Keele’s multidisciplinary work on ageing also draws attention to areas of Social Science, Medical and Applied Mathematics. It links with another of our Institutes, the Institute for Primary Care and Health Sciences who work on the management of painful conditions, particularly musculoskeletal conditions, in primary care settings. This involves internationally competitive research, supported by Research Councils and charitable funding support. As a result of recent research into ageing and social inclusion, Keele researchers in the Institute for Life Course Studies are providing high level advice to the Department for Communities and Local Government.

We are proud of our achievements in high quality multidisciplinary research and in the application of research knowledge to beneficial outcomes.

Professor Janet Finch, CB, DL, AcSS
Vice-Chancellor

03. PROMOTING WORLD-CLASS RESEARCH
04. TURNING THE TIDE ON HUMAN DISEASE
05. Malaria, Mosquitoes & Man – Resisting a Deadly Plague
06. Breath of Life: A New Diagnostic Technique
07. Aluminium and Neurodegenerative Disease Research
08. FAST TRANSLATION HEALTHCARE
09. Breath of Life: A New Diagnostic Technique
10. FAST TRANSLATION HEALTHCARE
11. From Cradle to Grave
12. COLLECTING OUR LITERARY PAST
13. Aluminium and Neurodegenerative Disease Research
14. SOCIAL EVOLUTION
15. Gender, Work and Organisation
16. SUSTAINABILITY
17. Breath of Life: A New Diagnostic Technique
18. Inservice Training for Competitor Advantage: Intellectual Property
19. Innovation consultancy
20. Heavy Fuel Cells: Are they the vehicle of the future?
21. Corrosion: A Substellar Jonah – the brown dwarf that was swallowed by a red giant and survived
22. SEARCHING FOR NEW PLANETS
23. A Substellar Jonah – the brown dwarf that was swallowed by a red giant and survived
24. RESEARCH KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER & ENTERPRISE
25. KEEL University SCIENCE PARk
Malaria kills a child every thirty seconds in Sub-Saharan Africa. It is a huge problem threatening over 40% of the world's population and still on the increase. The infection causes more than 300 million acute illnesses and at least a million deaths annually, and is recognised as a major factor impeding the development of some of the poorest nations.

Past strategies to kill off mosquitoes with insecticides failed as they developed resistance and so we need to think of a new strategy. One obvious solution is to control some of the drugs aimed at the insect. Researchers at the Institute for Science and Technology in Insecticide and Technology in Blackwood are focusing their efforts on ways to break the transmission cycle through which the disease is passed on, by studying the complex relationship between the parasite and the mosquito itself.

Paul Eggleston, Professor of Molecular Entomology, said: “We have growing problems with insecticide resistance – we now have mosquitoes which are resistant in every class of insecticidal compound that we can throw at them. We are starting to think about the complex set of interactions that take place between the parasite and the mosquito and whether there are ways within that set of interactions that we can tackle the transmission cycle itself.”

Hilary Hurd, Professor of Parasitology, said: “The first surprising thing is that it takes a long time for the malaria parasite to develop in the mosquito. It takes around 11 days and the mosquito is only infectious if it’s very much a lighter day for the parasite—making it very difficult to transmit and long enough for it to survive to the infectious stage at the next person.” This timeframe is the key aspect of the life cycle.

One discovery of particular interest is that range of the parasites contained in the bloodmeal, a mosquito’s dinner during a blood meal, are killed off within the first 48 hours. The researchers think one method by which this is done is “programmed cell death”, as they are investigating how this is triggered, and whether that action could be enhanced.

Another area of concern is that we have discovered in this complex parasite–mosquito relationship is that the infected female mosquito produces fewer eggs. The likelihood is that this is a resource management strategy so the mosquito lives longer allowing the parasite to mature to an infectious stage. If the mosquito were made to lay more eggs, it would be less easy for the parasite to reach, again breaking the transmission cycle.

Professor Hilary Hurd: “If we understand more about the biology and particularly the molecules involved that are in the middle of the mosquito life cycle and we can try to interfere with those molecules, perhaps by manipulating the mosquito genetically so that it lays more eggs and is produced more abundance or is not produced at all and upset the delicate balance between infection and survival.”

The aim is to engineer a mosquito which is simply incapable of transmitting malaria. The ultimate vision is to replace natural populations of malaria-transmitting mosquitoes in disease endemic areas, with a genetically modified mosquito incapable of carrying the malaria parasite and being large enough in sections of the world to remove the parasites that are the daily tragedy of young from and the deadly disease.

“We now have mosquitoes which are resistant to every class of insecticidal compound that we can throw at them”
Medicine, it is a new diagnostic technique known as SIFT-MS, which and Professor Patrik Spanel, Institute for Science and Technology in
A revolutionary breath analysis instrument is on trial in a clinical
Diagnostic Technique
breath of Life:
A New

Initially it will be used to study the breath of patients with renal disease, and help to identify

It is so sensitive that it is capable of detecting exhaled ions that are present at the parts-per-trillion level of the breath. Using this technique, the breath contains molecules that are indicative of some disease like hydrogen cyanide.

The sheer size of the machinery required was one of the limitations in developing this technique in the past. But now the SIFT-MS technique is much smaller, and they think it could be further reduced in size, and made portable too.

They have even followed up on this disease to see if there is a link between aluminium exposure and risk of developing chronic neurodegenerative diseases such as Alzheimer’s disease and other aluminium-related diseases.

The past twelve months have seen a number of significant studies related to human exposure to aluminium and chronic neurodegenerative diseases come to fruition in the laboratory headed by Dr Chris Exley. In a collaboration with Roger Bloor in Addiction Psychiatry they have published in the American Journal of Medicine the first observation of a link between smoking, either tobacco or cannabis, and an increased exposure to biologically available aluminium.

In combination with the aluminium exposure studies they have recently completed research in their Pain Research Laboratory headed by Clive Hawkins in which they have demonstrated that chronic aluminium exposure can produce significant pain.

They have since followed this up to demonstrate a link between smoking, either tobacco or cannabis, and an increased exposure to biologically available aluminium.

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Tissue Engineering — a ‘growth’ area for the future...

Tissue engineering is a rapidly developing field that has the potential to revolutionize medicine by enabling the repair, replacement, or regeneration of damaged tissues and organs. The approach is based on the concept of using biological, chemical, and physical principles to create functional tissue substitutes. This can be achieved through the use of biodegradable scaffolds, stem cells, and growth factors, allowing for the creation of functional tissues in vivo or in vitro.

The rapid advancements in tissue engineering have led to the development of new techniques and technologies, with applications ranging from musculoskeletal pain management to the repair of damaged tissues in the heart, blood vessels, and joints. This field is advancing at an unprecedented pace, with ongoing research focusing on improving the efficacy and safety of tissue engineering strategies.

New bone can be grown within the human body in a few weeks, on an existing bone or within a muscle. It can then be transplanted where it is needed. The cost of bone loss in elderly individuals is likely to be around £150 million per year.

Musculoskeletal Pain

The proportion of people in the general public who experience pain in their daily lives is likely to be around 80%, with the commonest cause of disability and work loss in our society. The proportion of the population who will become dependent on health and social care in the next 20 years is likely to increase. The Centre represents a unique collaboration of different clinical and academic disciplines, brought together to tackle the complex issues experienced by patients suffering from chronic pain and to develop new strategies for their management.

Proof that the Institute for Science & Technology has received European funding to become a Centre of Excellence in Tissue Engineering has received European funding to become a European Centre of Excellence in Tissue Engineering, and is promoting the field internationally. Faster growth in the field of tissue engineering in preliminary clinical trials is likely to be in applying technical solutions to the cells and tissues of the human body. Keele’s leading research in tissue engineering has continued to expand in several exciting directions. The research in tissue engineering has continued to be in applying technical solutions to the cells and tissues of the human body. Keele’s leading research in tissue engineering has continued to expand in several exciting directions.

Other novel areas include treatments for musculoskeletal problems such as arthritis. Rheumatoid Arthritis and Osteoarthritis are among the commonest causes of disability and work loss in our society. The proportion of the population who will become dependent on health and social care in the next 20 years is likely to increase. The Centre represents a unique collaboration of different clinical and academic disciplines, brought together to tackle the complex issues experienced by patients suffering from chronic pain and to develop new strategies for their management.
Professor Wilkinson’s research confirmed that almost everyone agrees that the term ‘eugenics’ has very negative connotations. However, there is considerable disagreement. People use the term ‘eugenics’ to criticise reproductive technologies appealing to a very wide range of concerns and differ amongst themselves about what is wrong with eugenics. For example, some object to ‘eugenic’ selection practices because they involve the destruction of embryos, whilst others are worried about long-term effects on social policy or about shifting perspectives on parents’ choices. As Nicky Edelstyn, who is involved in work to identify the function of the concept of ‘eugenics’ is used in discussions of practice and policy, states, “Beyond that, however, there is considerable disagreement. People using the term ‘eugenics’ to criticise reproductive technologies appeal to a very wide range of concerns and differ amongst themselves about what is wrong with eugenics. For example, some object to ‘eugenic’ selection practices because they involve the destruction of embryos, whilst others are worried about long-term effects on social policy or about shifting perspectives on parents’ choices.”

Professor Wilkinson, who is a member of the Research Institute for Life Course Studies (iLCS), continues to carry out research in this area and is presently working on an AHRC-funded project entitled ‘Ethical Arguments Against Voluntary Reproductive Arrangements: a philosophical analysis’.

From Cradle to Grave:

Eugenics is an accusation repeatedly invoked at genetic and reproductive technologies. Practices on the basis of the idea of an ‘eugenic’ incline prenatal screening and testing, and postnatal selection, leading to stumbled arguments about the regulation of genetic and reproductive technologies in contemporary debates about the regulation of genetic and reproductive technologies.

Professor Stephen Wilkinson’s project, supported by the Mearsen’s Trust, biomedical ethics Programme, sought to identify the function of the concept of ‘eugenics’ in contemporary UK debates about genetics and reproductive technologies, and to examine and critically assess the way in which the term ‘eugenics’ is used in discussions of practice and policy in the UK. In addition to the documentary and analytical parts of the project, we interviewed a number of campaigners and representatives of special interest groups in order to deepen our understanding of their arguments, claims and concerns.

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Ethics and Society

EUGENICS AND GENETICS:

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When his satires, published anonymously, offended the authorities, early in his career £100 was offered to anyone who could identify the author of The Public Spirit of the Whigs. Late in the career of John Broding, he offered £300 to anyone who could identify the author anonymously. Sometimes his work was censored by friends, or by the bookseller, or by Swift himself; sometimes it was too controversial to be published during his lifetime. For the first time, all work, in all its significant versions, both censored and uncensored, will be available in a combination of print and online editions.

With a grant of over £530,000 from the Arts and Humanities Research Council, Professor Jim McLaverty and Adam Rounce of English in the Research Institute for Humanities are leading a team of scholars in the preparation of a complete annotated edition of Swift’s works. In collaboration with another team at Oxford, and general editors in America and Australia, they are creating the preparation of the Cambridge Edition of the Works of Jonathan Swift, to be published in fifteen print volumes between 2007 and 2010, with a companion Swift archive which will present and collate versions of the texts that have not been fully available since their first publication in the early 1700s. The planned volumes will present and collate versions of the texts that have not been fully available since their first publication in the early 1700s.
Social Evolution

Despite the history of the 19th century socially, research was central in founding sociology in Britain. They founded the Sociological Review, which publishes timely and original thinking on the subject. Published numerous books, and papers and often discussed the emerging field of social evolution. The personal letters, biographical data, institutional correspondence, newspapers, draft speeches, reports of meetings, published papers, and photographs, all give us an insight into the thinking of some of the most well-known writers and academics of the period, including H.G. Wells, Emile Durkheim, and Francis Galton.

Gender, Work and Organisation

Since its launch in 1994, the world-renowned journal Gender, Work and Organisation has gone from strength to strength. Professors David Knights and Jill Rubery established the journal in Manchester University where it resided until 2000 when it moved with David to Keele University. Dr Deborah Kerfoot joined David as joint editor within the Research Institute for Humanities; Life Course Studies; Foundations of Social Evolution

Members of the Research Institutes for Humanities, Life Course Studies, and Law Politics and Justice are currently exploring the origins of British sociology using the records of the Institute of Sociology (IS) which dissolved when the Institute was eventually given to Keele University, where it remains. Renamed the Foundations of Sociology Archive, the collection extends to over 15,000 publications, extending to over 150 linear metres of material. The archive material also provides a valuable and unique insight into the thinking of some of the most well-known writers and academics of the period, including H.G. Wells, Emile Durkheim, and Francis Galton. The journal, which is published by Blackwell Publishing, promotes critical and scholarly research in a clear and uncomplicated style from a diverse range of fields of study and provides platforms for academic articles that give focus and credibility to gender issues. One or more special issues are also published each year on topics relevant to research and development, and to highlight important and emerging special issues in gender and work.

The journal now ranks among the UK’s top international refereed journals, particularly in the fields of women’s studies and social issues. Gender, Work and Organisation now ranks among the UK’s top international refereed journals, particularly in the fields of women’s studies and social issues. It is the first journal to bring together a new generation of researchers from a diverse range of fields of study and provides platforms for academic articles that give focus and credibility to gender issues. One or more special issues are also published each year on topics relevant to research and development, and to highlight important and emerging special issues in gender and work. The journal now ranks among the UK’s top international refereed journals, particularly in the fields of women’s studies and social issues.

Dr Barry Godfrey
The Ministry of Defence dropped its objections to the building of wind farms in a wide area around one of its military installations, in a major turning point in Britain’s policy of developing wind power after ground-breaking research by scientists from Keele University.

The work by the Applied and Environmental Geophysics Group helped resolve an impasse which had prevented 40% of UK renewable energy being developed.

In order to meet, and far exceed Kyoto targets, the UK Government has set a challenging target of reducing the UK’s carbon dioxide emissions by 60% by 2050. The development of renewable energy, especially wind power, will be an important contributor to this effort.

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Sustainability

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WIND ENERGY SOLUTION HELPS UK MEET KYOTO TARGETS

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Organised by Dr Stephen Quilley and Professor Andy Dobson, of the Research Institute for Law, Politics and Justice, along with Dr William Young, director of the Sustainability Research Institute at Leeds University, the seminar series will run for 18 months from October 2006, and will tackle the many questions surrounding sustainability.

The point of departure for this seminar series is the extent to which the costs of environmental ‘good citizenship’ can be offset by short-term marketing opportunities as well as the longer-term benefits that may come from anticipating the wider trajectory towards environmental regulation.

The ecological redevelopment of universities will be used as the focus for an exploration of this topic. A range of participants including university managers and private sector consultants will be given the opportunity to examine the implications of sustainability for universities.
Solid oxide fuel cells (SOFCs) offer a way of generating useful renewable energy from waste matter with very significant environmental benefit in terms of reduced greenhouse gas emissions and climate change. This solid oxide fuel cells potentially offer a way of operating useful and renewable energy from waste matter with very significant environmental benefit in terms of reduced greenhouse gas emissions and climate change. Professor Ormerod’s group currently research is directed towards utilisation of different forms of biogas, including chicken and pig farms waste, and its gas, avoiding the effect of variable composition of the biogas, and the tolerance to high levels of sulphur, aromatics and other impurities present in some forms of biogas.

Thus solid oxide fuel cells potentially offer a way of generating useful renewable energy from waste matter with very significant environmental benefit in terms of reduced greenhouse gas emissions and climate change. Professor Ormerod’s group currently research is directed towards utilisation of different forms of biogas, including chicken and pig farms waste, and its gas, avoiding the effect of variable composition of the biogas, and the tolerance to high levels of sulphur, aromatics and other impurities present in some forms of biogas.

Professor Mark Ormerod and his research group at Keele have been working on solid oxide fuel cells for over ten years, with a particular focus on research leading to the development of SOFCs that can not directly on practical hydrocarbon fuels. In recent years, much of the group’s research has focused on the possibility of using biogas, whether produced from domestic and industrial waste, animal waste or vegetable matter, as a possible renewable fuel for SOFCs. The research group has demonstrated that it is possible to run solid oxide fuel cells both indirectly and directly on different forms of biogas, over a wide compositional range, converting the resultant power into electrical power and useful energy, and when the business and biogas is depleted in methane. Thus the research carried out at which conventional heat engines would have been more expensive to run, the fuel cell is able not only to function but to produce energy from your quality biogas, which is presently disposed of by simply venting wastefully and detrimentally to the atmosphere.

Solid oxide fuel cells potentially offer a way of generating useful renewable energy from biogas. They can be used in a variety of fuel cell types and systems, and in a range of applications. These include power generation, for example in fuel cells for vehicles, and in stationary applications such as power plants. SOFCs can also be used for heat recovery, for example in waste heat recovery systems for industrial processes. In addition, SOFCs can be used for direct, definitive detection of corrosion, which is corrosion of the steel reinforcing bars. This has been shown to be a major cause of structural failure, and a major problem for the concrete repair sector. The main cause of structural failure is corrosion of the steel reinforcing bars. This has been shown to be a major cause of structural failure, and a major problem for the concrete repair sector. The main cause of structural failure is corrosion of the steel reinforcing bars. This has been shown to be a major cause of structural failure, and a major problem for the concrete repair sector.

The maintenance of large concrete structures, such as towers blocks and motorway bridges, requires effective survey techniques that can detect early corrosion. The Detectors and Testing Group at Keele have worked with representatives of the concrete repair sector to develop a novel hybrid electromagnetic technique that allows the direct, definitive detection of corrosion. This technique has been shown to be a major cause of structural failure, and a major problem for the concrete repair sector. The main cause of structural failure is corrosion of the steel reinforcing bars. This has been shown to be a major cause of structural failure, and a major problem for the concrete repair sector.

The Detectors and Testing Group at Keele have worked with representatives of the concrete repair sector to develop a novel hybrid electromagnetic technique that allows the direct, definitive detection of corrosion. This technique has been shown to be a major cause of structural failure, and a major problem for the concrete repair sector. The main cause of structural failure is corrosion of the steel reinforcing bars. This has been shown to be a major cause of structural failure, and a major problem for the concrete repair sector.
Searching for New Planets

Astrophysicists at Keele are playing a key role in a world-class project to find extrasolar planets by monitoring hundreds of thousands of stars every night. The Wide Angle Search for Planets (WASP) is a consortium of UK universities and observatories that Jan Faul and operates the SuperWASP instruments in the SpanishRoque de los Muchachos Observatory on La Palma and at the Sutherland station of the South African Astronomical Observatory. Funding for the La Palma based project came from a successful SRIF bid by Keele, who built and operate the instrument. The extremely wide field of view of SuperWASP, 2000 times greater than a conventional astronomical telescope, combined with its ability to measure brightness very precisely, allows it to scan large areas of the sky and monitor hundreds of thousands of stars every night. When sufficient observations have been made, software searches for changes in brightness are matched against custom-built software. Stars which show the characteristic 1% dip in brightness lasting a few hours every few days are followed-up using observations on larger telescopes to confirm the presence of a planet. Observations in collaboration with astronomers in France and Switzerland were used to confirm the first two planets discovered by SuperWASP in September 2006. This result was widely reported in the national and international media.

Dr Pierre Maxted, iEPSAM, Astrophysics, and colleagues from the Universities of Hertfordshire and Leicester, have discovered an unusual white dwarf star – the binary star WD0137-349, which may have a dull name but has an exciting past. The star was already known to be a white dwarf – a dense object about the size of the Earth but 100,000 times heavier. They are formed when a star like the Sun dies. This white dwarf was observed as part of programme to find close binary white dwarfs. WD0137-349 showed signs of having an exceptionally low mass companion. The programme is supported by the Leverhulme Trust. The composition of the companion was confirmed using observations by the Very Large Telescope at the European Southern Observatory in Chile. The companion object was shown to be a brown dwarf – a ‘failed-star’ only 20 times less massive than the Sun. WD0137-349 showed signs of having an exceptionally low mass companion. This programme is supported by the Leverhulme Trust. The nature of the companion was confirmed using observations by the Very Large Telescope at the European Southern Observatory in Chile. The companion object was shown to be a brown dwarf – a ‘failed-star’ only 20 times less massive than the Sun.
Knowledge Transfer at Keele University

The Office of Research and Enterprise activates places central to the comprehension of Keele's intellectual property, administration support to research programmes and the development of enterprise services to its regional and national publics and private enterprises. The Office nurtures and supports Keele's signature research themes. Students research of natural resources and innovation and underpin a litter of enterprise agendas which ensure the effective delivery of relevant outputs to beneficiaries.

Trent City Securities Firms and Forensics

Keele University undertakes terrestrial and aquatic surveys of sites. By implementing appropriately designed techniques, assessment of species present and potential habitat at the site is determined. For example both terrestrial and aquatic species can be determined and the counts of birds and fish from amongst are undertaken in the area.

Keele ‘Open-Door’ Companies

A key component of Keele’s intellectual property research is the activity to encourage and enable companies, fostered with the specific purpose of enhancing local start-up research. Recent examples of the activity are as follows:

Intelligent Orthopaedics

Intelligent Orthopaedics is a spin-out from a consultation from Keele University. The company produce the Staffordshire Orthopaedic Reduction Machine (SORTM), which is a flexible medical device designed to help orthopaedic surgeons achieve an anatomical reduction of unstable femoral fractures prior to fixation.

MagenCell

Established in 2003 to exploit novel technology, from biomedical research at Keele University and the North Staffordshire Bio-Tech Trust. The technology concerns a new type of bioreactor for tissue engineering. Although in early stage, tissue engineering aims to replace damaged tissues and healing tissue grown from a patient’s own cells in a culture which does not trigger an immune response in the patient.

Student Placements

Thrifts Up for Keilde Placements

A provincial and commercial banking company (ABF) in North Staffordshire took part in the Knowledge Innovation Technology Transfer (KITTS) programme offered through the University’s Office of Research and Enterprise. Business Administration (Marketing) and International Marketing graduate Matthew Hargreaves was successfully recruited to deliver a detailed marketing programme on asset protection and implementing an integrated marketing programme.

Managing Director of Intelligent Orthopaedics Tony Whittle has established the added value of recruiting from graduate projects such as KITTS, confirming his decision to participate in KITTS as “...being a great decision and proved most useful for our business. Matthew was subsequently employed in a permanent post within the company.

The UK economy has seen a unique shift from a traditional manufacturing basis to a knowledge-based economy. This transition is vital to the wellbeing of Keele Student Federation and in making good progress, in awaiting growth trends in our enterprise activities.

Social Enterprise

Students in North Staffordshire are encouraged to start their own business.

RESEARCH DEGREES AT KEELE UNIVERSITY

Research degrees in Keele University are primarily available to full-time students. Other provision is available for part-time students.

RESEARCH DEGREES

Postgraduate research is a central part of Keele University’s research strategy. Keele offers a diverse range of research degrees, including undergraduate, masters and doctoral programmes.

Postgraduate Research Information

Students who succeed in Keele University’s research programmes are equipped with a range of skills that are highly valued by employers. Keele University is committed to supporting its students in their pursuit of research excellence.

Research, Knowledge Transfer & Enterprise

In 2006, Keele was named one of the University’s. It is a major research centre in the UK, with a strong focus on knowledge transfer and enterprise. Keele University is a key player in the National Innovation System, and has a strong track record in securing funding for research and development.

School of Management

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The Science Park is located central to the main campus with immediate access to all academic, research, commercial, social and recreational facilities. As a research-based University, Keele has nationally and internationally acclaimed strengths in key areas of high quality research activity. These include: cell and molecular biology, history, materials science, social science and information technology. The Science Park is a designated priority investment site within North Staffordshire Regeneration Zone and is included in Advantage West Midlands’ strategy as a cluster site for medical technology and healthcare businesses. This leading development allows companies to locate in an environment that provides an innovative research culture combined with academic expertise and the University’s specialist resources. The Science Park currently accommodates some 40 high tech companies, serving a number of different sectors, including biotech, medical, IT and the service industries.
The Institute brings together researchers in History, English Literature, American Studies, Music, and Modern Languages to produce high quality disciplinary and interdisciplinary research in these fields.

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The Institute aims to support and stimulate high quality research and enterprise by bringing together a multidisciplinary group of researchers working on a range of health and social concerns across the life course, from childhood through to old age. It draws on existing strengths at Keele in the fields of ageing (with one of the largest groups of researchers working in the field of gerontology and cultural studies, police research, environmental sustainability, ethnicity, and migration. It also explores the intersections between these fields and is currently expanding into new related areas such as postcolonialism and cultural studies, police research, environmental sustainability, ethnicity, and migration.

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The Institute for Public Policy and Management is made up of researchers working in the broad areas of law and ethics, politics and international studies/relations, environmental politics and crime, security and justice. It also explores the intersections between these fields and is currently expanding into new related areas such as postcolonialism and cultural studies, police research, environmental sustainability, ethnicity, and migration.

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The Institute for History, Law, Politics, & Justice brings together researchers working in the broad areas of law and ethics, politics and international studies/relations, environmental politics and crime, security and justice. It also explores the intersections between these fields and is currently expanding into new related areas such as postcolonialism and cultural studies, police research, environmental sustainability, ethnicity, and migration.

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The Institute for Life Course Studies brings together researchers working in the broad areas of law and ethics, politics and international studies/relations, environmental politics and crime, security and justice. It also explores the intersections between these fields and is currently expanding into new related areas such as postcolonialism and cultural studies, police research, environmental sustainability, ethnicity, and migration.

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