently cause discomfort, pain, or physical harm to participants. Legal Vulnerabilities Disclosure of sensitive information may result in legal implications or violations of privacy. I am going to pay attention to the following points: 4.1 Claims of Research Misconduct Potential accusations of data falsification, fabrication, or coercive practices during interviews. 4.2 Participant Withdrawal Rights Participants may choose to withdraw from the study at any stage. 4.3 Researcher-Participant Disagreements Conflicts or misunderstandings that may arise between researchers and participants. 4.4 Confidentiality Breaches The inadvertent exposure of sensitive participant information. 4.5 Interview-Related Risks 4.5.1 Unsuitable Interview Environment An interview setting that might cause participant discomfort. 4.5.2 Privacy Concerns Fear of unintended disclosure of participants' personal or sensitive information. 4.5.3 Unintended Improprieties Actions during the interview that may unintentionally breach ethical standards	To mitigate the risk to the investigator, 4.1 Obtain ethical approval before data collection and then do audio/video recording of interviews or questionnaire, adherence to protocols, allow participants to review their responses or interview transcripts to confirm the accuracy of their statements. 4.2 Handle the situation ethically and professionally while respecting their rights to withdraw (e.g., Before the Study: Establish Withdrawal Protocols and Set a Data Handling Policy; During the Study: Respect and Document the Withdrawal Requests; After Withdrawal: Manage Data and Participation) 4.3 Use neutral, standardized language and transparent communication to avoid misunderstandings or feelings of coercion during interactions before conflicts arise, offer active listening and even mediation from a third party. 4.4 Immediate action will be taken, e.g., contain the breach, notify relevant authorities suspend further data handling 4.5.1 Choose a neutral and comfortable setting and do Pre-visit/ Pre-setup for uncomfortable interview place. Be open to rescheduling if they feel the location is unsuitable. 4.5.2 Check for comfort during the interview; Establish a non-judgmental atmosphere; Obtain informed consent and use anonymity and confidentiality measures 4.5.3 Practice mock interviews to identify and correct potential issues; Pay attention to both verbal and non-verbal communication cues (such as body language and facial expressions). If any discomfort becomes evident, address it promptly by acknowledging the issue, offering a sincere apology, and modifying your behavior accordingly.
5	University/institutional risks	

5.1 Harm to reputation e.g., A potential grievance against the researcher for causing emotional distress or embarrassment, which may result in harm to the university. 5.2 Use standardized categories aligned with local and international guidelines to mitigate adverse publicity, financial loss within the research of Pre-sessional Program (PP) and others (It's essential to adopt strategies that prioritize inclusivity, compliance, and transparency).	5.1 Measures 5.1.1.1 Establish clear research protocols on data management, compliance with legislation, ethical behaviour, and participant interaction. 5.1.1.2 data handling practices to prevent breaches or loss and limit access to data on a need-to-know basis. 5.1.1.3 establish a confidential reporting system for concerns about research practices to identify and address issues early, such as anonymous complaint portals for participants, staff, or stakeholders. 5.1.2 if there were complaints affecting reputation, I will acknowledge complaints promptly and communicate steps to address them; apologize and offer support if a participant was harmed emotionally; revise study protocols and clarify the university's position to protect its reputation publicly. 5.1.3 For specific risks 5.1.3.1 Loss of data Preventive Measures: regular data security audits. Use of secure, encrypted storage systems. Response: notify affected parties immediately. Comply with legal reporting requirements for breaches. 5.1.3.2 Non-Compliance with Legislation Preventive Measures: regular compliance reviews by legal and ethical experts; research audits to ensure adherence to laws (e.g., data protection, anti-discrimination). Response: address violations immediately by revising procedures; retrain researchers to prevent future occurrences. 5.1.3.3 Discrimination Preventive Measures: strict anti-discrimination policies embedded in the research process; do training on cultural sensitivity and inclusive practices. Response: investigate allegations thoroughly. Take disciplinary actions if a researcher is found at fault; issue public clarifications to preserve the university's reputation. 5.1.3.4 Workplace Health and Safety Preventive Measures: risk assessments for all research environments; emergency response plans for workplace hazards. Response: immediately address unsafe conditions; notify relevant authorities and stakeholders about remedial actions. 5.1.3.5 Inappropriate Use of Social Media
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Preventive Measures: restrict social media discussions about research to designated channels; provide clear social media policies. Response: remove inappropriate posts promptly; issue public statements to clarify miscommunications or errors.

5.2 Measures

5.2.1 Use Standardized Categories for Data Collection

Use frameworks like the **CEFR (Common European Framework of Reference for Languages)** to classify English language proficiency, **use** standardized **statistics from Authoritative institution.**

5.2.2 Mitigate Risks of Adverse Publicity

Ethical Reviews:

Seek input from ethics committees or advisory panels to identify and address potential risks.

Crisis Management Plan:

Develop a plan to address any negative publicity, including designated spokespeople and pre-drafted communication templates.

Regular Updates to Stakeholders:

Provide progress updates and interim findings to participants and institutional leaders to keep communication lines open.

6	Environmental risks For example: accidental spillage of pollutants, damage to local ecosystems
	6.1 Accidental Spillage of Pollutants If the program requires physical materials (e.g., printed materials, lab experiments for cross-disciplinary integration), improper disposal or transportation could lead to accidental chemical or material spillage, polluting local water sources or soil. 6.2 Damage to Local Ecosystems Activities like outdoor team-building exercises, cultural immersion trips, or field studies might unintentionally disturb local ecosystems, such as trampling vegetation, disturbing wildlife, or introducing invasive species through careless practices. 6.3 Others: e.g., Carbon Footprint from Program activity and so forth 6.1 Accidental Spillage of Pollutants Comply with local, national, and international environmental laws and regulations. 6.1.1 Use labeled bins in research to separate waste into recyclable, and general waste categories. 6.1.2 Maximize recycling and reuse of materials sample containers and others where possible. 6.2 Damage to Local Ecosystems 6.2.1 Inform communities of potential risks and gather input on mitigation strategies. 6.2.2 Ensure research can be conducted responsibly and sustainably, preserving ecosystems and minimizing harm. 6.3 Research activities must minimize harm to ecosystems and communities by avoiding habitat disruption and the spread of diseases to vulnerable populations. Efforts should address aesthetic concerns, such as noise or odor, and protect sensitive information, like locations of rare resources or nesting sites, to prevent indirect risks. Oversampling and environmental alterations should be avoided to preserve systems for future research. Maintaining strong relationships with communities and organizations is essential. Clear communication is necessary to address public concerns, including those arising from visible actions like transporting materials through public spaces, even if such concerns are unwarranted. E.g., Measures: Reduce carbon footprint, paperless research practices and so forth.

SECTION I: Feedback, Consent and Confidentiality

1	Feedback What de-briefing and feedback will be provided to participants, how will this be done and when? 1.1 Interviewees from PP will be provided with an information sheet that clearly outlines the study details in simple and accessible language on behalf of, including: 1.1.1 The purpose and other information of the study (e.g., duration, tasks, procedures). 1.1.2 Potential risks, benefits, and how their data will be used. 1.1.3 Measures to ensure confidentiality and safeguard data. 1.1.4 Participation is completely voluntary, and they can choose to stop at any time without any consequences. 1.2 Oral Briefing 1.2.1 Whether in-person or online, researchers will explain the study verbally to make sure participants clearly understand their role. 1.2.2 Participants will have the opportunity to ask questions and clarify doubts. 1.3 Accessible Information The information will be provided in formats accessible to the participant group (e.g., translations, large print, or audio formats if needed). 1.4 Debriefing and Ethical Practices Debriefing is a crucial step in the research process, particularly after data collection, to ensure transparency and ethical integrity. This involves sharing detailed information with participants about the study, including: 1.4.1 For Experimental Research If any information was withheld or deception was used as part of the methodology, Participants are thoroughly informed about the actual nature and purpose of the experiment during the debriefing. Any potential harm caused by experimental procedures (e.g., inducing a negative mood) is addressed immediately. For instance, a positive mood induction may be performed before participants leave to ensure emotional well-being. Be mindful of cultural norms and practices when designing surveys or experiments. 1.4.2 For Qualitative Research It is considered good practice to seek feedback from participants whose statements or narratives are directly quoted in the research report. This ensures accuracy and respects the perspectives of the individuals involved. 1.4.3 For Quantitative Research Collect and analyze data objectively, avoiding bias or manipulation. Be transparent about methods and limitations in reporting results. Use clear, non-technical language to explain the study. Offer debriefing materials (e.g., a handout or email) summarizing the study and contact details. [Example of conducting a quantitative survey to assess students' satisfaction with a Pre-sessional Program] 1.5.1 Debriefing: Provide a short summary explaining how the data will contribute to improving the program. Include a thank-you message and contact details for follow-up questions. 1.5.2 Ethical Practices: Ensure survey questions are neutral and non-invasive. Anonymize responses to protect privacy. Obtain consent by clearly explaining the purpose and voluntary nature of participation.
2	Informed consent Describe the arrangements to inform potential participants, before providing consent, of what is involved in participating. Describe the arrangements for participants to provide full consent before data collection begins. If gaining consent in this way is inappropriate, explain how consent will be obtained and recorded in accordance with prevailing data protection legislation. 2.1 Informing Interviewees and others who participate Prior to obtaining consent, participants will receive a comprehensive information sheet detailing the following key elements of the research.

	Purpose: An overview of the study, including its aims to explore the pre-sessional program experience and analyze the Declaration’ s representation of power dynamics, biases, and dominant narratives. Methods: A description of the research procedures, such as interviews, surveys, or group discussions, including the estimated time commitment. Confidentiality: Assurance that all data will be handled in accordance with data protection laws, stored securely, and anonymized to protect participants’ identities. Right to Withdraw: Clear communication that participation is voluntary and that participants can withdraw from the study at any time without providing a reason or facing any penalties. Additionally, participants will be invited to a briefing session where they can ask questions, seek clarification, and discuss their concerns before deciding to participate. 2.2 Obtaining Consent Participants will provide consent through the following methods: 2.2.1 Written Consent Signed consent forms, obtained either electronically through secure platforms or in hard copy, will be collected prior to the commencement of data collection. Forms to confirm that participants understand the study, their rights, and the use of their data. 2.2.2 Alternative Consent Methods If written consent is impractical (e.g., in remote interviews), verbal or recorded consent will be obtained. This information is recorded and securely stored to adhere to data protection laws, such as the Data Protection Act (2018). [Set research by questionnaires as example] For paper-based questionnaires, participants will provide consent by signing a form. For online questionnaires, a consent screen will appear before the questions begin, informing participants that proceeding by clicking the “NEXT” button indicates their consent.
3	Confidentiality / Anonymity Set out how anonymity of participants and confidentiality will be ensured in any outputs. If anonymity is not being offered, explain why this is the case.
	3.1 Confidentiality Identifiable details, such as names and contact information, will be kept separate from the research data and stored securely to avoid any potential linkage. All collected data will be stored securely, such as in encrypted digital formats or locked physical storage spaces. Only the research team will have access to the data. Data will be presented in outputs (e.g., reports, publications) in aggregate forms to prevent tracing back to individual participants. Confidentiality agreements may be signed by all researchers handling the data. 3.2 Anonymity Participants’ names will be replaced with codes or pseudonyms in transcripts and datasets. Information that might disclose participants’ identities, such as job titles or distinctive personal details, will be either generalized or excluded. When using direct quotes, precautions will be taken to ensure they do not include any identifying information. 3.3 If anonymity is not offered, an explanation must be provided, which could include: Explicit Consent for Identification: Some participants may consent to being identified in the research (e.g., public figures or professionals discussing public matters). Context-Specific Needs: In certain studies, anonymizing data might be impractical or diminish the value of the findings (e.g., oral history projects where participants’ identities are integral to the context). Legal or Ethical Obligations: In rare cases, researchers may be required to disclose identifiable information to comply with laws or protect individuals from harm. [Set interviews as example] Interviews will be conducted individually to ensure in-depth insights and will last approximately 30-60 minutes. To maintain confidentiality and anonymity, all recordings and transcriptions will be securely stored before analysis. Thematic coding will be applied to identify recurring patterns and areas for program improvement. Anonymity cannot be guaranteed if any personally identifiable information will be collected (e.g. in an interview, asking for a name on a questionnaire).

	Confidentiality indicates that only the researcher can identify the responses of individual participants.
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SECTION J: Data Protection and Storage

	Does the research activity involve personal data (as defined by the General Data Protection Regulation 2016 "GDPR" and the Data Protection Act 2018 "DPA")?	YES	NO
1	"Personal data" means any information relating to an identified or identifiable natural person ('data subject'). An identifiable natural person is one who can be identified, directly or indirectly, in particular by reference to an identifier such as a name, an identification number, location data, an online identifier or to one or more factors specific to the physical, physiological, genetic, mental, economic, cultural or social identity of that natural person. Any video or audio recordings of participants is considered to be personal data.	☒	☐
	If YES, provide a description of the data and explain why this data needs to be collected:		
2	2.1 The personal information gathered for the research on the pre-sessional and related program might include: 2.1.1 Demographic Information: Age, gender, nationality, and educational background to understand the diversity of participants. 2.1.2 Contact Information: Email addresses or phone numbers for communication during the study. 2.1.3 Academic Data: Previous English proficiency scores (e.g., IELTS/TOEFL), current study plans, and program outcomes to assess the program's impact. 2.1.4 Feedback and Opinions: Responses to surveys, interviews, or focus group discussions about participants' experiences and perceptions of the pre-sessional program. 2.2 Justification for Data Collection This data is essential for the following reasons: 2.2.1 Understanding Participants' Profiles: Demographic and academic data provide context about the participants and allow for meaningful analysis of program effectiveness. 2.2.2 Measuring Program Outcomes: Academic data and feedback help evaluate how the program impacts participants' preparedness for their studies. 2.2.3 Improving the Program: Collecting opinions and experiences enables the identification of strengths and areas for improvement, ensuring the program meets participants' needs effectively. 2.2.4 Ensuring Communication: Contact information facilitates smooth coordination and the ability to provide updates or clarifications.		
	Does it involve special category data (as defined by the GDPR)?	YES	NO
3	"Special category data" means sensitive personal data consisting of information as to the data subjects' – (a) racial or ethnic origin, (b) political opinions, (c) religious beliefs or other beliefs of a similar nature, (d) membership of a trade union (within the meaning of the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992), (e) physical or mental health or condition, (f) sexual life, (g) genetics, (h) biometric data (as used for ID purposes),	☐	☒
	If YES, provide a description of the special category data and explain why this data needs to be collected:		
4	It is not directly involved. If it is inevitable, there will also be response measures.		

	Will data from the research activity (collected data, drafts of the thesis, or materials for publication) be stored in any of the following ways?	YES	NO
5	Manual files (i.e., in paper form)?	☒	☐
6	University computers?	☐	☒

7	Private company computers?	☐	☒
8	Home or other personal computers?	☒	☐
9	Laptop computers/ CDs/ Portable disk-drives/ memory sticks?	☒	☐
10	“Cloud” storage or websites?	☒	☐
11	Other – specify: Data gathered, thesis drafts, or publication materials	☒	☐
12	For all stored data, explain the measures in place to ensure the security of the data collected, data confidentiality, including details of backup procedures, password protection, encryption, anonymisation and pseudonymisation:		
	12.1 Safe storage of physical documents, including consent forms and any paper-based data collection Measures: All physical documents, including consent forms and paper-based data, are kept in locked filing cabinets with access limited to authorized individuals. The storage location is monitored to ensure there is no unauthorized access, and sensitive documents are converted to electronic formats whenever possible to minimize reliance on paper. 12.2 Security of data being kept on USB sticks/hard drives Measures: Devices are labeled for easy identification and kept in secure locations when not in use. To mitigate the risk of loss or theft, portable storage will only be used temporarily for data transfer and not for long-term storage. 12.3 Password protection for electronic data Measures: Implement robust security measures, such as using passwords that combine uppercase and lowercase letters, numbers, and special characters. Passwords will only be shared with authorized personnel and will be updated frequently to maintain security. 12.4 Arrangements for the backing up and the security of data Measures: Backups will follow a structured schedule to avoid data loss; Backup locations will comply with organizational data security policies, ensuring redundancy without compromising security. 12.5 Methods of data destruction How: Paper-based records will be destroyed using a cross-cut shredder, while electronic files will be permanently erased using specialized software designed for secure deletion. When: Information will be disposed of after the retention period outlined in the project’s ethical guidelines, usually after the research is completed and the final report has been submitted. 12.6 Use of UWTSD systems, e.g., Microsoft Office (Teams, Stream, OneDrive) Microsoft Office: Secure tools such as Teams, Stream, and OneDrive provided by UWTSD will be utilized for data sharing and collaboration. These platforms ensure encrypted data transmission and centralized storage, reducing risks associated with decentralized systems. Access to these platforms will be managed through user authentication and role-based permissions to safeguard sensitive information.		

Data Protection			
	Will the research activity involve any of the following activities:	YES	NO
13	Electronic transfer of data in any form?	☐	☒
14	Sharing of data with others at the University outside of the immediate research team?	☐	☒
15	Sharing of data with other organisations?	☐	☒
16	Export of data outside the UK or importing of data from outside the UK?	☐	☒
17	Use of personal addresses, postcodes, faxes, emails or telephone numbers?	☒	☐
18	Publication of data that might allow identification of individuals?	☐	☒

19	Use of data management system?	☐	☒
20	Data archiving?	☐	☒
21	If YES to any question, please provide full details, explaining how this will be conducted in accordance with the GDPR and Data Protection Act (2018) (and any international equivalents, where appropriate): 21.1 Lawful Basis for Data Collection Consent: Personal contact information will only be collected with the informed and explicit consent of the individual. Consent forms will clearly explain why the data is being collected, how it will be used, and the individual's rights regarding their data. Individuals must actively agree to the collection and use of their data (e.g., through a signature or digital confirmation). Contractual Obligation: If the data is necessary for a contract with the individual. Legitimate Interest: If the data processing is necessary for the organization's legitimate interests, provided it does not override the individual's rights. 21.2 Transparency and Informed Consent Transparency is a cornerstone of GDPR and the DPA (2018). Individuals must be informed about: Why their data is being collected. How it will be used, stored, and shared. How long it will be retained. To answer the questions above, a privacy notice will accompany all forms or data collection tools (e.g., surveys, emails), clearly stating: The purpose of data collection. How their contact details will be used (e.g., for sending research updates or follow-ups). Their rights under GDPR, including the right to withdraw consent and access their data. Consent will be obtained via an opt-in mechanism (e.g., a checkbox or written agreement) and recorded for audit purposes. 21.3 Responding to Data Subject Rights GDPR provides individuals with rights over their data, including: The right to access their data. The right to rectification of incorrect data. The right to erasure ("right to be forgotten"). The right to object to processing or withdraw consent. A dedicated Data Protection Officer (DPO) or contact person will handle all data subject requests. Procedures will be in place to respond to requests promptly, within the GDPR-mandated 30 days. 21.4 Others Which are not Mentioned Ensure that international transfers are made only to countries with adequate data protection laws (e.g., under EU adequacy decisions). If transferring data to the U.S., ensure the recipient complies with an equivalent framework (e.g., Standard Contractual Clauses (SCCs)).		
22	List all who will have access to the data generated by the research activity:		
	Tao Peng and his supervisors.		
23	List who will have control of, and act as custodian(s) for, data generated by the research activity:		
	Tao Peng and his supervisors.		
24	Give details of data storage arrangements, including security measures in place to protect the data, where data will be stored, how long for, and in what form. Will data be archived – if so how and if not why not.		

	24.1 Security Measures in Place Physical Security: • Locked storage cabinets in restricted-access areas. • Controlled office access with keycard entry. Digital Security: • Password protection on all devices and files, with strong password protocols (e.g., alphanumeric combinations with special characters). • Encryption of sensitive files during storage and transmission. • Role-based access controls, limiting data access to authorized personnel. • Secure backup protocols using encrypted drives or institutional cloud solutions. Data Protection Systems: • Regular software updates to prevent vulnerabilities. • Multi-factor authentication for access to digital platforms. 24.2 Archiving and Preservation Archiving: Data of long-term academic value is archived in the UWTSD Research Data Repository or similar platforms. Archived data will include comprehensive metadata for proper citation and reuse, ensuring compliance with FAIR principles (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Reusable). Non-archiving: Data that does not meet archiving criteria (e.g., preliminary notes or anonymized raw data with no future research value) will not be archived. This decision ensures efficient storage management and avoids unnecessary retention of non-critical data. 24.3 Duration of Data Storage Information will be kept for a minimum of 5–10 years after the research concludes, in accordance with UWTSD’s policies and ethical standards. If data is uploaded to the UWTSD Research Data Repository, it will be preserved for long-term use, typically for a period agreed upon in the data management plan (often indefinitely for open-access dataset).		
25	Please indicate if your data will be stored in the UWTSD Research Data Repository (see https://researchdata.uwtsd.ac.uk/). If so please explain. <i>(Most relevant to academic staff)</i>		
	25.1 Preparation of Data Data will be de-identified and anonymized before being uploaded to protect participant confidentiality. Metadata will be added to describe the dataset, including its purpose, structure, and access restrictions (if any). 25.2 Access and Permissions Access to sensitive datasets will be restricted to authorized users or shared under specific conditions as outlined in consent agreements. Public datasets will be shared under a Creative Commons license or similar to ensure proper attribution. 25.3 Data Formats Files will be uploaded in widely accepted, non-proprietary formats (e.g., CSV, PDF/A, or TIFF) to ensure long-term accessibility. 25.4 Retention Period The information will be stored in the repository for the period outlined in the research’s data management plan, as per UWTSD policies.		
26	Confirm that you have read the UWTSD guidance on data management (see https://www.uwtsd.ac.uk/library/research-data-management/)	YES	☒
27	Confirm that you are aware that you need to keep all data until after your research has completed or the end of your funding	YES	☒

Reference list (Apart from the websites and literature mentioned in the table that should be reviewed)

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- Cohen, L., Manion, L. and Morrison, K. (2011) *Research Methods in Education*. 7th edn. London: Routledge.
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- GOV.UK (2019) *Publications - GOV.UK*, [Www.gov.uk](http://www.gov.uk). Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications>.
- Gov.UK (2018) *Data Protection Act 2018*, [Legislation.gov.uk](http://legislation.gov.uk). Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2018/12/contents/enacted>.
- Mauthner, M.L. (2010) *Ethics in Qualitative Research*. Los Angeles: Sage Publ.
- May, T. and Perry, B. (2011) *Social Research & Reflexivity: content, Consequences and Context*. Los Angeles Calif.; London: Sage.
- UWTSD (2022) *Research Ethics | University of Wales Trinity Saint David*, www.uwtsd.ac.uk. Available at: <https://www.uwtsd.ac.uk/research/research-ethics/>.