TRIANGULATION	checking different sets of evidence against one another to ensure greater reliability and validity
VALIDITY	the extent to which the analysis and interpretation is authentic, accurate and 'true'
RELIABILITY	the extent to which the research produces results that can be replicated and are generalisable to other cases
ETHICAL RESEARCH	research conducted with respect for people, knowledge, democratic values and quality of process
REFLEXIVITY	reflecting, questioning and challenging the research process; looking for meanings and patterns; understanding the researcher's role in the research
RIGOUR	the quality of the research – requires a critical, reflexive approach
CASE RECORD / CASE STUDY	A case record is the body of evidence from which the researcher draws evidence for analysis to create a case study
CRITICAL INCIDENT	a situation or occurrence that is selected for in-depth analysis
OBJECTIVITY	remaining critically distant from the research, without influence or bias (impossible to achieve completely)
BIAS	Particular emphasis in interpretation because of the researcher's particular viewpoint, role, values or agenda (impossible to eliminate completely)

Have you understood / accounted for these elements in your research?

Judy Durrant, Canterbury Christ Church University. 18th January, 2010.

Action Research to support Curriculum Innovation and Pupil Participation