WELCOME
to the latest edition of Inspire

We have a lot to celebrate now, not just the return of the warmer weather, but particularly the results from the national 2014 Research Excellence Framework, in which 88% of our research submitted was assessed as world-leading, internationally significant or internationally recognised.

Our staff and students have received recognition in their own right and you can read more about their achievements inside the magazine. We also share our plans for the University over the next five years on page 18.

It is the 800th anniversary of Magna Carta this year and as part of research leading up to the celebrations, one of our academic colleagues, Professor Louise Wilkinson, has been working on the Magna Carta Project, which recently unearthed the Canterbury copy of Magna Carta. We discover the important role Canterbury played in its history on page 8.

Other features include the increase in political activism among young British muslims. Dr Fahid Qurashi expands upon his research in this area on page 11. The cover feature focuses on the future of our energy supply and whether we should choose shale gas energy, which causes passionate debate in both the pro- and anti-fracking groups. Three experts give their views on page 12.

A heart rending story about the harrowing decision to put a pony down is told on page 16, by one of the participants in our research into equine euthanasia.

Our Q&A is with Professor Annette Gordon-Reed, the critically acclaimed author and eminent academic from Harvard University, who recently gave the Martin Luther King Jr Annual Lecture at the University. She tells us about her research and life on page 24.

There is also plenty more news and updates on the activities across the University within the magazine, which I hope you enjoy reading.

Professor Rama Thirunamachandran
Vice-Chancellor and Principal
New opportunities for international students

The University, in partnership with Oxford International Education Group, will offer international students the opportunity to study on some of its most popular degree courses via the University’s Canterbury International Pathway College.

The college will open later this year, offering pathway courses which will prepare students for entry into first or second year undergraduate degree courses in a broad range of subject areas, as well as postgraduate studies in Business.

IN RESEARCH

SUCCESS

The results of the national 2014 Research Excellence Framework (REF) show that the University has achieved internationally significant or internationally recognised. For the University made submissions in 10 of the REF’s units of assessment:

• English Language and Literature
• History
• Theology and Religious Studies
• Music, Drama, Dance and Performing Arts
• Communication, Cultural and Media Studies, Library and Information Management.

The University recorded world-leading research in all of these areas with 88% of submitted research being recognised as world-leading, internationally excellent, or internationally recognised. For the areas of Sport and Exercise Sciences, Leisure and Tourism, and Music, Drama, Dance and Performing Arts, over 15% of the submitted research was classified as world-leading.

The results show that there were improvements in all areas where research was submitted, but particularly in English Language and Literature, Allied Health Professions, History, and Theology and Religious Studies. The number of staff submitted also increased from 80 in Research Assessment Exercise 2008 to 153 for REF 2014.

Christ Church was also in the top five English universities to receive the largest percentage increase in research funding, as a result of its REF success. Total research funding for 2015-16 increased by 138%.

The full results can be accessed via:
results.ref.ac.uk

Studies have shown that young people who witness another child being bullied are likely to stand by and watch it happen. However, according to researcher Dr Nicola Abbott, Lecturer in the School of Psychology, Politics and Sociology, children do want to help – they just don’t know the right way to go about it.

The positive side of technology and online chatrooms is rarely dwelt on, yet this research suggests that we could be just as likely to be helpful online as we are to be negative. As part of an event for the ESRC Festival of Social Science, Dr Abbott and other researchers challenged the idea that technology is solely having a harmful effect on young people.

With a recent YouGov poll finding that two thirds of teachers had seen pupils trolling and bullying each other on the internet, an effective way of teaching children how to stay safe online is urgently needed. Research presented at the Economic and Social Research Council’s (ESRC) 2014 Festival of Social Science shows that simply teaching children in school about what they can say to bullies can have great results, with children being much more likely to stick up for others when they see cyberbullying take place.

To improve the awareness and education around this issue, Dr Abbott led an anti-bullying course for 12 to 13-year-old children. Using role play, this course taught students how to stand up for victims if they saw someone being bullied and showed them what sort of words they could use. Afterwards, the young people used a chat room simulation where they observed another person being picked on by two other users. The children who had participated in the anti-bullying course were far more likely to intervene on behalf of the victim.

SIGNIFICANT SUCCESS IN RESEARCH

REF assesses the quality and impact of UK higher education institutions’ research across a wide range of disciplines every six years. The University made submissions in 10 of the REF’s units of assessment:

• Allied Health Professions
• Agriculture, Veterinary and Food Science
• Politics and International Studies
• Education
• Sport and Exercise Sciences, Leisure and Tourism

GROWTH BY RESEARCH CAMPAIGN

The University has joined an alliance of universities and businesses to launch a new campaign to persuade political parties in the UK to support a more balanced approach to research investment.

Growth by Research is seeking to win the support of Ministers and Members of Parliament to ensure that the next government funds research and innovation at the levels of our international competitors and ensures that all research that has been judged to be excellent is funded, wherever it occurs.

The current funding system in the UK has resulted in a significant concentration of resources in fewer universities. In 2012/13, five of Britain’s 161 universities received 25% of the annual recurrent research funding from government.

Professor Rama Thirunamachandran, Vice-Chancellor and a former Director of Research, Innovation and Skills at the Higher Education Funding Council for England (HEFCE), said: “Research and knowledge transfer by UK universities plays a major role in economic development. Our University has a major impact on the economic prosperity of Kent and Medway. It is therefore important that research that is judged as ‘internationally excellent’ by the Research Excellence Framework (REF 2020) is properly funded.

“Government and funding agencies need to recognise and fund excellent research wherever it is found, rather than simply concentrating research funding in a handful of institutions. This will enable a university like ours to support innovation within local businesses and public services.”
The power of maps

When you look at a map, what do you see? Many people believe that a map is predominantly to determine a location or to assist with directions. However, would you look at a map and notice how the colour, layout and decoration can, in some cases, be chosen, to ‘subvert and propagate alternative world-views?’

The Times atlas is world-renowned as a trusted and authoritative source for geographical information, “…by far and away the greatest book on earth” according to Sir Ranulph Fiennes, and lauded by famous map-lovers from Michael Palin and Jon Snow to Bear Grylls.

Peter Vujakovic, Professor of Geography in the School of Human and Life Sciences (pictured above), has written a new section for The Times Comprehensive Atlas of the World that analyses the hidden messages in a variety of maps that have been published throughout history.

The section, titled The Power of Maps, explores how maps can be a powerful form of representation, defining territory and portraying certain political views. Examples of maps discussed date back to the 16th Century and reveal how propaganda was used within mapping. One map, Leo Belgicus 1586, shows Belgium in the form of a Lion to portray power. Another theme examines how ‘silences’ in maps work, for example the exclusion of sensitive military information.

A NEW WAY TO RECRUIT

Replacing the TempShop, Temp Bank and JobShop, Unitemps offers a new, online, hassle-free way to recruit student and graduate based temporary staff.

Unitemps offers students a great opportunity to enhance their employability skills for the future, gaining essential experience in the workplace environment and maximising their workplace experience and earning money to support themselves with temporary jobs. Roles can be advertised ranging from one hour to one year and can be filled the same day, or shortlisted to internal recruitment and selection procedures.

A service based within Career Development, Unitemps ensures joined up approaches to employability and the importance of students enhancing their CVs.

Unitemps originated at the University of Warwick, providing staff to the university itself, local commercial businesses and national recruiters. The Warwick model has been successfully adopted by other universities around the country including City University, The University of Surrey, Staffordshire University and now Canterbury Christ Church University.

The company places students and recent graduates in jobs across all University functions and in local commercial businesses, with an emphasis on providing students with essential work experience, skills and valuable knowledge as an integral part of their student journey.

Please contact Unitemps if you are interested in learning more, www.canterbury.ac.uk/unitemps

BLOOMBERG TRADING ROOM

The Business School has invested £40,000 to join just a handful of universities in the UK to have a state-of-the-art Bloomberg Trading Room on its Canterbury Campus.

Students will gain expertise and experience on ten Bloomberg Professional specialist terminals that have been installed for use as part of degrees taught by the Business School.

The terminals will provide Finance and Accounting undergraduate students and Investment and Wealth Management postgraduate students with the same facilities that they would be expected to use on the trading floor. The only difference is the students will not be trading with real money.

Elissa Bayer, Senior Investment Director at Investec, a renowned specialist bank and asset manager, and one of the first women members of the Stock Exchange in 1980, cut the ribbon, officially opening the Bloomberg Room.

FRENCH CONNECTION

The University recently signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Centre International de Formation Européenne (CIFE), a French education institution with headquarters in Nice and further offices in Berlin, Brussels and Istanbul.

Christ Church and CIFE have been working together since 2012 in organising the summer school on Federalism, Multinationalism and the Future of Europe, which Dr Soeren Keil, Senior Lecturer in the School of Psychology, Politics and Sociology, jointly coordinates with CIFE’s Deputy General Director, Mr Fredric Lapine.

In addition to three successful summer schools since 2012, CIFE and Christ Church also joined forces in 2013 to organise an international research workshop. The resulting publication Small Worlds: Constituent Units in Federal States and Federal Political Systems was published in CIFE’s in-house journal: Europe en Formation.

The two institutions will continue their successful cooperation and further research.
Canterbury has a unique connection to Magna Carta. Not only was it one of the places in England to which a copy of Magna Carta was sent, but Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury at the time, was one of the men behind the document which is considered to be the foundation of liberty, democracy and human rights.

Louise Wilkinson, Professor of Medieval History (pictured above), is one of the Co-Investigators of the Project and tells us of Canterbury’s importance and connection with Magna Carta.

“The Canterbury copy of Magna Carta was unfortunately burnt in a fire at the Cotton Library in 1731 and was also damaged by a later restorer called Hogarth. It has taken a lot of detective work by Professor David Carpenter, one of my Co-Investigators, to determine that this is the Canterbury copy. Each copy is slightly different, according to the scribe. For example, the Salisbury scribe occasionally transposed words and used substitute words which had the same meaning. David was able to compare the burnt copy against a copy held in the archives of the Cathedral and a 1733 engraving of the Canterbury original by John Pine. The text on the document, copy and the engraving matched.

“We believe that Canterbury’s copy ended up in the British Library through the Cotton Collection and Sir Edward Dering, Constable of Dover Castle. It is known that he removed a number of Canterbury manuscripts and charters from the Cathedral in the 17th century. He took the Canterbury Magna Carta from the Cathedral and offered it to Robert Cotton, who collected manuscripts and antiques and whose collection was then acquired by the British Library.

“Canterbury is also important as a Magna Carta town, because of its connections with Stephen Langton, one of the great academic luminaries of his day. He was appointed Archbishop of Canterbury under the patronage of Pope Innocent III, who had imposed him on England because of a dispute between the Canterbury monks and the King over who should be appointed Archbishop. When King John refused to accept Langton, the Pope placed an interdict on England, which amounted to a general strike of the clergy, lasting from 1208-1214.

“When Stephen Langton returned to England after initial arrangements were put in place for the lifting of the interdict and John had agreed to pay compensation to the Church and surrendered England to the Pope, he found himself in a difficult situation, having now to serve John as the Pope’s loyal servant. When relations between the King and his barons broke down in 1214-15, Stephen Langton became a mediator between them. He was one of the chief architects of Magna Carta and played a key role in the negotiations at Runnymede in 1215. In fact, it is probably thanks to Langton that Clause 1 of the Magna Carta is still on the statute books today, protecting the freedom and liberties of the English Church.

“Langton was a supporter of later issues of Magna Carta, and the 1225 reissue, which entered England’s statute books, had his full backing. He continued to play a key role in government until his death in 1228.”

“For more information about the University’s Magna Carta research visit:
www.canterbury.ac.uk/magna-carta-research-project

Only four copies of the 1215 Magna Carta now survive. One is held by Lincoln Cathedral, another by Salisbury Cathedral and two are in the Cotton Collection at the British Library. It is one in the Cotton Collection that has very recently been identified as Canterbury Cathedral’s Magna Carta. This exciting discovery was made by the Magna Carta Project, which has been researching the original document in preparation for its 800th anniversary in June this year.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF CANTERBURY AND MAGNA CARTA

Summer / 2015
In the wake of international extremism, critical questions are being asked about how and why young British Muslims are being radicalised.

Dr Fahid Quraishi is a Lecturer in the School of Law, Criminal Justice and Computing, and an expert on the radicalisation of British Muslims. He is part of a University group addressing the organisation’s statutory prevention of terrorism duties, with a particular focus on ensuring they impact fairly on students. His doctoral research looked at the political and religious dimensions of British Muslim radicalisation and he believes he has a beginning to understand the complexities that motivate British Muslims to become politicised. Here he expands upon his research.

“British Muslims are now part of the second and third generation and they identify themselves as equal British citizens. They therefore expect the same rights and privileges that their status brings. The perception is that in reality these rights do not extend to them to the same extent as they do to white non-Muslims. They feel discriminated against because of Islamophobia in society.

“British Muslims are not prepared to accept this discrimination in the way their parents’ generation tolerated it. The first generation immigrants from Pakistan, India and the Middle East came to Britain after the Second World War with a view to eventually return home, with the money and then return. Racism was tolerated because it was easier ‘to put up with it’ for a short while than to challenge it and potentially lose a job. Having got down to a job, having finished, their children and grandchildren, born and raised here, do not view their lives this way. Discrimination and the resultant identity crisis among some groups of young Muslims around nationality and citizenship, have led to some Muslims feeling they are being excluded from mainstream society,” according to Dr Quraishi.

“Subsequently, there has been a rise in political activism, which has wrongly been interpreted as radicalisation. The vast majority of the Islamic revival movement is non-violent, aiming to identify ways in which Islam might address some of its socio-political concerns. Islamic ideas, however, have been demonised by some of the media to such an extent that symbols of Islamic faith are considered to be signs of radicalisation.

“For example, during my research, I talked with a highly qualified Muslim woman with a PhD in Biomedical Sciences. She was a successful Lecturer at a London university. She decided to wear a hijab after 9/11, not as any kind of political statement, but as an expression of her spiritual beliefs. The treatment she received from her colleagues made her position untenable and she felt hounded out of her job. Her assumption was that the difference in her treatment was due to the hijab, which was viewed as a symbol of political danger.

“Muslim men who grow beards face a similar kind of treatment. Young British Muslims are not prepared to have a beard, name and skin colour marked him out because of the Islamophobic climate, in which they are being excluded from mainstream citizenship, have led to some Muslims feeling they are being excluded from mainstream society. They are simply grasping with this key question, trying to come up with different ideas and concepts, derived from Islam, to create an alternative to the global capitalist world order in which we live. They are not thinking of creating a new state either here or in a foreign land. At a local level, they are working with communities – Muslim and non-Muslims – to engage in community projects, such as youth clubs and football clubs, to make changes within the mainstream political framework that way.”
It has been estimated that trillions of cubic feet of shale gas may be recoverable from underneath parts of England.

FRACKING: THE FUTURE OF ENERGY?

Hydraulic fracturing, or fracking — a technique to recover gas and oil from shale rock, using water, sand and chemicals at high pressure to fracture the rock and release the gas inside — has caused controversy and passionate feelings on both sides of the argument, as to whether this technology should be further developed in the UK.

The need to find ways of providing affordable and secure energy in the UK has been a topic of debate for years, and this form of energy has been promoted as part of the answer by pro-fracking groups. Anti-fracking opponents however, raise the environmental concerns thrown up in the USA where fracking has revolutionised the energy industry.

Fracking uses a lot of water, which in this south eastern corner of England — the driest region in the UK — is of general concern. Other worries voiced are that potentially carcinogenic chemicals might be used and may escape and contaminate groundwater around the site, or leak into the water supply.

The advantages of using this form of energy, however, are that it allows drilling in difficult to get to places and could offer security of gas supply to the UK for many years to come. It will also generate electricity at half the CO2 emissions of coal, and avoid the need to quarry high-purity limestone required to capture the sulphur dioxide emissions from coal. Also, importing gas is likely to result in higher CO2 emissions than domestically produced gas.

The Government is firmly behind the progression of fracking and has promised English local authorities tax incentives if they “get on board”, but opponents have accused them of trying to bribe councils.
Experts taking part included Dr Nick Rile MBE, a Chartered Geologist, Director of Carboniferous Ltd and Honorary Research Associate with the British Geological Survey, Professor Paul Stevens, Distinguished Fellow at Chatham House (The Royal Institute of International Affairs) and OPEC Award winner for his outstanding work in the field of oil and energy research; and Michael Hill, Chartered Electrical Engineer, member of the Institution of Engineering & Technology, and an Expert Adviser to the EU Commission on Shale Gas. They gave us their views forward to the general public.

**PROFESSOR PAUL STEVENS:**

“I cannot comment on Kent specifically as my clients are everywhere. I think that looking at the environmental experiences of fracking in the USA is not helpful, because the UK has vastly different standards of regulation.

“I am confident that the UK regulatory regime will develop specific regulations for shale gas extraction and I have confidence in the system.

“The amount of water needed for shale gas extraction could be an issue for Kent, as it is one of the driest areas in the country, often suffering drought conditions. However, modern technology is reducing the amount of water needed for fracking, but obviously it is an important element of hydraulic fracking, as the name indicates.

“The concerns raised by opponents of fracking, such as leakage of fracking fluid into the water supply or earth tremors, are, I think, largely overstated. The depth that fracking is normally carried out is far below levels that would allow leakage into the water supply. I also discount the concern that it would cause serious earth tremors.

“I think what is of greatest importance is that shale gas is a hydrocarbon resource and is what is needed in view of the commitment to reduce our carbon emissions? I don’t think so. I believe we need to move towards a greener economy and the easiest way to do that is to look at dramatically improving energy efficiency, which is being neglected. I also do not believe that there will be a shale gas revolution in the UK. The conditions that produced the American shale gas revolution are simply not present here and in any case, there is far too much opposition for it to be developed within the next 5–15 years.”

**MICHAEL HILL:**

“It is fracking regulated? No it is not sufficiently regulated and it is not sufficiently inspected. The present regime is nowhere near sufficient to mitigate the very severe risks from fracking to public health and the environment. The United States, at the state level, takes a balanced approach (prescriptive and goal setting) and has developed an inspection regime that is based on frequent random inspections from an independent (financially and technically) regulator. The UK Government has moved to do regulate the industry further in the Energy Act, which takes an emergent goal setting, self-regulation approach and inspections are minimal at best.

“There are no shale gas specific regulations or unconventional fossil fuel regulations at all, apart from the traffic light system, for seismic monitoring, and yet the Royal Society and the Royal Academy of Engineering called for industry specific rules to be put in place. They don’t exist at this time. The regulators do not have the time and/or the money, in the case of the Health and Safety Executive, and the people in the case of the Environment Agency with the right experience to regulate this industry. Hence the one, and only, well to be fracked in the UK (High Volume Hydraulically fracking) suffered a double failure. It was damaged over a large interval post-earthquakes in April 2011 and went on to suffer a well integrity failure.

“What the public in fracking zones get is life style degradation, geology, noise, loss of an quality, and financial loss. On the Clyde, my own area, we are expecting to lose approximately 10,000 jobs when fracking moves from exploratory to full production. There is a strong possibility we will move to get fossil sourced from outside Lancashire to ensure that it is “frack free”. As the Clyde will have in the region of 21,000 miles of boreholes beneath it all land is in effect “fracked land”.

“With approximately three million plus gallons of fluid/crude left in the shales down borehole and (we are expecting some 6,000 boreholes) and no way of ensuring it remains in the target formation, there then is every possibility that supermarkets will refuse produce from the Clyde farming sector. In addition we get house values falling significantly and, of course, we get public health issues.

“Everything is a balance. There are risks everywhere in life. Crossing the road is a risk but it is a risk in our control. It is a risk we can mitigate. Fracking has big risks but they are out of our control and we rely on the government to mitigate for us. They have failed entirely to do so. We need energy of course. We can get about 5% of our annual gas needs from shale gas. So shale is not going to give the UK energy security or any reduction in the price of that energy. We’ll still need to get 95% from other sources. In fact it can be viewed as a dangerous diversion from the real and pressing need of the UK to look to alternative energy sources such as tidal, solar and deep water wind farms. Shale also has the capability, through fugitive emissions, to ensure the UK fails to meet its greenhouse gas emission targets under the various protocols it has signed up to. So in many respects, shale gas represents a serious threat to the UK achieving what it must achieve regarding its energy supply and use.”

**DR NICK RILE MBE:**

“There has been a lot of misinformation put out in the media from the anti-fracking campaigners, who have been allowed to have a strong voice. We need a completely balanced debate and it is time that scientists start to put the record straight.

“We are only at the very early stages of discovering whether or not our geology is suitable for retaining shale gas. We cannot possibly know this unless we are allowed to explore the rock to find out. The anti-fracking campaigners are stopping this from happening.

“There has been a lot of scaremongering about the carcinogenic and birth defects dangers from fracking, quoting cases in the USA which have been widely refuted by medical experts there. There is no evidence to suggest that fracking will cause cancer, including breast cancer.

“We have strict laws and regulations in the UK about what you can and can’t inject into the ground. This is not true in the States. They have used quite a lot of chemicals that we would never use. Everything that is done here must be done under licence and permits and it is mandatory to declare exactly what.

“So for the claims that it will cause earthquakes – evidence shows that any tremors, which are very rare, will be well within the normal seismic activity we are familiar with. There is no evidence to support the claim that the more wells drilled will cause more and stronger tremors. Pressure is only raised for a very short while to fracture the rock and then released and the water pumped back out to free the gas.

“Most earthquakes experienced in the USA are because they have been pumping waste water back into deep rock. This causes pressure to rise continually and in a confined space this is what produces the quakes. This is outlawed onshore in this country and there is an EU directive against it. They have been doing that in the States for years and even pump municipal waste water down into the ground. The water senator generated from the shale wells here will be treated and disposed of in the same way we already use for water produced from our existing oil or gas wells.

“It is also a myth that a lot of water is needed for this process. Far less water is used than on some golf courses or in agriculture. According to estimates by the Environment Agency, the shale gas industry will require approximately 0.1% of total water to be abstracted, as opposed to, for example, 0.3% in the spray irrigation sector.

“There are also stringent laws in place about water abstraction to protect groundwater quality and the amount available for drinking, which takes precedence. Should there be a drought situation, then fracking will cease until the drought is alleviated. Water is only used for a short time during the initial drilling. Gas cannot be extracted until the water is pumped back out, therefore if fracking has to stop, it won’t interrupt any gas supply, just the drilling.

“As a scientist, I can only say that there are only small uncertainties, but the risks are extremely small. From what we know about our sedimentary basins and how the rocks behave, we can come to informed conclusions about outcomes. The day-to-day risks we all take are far greater than the risks taken with fracking.

“For this debate to go forward in an informative way, it should be based on facts and not be driven by hysteria.

“We need to explore and test our rocks to prove whether our geology is suitable for this form of drilling. If it is, then we can go forward in allowing licences and that is when the localised debate about the development in that area can take place. At the moment, the cart is being put before the horse.”
Horses are a major investment not only in terms of money, but also in time and commitment. They have to be groomed and exercised daily, if not twice daily, and they become part of the owner’s life, sharing adventures and, in a lot of cases, growing up or old together.

A major new study is underway by Christ Church and 15 other institutions, to gather research on people’s experiences of their equines’ deaths, how they prepared for it and what influenced their decision as to when and how to put their animal down. This information will be collated into themes and used to help charities and organisations develop much needed services for people having to face these difficult decisions.

Dr Britta Osthaus, Senior Lecturer in the School of Psychology, Politics and Sociology, is supervising two final year students who are undertaking this study for the Kent area.

She said: “Horses and ponies are different from small pets mainly because they are a part of your life for so much longer than, for instance, a cat or dog, living 25–30 years or more. The loss of the animal is equivalent to losing a family member and the emotions and strength of feelings the loss causes should never be underestimated. This is why we are participating in this study. We want to help alleviate, not only the suffering of animals, but of their owners as well.

“The debate on the right to die for humans is very topical. Medical advances have resulted in longer lives for both humans and animals, but prolonging life does not always equal quality of life. The decision as to whether an animal is suffering has to be taken by humans on the animal’s behalf. Making that decision is harrowing for the owner, who is often clinging to the hope of ‘another day’ and may, as a consequence, be putting the animal through unnecessary pain.

“The decision to end the animal’s life is often less painful for those who have thought about it ahead of time, even down to how and where the euthanasia should take place and how to dispose of the body. There are several options open to them, but many are unaware of what these are. Our research will provide charities and organisations, such as the British Equestrian Federation, with data to prepare the right kind of information, help and support to people who are making or have made these difficult decisions.”

Danielle Comper is taking part in the research and has owned horses for 26 years. She told us of the devastating effect losing her pony had on her.

“After a lot of begging for years, I got my first pony, Zara, on my 13th birthday. He was a beautiful grey part-bred Arabian. We went to pony club and shows together and my grandfather took me up to the stables every day so I could ride him, groom him and muck out his stable. I vowed as soon as I had him that I would never sell him on and I kept that promise. Even after I outgrew him and got a horse, I still kept him.

“When I left school and went to college, I took him with me. I was at an agricultural college in Gloucestershire and put him in livery there. I could still ride him, as even though I was too tall, I wasn’t too heavy, but I didn’t ride him much, instead taking him for walks and talking to him. He was my best friend. When I left college and returned to Yorkshire to find a job, he came with me again and moved with me down to Kent when I married my husband.

“*He lived all over the country and was my constant companion. When I had children, they were able to sit on him and I led them around for walks. They couldn’t do too much with him as he was quite old, but it was fun for them and me. When he started to lose weight, neither the vet nor I knew what was wrong with him, until one day I went into the field and he was lying down and couldn’t get up. I knew then that I would have to put him down. I called the vet and he gave Zara a lethal injection. It was the most horrible decision I have ever had to make, but because he had lived so long, one month from his 34th birthday, I had been prepared for it. Even so, it knocked me for six. It was like losing a very dear member of my family.

“I had him cremated so I could keep his ashes. I am going to ask to have them buried with me when I die.

“I wanted to take part in the research the University is doing because I think it is so important for deaths of animals to be discussed and for people to prepare for it. You have to make decisions really quickly when the time comes, so it is good to have as much knowledge about what to expect and what to do as you can, because it really is a very emotional time.”
OUR RESEARCH
Research conducted by our academics is making a real difference, especially in the fields of health care, education, social and applied sciences, business, humanities and the arts, and it is vital that we nurture and support this. During the coming five years we will continue to develop our research and knowledge exchange partnerships to deliver high-quality outputs which influence government policy, develop professional practice, benefit society and inform our own teaching.

OUR RESOURCES
We understand that the way in which people want to work and learn is changing, and we also need to keep up with innovations in teaching and research and knowledge exchange. To do this, we need to use our resources effectively, ensuring our buildings and technology support the achievement of our strategic aims and our University community.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK
The Strategic Framework was developed by the senior management team in consultation with staff from across the University, the Governing Body, students and external stakeholders.

MEASURING OUR PERFORMANCE
We will regularly measure the University’s performance against Key Performance Indicators.

To view our Strategic Framework, please visit: www.canterbury.ac.uk/strategic-framework

OUR PURPOSE
Inspired by our Church of England foundation, we are strongly committed to transforming individuals, creating knowledge, enriching communities and building a sustainable future.

We want to do more than just provide our students with a high-quality education. We also want to work in partnership with our students to ensure they graduate with an understanding of the challenges facing society and our world, and have the skills, commitment and personal qualities needed to help address them.

OUR AIMS 2015 TO 2020
Our aspirations for the next five years are formed around four broad aims. We want to enhance the student experience, further develop our high-quality teaching, extend our research and knowledge exchange activity, and ensure all our resources are used to effectively support the achievement of our goals.

ENHANCING THE STUDENT EXPERIENCE
We will continue to work with students as partners to provide a first-class University experience that includes stimulating teaching, as well as opportunities for workplace and voluntary experience and study abroad. We will further develop our high-quality support services and facilities to ensure they are provided how and when our students need them. We will build on our existing mechanisms for receiving and acting upon student feedback, so we can continue to deliver an excellent student experience.

OUR HIGH-QUALITY TEACHING
We believe in a curriculum that is informed by our research, contributes to the needs of society and enhances the student experience. The strength and breadth of our courses are notable and we want to build on that success across the board while ensuring that our commitment to social and environmental sustainability is embedded throughout our teaching and research.

THE UNIVERSITY RECENTLY LAUNCHED ITS NEW STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK, WHICH SETS OUT OUR AIMS AND OBJECTIVES FOR THE NEXT FIVE YEARS AND WILL ENABLE US TO BUILD ON OUR STRENGTHS AND DELIVER MEASURABLE OUTCOMES AND IMPACT, IN THE CONTEXT OF OUR MISSION AND VALUES.
President of the High Court Family Division, Baroness Butler-Sloss, also guest edited the programme between 26 and 31 December.

Celebrating Sir Peter Maxwell Davies’ 80th birthday

The world-renowned composer and recent Master of the Queen’s Music has been associated with the University for over 10 years, as Visiting Professor and Honorary Fellow. Naxos commissioned him to write 10 Quartets, which he rehearsed and performed with the Maggini Quartet, Quartet in Residence, at the Canterbury Campus. This unique collaboration between composer, artist and record company culminated in audio and video documentaries and publications, as well as Naxos CDs. The School of Music and Performing Arts celebrated his 80th birthday with a workshop with him and the Maggini Quartet, and an evening concert featuring Naxos Quartet No. 8.

“I was very humbled when the University named their new music faculty after me,” Max commented. “I had a real tear in my eye at the opening of the Maxwell Davies Building. I thought that this just doesn’t happen! I can’t think of any other composer who has had that honour – it was wonderful.”

The IGERL is a project funded by Erasmus+ under the key action ‘Co-operation for innovation and the Exchange of Good Practices’. Partners in the project include Canterbury Christ Church University, University College Dublin, University of Munster, University of Oslo and Jagellonian University.

Erasmus+ European Commission funding aims to modernise and improve education across Europe, to give students and staff opportunities to develop their skills and boost employment prospects, with good practice shared in knowledge alliances.

Christian ethos in Church schools

Paul Barber, Director of the Catholic Education Service, and Nigel Genders, Chief Education Officer for the Church of England, have welcomed a research report, The Influence of Christian Ethics on Teaching and Learning in Church Secondary Schools, published by the University’s National Institute for Christian Education Research.

The report found that teachers in Church schools face significant challenges in implementing their respective Church’s vision that Christian ethos should permeate teaching and learning in their schools. The fundamental challenge is the lack of a clear understanding of how Christian theology informed pedagogy and that this hindered teachers in embedding Christian values throughout the curriculum.

For discussions back in Norway. Eignes Elementary School is currently being rebuilt and improvements are being made at all levels.

Joining forces with Norway

The England Centre for Practice Development (ECfO) has joined forces with Stord/Haugesund University College, FORSAM, and the Bjarpane Development Center, to run the first international Foundation level Practice Development School in Norway.

The school will be run at the Bjarpane Development Center in Haugeland, led by Professor Ian Bentsen, Co-Director of the ECPD, Dr Therese Shaw, Chief Executive of the Foundation of Nursing Studies and Martin Langeaner from Stord/Haugesund University College.

It will offer senior leaders from Bjarpane Nursing Home, researchers and research advisers from FORSAM, and educators from the Stord/Haugesund University College opportunities to adopt Practice Development initiatives, will help to improve their health care practice and provide better, person-centred care for patients.

Urgent and emergency care

The first phase of an innovative project to transform urgent and emergency care in East Kent is complete.

The number of patients seeking the help of urgent and emergency care has risen over recent years, with the service experiencing a greater level of demand during the winter months.

The project, conducted by the England Centre for Practice Development at Canterbury Christ Church University, in partnership with East Kent Hospitals University NHS Foundation Trust (EKHUKT), South East Coast Ambulance Service and Kent Community Healthcare Trust, seeks to address this ever increasing pressure upon services and to ensure that the future workforce in urgent and emergency care is able to give patients consistently high quality, safe and effective care.

Phase one of the project has identified gaps and ‘pinch points’ in the urgent and emergency care services and made recommendations to develop an integrated, seamless whole systems approach to patient care.

Norwegian visitors

The Faculty of Education hosted a visit by 55 school leaders, teachers and teaching assistants from Eignes Elementary School in Stavanger, Norway. The two-day programme was facilitated by Julie Evans, Partnership Development Lead for the Canterbury and Coastal area.

The visitors had the opportunity to visit schools in Canterbury and to have tours of the schools, observe lessons and activities and talk to staff and pupils.

The visit was financed by the Municipality of Stavanger and will form the basis for discussions back in Norway. Eignes Elementary School is currently being rebuilt and improvements are being made at all levels.

This initiative to improve digital engagement between Parliament and young people stems from the Digital Democracy Commission, launched by Speaker John Bercow in December 2013.

Professor awarded MBE for Paralympic research

Professor Ian Bentsen, Head of the School of Psychology, Politics and Sociology, has been recognised in the Queen’s New Year’s Honours list for her services to people with intellectual disabilities.

Professor Bentsen led a team of academics through extensive research to develop a robust new classification system to allow athletes with intellectual disabilities to compete in the London 2012 Paralympics. This was the first time this group of athletes was allowed to compete on the international stage at the Paralympics since the disqualification of the Spanish basketball team at the Sydney Games.

Assessing brain trauma

Dr Gerald (Jerry) Burgess, Clinical and Academic Tutor at the Sablons Centre for Applied Psychology, has devised a new psychometric test to assess patients whose cognitive skills have been compromised through injury or a progressive condition like dementia.

The test Short Parallel Assessments of Neuropsychological Status (SPANs) measures a patient’s concentration, memory retention, motor performance, language skills and spatial awareness through the completion of 30 tasks. The test is quick to administer, with patients typically completing it in 35 minutes, and healthcare professionals can make an initial assessment of the scores in just a few minutes.

SPANs can be administered by a range of psychologists, occupational therapists, speech and language therapists, psychiatrists and neurologists.

Digital Parliament

The winning idea from the ‘Handcrop’ or #Hashtag: ‘Young People’s Vision for a Digital Parliament’ workshop held at Christ Church in September 2014 went on to be voted the best idea at the national event held in Parliament in November.

September’s regional workshop, organised by Senior Lecturer in Politics Dr Mark Binetster, involved local schools exploring ways to enhance parliamentary democracy through digital means. The winning students – Seb and Daisy from Oakwood Park Grammar School, Maidstone, went up against schools from all over the country in the national finals.

Their winning idea was a video-based interactive tool ‘One Minute Politics’. The team made a short video, interviewing local parliamentary candidates including Minister for Sport Helen Grant, to support the idea.

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**STUDENT NEWS**

**VOLUNTEER OF THE YEAR AWARD**

Alexandra Goldstone, first year Education/Special Educational Needs and Inclusion Studies student, has won the inaugural Daily Mirror Pride of Sport Award.

She was recognised for her outstanding work with the Charlton UpBeats, a football team for children and young people with Down’s Syndrome, run by Charlton Athletic Community Trust.

Julie Whelan, Chief Executive Officer of the Dame Kelly Holmes Trust, was so impressed with Alexandra’s efforts that she has offered her a future work experience opportunity with the Trust.

**Raising funds for charity**

The University’s men’s football team (pictured below) is not content to just play in matches, but is dedicated to raising money for charities throughout the year. In just one term, various fundraising events have raised over £2,000.

A group of 10 postgraduate Speech and Language Therapy students have also walked 26 miles raising £1,000 for hearing impaired children in Bangladesh.

**OVERCOMING HURDLES**

Sam McSwiney, second year Sport and Exercise Science student, has overcome hardship to not only excel in her studies, but also to compete and succeed in international sport.

She was successfully selected for the England Women’s Homeless Football Team which recently went out to Chile to compete in the Homeless World Cup. The team came 7th overall in a large competition.

“Sam’s achievements show what a determined and positive person she is,” Caroline Digby, Senior Lecturer in the School of Human and Life Sciences and Sam’s Tutors, commented. “I am so proud of her and her accomplishments.”

**STUDENT OF THE YEAR AWARD**

Emily Milne, final year Primary Education student, is one of our Student Ambassadors and has been working with the University’s Outreach Team for most of her time here. Believing in equal access to higher education (HE) for all, regardless of background, status or school, Emily has developed new ways to interact with challenging students to enable them to take the steps they need to reach their ‘dream job’. NEON, The National Education Opportunities Network (a professional organisation involved in widening access to HE) has acknowledged her commitment and hard work and recently awarded her their NEON Student of the Year Award.

Emily was selected for the England Women’s Homeless Football Team which recently went out to Chile to compete in the Homeless World Cup. The team came 7th overall in a large competition.

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**BOOKS**

**Urban Transformations: Centres, Peripheries and Systems**

Edited by Daniel O’Donoghue

This book explores the role of cities, their influence and the transformations they have undertaken in the recent past, the ways in which cities regenerate, how plans change, how they are governed and how they react to the economic realities of the day. Bringing together studies from around the world at different scales, from small town to megacity, this volume captures a snapshot of some of the changes in city centres, suburbs, and the wider urban region. By doing so, it provides a deeper understanding of the evolving form and function of cities and their associated peripheral regions as well as their impact on modern twenty-first century landscapes.

RRP: £65

University Bookshop: £45.50

Dr Daniel O’Donoghue is a Principal Lecturer in Geography.

**The EU and Member State Building: European Foreign Policy in the Western Balkans**

Sooren Kail

This book critically examines the process of state-building by the EU, focusing on its attempts to build Member States in the Western Balkan region. The authors argue that while the EU sees itself as an international actor that promotes and protects liberal-democratic values, norms and principles, its experiences in the Western Balkans demonstrate how the EU’s actions in the region have undermined the basic principles of democratic decision-making and international law, and have consequently contributed to new tensions and dependencies. This book will be of much interest to students of state building, focusing on its attempts to build Member States in the Western Balkans.

RRP: £85

University Bookshop: £60

Dr Sooren Kail is a Senior Lecturer in the School of Psychology, Politics and Sociology.

**Challenge and Change for the Early Years Workforce: Working with Children from Birth to 8**

Edited by Christine Ritchie

The early years sector is going through a period of unprecedented change. This has resulted in significant challenges for the early years workforce and it is crucial that settings, teams, leaders and individual practitioners respond to these if they wish to continue to provide the best care and education for young children. This book will be a core text for Foundation Degrees in Early Years, Early Childhood Studies and those working towards Early Years Teacher Status.

RRP: £22.99

University Bookshop: £20.69

Christine Ritchie has edited this book, which includes chapters written by academics from the School of Childhood and Educational Studies.

**Promoting Behaviour for Learning in the Classroom: Effective strategies, personal style and professionalism**

Simon Ellis and Janet Tod

Promoting Behaviour for Learning in the Classroom offers essential support to help teachers develop capacity and confidence in managing behaviour in the group setting of the classroom. It provides a concise analysis of established behaviour management strategies, recognising that no single approach will work for all pupils and that central to effective practice is an understanding of the different personal attributes and experiences teachers and pupils bring to the classroom. Written by experts in the field, this book offers much-needed, in-depth, realistic support and guidance to show teachers how to improve learning and behaviour in the group setting of the classroom.

RRP: £22.99

University Bookshop: £20.69

Simon Ellis is a Senior Lecturer in the School of Teacher Education and Development, and Professor Janet Tod is Emeritus Professor of Education.
Her first book, Thomas Jefferson and Sally Hemings: An American Controversy, caused controversy itself and had a stormy as well as acclaimed reception when it was published in 1997. She then researched the Hemings family and introduced them to the world as individuals, rather than just the third President of the United States and his slave, Sally Hemings. Were you aware of how much controversy this would cause?

Yes, I was aware that there would be controversy, but there was actually less than I imagined. Many people were quite accepting of what I was saying. Members of the public had less of a problem accepting that Sally Hemings, a slave in Thomas Jefferson’s household, and Jefferson had had a liaison, which actually lasted for 38 years, and that they had seven children together, four of whom survived. It was one of those very complicated Virginia relationships. Jefferson inherited the Hemings family along with property when his wife’s father, John Wayles, died. John Wayles had had a liaison with Sally’s mother, Betty, and consequently, Martha, Jefferson’s wife, and Sally were half-sisters. It was a relationship that was widely talked about in the community, but not one which Jefferson publicly acknowledged, in fact he denied it for many years.

Historians refused to accept the Hemings story, believing instead that Jefferson’s nephew, Peter Carr, was the father of her children. My research takes that story apart and a year after my book was published, DNA testing of the descendants of Hemings, Jefferson and the Carr family determined that the Carrs are not related to the Hemings, but the Hemings are related to the Jeffersons.

It was your first book. What did it mean to you personally to have your claim vindicated?

I expected DNA testing to happen one day, but not so soon. It felt really good when the results finally came through a year later. I was fairly confident about the results, but I didn’t realise how much it would change my life. My book was already successful, but the results of the test vindicated what I had said and led to a sea change in the way people view Monticello. Now they have to include the Hemings family along with the Jeffersons, which is something people just didn’t want to do before.

Your first book revealed the extent of the relationship between Jefferson, the third President of the United States and his slave, Sally Hemings. Were you aware of how much controversy this would cause?

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It was your claim which caused DNA tests to be carried out to prove the relationship. What did it mean to you personally to have your claim vindicated?

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You say that the notion of ‘white supremacy’ has infected the writing of history. Is this still true and is this why you researched the Hemings family?

Yes, it is true. You do not get rid of something that is strong and pervasive overnight. I wanted to write about black people in a different way — in a way that took their aspirations and humanity seriously. Blacks in history have been too often written about as one-dimensional figures. I wanted to write about the slaves at Monticello as human beings, who made mistakes, had hopes and aspirations, and who were real people, not farm animals. The words of African Americans were taken less seriously than the words of white people. There was no evidence to support the story about Peter Carr; but because Jefferson’s white family said it was true, it was taken on face value, totally ignoring the Hemings’ family claims with all the evidence to support them.

Moving on from the third President of the United States to the present, President Obama, have we come a long way since 1840?

We have come a very long way. The environment has changed completely. Little children growing up will not think it odd or strange to have a black President, or black First Lady and black children in the White House. However, Obama’s election has opened up a lot of negative feelings. People express more than just opposition to his policies. This reaction is fuelled by panic and dismay at a black person exercising power. He is also treated differently to other Presidents. During one of his speeches before Congress a person cried out that he was lying — just unprecedented. Even though he has issued fewer executive orders than some other recent presidents, his use of the power is characterized as illegitimate. And there is the assertion that he was not, as all the records indicate he was, born in Hawaii. They say he was born in Kenya and his alleged birth on foreign soil makes him ineligible to be president — what they are really saying is that he cannot be President because he is black.

Is there still segregation in the USA and do you think there is as much racial discrimination in the UK?

Yes, there is segregation. A lot of whites have left inner cities to go to the suburbs, called ‘white flight’, but even when blacks and whites live in the same neighbourhood, there isn’t the integration we imagined there would be by now. Actually, there is great segregation even in smaller towns in the United States. I do not know the situation in the UK well enough to comment confidently, but I would imagine that the smaller number of black people makes a difference. Also, I don’t think (and I have been told) that blacks in the UK have the same identity that African Americans have in the States. The various groups identify themselves as Caribbean, African or Asian, there isn’t the solidarity we have. We see ourselves as American — we have been there from the start.

What do you think causes racial tension in the 21st Century and how do you think it can be overcome?

The doctrine of racial supremacy that has operated across the globe for centuries continues to reverberate and therefore tension will still persist. It is going to take a long time for people to realise we are all human beings. The temptation to divide ourselves into groups is still strong and this causes a lot of the problems. However, it has certainly got a lot better.

Whom do you admire and who has influenced you most in your career?

There are too many people to list. I think my parents influenced my career, because they helped to shape me.

Do you have any unfilled ambitions?

I would like to runoff marathon, but, alas, that is not likely to happen.

If you hadn’t gone into law, what career path would you have taken?

I would probably have been a journalist, who also tried to write novels.

Do you have any hobbies, or what do you do to relax?

I like to ride my bike.

What is your proudest achievement?

Having a husband and children.

Looking back on your life, is there anything you would change?

It is certainly something to think about, but changing anything would likely require losing things that are important to me.
ARTS AND CULTURE

Art

BA PHOTOGRAPHY DEGREE SHOW
This show celebrates our students’ achievements and showcases extracts from their final-year photographic projects. Exhibits feature a wide range of work from individual portfolios, including examples of portraiture, fine art, landscape and documentary photography.

FRI 19–SAT 27 JUNE
EXHIBITION, FREE

BA FINE AND APPLIED ARTS / BA VISUAL ART AND DESIGN DEGREE SHOW
Graduating students from our art degree programmes will showcase their work in the Sidney Cooper Gallery and painting studios, Augustine House and the Augustine Art Centre. Work will include painting, printmaking, ceramics, sculpture, film, photography and digital art.

SAT 30 MAY–SAT 13 JUNE
EXHIBITION, FREE

Word

DAVID FLUSFEDER
David Flusfeder is a celebrated poker player and the Director of the Centre for Creative Writing at the University of Kent. He will be reading from his seventh novel, John The Pupil, a medieval road movie.

WED 10 JUNE, 6PM
FOR A 6.30PM START
SIDNEY COOPER GALLERY EVENT, FREE

Music

PROM CONCERT
A special end-of-year concert celebrating student music-making at Christ Church and featuring our flagship, professionally-directed ensembles. Atmospheric and uplifting music for a summer evening, including Mendelssohn, Violin Concerto (soloist: Tansy Agnew) and Warlock, Capriol Suite.

SAT 13 JUNE, 7.30PM
VENUE: AUGUSTINE HALL
TICKETS: £5, £3 CONCESSIONS
MPA STAFF AND STUDENTS FREE

Learning

UNLOCK YOUR STORY
Develop your storytelling skills in a supportive, inspiring environment. You might be struggling with a work-in-progress, planning a novel, or you might want to know how to turn the germ of an idea into a story. This non-residential summer school will help you unlock your creativity and hone your writing skills. It is suitable for those who’ve done some writing before and also for anyone who has the urge to write but just doesn’t know where to start. There will be workshop sessions in the mornings, time to write after lunch, then we’ll come together at the end of each day to read aloud (always optional!) and to discuss the day’s work.

ABOUT THE TUTOR
Tricia Wastvedt is a novelist, editor, and tutor on the Bath Spa MA in Creative Writing. Her first novel The River was long-listed for the Orange Prize, short-listed for the Author’s Club first book award and also the St Maurice prize. Her second novel The German Boy was published by Penguin in June 2011.

MON 20 JULY–FRI 24 JULY
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KENT’S INTERNATIONAL ARTS FESTIVAL
17 - 31 OCTOBER

HIGHLIGHTS INCLUDE:

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Ian Bostridge with Orchestra of the Age of Enlightenment
Gyles Brandreth
Tango Siempre
Rich Hall
Mozart Group
Austentatious
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