GLOSSARY OF TERMS

The definitions given against the following terms are provided for the purpose of this document only and are not necessarily applied or adopted across the entire University; variations of these definitions might exist within Schools and Institutes and across different disciplines.

"Research"

The University defines research as "a process of systematic enquiry leading to new insights which contribute to a body of knowledge, effectively shared", following the approach adopted for REF2021. (An extended definition is also available on page 2 of the UKRIO Code of Practice for Research).

"Researchers"

Following the UK Research Integrity Office Code of Practice for Research (2023), "researchers" are defined as "any person who conducts or supports research *in any discipline*, including but not limited to: an academic research staff; an independent contractor or consultant; a research student; a postgraduate or undergraduate student conducting research; a research assistant; a visiting or emeritus member of staff; a member of staff on a joint clinical or honorary contract; a technician; or a member of professional services staff".

"Scholarship"

The University defines scholarship as "the creation, development and maintenance of the intellectual infrastructure of subjects and disciplines, in forms such as dictionaries, scholarly editions, catalogues and contributions to major research databases", following the approach adopted for REF2021.

"Research Integrity"

Research integrity refers to the active adherence, by researchers and research organisations, of the ethical principles and professional and legislative standards essential for the responsible practice of research.

"Research Ethics"

Research Ethics refers to the moral principles underpinning research at all stages, from developing a project grant application, data collection, to writing up and disseminating their findings.

"Research Governance"

Research Governance refers to the development of shared standards and mechanisms that permit the proper management and monitoring of research. Research governance is more than but includes research ethics. Governance includes other key areas such as good science, information, health and safety, research commissioning and priorities, utility, dissemination and use. Governance is an in-house process to ensure that research meets all statutory requirements, has all the necessary resources, finishes properly and publishes appropriately.

"Rigour"

Rigour in research refers to research which has been conducted according to recognised methods and protocols; which is valid, credible, and reliable and which would stand up to robust scrutiny.

"Personal Data"

Any information relating to an identified or identifiable living person who can be identified or who are identifiable, directly from the information in question; or who can be indirectly identified from that information in combination with other information.

"Research Data"

Any information that has been collected, observed, generated, or created to validate original research findings.

"Data Management"

The collection, organisation, analysis, preservation and sharing of research data.

"Reproducibility"

(Adopted from the UKRN Terms of Reference) Defined as follows: Research should be sufficiently transparent and rigorous that someone with the relevant expertise can clearly follow - as relevant for different types of research - how it was done, why it was done in that way, the evidence that it established, the reasoning and/or judgements that were used, and how all of that led justifiably to the research findings and conclusions. Note, not all research can be fully reproduced or replicated.