

CASE STUDIES



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Heritage Fund's Digital Skills for Heritage initiative.

RESIDENCIES & PARTNERSHIPS



Wiki Women in Red

ARTICLES CREATED

167,423

ISSUE FOCUSED

Addresses the gender gap

METHODOLOGY

International editathons,
multiple organisations

Wikimedian in Residence

TWO RESIDENTS

Residency 1: 2012-13

Residency 2: 2020-23

COMMONS UPLOADS

Relabelling and adding
templates to c. 30k images

EVENTS AND TRAINING

Numerous public-facing
Wikithons



National Library of Scotland

Leabharlann Nàiseanta na h-Alba

Wikimedians in Residence

DURATION

Residency 1: 2013-2015

Residency 2: 2017-2018

UPLOADS AND VIEWS

1200 images,

96m views (2014-2018)

ANNUAL INCREASE

2014: 10m

2018: 37m

**York
Museums
Trust**

Wikimedian in Residence

DURATION

2013-2015

IMAGE UPLOADS

~ 400 images

TRAINING AND OUTREACH

All key curators trained

3 training sessions

External talks



Wikimedia Ambassador



DURATION

2013-2014



AUDIENCE

Higher education
Mainstream media attention



IMPACT

Infokit created
University workshop series
3 Editathons



**SCIENCE
MUSEUM
GROUP**

Wikimedian in Residence

DURATION

2013-2014

UPLOADS

Trial of archival content
50 significant object images
400 National Media Museum
images

IMPACT

~ 500 attended talks
~ 200 trained to edit
International collaboration

Wikimedian in Residence

DURATION

6 months in 2014

KEY POINTS

Pilot project
Media coverage
Focus on article
improvement

IMPACT

Aimed at RS Fellows
~ 20 new editors trained
Raised profile of WMUK

Wikimedian in Residence

DURATION

3 months in 2013

KEY POINTS

External partnership creation
Supported work on articles
and images

IMPACT

Staff training linked to
'Learning at Work'
27 accounts created



Wikimedian in Residence

DURATION

Ongoing, since 2015

KEY POINTS

Numerous uploads
Government support
Welsh Wici flourishes

IMPACT

1,166,759,462 image views
2015-21
Permanent Wikimedian



Indigenize Wikipedia

DURATION

One-off event in 2018

KEY POINTS

Focus on Yukon First Nations

[List](#) of articles to create

Emphasis on gathering

knowledge

IMPACT

Incorporating Indigenous
viewpoints

9 participants

Guidelines on future events



Art + Feminism

DURATION

Ongoing since 2014

KEY POINTS

Aims to address gender bias
'do-it-yourself' and
'do-it-with-others' campaign
International reach

IMPACT

Toolkits
>18k people attended
>1260 events run
>84k articles edited



Women's Classical Committee

#WCCWiki

[Image](#) by Katherine MacDonald - Own work, CC BY-SA 4.0.

DURATION

Ongoing since 2017

KEY POINTS

Aims to address gender bias
Training classicists

IMPACT

Toolkits
>18k people attended
>1260 events run
>84k articles edited



#WCCWiki Women in Classical Studies editathon at Senate House, London May 2019



Wikimedian in Residence/ Women in Red

DURATION

Ongoing, since 2016
Permanent since 2019

IMPACT

277 Sessions
1,425 students trained
556 staff trained
578 members of the public
>50 **Women in Red** sessions

MORE(!) IMPACT

114 editathons
998 articles created
3,546 articles improved
[The Edinburgh Seven](#)

Black History Month Editathon

25th October 2017 @ 1:00 pm - 5:00 pm

« Women in Red – Wiki meetup

Teaching with Wikipedia: What do I need to know first? »



A Wikipedia editing event for **BLACK HISTORY MONTH**
25 OCTOBER 2017
<http://bit.ly/WikiBHM>

Bessie Coleman, aviator,
By National Air and Space Museum (Great Images in NASA Description) [Public domain], via Wikimedia Commons.

Women in Red - a monthly workshop to add more biographies of women to Wikipedia

October 29 @ 1:00 pm - 5:00 pm

« Creative Commons Quick Start – A short introduction to using CC licences

Teaching with Wikipedia: a practical 'how to' workshop »

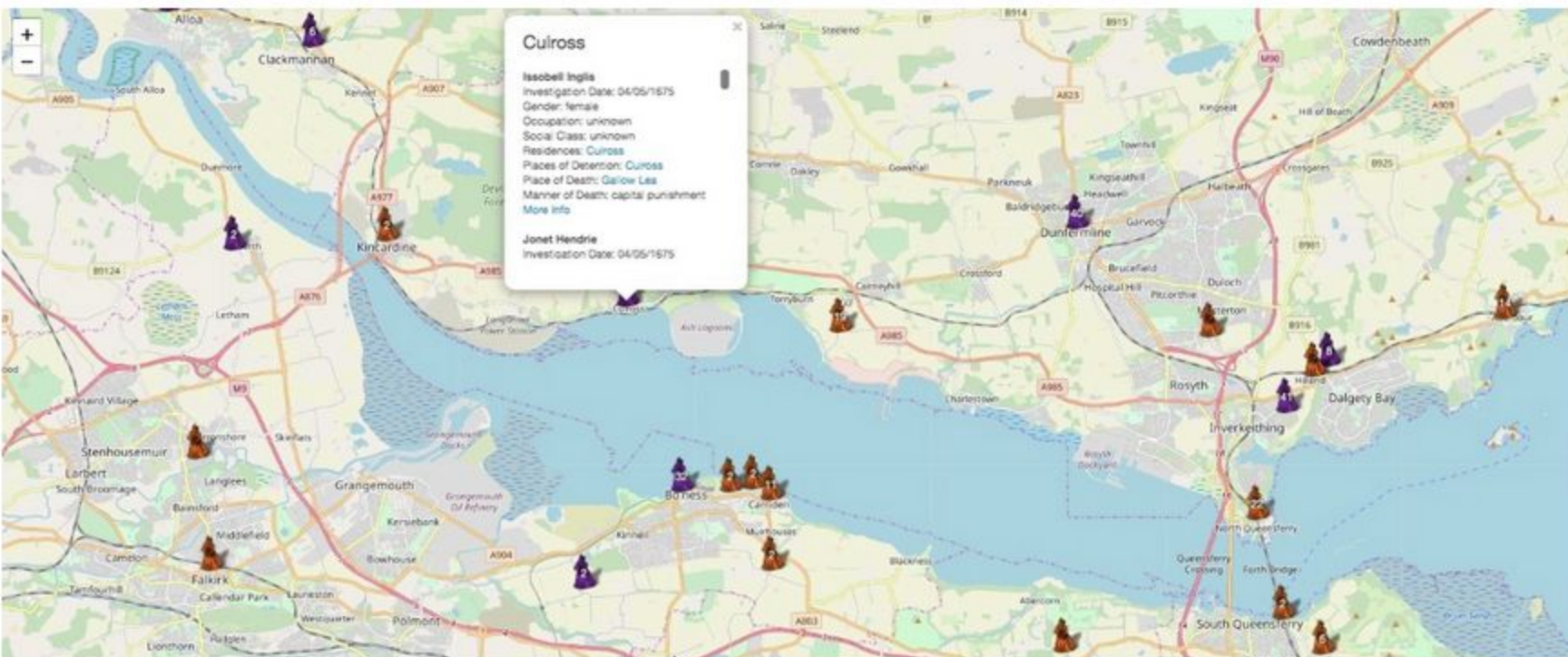


Witches, maps, and linked open data with Wikidata, Wikipedia's sister project

November 10 @ 12:00 pm - 1:00 pm

« Teaching with Wikipedia: a practical 'how to' workshop

Introduction to Wikipedia's sister project: Wikisource – the Free Digital Library »



Wikimedian in Residence

Supporting the University of Edinburgh's commitments to digital skills, information literacy, and sharing knowledge openly




Telling the history of HIV and AIDS activism in Scotland on Wikipedia

BaGLAMa 2

BaGLAMa shows you page view numbers for pages on Wikipedia (and other Wikimedia sites) containing Commons files in a specific category. Since February 2014, a new software is used to aggregate page views, so there may be minute differences.



The new [Wikimedia pageview API](#) (human views only, no bots) is used starting 2015-12!

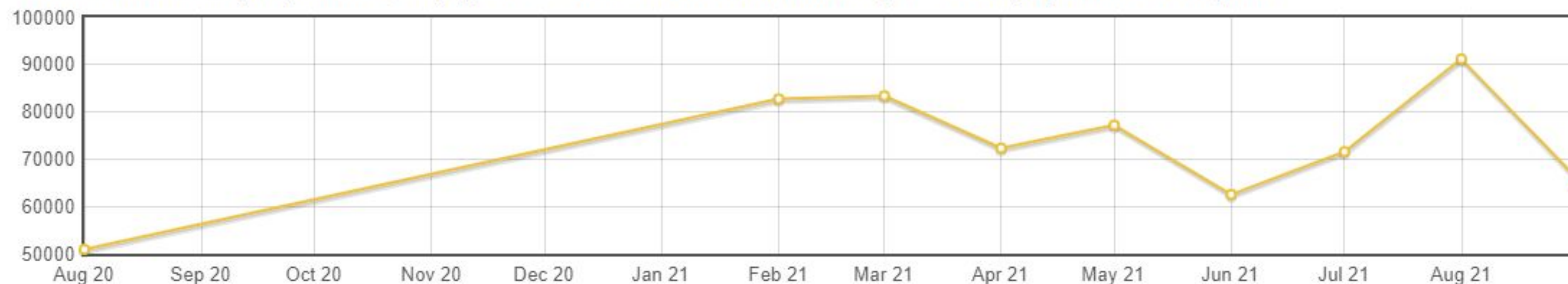
 To add new categories, [log in](#), then reload this page.

Commons categories

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Category details for [Images from the National Museum of Scotland](#)

9 months have a data point, with 657,581 page views in total. Click on individual time points in the graph to see monthly data.



Page views in 2021-08

Total monthly page views: 91,207. [Download this table.](#)

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Laylah Ali

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Laylah Ali (born 1968, [Buffalo, New York](#)^[1]) is a contemporary visual artist known for paintings in which ambiguous race relations are depicted with a graphic clarity and cartoon strip format.^[2]

Contents [hide]

- Early life and education
- Work
 - The Greenheads Series
 - Acephalous
 - Collaborations
- Collections
- Exhibitions
 - Solo and group exhibitions
- Awards
- References
- Further reading
- External links

Early life and education [edit]

In her youth, Ali originally intended to be a lawyer or a doctor.^[3]

Ali received her B.A. (English and Studio Art) from [Williams College](#), Williamstown, MA in 1991.^[4] She participated in the [Whitney Independent Study Program](#) at the [Whitney Museum of American Art](#), New York City in 1992, and completed a residency at the [Skowhegan School of Painting and Sculpture](#), [Skowhegan, ME](#) in 1993. Ali received her M.F.A. in 1994 from [Washington University in St. Louis, MO](#). She lives and works in [Williamstown, Massachusetts](#),^[1] and is currently a professor at [Williams College](#).^[5]

Work [edit]

In Ali's earlier work, she would draw or paint something violent. She focused more on the action than the violence itself. In her current work, there is not a lot of focus on the act; she is more attentive to what happens before and after.^[6]

The works are small scale *[gouache](#)* paintings and drawings on paper. She is known to prepare for many months, planning out every detail so there is no room for mistakes. Ali's work is based on life experiences. Although one may not be able to tell, she says all of her work holds meaning and that what's in her mind transcends from her hands on paper.^[7] About the performative nature of her work, Ali says, "The paintings can be like crude stages or sets, the figures like characters in a play. I

Laylah Ali

Born	1968 (age 52–53) <div>Buffalo, New York</div>
Nationality	American
Education	(MFA) Washington University (BA) Williams College
Known for	Painting
Notable work	The Greenheads Series
Style	Gouache
Awards	2008 Joan Mitchell Foundation Painters and Sculptors Grant 2007 United States Artists Fellowship 2002 William H. Johnson Prize 2001 Premio Regione Piemonte (Fondazione Sandretto Re Rebaudengo Per L'Arte,Turin, Italy) 2000 ICA Artist Prize (Institute of Contemporary Art, Boston, Massachusetts)



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Herbert Gentry

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia



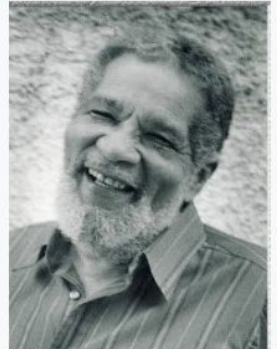
This article includes a list of general references, but it remains largely unverified because **it lacks sufficient corresponding inline citations**. Please help to *improve* this article by *introducing* more precise citations. (*August 2015*) (*Learn how and when to remove this template message*)

Herbert Alexander Gentry, popularly known as **Herb Gentry** (July 17, 1919 – September 8, 2003), was an African-American Expressionist painter who lived and worked in Paris, France (1946–70; 1976–80), Copenhagen, Denmark (1958–63), in the Swedish cities of [Gothenburg](#) (1963–65), [Stockholm](#) (1965–76; 2001–03), and [Malmö](#) (1980–2001), and in New York City (1970–2000) as a permanent resident of the Hotel Chelsea.

Contents [hide]

- The art of Herbert Gentry
- Biography
 - Harlem Renaissance childhood
 - The expatriate years
 - Paris, 1946–58
 - Copenhagen, 1958–62
 - Stockholm, 1963–76
 - Paris, 1976–80
 - Malmö, Sweden, 1980–2003
 - Home in New York, 1969–2003
- Selected collections
- Further reading
- References
- External links

Herbert Gentry



Born	July 17, 1919 <div>Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania</div>
Died	September 8, 2003 <div>Stockholm, Sweden</div>
Nationality	U.S. citizen
Occupation	Artist, Painter

The art of Herbert Gentry [edit]

Gentry's paintings juxtapose faces and masks, shifting orientations of figures and heads—human and animal—into profiles, to the left, to the right, above and below. The direction of the head, as face or profile, leading right or left, or facing front, is played against the relative scale of each head, its position on the canvas, and in relationship to the others.



The faces evoke subtle expressions and moods. Rather than using images to depict a concrete story, Gentry releases his

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South Asian people in Ireland

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This is an old revision of this page, as edited by 122.161.49.3 (talk) at 10:00, 24 February 2022 (Corrected formatting). The present address (URL) is a permanent link to this revision, which may differ significantly from the current revision.
(diff) — [Previous revision](#) | [Latest revision \(diff\)](#) | [Newer revision](#) — (diff)

South Asian people in Ireland are residents or citizens of Ireland who are of South Asian background or ancestry. There has been an important and well-established community of people of South Asian descent in Ireland for many decades. Non-Chinese Asian people (the category which mainly includes South Asian people) were reported to be the fastest growing ethnic group in Ireland in the 2011 census.^[2]

There is great variation in how much the South Asian people are integrated into Irish society. Many people of South Asian descent are well-integrated and embrace the culture of Ireland. Many children of South Asian descent are born in Ireland or have come to Ireland at a very young age, and therefore learn the Irish language in schools (which is compulsory to children who have been living in the country before the age of 7). There are South Asian people who are up to 2nd and 3rd generation Irish-born. However, many South Asian people still maintain their ancestral customs and languages, and therefore many religious festivals (such as Diwali) are well-known and accepted within Ireland.^[3]

As the Irish government does not collect detailed data on ethnicity in Ireland, population estimates vary, and non-Chinese Asian people are generally grouped in one category rather than groups based on people from individual South Asian countries.^[1] Estimates say that people of South Asian ethnicity make up around 1 to 3% of Ireland's population. The Irish-India Council estimates that there are approximately 91,520 Indian-born people in Ireland.^[4]

Contents [hide]

- 1 Background
- 2 Demographics
 - 2.1 Population in major Irish cities and towns
 - 2.2 Religion
- 3 Culture
- 4 Contemporary and social issues
- 5 Notable Irish people of South Asian origin
- 6 References

Background

Some of the first South Asians to settle in Ireland came as doctors in the late 1980s and early 1990s. Ireland has long had a shortage of doctors and nurses, partially due to the emigration of indigenous doctors,^[5] and therefore hires many foreign medical staff.^[6] Most of the foreign medical staff come from India and Pakistan.^{[6][7]} This is probably due to the large numbers of medical graduates in those countries who are attracted to Ireland by its use of the English language, living standards, salaries, opportunities and new lives in Europe and the Western world.

While South Asian doctors continue to come to Ireland, over the recent years (especially during the Celtic Tiger, a period of major economic boom in Ireland), a significant number of other non-medical South Asians have come to live in Ireland, seeking labour, opportunities, better standards of living and money to support their families at home. These people may be skilled, semi-skilled or unskilled and have varying knowledge of the English language. Thousands of South Asians work in construction, business, industry, pharmaceuticals, e-commerce, management and education in Ireland. There are hundreds of Indian restaurants and Kebab shops that are entirely South Asian-owned and run in nearly all of Ireland's major urban centres.

In recent years, there has been a growing interest within students from South Asian countries or South Asian background to undertake third level education in Ireland. Some of these students decide to stay on and work in Ireland after they graduate. Many of Ireland's major third level institutions, most notably Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Dublin City University, Dublin Institute of Technology, National University of Ireland, Galway and National College of Ireland have a substantial number of students of South Asian descent. The Irish government wants to double the number of overseas students in Irish universities by 2015, and has shortlisted India as one of the key areas for bringing in foreign students.^[8]

Demographics

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Irish people of South Asian origin

Total population
60,000 – 100,000
About 1.5% of the Irish population (2011 census). ^[1] Other sources estimate from 1% to 3%.
Regions with significant populations
Ballyhaunis, Galway, Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Athlone including respective suburban areas
Languages
Hindi, Urdu, Punjabi, Bengali, Other Indo-Aryan and Dravidian languages.
Religion
Hinduism, Islam, Sikhism, Christianity, Zoroastrianism, others
Related ethnic groups
British Asians

South Asian People in Ireland

Before:

- Claim that South Asians mainly arrived in Ireland in the 1980s
- No images on the page



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Background [edit]

Early South Asian presence in Ireland can be traced back to the role played by the East India Company in the eighteenth century. White Irish men working for the East India Company often returned to Ireland with domestic servants and lascars from India, many of whom found themselves in a state of vagrancy, particularly in port towns like Cork.^[6] On their return to Ireland, some Irish men working for the East India Company were also accompanied by their Indian wives, mistresses, and mixed race children. This may have been the case for Captain William Massey Baker, a Company officer and the brother of Godfrey Evans Baker who was the patron of Sake Dean Mahomed.^[7] Historian Michael H. Fisher speculates that Captain Baker may have been accompanied by his Indian mistress and their teenage Anglo-Indian daughter, Eleanor, on his return to Cork from India.^[8] Through the import of Indian domestic servants and lascars, and their relationships with their mistresses, wives, and children, Irish men working for the East India Company played an important role in creating a sizeable South Asian community in Ireland from the eighteenth century onwards.^[9]

The late eighteenth century also saw the arrival of Dean Mahomed, an Indian entrepreneur and the most notable Indian resident of Ireland during the eighteenth century. Unlike the domestic servants and lascars imported as cheap labour from India, Mahomed was supported by Godfrey Evans Baker, an East India Company officer. Baker sponsored Mahomed's education in Cork where he met his future wife Jane Daly, a Protestant woman from an Irish gentry family.^{[10][11]} Mahomed's connections with Baker allowed him to build his wealth in Cork, and his notable work *The Travels of Dean Mahomed* was published with the support of Ireland's wealthy elite.^[12] After two decades in Cork, Mahomed and his family emigrated to London in 1807.^[13]

South Asians continued to visit and settle in Ireland in the nineteenth century. One of the most prominent South Asians to arrive during this time was Mir Aulad Ali (1832–96), a Muslim Indian scholar who worked as Professor of Arabic, Hindustani, and Persian at Trinity College, Dublin.^{[14][15]} Beyond his academic engagements, Aulad Ali was an example of significant South Asian presence in Dublin's social circles, well-regarded and lauded for his charitable work in the parish of Rathmines.^[16] He frequently attended formal events in traditional Indian attire and was often one of the main local dignitaries present to greet and guide foreign parties upon their arrival to Dublin.^[17] In this respect, Aulad Ali represented a South Asian community that was not only accepted and welcomed in nineteenth century Ireland, but one that also directly contributed to the enhancement of social and political life.^[18] He also represented an increasing presence of mixed race families in Ireland during the nineteenth century, marrying an Englishwoman named Rebecca with whom he had a son, Arthur, who was baptised at the parish of Rathmines.^[19]

hires many foreign medical staff.^[21] Most of the foreign medical staff come from India and Pakistan.^{[22][23]} This is probably due to the large numbers of medical graduates in those countries who are attracted to Ireland by its use of the English language, living standards, salaries, opportunities and new lives in Europe and the Western world.

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Languages
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Religion
Hinduism, Islam, Sikhism, Christianity, Zoroastrianism, others
Related ethnic groups
British Asians



The port city of Cork where a number of South Asians settled from the eighteenth century onwards



South Asian People in Ireland

After:

- 2 paragraphs of text
- Extends the history 200 years
- Nuanced and evidenced history of empire and colonisation and the impact on migration
- Images

Thanks to Zaid for his work on this article (editor [Capwiz](#))

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Q | Holnicote Estate

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Way Ridge which is crossed by the Gorge Way. The parish Church of St Mary has a record dating from about 1300.

century and is a **Grade II*** listed building,^[77] and ancient monument.^{[78][79]} It was attached to a mansion house which burnt down in 1875.^[80]

Since 2009 the estate has been one of three Multi-Objective Flood Management Demonstration Schemes, funded by the **Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs**, to examine how changes in the management of river catchment areas can influence the incidence and severity of flooding in the area.^{[81][82][83][84]} **Beavers** were re-introduced to assist flood reduction.^[85]

House and outbuildings

There have been at least four successive mansion houses at Holnicote. Limited information is available about the early buildings. One is known to have been built between 1493 and 1521, based on **dendrochronology** from surviving timbers. The Grade II* listed gatehouse and attached cottage were built together with a new house in the early 17th century.^[86] Following the purchase of the estate by the Blackford family in 1705, a new mansion house was built on the site of the previous structure.^[87] Only the stable block from that building survives.^[88] The house was destroyed by fire in 1779. The **Acland family** re-built it as a thatched hunting lodge, which was also destroyed by fire in 1851,^[89] and replaced in 1861. A kitchen extension was added in 1874.^[87] The lodge was built in the 19th century.^[90] The estate includes several cottages including Rose Bower^[91] and the 17th-century Butlers Cottage.^[92] An 18th-century **Flemish bond** red brick granary also exists on the estate.^[93]

In 1936 the lodge became a hotel, but was badly damaged by yet another fire in 1941.^{[94][95]} Beginning in 1943 the property was used by the **Somerset County Council** as a children's home^{[96][97]} where about twenty **mixed-race children**, born from liaisons between **African American** service men and local women, were housed until the age of five after being given up for adoption.^{[98][99]}


It was donated to the **National Trust** in 1944 by **Sir Richard Thomas Dyke Acland, 15th Baronet**^[60] of Killerton in Devon, whose ancestors had owned it since 1745.^[100] The house is now operated as a hotel.^[101]

See also


- List of National Trust properties in Somerset

NOTES

1. ^ Chadwyck-Healey provides a translation of the Domesday materials and in his index, he identifies the passages as referring to Holnicote. The extracts are



Holnicote House, the *cottage orné* hunting lodge built in about 1800 and burned down in 1851, predecessor of the present building



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Holnicote Estate

Before:

- 2 sentences about WWII-era requisition of the estate for use as a children's home for mixed race babies.
- No images on the page
- Social history buried in a section on House and outbuildings

Holnicote Estate



blackford family in 1700, a new mansion house was built on the site of the previous structure.^[87] Only the stable block from that building survives.^[88] The house was destroyed by fire in 1779. The **Acland family** re-built it as a thatched hunting lodge, which was also destroyed by fire in 1851,^[89] and replaced in 1861. A kitchen extension was added in 1874.^[87] The lodge was built in the 19th century.^[90] The estate includes several cottages including Rose Bower^[91] and the 17th-century Butlers Cottage.^[92] An 18th-century **Flemish bond** red brick granary also exists on



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the estate.^[93]

Holnicote House in the 20th century [edit | edit source]

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Mixed race children at Holnicote House during WW2 [edit | edit source]

In 1943, Holnicote House was requisitioned by **Somerset County Council**, initially for use as a nursery for children evacuated from cities during World War 2. However, the council increasingly took children born to white British mothers and **Black American GI** fathers, possibly as an intentional policy. American GIs, including Black American troops, were stationed all over Britain, with a heavy concentration in south-west England.^{[97][98]} The children often arrived at Holnicote House as babies, some being only a few days or weeks old. This early placement is likely because at least two-thirds of the babies had married mothers. By 1948, there were 45 mixed race children of Black GIs in **Somerset**, of whom nearly half were placed in Holnicote House.^{[98][99]}



Children of African American soldiers and white British women born during World War 2 who lived at Holnicote House until they were 5 years old.

Somerset appears to be the only County Council which provided homes explicitly for babies born to Black GIs. As Holnicote House was used as a nursery, children were only cared for there up to the age of five, after which they were fostered, adopted or sent to homes for older children. The children who were fostered at Holnicote House tended to be cared for by young nursery nurses. **Professor Lucy Bland**, who interviewed over sixty children born to white mothers and Black American GI fathers for her 2019 book *Britain's 'Brown Babies'*, talked to five people who were raised at Holnicote House, as well as three nursery nurses who worked there. All spoke very fondly about their time there.^{[98][100]}

On 23rd August 1948, *Life magazine* published a feature entitled 'The Babies They Left Behind Them'. This article, which was accompanied by a photo of children from Holnicote House, attracted international public interest in the issue of Britain's 'brown babies' as the estimated 2,000 children from the relationships between Black GIs and white British women were dubbed by the Black American press.^{[101][98][99]}

The house is now operated as a hotel.^[102]

See also [edit | edit source]

Holnicote Estate

After:

- Created a new Section about the Estate in the 20th century
- Several paragraphs about the children's history and the significance of Holnicote House
- Added an image

Thanks to Chamion Caballero for her work on this article (editor [C at TMM](#))

IMPROVE AN EXISTING PAGE

Michelle Sutcliffe

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Michelle Sutcliffe (born 3 February 1967) is an [English](#)^[1] female boxer who also practised the martial arts sport of [Muay Thai](#).

Career

Sutcliffe's professional [boxing](#) career began on November 2, 1996 with her first world title try, as she challenged [Regina Halmich](#) for the [WIBF](#)'s world Flyweight title, despite having never previously taken part in competition on this level; she ultimately lost in a second-round [technical knockout](#). On June 24, 1998, Sutcliffe met [Para Draine](#) in [Atlantic City](#) for her second bout, losing by technical knockout in round five.^[2] Her first win came against [Diane Berry](#) on June 28 of that year, when she defeated Berry by decision in five rounds back home in England.

On February 12, 1999, she lost to [Sengul Ozokcu](#) by a six-round decision in [Denmark](#), following that defeat with two wins in a row. Sutcliffe then fought [Belgian](#) champion [Veerle Braspennings](#) for the vacant Intercontinental [WIBF](#) title at the [Armouries](#) in [Leeds](#), winning by technical knockout in round 7.

Sutcliffe's ascent to boxing fame culminated with a glorious bout against [Francesca Lupo](#) at the [Leeds Town Hall](#) on February 27, 2000; entering the match, Lupo was the far more experienced fighter, having recently become the Italian champion and World Number One for the vacant [WBF](#) (World Boxing Federation) World Title flyweight crown. Sutcliffe was declared the victor by unanimous decision after ten rounds, making history as the first [Leeds](#)-based professionally licensed boxer under the [BBBofC](#) to become a World professional boxing champion.

On October 7, 2000, Michelle and Halmich were rematched in [Berlin](#), with the [WIBF](#)'s world Flyweight championship on the line once again. Sutcliffe entered the match with the aim of making a bold statement, and while the fight proved much more competitive than their first match, Sutcliffe ultimately lost a very close ten-round decision on points. Her next fight, against [Kim Messer](#) in [South Korea](#), also ended in a loss by points decision in ten rounds. Sutcliffe followed these losses by winning the [IFBA](#) World Title crown at the [Irish Center](#) in [Leeds](#) on May 17, 2001, knocking out [Bulgarian](#) champion [Maria Ivanova](#) in round 5.

After the knockout win, Sutcliffe moved up one weight division and challenged [Daisy Lang](#) for Lang's [WIBF](#) World Jr. bantamweight title on October 29, 2001 in [Germany](#). Sutcliffe lost in a seven-round [technical decision](#) when the fight's referee dictated that a cut suffered by Lang had been produced by a headbutt; the bout's result proved to be controversial, as many^[*like whom?*] ringside and [television](#) viewers thought they had seen a right-hand punch by Sutcliffe causing Lang's cut.

Following the contentious loss, Sutcliffe retired from professional boxing as a three-time World champion. Reflecting on her career, Sutcliffe stated:^[*citation needed*]



Michelle Sutcliffe



Born February 3, 1967 (age 56)
[Leeds, England](#)

Nationality [English](#)

Height 5 ft 4 in (1.63 m)

Weight 112 lb (51 kg; 8.0 st)

Reach 67.0 in (170 cm)

Style [Muay Thai](#), [Kickboxing](#), [Boxing](#)

Professional boxing record

Total 12

Wins 7

By knockout 2

Losses 5

Kickboxing record

Total 9

Wins 9

By knockout 3

Other information

Michelle Sutcliffe biography

Before:

- No information about her status as Leeds' first professional world champion in boxing
- The media regularly credit this title to a male boxer

Michelle Sutcliffe

1 language

Article Talk

Read Edit Edit source View history

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Michelle Sutcliffe (born 3 February 1967) is an [English](#)^[1] female boxer who competed in the [Light Flyweight](#) division.^[2]

On 27 February 2000 she became the first Leeds-based boxer, professionally licensed under the [British Boxing Board of Control](#) (BBBofC), to become a world professional boxing champion. In 1999 she was awarded the BBC's sportswoman of the year.^[3]

Michelle was the second woman to be granted a professional boxers license by the BBBofC the first woman being [Jane Couch](#).^[4]

Michelle also practised [Kickboxing](#) and the martial arts sport of [Muay Thai](#)

Professional career [edit | edit source]

Sutcliffe's professional [boxing](#) career began on November 2, 1996 with her first world title try, as she challenged [Regina Halmich](#) for the [WIBF](#)'s world Flyweight title, despite having never previously taken part in competition on this level; she ultimately lost in a second-round [technical knockout](#).

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On February 12, 1999, she lost to [Sengul Ozokcu](#) by a six-round decision in [Denmark](#), following that defeat with two wins in a row. Sutcliffe then fought [Belgian](#) champion [Veerle Braspenning](#)s for the vacant Intercontinental WIBF title at the Armouries in Leeds, winning by technical knockout in round 7.

On Sunday 26 September 1999 Sutcliffe won the World [International Boxing Federation](#) flyweight title. The match was held at the Royal Armouries museum in Leeds. It was between Michelle Sutcliffe and Veerle Braspenningx who Sutcliffe beat after 7 rounds.

Sutcliffe's ascent to boxing fame culminated with a glorious bout against [Francesca Lupo](#) at the Leeds Town Hall on February 27, 2000: entering the match, Lupo was the far more experienced fighter, having recently

Michelle Sutcliffe



Born	February 3, 1967 (age 56) Leeds, England
Nationality	English
Height	5 ft 4 in (1.63 m)
Weight	112 lb (51 kg; 8.0 st)
Reach	67.0 in (170 cm)
Style	Muay Thai , Kickboxing , Boxing

Professional boxing record

Total	12
Wins	7
By knockout	2

Michelle Sutcliffe biography

After:

- Proper credit for her status as Leeds' first boxing world championship title holder

Thanks to Catherine Robins for her work on this article (editor [Catfin89](#))

COOL PROJECTS,
CAMPAIGNS & EVENTS



FRIDAY 22 OCTOBER 2021

An editathon for Black History Month:
citing African scholars on Wikipedia



Citation Justice

DURATION

One-off event 2021

Leeds University Centre for
African Studies (LUCAS)

University of Leeds Library

WMUK

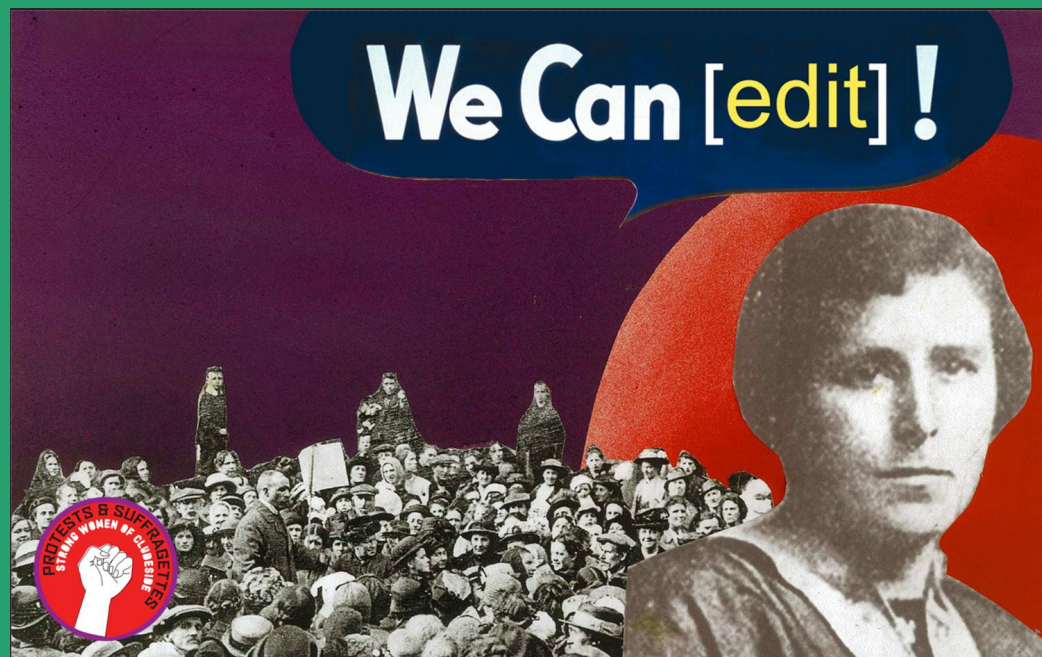
KEY POINTS

Help increase the
representation of African
scholars on Wikipedia

MPACT

269 references added

500,000+ views



Images by t s Beall and [many others](#), CC BY 2.0.

Protests & Suffragettes

DURATION

Ongoing since 2013

KEY POINTS

Led by team of artists,
activists, historians
Collaboration with WMUK
Scotland

MPACT

[Numerous](#) articles started,
improved and edited
Regular events in Glasgow



Protests and Suffragettes: Strong Women of Clydeside Wikipedia Edit-a-thon, 2016



Wiki Loves Pride

DURATION

Ongoing, since 2013
Annual event, June-Oct

KEY POINTS

Supported by [Wikimedia](#)
[LGBTQ+](#)
Flagship WikiProject

IMPACT

2020: ~100 article creations
and improvements

**[1] LIBRARIAN
REFERENCE**

1lib1ref.org

#1Lib1Ref

DURATION

Ongoing, since 2015
Bi-annual event

KEY POINTS

Smaller intervention
Low barrier

IMPACT

2020: [#1Lib1Ref](#)
[participants added 18,032](#)
[citations across over 60](#)
[languages](#)

Visual Decolonisation

Using Wikimedia Commons and Wikipedia

Staff and students at the [Royal College of Art](#) are invited to join this initiative led by the Digital Delivery team, to search for Wikipedia articles with a “male, pale, stale” visual representation or simply a lack of representation, and to change it.

You will play an important part in redressing the racial and social imbalances found in Wikimedia resources; together we can improve their accuracy and relevance.

Taking part in this initiative will also expand and develop your existing digital capabilities that are essential to thrive in today's digital society.



Interested?

Register at:
www.bit.ly/WikiRCA

Email Puiyin Wong:
puiyin.wong@rca.ac.uk



Visual Decolonisation

KEY POINTS

Research project
Combines skills development with addressing social and racial imbalance in the arts.

DURATION

New for 2021
Workshops & online cafes

Lewis Chessmen

National Museums Scotland



SCALE

Small release of 30 images

New article created

KEY POINTS

Advocacy by WMUK

Uploads by museum staff

IMPACT

31,877 views/month for this
image alone

591,880 views across 30
images in 8 months



Aberdeen Convicts

DURATION

3 month postgrad
residency

KEY POINTS

Mugshots of 'habitual
criminals'
Data from historic registers

IMPACT

Images and data uploaded
in bulk to Wikidata
Analysis of 278 records

Aberdeen Convicts



[commons:James McLean.jpg](#)



[commons:Grace McIntosh or Masters.jpg](#)



[commons:Margaret McDonald or Ross.jpg](#)



[commons:Sarah.jpg](#)





Wiki Loves Earth 2021 (Cymru)

DURATION

Annual international
photography contest

KEY POINTS

Upload images to Commons
Under open licensing

IMPACT

1887 images uploaded
52 uploaders
324 used in Wikis
One amazing hare!



Ysgyfarnog/brown hare by Alun Williams333, [CC BY-SA 4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/), via [Wikimedia Commons](https://commons.wikimedia.org/)

Commons:Wiki Loves Earth 2022 in Wales

from Wikimedia Commons, the free media repository



2022

Wiki Loves Earth **WALES**

About the competition

Wiki Loves Earth 2022 Wales is an international photo contest about [protected natural areas](#), within [Wales](#).

Images must be licensed under free licenses, see [COM:Licensing](#).

The event is supported by:

UPDATE DIWEDDARIAD

The [RESULTS](#) for each country will be available [here](#).»



Find protected natural areas

There are plenty of protected natural areas all over Wales!



Capture Images

For example: Here are some examples from last year



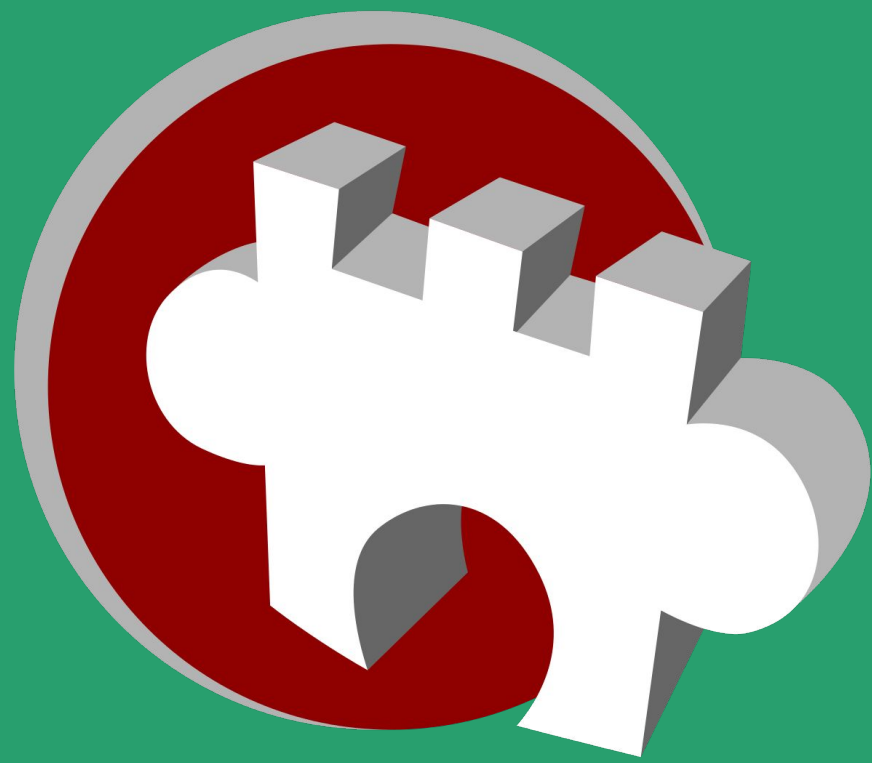
Upload

Upload your photographs of natural heritage



Winners

Please visit the winning photographs from this year's competition in July, 2022.



WIKI **loves**
monuments

Wiki Loves Monuments

2020

DURATION

Annual international
photography contest

KEY POINTS

Four nations
Upload images to Commons
Under CC0 licensing

IMPACT

7786 images uploaded
300 uploaders
4753 used in Wikis
One amazing chapel!



Calfaría Chapel by Mark Edwards, [CC BY-SA 4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/), via [Wikimedia Commons](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Calfaría_Chapel.jpg)



Black Lunch Table

DURATION

2014-present

KEY POINTS

Focuses on Black artists'
lives and works
Events worldwide

IMPACT

146 articles created
20m+ article views
342 editors trained



Basquiat Still Fly editathon, Black Lunch Table, MoMa (New York), 2015



Ada Lovelace Day

24 Hour Global Editathon

DURATION

24 hours in 2021

KEY POINTS

Global editathon
Different time zones
WomenInRed

IMPACT

113 articles created
3,000+ edits
77 editors

Ada Lovelace Day 24 Hour Edit-a-thon - Wikipedia - 12th October 2021

Version 2

Hours	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
UK time	UK night time							UK day time						
	12:00:00 AM	1:00:00 AM	2:00:00 AM	3:00:00 AM	4:00:00 AM	5:00:00 AM	6:00:00 AM	7:00:00 AM	8:00:00 AM	9:00:00 AM	10:00:00 AM	11:00:00 AM		
Editing	New Zealand					Australia								
	12noon - 5pm NZDT					10am - 8pm AEST					independent editing			
Hours	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		
UK time	UK day time						UK evening				UK night time			
	12:00:00 PM	1:00:00 PM	2:00:00 PM	3:00:00 PM	4:00:00 PM	5:00:00 PM	6:00:00 PM	7:00:00 PM	8:00:00 PM	9:00:00 PM	10:00:00 PM	11:00:00 PM	12:00:00 AM	1:00:00 AM
Editing	Kenya			Pakistan						New Zealand		Reflect & close NZ & UK 11.30 - 12.00		
	2pm - 5pm local time			8pm - 10pm local time						9am - 11.30 NZDT				
	Ghana		UK											
	12.00 - 2pm UTC		2pm - 10pm UK time											
			Scotland											
			2pm - 5pm Scotland time											
											Salt Lake City USA			
											4.30pm - 6.30pm MDT			



**UN CLIMATE
CHANGE
CONFERENCE
UK 2021**
IN PARTNERSHIP WITH ITALY

COP 26

24 Hour Climate Editathon

DURATION

24 hours in 2021
Across time zones

KEY POINTS

Global editathon
Individuals & organisations
Conservation, Sustainability
and Climate Action

IMPACT

200+ citations added
32K words added
52 editors

Wikipedia Editathon – Black History Month

Date: 10:00-15:30 14 October 2021

This Black History Month, join us at David Livingstone Birthplace to learn about editing Wikipedia with Dr Sara Thomas, of Wikimedia UK.

Help us share our museum's stories by improving Wikipedia entries for some of the often-overlooked crew members and individuals part of the David Livingstone story, such as James Chuma, Abdullah Susi, and Jacob Wainwright.

Building on the great work done by our Wiki editors in October 2019, we look forward to welcoming you for this second Black History Month Wikipedia Editathon at David Livingstone Birthplace.

Please book ahead to avoid disappointment, as spaces are limited.

Free

Book Your Place

Please also see our other Events information.



FRIDAY 22 OCTOBER 2021

An editathon for Black History Month: citing African scholars on Wikipedia

SHARE

Black History Month

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

For the song, see [Black History Month \(song\)](#).

Black History Month is an annual observance originating in the [United States](#), where it is also known as **African-American History Month**. It has received official recognition from governments in the United States and [Canada](#), and more recently has been observed in [Ireland](#), and the [United Kingdom](#). It began as a way of remembering important people and events in the history of the [African diaspora](#). It is celebrated in February in the United States^[4] and Canada,^[5] while in Ireland, and the United Kingdom it is observed in October.^{[6][7]}

Black History Month

Also called	African-American History Month
Observed by	United States , Canada , ^[1] United Kingdom ^[2]
Significance	Celebration of the African diaspora including, African-American history
Date	February (US and Canada) October (Europe)
Frequency	Annual

Date: Friday 22 October 2021

Time: 13:00-17:00