

APPLICATION FOR ETHICAL APPROVAL

In order for research to result in benefit and minimise risk of harm, it must be conducted ethically.

The University follows the OECD Frascati manual definition of **research activity**: “creative work undertaken on a systematic basis in order to increase the stock of knowledge, including knowledge of man, culture and society, and the use of this stock of knowledge to devise new applications”. As such this covers activities undertaken by members of staff, postgraduate research students, and both taught postgraduate and undergraduate students working on dissertations/projects.

The individual undertaking the research activity is known as the “principal researcher”.

This form must be completed and approved prior to undertaking any research activity.

SECTION A: About You (Principal Researcher)

1	Full Name:	ASHVINBHAI RAYMALBHAI CHAUDHARY
2	Student Number:	2408901
3	Email address:	2408901@student.uwtsd.ac.uk
4	Programme of Study:	MSc Public Health and Social Care in Practice
5	Supervisor:	Dr Ping Wu

SECTION B: Internal and External Ethical Guidance Materials

	Please list the core ethical guidance documents that have been referred to during the completion of this form (including any discipline-specific codes of research ethics, location-specific codes of research ethics, and also any specific ethical guidance relating to the proposed methodology). Please tick to confirm that your research proposal adheres to these codes and guidelines. You may add rows to this table if needed.	
1	UWTSD Research Ethics & Integrity Code of Practice	☐ ✓
2	UWTSD Research Data Management Policy	☐ ✓
3		☐
4		☐

SECTION C: Details of Research Activity

1	Indicative title:	Dementia care in residential homes in the UK: Challenges and strategies for improving care- A systematic Review		
2	Proposed start date:	08.06.2026	Proposed end date:	05.10.2026

	Introduction to the Research (maximum 300 words in each section) Ensure that you write for a <u>Non-Specialist Audience</u> when outlining your response to the three points below: • <i>Purpose of Research Activity</i> • <i>Proposed Research Question</i> • <i>Aims of Research Activity</i> • <i>Objectives of Research Activity</i>
	Demonstrate, briefly, how <u>Existing Research</u> has informed the proposed activity and explain • <i>What the research activity will add to the body of knowledge</i> • <i>How it addresses an area of importance.</i>
3	Purpose of Research Activity Dementia is a term for multiple diseases which impact memory, thinking ability and performing daily activities (Cipriani et al., 2020). From a theoretical perspective, it is a syndrome (Arvanitakis et al., 2019), and can be underpinned by the person-centred care model, which emphasises the significance of identifying the individuality and other requirements of people with dementia. Over time, this disease can destroy nerve cells and damage the brain, ultimately leading to deterioration in cognitive function, memory impairment and changes in emotional behaviour (WHO, 2025). In the UK, dementia represents a major public health concern, with approximately 944,000 people currently living with this and 1 in 11 people over the age of 65 have this. Additionally, it is estimated that by 2030, more than 1 million people will have dementia in the UK (NHS, 2023). In this context, it has been seen that approx 70% of people with dementia are living in residential care homes and there are over 11,375 care homes in the UK, where individuals' requirements include comprehensive and person-centred care approaches (MHL, 2025). As the disease is progressing, therefore, these settings play a major role in providing appropriate and effective care. Residential care homes support individuals who have moderate to severe dementia, especially when living independently is no longer safe or feasible. From the perspective of the NHS (2026), a person with this disease will require more care and support as their symptoms get worse over time, this care home will be best for better meeting their requirements. These will include 24/7 support from the care staff in taking medicines, going to the toilet or washing and dressing, providing a safe place and social activities with other residents. Additionally, these care settings are also expected to deliver continuous, high-quality care which are modified to complex cognitive, emotional and physical requirements. On the other hand, Berg (2025) has suggested that, typically, it is a concept of person-centric care service, which mainly concentrates on maintaining dignity, respect and the inclusion of individual preferences within the care planning (Berg, 2025). However, according to Giusti et al. (2020), widely promoted policies and practices within these services have made the consistent implementation of person-centred care challenging. In this context, evidence suggests that the organisational constraints, including limited levels of staffing, insufficient funding, and higher staff turnover, have contributed to the variations in the quality of care across the residential homes. Besides that, workforce-related challenges are another dominant theme in this context. Weiss et al. (2020) have emphasised that insufficient staff training and lack of dementia-specific education significantly impact the care

	quality of this disease. Similarly, Care England's (2025) report has indicated the persistent issues within care homes, including higher staff turnover and inconsistent care standards. While these studies agree on the importance of workforce development, there is a debate regarding the most effective strategies for improvement. For example, Spetz et al. (2025) has advocated structured training programmes, where others outline the requirement for organisational culture change for supporting sustainable improvements within the care delivery services. This highlights a consistent tension in the literature between medical management and holistic care approaches. Despite the breadth of existing research, there remains a remarkable gap in the literature, since many studies have concentrated on isolated aspects of dementia care, such as staff training or specific interventions, instead of providing a comprehensive synthesis of strategies within residential care homes. Moreover, there is a limited integration of theoretical perspective with practical implementation challenges, specially within the UK context. Thus, a systematic literature review is needed for critically evaluating the existing evidence, different approaches and recognising gaps within the current knowledge. This will contribute to the development of more coherent and evidence-based strategies for improving dementia care practices and enhancing the quality of life for individuals in the UK residential homes. The rationale of this research is grounded in the increasing demand for high-quality dementia care in the UK's residential settings. Considering the existing evidence, it is found that around 944,000 million residents in the UK are living with dementia, where the statistical number will be increased by 1.6 million by 2040 (GOV.UK, 2022). Due to the increasing rate of Dementia, people in the UK seek to get available treatment to reduce the impact of this long-term health condition. According to the perspectives of Manthorpe and Samsi (2016), most of the care homes in the UK implemented effective strategies, including staff training programmes, environmental adaptations, and person-centered care to reduce the impact of dementia. However, these practices are not fully and consistently implemented across the UK. Also, there is limited evidence on which strategies are more effective to diagnose and treat dementia patients. In this regard, the study has a strong rationale, as it aims to recognise the gaps in the residential homes in the UK by systematically reviewing existing literature for addressing the current strategies and suggesting potential improvement areas. Furthermore, it will also support the professional development practice by highlighting recommendations for healthcare providers, care home organisations, and policymakers.
4	Research Question What strategies are implemented and could be employed to improve the practices of Dementia care in residential care homes in the UK?
5	Aims of Research Activity The aim of this study is to critically explore and synthesise existing literature on dementia care practices in residential care homes in the United Kingdom, with a focus on identifying key challenges and evaluating effective strategies to improve the quality of care. This aim will be achieved through a systematic literature review (SLR) of peer-reviewed studies, enabling the research to examine issues

	such as workforce limitations, staff training, and the implementation of person-centred care. As the study uses secondary data only, it does not involve direct interaction with human participants, and all ethical considerations relate to the responsible use and analysis of existing research.
6	Objectives of Research Activity 1. To systematically identify and review existing literature on dementia care practices in residential care homes in the United Kingdom. 2. To examine the key challenges affecting the quality of dementia care, including workforce shortages, staff training, and organisational limitations. 3. To analyse the implementation of person-centred care approaches within UK residential care settings. 4. To evaluate evidence-based strategies and interventions that improve the quality of care and wellbeing of individuals living with dementia. 5. To identify gaps in the existing literature and provide recommendations for improving dementia care practices in UK residential homes.
	Proposed data collection methods (maximum 600 words) Provide a brief summary of all the methods that may be used in the research activity to collect data, making it clear what specific techniques may be used. If methods other than those listed in this section are deemed appropriate later, additional ethical approval for those methods will be needed. You do not need to justify the methods here but should instead describe how you intend to collect the data necessary for you to complete your project.
7	Research design This study will adopt a secondary qualitative systematic literature review (SLR) to critically examine dementia care practices in residential care homes in the United Kingdom. A systematic literature review is suitable because it provides a structured, transparent, and reproducible process for identifying, evaluating, and synthesising existing evidence from published research. The study will use only secondary data obtained from peer-reviewed journal articles and other reliable academic publications. This approach is appropriate because it allows the researcher to explore current knowledge, identify common challenges, compare different care strategies, and recognise gaps in the existing literature without collecting primary data from participants. Search Strategy A comprehensive and systematic search strategy will be used to identify relevant studies. The review will follow the PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses) guidelines through the stages of identification, screening, eligibility, and inclusion. Electronic databases, including Google Scholar, and PubMed, will be searched using Boolean operators (AND, OR, NOT) and truncation techniques to improve search accuracy. Keywords such as "dementia care," "residential care homes," "care homes," "older adults," and "United Kingdom" will be combined to locate the most relevant literature. Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria Only peer-reviewed studies published in English between 2016 and 2026 will be included. Eligible studies must focus on dementia care practices, person-centred care, workforce challenges, interventions, or residential and nursing care home settings in the United Kingdom. Qualitative, quantitative, mixed-method, and systematic

review studies will be considered. Studies published **before 2016**, studies not related to residential care homes, non-peer-reviewed publications, studies with unclear research methods, and studies published in languages other than English will be excluded to ensure the quality and relevance of the evidence.

Data Analysis

The selected studies will be analysed using **thematic analysis**, which is a widely used method for identifying, organising, and interpreting patterns within qualitative data. First, all selected articles will be read carefully to gain a clear understanding of their findings. Important information will then be coded based on the research objectives. Similar codes will be grouped into broader themes, such as workforce challenges, person-centred care, staff training, quality of care, and effective interventions. The identified themes will be compared across different studies to identify common findings, differences, and gaps in the existing literature. This approach will enable the researcher to develop a comprehensive understanding of dementia care practices in residential care homes across the United Kingdom. The findings from the thematic analysis will be used to develop evidence-based conclusions and practical recommendations for improving dementia care services.

Quality Appraisal

The quality of the selected studies will be assessed using the **Critical Appraisal Skills Programme (CASP) Checklist**, which is a recognised tool for evaluating research quality. The CASP checklist will be used to assess each study's aims, research design, methodology, data collection methods, analysis, ethical considerations, findings, and overall relevance to the research topic. Only studies that demonstrate clear methods, reliable findings, and strong academic quality will be included in the review. This appraisal process will help identify any limitations or potential sources of bias within the selected studies and ensure that only trustworthy evidence is synthesised. Using the CASP checklist will improve the credibility, reliability, transparency, and validity of the systematic literature review and strengthen the evidence used to develop conclusions and recommendations for improving dementia care practices in residential care homes across the United Kingdom.

Ethical Considerations

This study uses only **secondary data** obtained from published academic literature and does not involve human participants, interviews, surveys, or access to confidential or personal information. Therefore, the research

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	presents a low level of ethical risk. Ethical principles will be maintained throughout the study by using reliable and peer-reviewed sources, reporting findings honestly and accurately, and avoiding fabrication, falsification, plagiarism, and researcher bias. All information and ideas taken from published studies will be properly acknowledged using the Harvard referencing style. The researcher will present findings objectively without changing or misrepresenting the original evidence. The study will also comply with the University of Wales Trinity Saint David Research Ethics and Integrity Code of Practice, the Research Data Management Policy, and all university ethical approval requirements to ensure responsible and transparent research practice.
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SECTION D: Scope of Research Activity

	Will the research activity include:	YES	NO
1	Use of a questionnaire or similar research instrument?	☐	☐ ✓
2	Use of interviews?	☐	☐ ✓
3	Use of focus groups?	☐	☐ ✓
4	Use of participant diaries?	☐	☐ ✓
5	Use of video or audio recording?	☐	☐ ✓
6	Use of computer-generated log files?	☐	☐ ✓
7	Participant observation with their knowledge?	☐	☐ ✓
8	Participant observation without their knowledge?	☐	☐ ✓
9	Access to personal or confidential information without the participants' specific consent?	☐	☐ ✓
10	Administration of any questions, test stimuli, presentation that may be experienced as physically, mentally or emotionally harmful / offensive?	☐	☐ ✓
11	Performance of any acts which may cause embarrassment or affect self-esteem?	☐	☐ ✓
12	Investigation of participants involved in illegal activities?	☐	☐ ✓
13	Use of procedures that involve deception?	☐	☐ ✓
14	Administration of any substance, agent or placebo?	☐	☐ ✓
15	Working with live vertebrate animals?	☐	☐ ✓
16	Procedures that may have a negative impact on the environment?	☐	☐ ✓
17	Other primary data collection methods. Please indicate the type of data collection method(s) below.	☐	☐ ✓

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	Details of any other primary data collection method:		
	(this box should expand as you type)		

If you have ticked NO to every question then the research activity is (ethically) low risk and you may skip section E and continue to section F.

If YES to any question, then no research activity should be undertaken until full ethical approval has been obtained.

SECTION E: Intended Participants

	Who are the intended participants:	YES	NO
1	Students or staff at the University?	☐	☐
2	Adults (over the age of 18 and competent to give consent)?	☐	☐
3	Vulnerable adults?	☐	☐
4	Children and Young People under the age of 18? (Consent from Parent, Carer or Guardian will be required)	☐	☐
5	Prisoners?	☐	☐
6	Young offenders?	☐	☐
7	Those who could be considered to have a particularly dependent relationship with the investigator or a gatekeeper?	☐	☐
8	People engaged in illegal activities?	☐	☐
9	Others. Please indicate the participants below, and specifically any group who may be unable to give consent.	☐	☐
	Details of any other participant groups: Complete this only if your participants cannot give consent. This includes animals (this box should expand as you type)		

Participant numbers and source		
Provide an estimate of the expected number of participants. How will you identify participants and how will they be recruited?		
10	How many participants are expected?	
11	Who will the participants be?	
12	How will you identify the participants?	

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	Information for participants:	YES	NO	N/A
13	Will you describe the main research procedures to participants in advance, so that they are informed about what to expect?	☐	☐	☐
14	Will you tell participants that their participation is voluntary?	☐	☐	☐
15	Will you obtain written consent for participation?	☐	☐	☐
16	Will you explain to participants that refusal to participate in the research will not affect their treatment or education (if relevant)?	☐	☐	☐
17	If the research is observational, will you ask participants for their consent to being observed?	☐	☐	☐
18	Will you tell participants that they may withdraw from the research at any time and for any reason?	☐	☐	☐
19	With questionnaires, will you give participants the option of omitting questions they do not want to answer?	☐	☐	☐
20	Will you tell participants that their data will be treated with full confidentiality and that, if published, it will not be identifiable as theirs?	☐	☐	☐
21	Will you debrief participants at the end of their participation, in a way appropriate to the type of research undertaken?	☐	☐	☐
22	If NO to any of above questions, please give an explanation			
	You should be able to tick YES for all of these questions. If not, then explain why not in this box. (this box should expand as you type)			

	Information for participants:	YES	NO	N/A
24	Will participants be paid?	☐	☐	☐
25	Is specialist electrical or other equipment to be used with participants?	☐	☐	☐
26	Are there any financial or other interests to the investigator or University arising from this study?	☐	☐	☐
27	Will the research activity involve deliberately misleading participants in any way, or the partial or full concealment of the specific study aims?	☐	☐	☐
28	If YES to any question, please provide full details			
	You should be able to tick NO for most of these questions. For any cases that you have ticked YES then provide details in this box. If you are using cameras/voice recorders to record interviews, then please state that in this box. (this box should expand as you type)			

SECTION F: 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.	
1	Risks to participants For example: sector-specific health & safety, emotional distress, financial disclosure, physical harm, transfer of personal data, sensitive organisational information. If you have identified in section D that there are no participants, then enter N/A and go skip to question 3.	
	Risk to participants:	How you will mitigate the risk to participants:
	N/A	N/A
2	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 actually illegal is discovered in the course of a project, it may need to be disclosed to the proper authorities	
	(this box should expand as you type)	
3	Risks to the investigator For example: personal health & safety, physical harm, emotional distress, risk of accusation of harm/impropriety, conflict of interest	
	Risk to the investigator: While the study is based on a systematic review of secondary data, there is minimal risk to the investigator. Furthermore, potential risks may include mild stress associated with managing large volumes of academic literature.	How you will mitigate the risk to the investigator: Following a structured work schedule will help to mitigate the risk. To reduce bias, a clear and transparent methodology will be followed, including predefined inclusion and exclusion criteria and adherence to PRISMA guidelines.
4	University/institutional risks For example: adverse publicity, financial loss, data protection	
	Risk to the University: Potential risks to the university include issues related to academic integrity, such as plagiarism, and data protection concerns.	How you will mitigate the risk to the University: These risks will be mitigated by strictly adhering to academic integrity policies, including proper referencing and citation of all resources using an appropriate referencing style.
5	Environmental risks For example: accidental spillage of pollutants, damage to local ecosystems	
	Risk to the environment: This study is a systematic literature review and does not involve primary data collection or direct interaction with human participants; therefore, it presents no physical, psychological, or social risks to individuals. Potential risks are limited to methodological issues such as misinterpretation of findings, selection bias, and inaccurate reporting. These will be minimised by following PRISMA guidelines, applying clear inclusion and exclusion criteria, and using the CASP checklist to ensure the quality and credibility of	How you will mitigate the risk to environment: The study used electronic resources to adopt sustainable practices.

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	selected studies. All findings will be reported accurately and supported with appropriate references to maintain transparency and reduce bias.	
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SECTION G: Feedback, Consent and Confidentiality

If you have identified in section D that there are no participants, then enter skip this section and continue to section H.

1	Feedback What de-briefing and feedback will be provided to participants, how will this be done and when?
	N/A
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.
	N/A
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.
	N/A

SECTION H: 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:		

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2	This includes audio/video data of participants but can also include IP addresses and usernames. Names, addresses and emails also count, as do consent forms. <i>(this box should expand as you type)</i>		
	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	What counts as ‘sensitive’ will differ between cultures. Any information on behaviour that is not in accordance with cultural norms would count as sensitive personal data. <i>(this box should expand as you type)</i>		

	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:	☐	☒
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:		
	As the study collected information from publicly available sources, thus it will be stored in password-protected folders, like One Drive. All data will be retained securely for the duration of the research project and deleted in accordance with university data retention policies upon completion of the study. Proper data management will still be implemented to ensure confidentiality, integrity, and compliance with institutional and GDPR requirements.		

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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	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/or any international equivalent):		
	This includes data such as drafts of your thesis as well as experimental or survey data. An example of suitable text is given below. <i>All data will be encrypted and kept in password protected cloud storage on the University Office 365 system which will not be shared. Any USB sticks used to store or transfer data will be password protected. All data transfers will be encrypted and password protected. All participants will be given a unique identifier to ensure confidentiality and this list will be kept securely in the password protected folder. The data will be stored until the completion of the project and then deleted. In accordance with the DPA2018, participants will have the right to ask to see what data is held relating to them, and this data will be deleted immediately if the participant requests this, in which case the data will not be used in the project.</i> <i>(this box should expand as you type)</i>		
20	List all who will have access to the data generated by the research activity:		
	Access to the data generated during this research will be limited to the principal researcher and the academic supervisor for the purposes of guidance and assessment. Moreover, the data might have accessed by internal examiners, second markers, or external examiners strictly for academic evaluation. No external organisations or third parties will have access to the data, as the study does not involve any industrial partners.		
21	List who will have control of, and act as custodian(s) for, data generated by the research activity:		
	The student researcher		
22	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.		
	All collected data will consist of secondary sources and will be stored securely on a password-protected personal computer using the University Office 365 cloud storage system. Any portable storage media, such as USB drives (if utilized), will be secured password protection and encryption. These devices will be stored safely and will be reformatted after the project concludes to ensure complete data erasure. Data will be kept only for the duration of the research and will be deleted in line with university data retention policies once the study is finished.		
22	Confirm that you have read the UWTSD guidance on data management (see https://www.uwtسد.ac.uk/library/research-data-management/)	☐ ✓	

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23	Confirm that you are aware that you need to keep all data until after your research has completed or the end of your funding	☐ ✓
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SECTION I: Use of AI tools

Use of generative AI and other AI-based tools		YES	NO	N/A
There are a number of ethical issues relating to the use of generative AI and other AI-based tools, including data security, output bias, and output errors. In general you should assume that any generative AI or other AI-based tool that you pay to use is more secure and accurate than one which is free to use. Will the research use AI tools to do any of the following:				
1	Capture data?	☐	☐ ✓	☐
2	Generate and/or edit text?	☐	☐ ✓	☐
3	Generate graphics?	☐	☐ ✓	☐
4	Generate video?	☐	☐ ✓	☐
5	Generate sound/music?	☐	☐ ✓	☐
6	Generate code?	☐	☐ ✓	☐
7	Generate synthetic data?	☐	☐ ✓	☐
8	Analyse data?	☐	☐ ✓	☐
9	Analyse personal or sensitive data?	☐	☐ ✓	☐
10	Classify data?	☐	☐ ✓	☐
11	Do you intend to use the free version of any AI tools?	☐	☐ ✓	☐
If you have answered YES to any of questions O1-O11, please provide justification detailing why this is necessary for the research.				
12	State which AI tool or tools you will be using, and where they are based (or store their data – you may need to check their webpages or user agreement for this). If you are planning to use Copilot then say if you're using the UWTSD version of it or the public version. You should also show how you are complying with current UWTSD guidance/policy of the use of AI. <i>(this box should expand as you type)</i>			

SECTION J: Declaration

The information which I have provided is correct and complete to the best of my knowledge. I have attempted to identify any risks and issues related to the research activity and acknowledge my obligations and the rights of the participants. In submitting this application I hereby confirm that I undertake to ensure that the above named research activity will meet the University's Research Ethics and Integrity Code of Practice which is published on the website: https://www.uwtss.ac.uk/research/research-ethics/

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1	Signature of applicant:	Ashvinbhai Chaudhary	Date: 27-07-2026
2	Supervisor:	Dr Ping Wu	Date: 03/08/2026
3	Signature:	<i>Ping Wu</i>	