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1 Expressions of masculine identity through sports-based reminiscence:  
2 an ethnographic study with community dwelling men with dementia  
3

4 Abstract  
5

6 Background

7 Despite increasing numbers of men living in isolation with dementia in the community, uptake of  
8 supportive interventions remains low. This may be because of limited availability of activities suited  
9 to men's interests. One organisation reporting higher attendance from men is Sporting Memories,  
10 offering inclusive sports-based reminiscence and physical activities for men living with dementia.  
11 This study aimed to explore the impact of Sporting Memories intervention on men living with  
12 dementia.

13 Method

14 This study was an ethnography employing techniques of participant observation, informal  
15 conversations and semi-structured interviews with group participants. Data were woven into a series  
16 of narratives using creative non-fiction, to bring life to the first-hand accounts of participants and  
17 experiences within a typical group setting.

18 Findings

19 The groups provided an environment for men with dementia to explore, reflect upon and reinforce  
20 their masculine identities through the subject of sport. Physical activities further facilitated this  
21 embodied demonstration for some, although this was not a feature of all sessions.

22 Conclusions

23 The content of Sporting Memories group sessions provides a vehicle for men to retain an important  
24 aspect of personhood. They also hold the potential to present opportunities for men to feel a sense  
25 of value by contributing to sessions in varied ways. Facilitators and volunteers require support and  
26 training to ensure this benefit is maintained.

27

28 Keywords  
29

30 Dementia; reminiscence; masculinity; masculine identity; sporting reminiscence; ethnography;  
31 creative non-fiction; narrative methods

32

33 Background  
34

35 Gender affects the lived experience of dementia, yet is a neglected dimension in most existing  
36 research (Bartlett *et al.* 2016; Baron, Ulstein and Werheid 2015; Milligan *et al.* 2016). Although in the  
37 minority of those living with dementia, men face distinctive challenges in managing their existing

38 sense of identity (Tolhurst and Weicht 2017), and may react to the effects of their condition in  
39 different ways to women (Pearce *et al.*, 2002). A “loss of self” that is prevalent in the dementia  
40 discourse can lead to a de-gendering of people living with dementia, therefore, a more sensitive  
41 understanding of the gendered experience of men is required (Sandberg, 2018; Tolhurst and Weicht,  
42 2017).

43 The prevailing (or ‘hegemonic’) construction of masculinity in Western society is typically associated  
44 with attributes including strength, power, control and independence, and is a core component of  
45 many men’s sense of identity (Canham, 2009). It is ingrained in societal norms and (re)constructed  
46 through social interactions (Lohan 2009; West and Zimmerman 1987). The common man is not  
47 expected to achieve hegemony in terms of his own masculinity, but the construct represents ideal  
48 values (Gough and Robertson 2009). Developing dementia in particular is associated with cognitive  
49 and physical impairments which can lead to a perceived loss of place and power in the social world,  
50 and carry societal experiences of dehumanisation and stigma (Katsuno 2005; Langdon, Eagle and  
51 Warner 2007). Men living with dementia may eventually rely on others to perform and embody  
52 aspects of their gendered selves, i.e. grooming rituals (Sandberg, 2018), and may be forced to  
53 relinquish existing masculine roles under which men typically frame their identities, such as  
54 providing for their households (Bartlett *et al.* 2016; Calasanti 2003). Upholding one’s identity is a  
55 crucial contributor to well-being when living with dementia (Kitwood, 1997), and heightened feelings  
56 of loss and exclusion may undermine the achievement of well-being with dementia (Bartlett *et al.*,  
57 2016).

58 In this context, coping with dementia may depend on the psychosocial environment and the  
59 processes men believe will best preserve their masculine identity (Robertson 2006; Lozano-  
60 Sufategui *et al.* 2018), and they may attempt to emphasise and participate in activities that provide  
61 continuity in their masculine self (Canham 2009). However, men are less likely to utilise professional  
62 health services or seek psychosocial support than women (Beach and Bamford, 2014). This may be  
63 because many community-based activities are tailored to the needs and interests of women with  
64 dementia (Bartlett, 2007; Gleibs *et al.*, 2011). Thus, there is a growing trend towards providing  
65 supportive group interventions tailored to men. For example, the ‘Men’s Sheds’ movement involves  
66 skills-based activities such as DIY and allotment work (Milligan, 2015). Men are encouraged to  
67 communicate “shoulder-to-shoulder”, enabling them to maintain their identities as workers and  
68 express emotions gradually with trusted peers (Milligan *et al.*, 2013; 2015). Other benefits include  
69 engaging in humorous banter and camaraderie, often a prominent feature of social interactions in  
70 the past (Gleibs *et al.*, 2014; Kinney *et al.*, 2011).

71 A popular recreational activity among many men is playing and following sport (Bruun *et al.*, 2014;  
72 Davis and Duncan, 2006). Sports can be tightly interwoven with formative life experiences (Schofield  
73 and Tolson, 2010) and being part of a team can reinforce identity, personal value, and offer  
74 acceptance (Weiss, 2001). Harnessing men's interest in sport can facilitate uptake of physical and  
75 mental health interventions (Bruun *et al.*, 2014; Carone *et al.*, 2016; Curran *et al.*, 2017), and football  
76 clubs become vessels to share public health messages with men (Pringle *et al.* 2014; Lozano-  
77 Sufrategui *et al.* 2019).

78 In dementia care, reminiscence has gained popularity as a structured activity which combines social  
79 interaction with opportunities to revisit life-defining memories. This can be an enjoyable mechanism  
80 for people with dementia to express and maintain identity before others (Woods *et al.* 2018).  
81 Generalised reminiscence can lead to improvements in the quality of one-to-one social interactions,  
82 thus strengthening a person's ability to maintain social bonds (Serrani Azcurra, 2012; Brooker and  
83 Duce, 2000; Woods *et al.* 2018). Furthermore, the structured and socially-engaged nature of group  
84 reminiscence may derive greater benefits for wellbeing than usual group leisure activities such as  
85 dancing, board games, or crafts (Brooker and Duce, 2000). Skilful facilitation and selection of light-  
86 hearted subject matter is important to prevent the emergence of painful memories during  
87 reminiscence (Anderson and Weber, 2015). Nonetheless, to date there have been no adverse  
88 impacts of reminiscence reported for people living with dementia, other than associated impact on  
89 caregiver stress (Woods *et al.*, 2018).

90 During the last decade, the potential benefits of reminiscence have been increasingly harnessed  
91 alongside the power of sport to engage men living with dementia. Sports-based reminiscence has  
92 shown potential for improved outcomes in well-being, communicative abilities and cognition (Coll-  
93 Planas *et al.*, 2017; Watchman *et al.*, 2015; Schofield and Tolson, 2010; Wingbermuehle *et al.*, 2014).  
94 Previous evaluations of group sporting reminiscence have indicated that men express pride when  
95 others recognise their sporting expertise (Coll-Planas *et al.*, 2017; Watchman *et al.*, 2015), but have  
96 offered no exploration into the significance of promoting these attributes for masculine identity.

97 The use of a range of media and memorabilia during generalised reminiscence, such as photographs,  
98 artefacts or music (Ashida 2000; Hagens, Beaman and Ryan 2003; Smith *et al.* 2009) can stimulate  
99 discussion and rejuvenate the experiences and emotions associated with past life events (Goldsmith  
100 1996; Schofield and Tolson 2010). Such resources can add value to the sensory and atmospheric  
101 experiences of sporting reminiscence; performances of masculinity among groups of men is  
102 ubiquitous within the milieu of sporting events, for both players and supporters (Ashmore, 2017;  
103 Scott, 2020).

104 Sporting reminiscence has grown in popularity in the UK through community-based group sessions,  
105 run by the Sporting Memories Network (SMN, 2019), which incorporate reminiscence with sports-  
106 based discussion and physical activities. The groups are free to attend and advertised online, via  
107 social media, and leaflets provided at local venues (e.g. libraries); although membership  
108 predominantly builds through word-of-mouth recommendations. Sessions are aimed at those aged  
109 over 50, with a specific focus on those living with dementia, depression and loneliness. Despite a  
110 gender-inclusive remit, groups report comparatively higher attendance from men than other  
111 community provisions (Clark *et al.*, 2015), and provide an ideal opportunity to explore the potential  
112 ways for supporting masculine identity in dementia.

### 113 Study objectives

114 Using existing community-based Sporting Memories groups in the UK, this study aimed to determine  
115 what attending a group meant to men living with dementia, and to explore potential benefits of  
116 attendance.

### 117 Method

118 This ethnographic study drew on multiple methods: observations, informal conversations, semi-  
119 structured interviews and reflexive researcher accounts. Ethnography provided a mechanism to  
120 understand participants' meaningful experiences, by exploring their interactions within their natural  
121 social environments (O'Reilly 2012).

122 Adopting the role of observer-as-participant enabled the researcher (CS) to become familiar with the  
123 group environment and customary practices within the Sporting Memories settings. Subsequently,  
124 the role of participant-as-observer gave insight into the views of attendees as events unfolded and  
125 the social interactions among group members and facilitators (Marshall and Rossman 2014; O'Reilly  
126 2012). Moving along the participant observation continuum provided an opportunity to include the  
127 experiences of individuals with communication difficulties who were unable to participate in formal  
128 interviews (Surr *et al.*, 2020). Observations were recorded alongside accounts of conversations as  
129 fieldnotes (Fetterman, 1998), which contained detailed descriptions of events, features of the  
130 setting, individual reactions and social interactions. The lead author attended weekly sessions over  
131 the fieldwork period, planning time flexibly to observe participants arriving and leaving, and  
132 recorded their thoughts and reactions to the setting as a novel participant (Marshall and Rossman,  
133 2014).

134 Semi-structured interviews were conducted before or after sessions in private spaces at the group  
135 venue, participants' homes, or via telephone based on preference. Participants with dementia were  
136 offered dyadic interviews with spouses or friends if preferred. Interview questions asked about

137 participants' connection to sport and the impact of Sporting Memories on their lives, helping to  
138 contextualise observational data (Fetterman, 1998). Follow-up interviews took place on an ad-hoc  
139 basis to explore any developments in thinking or individual circumstances during fieldwork.

140 Sampling and participants

141 Fieldwork took place between January 2018 and February 2019 within five Sporting Memories  
142 groups in the north of England, over a period of four to eleven months. Weekly sessions lasted  
143 between 90 minutes and two hours, amounting to 150 total observation hours. Features of the  
144 participating groups are included in table 1 below.

145 Purposive sampling was used to identify potential groups in discussion with a senior member of staff  
146 from the Sporting Memories network. Groups were prioritised based on their potential to represent  
147 a variety of venues and structural models, to ensure sample diversity (Braun and Clarke 2013), and  
148 those known to have men living with dementia attending.

149 Group members were eligible to take part in observations and/or interviews if they were willing to  
150 give informed consent and could adequately comprehend the study information. However, men in  
151 attendance without capacity also had important contributions to make. Given the variety of ways in  
152 which individuals can provide insights through an ethnographic methodology, individuals lacking  
153 capacity to give informed consent were included on the advice of a personal consultee (HRA, 2019).  
154 Semi-structured interviews and observations were carried out with 46 people, including 10 dyads  
155 comprised of a man living with dementia and their spouse/friend. A further five people took part in  
156 observations only. Demographics are provided in table 1 below.

157

158 Table 1: Interview participant demographics

<b>Participant type</b>	<b>Number of participants</b>	<b>Age range (mean)</b>
<b>Men with dementia</b>	12	59-82 (73)
<b>Spouses (all female)</b>	13	60-82 (71)
<b>Additional group members (all male)</b>	9	64-75 (70)
<b>Facilitators/volunteers</b>	12 (5 male)	23-79 (51)

159

160 Members of groups were also purposively sampled; a formal diagnosis of dementia was not deemed  
161 necessary given the exploratory nature of this study, and commensurate with the non-clinical  
162 setting. Instead, individual cases of suspected or diagnosed dementia were confirmed during  
163 conversations with group leaders and attendees. Observations and conversation data gave context

164 to each person's condition in place of formal assessment of severity. Individuals were invited to  
 165 participate once the researcher had taken time to become familiar with the setting and group  
 166 members, typically after the fourth visit.

167 Attendance and demographic composition of each participating group are summarised in Table 2.

168

169 Table 2: Number of participants in attendance and roles at participating groups

170

Group number	Setting	Mean no. of men living with dementia per week (%)	Mean no. other male participants per week (%)	Mean no. female participants per week (%)	Mean no. facilitators per week (%)	Facilitator type	Frequency of Physical activities
1	Library	4 (27%)	8 (53%)	2 (13%)	1 (7%)	3 organisational staff (rota)	None
2	Football ground	2 (10%)	10 (50%)	5 (25%)	2 (10%)	1 organisational staff + 1 volunteer	30 mins; 1 session a month or fewer
3	Library	7 (32%)	3 (14%)	7 (32%)	4 (18%)	5 volunteers	20 mins Weekly
4	Football ground	2 (25%)	4 (50%)	1 (13%)	1 (13%)	1 volunteer	None
5	Football ground	5 (15%)	17 (52%)	7 (21%)	5 (15%)	5 volunteers + 2 support staff	45 mins; 1-2 sessions per month

171

172 Ethical approval was obtained from the local NHS Research Ethics Committee in December 2017

173 (reference: 17/YH/0366), and all participants gave informed consent to take part. Individuals lacking

174 capacity to provide informed consent were included if they had a personal consultee able to give  
175 advice on their wishes to take part.

176

177 Analysis

178 Data analysis involved a reflexive iteration of Thematic Analysis (TA) (Braun and Clarke 2006; Braun  
179 and Clarke 2013), which offered flexibility to accommodate the depth and breadth of the data and  
180 research aims (Braun and Clarke 2006). The application of TA involved thorough engagement with  
181 the data; beginning with transcription of interviews and elaboration of observational notes, before  
182 ongoing interpretation and familiarisation with the prepared data. Codes were then applied to  
183 portions of text which provided relevant context in relation to the research questions. This involved  
184 the triangulation of codes across transcripts, field notes and reflexive researcher accounts. 'Patterns  
185 of meaning' or themes were systematically highlighted among the coded data and explored across  
186 the full dataset (Braun and Clarke 2013). Priority was given to latent themes which painted a picture  
187 of the meaning and impact of Sporting Memories in participants' lives.

188 Use of TA led to powerful and salient concepts, but some of the more compelling stories can become  
189 fragmented and obscured when grouping data under themes. For this reason, creative non-fiction  
190 (CNF) was utilised to present the data as a narrative piece. This technique can be combined with TA  
191 to maintain a sense of the 'whole' when interpreting qualitative data (Carless and Douglas 2017),  
192 and can draw ethnographic data together in an accessible form. Stories are products of qualitative  
193 enquiry and can therefore be organised using analytical processes such as TA, as is the case in this  
194 study (Smith *et al.*, 2015). Stories told following theoretical interpretations exist themselves as  
195 theory; they can be blended with existing research findings to demonstrate agreements or  
196 contradictions and build a more complex picture of the message conveyed through storytelling  
197 (Bloom 2003; Smith, *et al.*, 2015). Further, writing a story provides the opportunity to apply and  
198 communicate multiple theories in the same text. Stories add nuance to the temporal and contextual  
199 aspects of living with long-term conditions such as dementia and are accessible, facilitating  
200 dissemination and dialogue with wide audiences (Smith *et al.*, 2015).

201 An assessment of trustworthiness criteria from Tracy (2010) was applied in the design and conduct  
202 of fieldwork; for example, the first author coded study data and differences in interpretation were  
203 resolved through discussion with co-authors. Findings were also shared with participating groups to  
204 confirm coherence and resonance. Following these criteria ensured the application of rigorous  
205 research procedures and the use of self-reflexivity to identify subjective biases, an important  
206 consideration of ethnographic research (O'Reilly, 2012).

207 The results in this paper use CNF to tell a story within a composite, fictional Sporting Memories  
208 group, set at a football ground in the fictional town of 'Esterley', and synthesise aspects of the varied  
209 participating Sporting Memories groups and the circumstances of individuals who attended. Each  
210 CNF is thematically formed of quotations derived from interviews and fieldnotes, descriptions of  
211 places and scenarios which 'set the scene', and fictionalised narratives including dialogue to weave  
212 the data together (Smith *et al.*, 2015; Caulley 2008). To remain as true to their experiences as  
213 possible, the scenarios for each CNF were drawn from real-life activities as discussed by participants.

#### 214 Findings

215

216 Two themes reflected how Sporting Memories groups supported men to maintain a sense of identity  
217 and to share this with others. Physical activities, reminiscence and the social milieu at Sporting  
218 Memories groups helped to unlock masculine identity, despite the limitations dementia placed on  
219 social interaction for many.

220

221 Unlocking identity through Sporting Memories  
222 Sporting Memories afforded men the opportunity to express their masculine identities through the  
223 reminiscence and physical activities carried out in the sessions, as told through the CNF of a husband  
224 and wife, Eddie and Angela.

225

226 *As Eddie and his wife burst into the room and squinted in the light, they shook the raindrops off their*  
227 *sleeves and stared in disbelief at the puddles forming around them. They were greeted with a*  
228 *sympathetic chuckle by Sarah, the club's Sporting Memories group leader as she helped them peel off*  
229 *their coats. The warmth of the players' bar was an instant relief to them both. Eddie took in the*  
230 *brightness of the furnishings, the plush reds clashing with yellow and blue framed club strips*  
231 *adorning the walls. Breathing in the smells of the aged venue, he caught a whisper of Saturday*  
232 *afternoons filled with punters rushing in to warm themselves in the densely-packed queue at the bar.*  
233 *He instantly recognised the aroma of stale beer saturating the carpet from decades of post-match*  
234 *rituals. Eddie and Angela no longer came out for matches these days; the sights and smells took him*  
235 *longer to get used to.*

236

237 *As the pair took seats along the back row of chairs, Sarah approached them again, holding a bag*  
238 *containing a boccia set against her side with her elbow. "Well done for making it here in this weather*  
239 *guys!" she smiled, giving each a gentle hug with her free arm. She was followed by a small, nervous-*

240 *looking man, still in his raincoat. The lenses in his glasses had fogged. "Can I introduce you to*  
241 *Charlie? He's here for the first time today. I think you'll have a few old memories in common."* she  
242 *grinned expectantly at the two of them.*

243 *"Welcome Charlie!" Eddie shook his hand and smiled. Sarah paused as they made introductions,*  
244 *before nodding in satisfaction and hurrying away to set up the equipment at the far end of the room.*  
245 *Charlie told the pair how he'd planned on attending for a while after his son saw a flyer in the ticket*  
246 *office. His wife had passed away eight months previously, and people had started to say they worried*  
247 *he might be shutting himself away; his family mentioned the word 'depressed' a few times. "I do a*  
248 *couple of things now, walking football... though I can't do too much with my hip the way it is. They*  
249 *said I might enjoy it here too... my son and I have been long-suffering season ticket holders for many*  
250 *years."*

251 *With his hunched posture and fixed gaze, Charlie's nerves were there for all to see, but Eddie could*  
252 *tell he was going to like this dry sense of humour. He nodded vigorously. "Oh yes. This group here,*  
253 *has had a positive effect on everybody's lives. There's always some kind of topic I can get interested*  
254 *in. Otherwise you just go to a coffee morning, and they just sit there and talk about... nothing really*  
255 *but they go and have coffee and cake and that. I'm not saying I'm above them but I'm there talking*  
256 *to people on a par with me sort of thing. I can associate myself with- as a sportsman with the people*  
257 *here."*

258 *Eddie's enthusiasm put Charlie at ease. He had been in the club bar countless times but it felt alien to*  
259 *him today; he felt too nervous to take in his surroundings. He barely noticed how different the room*  
260 *appeared with games equipment and memorabilia dotted around. Just behind them, a table tennis*  
261 *set had been erected by two volunteers; he hadn't even heard them making a fuss as they struggled*  
262 *to straighten the legs underneath. As the tension dissipated in his shoulders, he allowed himself to*  
263 *look around the room and make eye contact with others as they arrived. People smiled warmly back*  
264 *at him; Charlie came to his senses and turned back to Eddie with a gasp.*

265 *"Eddie Graham!" He spluttered. "I can't believe I didn't recognise our star midfielder."*  
266 *He grinned, "Well, Angela says I'm looking a bit 'weathered' these days. I didn't realise she was*  
267 *right."*

268 *"What an honour, I can't wait to tell my lad. Do you know what, I always hoped I'd bump into you*  
269 *back in the day."*

270 *Eddie grinned, visibly bolstered by Charlie's flattery.*

271 *"Yeah, that missed penalty in the '75 cup final lost me fifty quid... you absolute git."*  
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*As Sarah finished making introductions and announcements to the group, the room filled with the noise of chairs shuffling as people stood to get in line for their favourite activities for the morning. Sarah sauntered around the room, proudly taking in the buzz of activity and watching as volunteers encouraged some of the quieter members to join in. Four men were seated inline, poised as they watched the first take his turn to roll a red boccia ball towards the jack at the far end. As it came to a halt just inches away, several onlookers sharply drew breath, watching to see how the next person would play their shot. Jeers and laughter followed as a blue team member threw his ball high in the air, watching it bounce before resting six feet away from its target. He laughed and groaned loudly, sinking his face into his cupped hands in mock embarrassment. Sarah turned to see two men, close friends, playing table tennis. One of the men had shown signs his dementia had progressed recently. His shots kept landing away from the table, and his friend seemed to spend most of his time fetching the ball from the floor, often having to take a gentle jog to the far end of the room. He might have missed a tricky return pass, but he was still a challenging opponent. After another couple of minutes, the friend seemed to tire and suggested that they have a rest to see what was happening with the hand cycles. He lay his bat on the table and turned around to walk away, but the man stayed frozen in position at the end of the table. He kept hold of his bat, seeming unsure of what to do next. A few moments passed where he remained staring at nothing in particular; somewhat lost. Sarah made her way over to him, asking if he needed a partner to carry on playing. He said nothing in return, but picked up his bat and served.*

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*“It’s great to see everyone up and about like this, everyone having a go.” Angela laughed. Sarah smiled. “Yeah, it is. Everyone used to say they preferred it just being a coffee morning, you know chatting and talks and that. It’s just that for some people, and I’m thinking about the ones who might have problems communicating and can’t just jump in with stuff to say, they get a bit... lost. But since we got this equipment, I think it’s good I think they enjoy it you know, they love having a go at the darts and they do archery and stuff like that, I think sometimes, some of them would rather, forego the bit of chat at the start and just crack straight on with the activities. There’s a new guy Fred, he didn’t really want to get involved but then one of the wives put the boccia balls in his hand and he was there playing for quite a while which is what it’s all about isn’t it. You just push yourself and break that barrier once. I said to Fred’s wife, I could tell he’s played darts all his life cos he’s just*

309 *got a natural dart player's throw you know. I've seen days when he's got sort of five or six hundreds*  
310 *in a row. His wife said he's always been competitive and it certainly shows."*  
311 *At that moment, Angela looked around the room to see Fred looking down at a set of darts in his*  
312 *hand, a concerned expression on his face. He wobbled slightly as he stepped up to a line of tape on*  
313 *the floor. In one fluid movement, his first dart glided through the air before becoming firmly lodged in*  
314 *the double-twenty spot. The volunteer overseeing the game led a cheer for Fred, who looked around*  
315 *with a bashful smile on his face, as if he hadn't noticed his audience before. Two more high-scoring*  
316 *throws followed, before Fred stepped a little more confidently towards the board, retrieving the darts*  
317 *one by one as the volunteer wrote down each number on his pad. "Ninety-three!" he announced with*  
318 *a smile. Fred grinned back at him with pride.*

319

320 Thematic summary

321

322 Opportunities for men to resume acts of physical coordination and skill were thus important to open  
323 up lines of interaction with others within the Sporting Memories groups. The warm welcome, light-  
324 hearted and gentle physical activity could facilitate friendly competition and a familiar social milieu  
325 for the men attending. Through demonstrating these abilities to others, men experiencing limited  
326 communicative abilities could demonstrate retained abilities, generate positive attention and  
327 experience a sense of pride. Activities offered during these sessions promoted inclusion and  
328 meaningful social interactions among group members and facilitators, providing activity leaders  
329 were mindful of participants' abilities and inclination to be involved.

330

331

332 The social power of sporting reminiscence

333 Sporting Memories groups harnessed sports-based reminiscence activities to encourage men to

334 promote their identity. The social interaction during facilitated reminiscence afforded the additional

335 benefit of creating familiar situations among like-minded individuals, reinforcing a shared identity

336 within the group and promoting a sense of belonging.

337 *Eddie and Charlie sat with their heads close together, poring over a pile of clippings from the sports*

338 *pages of old newspapers, pointing and chuckling at mulleted players from the seventies as Eddie*

339 *recounted the nicknames he used to bestow on his teammates. Charlie mirrored Eddie's posture,*

340 *sighing and landing his palm on the table. "It's great this, remembering the good old days." Both*

341 *grinned as Charlie continued. "Things were just better back then, we didn't know it at the time like,*

342 *but football nowadays... I've lost interest in it really cos of this back passing and all that. Football had*  
343 *a big part in my life, but nowadays it doesn't."*

344 *Eddie's gaze shifted into the distance, as images of his glory days flicked through his memory. "Yeah,*  
345 *sometimes the memories are all you've got when you're older and you're not able to go out and*  
346 *recreate them, and if there's somebody there who remembers it it's a shared activity."*

347 *Charlie nodded with enthusiasm. "It's like the talks we have here, it's quite interesting when*  
348 *somebody'll sort of, talk about something from their- cos obviously most of the people here*  
349 *remember more stuff from, probably sixties and seventies and stuff like that. And the seventies was*  
350 *when I was starting to get into sport and going to watch it, so, I can relate to quite a few things that*  
351 *people have seen, they were older than me but they were watching as I was starting to watch them."*  
352 *"I think we've all got a lot in common and we've all got lots to say to each other, yeah. It's the*  
353 *camaraderie that goes on here... I know we have a bit of banter but it's just a nice feeling isn't it? It's*  
354 *just like when I was younger and working with my pals in the factory, I loved it. A good craic and the*  
355 *camaraderie, in these meetings... brilliant, just the same sort of camaraderie."*

356

357 *Sarah approached Eddie and Charlie to persuade them to give their new archery set a try. After some*  
358 *mock-protesting and eye-rolling, she stood looking on as the two of them got to grips with the*  
359 *equipment. Angela returned from the drinks station, snacking on a chocolate biscuit. "Oh fantastic! I*  
360 *haven't tried archery in years." She watched them playfully pretend to aim at each other before*  
361 *nodding towards Fred as he waited for his next turn at darts. "He's still very good at that isn't he? It's*  
362 *like there's some things... you never forget how to do."*

363 *Sarah smiled, "Yeah, it's like all the reminiscence we do, I feel like it can rekindle an experience or a*  
364 *sort of, a memory if you like of an enjoyable part of their life. When you speak to people about*  
365 *different topics that they've had in their lives it definitely interests them. It brings them to life, they're*  
366 *beaming." The two of them clapped as Charlie managed to hit the target on his third attempt. His*  
367 *smile vanished as the arrow peeled itself from the board, landing on the floor. Sarah shot a*  
368 *sympathetic look at the fallen arrow, before turning back to Angela, "And it's interesting isn't it to*  
369 *see that some of them can't remember what happened last week but they can remember what*  
370 *happened in 1962 when Esterley won against Rotherham five nil ... it's an incredible experience to go*  
371 *through that memory with them, and I think it benefits them, cos... at the end of the day if they're*  
372 *thinking of what that memory... it's a happy time for them, they're gonna be in a happy frame of*  
373 *mind."*

374 *"And there's so many to choose from you know... Eddie has never stopped talking about his*  
375 *footballing days."*

376 Sarah continued to watch Charlie as he took aim at the target, his face wrinkled in concentration.  
377 "But the chaps that do have dementia... they might tell you the same story more than once but to  
378 them... every time they tell you it... is the first time they've told you it. But the good thing is... in terms  
379 of that person, there will always be another little detail. We had a man who used to be a proper top  
380 class referee, and he'd talk about when he was driving home from somewhere and he'd got caught  
381 and they realised he was a referee and they let him go, of driving with no lights on or something like  
382 that. He told me that story four or five times. And every time he told me it he would add a little bit  
383 more detail, he remembered more. So it was great in terms of getting his synapses firing, it was  
384 drawing more out of his brain so to speak. So I could ask him a different follow-up question each  
385 time. It was definitely worth hearing all four or five variations on the theme, you know?"  
386 Angela beamed, her eyes darting back towards Fred. "I do worry sometimes about giving everyone a  
387 chance, Fred doesn't usually get a word in with these strong characters."  
388 Sarah paused thoughtfully. "I try to bring them in to the conversation... and I often feel that I don't  
389 take enough steps actually to do that, yeah. You will notice that if it's not engaging them they will go  
390 silent or just smile... but if they're smiling they're fairly happy. But you don't wanna put anybody on  
391 the spot too much by going "you, what does that mean to you?" We just go around the table and if  
392 they've got nothing to say about it they've got nothing to say about it, so you don't wanna force it.  
393 But you just try and provide as many varied things as possible and hope that you spark something."  
394 "Yeah, of course. Not everyone wants to be the centre of attention in a big group..."  
395 A cheer drew Angela and Sarah's attention away momentarily, until they realised that Eddie's last  
396 shot was nowhere near the target. Angela winked at her husband. "Better luck next time, dear."

397

398 Thematic summary

399 The group interactions rekindled evocative memories of sport from men living with dementia.

400 Reminiscence provided a framework for connecting, providing a basis for group participants to learn  
401 about others' lives and experiences, drawing them into the social world. Reflecting on vivid sporting  
402 memories could stimulate deeper or prolonged engagement. Through sports reminiscence men with  
403 dementia were enabled to reveal their personas and experience feelings of normalcy through  
404 typically masculine practices of humour and banter (Martin and Lefcourt, 1983; Tolhurst and Weicht,  
405 2017). Shared activities also gave some men the chance to take others under their wings, and gain  
406 contributory roles within the group.

407

408 Discussion

409 This study shows the benefits of offering sports-based activity to men living with dementia, within an  
410 environment promoting inherently male social dynamics. Sporting Memories Groups supported  
411 participating men's identities in three distinct ways: (i) by providing opportunities for embodied  
412 expressions of masculine identity during physical activities; (ii) through structured exploration of  
413 men's experiences and memories and facilitated sharing with others; and (iii) by fostering an  
414 environment reflective of familiar homosocial scenarios which allowed men to reinforce their social  
415 selves.

416 Masculinity is context-dependant (Lozano-Sufrategui *et al.*, 2017; Roberston, 2008) and not  
417 universally expressed or acknowledged. Masculine identities are often tacit knowledge, and were  
418 seldom acknowledged in explicit terms by the participants in this study. An intervention which  
419 facilitates the performance of masculine attributes within an inherently male space (such as a  
420 sporting facility) (Scott, 2020) may help men living with dementia to normatively express their  
421 gender, helping them to feel at ease, to form friendships with one another and encourage shared  
422 defining qualities, thus sustaining their personhood (Sandberg, 2018). Groups with a foundation in  
423 sport fulfil these conditions for many (Bruun *et al.*, 2014; Lozano-Sufrategui *et al.*, 2018); a masculine  
424 sporting atmosphere is not limited to overt expressions of fandom such as crowd engagement and  
425 chanting, but can be imbued through minor match-day experiences, such as quiet utterances and  
426 withstanding harsh weather conditions (Ashmore, 2017). These subtle sensory characteristics are  
427 more readily reflected within Sporting Memories group spaces, such as sports grounds or rooms  
428 filled with memorabilia (Coll-Planas *et al.* 2017; Ramsay and Ramsay 2014).

429 Male participants' sporting abilities were a source of pride and an important element of their  
430 masculine identities. An ability to 'do' is vital for a sense of self in dementia (Kitwood 1997; Phinney,  
431 Chaudhury and O'Connor 2007), reflected in theories of embodied agency and the expression of  
432 selfhood through physical acts such as appearance and movement (Kontos, 2014; Kontos and  
433 Martin, 2013; Twigg and Buse, 2013). Masculinity theory has reflected on the influence of sport in  
434 sustaining hegemonic constructs which can be harmful to those excluded by dominant masculinity  
435 (Robertson, 2003). However, sport can also create a space for challenging such masculine ideals  
436 through supportive practice and participation from men with disabilities and chronic illness  
437 (Robertson, 2003). The human form is an embodiment of personhood, allowing a person with  
438 dementia to be viewed within their historical and cultural context through physical attributes.  
439 Engaging in sport can represent 'body-reflexive practice' as defined by Connell (2005). The way we  
440 move through physical activity can represent how we understand the space and others around us,  
441 providing physical connection to the social world (Hughes, 2001) and allowing men to showcase  
442 their achievements through embodied practice (Robertson, 2003). This bears particular relevance for

443 men with dementia, where gesture and physical behaviour may prevail beyond loss of language and  
444 other forms of interaction (Hughes, 2001). Men could experience pride and boosted self-esteem  
445 from witnessing others marvelling at their skills (Schofield and Tolson, 2010).

446 The man who found himself alone with his table tennis bat demonstrated the need for others to  
447 support social sporting interactions. Without a partner, he lost his frame of reference and was  
448 unable to use the equipment by himself. This emphasises the importance of socially inclusive groups  
449 in helping individuals to remain social actors and preserve their identities (Fortune and McKeown,  
450 2016; Gillies and Johnston, 2004). Of the five groups taking part in this study, three of these staged  
451 little to no physical activities for the duration of the fieldwork phase; instead sessions consisted of  
452 presentations, discussions and viewing reminiscence materials. Those lacking the ability to articulate  
453 their views in such situations could become disengaged. It is thus important that activities delivered  
454 during group reminiscence are engaging, varied and consider the needs of all members. Offering  
455 physical activities not only enabled men with dementia to take part in the group, but facilitators took  
456 greater notice of their participants in an active session and were observed to interact with them on a  
457 deeper level. This reflects the 'meaningful' component of the activities on offer (Kitwood, 1997;  
458 Nyman and Szymczynska, 2016). There are however some issues to consider around a group's  
459 willingness and ability to deliver physical activities. An over-emphasis on sports or games may limit  
460 the opportunities for men to sit and openly communicate, potentially limiting the exploration of  
461 topics such as health and wellbeing (Curran *et al.*, 2017; Blake *et al.*, 2018).

462 The opening paragraphs to the story set the scene for the Esterley FC group, while illustrating the  
463 evocative nature of the football ground setting for long-term supporters of the club like Eddie and  
464 Charlie. This conveyed a sense of returning to places and pastimes, such as visiting the ground on a  
465 match day, which were typical during their younger years. Settings which are familiar or evocative of  
466 certain events can stimulate memories and enhance the experience for people living with dementia  
467 (Chaudhury 1999; Chaudhury 2003). Previous projects providing sports-based reminiscence involving  
468 sessions delivered at sports grounds and museums have noted ways in which these environments  
469 offer meaningful visual stimuli (Tolson, Lowndes and O'Donnell 2013; Watchman *et al.* 2015). The  
470 second narrative section builds on this therapeutic potential of reminiscence, describing the benefits  
471 of offering such activity to promote well-being, and enable men living with dementia to share their  
472 lifelong identity with others. For many people living with dementia, loss of recent memories can  
473 make it difficult to communicate existing identity in later life (Alm *et al.*, 2007). Extant research  
474 literature has shown how men's displays of sporting knowledge can strengthen feelings of control  
475 and empowerment in the social world (Davis and Duncan, 2006; Kennedy, 2000). An additional  
476 benefit to framing discussions around the topic of sport was the expanse of opportunities this

477 created to raise relevant topics or ask directed questions to generate a response from the men.  
478 Quieter group members were still able to demonstrate historical sporting knowledge through  
479 facilitated discussion and multisensory cues.

480 Group facilitators adopted techniques of active listening to encourage men to share their memories.  
481 They perceived a therapeutic benefit to such interactions, both cognitively ('getting his synapses  
482 firing') and for communicative abilities; a technique known as a 'quilting narrative' approach to  
483 communicating with people with dementia (Moore and Davis 2002). Although repetition can be an  
484 indicator of dementia (Holzer and Warshaw 2000), using this style of communication in reminiscence  
485 can help individuals to construct meaningful personal narratives. Furthermore, significant memories  
486 connected to sport could enhance well-being, as they were typically positive (Tolson *et al.*, 2013).  
487 Some participants likely experienced limited opportunities to engage with others, given the  
488 increasing levels of social isolation within this demographic (Beach and Bamford, 2014; Courtin and  
489 Knapp, 2017). Therefore, the Sporting Memories environment can create a vital source of  
490 community, self-esteem and wellbeing for men.

491 An energetic group atmosphere had a positive impact of drawing out some aspects of the men's  
492 personalities through displays of humour, overt social interaction or displays of well-being, reflected  
493 when Sarah refers to maintaining a 'business as usual' approach to the male-dominated setting. In  
494 the groups in this study, such a social atmosphere appeared to promote a sense of normalcy, a  
495 central component of preserving the self when learning to cope with dementia (Phinney 1998; Perry  
496 and O'Connor 2002). In a study of a programme providing volunteering opportunities in a local zoo  
497 for men living with dementia, the interactions and activities taking place during the programme  
498 provided a similar sense of regularity for the men (Kinney *et al.*, 2011). The participants were able to  
499 slot into previous social roles ("one of the guys") and felt pride through an acquired sense of  
500 purpose. Through the familiarity of banter and performances of masculinity in a group scenario,  
501 activities opened up new channels of communication and had residual effects at home, stimulating  
502 lively discussions with family members (Kinney, Kart and Reddecliff, 2011).

503 The jokes in some of the groups were associated with a locker-room style of banter. Ridicule and  
504 masculine wit can facilitate social bonding between men (Davis and Duncan, 2006). For those men  
505 who identified with this masculine sense of humour before developing dementia, inhabiting such  
506 circles and responding positively to the humour of the in-group helped to outwardly reinforce their  
507 sense of self. Existing theories on the social utility of humour claim it can be a refuge for  
508 marginalised groups and provide comfort among people with a shared stigmatising experience  
509 (Watts, 2007). The promotion of a specific, hegemonic variety of masculinity through mechanisms

510 such as humour can be viewed as a factor of Sporting Memories' success. This may be at the  
511 exclusion of alternative masculinities, given the lack of identified intersections with different  
512 sexualities and ethnicities in the sample. It may be that a one-size-fits-all approach may not be  
513 feasible within a single setting, and therefore a recommendation for future practice would be to  
514 offer a range of services that cater for different expressions of masculinity which are appropriately  
515 advertised (Lozano-Sufrategui *et al.*, 2018).

516 Family play a pivotal role in supporting men to express their masculine identity in the face of  
517 dementia, through accompaniment and encouraging sustained activity (Fortune and McKeown,  
518 2016; Phinney *et al.*, 2007). In this study, wives and relatives actively projected men's sense of self  
519 through sharing stories and facilitating social interactions. Some participants had reduced  
520 communicative abilities, which made their partners question their enjoyment of the group sessions;  
521 something also reported in previous studies (Chung, 2009; Perrin, 1997). Reassurance from  
522 facilitators and fellow group members encouraged their continuing attendance. Men who are  
523 confined to their homes may be at risk of feeling 'stuck' (Gleibs *et al.*, 2014, p.268) and lacking in  
524 autonomy, thoughts which can only serve to further marginalise men living with dementia.

525 Sporting Memories groups will not meet the needs or interests of all men with dementia and should  
526 not be seen as a panacea for supporting well-being and identity. Some men may have never taken  
527 an interest in stereotypical men's activities in the past but may feel that they have no alternative in  
528 order to interact with peers (Lozano-Sufrategui *et al.* 2017). Furthermore, some older men may feel  
529 uncomfortable attending interventions with a predominantly physical basis because of frailty,  
530 disability or other health complications (Booth *et al.* 2000; Sallinen *et al.* 2009). This emphasises the  
531 need for supportive interventions to consider and cater for a broad range of potential men's  
532 interests and needs; not everyone may feel catered for by a sports-based group, or one based  
533 around stereotypically masculine interests.

534 This study had some limitations. Groups were based in the north of England, and all participants  
535 were White British and identified as heterosexual. Whilst this is representative of typical Sporting  
536 Memories group membership, this does not reflect the diversity of experiences of the wider  
537 population of men affected by dementia. Additionally, individuals were not required to have a  
538 formal diagnosis of dementia to take part in this study, therefore it was not possible to undertake  
539 any exploration into the specific impact of differential dementia diagnoses on expressions of  
540 masculinity. Despite these limitations, these stories reflect a range of experiences in relation to male  
541 identity in dementia. This study represents the first known usage of the CNF method in writing  
542 research findings from people affected by dementia. Narrative methods of data representation

543 offers a sensitive reflection of the experiences of those taking part in this study; opportunities to  
544 foster co-production of research with people affected by dementia; and enable the presentation of  
545 data in an accessible, evocative way (Fortune and McKeown, 2016). This invites deeper  
546 understanding of the topic at hand (Smith *et al.*, 2015). Future work should consider the merit of  
547 narrative approaches to explore the broad scope of men's experiences of life with dementia.

548 Sporting Memories group sessions present numerous opportunities for men to promote their sense  
549 of self through social interactions and demonstration of skill and expertise, an important part of  
550 masculine identity. Men may also appreciate opportunities to 'give back' and support others, an  
551 important mechanism to maintaining social roles and masculine identity. Interventions such as  
552 Sporting Memories groups are well-placed to increase the availability of opportunities for men to  
553 explore their pre-existing identities in a supportive environment. Such opportunities could promote  
554 the citizenship of group members, providing them with the chance to participate in volunteering  
555 roles and contribute useful skills for the benefit of others (Bartlett, 2014).

556

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558

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