

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

MADELINE-SOPHIE ABBAS, UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

The 'Imperil/led Muslim Woman': The Criminalisation of Muslim Women and their Experiences of Hate Crime in Leeds and Bradford

Since 9/11, Muslims and Islam have become associated with the 'threat of terrorism' which in the British context, has predominately been epitomised by young Muslim males of Pakistani heritage. Drawing from interviews conducted with British Muslim women living in Leeds or Bradford in 2010-11, this paper challenges dominant framings by proposing the stereotype of 'imperial/led' to address the shifting ways in which Muslim women are treated as both objects of terror at the hands of violently patriarchal males and its subject as 'terrorists' and 'extremists.' As such, I argue that a more nuanced understanding of the criminalisation of Muslims is required that addresses how gender intersects with categories of race and religion to affect both the ways in which Muslim women are increasingly criminalised as threatening bodies and become victims of hate crime.

KATHERINE ALBERTSON AND JAMES BANKS, SHEFFIELD HALLAM UNIVERSITY

Cultural distinctions informing the delivery of health, social-care and criminal justice-related services to ex-military personnel

Understanding the unique cultural and relational context from which the UK ex-forces community orientate is important in promoting practical approaches to preventing veterans from engaging in crime and substance misuse, and the deterioration in their mental and physical health. This paper presents research findings from 24 qualitative interviews with veterans engaged with an addictions recovery service, illustrating the lasting legacy of military experience, learnt responses and the persistence of a military identity. It is argued that adopting a strength-based, social capital approach can capitalise on these unique experiences and that this cohort is most likely to engage positively to with services that are at least responsive to their military background and at best facilitated by others with a history of military service.

AMAL ALI, NOTTINGHAM TRENT UNIVERSITY

Intersectionality and Human Rights: The (in)Visibility of Veiled Muslim Women

Current approach to gender equality is based on an incorrect assumption of 'sameness' and leads to the double discrimination of veiled Muslim women. My second premise is that the management of plurality is gendered in terms of where veiled Muslim women are located in the debate and is derived from the public-private dichotomy which has defined inter-state decision making and politics in liberal thought. When forced to make the decision between manifesting religious beliefs and remaining in the public sphere many veiled Muslim women may choose to remain in the private sphere and become disconnected from public life. Using a thematic framework derived from feminist critiques of political, cultural and religious thought within intersectionality, this paper will identify if the ECtHR has integrated underlying assumptions and representations of religious women into their discourse in a way which undermines its current gender equality jurisprudence.

CLARE ALLELY, UNIVERSITY OF SALFORD,

Violence is rare in autism: When it does occur, what does it look like?

Research has shown that, rather than be more likely to engage in offending behaviour or violent behaviour, individuals with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) are actually more at risk of being the victim rather than the perpetrator. Fitzgerald (2010) argued that there is a very small subgroup of individuals with ASD who exhibit violent offending behaviours. In his recently published paper, Fitzgerald (2015) highlights that school shootings and mass killings are not uncommonly carried by individuals with neurodevelopmental disorders with frequent evidence of warning indicators. Serial killings and mass shootings are relatively rare events that have a very profound societal impact. In our current review, we investigated Fitzgerald's (2015) theory in more detail by

investigating the 73 mass shooting cases identified by Mother Jones in their database for potential ASD. Exploring the presence of ASD in the 73 mass shooters identified by Mother Jones tentatively reveals evidence of ASD in six cases (8%) which is ten times higher when compared to the prevalence found in the general population worldwide. Crucially, ASD may influence, but does not cause, an individual to commit extreme violent act such as a mass shooting episode. We previously conducted a systematic review, following PRISMA guidelines, of both the peer reviewed literature and of journalistic and legal sources regarding mass and serial killings. Our findings tentatively indicated that these extreme forms of violence may be a result of a highly complex interaction of biological, psychological and sociological factors and that, potentially, a significant proportion of mass or serial killers may have had neurodevelopmental disorders such as ASD or head injury. Research into serial murders and mass shooters is in its infancy: there is a lack of rigorous studies and most of the literature is anecdotal and speculative. Specifically future study of the potential role of neurodevelopmental disorders in serial murder and mass shooting is warranted and, due to the rarity of these events, innovative research techniques may be required.

CHERYL ALLSOP AND SOPHIE PIKE, UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH WALES

The Changing Face of Homicide Investigations – only the crime is fixed in time

Homicide investigations have changed immeasurably since the 1980s when the flawed investigation by West Yorkshire Police to apprehend Peter Sutcliffe, the Yorkshire Ripper, during the late 1970s and early 1980s, was widely criticised and led to a public inquiry that called for wide-ranging changes in homicide investigation. With a history already marred by corruption and miscarriages of justice, this case was a pivotal moment in the investigation of major crime, triggering a process of reform that has continued to the present day. Nevertheless, flawed and highly criticised investigations continue to occur, suggesting that the investigation of major crime remains fallible, and some cases remain unsolved and unresolved.

This presentation will consider the findings that have emerged from doctoral research which explores the changing nature of homicide investigations, to provide an insight into how the investigation of homicide has changed and what we have lost and/or gained throughout more than 30 years of continuous reform. What will become apparent is that one of the advantages these changes and developments, in particular advances in science and technologies, have provided the police service with is a renewed opportunity to look back at long term unsolved homicides in order to finally detect these cold cases. A cold case homicide investigation will be drawn on to illuminate the opportunities and challenges advances in science and technology can bring to these investigations suggesting that while the crime is fixed in time the potential for obtaining justice is not.

SUNDARI ANITHA, UNIVERSITY OF LINCOLN

Gendered violence in transnational spaces: transnational abandonment of women as a new form of violence against women

This paper explores the relationship between global inequalities and one particular manifestation of violence against women in transnational spaces. Transnational marriage abandonment takes place when a non-resident Indian man marries a woman settled in India, secures a dowry and returns to his country of residence but does not apply for a visa that would enable his wife to join him; or when a woman of Indian nationality residing in the West with her husband is deceptively/coercively abandoned in India with no money, passport or visa to re-join her husband. The consequences for women include poverty, domestic violence from natal and affinal family, and infringement of their financial rights. Based on the narratives of 59 women who have experienced such abandonment we argue that in a context where women's identity and social status are closely connected to marriage, such neglect, abuse and instrumental deprivation of rights results in range of ongoing harms. The findings suggest that cultural practices like dowry, son preference, and dominant social norms which make for patriarchal control and devaluation of women played an important role in the violence and abandonment that ensued in all such marriages. More crucially, the inadequacy of national and transnational legal mechanisms served to create transnational brides as a particularly vulnerable category of women who can be abused and exploited with impunity. It is in this context that some Indian-origin men in the diaspora sought brides in India and treated them as a category of disposable women.

HARRY ANNISON, SOUTHAMPTON UNIVERSITY

Experiencing Coalition – Penal Policymakers and the 2010-15 government

The 2010-15 Conservative-Liberal Democrat government was exceptional in peacetime British history, the first coalition government for sixty-five years. This period has resulted in an array of scholarly literature addressing important policy developments during this period, perhaps most notably the Transforming Rehabilitation agenda (see for example British Journal of Community Justice special issue, 2013 and Probation Journal special issue, forthcoming). In addition, a growing body of autobiographical and scholarly literature is emerging which reflects on policymaking during this. This paper presents initial findings from a project that makes an important contribution to this existing terrain by addressing a question that has hitherto received little attention (but see Annison, 2015 chapter 7): drawing on 'elite' research interviews, and underpinned by an interpretive political analysis framework, it explores how coalition was experienced by key protagonists specifically in the criminal justice policy domain. How, if at all, did coalition influence the practice of policymaking by senior penal policymakers? How did this altered landscape interact with their pre-existing beliefs and traditions? This paper identifies some of the emerging themes and begins to tease out the broader implications from this (purportedly) exceptional period in British politics for our understanding of penal policymaking.

RACHAEL APLIN, LEEDS BECKETT UNIVERSITY

Exploring the involvement of 'mothers' in honour based violence perpetration

The role played by mothers within 'honour' based violence (HBV) crime, is an issue that is both obscured and under researched. Although academics confirm the tacit 'involvement' of women in HBV, such research implicitly accepts it is "usually men who carry out the violence", despite murders (showing evidence to the contrary). Although HBV is a display of patriarchal power, it may be wrong to assume that women are incapable of displaying, reinforcing or aligning with that power. Welden suggests the role of mothers in the family dynamic is "far smaller" compared to male family members. In support of Ballard's research, this article challenges that proposition. The idea that women perpetrate violence against other women causes significant "discomfort to feminists" as it erodes ideas of feminist solidarity. This could be why such a thorny issue has received scant attention within domestic abuse literature. Mixed method research findings are drawn from 100 police HBV investigations (data from 2012-2014) and fifteen semi structured interviews (2016) with public protection police officers in one UK police force. Of the 100 HBV investigations analysed, 69% of cases involved women. Female participation is multifaceted, ranging from those who condone, encourage and negotiate victims back home to a risk situation, to those that personally inflict violence on relatives. The paper focuses in the violent manifestations of HBV, performed predominantly by mothers against daughters which was evident in 54% of cases (37/69). 10% of the 100 cases revealed pregnancy to be the key trigger precipitating HBV. In the four of the five pregnancy cases mothers used violence with intent to induce abortion. The fifth case was perpetrated by the mother-in-law. It is significant to note that other female relatives, trusted by the victim, routinely act to place victims in a dangerous predicament. In one case the sister in law engineered the situation which led to the attack. The mother kicked her 5-month pregnant daughter to the stomach "knowing full well she was pregnant" verbally demeaning her as: Dirty.... no longer part of the family, they all wished she was dead, they hope she dies, they hope her child is born disabled and that she is going to be kicked out of the family home with only the clothes she was wearing (case 95). The issue of victim loyalty and reluctance to prosecute mothers contributes to the blurred of boundaries between mothers as 'perpetrators' and mothers as secondary 'victims' under duress. Such factors adversely affect the policing response. Police failure to recognise female perpetration can compound the risks to victims resulting in poor safeguarding. Despite police incident reports directly implicating mothers in violence, in 12% of cases mothers were not placed as perpetrators on police computer systems or within formalised crime reports. It is contended that a victim's apparent reluctance to prosecute may impact on under recording rates.

ELAINE ARNULL, NOTTINGHAM TRENT UNIVERSITY

Narratives of Girlhood - Girls 'Doing' Gender Differently

This paper explores the narratives of 37 girls in the Youth Justice System in England and Wales as they relate to offending and the ways in which being a 'girl' and 'girlhood' is constructed. Their stories about their lives and behaviour are found to be at odds with existing cultural hegemonic constructions of 'girl' and 'girlhood' and to challenge discourse within criminology which presents offending as 'male' and belonging to 'male-ness'. Criminology's traditional presentation of criminal behaviour as counter to appropriate gendered, female behavior has moreover contributed to offending females being viewed as failing to 'do' gender appropriately with real world consequences for girls and women. Girls' narratives are therefore considered with reference to those hegemonic explanations and the question is asked, do girls who offend consider they are failing to perform gender normatively? The argument formed within this paper is that they do not and thus that their voices offer a counter-hegemonic framing of girlhood and suggest a broader notion of 'doing-gender'. Including and hearing their voices is key the paper suggests to addressing the inequalities that result from the current hegemonic framing of girl and girlhood.

ROWLAND ATKINSON, UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD, TAMMY AYRES, UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER, LOUISE NEWTON, NOTTINGHAM TRENT UNIVERSITY, OLIVER SMITH, PLYMOUTH UNIVERSITY AND SIMON WINLOW, TEESSIDE UNIVERSITY

What is urban about crime?

The city is the implicit backdrop and context for the bulk of analyses of crime, whether this is spelled-out or not. This means that how we understand what the city is does a lot of work in explaining the roots of crime and harm. These ideas run deep within criminology, from the early explorations of urban pioneers and reformers, to the work of Rowntree and then to early ecological investigations like those of Terrence Morris before the rise of British critical criminology focused on the city as a place of social crisis and power differentials. Themes of panic, labelling and division are no less marked in the UK today, while new themes of desperation, welfare dismantling and social changes suggest new challenges to explanations of crime. Certainly notions of the city, its extent, form and impact continue to be refined within urban studies and in criminology, a dialogue that this panel seeks to develop. The panel discussion reflects an interest in questions of social power, inequality, spatial and social differentiation in British cities and related aspects of urban culture. The panel will draw on a number of problematics including: What is urban about crime and how can we understand this relationship in ways that move beyond environmental determinism to consider the subtle and varied nature of urban life, communities and economic changes driving new forms of exclusion, housing system changes and inequalities? What does a critical criminology of the city look like and how will it help us to understand the global age of cities now being described by urbanists? How can the historical dominance of US perspectives of urban space and decline be worked or dropped in relation to European urban conditions?

MATTHEW BALL, QUEENSLAND UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

Decolonising Queer Criminology

Like much of the queer scholarship and activism that informs it, the epistemological, conceptual, and political underpinnings of 'queer criminology' are firmly situated in the global north. Queer politics largely developed in response to specific concerns encountered within European and American lesbian and gay rights movements, and queer theorising remains primarily a product of the European and American academies. As such, the conceptualisations of sexuality and gender that underpin this work do not always have resonance for, nor are they always applicable to, those outside of, or not fully included in, these contexts. Additionally, by tying itself to criminology as a discipline, many aspects of queer criminology contribute to the perpetuation and expansion of settler states, and the maintenance of queer settler colonialism. As such, it is worth interrogating, at this early point in the development of queer criminology, the extent to which queer criminology might be invested in colonialism, and particularly in queer settler colonialism. This paper begins such a task. It considers some of the key counter-colonial critiques of queer scholarship and criminology, drawing these together in order to articulate a critique of queer criminology in particular. It highlights the importance of exploring these questions given the role that queer criminologists in settler colonial states can play in contesting criminology and the criminal justice system both epistemologically and politically. Noting that there are many reasons to suggest that queer criminology may be invested in queer settler colonialism, the paper concludes by outlining a number of important questions and directions for the development of queer criminology that might encourage further reflection on its limitations, exclusions, and even dangers.

REBECCA BAYLIS, UNIVERSITY OF BRADFORD

Why do we do what we do? One researcher's reflections on investigating provision for Equality and Diversity in prisons

This paper explores the social construction of equality for prisoners and the categorisation of different groups of prisoners as more or less deserving. Schneider & Ingram (1993) highlight the interaction between a group's socially constructed deservingness and policy making; Prisoners may be seen to be constructed as, and treated as, undeserving. Given the suggestion that the prison acts as a microcosm of the outside world these constructions may also exist within prison communities. Drawing on ethnographic work from an ongoing 3-prison ESRC funded research project, this paper discusses emergent findings to examine how the external discourses of deserving and undeserving are negotiated within prison, in particular in relation to E&D provision. Our findings suggest that some groups of prisoners (those dependent on drugs, with mental health issues or vulnerable due to debt) are constructed as unreasonably needy and less deserving while other groups engender protective and deserving constructions (prisoners who are elderly or disabled). A wide body of current research has advocated the use of ethnography and the exploration of researcher emotion to broaden our understanding of the lived realities of imprisonment. The researchers' own experiences of researching Equality and Diversity provision in prisons is used to consider the potential impact of un-deservingness on prisoners' sense of themselves and their social identity. Moving from an initial position of indignation that prisoners' rights might be easily dismissed, the researcher identifies the pervasiveness of the discourse of Value within her own thinking in particular in response to media representations of criminality. In this way the construction of prisoners' rights within the wider community is explored.

JYOTI BELUR, UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON

Systematic Review on Electronic Monitoring of Offenders

This presentation provides the results of a systematic review of the evidence on the effectiveness of electronic monitoring (EM) of offenders. It outlines the questions that the review intended to answer and the methods through which relevant studies were identified, appraised and synthesised. Guided by the recently established EMMIE framework (Johnson, Tilley and Bowers 2015), the review has three broad aims: 1) to establish whether the EM of offenders has been found to be effective as a method of reducing crime; 2) to investigate how, in what form(s), and under what conditions the EM of offenders has been found to be effective, ineffective, and/or to produce unintended negative effects; and 3) to collate information on the implementation and costs of electronically monitoring offenders. The review combines meta-analysis and realist synthesis on the EMMIE dimensions.

JYOTI BELUR, UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON, TIGGEY MAY, BIRKBECK, UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, GAVIN HALES, THE POLICE FOUNDATION AND MIKE HOUGH, BIRKBECK, UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

Investigating Senior Officer Misconduct in England and Wales

Misconduct does not exist in objective isolation but is actively constructed and shaped by a variety of forces at the individual, organisational and wider socio-cultural levels. This paper presents the findings of a national study on Chief Officer Misconduct, causes and consequences. Findings indicate that while there is broad theoretical understanding of what is unacceptable conduct, in practice, processes and decisions made regarding whether a particular conduct will be highlighted as problematic, and subsequently investigated and penalised, are subjective and influenced by individual perceptions, organizational imperatives and social, cultural and political factors. Headline findings indicate that investigating misconduct is just another type of police investigation with all its attendant advantages as well as foibles and shortcomings. However, unlike other police investigations, these investigations also invest discretion and subjectivity in the appropriate authority and the governing bodies. Thus, there is a lack of uniformity in how chief officer misconduct cases are assessed and investigated, which in turn, has different outcomes for the officers under investigation.

MOSHE BENSIMON, BAR-ILAN UNIVERSITY

The Role of Music among Prisoners and Prison Staff: A Qualitative Research

Music is an integral part of every subculture, including that of prisons. However, no research has been conducted to examine the various roles of music in the prison environment. The current study examines qualitatively how music is experienced by prisoners individually, and how music contributes to the various interactions between prisoners and between inmates and prison staff. Using a phenomenological approach, this study included semi-structured interviews with ten convicted prisoners and nine prison staff members in medium- and high-security facilities in Israel. Content analysis indicated the following three central themes: A) The role of music in provoking positive and negative feelings: listening to a preferred type of music enabled the prisoners to feel some detachment from the routine of prison life. Music provided a channel for the release of emotional pain, as a means for instilling hope, and as a way to mentally “escape” from the pains of imprisonment. However, the interviews also reviewed negative feelings which music brought about with regard to drug use in the prison. B) Closeness and conflicts among inmates through music: music was found to play an important role in creating relationships and a sense of solidarity among prisoners, on the one hand, or lead to arguments, debates, and even violence among prisoners, on the other hand. C) Closeness and conflicts between prisoners and prison staff via music: few reports indicated that conversation about music between prisoners and prison staff members created a sense of closeness between them and reduced the prisoner’s loneliness. In most cases, music served as a negative factor arousing suspicion between the prisoners and the prison staff. The findings led to practical recommendations for correctional institutions.

LYNSEY BLACK, TRINITY COLLEGE DUBLIN

Gender, Mercy and the Death Penalty: 'Chivalry' and Paternalism

This paper examines gender and the death penalty in Ireland post-1922. From Independence, 22 women were sentenced to death. Only one woman was executed, Annie Walsh in 1925. However, a further 21 women had sentence of death passed on them and were subsequently reprieved, their sentences of death commuted to penal servitude for life. This paper examines the concept of mercy and explores 1) how mercy was extended to women by virtue of their gender 2) the limits of mercy in the case of Annie Walsh, and 3) the continuing negotiation of mercy for reprieved women. The paper argues that the concepts of ‘chivalry’ and paternalism can be used as an explanatory framework for the operation of mercy for this cohort of women. Rationales for commutation often rested solely on the gender of the women; it was clear that women were often granted mercy qua women. However, this expectation of leniency should not obscure the fact that ‘chivalry’ is an exclusionary concept. The paper argues that while there was an expectation of reprieve for women sentenced to death in this period, this was premised on acceptable templates of femininity. The case of Annie Walsh flags the boundaries of this ‘chivalry’; in this case Walsh’s characterisation as dominant, masculine and sexually agentic rendered her beyond the bounds of a chivalrous response. The outcomes for the 21 reprieved women are also outlined. These highlight the importance of sites of semi-penal confinement, notably in religious-run institutions such as Magdalen laundries. The paper shows how paternalistic gender relations rationalised the detention of women in these sites, and demonstrates that paternalism often justified very lengthy periods of confinement. Investigation of the extant archival material on the 21 women can therefore reveal how punishment in Ireland spilled beyond the walls of the prison. Analysis of the detention of reprieved women illustrates the importance of a conception of punishment which encompasses the broader notion of coercive confinement. Inclusion of the post-reprieve outcomes for these 21 women further complicates straightforward notions of mercy.

HARRY BLAGG, UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Indefinite Detention meets Colonial Dispossession: Indigenous Youths with Foetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders in a White Settler Justice System

Foetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders (FASD) is a non-diagnostic umbrella term encompassing a spectrum of disorders caused by prenatal alcohol exposure. This article reports on a research project in three Indigenous communities in the West Kimberley region of Western Australia, intended to develop diversionary pathways for Indigenous young people with FASD at risk of enmeshment in the justice system. Rates of FASD in some parts of the West Kimberley are comparable to the highest identified internationally. A diagnosis of FASD

amplifies the chances of Indigenous youth being caught up in the justice system in Western Australia, including indefinite detention in prison if found unfit to stand trial. A fresh diversionary paradigm, underpinned by new legislation is required. Employing a postcolonial perspective, we explore issues surrounding law and justice intervention - and non-intervention - in the lives of Indigenous children and their families. The FASD problem cannot be uncoupled from the history of colonial settlement and the multiple traumas resulting from dispossession: nor can solving the problem be isolated from the broader task of decolonising relationships between Indigenous people and the settler mainstream. The decolonising process involves expanding the role of Indigenous owned and place-based processes and services embedded in Indigenous knowledge.

HARRY BLAGG, UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Southern Theory and Southern Criminology: A Postcolonial Critique

A spectre haunts the Euro-American academy, the spectre of the Global South. After centuries of, relatively, unchallenged hegemony, Euro-American cultural, economic and epistemic dominance is under threat from new social forces, and alternative epistemologies. A multi-centric, multipolar world is coming into being or, perhaps, simply re-surfacing from beneath the suffocating weight of the Euro-American project of modernisation, imperialism and nation building. Western criminology, itself, has played a not insignificant role in confirming through 'science' the institutions, epistemologies and beliefs of the west as the global norm. Alternative philosophies from outside the Anglosphere are instating univocal, opposing truths into debates about the past, the present and the future. It is not just the academies in the Global North that are under threat from this. Those institutions of the Anglosphere situated in the Global South are being buffeted by decolonising winds of change, critical of the hegemony of white settler law and justice. This presentation adopts a critical, postcolonial stance to interrogate the response by criminology in settler colonial societies (particular Australia) to the winds of change. It expresses some disappointment that senior criminologists in settler societies are attempting to create a 'southern criminology' still rooted in Anglospheric forms of knowledge.

GULZAT BOTOEVA, UNIVERSITY OF ROEHAMPTON

The local drug economy in Kyrgyzstan: Illegal hashish production as a source of economic security in a neoliberal context

In this paper, I will argue that the economic transformations undertaken during the post-Soviet period and the difficulties these posed to the agricultural economy resulted in the local population accommodating hashish production as a means of security. From the early 1990s to the present day, hashish production has re-emerged as a small-scale illegal industry in the mountainous regions of North-East Kyrgyzstan, when people living in the Karkyra Valley started making hashish from wild growing cannabis plants. The paper focuses on how hashish production became a successful diversification strategy which assisted the rural population deal with cash deficit, farm insolvency and rising inequality due to the neoliberalization of the economy. My findings derive from extensive fieldwork based on a case study of Toolu village, located in northern part of the country. I spent nine months in Toolu, between 2009 and 2010 undertaking a mixed method study collecting sixty four semi-structured interviews with farmers, a few interviews with the representatives of law enforcement and conducted a survey of 147 households. Reforms of the market economy in the agricultural sphere turned most farming activities in Kyrgyzstan into a semi-subsistence oriented economy as large shares of land were unavailable to most of farmers as the result of privatization. Only a tiny minority of well-off families, who owned the means of production, were able to produce for the market and not lose their investments. The low price of agricultural products on the market, the irregularity and uncertainty of incomes in the agricultural sector, as well as the harsher climate compared to other parts of the country meant that most families needed to diversify their agricultural activities. They attempted to achieve this by increasing their numbers of livestock, trying to rent land from their relatives and local authorities, opening small trading posts, finding work outside the region. However, even such strategies were not enough to generate the cash needed to survive. In these harsh market conditions, hashish was a product that yielded a good price on the market. In such socio-economic conditions, making hashish from wild growing cannabis plants meant that some poor and 'average' families could make some profit without investing in agriculture. Hashish production prevented the average families from falling back into poverty and helped them to retain their existing assets, harvest and livestock, and in some cases can even improve their economic situation. By specifically highlighting

the link between farm insolvency, increasing inequality among population and neoliberal economic reforms, I am able to contribute to the literature on illegal markets that focuses on the socio-economic factors of illegality and drug production.

MATT BOWDEN, DUBLIN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Zooming out: Positionality and the constitution of the security field

There is a growing literature that utilises the sociological concepts and thinking tools of Pierre Bourdieu in criminological writing and research. Bourdieu's work has enjoyed much attention and utilisation in respect of studies in education, culture, the arts, media, and more recently still, in studies of social class. In spite of this wider deployment the arenas of crime, justice and security remain relatively underexplored with this conceptual framework, and hence remain a rich seam for criminological theory and research. This is most true in respect of the inequalities in criminal justice, security and penalty that can be framed as processes of cultural and class reproduction. The aim of the panel is to elaborate and discuss Bourdieu's field as both a concept and an analytical method. While mindful of its drawbacks, the concept is also adaptable and flexible to generate understandings of institution and 'street' and their overlaps and interconnections. In this panel we propose three distinct papers each addressing aspects of Bourdieu's conceptual palette but with particular emphasis on field. The panel will meet its aim by presenting perspectives and insights from current research and thinking by criminologists working in diverse settings in penalty, the 'street', and urban security as fields of contestation and conflict.

ERICA BOWEN AND HELEN POOLE, COVENTRY UNIVERSITY

Tackling the 'hydra' of gun crime in Europe: Findings from Project EFFECT

Paper for the: '20 years on: Firearms Panel Session' Increasing attention is being drawn to the involvement of firearms in crime across Europe, and yet typical legislative responses focus on tightening controls on the legal acquisition and possession of firearms. Project EFFECT was funded by DG ISEC (Home Affairs) with the aims of trying to understand what gun crime is and its prevalence, as well as how legislation, policing and the use of ballistics intelligence sharing may be used to prevent gun crime. The findings highlight the conceptual ambiguity of the concept of 'gun crime', and the challenges that this poses to developing effective responses. This paper will discuss the main issues identified and the additional challenges that the European context brings to developing a coherent response.

BEN BOWLING, KING'S COLLEGE LONDON

What's to be done about the police?

Sheptycki Questions about how policing should be conducted and how the police service can be improved confront the discipline of criminology as the second decade of the 21st century draws to a close. Questions about police effectiveness and efficiency are asked regularly in public debate. At the same time there are recurrent scandals concerning the abuse of power; questionable investigative and public order techniques; the use of technology; deaths at the hands of police; racism, sexism and discrimination; and issues of basic competence and probity. Threading through these debates are questions about transparency, accountability and control. This paper presents an analysis of some of the fundamentals of police research to ask how we can improve the quality of policing and make the police accountable to the people that they serve. The deceptively succinct question of the title begs a series of theoretical and normative questions concerned with the nature of policing, the range of public and private actors involved in delivering it, conflicts over policing styles, how the fairness and effectiveness of policing should be evaluated and how police power should be made accountable to the people that it is intended to serve. To focus our arguments about what is to be done, this paper draw on theoretical and empirical police research and sets out to answer six sets of questions: (1) What is policing and what do the police do? (2) Who carries out the policing function? (3) What powers do, and should, the police have? (4) What is 'good policing' and how can it be achieved? (5) How does policing impact on different social groups? (6) How are effective are mechanisms of police accountability? In our conclusion, we bring the strands of our analysis together to ask: what is to be done about the police?

BEN BOWLING, KING'S COLLEGE LONDON

Policing the Caribbean

This paper explores law enforcement and security practices that extend beyond the boundaries of the nation state. Perceptions of public safety and national sovereignty are shifting in the face of domestic, regional and global insecurity, and with the emergence of transnational policing practices responding to drug trafficking and organised crime. This paper examines how security threats are prioritised and the strategies that are put in place to respond to them, based on a detailed empirical case study of police and security sector organisations in the Caribbean. Transnational policing, one of the most significant recent developments in the security field, has brought about a number of changes in the organisation of criminal law enforcement in the Caribbean and other parts of the world. Drawing on interviews with chief police officers, customs, coastguard, immigration, security, military and government officials, this paper examines these changes, providing a unique insight into the work of overseas liaison officers from the UK and USA, and their collaboration with local police and security agencies. The paper assesses the extent to which a restructured transnational security infrastructure has enhanced the safety and wellbeing of the Caribbean islands, and other countries on the shores of the north Atlantic, and asks how we can ensure that the policing beyond boundaries is accountable and good enough to make the world a safer place.

HANNAH BOWS, DURHAM UNIVERSITY

Rape of Older People: Implications for research, policy and practice

The world population is rapidly ageing. By 2030 over a billion people worldwide are forecast to be over 65. In the UK, 10.3 million people are aged 65 or over and this number is projected to increase to over 16 million in the next 20 years. It is a seldom acknowledged reality that many women will experience sexual violence in their 'golden years'. Several commentators have highlighted the lack of research on the prevalence, nature, and impact of sexual violence against older women, described as one of the final taboos of modern life. The overlap of age and sexual violence has been marginalised in mainstream criminological, gerontological, and feminism discourses, in particular. Jones & Powell conclude that, although feminists were the first to start to deconstruct discourses of power and sexuality, in relation to elderly women, feminist resistance has mainly equated to rape denial. This paper presents the findings from the first study in the UK to examine sexual violence against people aged 60 and over. This paper focuses on the data collected from interviews with 24 practitioners working with sexual violence survivors and 5 practitioners from older peoples' services. The findings from three case-study interviews with women who had been raped over the age of 60 are also presented. Implications for research, policy and practice are highlighted.

ALEXANDRIA BRADLEY AND JAMES PICKLES, NORTHUMBRIA UNIVERSITY

Beyond Harm: Embracing Trauma Within the Victimological Imagination

Within victimological debates, there is not yet a concrete understanding of trauma. Recently however McGarry and Walklate (2015) have attempted to incorporate trauma into victimological underpinnings of psychological harms. The use of the term harm does not yet adequately capture the everyday nuances of trauma and traumatic experiences. Trauma has been framed to focus on the severe (such as war, rape and genocide) and psychiatric/diagnostic models of victimisation. The purpose of this paper is to encourage critical victimology to acknowledge the everyday hidden trauma(s). This includes the fluid and conflicting natures of 'injuries to the psyche'. This paper builds on Spalek's (2006) concept of 'spirit injury' to argue that victimology needs to de-medicalise and de-psychiatrize experiences of trauma. This will create a more inclusive framework which balances the severity of trauma with everyday experiences. Our aim is to unearth the hidden trauma of victimisation. An understanding of the everyday complex coping strategies and behaviours used by people who have experienced victimisation are not yet theorised using the concept of trauma. Therefore we argue that victimology would benefit from incorporating the psychological concept of trauma as a foundation to understanding the lasting impacts of victimisation.

KAREN BRENNAN, UNIVERSITY OF ESSEX

Responding to Infanticide: Social Norms and the Law

Specific infanticide laws were introduced in England and Wales (1922 & 1938) and in Ireland (1949) in the first half of the twentieth century. Infanticide Acts allow a woman to be charged with/convicted of infanticide as an alternative to murder, or in England manslaughter. In essence they facilitate a more lenient disposal of this offender. These statutes were enacted to deal with difficulties in prosecuting women for the murder of their babies, particularly when this took place in the context of a concealed birth. The legislation reflected widespread sympathy for this offender due to the socio-economic circumstances in which her crime was committed. In particular, it was assumed that the offender, usually an unmarried woman who had concealed her pregnancy and given birth alone, acted for reasons of shame. Lay understandings of the likely mental state of women at the time of birth also played a part, and these lay perceptions of mental disturbance at the time of birth made their way into the legislation forming the basis for differential treatment of this offender. Drawing on statistical and court archival records, this paper explores the response to infanticide, and the use of the infanticide statute, in Ireland for the period 1950-2015. The key question explored is the extent to which the infanticide law determined the criminal justice response to women who killed their babies, and, related to this, the role of wider social and cultural norms in how the state responds to this offender. In this regard, it is argued that social norms are more important than legal norms in responding to the crime of infanticide. The response to this crime in Ireland shows that the arms of the state worked together based on implicit shared social norms to ensure the 'right' or 'just' outcome in these cases, and that the law itself, though it had the potential to either impede or enable this process, had little impact on the outcome. Brief reference is also made to the role of social norms in responding to this crime in other jurisdictions, including England and Wales.

ALLAN BRIMICOMBE, UNIVERSITY OF EAST LONDON

Looking for Rules in Repeat Victimization

Discovering rules on how various products are grouped together in customer purchases has long been of interest in the retail sector. Items that are often purchased together are called 'frequent itemsets'. In the current application, the 'basket' of crimes suffered by repeat victims are substituted for products. In other words, we seek to discover within police-recorded crime of repeat victims if there are any interesting patterns and/or combinations of crimes suffered by repeat victims. In the conventional retail analysis, products in a 'basket' are assumed to be purchased simultaneously. However crimes suffered by repeat victims are ordered in a chronology and therefore the analysis becomes one of mining for 'frequent sequences' of events. These algorithmic approaches to mining data come under the umbrella of association rules and use the apriori and eclat algorithms. This analysis was implemented in open-source R. Data are taken for 21,248 repeat victims of all crimes (57,790 events) in one London borough over a five year period from 2005/06 to 2010/11. The data for all crimes in the five year period were mined to profile all repeat victims. The crimes suffered by these repeat victims were then algorithmically mined for frequent itemsets and frequent sequences to see what knowledge might be extracted. In a second analysis, all those crimes which were flagged as domestic violence were recoded (e.g. from ABH to dv.ABH) and algorithmically mined again for frequent itemsets and frequent sequences. In this presentation I explain the techniques used and the tools for applying them, and present the results of the analysis of frequent itemsets and frequent sequences. The implications of this approach for policing and partnership working are consequently explored.

AVI BRISMAN, EASTERN KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY

Food Security and Water Security as Pacification

This paper explores food and food crime and water and water crime in the context(s) of the increasingly powerful discourse(s) of security and securitization. Because food and water have long been tied to conflict, we recognize them as material needs that frequently contribute to or drive conflict. In the post-9/11 world, however, food and water are taking on new discursive and material roles and dynamics in global conflicts. Critical security scholars have noted the ways that political and cultural calls for increased security lead to problematic processes of securitization that often serve to enlarge the power of elite state and corporate actors. As climate change continues to impact agriculture and access to food and water, calls for increased food security and water security from within "northern" nation-states have become louder and more common,

and are likely to be answered by the exercise of both military power and intensified "commercial colonialism" in "southern" and non-western contexts, as with examples of "land grabbing" in various parts of the world. Demands for food security and water security in turn require that we ask important questions: What exactly is being secured? From whom/what is it being secured? For whom is it being secured? Is (food and/or water) security pacification? This paper draws on green criminology and security studies to pose these questions and provide possible insight to their answers. It begins with a discussion of different conceptions of "food security," "food insecurity," "water security" and "water insecurity" before considering the factors contributing to food insecurity and water insecurity and the implications of climate change for both. In the second part of this paper, I contemplate relationships between food, water, crime, justice, security and pacification.

FIONA BROOKMAN AND HELEN JONES, UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH WALES

The Role of Science and Technology in British Homicide Investigations

Despite the frequent assertion that forensic science plays a significant role within major crime investigations in contemporary society, research to date has failed to demonstrate how criminal investigators use forensic science resources and with what results. This paper presents some preliminary findings from the Leverhulme Trust funded Homicide Investigation and Forensic Science (HIFS) Project. The project seeks to provide a detailed understanding of how both routine and cutting edge forensic science practice contributes to the police investigation of homicide in Britain. Among the techniques studied are: forensic genetics, fingerprint comparison, mobile telephone analysis, CCTV analysis, footwear and fibre comparison, blood pattern analysis, pathology, gunshot residue and social network site analysis. Here we report quantitative and qualitative findings from in-depth analysis of ten completed homicide investigations and illustrate how the results from various scientific and technological techniques led to the identification and arrest of the suspect, as well as the overall impact of such techniques to the trajectories of these investigations. We consider how evidence and intelligence gleaned from science and technology sits alongside more longstanding and traditional approaches, such as information from witnesses and informants, in progressing such cases as well as the broader implications of the 'scientification' or 'technification' of police work.

OONA BROOKS AND MICHELE BURMAN, UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW

Reporting rape: victim perspectives on advocacy support in the criminal justice process

Longstanding concerns about the criminal justice response to rape have prompted the development of victim advocacy services across a range of jurisdictions, yet research evidence about the nature, meaning and value of advocacy in this context remains limited. This paper draws upon a study evaluating an innovative advocacy model introduced in Scotland to assist reporting rape to the police. Findings from interviews with victims indicate the undisputed value of advocacy support and highlight the importance of rape advocacy that is independent of statutory and criminal justice agencies to ameliorating any 'secondary victimisation' which may arise as a result of the investigative and prosecution process. However, it is argued that this does not mitigate the need for specialisation or reform in the criminal justice response to rape and, further, that the distinction between advocacy at an individual and societal level represents a false dichotomy; both forms of advocacy are inter-related and fundamental to improving responses to rape and the experiences of victims within the criminal justice system. This paper builds upon existing knowledge gleaned in relation to domestic abuse and addresses the relative lack of research evidence specific to rape advocacy, particularly from the perspective of victims. This is significant in view of the distinctive nature of rape and the well documented challenges associated with its reporting and prosecution.

SARAH BROOKS-WILSON, UNIVERSITY OF YORK

How a practice-based acceleration in youth justice mobilities can limit the (re)production of convicted young people's social inequalities

Currently, a gap in knowledge relates to convicted young people's youth justice journey problems, and their treatment in practice. Youth justice services represent essential local services based on their broad response to young people's housing, health, education, employment and family problems. The likelihood that young people might struggle to attend and engage is recognised in youth justice policy guidance, with Youth

Offending Team (YOT) Practitioners responsible for brokering access and supporting order completion. Yet youth justice policy does not assess journeys as a need or risk, so activities in this area remain informal. But repeated absence problems can be serious as breach, sentence escalation and even custodial sentences can result. Subsequently, important questions remain about young people's attendance capabilities and how they are reflected in policy and practice. To address this gap in knowledge, exploratory research took place in one pilot and two further YOT-based case study locations, where neighbourhood deprivation and youth justice order non-completion rates were some of the highest in the country. Mixed methods were used to engage with 28 young people and 33 practitioners through 9 focus groups and 24 interviews. Importantly, participatory visual methods were crucial for the inclusion of 'hard to reach' young voices, such as those with limited literacy or ability to concentrate. This research did find informal youth justice journey support to limit the use of formal breach procedures, and the extent to which youth justice journeys reproduced social inequalities. However, a variety of practice recommendations can also be made in connection with those who are still subject to punishment, when unable to access mandatory youth justice appointments. This research found YOT Practitioners to informally broker service access by moving young people (through the provision of lifts or bus fares) or their appointments (in location or timing). The nature of journey support was found to be highly individualised, with factors such as young people's personal difficulties, order stage and partner agency rigidity all taken into account. Crucially, the tapering of service access support throughout the duration of a youth justice order suggested an informal practice aim of promoting young people's service access skills in the longer term. Yet the capacity to provide informal service access support (in the context of increased public service resourcing constraints) can be suggested as adversely impacting some groups of convicted young people more than others. Subsequently, youth justice assessments of need and risk can also be described as requiring further scrutiny because the journey does present a significant need and risk for some convicted young people. This in turn raises important further questions about whether informal, flexible support can be justified, or whether a more formal approach has the capacity to draw attention to the importance of youth justice journey making, and its significant consequences for some convicted young people.

DAVID BROWN, UNIVERSITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Themes in Juvenile Justice

Moving from the general to the specific, or through macro/meso/micro levels of analysis, is a common feature of much criminology and social science. In keeping with the geological origin of the metaphor the various levels tend to be approached as horizontal layers. The identification of themes is often an attempt to move between the levels of generality but in a vertical way, connecting the suggested major forces and drivers with on the ground developments and individual cases studies. This paper, part of a comparative study of juvenile justice in Australia and the UK, will muse on various themes in juvenile justice and consider their usefulness in making such connections between different levels of analysis.

KATE BROWN, UNIVERSITY OF YORK AND TEELA SANDERS, UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER

Pragmatic, progressive, problematic: Addressing vulnerability through a local street sex work partnership initiative

Whilst it remains a criminal activity to solicit sex publicly in the UK, it has become increasingly popular to configure sex workers as 'vulnerable', often as a means of foregrounding the significant levels of violence faced by female street sex workers. Sex work scholars have highlighted that this discourse can play an enabling role in a moralistic policy agenda which criminalises and marginalises those who sell sex. Yet multiple and overlapping narratives of vulnerability circulate in this policy arena, raising questions about how these might operate in practice. Drawing on empirical data gathered in the development of an innovative local street sex work partnership in Leeds, UK, this paper explores debates, discourses and realities of sex worker vulnerability. We argue that against a backdrop of austerity politics and responsibilisation, addressing vulnerability through a local street sex work initiative can provide a platform for shared action – on violence in particular – but can only achieve so much. To more fully address the differentiated and diverse lived experiences of sex worker vulnerability, more fundamental legal and social reform is required. We propose that vulnerability can be a useful concept in relation to sex work, when approached as referring to positioning in a social order where physical and emotional suffering is inflicted and patterned by economic injustices, cultural stigma, and gendered, sexualised and racialised discriminations.

MICHAEL BRYDEN AND TOM ELLIS, UNIVERSITY OF PORTSMOUTH

Can women's boxing be used to reduce offending?

There is a small but expanding amount of literature about sport and crime reduction. However, this research is mainly based on male and/or youth participants. There is therefore very little research looking at women's sports and their potential benefits for reducing offending. This is especially true for combat sports, including boxing, which have historically been viewed as 'masculine sports'. Aggression, power and courage are considered vital in order to succeed in such competitive arenas, but have generally been considered masculine characteristics, often resulting in women participants being excluded or berated for taking part. However the sport's popularity and participative uptake among women is rapidly increasing. It is therefore a sport which has potential for study through a criminological lens. The question asked here is 'Can women's amateur boxing reduce offending?' This presentation, therefore, first locates UK women's boxing within the general history of women's sports, before evidencing the long, and at times, popular but forgotten journey it has taken. Before women were excluded for over 100 years by the then newly formed Amateur boxing Association of England (ABAE – now England Boxing) in 1880, women's boxing was a popular public spectator sport. The eventual admission of women by ABAE in 1996 was followed by a comparatively rapid inclusion women's boxing in the 2012 London Olympics, and positive contemporary media representations. This is then contrasted with recent sexist and ahistorical opposition from within boxing circles and draws parallels here with the erstwhile exclusion of a focus on women's criminality in mainstream criminology. A case is made for avoiding presentist assumptions about women's boxing and for exploring its potential benefits for engaging women at risk of offending. Finally, a new framework through which to do this is proposed. This combines pathways into crime model, life course theory and the good lives model (GLM) to examine whether women's amateur boxing has the potential to enhance protective factors associated with non-offending, thereby reducing the risk of women offending.

JAMIE BUCHAN, UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH

Restructuring Community Justice in Scotland

Since 2012, Scotland has been in the process of restructuring its system of community justice for the second time in about a decade. This is part of a wider effort in Scottish justice policy to reduce both reoffending and imprisonment by promoting greater use of community sentences. As the 2008 report Scotland's Choice noted, imprisonment in Scotland disproportionately affects the poorest people and communities and serves to deepen and entrench social inequalities; hence, the reorientation of Scotland's 'penal field' (borrowing a term from Joshua Page) towards community justice would be a significant step towards reducing these inequalities. Although seemingly a relatively minor administrative change – especially when compared with the enormous impact that the roughly contemporaneous Transforming Rehabilitation policy has had on probation practice in England and Wales – the restructuring of Scottish community justice nonetheless raises important questions about Scotland's apparently distinctive and welfarist penal policy, and the power relationships between its local and central government. This paper is based on PhD research which is believed to be the only empirical work on this particular policy, comprising qualitative interviews, focused on the policy, with practitioners from the public and third sectors as well as interested local and national politicians. The paper begins by setting the policy in historical context, beginning with one result of the Kilbrandon report, the 1968 Social Work (Scotland) Act. Among other things, this Act abolished Scotland's probation service and merged its functions, along with a number of other social care services, into 'generic' social work departments within local authorities. This set up two distinctively Scottish structural features, positioning probation as a social work rather than a criminal justice service, and placing it within the remit of Scotland's (distinctively) powerful local government. The paper then sets out the related series of conflicts and compromises between local and central government that have shaped the structure of the Scottish system from the late 1980s until the present day. The current restructuring, after years of negotiation and consultation, is instituting a two-tier system ostensibly intended to preserve the best aspects of local and national administration. As such, the policy represents a continuation of compromise between local and national, and interviewees in this study commonly expressed their hope that this current policy would strike the right balance. However, as this paper explains, such an outcome is far from certain. The current round of compromises could end up being as counterproductive as previous ones (although the new system also contains within its structure the potential to bring them unilaterally to an end

in future). As such, the second of the 'distinctively Scottish' structural features – the location of community justice within local authorities – begins to look problematic. The paper concludes by raising some other concerns about community justice in Scotland which the restructuring policy has so far failed to resolve, particularly the essential failure of the policy to address the real causes of Scotland's overreliance on imprisonment.

RACHAEL BURGIN, MONASH UNIVERSITY

'Communicated Consent' in Rape Trials in Victoria (Australia)

The communicative model of consent is premised on the notion that consent should be expressed through actions and/or words and thus is an ongoing process, given in specific circumstances, which can be revoked at any time. This model, implied in the current law governing sexual assault in Victoria and evident in both socially and legally constructed behavioural standards across a range of jurisdictions, stands in stark contrast to historical understandings of consent based on narratives of 'no means no', and the assumption that consent is essentially presumed, unless and until it is taken away. The model of communicative consent has been contentiously heralded as a legal advancement of women's sexual autonomy, however reporting rates for sexual assault remain low, and convictions difficult to obtain. This paper presents preliminary findings from a research project that traces the ways in which this model of consent has been conceptualised and then translated in practice in legal and social policy. Drawing from a selection of Victorian rape trial transcripts, this paper examines how this standard of consent has been interpreted by legal actors in the courtroom, and the consequences of this on the key parties to the rape, namely the victim and accused.

MATTHEW CALLENDER, UNIVERSITY OF NORTHAMPTON

Assessing skill competencies of Special Constables and translation into practice

The Special Constabulary is an important resource within police forces in order to protect and serve local communities. Many forces are considering ways to better engage with Specials, improve the experience of being a Special Constable, and increase the volume, diversity and impact of the Special Constabulary, in order to meet the needs of local communities. Alongside a general trend of expansion within many forces, some are reimagining the positions and roles of Specials within their organisational models, signifying potential movement of the Special Constabulary from the periphery to the core of policing. Despite the growing importance of the Special Constabulary in England and Wales, the evidence base remains very limited. This research, as part of the EMPAC, set out to assess the extent to which training provides Special Constables with the requisite skill competencies for their roles and their levels of confidence to translate these skills into practice. The identified skill competencies were defined in relation to the Police Professional Framework for both Constable and Detective Constable roles. The research also considers the individual qualities Special Constables have relating to their wider personal and working lives and the degree to which such qualities are harnessed to perform their role as a Special Constable in the respective force area. To achieve this, Special Constables in participating areas were invited to take part in an online survey. The survey was largely quantitative in nature and data were entered into SPSS to explore associations between key variables. Results will be interpreted in relation to the different delivery models for training and organisational strategies relating to the Special Constabulary.

MATTHEW CALLENDER AND IAIN BRITTON, UNIVERSITY OF NORTHAMPTON

Evidence-based models for Citizens in Policing

Police volunteering is an area of policing practice that has been relatively neglected in policy, professional and academic discourse. Volunteers play a significant although often little appreciated part in the policing of their communities. Despite the growing importance in England and Wales of volunteering in police, the evidence base for police volunteering remains very limited. The paper sets out a vision for an evidence-based future for police volunteering, and for a future in which voluntarism in policing is placed at the heart of wider thinking on police reform. The paper draws primarily on the initial findings from the first year of the evidence-based police volunteering research programme in England and Wales. The paper sets out to explore the evidence emerging from the research programme, being conducted across several police force areas. The programme focus is on

‘what works’ in terms of volunteers enhancing the impact of their volunteering for the local communities which they serve, and in terms of improving the experience for those who volunteer in policing. The paper will also reflect on initial findings from the national survey of Special Constables and Police Support Volunteers, conducted in January 2016 and with 3,000 responses from across England and Wales, and upon the results of the National Benchmarking Exercise, which represents the first comprehensive census and audit exercise ever undertaken across all police forces in England and Wales. A discourse of expansion in voluntarism is a feature in many England and Wales police forces and in national policy. The degree to which police volunteering is in reality achieving a less peripheral position in thinking on police reform is questionable, as is expansion in numbers and impact. The paper will conclude by considering this strategic context.

ELISABETH CARTER, UNIVERSITY OF ROEHAMPTON

Examining lies and deceptive practices of suspects and scammers

This paper examines the interactional manifestation of lies and deceptions in police interviews and scams, using empirical data from police interviews with suspects who confess their guilt, and postal scam communications that have successfully conned a recipient. The motivational drivers of the deceptive practices of criminals in these two contexts are quite different – in the former they are used by the suspect to avoid admitting to the police that they have committed the crime about which they are being questioned, and in the latter they are used by the scammer to dishonestly obtain money from the recipient. By drawing on findings from previous research on deceptions in contexts that use different communicative modalities and comprise talk by criminals that have differing motivations to deceive, this research seeks to explore a common communicative framework of deception and reveal any underlying patterns of interactional behaviours relating to wider themes such as persuasion and power. In exploring these behaviours this work examines how asymmetric power relationships are negotiated and reinforced, and how actions important to the delivery of deception such as those relating to conveying integrity, avoiding discovery and inspiring urgency and secrecy manifest in these oral and written exchanges where deception is at the forefront through necessity (police interview) and design (scam communication).

ROXANA PESSOA CAVALCANTI, KING'S COLLEGE LONDON - KING'S BRAZIL INSTITUTE

Marginalised youth, violence and policing in the Global South: A qualitative study in Recife, Brazil

Police violence and diverse forms of routine violence have been enduring problems in Latin America, predominantly in the communities most affected by social inequalities. Although high levels of violence have been the subject of much academic, media, public and political debate, few studies have examined the relations between urban marginalised youth and the public security system in the northeast of Brazil, or how the daily life experiences of the urban poor in the northeast are affected by different modes of violence, private and public security provision. This paper intends to address this gap in the literature by examining shifting power relations in the field of security and hidden perspectives from marginalised and spatially segregated communities. Drawing on ethnographic data, the objective of this paper is threefold: (1) to analyse the effects of a programme of state-building aimed at reducing levels of lethal violence, in two low-income communities in the northeast of Brazil; (2) to interrogate the hegemonic discourses of state-actors and mainstream criminologists about security and new public safety programmes; (3) to examine how mainstream narratives about security compare with the experiences of marginalised young people – the understudied main victims of lethal violence and the targets of state interventions. This will allow an understanding of the adequacy and effects of these interventions. The purpose of the paper is to contribute to a criminological debate about social justice and public security in the Global South.

BARIS CAYLI, UNIVERSITY OF DERBY

Social Injustice, Political Fragility and Repression: Bandits in the Ottoman Balkans and Southern Italy

This article explores the role of bandits and state intervention in the Ottoman Balkans and Southern Italy from the 1850s to the 1870s through examining the documents collected from the Ottoman and Italian archives. The rural dissents, notorious social injustice and sociopolitical transformation in both of the regions rendered bandits the formidable social figures of rural communities. I argue that the states react similarly and radically

when their authorities are tested vitally. The Ottoman Empire and the Kingdom of Italy developed the very same forms of state intervention to fight against the bandits even though both of the states had fundamentally different political, cultural and socio-legal structures. I introduce three different forms of state intervention, which are the victim-centered, security-centered and authority-centered state intervention. The three forms of state intervention consolidated state authority while making the state both fragile and dependent on other social agencies in the long run. Challenging the accounts of social banditry concept, I claim that the peasants supported state authorities from time to time in return of certain benefits. The bandits, therefore, need to be categorized in a gray zone of great social dissents rather than within a dichotomy between the oppressor and the oppressed. This study presents the paradox of state intervention demystifying that consolidation of state authority neither guarantees the ultimate public benefit nor eliminates the source of social problem. Conversely, the paradox of state intervention transformed bandits into the sorrowful realities and sustainable figures of everyday life in the Ottoman and Italian sociocultural landscapes.

NEIL CHAKRABORTI, UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER

Ignoring lost voices? Invisible victims, invisible harms, invisible justice

This paper reflects upon the importance of connecting with 'hard to reach' victims, a term commonly used to describe groups whose experiences are often peripheral to empirical and policy frameworks as a result of the challenges involved in accessing them. While significant progress has been made in terms of improving levels of support for some groups of victims, a series of challenges remain which can hinder the 'real-life' value of criminological research, activism and policy development. This paper focuses on those challenges and examines factors that have led to the continued marginalisation of many victims who can find themselves 'invisible' in the context of accessing justice, and yet all too visible in the context of experiencing violence, harassment and other forms of targeted hostility. Drawing from a series of studies of hate crime victimisation, the paper considers why particular groups of victims remain under-researched and under-protected; how fault lines within academic, policy and public responses can reinforce their sense of alienation and vulnerability; and what steps can be taken to dismantle barriers to justice.

CAROLINE CHATWIN, UNIVERSITY OF KENT

Five steps towards a more effective global drug policy

We are at an interesting global juncture for drug policy, with an increasing volume of literature critiquing a zero tolerance approach, arguing that it has made little impression on either the production or consumption of illegal substances, and has caused a number of serious unintended consequences for both drug users and the societies in which they live. At the same time, increasingly liberal alternative systems of drug policy have recently emerged. Any significant change in the control of illegal drugs requires the employment of sometimes radical new solutions which, if not found to be successful, would amount to political suicide for those involved in having pushed through their implementation. Thus, global drug policy often appears to be in a position of stalemate – the evidence of failure mounts, but the appetite for alternatives remains muted. This paper offers five steps that we need to take if we are to effect any substantial change in drug policy on a global scale, and produce policies that are both more effective and more humane. The first step must be to (i) publicly and comprehensively acknowledge the failure of a 'war on drugs' approach to drug policy, and the many unintended consequences that have been caused by this approach. Once this has been acknowledged, we can (ii) move forward in implementing new aims in global drug policy to sit alongside, or in place of, stringent law enforcement strategies: the reduction of the harm caused by either drug use itself, or the policies employed to control drug use; the implementation of strategies that promote public health or public good; and the importance of operating within the terms of human rights legislation. At the same time, we should be (iii) opening up drug policy possibilities and seeking to employ experimental or innovative strategies of drug control in an effort to become more efficient and effective in our pursuit of these aims. These drug policy innovations must be (iv) underpinned by robust frameworks for evaluation and the networks must be in place to ensure that the results can be easily and widely shared. In this way, countries, regions or localities, will all be able to peruse the range of strategies being employed across the globe and pick those most likely to provide successful outcomes for their particular situation. Finally, all this must be done while (v) keeping in mind the need to focus the debate on both producer and consumer countries, on alcohol and tobacco as well as illegal

substances, on the new range of semi-legal substances such as New Psychoactive Substances and Human Enhancement Drugs, and on emerging markets such as those provided by the clearweb and the darkweb.

GILA CHEN, ASHKELON ACADEMIC COLLEGE

"I wanted to rebel, but there they hit me even harder": discourse analysis of Israeli women offenders' accounts of their pathways to substance abuse and crime

This study examined women offenders' accounts of their pathways to substance abuse and crime and the intersection between them, to reach a holistic understanding that captures the dynamics of victimization, agency, and gender. Discourse analyses of the accounts of 11 Israeli women offenders indicated differential use of two discourses. Five participants used the victimization discourse, which viewed substance abuse as an attempt to medicate the self that was injured following victimization experiences; two used the agency discourse, which viewed substance abuse as a way to experience pleasure, leisure, and control over their destiny. Four of the participants used these two contradictory discourses simultaneously. The findings indicate the absence of a cultural discourse that encompasses women's complex experience of gender, victimization, and agency. Possible implications for intervention are discussed.

AMY CLARKE, UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER

Listening to lost voices? Methods of engaging with marginalised communities

This paper reflects on the first hand experiences of the PhD researcher as she attempts to successfully access and engage with particularly 'hard to reach' communities. The researcher's main aim is to gain an in-depth understanding of the nature of targeted hostility as experienced by 'new' migrants and refugees living in Leicester. These are groups of individuals who are routinely heavily marginalised and stigmatised and who are increasingly subject to a dehumanising process to the point that they often go unrecognised as victims. The paper reflects on the immediate barriers to engagement that arise when academics approach such research with a traditional, formal methodological framework, particularly when the researcher is coming from an 'outsider' position. The researcher offers her own personal insight into utilising a flexible, qualitative and labour intensive methodology that helped overcome initial challenges. The paper supports the notion that for researchers who are endeavoring to access those 'lost voices', it is necessary to engage in more innovative, creative, participant-led activities that allow more meaningful communication between the researcher and hard to reach participants.

BECKY CLARKE AND PATRICK WILLIAMS, MANCHESTER METROPOLITAN UNIVERSITY

Dangerous Associations: Joint Enterprise, Gangs and Racism

Joint Enterprise, a form of collective punishment, enables the prosecution of a group when it can be demonstrated there was a 'common purpose' and where secondary parties could have 'foreseen' that the offence would be committed. Based upon a survey of 241 JE prisoners and analysis of official data sources, this paper demonstrates that JE is disproportionately used against young Black men. Moreover, the research reveals the appropriation of a number of 'dangerous associations' [Williams and Clarke 2015], based upon stereotypical and often racialised constructs of young men. The prisoners' responses reveal that the prosecution strategies echo the, similarly concealed, practices of the police and wider gangs industry. Our findings point towards the reproduction of an abiding and powerful narrative that drives the criminalisation of groups of young men, many of whom are now serving long JE sentences for offences they have not committed. We conclude then that the disproportionate and inappropriate use of JE, gangs discourses and wider 'gangs' policy fails to respond to harms and violence, yet continues in propagating a 'myth' of hyper violent, black criminality [Gilroy 1982].

MATT CLEMENT AND VINCENZO SCALIA, UNIVERSITY OF WINCHESTER

Constructing a new 'Project Fear': Moral Panic, Labelling and Islamophobia

The original 'strategy of tension' was devised by US intelligence services, with British support, as a post-war method of countering the threat of communism in Europe by creating secret armies of underground agents prepared to use violence to create a climate of fear that would undermine the popularity of communism. The bombings in public places and kidnapping of the president in 1970s Italy, and the massacre of 200 Algerians in the 'suitable enemy'. In place of the folk devil of the Red Brigades, we have Islamic State. The climate of labelling also blends in migrants with a 'terror threat', as people on the move become criminalised and their presence made an object of stigma and fear. States and their agents of social control are directly implicated in forging this strategy which can also serve the dual purpose of dividing the bulk of the population against one another, thus weakening the opposition to the austerity measures governments are implementing regardless of their anti-social outcomes.

CLAIRE COHEN, NOTTINGHAM TRENT UNIVERSITY

'Male/Rape/Victim? Problematising the gendered victimological discourse of rape'

Low initiation of help-seeking behaviours, including low levels of formal reporting of rape for male victims, is an ongoing problem that has proven resistant to strategies for improvement. I propose that this can be explained, at least in part, by the popularisation of gendered victimological constructs that draw on and reinforce the erroneous and contiguous logics of effeminisation, emasculation and female-as-norm in regards to this victimity. Whilst the feminised connotations of the term 'victim' has been recognised by co-researchers in this field, and the related notions of 'emasculation' and 'effeminisation' have been considered in terms of perceptions, shame and stigma, along with the impact of those perceptions in regards to inhibition of male rape reporting - what has not yet been specifically addressed for male rape is the inter-relationship of the label of 'victim' to perceptions of emasculation, and the consequent plausible impact regarding inhibition of reporting behaviours for males experiencing this crime. The intersection of 'victim' and 'emasculation' in relation to low reporting behaviours - or rather, 'victimhood' as an emasculating identity that operates contra to reporting of this crime - has thus far been overlooked, but holds considerable explanatory power. Utilising a Foucauldian lens, one can problematise attempts to inclusively improve reporting whilst retaining use of this exclusionary term. Ultimately, I argue that the current designation 'male rape victim' is an inherently traumatising, delegitimizing and self-nullifying identity which inevitably functions as a barrier to justice for men. As a consequence, there is an urgent need for gender-neutrality in linguistic practices in order to facilitate inclusion of this otherwise disenfranchised group. I suggest that the feminised term 'victim' should be replaced with 'target', and 'rape' should be replaced with 'sexual violence'.

BANKOLE COLE, SHEFFIELD HALLAM UNIVERSITY AND MAUREEN MAXWELL, UNIVERSITY OF LINCOLN

Measuring youth resilience in post-war Angola

This paper is based on the latest of a series of research projects on the experiences of children and young people surviving in the shadows of war in post conflict Angola. The earlier studies included a study of these children as serious offenders and as polyvictims. The current study (2016) involves the administration of Michael Ungar's culturally adapted Children and Young Persons Resilience Questionnaire (CYRM-28) to a sample of 250 9 – 17 year old youths in Luanda, Angola. The youths are in three categories namely: those in education, those in shelters for abused, abandoned and criminal children, mainly girls; and street-connected children who are not in education, employment or training. The focus of the study is to explore what resilience means for children in a post-war African context. Resilience is an evolving concept in criminology. It is a concept that has the potential to identify skills and competencies that enable children to survive in conditions of significant adversity and live law-abiding and fruitful lives. Post bellum Angola is a country beset by several problems ranging from crumbling infrastructure to a normalised culture of violence where vulnerable children, who identified their neighbourhoods as the source of their immediate problems, must navigate multiple oppressions in order to survive. Exploring resilience amongst children in such conditions allows us to identify both skills and needs which would allow children to flourish when the wider social ecology provides the means necessary to do so. This paper will present some preliminary findings from this study.

MARY CORCORAN, KEELE UNIVERSITY

Voluntary sector adaptation and resilience in the mixed economy of criminal justice, England and Wales: emerging findings from a research project

In recent decades, the voluntary and charitable sector has grown in prominence as a constituent actor in the mixed economy of criminal justice. The research literature tends to take two opposing positions over this: one the one hand, commentators point to the potential for genuine innovation and reform as prisoners and 'offenders' are directed towards community-led networks. Others point to precedents (especially in the United States) of voluntary sector incorporation into a penal shadow state, or to the exploitation of the voluntary sector as a 'Trojan Horse' in further leveraging the privatisation of public criminal justice functions. Neither position captures the complexity and nuances of the strategies that voluntary sector organisations are deploying to adapt to a period of deep change and instability. This paper reports on a major research project on the voluntary sector's role in the current resettlement market, offering some interim findings at from an ongoing, two-year project.

SARAH COULTHARD, KELLY JOHNSON, CASSANDRA O'NEILL AND TANYA WYATT, NORTHUMBRIA UNIVERSITY

Exploring wellbeing and the environment: a case study of Northeast England littering

Litter is an ongoing problem in public spaces though this varies from place to place. The act of dropping or leaving rubbish sits at a largely unexplored nexus of personal wellbeing linked to the environment and of anti-social behaviour. This project aims to unpick some of the differences as to litter behaviour in four different Northeast public spaces in order to better understand the connection between people's perceptions of wellbeing in relation to their environment. Through 30 hours of observation and 40 interviews with a random sample of the public, we explored the nature and extent of litter at the different sites, the demographic of litterers, what the perceived importance of the environment is to a person's quality of life, if a sense of ownership or space impact on a person littering and if the person perceives the value of the environment, will they litter. Our findings indicate that age, gender and whether a person is in a group or not is linked to engaging in littering. Additionally, class seems to be connected to littering as does people's view that the environment is not important to their quality of life.

PAMELA COX, UNIVERSITY OF ESSEX

Marginal mothers and recurrent care proceedings in English family law: the challenges of evidencing 'empowerment'

The state's power to remove a child from the care of his or her birth parent is one of its most far-reaching. That power is exercised in England more frequently than in many other countries around the world. In recent years, the English family law system has seen a clear increase in care applications. Up to one in four of these cases are 'recurrent' in that they involve mothers who have previously had one or more children removed. Despite its scale, the issue has been – until recently - a national problem with no name and no numbers. This paper explores why it remained invisible for so long and how it is now being brought into public view. It analyses current efforts to mobilise particular kinds of evidence to make the issue more visible, to inform the design of new highly personalised, strengths-based interventions aiming to reduce the many harms that it causes, and to shape new evaluation techniques to assess their effectiveness. It concludes with a critical discussion of the growing demand for – and value of - the evidencing of 'empowerment' in family law, criminal justice and wider public policy.

PAUL COZENS, CURTIN UNIVERSITY

Exploring Diversity and Perceptions of the Night-time Economy in Perth (Australia) and Cardiff (UK)

Many entertainment districts in the night-time economies (NTEs) of Western cities are hotspots for alcohol-related crime and anti-social behaviour. Another significant characteristic is a lack of diversity of population and land-use and a largely homogenized alcohol-related consumer experience. Responses to the issues of the NTE have tended to focus on increased (re)regulation and security measures. The current hegemony of the securitization of the NTE may have helped in managing and reducing some alcohol-related crime and anti-social behavior, but can be exclusionary, has done little to contribute to the "communal sociability in the

public realm” and may even precipitate crime. This paper reports on research, which explores users’ perceptions of the NTE and whether governance and security measures are perceived to precipitate crime. The research compares experiences in Cardiff (UK) and Perth (Australia), and explores how 161 users perceive the NTE could be improved in terms of enhancing inclusion and diversity.

THOMAS CROFTS, UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY AND TYRONE KIRCHENGAST, UNIVERSITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Criminalising Revenge Pornography

The taking and distributing of intimate and sexually explicit images (sexting) by adults has received relatively little legal attention until recent years (unlike sexting by young people). Where it occurs consensually between adults it is seen as unproblematic and perhaps desirable, as a way to add excitement to a relationship. Problems arise when images are non-consensually distributed to others or there is a threat to do so – often following the break down in a relationship or the result of a desire to coerce and control a partner. This is often colloquially and problematically termed revenge pornography. Images may be distributed, or there may be threats to distribute, in order to shame and humiliate victims, and may, in family violence contexts, be used to coerce a person to engage in non-consensual acts, stay in the relationship or refrain from pursuing criminal charges or an intervention order. In such situations discourse often changes from the images adding spice and excitement to a relationship to shaming and blaming the subject for allowing such images to be taken. To add to these concerns, the effect of revenge pornography in society more generally is the way in which it renders the victim’s body an appropriate subject for objectification and consumption. While legal advancements have sought to respond to the harms and varied contexts in which revenge pornography occurs, the development of adequate criminal and civil laws to capture this conduct has been a vexed and complicated process. This paper examines the adequacy of existing legal responses to revenge pornography and the need to develop appropriate legal responses.

CHARLENE CROSSLEY, MANCHESTER METROPOLITAN UNIVERSITY

Here. Me. Now.: The goals and aspirations of young people living in communities labelled as gang affected

My thesis looks at the goals and aspirations of young people living in communities labelled as gang affected. In outlining their aspirations, the research will explore potential barriers these young people experience in ‘succeeding’ to fulfil their transition journey. A particular exploration of neighbourhood, ethnicity and gender seeks to contextualise the transitions discourse in offering potential explanations for why individuals are following a certain pathway. Traditional transition literature utilises a mixture of qualitative and quantitative methodologies. Through the introduction of participatory research methods, this research involves young people as the makers of the research. The research reported began in August 2015 and is on-going in two youth centres in two diverse areas of Manchester. To date, 24 young people have participated in a variety of participatory methods namely an online blog, a geographical mapping exercise and the writing of a letter to their future selves. The paper demonstrates some early findings of the research and highlights: (1) young people have specific aspirations but have difficulty transgressing this in reality; (2) the neighbourhood within which they live limits opportunities.

TOM DAEMS AND JONAS VISSCHERS, LEUVEN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY (LINC)

Monitoring living conditions in four European prison systems: a comparative perspective

The European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT), which celebrated its 25th anniversary in 2015, has become a major player on the European human rights scene. However, in recent years, the CPT has repeatedly complained about a lack of follow-up of its recommendations. In its last General Report (2013-2014), for example, the CPT observed that ‘...it is a matter of concern to the Committee that, in respect of several states parties, it has been obliged to repeat recommendations made in the context of earlier visits, having found no significant improvement or, in some cases, even a worsening of the situation. In the same vein, the responses of some states parties limit themselves to merely invoking the domestic legislative framework, whereas the CPT’s recommendations in question pointed to the need for practical improvements, policy changes or even the amendment of legislation’. This (and similar) complaints and worries by the CPT may be an indication that the dialogue

between the CPT and (some of) the member states is somehow being distorted. In this chapter we will analyse how interactions between the CPT and state authorities take place in practice. We will do this from a comparative perspective (countries included in the study are Norway, Poland, Spain and Belgium) and by focusing on one key issue, that is, living conditions within penal institutions.

BILL DAVIES

Transforming the University into a Prison

Within a university there is expert knowledge on all aspects of life: health, natural science, the arts, education, play, sport and all the many dimensions of a vibrant and thriving society. One element of the criminal justice process that ironically encompasses many aspects of society is that of imprisonment. It impacts not only on the individual serving a sentence but also much wider social networks, with implications for the family unit and the fabric of society more generally. Within Leeds Beckett University we have recently discovered a great deal of expertise and interest in imprisonment emerging from surprising places on campus. The evidence for this arose from the overwhelming response to a call from the criminology group for 'expressions of interest' in establishing whether there was potential for multi-disciplinary explorations of prison dynamics. As a result, we have set up PRisoN, a Leeds Beckett research network that has welcomed members from the following departments: Health Promotion, Speech and Language, Playwork, Physiotherapy, Sports Science, History, Architecture and Design, Law, Sociology, Psychology and Criminology. In addition, we have developed strong links with external agencies such as HMP Full Sutton, HMP Leeds, Catch 22 (reducing reoffending initiative), Prisoners' Education Trust, English PEN, Prisoner Learning Alliance, Inspiring Intelligence, Cambridge University and both the American and British Convict Criminology research groups. This paper will explore the relative strengths and weaknesses, the pros and cons, of setting up a prison research network within the university environment.

PAMELA DAVIES, NORTHUMBRIA UNIVERSITY

Child Sexual Abuse and Gender-wise Support

This paper explores support for families of child sexual abuse. It does so from a gendered victimological perspective. In the context of a support gap for non-abusing family members - particularly parents - and against a backdrop of expectations about children being supported in their recovery by their parents, this paper considers gender-sensitivities. Drawing on research conducted with a range of professionals engaged in investigating and supporting victims of child sexual abuse, the focus is on the needs of those non-abusers (indirect victims) affected by this type of crime and victimisation. It reports on parental support projects that go some way towards addressing the support gap and the unmet needs of indirect victims of child sexual abuse. The paper explores the 'ripple effect' of child sexual abuse, a lack of support for families and unmet needs of indirect victims. The paper concludes by suggesting that alternative - and crucially, gender sensitive - modes of working with non-abusers may be more conducive to supporting the needs of child victims of sexual abuse.

CLAIRE DAVIS, NOTTINGHAM TRENT UNIVERSITY

Rank, it's the biggest obstructive thing, the elephant in the room": Police Leadership the Undoing of Rank

From trait to transformational theory, conventional understanding has conceptualized leadership as an individualized, positional and outcome-based phenomenon. Critical leadership scholars have challenged the exclusivity of the leader in leadership and instead considered leadership as socially constructed, emergent, negotiated process. However, this criticality has failed to infiltrate our understanding of police leadership. Police leadership is predominately conceptualized in terms of effective behaviours, attributes and qualities of individual leaders; the search, it seems, is to answer the question of 'great leadership'. Furthermore, studies of police leadership have largely involved the application of existing frameworks to the understanding of leadership, such as the Multifactor Leadership Questionnaire to examine transformational leadership. This reduces leadership as a complex, social act to standardized set of procedures that reflect pre-existing assumptions about the nature of leadership. The construction and presentation of leadership in the police is unexamined, the normative assumptions remain unexplored. The preoccupation to endorse 'good police

leadership' therefore has lost sight of what leadership means to police officers, on their terms. Meanings and understandings of leadership in the police have been overshadowed by a desire to define, celebrate or champion particular leadership styles, a preoccupation to prescribe rather than describe. Before we consider how to attract, select and develop leaders in the police therefore, we need to understand what leadership means to police officers, in a policing context. This paper presents part of an extended theory into the use of rank as an authority in the construction of leadership in the police. Based on semi-structured interviews of 38 police officers in one UK police constabulary, the taken-for-granted assumptions about leadership in the police are conceptualized within a framework of the 'doing' and 'undoing' of rank. This paper focuses primarily on the analysis of the undoing of rank, which is defined as the construction of rank neutrality in police leadership. The undoing of rank reveals the distinctive complexities and contradictions in the practice of police leadership, that is, leadership in the police as a negotiated activity. Steps to reform leadership in the police therefore need to carefully consider the persistent and fundamental influence of rank, and importantly, the many ways in which the authority of rank is used in police leadership.

ANNE-MARIE DAY, UNIVERSITY OF SALFORD

Hearing the voices of children in care: some early findings and analysis of their perceptions of why they get into trouble with the law

The disproportionate representation of children in care in the youth justice system remains a significant challenge to academics and policy makers, yet there is an absence of research and literature concerning the relationship between care experiences and the onset of offending behaviour. This is one of the first studies to focus on the perceptions of young people whilst they are still in care and subject to youth justice supervision. The research is gathering young people's first hand experiences and perceptions of their pathways into offending, which will then be compared with the narratives in the main assessment tool used by Youth Offending Practitioners. I am currently nearing the end of my fieldwork, which involves face to face in depth interviews with 20 looked after children attending various Youth Offending Teams in the Greater Manchester and Cheshire areas. An analysis of practitioners' narratives on the same group of looked after children in their youth justice risk assessments will offer insight into the views of the practitioners who manage the looked after children. This paper will be presenting early findings, which currently point towards a broader set of issues in the care system than is currently presented in the public discourse. The research is extremely timely given the interest in this area and the paper will present implications for policy and practice.

CAMILLA DE CAMARGO, KINGSTON UNIVERSITY

Bladder Problems: The Perils of Recording Comprehensive Fieldnotes

Fieldnotes are, arguably, the most important part of ethnographic research, yet little attention has been paid to the practicalities of taking notes. How does a researcher decide what to take notes on and when? This presentation uses fieldnotes from the author's own PhD policing ethnography to show that any formal strategies and approaches to note-taking become somewhat of a diluted guideline in the realities of the field. Interactional and situational dynamics between the researcher and the researched play vital roles in determining what observations are worthy of annotation (aren't they all?), and using the experiences of the author, this presentation argues that there are no hard and fast rules in undertaking ethnography and writing fieldnotes. This is compounded by the 'alien' environment of being an 'outsider' researching the police. By offering an alternative insight into the fieldnote process and a more comprehensive understanding of research dynamics could complement and accompany existing trends in reflexive ethnography.

ROXANNA DEHAGHANI, UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER

Vulnerable by law (but not by nature): exploring custody officers' perceptions of youth and childhood 'vulnerability' in the context of police custody

This paper will explore the tension between the conceptualisation of vulnerability and understandings of childhood, with a specific focus on children and young people who enter police detention as suspects, and with emphasis on the appropriate adult safeguard under Code C to the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984. To do so this paper draws upon qualitative data produced through interviews with custody officers at two

custody suites in England. It unpacks the recognised contention that whilst children and young people are innately vulnerable, their vulnerability may be challenged once they transgress societal norms. Latterly, the paper also considers the changing nature of childhood vulnerability. The argument within this paper is that vulnerability is created or exacerbated by contact with the criminal process and by the criminal justice system's response to children and young people.

JEFFREY DEMARCO, MIDDLESEX UNIVERSITY

'The [cops] are alright': A multi-methods investigation into youth working with the Volunteer Police Cadets

Adolescents are over-represented in the Criminal Justice System (CJS) as both the perpetrators and victims of crime. As these over-representations catalyze more frequent social encounters between teenagers and the police, often embedded with negative connotations, a seriously strained and troubled relationship grows. Even those adolescent not experiencing direct police encounters are likely to have their opinions of police impressed upon by hearsay and influential others. It is argued that establishing or improving trust between young people and the police could assist in alleviating some of the strain caused by this troubled social co-existence. This paper reports on a study that investigated the perceived experience of the youth-police relationship from the perspectives of a cross-section of young people (aged 13-19) living across London and participating in the Volunteer Police Cadets. Over 200 individuals from across London participated in a three phased study incorporating ethno-methodological observations, focus groups and the administration of a questionnaire. The results indicate a strong potential for ameliorating relationships between the police and youth in London as well as providing suggested direction to where this historically troubled relationship should head. Specifically, regression analysis indicates the importance of elevated levels of trust in the police in predicting adolescents' intentions of cooperating with the police as citizens of the community. Furthermore, the research suggests that working with a non-coercive police authority figure within the Cadet programme may have benefits to procedural justice and legitimacy, as well as various psychopathological risk factors. Potential insights into new ways to tackle youth anti-social behaviour as well as improving community interactions and co-operation between youth and the police are discussed, along with links to current governmental discourse relating to youth justice in the United Kingdom.

JILL DICKINSON AND VICKY HEAP, SHEFFIELD HALLAM UNIVERSITY

Place-making and shopping spaces: reconciling market demands and managing anti-social behaviour

The UK retail sector was one of the many areas negatively affected by the global financial crisis of 2007-2011. Whilst investment is now returning to the commercial sector, the focus is very much on the development of new, rather than the redevelopment of old, shopping centres. Changing consumer demands for a more holistic shopping 'experience' mean that some investors are favouring the creation of larger, purpose-built shopping centre complexes which are much better-placed to provide the range of different leisure activities that today's consumer seeks, alongside the more traditional retail offer. Questions arise as to how these new developments may impact upon their older counterparts, with the two sometimes almost standing side-by-side in primary centre hot-spots. Whether they fall within the old or new bracket, savvy shopping centres have spotted the necessity for re-thinking their practices, policies and procedures in a bid to entice customers to develop and expand their business further. The effects of these changes have had far-reaching consequences for those who hold a stake in shopping spaces, such as: business owners, landlords, tenants, consumers and the wider public, as well as law enforcement agencies. This paper explores how shopping spaces are being hyper-regulated by a range of stakeholders using a mixture of public and private laws in order to determine who can and cannot inhabit those spaces. Particular attention will be paid to the management of anti-social behaviour and 'quality of life' issues through an examination of Public Spaces Protection Orders and their potentially insidious properties.

GRAEME DICKSON, UNIVERSITY OF DUNDEE

Volunteering in Policing: The nature and experiences of the Special Constabulary in Scotland, England and Wales

In recent times, many forces across the United Kingdom have experienced an increase in the number of volunteers applying to devote their time to the Special Constabulary, a group of uniformed police volunteers with powers equivalent to their regular counterparts. We can see why, in a time of financial insecurity, this cost-effective resource can be seen as a means to ensure savings, and allow police forces the means to deal with demanding workload. However, with regard to the expanding force of Special Constables in many forces across the country, alongside a number of initiatives in recent years with a focus on recruiting more volunteers to become Specials, certain risks become apparent. Effectively managing the expanding workforce; volunteer satisfaction; integration of Special Constables into the policing organisation and culture; all of these features require consideration in policing policy and practise. A further concern arises when we consider the nature of policing volunteering - there exists nuanced differences between accepted definitions of volunteering and the unique characteristics of volunteering experienced by Special Constables. As such, in order to better understand the experiences of Special Constables, and improve utilisation of this important policing resource, this project aims to develop a discourse within which policing volunteering can be discussed and considered in an effective and meaningful way – drawing together theoretical understandings of volunteerism and first hand experiences of Special Constables, regular officers and other stakeholders within the policing organisation to illustrate the complex landscape of volunteering in policing, and reflect on these findings to provide policing organisations a greater insight into effective utilisation of this important group of volunteers.

GAVIN DINGWALL AND TIM HILLIER, DE MONTFORT UNIVERSITY

Achieving Meaningful Prison Reform whilst Denouncing Deliberate Decarceration: A Critique of the Current Penal Reform Proposals

Recent proposals to reform imprisonment in England and Wales by prioritising rehabilitation were accompanied by assurances from the Ministry of Justice that these reforms could be incorporated without any reduction in the size of the custodial population or legal restrictions on when a prison sentence could be imposed. Despite this, the need for a sustained policy of decarceration appears compelling and overdue: re-conviction rates show that attempts to rehabilitate in a custodial environment are often futile; over the past 25 years the prison population has almost doubled despite significant and consistent falls in recorded crime; rates of violence, sexual violence, self-harm and suicide have escalated alarmingly over the past five years; and, according to Council of Europe data, only Russia and Turkey make greater proportionate use of imprisonment in Europe. Against this shameful legacy, political recognition of the need for prison reform is gratifying and has been welcomed by penal reform groups. Even so, this paper cautions, based on comparative experience, that success will be marginal unless it is linked to a radical overhaul of sentencing law and practice. Two particular themes will be developed in this paper: (1) the 'iron law' concerning the inter-relationship between sentencing and the potential to progress prison reform; (2) the political perception that, whilst prison reform can be advocated, sentencing reform remains too sensitive.

BILL DIXON, UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM

Critical Friends: Independent Advisory Groups in the Age of the Police and Crime Commissioner

The paper presents some preliminary thoughts on the role of Independent Advisory Groups (IAGs). Set up in the wake of the Stephen Lawrence Inquiry, IAGs are intended to be critical friends of the police able to act, in the words of national guidance issued by the Association of Chief Police Officers in 2011, as 'a safeguard against disadvantaging any section of our communities through a lack of understanding, ignorance or mistaken belief'. After reviewing the rather scant literature on IAGs, the main focus of the paper is on their place in the emerging architecture of police governance following the election of police and crime commissioners in November 2012, and the increasing diversity of the populations they are supposed to represent.

MICHELLE DONNELLY, UNIVERSITY OF STRATHCLYDE

The Kilbrandon Ethos in Practice: Contradictions in Scottish Juvenile Justice

Scotland has long been proud of its integrated system of juvenile care and justice, namely: the children's hearings system (CHS). The CHS recognises that children who offend and children who require care and protection often have similar backgrounds and needs (typically arising from inequality, victimisation and social

adversity) and so deals with them through the same legal process and according to the same principles of welfare. This paper will explore the unitary nature of the CHS in practice. In so doing, it will highlight contradictions in juvenile justice policy and practice that go against the grain of the Kilbrandon Report (1964); upon which the CHS was founded and its practice continues to be based. The Kilbrandon Committee believed that the legal distinction between children who offend and children who require care and protection was of limited practical significance: the problems of all children facing difficulty generally deriving from the home, family or school environment. Such children were described as “hostages to fortune” and, in rejecting the dominant adjudication and punishment model, the Committee concluded that measures to address their unmet needs should be taken within a unified system of welfare. This innovation is understood as the “Kilbrandon ethos” of the CHS. In accordance with that ethos, the CHS claims to draw little distinction between children who offend and children who require care and protection: it’s primary concern being the needs, rather than the deeds, of any child so referred. This implies that all children should be subject to similar treatment, and thus there ought to be unity, in terms of procedure and decision-making, between all referral-types. Drawing upon key findings from an empirical study on decision-making in the CHS, the paper considers whether referral type affects decision-making and disposal practice. It finds that procedural and discretionary differences in approach apply uniquely to offence referrals, as compared to care and protection referrals. Crucially, the paper contends that those differences identified are characterised by the responsabilization of children who offend in the context of a welfarist system. The paper thus argues that there exists a dichotomy between the two types of children in practice. This dichotomy is exacerbated by the age of criminal responsibility in Scotland, which is among the lowest in the world. This means that children as young as 12 years can be prosecuted in the adult criminal justice system (CJS), and Dyer (2016) has shown that many children are being dealt with there, rather than the CHS. The paper therefore asserts that complacency as to the superiority of the CHS, which appears to prioritise the needs of children who offend over their capacity for responsibility, should be avoided. Accepting that children can be prosecuted in the CJS not only contradicts the very purpose of having an integrated welfare-based system, but also conflicts with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. The paper concludes with recommendations to address the contradictions inherent in Scottish juvenile justice so as to strengthen the Kilbrandon ethos in practice.

BERNI DORAN, UNIVERSITY OF NORTHAMPTON

How can policing organisations effectively evaluate coaching programmes?

EMPAC is a partnership across the five Police Forces, five Police and Crime Commissioners and seven universities in the East Midlands, delivering twenty research projects by Spring 2017. One of the research networks in this partnership addresses ‘organisational transformation’, undertaking research to develop evidence of effectiveness of tools and approaches used to understand and improve policing organisations. One project in progress is evaluation work assessing the impact of coaching on individual and collective performance. More widely, the investment in coaching in policing has been linked to objectives of increasing leadership skills, trust amongst the workforce, improved management of transformation and change, and increased motivation and morale. However, the CIPD (Chartered Institute for Personnel and Development) has concluded that despite coaching being widespread many coaching interventions were poorly evaluated. Criticisms include evaluation not being grounded in a capability perspective in terms of its links to the organisation and people plan. The delivery of coaching training to police officers, police staff and fire service management in a number of East Midlands based emergency service organisations is being empirically assessed using both self-assessment and bespoke 360 peer-assessment feedback tools. Existing management information including appraisal and absence data; as well as wider staff consultation data will be used. Assessment will be linked to measures developed from the Forces’ Organisation Development Strategy providing a mechanism with which to measure the wider organisational impact. The practical utility of tools such as Return on Investment (ROI) and Return on Expectation (ROE) will also be explored. Ultimately, this work will inform decisions around the implementation of, and investment in coaching programmes, as well as providing a proof of concept for the development of an evaluation toolkit for other Forces seeking to effectively evaluate their coaching programmes. This session will be of particular interest to those wanting to evidence the impact of coaching for individuals; as well as those sponsoring coaching related initiatives within policing organisations promoting a coaching culture.

CATALINA DROPELMANN, UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

Housewife, mother or thief: gendered desistance and persistence from crime

Desistance and persistence explanations have been mainly based on male accounts and have left the question about gender almost absent from the discussion. This paper tries to bring gender back, by exploring how gender practices shape, limit and structure women's pathways into and out of crime. To address these issues, special attention has been put on the exploration of women's social contexts, trajectories, daily lives, emotional attachments and aspirations beyond current desistance theories. The sources of information used for this analysis are 30 retrospective semi-structure interviews conducted with a sample of juvenile women offenders (ages 16-20) who were sentenced to probation or semi-prison in 2012 in Santiago, Chile. The discussion addresses interesting gendered transitions and processes that could inform women's re-entry and rehabilitation practices.

MARIAN DUGGAN, UNIVERSITY OF KENT

Victimisation and the Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme: Evaluating Responsibilization, Risk and Reform

Since its national implementation in March 2014, the UK Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme (also known colloquially as Clare's Law) has enabled thousands of people to seek information from the police about whether their partner has a history of abusive behaviours. Politicians have hailed the Scheme on the basis that it empowers people to make informed choices, thus represents a vital part of wider domestic violence reduction strategies. This, of course, is all dependent upon people knowing such a Scheme exists; being able to apply to it; meeting the relevant criteria; there being information to disclose; and this being relayed to the applicant accordingly. There has been little evaluation of the Scheme so far; therefore, this paper presents initial findings from ongoing research into the Scheme's operational strengths and weaknesses. The analysis examines the nature, scope and uptake of the Scheme, as well as the evidence base for its inferred 'success' by those supportive of it. These issues are explored within a feminist framework which addresses victim identity, responsabilization and risk management, and the potential challenges the Scheme poses for perpetrator rehabilitation and reform.

NATASHA DU ROSE, UNIVERSITY OF ROEHAMPTON

Dependent women drug user's identity, agency and pleasure in the context of abuse, poverty and oppression

This paper discusses the problem of conceptualising dependent female drug user's agency in the context of their social and economic marginalisation and victimization. The issue of empowerment is crucial as a discourse dominated by images of inequality, criminality, victimization and disease make female users more susceptible to adverse legal, medical and welfare intervention. Pathology and powerlessness characterised the construction of female drug users in research studies in the UK, Europe and the US until feminist writers began to challenge these. For instance, Taylor (1993) showed that female injecting heroin users are not passive victims, and illustrated their drug using careers involve active agency and autonomy. However, in such work women's empowerment and pleasure in the 'drug world' was largely hidden. In qualitative interviews with 40 female dependent heroin and/or crack users in the UK, the women provided accounts of their dependent drug use as motivated by a desire to escape emotional pain caused by trauma and abuse. Viewed as victims of abuse and trauma, dependent female drug users are situated as 'sick' and their social problems individualised and psychologised. Embedded in the women's accounts were also tales of poverty, social marginalisation and further victimization by the criminal justice system, treatment and social services. However, such accounts appear to confound any attempt to conceive of female drug dependent user's agency, adaptations and resistance to oppressive social structures. At the same time, the female users asserted their involvement in a 'drug scene' was initially empowering, lucrative, exciting and provided them with more social and economic options. Drawing from concepts from cultural criminology including Stevens (2011) concept of 'subterranean structuration' this paper explores the active agency, empowerment, pleasure, sense of identity and excitement female users derive from participation in the drug world. It attempts to provide empowering accounts of dependent women's drug use through which they find meaning and purpose as well as an escape from emotional pain and poverty. Nonetheless, it recognises these are adaptive experiences of women who are victims of poverty, trauma, abuse and pathologising drug policies and practices.

BINGUL DURBAS, UNIVERSITY OF SUSSEX

Searching the honour of the victim: State enforced virginity examinations as part of the autopsy for the judgements of honour killings in Turkey

The issue of honour-based violence has been widely debated in the field of gender studies. A great deal of previous feminist research into honour-based violence has approached the issue as gender-based violence aiming to control women's lives, bodies and sexuality. The concept of honour describes the familial roles attached to women, which are determined by the family. Any perceived improper acts or behaviour by women may thus trigger violence. These crimes are committed by the family members of the female victims, including blood relatives such as brothers, fathers, nephews, and also husbands and ex-husbands. Although some research has been carried out into the issue of state and legal responses to such crimes in various countries to show their discriminatory nature, there have been few studies addressing this issue in Turkey. My paper considers honour killings, specifically paying attention to the legal responses to such crimes. Using High Court criminal cases of honour killings in Turkey, I will examine the culture-based approaches and investigations of judges, particularly the virginity examinations the judges order as part of the autopsy to determine whether the victim was a virgin and how the results are used by judges in their legal reasoning in granting provocation reduction to the perpetrators of such crimes. I argue that, while the Turkish state frames these crimes as cultural violence, at the same time, through the use of virginity examinations as evidence for reducing the sentences in court rulings of honour killings, it has a role in reproducing patriarchal gender norms and perpetuating such crimes. In conclusion, this paper, by examining how judges frame crimes and the way virginity examinations are used in legal judgements offers important insights into the role of the criminal justice system in relation to violence against women, justice and gender equality, which is rarely acknowledged.

ROD EARLE, THE OPEN UNIVERSITY

Convict Criminology - Inside and Out

"Convict Criminology: Inside and Out" is the first single authored book on the subject of ex-prisoners working as criminologists. The book is part of Policy Press's New Horizons in Criminology series. It builds on the foundations laid by the US Convict Criminology group by exploring the seminal work of, among others, Frank Tannenbaum and John Irwin. The book also considers how European criminologists, and other social science academics with experience of imprisonment may make distinctive contributions to criminology. The book draws from C Wright Mills famous invitation to forge links between biography and history, personal experience and social structures. In doing so it tries to expand the criminological imagination and stretch its boundaries. In this paper Rod Earle will present an introduction to the book and outline the ways in which he hopes it points to new horizons in criminological thinking.

ROD EARLE, THE OPEN UNIVERSITY

Convict Criminology: What Next?

Rod Earle discusses how writing Convict Criminology: Inside and Out is linked to a new research project Building on Positive Convictions, which has secured funding from the Independent Social Research Fund (ISRF). The project focuses on the perspectives of men who have been imprisoned and gone on to become criminologists. It challenges conventional disciplinary boundaries and is both radical and innovative in foregrounding the perspectives of the small number of academics who can combine first hand experiences of imprisonment with theorisation of crime and punishment – convict criminologists. The paper will explore methodological issues on how best to explore the unusual combinations of prison experience and criminology. In doing so the research will attempt to tell us something new about the role of imprisonment in society, the lives of prisoners (and academics) and the experience of imprisonment and criminology.

TOM EINAT, BAR ILAN UNIVERSITY, ISRAEL

Personal development and empowerment of adolescents at-risk by way of prosocial altruistic and anonymous activity: A qualitative perspective

Sahi is a unique program in Israel for adolescents at-risk, based on the premise that altruistic and anonymous activities help and strengthen people who carry them out. The current research examines the factors leading juveniles at risk to be involved in the program and analyzes the impact of such activities on their behavior and perception of future. Findings: (a) Altruistic and anonymous activity is perceived as self-satisfying and as initiating feelings of behavioral independency (b) Such activity is related to the development of self-confidence, empathy and positive perception of the future. Implications of these results and limitations of the study are discussed.

ANTHONY ELLIS, UNIVERSITY OF SALFORD

Fair Game? The 'Code' of Violence

This paper draws upon qualitative data collected from men who regularly engage in interpersonal violence. It examines their understandings of what may be termed a 'code' of violence that exists amongst them. Although complex and very much subject to interpretation and context, in quite basic terms the 'code' comprises a set of informal governing injunctions that acknowledge violence must be used in particular situations but that are simultaneously underlined by notions of equality or fairness in the use of that physical force. Specifically, not harming perceived 'weaker' groups (children; females) and not attempting to gain what might be construed as an unfair advantage during a physical confrontation. Qualitative research with men who possess reputations for violence suggests these injunctions, along with a general appreciation of the possibility of violence, are often instilled from an early age for the purposes of retaining dignity and respect. Abiding by this socio-ethical code is therefore considered an issue of personal reputation and credibility. However, the limited research on these 'ethical' prohibitions indicates a complex picture in terms of individuals' actual engagement and co-operation with them. The reasons for this are explored in this paper. It is suggested that the psychologically devastating impact of humiliating personal experiences with violence and ultra-competitive social relations, creates climates of insecurity in which the injunctions of the 'code' remain but appear redundant in the face of hostile, morally vacuous circumstances.

TOM ELLIS, UNIVERSITY OF PORTSMOUTH

Why have the Japanese (almost) stopped killing? The end of universal age-gender-crime relationships

Japan has a very low, and declining, homicide rate. The numbers and proportions of juveniles (under 20 years old) committing homicide have consistently reduced, as they have for young adults (20-29 years old). Conversely, older people are now committing a much larger share of the remaining small number of Japanese homicides. Factors such as: culture; changes in the economy; an ageing population; and detection/deterrence are explored, and largely dismissed. However, there is still room to explore the impact of: changes in the number of police officers/practices; increased incarceration/incapacitation; the impact of abortion rates, as applied in other contexts; and the cathartic and incapacitative potential of (video) gaming. Since Japanese juveniles and young men have largely stopped killing other males, women now form an increasingly large proportion of the relatively small number of homicide victims each year. However, women in Japan also now account for a comparatively high proportion of those who commit homicide, serious and violent crime and the paper identifies the need for more research attention from feminist perspectives. While none of the explanations for the reduction in homicide in Japan is currently fully convincing, it is also clear that such explanations should not be based on exploring Japanese uniqueness. Rather, explanations would be better sought in a comparative regional context, since Hong Kong, South Korea and China now have very similar homicide trends to Japan.

TOM ELLIS AND AKIRA KYO, UNIVERSITY OF PORTSMOUTH

Net widening or diversion? Reassessing youth justice in Japan:

Japan is the world's 3rd largest economy and faces the same pressures as other advanced, modern democracies, including media portrayals of concern about rising youth crime, despite its notable decline. However, the way Japanese criminal justice deals with these pressures is often seen as unique by some, while others argue that this is overstated. Japanese youth justice tends to be presented either as part of a broader

socialization process which includes family and school, or as the result of a very long history of class conflict, especially between lower class youth and the state. There is little doubt that Japanese youth justice functions very differently from adult justice, but within this, the role of pre-delinquency is seen either as a way of extending the number and type of offences that can draw youths and other social agencies into the punitive criminal justice process or as a way of diverting youths from justice disposals into the sphere of other social agencies. To date, there has been a lack of sustained empirical examination of these arguments. This paper therefore provides new analyses from a wide range of recent data and calls for a more nuanced and realistic understanding of Japanese youth justice, especially the extent to which punitive legislative changes and public rhetoric accurately represent the level of rehabilitation and reintegration effected in practice by the police and the family (youth) courts.

ROBYN EMERTON, KEELE UNIVERSITY

Transgender Prisoners: Exploring the Tensions between Rights and Risk, Gender and Genitals and Equality and Otherness in UK Law, Policy and Practice

In 2015, the cases of Tara Hudson, Vikki Thompson and Joanne Latham cast a spotlight on the plight of transgender prisoners housed in prisons inappropriate to their gender. In a prison system historically structured along binary sex and gender lines, the UK prison authorities have long grappled with how to respond to transgender prisoners, particularly those whose sexed bodies are perceived to be incongruent with their gender, i.e. those who have not had genital surgery, and those who wish to transition whilst in prison. The Gender Recognition Act 2004 and the Equality Act 2010 changed the legal landscape in the UK and led, in 2011, to the Prison Service's first official policy on the Care and Management of Transsexual Prisoners (a policy currently under review by the National Offender Management Service). This paper examines how these important rights-based developments have unfolded in practice in the prisons' encounters with transgender prisoners. It focuses on two issues: the allocation of transgender prisoners within the prison estate, and the ability of transgender prisoners to express their gender whilst in prison. Through a critical discourse analysis of the judgments in two transgender prisoners' rights cases (*R (on the application of AB) v Secretary of State for Justice and the Governor of HMP Manchester* [2009] EWHC 2220 (Admin) (allocation) and *R (on the application of Green) v Secretary of State for Justice* [2013] EWHC 3491 (Admin) (gender expression)), the paper explores the tensions that have arisen in practice between rights and risk, gender and genitals, equality and otherness, and (trans)gender autonomy and professional gatekeeping. It critiques the law's solutions to these pressing issues, and questions whether the new human rights discourse is truly transformative, or whether the law is complicit in further entrenching normative arrangements of power and inequality in the regulation of transgender prisoners' gender.

EMILY EVANS, UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM AND ANDROMACHI TSELONI, NOTTINGHAM TRENT UNIVERSITY

Evaluation of UK D.A.R.E Primary school intervention

Abstract The Drug Abuse Resistance Education programme, or D.A.R.E is a schools-based intervention aimed at improving the resilience of pupils and decreasing the risk of them becoming involved in both drug taking and other risky behaviours. Since its introduction in the USA in the 1980s it has become a popular programme and was introduced into the UK more recently. Much of the evaluation of D.A.R.E comes from the USA and is of the original, older version of the programme which has not necessarily been found to be an effective approach, with limited evaluations of the more recent D.A.R.E programmes. The current study evaluates the D.A.R.E programme delivered in primary schools in the UK and is the first evaluation of D.A.R.E conducted in this country. It involved randomly selected primary schools in the East Midlands and pupils in Years 5 and 6 (aged 9-11 years) and used a 'before and after randomly assigned trial and control groups' experimental design. The study evaluated the effectiveness of the programme with regards to the following learning outcomes: improving communication and listening skills; dealing with bullying and peer pressure; managing personal stress; getting help from others, including the police; assessing the risks and consequences of own behaviour; making safe and responsible choices; and knowledge about substances and their abuse. As with other studies of pupils of this age group it found very low levels of reported substance use. It evidenced that the programme is effective with respect to most of these learning outcomes with the main exception being dealing with bullying and peer pressure.

LUCY EVANS, UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER

Domestic noir in Trinidad: gender, crime and the law in Shani Mootoo's *Cereus Blooms at Night* and Elizabeth Nunez' *Bruised Hibiscus*

Recent definitions of domestic noir identify this emerging crime fiction sub-genre with the portrayal of domestic space as a site of danger, crime and mystery. Shani Mootoo's novel *Cereus Blooms at Night* (1996) and Elizabeth Nunez' novel *Bruised Hibiscus* (2000), both of which focus on toxic marital and family relationships, fit these definitions. Nunez' and Mootoo's novels invite us to think about crime and policing in a number of ways: both deal with murder, domestic violence, incest, rape and child abuse. Both feature a police investigation, while on another level exploring the policing of gender and sexuality in Trinidadian society. My paper will make a case for the political function and ethical dimension of these novels, both of which comment on legal and media discourses on crime and criminality in late twentieth-century Trinidad. I will consider how Trinidad's domestic violence act of 1991 and 1987 Sexual Offences Act generated debates which these novels respond to and intervene in. I will argue that Mootoo and Nunez mobilise the crime novel as a means of critically examining the legal system and law enforcement practices in Trinidad. As such, this paper is part of a broader inquiry into relevance of literary texts to debates about crime and policing in the Anglophone Caribbean.

FINOLA FARRANT, ROEHAMPTON UNIVERSITY

Narratives of masculinities: the prison as a site for becoming a man

This paper explores the prison as a critical site for pronouncing and performing hegemonic masculinity. It argues that gender is performatively constructed in culture and that the prison should be regarded as the key cultural institution that brings hegemonic masculinity into being. Embedding the life narratives of 15 male ex-prisoners within wider discourses about prison a Butlerian approach to analysis is adopted, particularly focusing on her work on culture, identity and the body. Prison discourses reverberate with hegemonic masculine performances that invoke violence, lack of empathy, emotional detachment, and increased body mass. Through iteration and citation identity is produced; and the iterations and citations regarding male prisoners are particularly powerful in creating hegemonic masculine performances. Male prisoners face an array of masculinist narratives including 'jokes' being made about the risk of sexual violence; that it is in the process of imprisonment that manhood is achieved; and the importance of not allowing the system to 'beat' them. Moreover, bodily (re)constructions are well known in mainstream discourses about male prisoners, and the large, pumped up body has been commodified and performed both inside and outside prison. This paper concludes that the prison is the masculine institution par excellence and that the performances that we connect to it – and expect from it – shape identities far beyond the boundaries of the prison wall.

CLAIRE FERGUSON, QUEENSLAND UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

False allegations of child sex abuse in Australian family court cases

There is a modest level of consensus in the literature indicating that false allegations of child sexual abuse are uncommon in child custody cases. However, both research and anecdotal evidence has revealed that some family court practitioners, judges, counsellors and registrars in Australia report false allegations of child sexual abuse occur much more often than the literature indicates, and that they are facilitated by parental prompting. To determine whether and how these views may influence family court judgments, 164 family court judgments involving allegations of child sexual abuse from 2014-5 were assessed. In these cases, 52 allegations (32%) were considered 'unsubstantiated', with judgments indicating the allegation was treated as a false report. This proportion is much higher than rates of false allegations of child sex abuse espoused in the literature. Reporters (usually mothers on a child's behalf) were determined to be 'deliberately dishonest' by judges in 9 percent of cases. In another 10 percent, mothers were characterized as providing 'inconsistent evidence' and in another 10 percent it was determined that the mother had coached the child to make accusations, or alienated the other parent. In 35 of these cases (21% of total) the child's view and report was dismissed entirely or given little weight in the judgment. The cases deemed 'false' will be compared to substantiated cases in terms of alleged victim and offender characteristics as well as specifics of alleged child sex abuse with reference to the available literature.

JACQUELYN FERNHOLZ, ROUTLEDGE, TAYLOR AND FRANCIS

Publishing in Academic Journals

This talk focuses on providing post-graduate researchers with insight into the process of publishing articles in academic journals. It offers a broad overview of the publishing cycle and tips on each step of the process. We will cover key aspects of the submission and assessment stages: how to choose a journal, depending on the intended audience, the type of article and how well it fits with a journal's aims and scope; what to think about when you're writing, including writing for your audience, whether they're local or international, academics or practitioners; understanding the peer review process and its steps from initial desk assessment to reviewers' comments, to responding to reviewers and revising your paper. We will also cover what to do once your article has been published, covering tips to maximise the potential that article to be seen, read, and cited, as well as how to track impact via altmetrics.

STEWART FIELD AND DENNIS EADY, CARDIFF UNIVERSITY

Truth-finding and the adversarial tradition: what do miscarriage of justice tell us?

This paper reflects upon the vulnerabilities of the criminal justice system in England and Wales in its attempts to find facts, discover the truth and ensure accurate outcomes at trial. It argues that these vulnerabilities are linked to the way in which the adversarial tradition has been interpreted and operationalized in England and Wales and uncertainties generated around the role both of the defence and the police in truth-finding and in the significance of defence access to materials generated by police investigation. The paper draws on the experience of an innocence project based at the Cardiff School of Law and Politics where law students have been involved in the re investigation of around thirty major criminal cases (principally homicides). This has allowed access to, and prompted close reading of, the case-materials as well as the commissioning of further expert reports and the constructing of applications to the Criminal Cases Review Commission for referral to the Court of Appeal. These cases are not a representative sample even of serious cases and most have not been officially recognised to be miscarriages of justice. But they are cases where the defendants continue to assert their innocence of very serious offences long after conviction and the exhaustion of the normal appeal process. In many of the cases, close examination has revealed significant doubts about the way in which the investigations have been conducted and the capacity of the defence to expose relevant failures in the pre-trial process. The paper discusses these doubts and argues that they provide evidence of structural vulnerabilities in the way fact and truth-finding is pursued within the criminal justice system in England and Wales. The paper also argues that the review functions of the Criminal Cases Review Commission the Court of Appeal, as officially defined and interpreted, do not enable these institutions properly to address the structural weaknesses revealed.

KATE FITZ-GIBBON, MONASH UNIVERSITY

Allocations of responsibility in the sentencing of children who commit lethal violence

Debate surrounding legal responses to the crime of homicide has often centred on the perceived (in)adequacy of the law's response to murder (particularly in high profile cases), questions of culpability, and divergent representations of victims and offenders. Within this debate, notions of gender, responsibility and justice have been focal. Extending the existing body of literature on private homicides, this paper critically examines allocations of responsibility and discourses of hegemonic masculinity in the narratives employed during the sentencing of children convicted of a homicide offence in Victoria (Australia). Set against the backcloth of the seminal work of Connell and others around masculinity, the analysis highlights contested understandings of what constitutes irresponsible behaviour, dangerous masculinity and judicial responses to collective violence. The paper argues that by viewing the actions of young men convicted of a homicide offence through the lens of vulnerable masculinity and a discourse of judicial understanding the intricacies of masculine lethal violence and an offender's background can be better understood and contextualised. Through this lens, childhood experiences of vulnerability, fear and social isolation can also be illuminated and a more nuanced allocation of individual responsibility can ensue.

CLAIRE FITZPATRICK, LANCASTER UNIVERSITY

The Criminalisation of Children in Care: A Lasting Legacy?

Two important reports have been published in recent months. The first by the Standing Committee for Youth Justice on 'The International Treatment of Childhood Criminal Records' compares the childhood criminal records system in England and Wales to 15 other jurisdictions. Notably, England and Wales stands out as the most punitive, with children who have offended in these countries "bound to the mistakes of their past in a way that is not paralleled with their international equals". Such findings are deeply concerning for all children in conflict with the law, but are particularly so for certain groups of children including those in the care system who are supposedly 'looked after' by the state. Their persistent over-representation in the criminal justice system has long been documented although frequently accepted as given. This brings us on to the second important report - a publication from the Howard League for Penal Reform on 'Criminal Care: Children's homes and criminalising children' – which highlights that looked after children living in children's homes are being criminalised at excessively high rates compared to all other groups of children. Taken together, the findings from these two publications paint a very bleak outlook for children in care who come into conflict with the law, particularly given the evidence that some will be effectively abandoned by their corporate parents once in the justice system. With the above themes in mind, this paper reports on research on a unique pilot project for care leavers on an Intensive Alternative to Custody (IAC) Order. Drawing on interviews with probation practitioners and key stakeholders, a number of conflicts and challenges are highlighted in exploring attempts to promote a supportive intervention for those who have previously been in the care of the state.

JENNY FLEMING – UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON

We would if we could but we probably can't: police responses to using evidence based policing to inform decisions

The paper discusses police officers/staff' response to change in the context of using evidence based research to inform decision-making. The paper discusses officers/staff' concerns about their perceived ability to work with an evidence base. These concerns are linked to officers' perceptions about 'permission to fail', organisational constraints, management buy-in and appetite for innovation. The presentation draws on data from all ranks, across four police organisations in the UK. Data was obtained through focus groups conducted in 2014 and pilot training on the use of evidence based research in police practice delivered in 2015.

ELAINE FREER, CHAMBERS OF MIRANDA MOORE QC AND JULIAN CHRISTOPHER QC

'12 Angry Men' (and women) and their smartphones

The Criminal Justice and Courts Act 2015 was the first statute for many years to introduce new legislation on juries. This followed what seemed to be a new flurry of interest in the matter which culminated in a Law Commission Report into the laws on contempt of court as they apply to jurors. Over the last 20 years there has been increasing interest in the phenomenon of the jury. This has coincided with a number of evolutions. Some of these have been in the jury system itself, such as no longer keeping deliberating juries together in hotel rooms overnight during the course of their deliberations. Others have been society-wide, such as the significant advances in technology which now mean that a large percentage of the population now carry with them at all times a mobile phone which has internet connectivity. In this period, high-profile jury decisions continue to be reported in the media, and the particular contributions and importance to the system of juries which sit for very long trials cannot be under-estimated. Meanwhile, research by Cheryl Thomas in 2010 illustrated some of the challenges facing jurors, particularly concerning complicated legal directions and the dynamics of deliberations. Parts of that research's recommendations were seen put into action in the Crown Court Bench book (2010) and again in its successor, the Crown Court Compendium, published in May 2016, where recommendations were made that Judges produce written directions and routes to verdict. This paper considers the problems that had been perceived to exist in the jury system recently, and examines whether the 2015 Act ameliorates those issues through the creation of new offences for jurors who do not keep deliberations private within the jury or who conduct additional research into the case they are trying. It also considers whether legislation offers an answer to these problems at all, particularly in relation to the

challenges of keeping deliberations private between the twelve members of the jury in an age of constant communication and greater access to information than ever before.

DR SOENITA GANPAT, NOTTINGHAM TRENT UNIVERSITY, NICK TILLEY, UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON AND PROFESSOR ANDROMACHI TSELONI, NOTTINGHAM TRENT UNIVERSITY

Stranger and acquaintance violence trends in England and Wales

Violence has fallen in Britain over the last two decades. To understand better why violence has fallen over time, this present paper investigates Britain's long-term trends in different types of violence crime victimisation, including stranger and acquaintance violence. This study uses data stemming from the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW), which is considered one of the most reliable data source to examine crime trends. It draws on weighted data from 1992-2013/14 and examines prevalence, incidence and crime concentration trends, for victims of six specific age groups (16–24, 25–34, 35–44, 45–54, 55–64 and 65–plus) and separately for males and females. The findings shed important light on differences in the trends of stranger and acquaintance violence during the recent two decades. They also reveal which violence victimised subgroups are potentially the main drivers of the decline in violence. The study emphasizes the importance of making a distinction between different violence crime types when examining violence trends.

LAURA GARIUS, NOTTINGHAM TRENT UNIVERSITY

The characteristics of night-time violence

This paper presents findings on physical assault occurring in the night-time economy – the collection of businesses, commercial premises and public services operating after 6pm; a space routinely equated with an increase in incidents of interpersonal violence. Using data from the Crime Survey for England and Wales, the research identifies those characteristics which best predict assault victimisation in the night-time economy, as well as those which predict the harm outcome of violent victimisation. The present research observed that assaults of this nature fell 54% in England and Wales between 1995 and 2011/12. In this context of the crime drop, the objective of the present paper is to (1) identify the present-day risk factors of assault victimisation and resultant severity, and (2) to examine how these risk factors have fluctuated over the course of the crime drop phenomenon. This research adopts a situational understanding of violence and frames alcohol-fuelled assault as vulnerable to cues in the immediate environment. How opportunities for violence pool amongst certain socio-demographic dimensions and certain environmental conditions can be used to develop crime prevention programs: both to reduce the suitability of targets present in the night-time economy; or to educate people about the actions and places that may be more dangerous for them and why, so that they may make informed decisions regarding their routine activities.

JON GARLAND AND GRAHAM HIEKE, UNIVERSITY OF SURREY

An assessment of the nature and cause of police injury on duty and gaps in support service provision

Concerns over rising amounts of sick leave being taken by police staff due to psychological ill-health or injury sustained at work have become important but underexplored facets of contemporary policing. Drawing principally on the interim findings from a national survey of police officers, police staff, police community support officers and special officers, this paper examines the nature of injuries sustained while on duty and assesses participants' views of support service provision. The paper analyses the causes and types of both physical and psychological injuries, as well as outlining the types of in-force, NHS and private support accessed and which types of additional services participants would like to see provided. The paper suggests that there are a number of existing barriers that prevent police staff from declaring physical and mental health problems and stresses the importance of good line management in supporting those who suffer illness or injury at work.

ALISON GERARD, CHARLES STURT UNIVERSITY

Deaths in Custody in Australia's Offshore Detention Centres

This chapter examines intersections of gender, race and sovereignty in official responses to the death of Iranian asylum seeker, Reza Barati, in the Australian-funded, offshore detention centre on Manus Island,

Papua New Guinea. The securitisation of migration has become the dominant theme in refugee and asylum seeker policy, not just in Australia, but around many parts of the globe. Such policies have made travel more dangerous for asylum seekers and have expanded the use of prisons, particularly in offshore locations, to manage those perceived as a security risk. This chapter critically analyses gendered and racialised dimensions of the lethal violence that took place within one of Australia's offshore detention centres. It contemplates how the legal ambiguities, which are pervasive in offshore detention, impact accountability and constructions of responsibility. We argue that asylum seekers are further criminalised in narratives that serve to depict them as unruly and responsible for the consequences of having arrived in Australia outside of accepted legal channels. We trace how notions of territorial sovereignty are invoked to outsource legal responsibility, with the emphasis on individual criminal responsibility and the actions of an isolated few. As a result, the systemic issues that are responsible for deaths in custody remain unaddressed.

ALISON GERARD, CHARLES STURT UNIVERSITY

Arresting Criminalisation: Perceptions of the Over-representation of Young People in Out of Home Care in the Criminal Justice System in NSW

In Australia and internationally, young people in out-of-home care (OOHC) are significantly over-represented in the criminal justice system. This paper presents qualitative data with 44 residential care and criminal justice professionals interviewed in regional and metropolitan New South Wales, Australia. Between 2014-2016, we interviewed key frontline professionals - NSW Police Force, Juvenile Justice officers, defense lawyers, and non-government OOHC organisations - on their perceptions of what drove the over-representation of young people in care in the criminal justice system and what interventions might arrest the trend. Perceptions offered by professionals of daily life in residential care, or in responding/managing issues in residential care, provided a rich illustration of how criminalisation processes persist. Confirming previous research in this area, current driving factors in the criminalisation of young people in OOHC were identified as: the absence of trained, adequately paid and motivated staff to de-escalate conflict; the criminogenic nature of the residential care environment; the use of police as a behaviour management tool; practices to manage absconding from care; and the use of bail and/or jail as containment. Some stakeholders were optimistic that new decarceration initiatives (such as the Protocol on Absconding, which seeks to establish a consistency of practice around decriminalising absconding) would to some extent alleviate the problem. The paper concludes by providing an overview of recent developments in decarceration, specifically cooperation between agencies that stand to reduce the criminalisation of young people in OOHC. Perceptions offered by professionals of daily life in residential care provided a rich illustration of how criminalisation processes operate. Driving factors in the criminalisation of young people in OOHC were identified as: the absence of trained, adequately paid and motivated staff to de-escalate conflict; the criminogenic nature of the residential care environment; the use of police as a behaviour management tool; practices to manage absconding from care; and the use of bail and/or jail as containment. Some stakeholders were hopeful that new decarceration initiatives (such as the Protocol on Absconding) would alleviate the problem.

JOANNA GILMORE, UNIVERSITY OF YORK

"That is not facilitating peaceful protest. That is dismantling the protest.": The Barton Moss Community Protection Camp and the criminalisation of peaceful protest

The death of Ian Tomlinson at the London G20 protests in April 2009 triggered a haemorrhaging of public confidence in public order policing. The protests were swiftly followed by a plethora of official inquiries and reports tasked with investigating the legitimacy of existing public order policing methods and the associated mechanisms of police accountability. Perhaps the most significant was a two-part report by Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary at the request of the Commissioner of Police for the Metropolis (HMIC 2009). The report maintains that whilst the "starting point" of any public order operation should be to "facilitate" peaceful protest, the role of the police is to act as "arbiter", balancing the rights of protesters against the competing rights of the "wider community". This official response reflects what has been identified in a number of recent academic studies as a move towards a "negotiated management" style of protest policing, which favours "cooperation and communication between police and protestors" in order to "reduce the likelihood of violence". According to this analysis, protest policing is becoming increasingly open and democratic, with the police actively seeking to de-escalate potentially confrontational situations through

consensually negotiated solutions. In this paper it is argued that the presumed consensual approach underpinning this response obscures a reality whereby the relationship between the police and protest groups is based upon grossly unequal power. Drawing on data gathered from a case-study of the policing of environmentalist protests in Barton Moss, Salford, Greater Manchester between November 2013 and April 2014, it is suggested that whilst those who engage in protest activity are subject to increasing criminalisation, the police in public order situations act with relative legal impunity. This process of criminalisation has been underpinned by a significant expansion of state control over public protest in recent years. This has included a proliferation of public order offences, an expansion of pre-emptive public order regulatory powers, the use of private law remedies as a proxy for criminalisation and an expansion of the state's intelligence and security apparatus to monitor political movements. This shift has also been characterised by a drift to summary justice - a process whereby the use of informal punishment through arrest, 'de-arrest', police bail, cautions and penalty notices has significantly displaced the court as a site of decision making. Following Atilas-Osoria and Whyte (2011), it is suggested that this criminalisation process serves an important function for the state in neutralising social movements – providing a mechanism by which inherently political activities are constructed as depoliticised problems of crime control and security. Rather than being a way of “protecting protestors’ ... human rights”, negotiated management principles have been invoked to justify an expansion of the regulatory regime at the expense of civil liberties. The paper concludes by arguing for a radical reorientation in public order policing research from the ‘velvet glove’ to the ‘iron fist’

EVI GIRLING, KEELE UNIVERSITY AND JULIET PRINCE, STAFFORDSHIRE UNIVERSITY

Talking policing and austerity: Resident demands for order and police services in a world of diminishing resources and diminishing returns

The paper reflects on the theoretical and political implications of the empirical findings of a qualitative exploration of neighbourhood policing in two small towns in England. It focuses on residents' talk about neighbourhood policing and situates it in the discourses and contexts of austerity, diminishing resources and the imperative of transformational change that have permeated national and local debates and initiatives about policing in recent years. The paper argues that narratives of austerity, competing and reasonable and unreasonable demands on police services have been naturalised in policing talk amongst residents. In this research alongside nostalgic registers of visible and accessible policing jostled pragmatic narratives of a 'reasonable' user/consumer of police services and of local and personal domains of security that were perceived to be beyond the hinterland of (local) policing. Residents self-regulated/limited their demands for police services based on an assessment of whether the police shared their priorities and concerns and the limited resources available to the force for responding; in other words they evaluated their claims to police time and cost based on an expectation of diminishing returns. Their evaluations of their local police services were also in the context of a perception of diminishing resources and their demands and their inhabited worlds vis a vis policing were second best worlds – make-do worlds. The nostalgic registers of a golden age of visible and accessible policing were still there but policing talk returned persistently to a pragmatic register. The findings raise questions about the salience of the myths of insatiability and excess that have informed academic and policy debates on demands for order and policing services. A further implication concerns the politics of local policing. Residents had clearly appropriated the message about diminishing police resources and those from 'low maintenance' groups in terms of demanding police time were at times rationing their demand and rationalising their decision not to engage with the police raising questions about the possible impact of austerity narratives on reported satisfaction with local police services (important in the context of elected Police and Crime Commissioners).

JAMIE GRACE AND VICKY THIRLAWAY, SHEFFIELD HALLAM UNIVERSITY

Human Rights Law Education and Training for Public Order Policing

Human rights law lecturers working at SHU plan to interview and observe police trainers as they deliver the human rights law elements of public order policing training and commander-level courses; in order to mutually refine and enhance pedagogic approaches and teaching materials. Those observed will also include trainee police commanders engaged in human rights law classroom sessions hosted by a police centre for public order policing training. Through the project, police trainers will be able to reflect on their own professional challenges and classroom practice in relation to changing policy priorities and shifts in the relevant law.

SHARON GRACE, UNIVERSITY OF YORK

Establishing a 'Corstonian' continuous care pathway for drug using female prisoners: linking Drug Recovery Wings and Women's Community Services

This paper will outline the findings from a rapid assessment of pilot Drug Recovery Wings (DRWs) in two women's prisons and considers the DRW approach in the light of work undertaken in Women's Community Services (WCSs) commended by the Corston Report (2007). The paper will explore the reasons why one of the DRWs was working more successfully in providing a 'Corstonian' approach than the other by being able to provide a safe, non-judgemental, supportive environment, where women's self-esteem, confidence and independence were built up through a variety of interventions – offering a combination of therapeutic and practical support within a supportive community. The approach was also holistic and focused on the complexity of each woman's criminogenic needs rather than solely addressing drug use or offending behaviour. The paper will suggest that such DRWs and the work of WCSs can be used as models of good practice to inform practice more widely within the criminal justice system for treating drug-using women offenders (and indeed, non-drug-using women offenders). It will highlight a number of factors to consider in developing such practice. For example, such an approach should examine the role WCSs might play as places to release women directly from prison and, in particular, directly from a 'Corstonian' DRW. It would provide continuity of care, connecting women immediately to the community and assisting them to access the complex range of agencies who can offer them help, whilst maintaining the peer and key worker support they have had whilst in prison. Connection with the WCS could be made towards the end of the woman's sentence so that appropriate interventions could be agreed upon for her release. The paper will argue that, whilst pockets of good practice such as WCSs and 'Corstonian' DRWs are to be commended, unless there is a continuous care pathway, modelled on Corston's ideas for working with vulnerable female offenders such as recovering drug users, such work will be limited in its effectiveness.

SIMON GREEN, UNIVERSITY OF HULL

Empowerment and Austerity? Evaluating a pre-charge triage scheme for adult female offenders

This paper describes a partnership project run by the police and a women's charity to divert adult female offenders from the criminal justice system before they are charged with an offence. The project is a pre-charge diversion scheme for low-severity adult female offenders. Women arrested in Hull for an offence of Gravity Score 2 or below and who have limited criminal history are eligible for a triage diversion. Those arrestees who are eligible and accept this disposal are automatically referred to a local women's charity, Together Women Project (TWP) on a voluntary basis. Arrests are recorded as a 'triage disposal' and do not constitute a criminal record. Rather than stigmatise, alienate or criminalise, TWP offers support and safety to reduce the risks associated with female offending. Similar schemes have diverted offenders towards these types of services after charge. The Hull Adult Female Triage Project is therefore unusual in that it is a pre-charge diversion rather than a pre-court diversion. The intervention is timely and attractive given its rehabilitative features and its potential for financial savings to the criminal justice system by diverting low severity female offenders toward empowerment rather than punishment. Our research compared rates of rearrest, time-to-rearrest and subsequent number of rearrests after one year for arrestees who did and did not receive a triage disposal. Compared to those arrestees who were charged or cautioned as usual the triage disposal was associated with a 48% lower rate of rearrest and longer time-to-rearrest. These findings are discussed in the context of current UK policy drivers, labelling and feminist theory. It is arguable that the avoidance of a 'criminal' label for low-severity arrestees determines the difference in the success of early diversion schemes. At present, there is insufficient evidence to be certain of the effectiveness of these initiatives in reducing reoffending but the evidence from this study permits cautious optimism.

OWEN GREENE, UNIVERSITY OF BRADFORD

Developing Understandings of Firearms availability, Firearms Control and Armed Violence in fragile and conflict affected states

The inter-relationships between firearms flows and availability, firearms controls, and crime, conflict and insecurity in fragile and conflict affected states became a major issue for both research and policy during the 1990s, and since then have matured substantially. This paper critically examines the characteristics and development of research understandings of these inter-relationships over the last 20 years. In doing so it demonstrates that the importance of these inter-relationships for wider issues of development, security, and governance in fragile states has been confirmed, but that several early understanding have been shown to be over-simplistic and misleading. The paper then examines frameworks and processes for enhancing governance of firearms flows, possession, availability and (mis-)use in such fragile and conflict-prone contexts, arguing that classic statebuilding strategies involving legal reform and enhanced law enforcement have to be understood, and associated with informal societal governance mechanisms and multi-level mechanisms in order to be relevant and effective.

JACK GREIG-MIDLANE, CARDIFF UNIVERSITY

The expressive order of Police and Communities Together Meetings

Police and Communities Together (PACT) meetings provide face-to-face interactions for members of neighbourhood policing teams (NPTs) and willing audiences made up of individuals or groups. An important dramaturgical aspect of PACT and police-community engagement in general is impression management – whether it is to maintain confidence in local policing or to signal civic responsibilities and strategic relations between police and communities. As part of a wider study on neighbourhood policing delivery in the current era of austerity, I attended PACT meetings in various neighbourhoods in the West Midlands Police area. In this paper, I will draw on reflections based on observations of these meeting to explore some of the ways the police interacted with communities in the West Midlands. Using Goffman's (1959) dramaturgical analogy, I will consider how the relationship between NPTs and communities in high crime neighbourhoods can be challenging in the context of dwindling resources in neighbourhood policing and tensions between community expectations, police rhetorical strategies and the organisation of PACT. In PACT meetings, there is an 'expressive order' that the police attempt to maintain and repair to manage audience impressions. The craft of police-community engagement involves attempts to repair this expressive order whenever it's breached, often through 'cooling out' the residents through, for instance, offerings and apologies. Furthermore, in negotiations between police and community, normative positions are expressed through perspectives of blame on both sides, and these perspectives are difficult to influence unless demands are met and compromise made. Finally, I will consider the implications of my research for current policing reforms in England and Wales.

NIC GROOMBRIDGE, ST MARY'S UNIVERSITY

My nights at the Crime Museum: public cultural criminology

The Metropolitan Police's Crime Museum - once known, and still often referred to, as the 'Black Museum' - is now closed to the general public. It was once more open with visitors from members of the royal family to Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, Harry Houdini and the visiting Australian cricket team of 1893! In early 2016 about one quarter of the items in the museum were displayed at the Museum of London. I chaired evening 3 events at the Museum introducing and interviewing the Curators of the exhibition. A final event considered the future of the museum in which the Met's current curator and a volunteer were also involved. This paper uses that experience, consideration of the literature and of the lively twitter traffic found under the hashtag #CrimeMuseum to consider the ethics and practical uses of such museums.

NIC GROOMBRIDGE, ST MARY'S UNIVERSITY

Sports Criminology: A Critical Criminology of Sport, Games and Video Games

In this paper Nic Groombridge introduces a new book on "Sports Criminology". The book is part of Policy Press's New Horizons in Criminology series. Steering a course between Sports Law and the Sociology of Sport, Sports Criminology draws on the inter-disciplinary nature of criminology and incorporates emerging perspectives like social harm, gender and sexuality, and green criminology. From an international perspective, it covers topics including sports scandals and the possibility of crime prevention through sport. American football, boxing, soccer and sumo are all examined. Recent revelations in tennis and ongoing problems in

soccer and athletics can be viewed through the prism of a critical sports criminology, though cycling offers itself as the prime case. Is taking vitamins a gateway to use of performance enhancing drugs? The greatest 'crime' in amateur sports used to be taking money. Now drugs and money compete for this position. And what does this all mean for criminology more widely?

MARION GROSINI, UNIVERSITY OF ROUEN, FRANCE

Inequalities the French "cours d'assises": the role of the clinical evaluation of the defendant

Theoretically, the criminal justice system must provide equality between all the accused. However, every sociologist or criminologist knows that it is not the case in reality, with biases such as social background, race; or gender. Even in a theoretical point of view, we have to recognize that the principle of the individualization of the sentence is, by definition, inegalitarian. In our PhD thesis, we decided to analyze the "cours d'assises" which, in France, judge the most serious crimes, such as murder, rape and hold-up. It is also the only court which includes citizens in the judgment. The jury is composed of six jurors (or nine in appeal) and three professional judges (including the president of the court); and decides both the guilt and the sentence. Actually, these courts judge few cases in comparison with the other French courts and have more time to do it. This context facilitates the respect of the individualization of the sentence. In average, a trial lasts three days but can extend until one week or more. During this time, in addition to the elements which determine the guilt, a lot of details about the defendant are raised: jury can hear a psychiatric report about a potential dangerousness and the mental disorders of the accused, a psychological report about his personality, and diverse testimonies from his acquaintances. All these descriptions promote the individualization and make the social background invisible, as well as other social characteristics. This aspect is also reinforced by the seriousness of the offenses judged in these specific courts. In fact, the institutional context and the clinical apprehension of both the crime and the accused tighten each other for establishing a specific way of "not" dealing with inequalities. The incestuous rapes are an exception to this scheme. The perpetrators are perceived by most of the jurors as belonging to a specific kind of family: dysfunctional and, mostly, economically and culturally very poor. We cannot affirm that the social perception of the determinants of this specific crime aggravates the sentences of the defendants. We think that the criminalization is more important for this class but, actually, this inequality probably occurs before the trial when the crime is reported by the social services, the schools or by the victims themselves. From our point of view, the most interesting aspect is that incestuous crimes embody a limit to the clinical thought specific to the "cours d'assises". In these cases, the social background is an active part of the judgment (with ambivalent results: a dangerousness perceived as restricted to a specific class but also feelings of revulsion from the jurors). But if we consider that the main ideological defence of the clinical perception is a humanistic one, does it mean that incestuous people are less humans?

KEREN GUETA, BAR-ILAN UNIVERSITY

Experiences of barriers to and facilitators of drug treatment among recovering mothers: An intersectional perspective

Despite the benefits and availability of drug treatment centers in Western countries, research has shown low utilization of treatment, especially by mothers. Studies have indicated internal barriers (e.g., shame) and external/structural barriers (e.g., poverty) to utilization of drug treatment by women, but, little is known about the intersection of the axes of marginalization that create such barriers and, even less, facilitators of treatment. A critical feminist theoretical perspectives informed by intersectionality was adopted to explore how Israeli mothers experience barriers to and facilitators of drug treatment. In-depth interviews were conducted with 25 Israeli-born and immigrant mothers known to child protection and welfare agencies. Thematic analysis revealed three themes in the interrelationships of axes of marginality of women's drug use, motherhood status, poverty, social service practices, and treatment utilization. First, the threat of losing child custody intersected with lack of social and family support, immigration status, being post-partum, and economic hardship to shape barriers to treatment. Second, a set of coping resources originating in their marginality intersected with actual opportunity for treatment. The combination of the threat of losing child custody and an opportunity for treatment empowered women to maintain their positions of motherhood and make choices. Last, the participants suggested changes that would encourage utilization of treatment, with particular focus on a non-judgmental, supportive referral process that the referral procedures to drug

treatment centers. The findings indicated that barriers and facilitators are not dichotomous (such as internal or external), but rather interrelated and co-constructed, reflecting the interlocking of power and oppression across the axes of class, gender, and ethnicity. Focusing on the perspective of social inequality and gender in policies and research on women's drug treatment, the findings may inform the development of strategies to overcome treatment barriers.

CHRISTINE HADDOW, EDINBURGH NAPIER UNIVERSITY

Beyond Major Mental Illness: Comparing the Life Histories of Patients and Prisoners

Major mental illness is often perceived to be the cause of and solution to violence by mentally disordered individuals. In spite of this, much research has demonstrated the links between mental disorder and violence to be small, particularly when compared with other criminological risk factors. This paper will draw on qualitative data from interviews with male patients in a medium secure forensic psychiatric unit and adult male prisoners in order to explore the causes of violent offending by these groups. In doing so, it will examine similarities and divergences in their accounts of their life histories and explore what they cited as leading to their offending behaviour. It will be demonstrated that major mental illness is a pervasive intervening feature of patients' life histories and that acute symptoms do appear to drive violence in a minority of incidents. Perhaps more significantly, their subjective accounts often indicate similar historical, dispositional and contextual factors to those cited by prisoners as leading to their violent behaviour. The paper argues that it is therefore vital to look beyond major mental illness and its associated symptoms in order to understand violence by this group.

DEMETRIS HADJIGEORGIOU, CANTERBURY CHRIST CHURCH UNIVERSITY

Human trafficking, the NRM, and inequalities in victimisation: a realist critique

The construction of human trafficking as a crime problem to be combatted by a law-enforcement approach has been criticised for ignoring the socio-economic inequalities which lead to human trafficking in the first place, and which therefore need deep-seated social, economic and political change. This paper challenges this viewpoint, by offering a realist defence of viewing human trafficking as a crime problem. It does this by looking at some of the successes of the National Referral Mechanism (NRM): the main framework in the UK for identifying victims of trafficking. At the same time, it looks at how some victims are not well served by the NRM, linking this to different inequalities which they face. On this issue, it raises five points. First, that some victims may not wish to enter the NRM. Second, that the different institutions which make up the NRM, and whose task it is to refer people they think are victims into it, may not make such referrals for a number of reasons. Third, some people may be cast as victims without viewing themselves as being in this position. Fourth, some people, upon being referred into the NRM, may not be able to give coherent enough accounts to have their victimisation officially recognised. Finally, some people, upon being officially declared victims, may be deported/repatriated to their countries of origin, which brings into play questions over their human rights and claims to citizenship. In offering such a realist critique of the NRM, this paper hopes to bring greater clarity to how far law-enforcement strategies can help victims of human trafficking, whilst also foregrounding that the inequalities victims suffer from may prevent some victims being assisted. It is argued these latter points should serve as points of debate on how to better aid victims of human trafficking, within the context of a law-enforcement strategy to the problem.

MATTHEW HALL, UNIVERSITY OF LINCOLN

Climate refugees as environmental victims: an environmental justice perspective

This paper will examine the forced displacement of peoples by climate change and by man-made environmental factors in general through a critical victimological lens: conceptualizing those affected as the victims of environmental harms perpetuated largely by state and corporate actors pursuant to what Stretesky and colleagues have recently turned the 'treadmill of crime'. The paper will explore the position of such refugees from the perspective of environmental justice, a concept which has been developed most recently in the field of green criminology to understand the wider impacts and driving factors behind environmental harms which are often not construed by states as 'official' crimes. The perspective amalgamates thinking from

eco-feminism, ecological socialism and evidence of environmental racism to argue that the effects (victimisations) of environmental harm at all levels do not fall equally on all parts of the world or indeed on all groups of humans (or animals). Environmental justice is also often considered to include notions of interpretational justice, whereby present generations owe a duty to ensure subsequent generations can enjoy and benefit from the environment in the same manner they have. The paper will also draw on more mainstream criminological theories and data to demonstrate the ongoing victimisation of these migrant groups with particular reference to their susceptibility to human trafficking and the contested impact on crime in receiving jurisdictions.

CATHERINE HAPPER, UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW AND PAUL MCGUINNESS, UNIVERSITY OF SUSSEX

The role of media reporting in shaping the legitimacy of community sanctions

Although criminologists have studied public attitudes to community sanctions (CS), and there has been some attention to media representations of them, there has been no serious examination of the relationships between media content and public understandings. The advent of social media adds an extra dimension to this debate, as audiences are simultaneously constructed as media consumers and content producers. In convergence culture, understood as a sociological rather than a technological process, audiences are conceived as users collectively engaged in ideological struggles with media corporations to shape the cultural landscape. Any attempt to understand the way in which media shape public opinions must now address the complex process by which audiences select, access, evaluate and respond to information across the digital media landscape – and how these activities inform their own perspectives. Drawing on insights from criminology and critical media studies, this paper reports on exploratory research which aimed to shed light on the role of media in shaping attitudes towards CS, with the ultimate aim of identifying signifiers in reportage that affect CS's legitimacy amongst the public. The research utilised innovative methodologies that involved immersing focus group participants in an information environment constructed of a representative range of existing reports on CS across different media as a fulcrum for discussions. Our findings offered some confirmation of the primacy of the prison in the popular imagination and the degree to which mainstream media coverage sets the agenda, even in the face of high levels of distrust both in journalism and in the criminal justice system. Whilst CS's media profile is naturally delimited by its perceived banality, in turn leading to confusion surrounding its purpose, this study suggests the CS problem is far more complex than 'newsworthiness'. The discretionary practices and technologies employed by audiences for the explicit purpose of making sense of a volatile media landscape function to reaffirm rather than challenge predispositions. Advances in technology and audiences' knowledge regarding the news-making process may have democratised marginalised voices in penological debate, such as CS, but they have not made audiences any more [yet] deliberative. As such, this study suggests that, contra Roberts and Hough (1999, 2005), more information in the media does not necessarily reduce punitive attitudes nor improve the legitimacy of CS. Punishment narratives are not appraised by audiences critically but intuitively. CS, therefore, faces a challenge of penal 'tastes' rather than PR tactics in its quest for legitimacy. By identifying these Bourdieusian obstacles of taste (1984) we elaborate on the task faced by those promoting alternatives to imprisonment as a means to reduce the disproportionate harms prison renders onto lower socioeconomic communities.

NICOLA HARDING, MANCHESTER METROPOLITAN UNIVERSITY

Places on Probation: Experiences of criminal justice intervention beyond the prison gates

In 2013 proposals for the re-organisation and part privatisation of the National Probation Service were put in place with the commissioning of the report 'Transforming Rehabilitation – A strategy for reform'. Within the report, interventions for offenders are considered to occur either within a custodial setting or within 'the community'. However, as Durnescu, Enengl and Grafl (2013) identify, despite over a hundred years of offender supervision, limited research has been undertaken that looks in to the 'subjective experience of those receiving or affected by supervision' (p19). Therefore, the experience of being under supervision within the community is relatively unknown, as are the implications of Transforming Rehabilitation upon those who are subject to such measures. This research seeks to add to this limited area of research by using Participatory Action Research and creative qualitative methods, including photovoice and creative mapping, to understand the experience of places within the community under probation. This poster indicates some of the early

findings of a pilot study with female ex-offenders within Merseyside, focusing upon their emotional connection with place, experiences of probation, and how this intersects with their continued desistance.

SAMUEL ANDREW HARDY, AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF ROME

Stealing from the poor to give to the rich: the trafficking of conflict antiquities around the world and the financing of rebellion, repression and terrorism in Syria

The gross spectacle of conflict in Syria and Iraq has brought public attention to the trafficking of cultural property by terrorists (and indeed to the trafficking of cultural property in general). Yet the problem of financing of political violence through illicit handling of cultural goods is far broader, older and messier. It can be identified beyond lesser known examples in Afghanistan, Lebanon and Cambodia, as far afield as Argentina, Indonesia, Ukraine and the DRC and as long ago as the Second Opium War of 1856-1860. This paper outlines the evolution of the practice from a subsidy and incentive for state crimes such as punitive expeditions and genocide; through a financing mechanism for para-state violence; to one revenue stream within a complex conflict economy, which is exploited by multiple warring parties and in the exploitation of which warring parties sometimes cooperate. Focusing on the war in Syria, this paper examines antiquities-for-arms trading and bartering by rebels; irregular financing for irregular forces of the Assad regime; cultural racketeering by jihadists, including a dual programme for financing and implementing genocide by the Islamic State, in which illicit export of antiquities also serves as a material equivalent to ethno-religious cleansing of populations; and fundraising through trafficking of cultural property from outside the conflict zone by sympathisers. Furthermore, it considers the unwilling use of antiquities as savings and international currencies by asylum seekers and refugees from crisis zones from West Asia to West Africa and the "rescue" of minority cultural heritage by diaspora communities. Thus, it addresses the contribution of antiquities trafficking to other organised crime from people smuggling to drug trafficking and corruption. Throughout, the significance of online trafficking to organised (and disorganised) cultural property crime is made visible. In the light of this range of activity, the paper questions the policy responses of governments and businesses in the major market countries, which have ranged from practical to political and denialist.

STEVIE-JADE HARDY, UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER

Responding to lost voices? Overcoming barriers to reporting

Despite the issue of under-reporting being widely recognised within criminological literature, there is still relatively little awareness of the specific barriers faced by certain 'hard to reach' communities and of how these barriers can be overcome by criminal justice agencies and other relevant organisations. Much of the research on this topic has focused on revealing the challenges encountered by the more 'familiar' minority communities. Similarly there has been a tendency to explore the issue of reporting through the narrow lens of the criminal justice system, rather than recognising the broad range of organisations in a position to respond to victimisation. This paper draws upon a range of studies involving victims of targeted hostility to consider the societal, community, situational and individual factors which prevent marginalised communities from reporting their victimisation or from accessing support services. It is only through recognising and understanding these actual and perceived barriers that criminal justice agencies, local authorities, and health and social care organisations will be able to develop tailored solutions which meet the needs of diverse and 'hard to reach' communities.

MIA HARRIS, OXFORD UNIVERSITY

Gender Offenders: Paying Attention to Transgender and Gender-Nonconforming People in Prison

Within recent years there has been a marked increase in academic, political and media attention towards the experiences of transgender people in prison. This interest is not only long overdue, but also vital given that research indicates that transgender people are disproportionately represented within prison populations and, once incarcerated, are at greater risk of bullying, sexual violence, and self-harm. The emerging research in this area has been predominantly conducted in the United States, however the treatment of transgender prisoners is firmly on the political agenda within the UK. The National Offender Management Service is reviewing its guidance on the care and management of transgender offenders, and at a time when the status quo is up for

debate this paper adds an important insight into the lived experiences of transgender and gender-nonconforming prisoners in Great Britain. This paper also makes a key contribution to emerging work in this area by including the often-overlooked experiences of transgender men and other gender-nonconforming people in prison. The transgender prisoners whose cases have captured public attention have exclusively been transgender women, for example Tara Hudson, Vikki Thompson and Joanne Latham in the UK, and Chelsea Manning and CeCe McDonald in the United States. I address the inattention to the experiences of transgender men, non-binary inmates and other gender non-conforming prisoners through communicating their experiences and reflecting on the importance of including their perspectives. I draw upon interviews conducted with staff and inmates in one women's prison and one men's prison in England, as well as numerous letters from trans and gender-nonconforming prisoners across Britain. The paper tackles three key themes. It considers prisoners' allocation to the male or female estate, their ability to express their gender and their relationships with other prisoners and prison staff. I also touch upon the troubling fact that many of the prisoners I have communicated with relate their offending behaviour to the difficulties they have experienced having a nonconforming gender in a cissexist world.

PETE HARRIS, NEWMAN UNIVERSITY

Down with the kids? 'On-road' youth worker identities, identification, recognition and pathways to desistance

This paper seeks to illuminate the nature of relationship based youth work, specifically that which seeks to bring about desistance from violent crime. It takes what has become an idealized rhetorical trope within youth work - the youth worker as a role model and 'frontline' practitioner with perceived resources of street social capital or 'on-road' knowledge - and subjects it to a critical examination through a psychosocial case study of the relationship between one such frontline worker and a young person. Detailed pen portraits illustrate the convergence and divergence between their personal biographies, including some personal trauma and involvement in violence, and the difficulties they faced in avoiding some of the features of social life that persist in urban communities. The analysis shows how the two men deploy psychological defensive strategies to navigate through these barriers, mitigate vulnerability and attain masculine forms of power. The assets, but also shortcomings of their relationship are then illustrated including how processes of identification (the seeing of aspects of the self in the other) rooted in social and demographic similarity become emphasised at the expense of a more pressing need for recognition (seeing the other as a separate meaning –giving subject) and how this forecloses pathways to the young person's psychological well-being and desistance. The term 'down with the kids' is coined as a deliberately ambiguous euphemism to capture a paradigmatic youth worker identity where this operates in tandem with the worker's own need to maintain a refashioned identity and defend against anxiety, leading to the worker's descent into personal and professional 'burn out'.

EMILY LUISE HART, LIVERPOOL HOPE UNIVERSITY

The Pains of Imprisonment and the Need for a 'Critical Desistance'

Desistance research has continued to examine the role of capital and the impact of socio-economic disadvantage alongside a recognition of the importance of agency and self-efficacy in the construction of a crime free life. However, what desistance research has failed to do is engage with the arguments surrounding prison abolition and social justice. This chapter aims to examine this gap in desistance literature and advocates for scholarship and research into 'critical desistance' It can be argued in a similar vein to Cohen (1985), that punishment and welfare can be seen as 'different sides of the same coin'. One that construes offenders in terms of their private traumas and more worryingly, poor 'choices'. This ideological narrative serves to obscure the structural causes of poverty and violence, and absolves governments from responsibility (Sered, 2014) while at the same time placing it firmly at the door of the most vulnerable. These two processes of punishment and welfare frame structure and agency in a particular way that leads to individual practices of punishment and support backed up by desistance research firmly rooted in a reformist agenda. While structural factors are recognised, they are individualised, as they are used to identify those most at risk and most in need of provision. Much desistance research and scholarship has been dedicated to policy development and service delivery and measures that emphasise offender responsibility and risk (in relation to re-offending). Such models effectively displace attention and responsibility away from institutional actors, policies, practices, the State and crucially structural inequality by highlighting individual pathology. This chapter will argue that these

practices and interventions have significant limitations and form part of a wider reformist agenda that at times can mask discriminatory systems and practices and ultimately undermine a longer term struggle for prison abolition. This move away from the recognition of structural barriers (both in terms of research and policy) and the re-framing of these issues as individual need operates against the backdrop of the wider neo-liberal agenda and is being compounded by the ongoing programme of austerity and increasing cuts to services. Despite the current political and economic climate, researchers need to recognise the central role these structural (and gendered) issues play in the experience of prisoners during their sentence, post release and in terms of potential desistance and place them at the centre of future debates.

SHARON HAYES, QUEENSLAND UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

Crime, Diversity, and Socially Responsible Liberalism

The rise of “socially responsible” liberalism and Neo-liberal policies over the last couple of decades has allowed a privileged few to become the curators of social justice. New and better technologies have allowed that group to become visible at the forefront of social and humanitarian causes, as their philanthropic endeavours are syphoned into funding for the underprivileged and marginalised. This seems commendable at first, because it appears to address some of the tensions felt by disadvantaged peoples. But there lies a contradiction: I argue that socially responsible philanthropists and Neo-liberal governments exploit disadvantaged people and help entrench crime and criminality, while at the same time appearing to be producing socially just outcomes. What they do not address is the systematic marginalisation of diversity. This paper uses theoretical frameworks from Bourdieu and Zizek, among others, to argue that neoliberalism encourages subjective and systemic disadvantage, and in turn, systemic criminality. Charitable programs developed by socially responsible liberals, for example, aimed at alleviating poverty and crime in particular areas, tend to be reactive to social outrage. They direct their funds to, for example, increased health care for pregnant women of colour, or education of their children, or whatever cause is currently most visible. What they do not address, and in fact, seek to maintain, are the fundamental injustices experienced by marginalised groups that are entrenched into the social fabric of our global society.

VICKY HEAP, SHEFFIELD HALLAM UNIVERSITY

Anti-Social Behaviour Agendas: Primary Definers, Policy Rhetoric and Victims

The anti-social behaviour (ASB) policy rhetoric pursued by the Coalition government demonstrated a marked shift in emphasis from previous ASB policies and reflected two distinct themes: families and victims. It is clear from high-profile speeches that different Coalition figures took responsibility for each thematic area; Prime Minister David Cameron championed the family as a site for ASB intervention particularly through the Troubled Families Programme, and Home Secretary Theresa May concentrated on the needs of vulnerable and/or repeat victims. Interestingly, the two primary definers of Coalition ASB policy rarely articulated each other's theme, which is in stark contrast to New Labour's approach. The capacity of these two ASB agendas to coalesce will be explored through a victim-focused lens, with the practical repercussions highlighted by: the 2011 police handling and call management trials and the Community Trigger. These particular policies aim to prioritise victim victims' needs; however, it is argued that the victims focus is: diluted by competing ASB agendas, demonstrates little connection between rhetoric and reality, provides limited redress for all victims and fails to combine with established attempts to tackle perpetrators of ASB.

WILLIAM HÉBERT, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

The Double-Sided Coin of State Sovereignty: Trans Subjects, Punishment, and Care in the Canadian Prison

Based on ethnographic research conducted in Canada, this paper centers on past and current policies for trans (transgender, transsexual, etc) inmates in provincial and federal prisons that have emerged since a flagship Human Rights Tribunal case brought such person's hardship to national attention in the early 2000s. First, I discuss some of the discrimination and violence trans people face while they are incarcerated, issues that emerge due to the nature of policies and institutional practices within prisons across Canada. Notably, I discuss how deference to prison administrators characterizes such policies and practices, often against the human rights norms that are written into the Canadian Corrections and Conditional Release Act. I also report cases

where prison “rules” can be implemented, but also circumvented or disregarded, by agents who interact with trans people through the everyday of the prison. Such bending of prison laws, I propose, is often influenced by staffs’ beliefs, attitudes, and rapport with specific inmates. As such, between state rules and everyday practice is an affect-filled space where the values held by state agents – be they prison guards, case managers, or prison administrators – align or come into conflict with state morality, a morality composed of an imbrication of seemingly contradicting impulses to care and to punish that are in fact two sides of the same coin. Second, I then briefly turn to the problem of trans persons’ re-integration after imprisonment. This will highlight some of the factors that seem to not only complicate trans people’s existence after time inside, but that may also affect their life chances before incarceration. In other words, these are factors that contribute to what is often thought of as trans people’s disproportionate presence in prisons of Canada and that may subsequently hinder their chances of successfully re-integrating society post-incarceration. I conclude by turning to what trans persons’ reintegration difficulties reveal about the question of the double-sided coin of state care and state punishment.

KAREN HEIMER AND STACEY DE COSTER, UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

(M)othering Narratives: How Women Leaving Prison Construct Motherhood Identities

Scholars have described an idealized motherhood ideology that reflects middle and upper class values and privilege. When judged by such idealized cultural schemas, the mothering of economically and socially disadvantaged women is often viewed as inadequate. Barriers to claiming idealized, hegemonic motherhood are quite pronounced for women in prison, who are physically separated from their children and have histories of behaviors that often are judged as directly or indirectly harmful to children. Our research examines how women preparing to leave prison construct and portray motherhood identities. We analyze the identity statements written by 99 mothers in prison who are nearing re-entry into the community, and examine the strategies that they use to communicate that they recognize and accept prevailing idealized cultural schemas of motherhood. Our analysis uncovers a set of themes in the narratives that involve “othering” the women’s own mothers. We argue that this serves to both account for their own past behavior and mothering histories, as well as to demonstrate that they recognize widespread cultural definitions of motherhood and thus, understand what will be expected of them as “good” mothers to their children after re-entry.

ELIZABETH HERBERT, UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON

Are We in Danger of Creating a Criminal Injustice System? Balancing theories of punishment in sentencing

Notions of fairness and justice resonate with our deepest intuitions. But are we in danger of losing these values in our criminal justice system? Has the fundamental concept of all being equal before an impartial law been eroded over the centuries by well-meaning policies rooted in our belief that we have both the ability and the right to change people? Drawing on both traditional and contemporary ideas and trends in sentencing theory, this paper asks whether justice itself is being sacrificed to our desire to ‘do good’. It explores the concept of formal justice as a historic cornerstone of our legal system, and establishes its continued importance in modern criminal law. Taking a critical look at the growth of initiatives such as restorative justice and desistance over the last few decades, the paper argues for the importance of discussing the moral grounding of such schemes as well as their practical success. In doing so, it aims to move beyond the often-asked question of ‘what works’, to ask ‘should this be done?’ While the importance and value of these initiatives is not disputed, the paper argues that they must fit into a framework built on the foundation of fairness and consistency, rather than simply on the basis of utility. It has long been assumed that criminal law should have justice at its heart, but the time has come when such values must be fought for, rather than taken for granted. Only by rooting our criminal law in these fundamental values will it be possible to justify any system of state punishment.

MARIANNE HESTER, UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL

Victim-survivor perspectives on ‘justice’ in the context of sexual violence

Theoretical and empirical analyses of ‘justice’, whether in relation to the response of the police or the wider criminal justice system, or in relation to victim-survivor perspectives, have been at the fore front of research

about sexual violence since the 1970s. Research and government inspections/consultations have consistently shown a justice gap in relation to sexual violence and other gender-based violence (GBV) (HMIC 2014). The concept of a 'justice gap' has often been used to refer to issues of attrition within the criminal justice system (dropping out of cases), but can also refer to a wider gap in our understanding of what 'justice' means for victims-survivors, an issue that is both complex and little understood. Victim-survivors make decisions about accessing formal and/or informal systems of justice (criminal, civil, restorative), that can appear 'irrational' and be difficult for practitioners to understand, but are affected by their (often repeated) exposure to GBV; and attrition can similarly be indicative of positive as well as negative choices by victim-survivors. The paper explores these issues by drawing on research on rape and the criminal justice system that included interviews with victim-survivors (N=15). The paper looks at and asks questions about the ways in which decisions about the meaning of 'justice' and engagement with justice systems interplay with victim-survivors' histories of sexual violence, specialist sexual violence support and responses by the criminal justice system.

JAMES HEYDON, UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD

On the Role of Paternalistic Provincialism, Denial and Settler-Colonial Anxiety in the Production of Indigenous Environmental Victimisation

Indigenous peoples to the North of the Canadian province of Alberta have been opposing expansive industrialisation of the world's third largest oil reserve for over a decade now. With its cumulative ecological effects significantly inhibiting their ability to hunt, fish and trap on the land, mining of the bitumen is acting to sever their traditional relationship with the surrounding environment, eroding the very practices which enable the continuation of their collective identity. However, this clandestine form of victimisation has occurred in view of a sophisticated regulatory mechanism tasked with overseeing industrial expansion on the landscape. Drawing on interviews with regulatory personnel and an analysis of government policy documents, this paper explains how the voices of First Nations have been systematically marginalised by the mechanism, allowing for the approval of various mining projects despite the objections of local indigenous peoples. It demonstrates the presence of a 'compound denial', which is manifest as a variety of individualised, surface neutralisations which draw upon a pool of broadly accepted background assumptions and deeper, societal disavowals. This operates to ensure that First Nations cannot intervene in the ultimate provincial goal of industrial expansion, ensuring the dominance of settler-colonial sovereignty and the socio-economic 'development' of First Nations in the process. Taken together, the features are illustrative of a government approach characterised by paternalistic provincialism, the existence of which is premised on the denial of other modes of existence, namely that of the First Nations.

DAVID HILL, UNIVERSITY OF NORTHAMPTON

What is the purpose of Police and academic collaboration?

The East Midlands Policing Academic Collaboration was formed in 2015 to bring together practitioners in Criminal Justice Services and academics to create closer relationships and develop research projects that have an impact on practice within the delivery of Criminal Justice Services. In 2016 the College of Policing and the Higher Education Funding Council for England made funding available to encourage collaboration work between Police forces and academic institutions. EMPAC was successful in securing funding to develop a programme of activities across the region aimed at enhancing the collaboration and developing evidenced based practice in policing. All five police forces in the East Midlands region are members of the collaboration along with all five Offices of the Police and Crime Commissioners and seven academic institutions. This paper gives an overview of the work of the collaboration as well as discussing the potential future of EMPAC and the impact that academic and practitioner collaborations can have on the development of services in an increasingly complex and demanding environment. The focus is firmly on the questions of how can research impact upon practitioner decision making and practice and how the practitioner experience and knowledge impacts the development of research activity that has a real and measurable effect on practice. Through the process of joint working between practitioners and academics a much greater emphasis is now being placed on evidenced based approaches and this paper explores this and the potential developments for the future.

SUSAN HILLYARD, MIDDLESEX UNIVERSITY

Circles of Support and Accountability (CoSA); can, and should, they be used for young people with learning disabilities who exhibit sexually harmful behaviour?

CoSA's are presently used with adult sex offenders to prevent re-offending and promote their reintegration into society through the use of community volunteer support groups. Volunteers regularly meet the offender, the core member, and establish a supportive social network to work with him/her to manage his/her ongoing risk of offending. CoSA's draw on; existing restorative justice theories, reintegrative shaming (Braithwaite, 1989) and risk management practices to achieve their goal of "no more victims" (Circles UK, 2016). This research investigates how existing CoSA's processes engage with young people with learning disabilities, who exhibit sexually harmful behaviour. It was undertaken alongside a pilot project led by a charitable organisation that specialises in providing therapeutic assistance to individuals with learning difficulties. The research adopts a predominantly qualitative approach using a collective case study of 4 CoSA's drawing on documents (meeting minutes and risk assessments), semi structured interviews, focus groups and participant observation. This paper focuses on some of the preliminary findings on whether it is possible to balance the dual concepts of accountability and support and whether the process potentially works differently for those with a learning disability. Two key questions are explored around whether this model with its mix of punitive and rehabilitative ideals has been extended one step too far and whether, for the young or those with limited intellectual ability, the focus on risk management although, politically endorsed, should not form the basis of an intervention programme, particularly for those who have not been prosecuted for an offence.

JEAN HINE, DE MONTFORT UNIVERSITY

Are stop searches legal and appropriate? An exploratory study

A range of terms are used to describe a 'good' stop search - reasonable, lawful, effective and fair for instance. These are imprecise terms open to varied interpretation, so how much agreement is there among police officers in the such judgements? In 2013 Her Majesty's Inspectorate of the Constabulary said that "an alarming 27% (2,338) of stop and search records examined by HMIC did not contain reasonable grounds to search people" (HMIC, 2013, p6) suggesting there is variation in interpretation, but little other work on this topic has been undertaken. As part of a study of disproportionality in stop searches a large number of the grounds provided by officers for their stop searches were assessed by colleagues of a range of ranks, and the opportunity was taken to include a small inter-rater element where several officers assessed the same cases as legal/not legal and appropriate/not appropriate. This paper will present the results of this piece of work, revealing just how difficult it is to obtain agreement among police officers.

JODIE HODGSON, LIVERPOOL JOHN MOORES UNIVERSITY

Restorative Justice, Shame and Stigma: Compounding Structural Inequalities in Relation to Gender

Informed from empirical data, generated from interviews with girls and young women, the paper will examine the extent to which the concepts of shame and stigma are inextricably linked to gender specific implications for young female offenders' experiences of restorative justice conferences. No existing research within the United Kingdom explicitly investigates the role shame and stigma play, with regards to girls and young women's experiences of restorative justice conferences and how such experiences are compounded by structural inequalities in relation to gender. The paper will identify restorative justice policy and practice as a feminist concern by highlighting important contextual arguments with regards to the suitability of a form of justice, which establishes itself on the expression and demonstration of shame. Shame is recognised as an emotion which is implicated within gendered experiences of social control and a reaction to transgressions of collective norms and expectations, in relation to appropriate female behaviour (Brown, 2007). What we know is that girls and young women who engage in offending behaviour enter the youth justice system with a stigma attached to their identity, not only for their offending behaviour but also for transgressing 'acceptable forms of femininity'. Girls and young women are therefore, participating in restorative justice conferences with a stigmatised deviant identity. The paper positions a link between shame, stigma and gender, as rooted within the constructions of femininity, which serve as a tool of the social control of females. Based upon such insights, the paper will explore the argument that girls and young women who participate in restorative justice conferences are expressing shame for their transgression of gender norms in relation to their offending behaviour, highlighting the opportunity for the internalisation of gender specific experiences of shame. By

challenging the ways in which restorative justice is operating within a 'genderless' framework, the paper will examine the ways in which girls and young women are being held accountable for their offending behaviour through restorative justice interventions, which take no cognisance of the context in which structural inequalities in relation to gender, shapes their formative experiences or their offending behaviour.

RICHARD M HOUGH AND KIMBERLY MCCORKLE, UNIVERSITY OF WEST FLORIDA

American Homicide

Homicide in the United States has declined over the past twenty years. The interest of the public, the criminal justice system, and researchers has not declined. Researchers continue to investigate the homicide event and its participants. What we are shown through Hollywood and the media is a carnival mirror reflection of reality—distorted and out of proportion. Hollywood dramatizations of criminal homicide may entertain, but they are not intended to inform. The impression one might get is that serial killers are everywhere and that no one is safe from this increasing danger. This is obviously far from accurate, and it often falls to college and university professors to present the balanced picture of homicide, supported by current research, to make sense of what we learn. We are often asked by our students how we explain the rising homicide or violence rates. We endeavour to address this inaccurate perception of increasing homicide rates and other myths about the justice system in the United States.

RICHARD M HOUGH, UNIVERSITY OF WEST FLORIDA AND KIMBERLEY MCCORKLE, UNIVERSITY OF WEST FLORIDA

Florida Homicide Investigative Practices

In this exploratory study we discuss initial findings from Florida (USA) agencies on their homicide investigative practices. To build rapport for a second, in-depth, study, we inquired about practices previously identified to determine whether agencies are employing best (or most frequent) practices. We comment about the impact this had on the clearance rates for the study year. Factors include case load, number of investigators assigned, and investigative tools. The study examines agencies which handle at least 25 homicides per year as well as those that handle fewer cases. Florida is the third most populous state in the U.S. and has a mix of law enforcement agencies in urban, suburban, and rural areas.

NICK HOWE, UNIVERSITY OF DERBY

The Roots of the Morgan Report (1991) - Safer Communities: The Local Delivery of Crime Prevention Through the Partnership Approach, Standing Conference on Crime Prevention

Within the voluminous literature presented on crime prevention, the Morgan Report (1991) marks a watershed in crime prevention within England and Wales and is generally regarded to be the foundational research and policy rationale that underpinned the Crime and Disorder Act, 1998 - legislation which mandated that the police, together with other agencies, and specifically the police and local authority to share responsibility for crime and crime reduction. The importance and influence of the Morgan Report in the development of government thinking and subsequent policy development, therefore is not to be underestimated. Morgan's report is honoured in the literature as being central, but little appears to have actually been written about Morgan himself, the Report, or about how the resultant recommendations were reached or indeed upon what theoretical premise the Report is or isn't framed by. In order to correct this fundamental gap in the literature, the following critique is informed, in part, by an interview that the author had with James Morgan at his Warwickshire home, on Monday 18th August, 2014. In summary, Morgan had been charged by the Conservative Government of the day with reviewing the progress of partnership activity post a Home Office (1990) publication "Partnership in Crime Prevention". Within the report, Morgan was openly critical of the lack of rigour evaluation of projects. However it is equally unclear what methodology or evaluative framework that Morgan's Working Group chose to analyse and assess existing partnerships at that time. Apart from replicating 8 questions posed of the partnerships themselves, which might allow some degree of comparative analysis between various projects, no other mention is made of methodology. This then in turn begs questions as to how any assessments or judgments by the Working Group were actually being

made, and importantly against what criteria. Somewhat surprisingly given the Reports apparent influence, it has received little critical examination from the academic community. The interview of Morgan in particular revealed the influence of politics. Morgan was also adamant in his belief that the Local Authority should be the primary lead rather than the police at a local level for Crime Prevention and Community Safety, a message that central government was resistant to at that time. It is arguably something of a bombshell in this topic area that Morgan went on to declare in the interview that his report was undermined by a belief held by the Policing Minister that his working group had been infiltrated by the political left. Equally surprisingly, given the Report is well known to have proved the essential template for the Crime and Disorder Act, is the fact no contact was ever made with Morgan, either by the subsequent Labour Government who enacted the 1998 legislation or indeed Civil Service.

ANTHEA HUCKLESBY, UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

Pandora's box? Electronic Monitoring in England and Wales

England and Wales was one of the first countries in Europe to introduce electronic monitoring (EM) with pilots involving defendants on bail taking place in the late 1980s. Since then there has been a gradual expansion of the ways in which EM has been utilised. It is currently used at all stages of the criminal justice process mainly to enforce curfews using radio-frequency technology. The coalition and Conservative Governments both signalled an intention to expand the use of EM involving increasing the number of defendants/offenders who are electronically monitored, introducing GPS technologies and/or piloting new uses of EM. Parallel developments are occurring in police forces which are increasingly using GPS in their 'offender management' work. This paper will draw on the findings of an European Commission funded project on 'Creativity and Effectiveness in the use of electronic monitoring as an alternative to imprisonment in EU member states' to suggest that these developments signal a step change in use of EM, increasing its importance within criminal justice policy and moving it from a peripheral criminal justice measure to one which is central to the way in which defendants/offenders are managed in the community. The paper will examine current views of EM and its potential to play a greater role in criminal justice. It will also explore the controversies and challenges presented by the increasingly diverse uses of EM in England and Wales.

SASKIA HUFNAGEL, QUEEN MARY UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

Art Forgery Tales and Case Law

In the past five years Europe has experienced a number of prominent art crime cases ranging from forgeries to the discovery of art treasures believed to have been lost forever. Art crime has therefore been very prominent in the media and on the policing agendas. This presentation gives a brief overview of art fraud cases in history (some more, others less well known). The cases will be compared as to the policing techniques and efforts necessary to detect and prosecute them, the resulting sentences and the correlation between efforts and results. Another question that shall be addressed is why some forgers received prominent media attention and fame, while others, did not. The assessment is based both on an analysis of art crime in the media and discussions with police and government officials. Forgers investigated include Abraham Wolfgang Küfner (1500), as the earliest 'forger' case, up to recent scandals such as the Beltracchi, the 'Count of Waldstein', and the Case of the forged 'Russian Avant-garde'. All forgers portrayed here caused, to greater or lesser extent, damage to buyers, experts, galleries and the reputation of the art market more generally. However, some of the most damaging cases are already forgotten by media and Governments alike while others are still very prominent in the public mind. This presentation investigates what makes an art fraud case memorable and how this might impact on lessons learned for the future prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of art crime.

NATHAN HUGHES, UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM

Childhood traumatic brain injury and the youth justice system: a heightened risk of criminality and criminalisation

Our systematic review of research from various national contexts examined the prevalence of childhood traumatic brain injury (TBI) among young people in youth justice custodial institutions. Reported prevalence

rates of TBI among incarcerated youth range from 16.5% to 72.1% (depending on definition of TBI), with consistent evidence that this is substantially greater than that in the general population. This disparity appears more pronounced as the severity of the injury increases. This suggests the widespread failure of current practices and interventions intended to prevent offending and reoffending to recognize or to meet the needs of young people affected by TBI. This paper will consider the relationship between the cognitive, emotional or communicative difficulties associated with TBI and the risk of offending behaviour. In addition, it will critically reflect on the processes within policing and youth justice systems that serve to disable, and ultimately criminalize, young people affected by TBI. This includes inadequate assessment and screening, inappropriate assumptions of verbal and cognitive competence, the use of generic interventions that are unresponsive to learning needs or functional difficulties, and therefore a failure to address key underlying influences on offending behaviour. Finally it will consider the inherent difficulties associated with the key concepts of punishment, deterrence and rehabilitation that underpin criminal justice systems, when applied to the lives of young people with impairment.

SUSIE HULLEY, UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

Joint Enterprise, Liminality, and Legitimacy among long-term prisoners

Despite its increasing visibility within legal discourse, very little data exists either on the population of prisoners convicted under Joint Enterprise, or the experience of serving a sentence following such a conviction. This paper reports on both issues, drawing on data collected as part of a wider study of prisoners serving very long life sentences from an early age. The paper first describes the composition and characteristics of those prisoners convicted under Joint Enterprise, highlighting in particular the disproportionate representation of BME men and women within this sub-sample. It goes on to discuss the distinction drawn by most Joint Enterprise interviewees between different forms of moral and legal guilt, noting a widespread resistance to the label as well as the legal implications of being convicted as a 'murderer'. It then explores the impact of being convicted under Joint Enterprise on prisoners' feelings about the legitimacy of their predicament, their attitudes to prison staff, and the nature of their adaptations to their sentence. Here, the idea of liminality – a term previously used to describe the experience of long-term imprisonment in general (Jewkes, 2005) – is especially apt in conveying the quality of being between different kinds of status.

ALEXANDRA HUNTER AND KELLY HANNAH-MOFFAT, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

Identifying the 'wrong people': the conditionality of citizenship, employment and criminal records

The literature focusing on the impact of criminal records on employment documents the discriminatory effect they have in the hiring practices of employers. Little research examines the reasons why employers ask for those records (Backman 2011), the prevalence of such requests, or the collateral impact this practice is having on the creation of tiers of citizenship. This paper focuses on the relationship between an official "criminal record" and the delimiting of rights. In the Canadian context, the criminal record can refer to actual convictions and a finding of guilt in court; or it can include non-conviction dispositions, including discharges, contact with police and mental health apprehensions. Canada is not alone in its struggle with the overuse of police record checks and the human rights, privacy and society implications that go along with it. In 2006, the Victorian Privacy Commissioner identified similar themes in Australia, while the UK government commissioned an independent report into the use of records in 2010. More recently, the US has seen a "ban the box" campaign to remove questions about conviction history on employment applications. We argue that the use of criminal records is producing new tiers of citizenship and creating dependent subjects with conditional citizenship. Citizenship is no longer a status and package of rights and obligations that one has or does not have. If citizenship carries duties and obligations, one of which is to be engaged in paid employment, the current system for providing records checks all but guarantees that an increasingly significant segment of the population cannot fulfil a basic aspect of their citizenship duty. This in turn, is used to legitimize their denial of social rights. Despite what we might like to think, Canadian citizenship does not mean the same to all Canadians and "the gap between citizenship-in-theory and citizenship-in-practice appears to be widening" (Dobrowolsky 2007).

GILLIAN HUNTER AND TIGGEY MAY, BIRKBECK, UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON

A view from the front: Police responses to the Crime Reduction Toolkit

This presentation provides some preliminary feedback from 'end users' of the EMMIE coding system as filtered through the Crime Reduction Toolkit, which was launched by the College of Policing in March 2015. Toolkit usage figures, including interventions viewed by online users - collated between March to December 2015 - and interviews with force 'Evidence Champions', officers on a high potential development scheme and those tasked with training the police to use the EMMIE system will be discussed. Findings illustrate a range of reactions to this online research resource, highlight the perceived strengths and weaknesses of the Toolkit and give some indication of its future currency in decision-making

JAMES HUNTER, NOTTINGHAM TRENT UNIVERSITY

Community Engagement and Neighbourhood Policing: Explaining Spatial Variations in Participation Rates in Local Crime Decision-Making Forums across Local Authority Areas in England

The co-production of local policy responses to crime through the involvement of local citizens in decision-making is a key contemporary policy driver within many Western countries. However, this policy ethos presumes both a desire, and a capacity, amongst local people to contribute to the fight against crime within their neighbourhood. This paper examines variations in participation rates in local crime decision forums across local authority areas in England. The analysis presented here draws upon a wide range of official socio-economic data sources in order to (a) identify the significant socio-economic/area characteristics that explain spatial variations in local crime decision-making forums across local authority areas in England; (b) deliver a predicted level of potential participation rates within each local authority area; and (c) develop a better understanding of participation 'rich' and 'poor' localities - and how this might shape patterns of community engagement in relation to neighbourhood policing. This work is carried out as part of a regional collaboration of police and academics (known as the East Midlands Policing Academic Collaboration (EMPAC)), and is funded by the College of Policing, the Higher Education Funding Council for England (HEFCE) and the Home Office Police Knowledge Fund.

EKATERINE IAKOBISHVILI, UNIVERSITY OF ESSEX

Transgender prisoners under international human rights law: models for protection

Transgender people have been one of the most invisible groups of prisoners in the history of prisons. Binary models of the sexes upon which the criminal justice system is based has not allowed much visibility of transgender prisoners who not only undermine the rigid binary models but also illustrate fluid character of gender and sexuality in prisons as well as in society. Very limited scholarship is available on transgender persons in prisons. So far, available literature on sex in prisons has been focused on homosexual deviance in prisons up to 1970s (with the aim to cure homosexuality) and later, on 'deprivation model' - sexual abuse between prisoners (in which homosexuals (which also included transgender prisoners) are considered victims). And as sex in prisons is a prohibited activity, most governments deny such practices in their prison systems. Such ignorance has led absolute invisibility of transgender persons in the criminal justice systems and their rights ignored. International human rights law is equally binary, hence silent on sexual orientation and gender identity (SOGI) rights. No specific, or limited jurisprudence exist for the protection of SOGI rights, and almost no legal protection is offered to transgender persons in prisons internationally. The international framework on the treatment of prisoners remains silence on specific rights of transgender prisoners and challenges experienced by this community in the closed settings. This presentation will offer queer critic of the prison studies in the prism of international human rights law. It will outline three major models within which gender identity recognition is possible and will apply these models to analyse transgender rights in the prison context. In addition, this presentation will provide analysis of international human rights law for the treatment of prisoners and offer recommendations for *incorporating* gender self-determination model in prison system for the protection of transgender rights.

JONATHAN ILAN, UNIVERSITY OF KENT

Street fields and class habitus

This paper contributes further definition and nuance to the concept of the 'street field' by exploring its role in the lives of the disadvantaged and how individuals take positions within it. It does this first by reflecting on the heterodox nature of the street field and examining how this relates to the more orthodox fields of legitimate employment and community standing. By shifting its focus to consider notions of class habitus, the paper moves to examine how individuals position themselves within and between heterodox and orthodox fields. Drawing on various extant empirical studies it shows how sedimented past experiences orientate individuals towards particular understandings and actions. By conceptualizing the relationship between socio-economic deprivation and criminality as iteratively constitutive, the theoretical model offered here allows for crime and criminalization to be understood as part of the process of class reproduction. Ultimately thus the theoretical model developed here can augment current subcultural theories of crime and provide further impetus to the use of Bourdieuan concepts in the study of criminality.

LAMIA IRFAN, LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

Life stories of Muslim male offenders in England

This paper outlines the changing significance of faith over the life course of Muslim male offenders in England. It presents typologies of religious practise that outline the significance of faith at different stages in the lives of offenders. The paper discusses the role of religion in relation to crime, desistance, incarceration and resettlement. The paper uses an intersectional understanding of identity formation to discuss the intermingling of ethnicity, age, gender, religion, neighbourhood and context on identity formation.

WILL JACKSON AND HELEN MONK, LIVERPOOL JOHN MOORES UNIVERSITY

Defining the 'legitimate protester': the policing of anti-fracking protests and the contingent nature of the right to protest in the UK

This paper seeks to critically explore the policing of protest in England and Wales in the contemporary era and aims to do this by considering the policing of recent protests against hydraulic fracturing – better known as 'fracking'. The paper suggests that these protests provide important insights into the ways in which both police policy and practice are currently developing in England and Wales. We argue that in any attempt to decipher trends in the policing of protest, anti-fracking protests are important for two key reasons. In the first instance, the exploitation of unconventional fossil fuels has incited significant protests around the world, and in the UK, the Network for Police Monitoring have suggested that the growing opposition to fracking represents 'the biggest test of public order policing' (Netpol, 2014). Secondly, the significance of anti-fracking protests in relation to public order policing has been reflected in the publication of specific guidance on 'Policing linked to Onshore Oil and Gas Operations' produced by the National Police Chiefs Council in 2015. Drawing upon a longitudinal case study of the policing of anti-fracking protests conducted since 2013, the papers seek to provide an empirical assessment of the impact of this guidance and to consider the extent to which these protests are 'testing' public order policing in the UK. A contrast is drawn between anti-fracking protest and the type of protest policing observed in a number of recent academic studies. In seeking to explain the key differences, the paper argues that both the focus and form of anti-fracking protests have affected the ways in which they have been policed. In centralising the experience of anti-fracking protesters, the paper suggests that current police policy and practice serve to (re)produce an idea of the legitimate protester which, in turn, has been mobilised to justify the curtailment of the right to protest for certain individuals and groups.

JENNY JOHNSTONE, NEWCASTLE UNIVERSITY, YULIA CHISTYAKOVA LIVERPOOL JOHN MOORES UNIVERSITY AND BANKOLE COLE, SHEFFIELD HALLAM UNIVERSITY

Race, diversity and inequalities in a UK prison

This pilot project looked at the experiences of black, minority ethnic and foreign national prisoners (BAME and FNP) in the UK prison system to see whether the needs of these prisoners are appropriately met and whether they feel they are treated equitably and fairly. The research was conducted in a Northern prison and was based on semi structured interviews with prisoners and prison staff. Prisoners were asked about equality of treatment, equality of opportunity and participation and experiences of unfair treatment and discrimination. Prison staff were asked about their experience of responding to the issues of race and diversity and what they

do to eliminate discrimination and promote equality of treatment of BAME and FNP. Findings revealed a diversity of experiences of discrimination and vulnerability among prisoners and across minority groups; some of these were race related while others were not (veterans, disabled, older prisoners). Certain minority groups did not feel they were recognised and respected. There were gaps in training and resources to address the needs of BAME, FNP and other minority groups; flawed processes (information and complaints); challenges meeting and managing prisoners' expectations; and challenges in responding to cultural diversity. We also identified some areas of good practice such as User Voice, prisoner information desk and focus groups. We ask how the gaps in meeting the needs of minority groups and in promoting equality of treatment can be addressed, and identify areas for further research.

ANNA-CHRISTINA JONES, HANNAH SMITHSON, GRAHAM SMYTH, PAUL AXON AND MEL PEACE, MANCHESTER METROPOLITAN UNIVERSITY

Knowledge Transfer and Youth Justice: Developing and embedding youth justice research in practice

The overall number of young people in the Youth Justice System continues to reduce. Reductions have been seen in the number entering the system for the first time (First Time Entrants, FTE), as well as reductions in those receiving sentences from the Court/cautions by the Police, including those receiving custodial sentences. However, the rate and frequency of re-offending by those in the youth justice system is increasing, with evidence to suggest that the smaller group remaining in the system consist of persistent offenders with very complex backgrounds. The Greater Manchester Youth Justice University Partnership (GMYJUP) set up in 2014 strives to develop innovative knowledge exchange between academia, youth justice services and the Youth Justice Board. Set against, significant cuts in public sector funding (background of declining resources) it is critical for youth justice services to adopt novel approaches to both the development and delivery of services to improve intervention outcomes and reduce first-time and re-offending amongst children and young people. The pioneering Knowledge Transfer Partnership (KTP) secured by GMYJUP is a two-year project designed to focus on developing and embedding user-led, wide-ranging effective practice via enhancing practitioner skill-set and developing services optimised for user-engagement, to improve outcomes for children, young people and their communities. The project is designed to incorporate desistance theory, youth engagement and participatory methodologies with digital media. Based on practitioner need and academic input, the KTP will seek to develop three main areas of current practice: (i) Evidence-based, assessment-led early intervention, (ii) Inspiring desistance in hard-to-reach young people (iii) Enabling measurement of outcomes and intervention effectiveness. This paper will focus on the progress of the KTP to date, with specific reference to the challenges it poses and its wider impact.

JENGBA CAMPAIGN GROUP

Campaigning to right the 'wrong turn': The injustice of Joint Enterprise

JENGBA will give some background to their campaign work leading up to the Supreme Court ruling in February 2016, revealing both the legal and political dynamics of challenging injustice. The input will reflect on where the campaign group goes now in seeking to right the 'wrong turn' of the legal system.

HYE WON JUNG, GYUNGGIDO FAMILY AND WOMEN RESEARCH INSTITUTE, ANSIK CHANG, KOREA UNIVERSITY, MINKYUNG KIM, WOMEN'S HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION OF KOREA AND YUN-SOOK AN, JEONJU UNIVERSITY

Factors affecting the attitudes toward recidivism among juvenile delinquents in community correctional facilities in Korea

In Korea, there has been a lack of research on recidivism of juvenile delinquents in community correctional facilities compared to social concern on juvenile delinquency. With an awareness of this gap, this study examined factors affecting the attitudes toward recidivism among 259 juvenile delinquents in the protective disposition No.6 facilities, which is a type of community correctional facilities in Korea. In this study, major independent factors, that is, peer, family, school, program related factors, and satisfaction with a facility were analyzed. The dependent variable, attitudes toward recidivism, was constructed from 5 items assessing a life after leaving a facility, including 'I will not run away from home', and 'I will not commit a crime again but will have a happy life with my family'. The results of regression analysis indicated that the peer factor and

satisfaction with a facility were the significant factors on the dependent variables, attitude toward recidivism. Specifically, respondents (1) who did not frequently interact with their friends before entering a facility and (2) showed the high level of satisfaction with a facility had a negative effect on the dependent variable, attitude toward recidivism. The current study suggested that it is required to improve programs of the facilities and develop policies and system which are designed to improve the effects of programs at a practical level in order for encouraging juvenile delinquents in community correctional facilities to have an attitude of not re-offending. In addition to this, further studies on program development, implementation, management, and evaluation of community correctional facilities are also required.

MWENDA KAILEMIA, KEELE UNIVERISTY

‘Negative Externalities’ and ‘Corporate Social Responsibility’ in International Justice: The case of Kenya

When a powerful corporation pillages natural resources (or displaces or kills poor people, usually with the help of local elites), this loss (of habitat, biodiversity, scarce resources, jobs...) is constructed by the corporation’s economists as ‘Negative externalities’; that is ‘a cost that is suffered by a third party as a result of an economic transaction’- in simple language, the unintended, but inevitable, consequence of doing business. This logic of ‘externalities’ allows the corporation to ‘sacrifice’ its resources to ‘help out- through ‘Corporate Social responsibility’. A similar logic is noticeable apropos of International Crimes in Kenya: When, in 2007, the Kenyan political class declared war on each other over a disputed election, 1300 people were killed with close to 600,000 internally displaced. Attempts to prosecute this violence at the International Criminal Court were frustrated by witness interference through an elaborate machinery of intimidation and bribery answerable to the indictees. But not before we learned something: the Kenyan state constructed the 2007 killings as a ‘spontaneous’ outburst (Negative externality) which could only be remedied through a local solution (compensation, forgiveness, tolerance...) (Corporate social Responsibility). By canvassing the prosecution of Kenyan cases at the ICC, this paper will reveal the overriding logic of the postcolonial ‘rentier economy’; how ‘justice’ for its elites is secured at the expense of hoi polloi.

MARIA KASPERSSON, UNIVERSITY OF GREENWICH

Dangerous Dogs or Dangerous Reporting: Dog bite fatalities in the news

Dog bite fatalities are uncommon in the UK, and therefore tend to be reported. Galtung (1998) states that we live not so much in an information society, as in a ‘disinformation’ society and media are often responsible for this disinformation. News reporting of dogs, dog bites and ‘dangerous’ dogs (or, ‘status’ or ‘weapon’ dogs) is the often the main source of information available to the public, which, in turn, means their information is shaped by reporting practices. Due to fragmented reporting within a framework of newsworthiness, the context, underlying causes and issues of prevention are not discussed. This paper will study the reporting of 22 dog bite fatalities since 2003 and how reporting practices result in what can be called disinformation. It will not be argued that this disinformation is consciously done, but rather the result of concentrating on certain (newsworthy) issues – such as breed and the Dangerous Dogs Act and its implementation and shortcomings – and ignoring others – such as child and animal care. Without news reports identifying and analysing the common factors in these cases, future incidents will not be prevented and people will not know what can be done to stop them.

BRIDGET KERR, PETER RAYNOR, PAMELA UGWUDIKE AND GEMMA MORGAN, SWANSEA UNIVERSITY

Holistic services and effective practices: Evaluating women’s projects

The politically-driven “rehabilitation revolution” is underway in England and Wales, reframing criminal justice agencies as “market providers” which are paid by results for delivering reductions in reoffending. However, recidivism rates may be an inadequate outcome measure for gender-responsive women’s projects, which have their emphasis on the provision of holistic and diversionary approaches, aiming to keep women (who, as a service-user group, present a low risk of re-offending in any case) out of the disproportionately punitive prison system. The field of offender rehabilitation has benefited from an immense amount of theoretical and research activity and there is now a vast body of consistent, rigorously-tested statistical evidence that supports the importance of the risk, need and responsivity (RNR) principles in delivering effective interventions. It has

become clear that, subsequent to generations of women having been left behind by research, policy and practice as “correctional afterthoughts”, the RNR model can embrace women-centred work in the field and be used to develop integrative, evidence-based, gender-responsive and desistance-focused approaches. However, failings in implementation of the RNR model have led to deficits in service delivery for both male and female offenders. To address the gap between principle and practice, the Correctional Program Assessment Inventory (CPAI) was designed to measure how closely rehabilitative work adheres to the model. The CPAI-2010 is being piloted in England and Wales by Swansea Service Evaluation Team (SSET) and, in answer to feedback from a women’s programme in Wales, work is now being undertaken to develop an evidence-based, gender-responsive inventory to address the holistic evaluation needs of women’s projects. The aim of this approach is to allow women’s projects to articulate the work they do and enable them to measure the effectiveness of work carried out in safe spaces through holistic practices and for social benefits.

JOHN KERR, UNIVERSITY OF ROEHAMPTON

The State of Art Policing: An International Comparison of Public Policing Approaches to Art and Cultural Heritage Crimes

Globally, art and cultural heritage crimes pose a significant threat to property, irreplaceable heritage and cultural economies. Links with other major criminal activities such as terrorism are also a large concern. This paper uses empirical data collected in France, Italy and the UK to analyse current national and international public policing approaches to art and cultural heritage crimes. The policing approaches to art and cultural heritage crimes in the UK differ greatly to Italy and France. This presentation examines specific key areas: how and why art and cultural heritage crimes are problematized; how the policing is carried out operationally; the role of the private sector; the level and extent of cross border activities; and the challenge of adapting to changing threats. The paper does not argue for a one-size-fits-all model, but, instead, proposes that although the two continental European policing arenas are very different from those in the three UK jurisdictions, successful aspects of the Italian and French approaches to policing art and cultural heritage crimes could be considered and potentially undertaken within the UK. Similarly, specific aspects of the policing in the UK could help shape the securitization and policing practices in Italy and France. Furthermore, the examples of good practice could benefit the policing in other countries, particularly within Europe.

MINKYUNG KIM, WOMEN’S HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION OF KOREA, HYE WON JUNG, GYUNGGIDO FAMILY AND WOMEN RESEARCH INSTITUTE AND ANSIK CHANG, KOREA UNIVERSITY

An Evaluation of Community Correctional Facilities in Korea using K-CPAI: An Examination of Program Integrity

The protective disposition No.6 is one of the types of judicial dispositions for juvenile delinquents in Korea. Specifically, the protective disposition No.6 under the Juvenile Act assigns juvenile delinquents whose crime is not serious and family or guardian is not appropriately able to protect them to a child welfare institution or other protective community facilities. Currently, total 5 facilities have been operated as the facilities for the protective disposition No.6 in Korea. So far, previous studies on the protective disposition No.6. have heavily focused on theoretical understanding of the protective disposition No.6 itself and suggestions for its improvement. To the authors' knowledge, however, there has to date been no evaluation of the facilities and programs. Accordingly, there has been no program assessment tool in spite of the fact that evaluation is an important part of the better implementation of facilities for prevention of recidivism. With the aims of (1) the development K-CPAI (the Korean Version of the Correctional Program Assessment Inventory) and (2) the comprehensive evaluation of each facility, the current study evaluated total 5 protective disposition No.6 facilities. According to the main results of this study, there is considerable disparity among facilities with regard to the implementation of programs and more importantly many of facilities have implemented programs which do not properly consider each juvenile delinquent's R-N-R (Risk-Need-Responsivity). Based on the main results of the current study, this study suggests a number of improvements for the better implementation of facilities and programs, including program integrity, the quality of program delivery for prevention of recidivism among juvenile delinquents.

THEO KINDYNIS, UNIVERSITY OF GREENWICH

Urban Exploration: From Subterranea to Spectacle

Recreational trespass or “urban exploration” is the practice of researching, gaining access to, and documenting forbidden, forgotten or otherwise off-limits places, including abandoned buildings, high-rise construction sites and infrastructure systems. Over the past two decades a global subculture has coalesced around this activity. More recently, however, the practice has begun to transform along divergent lines. As numerous corporations have sought to cash in on what they see as the latest edgy urban branding opportunity in an attempt to market their products to young urban consumers, new and increasingly image-centric, spectacular and conformist variants of the practice have emerged. Based on ongoing (auto)ethnographic research and in-depth interviews with urban explorers, this chapter considers how processes of commodification and corporate sponsorship, in conjunction with the emergence of new social media platforms, have drastically altered both the first-hand experience of the practice and the dynamic of the subculture more generally. The chapter suggests that urban exploration has been thoroughly assimilated into a dominant neoliberal culture of spectacular consumption, exhibiting the kinds of individualistic, competitive and risk-taking behaviours valued within the current social conjuncture, and asks: to what extent, if any, can urban explorers recuperate the practice’s transgressive potential?

RITA KOMALASARI, UNIVERSITY OF STIRLING

Methadone Programme in Indonesian Prisons: A Case Study

The prison setting provides a unique opportunity to develop and implement effective health interventions, such as methadone maintenance treatment, aimed at reducing risk behaviours, thereby reducing HIV transmission. However, there are ranges of challenges in delivering drug treatment within a criminal justice context that include conceptual and practical challenges. Objectives: The objective of this study was to examine practices of methadone maintenance treatment in three Indonesian prisons. Methodology: This study was designed as a qualitative multiple case study involving three Indonesian prisons. Interviews with Prison Governor, prison officers, prison health care staff, and prisoners, with 58 participants were conducted. In addition to interview, observational data and an audit of case note of prisoners taking part in the program were conducted. Data will be analysed using thematic analysis and will involve inductive and deductive processes. Results: The delivery of methadone maintenance treatment (MMT) varied considerably between the two prisons within this study. Notably, although not surprisingly, the MMT in the narcotics prison was more coordinated and organised than in the general prison. In addition, psychological support was seen as an important adjunct to methadone maintenance programme both by health care staff and by prisoners, but it was rarely provided within the prison system. The lack of participation in the programme across both prisons was most likely caused by the strict admission criteria, which required family consent. The requirement meant that prisoners were less likely to participate due to fear of stigmatisation when viewed as a HIV patient. Furthermore, misconceptions surrounding the methadone programme led prisoners to believe that methadone could bring them harm, and perhaps cause death. Participation in the programme was also hampered through uncertainty that the programme would continue from both healthcare staff and prisoners. Conclusions: This study finds that prioritisation of the MMT programmes within wider prison programmes is imperative to prisoner rehabilitation while providing psychological support in adjunction to the MMT. To overcome reluctance to participate, the MMT programmes need to eliminate strict admission criteria, and provide adequate information about MMT.

RIIKKA KOTANEN, UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI

From a parenting measure to a crime? – Prohibiting parental corporal violence in Finland

On a global scale, corporal punishment of a child still has wide legitimacy; it is legal for example in most Asian countries, the United States, Great Britain and France. In Finland, the provision justifying parental corporal violence was removed from the Criminal Code in 1970 and all forms of parental corporal discipline towards a child were banned rather early in 1984. In the long term, this ban has had a consequential effect on attitudes and practices. The decrease in all forms of corporal punishment and other types of violence towards children has been radical during the last 20 years, and violence towards children is regarded increasingly negatively among Finns. According to an attitude survey published in 2014, 15 % of Finns (15–79 years) accept corporal

punishment as a parenting measure. When the survey was conducted the first time in 1981, the percentage was 47. However, historically corporal violence towards a child has been regarded as an acceptable method of control and parenting in Finland, even as a parental obligation. Thus, the prohibition of corporal punishment of a child represents a long-term cultural and generational change. This paper focuses on the problem representations of parental corporal violence constructed during the establishment of legal regulation and control in Finland from late 1960's to 1983. I am interested in the underlying presuppositions and assumptions of the problem representations, as well as the implications these representations had on practical responses to parental violence to children at the time. In addition to legislative documents and reports by governmental organs, the data includes expert interviews with child welfare and legislative professionals.

PHIL KOWALICK, UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND

Some witnesses are less equal than others

Some witnesses are less equal than others Current arrangements in Australia leave witnesses who decline formal witness protection or do not meet the threshold for inclusion in the various witness protection programs, out in the cold. They have little or no recourse except for some security advice from well-meaning investigating officers and no formal provisions are made for them. Two recent case studies in Australia involving the murder of Crown witnesses who declined inclusion in a witness protection program amplify these issues. In Australia and many other countries, witnesses and informants who face significant risk or harm as a result of giving information to police, may have access to formal witness protection arrangements. Some decline protection and others fall short of the rigid thresholds for inclusion in a protection program but remain at risk. Nonetheless, these witnesses may be entitled to expect some assistance from the police to whom they have provided information. Indeed, there may be an obligation on law enforcement agencies to extend some support to them. It is argued that a more robust mechanism to support these at risk witnesses is necessary.

JACK LAMPKIN, UNIVERSITY OF LINCOLN

Green Criminology and Fracking in the UK: An Application of Utilitarian Ethics

Onshore hydraulic fracturing (or "fracking") for shale gas in the United Kingdom was first undertaken in April 2011 by Cuadrilla Resources Ltd at their Preese Hall-1 well in Lancashire. This operation led to several cases of seismic activity in the hours immediately following stimulation, including two measurements of 1.5 and 2.3 on the Richter scale respectively. Despite these events, UK government support for fracking continues with the passing of the 2015 Infrastructure Act, but the anti-fracking movement has grown adjacently, with the birth of over 400 local community groups that now specifically campaign against fracking nationally and locally. This paper attempts to use Green Criminology as a lens through which to explain state and industry support for hydraulic fracturing. Retrieving hydrocarbons from crown land is a legal act in the UK but evidence from the wider global fracking industry has identified environmental and social victimizations linked directly with the act of fracking. Green Criminology is therefore best placed to view fracking as the theory is primarily concerned with understanding environmental and social harm, regardless of whether or not such harm is defined as legal or illegal by the criminal justice system. The paper will provide the ethical theory of utilitarianism as a moral solution to the highly divided opinions of fracking possessed by different stakeholders, a solution that may help to direct public policy on the issue. A background to classical utilitarian theory will be presented which will centre upon five notions that determine the theory's characteristics, including: welfarist, consequentialist, aggregative, maximising and universalist notions drawing largely from the work of John Stuart Mill and Jeremy Bentham. Following on from these underlying principles, a discussion will arise surrounding the Greatest Happiness Principle. This principle is perhaps the most well-known concept of utilitarian theory promoting actions are right so long as they promote the greatest amount of happiness for the greatest number of people. This will help to put forward an explanation that justifies that actions should satisfy the interests of the many, rather than the interests of the few. To conclude the presentation, a societal group whose interests have not yet been accounted for, future generations of humans, will be discussed. It is argued that hydraulic fracturing is not compatible with the interests of future generations because the long-term risks associated with fracking outweigh the short-term benefits of extracting natural resources based on existing academic evidence.

CAROLINE LANSKEY, UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

School, Social Exclusion and Youth Justice

These two papers respond to Sharpe's recent call for a 'more expansive feminist research agenda' on 'extra-penal governance and control, including its implications for young women's pathways into the criminal justice system'. They describe and theorise the experiences of girls in schools and in the youth justice system who are or who have been defined as both 'risky' students and students 'at risk' of exclusion. They also consider exclusionary practices and their link to interpersonal relationships, mental health vulnerabilities, sense of identity and agency from a gendered perspective. In addition, the papers highlight the value of a mixed method research approach to understanding these practices and related experiences. Part I the first paper presents data from the London Education Inclusion Project (LEIP; Obsuth et al, 2016) on young people who were identified as being at high risk of school exclusion in Years 9 and 10. The study was a cluster randomised trial designed to evaluate the effectiveness of an intervention to reduce school exclusion. It involved 644 young people from 36 secondary schools in London. The project employed a multi-informant approach, information was collected from student self-reports, teacher reports and official records. As part of the evaluation information was collected on the young people's behaviours and socio-emotional characteristics. This paper examines similarities and differences in girls' and boys' self and teacher-reported behaviours, experiences of school discipline, measures of vulnerability and interpersonal relationships. Part II The second paper draws from a case study of the educational experiences of young people under the supervision of one youth offending service (Lanskey, 2014). The project had two objectives. The first was to develop an explanatory framework for the educational experiences of young people in the youth justice system. The second and related aim was to identify practices (pedagogic, strategic and administrative) which affected young people's engagement with learning. This paper offers qualitative insights into the educational experiences of four girls from the study who were serving community sentences. It discusses gendered practices of social control in education and youth justice and their intersections with girls' sense of agency and their social, educational and personal identities.

MURRAY LEE, UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY, EMMELINE TAYLOR, AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY, MATTHEW WILLIS AND ALEXANDRA GANNONI, AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY

"I'm Wearing a Video Camera, and Your Actions and Our Conversations are Being Recorded": Police Detainees Perceptions of Police Body Worn Video (Presentation of Preliminary Data)

Following an international trend, police organisations in Australian jurisdictions are increasingly deploying body-worn video cameras (BWV). These small video cameras allow police to record video images of arrests and other police responses to criminal activity. The use of these cameras has however raised questions about privacy, impacts on the behaviour of police and accused persons, and the use of video images in evidence. While there is a small (and contested) body of research which suggests (BWV) improves police behaviour towards citizens, there is also a commonly held perception among advocates that BWV cameras will improve citizen behaviour during interactions with police—including, for example, displays of respectfulness and compliance. Currently however, there is very little empirical evidence to support this claim. This presentation reports on preliminary data from an Australian Criminology Research Grant research project which seeks to understand the perceptions of police detainees towards police use of BWV. The project aims to contribute to understandings of citizen responses to police BWV.

TOM LEWIS, NOTTINGHAM TRENT UNIVERSITY

The Islamic Veil and the European Court of Human Rights: Time for an Empathic Turn?

The European Convention on Human Rights, under Article 9, affords protection to those wishing to manifest their religion or belief. However the protection that has been afforded by the leading human rights court in Europe, the European Court of Human Rights, to Muslim women seeking to manifest their faith through the wearing of the headscarf and/or face-veil has been extremely poor. In a plethora of cases in which state restrictions of such dress have been challenged, not a single such claim has been successful. This is problematic in terms of a human rights system that, in order to retain legitimacy, has to afford – and be seen to afford – equal protection to all. This paper will examine this case law and the reasons why the European Court apparently attaches such little weight to this right when placed in the balance against competing state arguments in favour of restriction. In particular it will be argued that there has been a failure to take the

perspectives of, or empathise with, the women making such claims. This has resulted in the importance of the practice to them not being fully appreciated. It will be suggested that taking the perspective of those who hold beliefs that we do not hold or understand may be difficult. Nevertheless it is vital if such claims are to be properly considered. This paper will offer an explanation as to how the use of empathy might be justified in the adjudication of human rights claims concerning religious dress; and in conclusion a way forward will be suggested whereby appropriate weight could be afforded to the claims of those Muslim women who wish to manifest their religious beliefs through the wearing of the headscarf or face veil.

XAVIER L'HOIRY, UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD AND NIKKI D'SOUZA, DURHAM CONSTABULARY

Restorative Approaches and Organised Crime Groups

The paper presents emerging findings from an N8 Police Research Partnership scheme intended to bring together academic researchers with practitioners. This research explores the possibility of synthesizing restorative approaches with attempts to combat organised crime. While any possibility of linking these two strands may appear counter-intuitive at first sight, an embryonic body of research has begun to explore this possibility and this project seeks to build on such research. This research seeks to explore a number of broad questions. Is it possible to apply restorative justice practices to an organised crime context? Are offenders in this context willing to take part in restorative practices? If so, which types of offenders in particular may be most willing and suitable? Are victims of organised crime willing to partake in restorative approaches alongside these types of offenders? What are the most suitable restorative approaches for this nuanced type of crime? The research will attempt to start answering these questions in a number of ways. Firstly, it will bring together and critically analyse emerging literature which seeks to bring together restorative approaches and efforts to fight organised criminality. Secondly, the project will conduct a series of interviews with stakeholders in the wider context of the project – namely victims of organised crime activities; offenders undertaking organised criminality; and expert practitioners engaged in restorative practices. In doing so, the research seeks to build a body of knowledge to begin answering the questions above with a view to establishing what future questions may be posed in this area of study.

STUART LISTER, UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

Police and Crime Commissioners, 'constabulary independence and the myth of 'electoral accountability'

The doctrine of 'constabulary independence', though the subject of forceful legal and political critiques, is widely recognised as bearing powerful symbolic and material effects on the arrangement and delivery of police functions. Commentators have drawn particular attention to how it has helped to insulate police decision-making from political encroachment. Hence it is widely considered to have had a key role in strengthening the 'professional autonomy' of police officers and, concomitantly, in weakening the authority of local democratic institutions to hold police forces to account.

This paper explores the role of 'constabulary independence' in the current era of police governance in England Wales. It considers how Police and Crime Commissioners (PCCs) at times invoke its rhetoric – for instrumental purposes – to delimit their own constitutional authority. As a consequence, this legal doctrine serves as a key structuring device for how these elected officials mediate their relationships with those who are cast as having a role in holding them to account. Unlike police managers, therefore, PCCs experience this doctrine as both enabling (when 'giving account' to the public) and constraining (when 'taking account' from the police). Despite claims of PCCs bringing far greater 'representative democracy' into the local structure of police governance, this controversial legal concept remains central to how we might understand the limits of public involvement, through political processes, in local police affairs.

KAREN LUMSDEN, LOUGHBOROUGH UNIVERSITY

'What Works' and What 'Doesn't Work'? Opportunities and Barriers Encountered in Police-Academic Partnerships

This paper presents findings on police officer and civilian staff views of partnership working and the opportunities and barriers encountered in the process, drawing on interviews conducted at police forces in

England. It highlights the shift from doing research 'on' police to doing research 'with' police. It also considers the wider context that these partnerships must be sensitive to, including an increased focus on evidence-based policing and a 'what works' agenda. The discussion specifically focuses on the internal organizational and cultural barriers and facilitators to partnership working, and the opportunities offered via 'in-house' research conducted by officers and analysts. By drawing on Ritzer's (2004) concept of 'mcdonaldization' (see also Heslop, 2011) I highlight the risks posed to both police and academics in relation to public management principles and performance-driven cultures, and the need to therefore pay close attention to how the identification and prioritization of research, its conduct, and aspects of evaluation, are managed and supported in practice, with open and transparent dialogue between police and academic partners.

ADAM LYNES AND DUNCAN FRANKIS, BIRMINGHAM CITY UNIVERSITY

Breaking the Silence: An Analysis of Gender Based Violence in Rural Communities in Southern Honduras

In July 2014 an independent United Nations human rights expert urged the Government of Honduras to address the culture of widespread impunity for crimes against women and girls, while also noting that incidents of violence against women appear to be on the rise in the Central American nation. The socio-economic troubles of the nation are well known, and yet there is a distinct lack of academic research dedicated to understanding the regional context and its on-going cultural issues. This article will be using an analysis of narratives as an intellectual framework in order to present the everyday experiences of women who live in rural Honduras - to provide an analysis of gender relations in the area at a grass roots level. Primary data was collated through semi-structured interviews. Through analysis of this data, we can conclude that there is a significant problem with regards to the physical and/or psychological abuse of women situated in rural Honduras. It was determined that there are a number of contributing factors that have allowed this trend of abuse to occur: the "machismo" attitude of men as a result of centuries of patriarchal societal norms; high levels of alcohol abuse in the male population; the economic dependency of women upon their partners; and, a lack of access to support networks and education for the female victims of these crimes.

JENNIFER MAHER AND HARRIET PIERPOINT, UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH WALES

Animal Abuse Studies in Criminology: The case of animal sexual assault

Even though many abusive practices towards animals have been outlawed since the seventeenth century, animal abuse is a subject which is seldom discussed in criminological literature and about which we know rather little. This may be because the victims are seen by some as relatively unimportant and, moreover, legislative reform has been motivated by the need to change human behaviour rather than by the needs of the animals. Arguably, the tentative link between animal abuse and human criminality (for example, Arluke, forthcoming) has largely justified the inclusion of the study of animal abuse in criminology to date. That said, increasingly through legislation and mainstream practices, animals are regarded as sentient beings worthy of moral consideration and protection (Eurogroup for Animals 2009) which takes us closer to valuing them as individuals who are 'subjects of life' (Regan 1938) and, thereby, victims of crime. The value society places on animals is central to their place in criminology, as this value determines the protection animals will receive throughout the criminal justice system. Paradoxically, the closer we move to safeguarding certain animals as valued individuals, the further we move away from protecting other individuals (such as those animals used in entertainment, sport and farming). The purpose of this panel is to consider the place of animal abuse studies in criminology and to explore this and other paradoxes. In the following three panel papers, we discuss what is known about (1) animal sexual assault, (2) hunting and shooting (Peter Squire) and (3) animal neglect (Angus Nurse). Initially this paper considers the rationale for considering animal abuse within criminology. This includes a review of the key developments in animal abuse studies. Then, using animal sexual assault (ASA) as the first case study, the paper explores the position of animals in criminology. First, we discuss academic and legal definitions of ASA, concluding that, given an animal's inability to consent, all sexual advances towards animals should be viewed as sexual assault. The presentation then moves on to discuss the extent of ASA, detailing studies that have found that up to 35 percent of adult populations have committed ASA (although we acknowledge that these findings must be treated cautiously given the methodological problems involved). We then critically review the literature that explains why humans engage in this behaviour, including Beirne's typology which categorises offenders into: adolescent sexual experimentation, aggravated cruelty, commercial exploitation, and zoophilia. The presentation closes with a review of the societal reactions to ASA, and

concludes by arguing for the development of reliable empirical research, animal-centred legislation and a multi-strategy response.

IAN MAHONEY, LIVERPOOL HOPE UNIVERSITY

Reimagining Resilience

Resilience has become something of a buzzword in recent years, with considerable emphasis being placed upon it under the New Labour, the Coalition and subsequent Conservative governments. Particular attention being paid to families and communities. This paper seeks to examine the manner in which resilience is both defined and operationalised, discussing the problems which arise as a result. It advocates for a move away from the top-down, managed forms being imposed upon families and communities and towards more readily harnessing the strengths already inherent within them which will in turn improve the efficacy of the initiatives and interventions as they are developed and applied. The UK Government has defined resilience as 'The capacity of an individual, community or system to adapt in order to sustain an acceptable level of function, structure, and identity' (Cabinet Office 2011: 4) and provided the following working definition of community resilience: 'Communities and individuals harnessing local resources and expertise to help themselves in an emergency, in a way that complements the response of the emergency services.' (Cabinet Office 2011: 4). The operationalization of this definition is problematic and implies a narrow and measurable definition is being used with a number of arbitrary targets being set for service providers. Furthermore, the initiatives currently in place indicate that there is a perceived lack of resilience, exhibited by high crime rates, high levels of deprivation and unemployment, and low levels of formal education, in many existing communities. This paper seeks to argue that, despite and in contrast to such depictions, many families and communities are already resilient and adaptable, however the naturally occurring forms of resilience are problematic for local and national authorities as local norms have developed in isolation. This paper will draw upon an analysis of the Troubled Families initiative to outline the problematic nature of current strategies and show that the setting of arbitrary targets under a payment by results model fails to consider the long-term needs of individuals, families and communities and indeed encourages short-termism. This in turn risks undermining any positive impacts which the project aims to achieve and may result in further disenfranchisement and disengagement, particularly when many authorities and public bodies are already overstretched and underfunded.

HANNAH MASON-BISH, UNIVERSITY OF SUSSEX

The Hate Crime Fault Line – Examining the absence of gender from hate crime provisions

In Britain, hate crime legislation has sought to protect victims from hostility and prejudice based on their race, religion, sexual orientation, disability or transgender identity. Yet there has been little debate around the category of gender and its relevance in hate crime offending. It is often assumed that gendered violence is already covered under domestic violence or rape provisions or that women do not represent a minority group in need of protection. However, this paper argues that considering male violence through the lens of hate crime offers a valuable opportunity to focus on the misogyny and prejudice that allow it to proliferate. This is particularly important given that male violence is increasingly being defined using gender neutral terms which obscure the hostility motivating many offenders. Furthermore, this paper argues that excluding the category of gender is to overlook an important aspect of the victim experience. Hate crime victimisation is often gendered and intersectional. For example, the victimisation of Muslim women is frequently conflated with the victimisation of Muslim men when their experiences are often very different. The paper will therefore argue that there is a place for gender in hate crime provisions which may help to explain the diverse experiences of victims and point towards the prejudice and misogyny which motivates offenders.

ISLA MASSON, COVENTRY UNIVERSITY

Working with female offenders in restorative justice frameworks: effective and ethical practice

Despite an increase in restorative justice practice in the criminal justice system, to date there has been no in-depth consideration of the impact of gender in working with women who offend in restorative justice frameworks. This paper presents a selection of findings from a unique qualitative study into the female offender's experience of restorative justice in England and Wales. The study involved semi-structured

interviews with both practitioners who had worked on female cases, and women who had gone through a restorative justice conference in a perpetrator capacity. While it is suggested that upholding quality restorative justice practice is essential for all cases, regardless of the gender of the perpetrator, there are gender specific issues that should be considered further by those working in the restorative justice field. As such, this paper focuses specifically on factors to consider at different stages of restorative conferences in order to foster effective and ethical restorative justice practice with this group. It questions whether it is possible to achieve a gender-aware restorative justice practice, and if so, what it might look like. It is suggested that while upholding quality restorative justice practice is essential for all cases, there are some particular gendered factors that practitioners should consider when working with women who have offended. These include case selection based initially on the woman and her needs, and then her offence; the timing of the conference; the organisation of the event including power imbalances within the room; the management of shame and stigma pre, during and post conference; and proper partnership working and support throughout the restorative justice conference process.

ANNA MATCZAK, LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS

Inequality and lay people's perceptions of punishment and justice in post-1989 Poland

This conference paper is based on the findings from my doctoral research and aims at discussing how the post-1989 socio-political and economic transformations have influenced lay Polish people's understandings of punishment and justice. The end of the communist regime in Poland commenced the journey from socialism to democracy, and state-controlled to free market. Nonetheless the process of post-communist privatization and implementation of economic freedoms was carried out in weak societies with limited law enforcement powers (Skąpska, 2011). Furthermore, these new social, political and economic arrangements were challenged by growing fear of crime, political populism but also a sudden increase in recorded crime rates. The unequal privatization of property, and the fact that not all Polish citizens participated in post 1989 privatization processes, strongly affected the sense of social justice among lay people. The paper's main argument mirrors Czarnota's (2009) observation that there is an indisputable split between the winners (beneficiaries) and losers of the Polish transformation. The post-1989 unequal division between the transformation beneficiaries has deeply penetrated the mentalities of lay people and contributed to their highly negative views of the Polish criminal justice system. Moreover, such perceptions of the formal administration of justice in Poland might also be projected onto the understanding of any alternative justice solutions (for example victim offender mediation). The paper also explores how lay peoples' social insecurities, along with growing consumerist demands, have resulted in the perception of victim offender mediation as an opportunity for 'channelling economic insecurities' and perhaps seeking economic justice.

ANDREA MATOLSCI, UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL

Police and Section 14 of the Policing and Crime Act 2009 (England and Wales) on 'paying for a prostitute subjected to force etc'

Section 14 of the Policing and Crime Act 2009 on 'paying for a prostitute subjected to force etc' inserted Section 53A into the Sexual Offences Act 2003 (England and Wales) and came into force in 2010. The offence makes it a crime to pay or attempt to pay for sex with a person in prostitution who is exploited or coerced by a third party, regardless of whether the person buying or attempting to buy sex knew or ought to have known about the coercion/exploitation. The offence can apply to cases of human trafficking for sexual exploitation as well as pimping/controlling for gain. There was much debate in the UK in the run-up to the introduction of the offence, including speculation on how police would implement (or not) the offence, but very little has been published about its actual implementation since it came into force. This paper presents PhD findings from interviews with 19 practitioners including police, local authorities and service providers on their experiences and views on implementation of the offence and the offence in general. Andrea Matolcsi is a final-year PhD student and Senior Research Associate with the University of Bristol's Centre for Gender and Violence Research. Her dissertation explores the implementation of, and views of practitioners on, section 53A of the Sexual Offences Act 2003 (England and Wales) on 'paying for a prostitute subjected to force etc', inserted by section 14 of the Policing and Crime Act 2009. She has also been working in the Violence against Women and Girls sectors in Hungary, Belgium and the UK since 2008 on the issues of prostitution, trafficking, sexual violence and other gender equality issues in an advocacy and research capacity.

BILL MCCLANAHAN, UNIVERSITY OF ESSEX

‘The Hills Have Eyes’: Rural Idyll and the Cosmic Horror of Appalachian Extraction

Although there have been calls for a ‘green cultural criminology’, these calls have for the most part gone unanswered. There has been little or no empirically grounded field-based research that applies this converged criminological framework of culture and environment. Noting the production of a unique Appalachian American extractive culture and the intense connections, in the Appalachian context, of cultural production and ecology, this paper considers what those productions reveal about often-competing Appalachian identities, how those identities are understood in the social context of an Appalachia undergoing rapid ecological and social change, and how those same identities are understood outside of the social and spatial context of Appalachia. This research, furthermore, considers the meanings of those identities and the cultural products created in their contexts and the political work performed by those identities and productions. Similarly, while some green criminologists have adopted a methodological approach informed by visual criminology and visual sociology, there has been little criminological attention to the potential of visual theory to reveal new dimensions of problems of environmental harm. In response to this favoring of visual methodologies over visual theory, this paper not only engages with visual images as a matter of method, but extends green criminological engagement with the visual in a more theoretically informed direction. Through this consolidating approach to both method and theory, this work not only constitutes an empirical application of the emergent green cultural criminological framework, but also an empirically grounded and field-based application of visual theory to the criminological study of environmental harm. Finally, this paper examines certain analytical and theoretical frameworks of justice developed in green criminology in response to ecological harm and identifies and explores gaps in those frameworks. As green criminology has developed in the decades since its initial proposal(s), much attention has been given to the development of typologies and frameworks for understanding and characterizing various harms to the environment and responses to those harms. This paper considers the dominant typologies of environmental philosophy and conceptualizations of justice at work within green criminology, exploring their intersections with culture, capital and ecological and social harm.

WILL MCGOWAN, UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL

Terrorism, vulnerability and victims’ rights discourse: An entry point for left realist criminology?

This paper will focus on the extent to which criminology has addressed the experiences and issues faced by victims of terrorist attacks. Since the turn of the century, criminologists have contributed widely to academic debates around state security practices and the ‘war on terror’. Criminological researchers have offered a broadly ‘critical’ commentary on a range of issues, including human rights abuses, targeted surveillance of ethnic minorities, and miscarriages of justice. However, the discipline has largely failed to engage with policy, a hiatus which some commentators have linked to a demise in left realist criminology. While this apparent demise remains a moot point, it is clear that much of this research appears reticent to focus on the victims of terrorist violence. This paper aims to unpack some of the reasons for this reticence. First, contrary to popular assumptions, it will be argued that there is no inherent incompatibility between the study of terrorist attack victims and critical criminological research agendas. Second, it will be argued that combining the structural critiques of critical criminology with the more explicit analyses of victimhood and its actors is one way of denaturalising prevailing responses to terrorist violence. In opposition to the future facing epistemologies underpinning contemporary policies, characterised by a widespread focus on ‘risk’ and ‘resilience’, this paper will consider the issue of vulnerability as a source of political engagement and activism rather than de-politicisation. In doing so it will draw upon both high profile case study examples and preliminary findings from in-depth interviews with survivors of terrorist attacks. Taking these experiences seriously requires more critical analyses of victimhood capable of exploring vulnerability through consideration of both injurability and agency. Approaching victimisation in this way offers alternative framings of terrorist attack victims to those typically imagined historically through victims’ rights discourse.

NOEL MCGUIRK AND CAROLINE COLLINS, BPP UNIVERSITY

Lessons from Texas; the need for penal policy reform in the UK

A recurrent theme in criminal justice policy over the course of the last few decades is that criminal justice policy can be developed to manage the risk of offending. A part of this policy has involved using penal punishment as being an ultimate form of punishment for offending so that current offenders can be punished for their wrongdoing, whilst also theoretically deterring future offenders from committing crime. However, recidivism rates in the UK, alongside other countries such as the US, have remained on upward trajectory despite the use of penal policy as a basis to control and manage offending rates. Statistics reveal that while the general rate of crime is falling, the rate of recidivism continues to escalate which calls into question whether the current criminal justice policies remain fit for purpose. A core argument explored in this paper is that current penal policies in the UK continue to fail not only offenders but also society more broadly by failing to manage the risk of offending. This failure has a personal cost to offenders and a public cost to society more broadly. The analysis in this paper explores the foundational origin and development of contemporary penal policy with the ultimate objective of identifying significant failings in current penal policies. A core part of the analysis in this paper will draw upon other alternatives to penal punishment currently being adopted in the state of Texas in the US. Recent changes in attitudes to penal servitude in Texas, US have been put into effect. They have produced incredible results that no doubt far exceeded any expectations. This being particularly unusual as 'justice' in Texas is traditionally known for being harsh on punishment through the use of penal punishment. What has brought about this real change? Amongst other things, prisoners in Texas have been exposed to extensive therapies, they have been forced to face and to get to the root of the reasons for their offending. They have been encouraged to talk about their life experiences, however painful, supporting one another when discussing repressed memories and emotions. Mentoring has been introduced to assist offenders to address their reasons for offending. The recidivism rates have fallen so low that for the first time, some prisons have been closed which have produced significant financial savings for the public purse. This is a very attractive proposition to any government concerned with improving statistics on recidivism, safety in prison and ultimately making huge financial savings. Although, the most recent Queen's Speech does present an overhaul of penal policy that some in political and media circles brand as being the most significant development of penal policy since Victorian times, it is contended in this paper the reforms as envisaged in the Queens Speech are nothing more than tinkering at the edges of criminal justice policy.

FIONA MEASHAM, DURHAM UNIVERSITY, KATE O'BRIEN, DURHAM UNIVERSITY, HANNAH KING, DURHAM UNIVERSITY, CAROLINE CHATWIN, UNIVERSITY OF KENT AND TOM RAYMEN, PLYMOUTH UNIVERSITY

Roundtable: Inside-Out: introducing transformative prison education to the UK

Lori Pompa developed the Inside-Out Prison Exchange Programme in the United States in 1997 as a dynamic partnership between institutions of higher learning and correctional systems in order to deepen and transform our collective approaches to understanding crime, justice, freedom, inequality, and other issues of social concern. Over 20,000 students from across North America have now completed the programme, and it has started to spread further afield to other countries. It was introduced to the UK for the first time by Durham University (2014-), the University of Kent (2016-), Teesside University (2016-) and Plymouth University (2017-). Current government thinking on prisons in the UK (e.g. the Coates report) has emphasised the importance of education as part of the reformative prison experience, and has encouraged the development of links between prisons and universities, particularly in offering higher learning courses that are easily accessible by prisoners. At the same time, undergraduate criminology students are increasingly expressing a desire (e.g. via NSS results) to participate in experiential learning that gives them some practical, first-hand understanding of the criminal justice system, as well as placements to enhance employability, to sit alongside their more traditionally abstract academic appreciation of the subject. Taken together, these factors suggest that many more UK universities may be interested in offering the Inside-Out programme in partnership with individual prisons in the near future. The purpose of this roundtable discussion is to: (i) provide information and support for those interested in setting up their own Inside-Out prison exchange programme; (ii) reflect on the general benefits of experiential learning and facilitation based teaching techniques in the production of transformative learning for undergraduate criminology students; and (iii) to start a discussion about how the more wide-ranging implications of the recent Coates report recommendations about increasing opportunities for higher learning in prisons might be achieved. The roundtable discussions will include representatives from four of the UK universities currently offering (or about to offer) Inside-Out programmes.

CORINA MEDLEY, NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY, USA

Political Fantasies: Feminist Pornography, Creative Resistance, and Consumer Culture

Pornography has become increasingly more accessible and visible in/as popular culture (Tibbals 2013). Consequently, in academe, it has gone from being a marginal subject, to a field in its own right (Atwood and Smith 2014). Although pornography has received more scholarly attention in recent years, a preponderance of the theoretical and empirical work from the left on the topic has remained polarized between camps that emerged decades ago during the academic 'sex wars' or the 'feminist sex debates'. Broadly conceived, one side claims that pornographic culture exacerbates inequalities, while the other maintains that it ameliorates disparities. This paper works outside of those paradigms in order to examine the propagation of 'feminist pornography' as a pornographic niche market that emerged from, and exists within, neoliberal-capitalism. Based on critical cultural criminology (Hayward 2014), and the critical stance of ultra-realism (Hall and Winlow 2015), this paper asserts that the commodification of feminist pornography can be seen as inseparable from consumer markets, representing another type of culture in which the new, the political, or, in this case, pastiche novelties that are a hybrid of both, can be turned into capital. Accordingly, it is improbable that the tack of commodifying feminist ideology will disrupt material reality. While it could be said that feminist pornographic culture entails the creation of political sexual fantasies, as a form of creative resistance, feminist pornography is merely political fantasy.

TRACIAN MEIKLE, UNIVERSITY OF AMSTERDAM

Aesthetics and the Legitimation of Criminal Authorities in Kingston, Jamaica

Criminal leaders known as "dons" have been the de facto rulers of many inner-city communities in Jamaica for over forty years. They are a form of extra-state illicit authority whose legitimacy has been explained by scholars as the maintenance of power through violence and the provision of protection and material goods. However, little research has been conducted on the impact of the aesthetic on their legitimacy, including the power of visual images in developing and sustaining communities' loyalty to the dons. This paper seeks to fill this gap through an exploration of the iconization of dons in art present throughout inner-city communities in Kingston, Jamaica, where I conducted my ethnographic fieldwork. By placing these visual images, especially memorial murals, within and not distinct from other social relationships in the communities that are controlled by dons, one can better understand its impact in the mediation of relationships that help to build the support for donmanship; leading to a greater understanding of the importance of aesthetics in the study of extra-state criminal authority legitimation.

MATT MEREFIELD, UNIVERSITY OF BRADFORD

The majority status of mental disability, impairment and equality: scope for redressing socio-penal disadvantages within and beyond the Equality Act (2010)

This article examines the application of the Equality Act 2010 in terms of disability and impairment amongst socio-penal communities in England. Drawing upon research conducted into diversity-equality in three Yorkshire prisons, and critical reading of penal and welfare policy discourse, the article reflects on current socio-penal practice in terms of the protections provided under the Equality Act to disabled prisoners. The subsequent analysis suggests that there is wider scope for the use of the protective powers provided in the Act, including for prisoners and community members suffering from long term mental illness and learning impairment. These kinds of broadening of scope would be firmly grounded in the civil and political rights framework of the Act, and the welfare conditionality of the prevailing neoliberal order. The paper also suggests that liberal and neoliberal framing and implementation of the Act present obstacles to the fair application of equalities protection to these and other groups. A critical reading of the Act might relate disability more broadly in terms of disadvantaged socio-economic rights, and thus extend its protection to those who are effectively subject to long term impairment in terms of participation as full members of the community.

ANDREW MILLIE, EDGE HILL UNIVERSITY

Philosophical Criminology

In this paper Andrew Millie introduces a forthcoming book entitled “Philosophical Criminology”. The book is part of Policy Press’s New Horizons in Criminology book series. It is contended that both criminology and philosophy share fundamental concerns with how we might get on with one another and what we could, or perhaps ought to do when we do not. Over recent years there has been growing interest in the relevance of philosophy to criminology. This book is the first sole-authored text to foreground this growing area. Six philosophical ideas concerning our relations with others are explored: our values, morality, aesthetics, order, rules and respect. Building on the author’s theoretical and empirical research, the book (and this paper) considers the boundaries of criminology and the scope for greater exchange between criminology and philosophy.

ANDREW MILLIE, EDGE HILL UNIVERSITY

Life as a volunteer for the police

Opportunities for volunteers are throughout the police service and can include joining the ranks of the Special Constabulary or becoming a Police Support Volunteer, with roles ranging from Community Road Watch, voluntary administration or perhaps becoming a restorative justice volunteer. Set within the context of austerity, the mainstreaming of volunteering across the police has been politically difficult and there is differentiation of provision. Despite the range of police volunteering opportunities, we possess incomplete understanding of its character, potential and impact. This paper draws on Participatory Action Research (PAR) that involved police volunteers in the co-production and use of knowledge. Volunteers were trained to conduct qualitative research interviews and to contribute to the analysis of 25 interviews with Special Constables and Police Support Volunteers across Lancashire Constabulary. This paper considers factors identified that inhibit or facilitate the participation of volunteers, matters related to the recruitment, management and supervision of volunteers, and factors which might inhibit or reinforce the operation of and outcomes associated with volunteering within the policing context.

ANDREW MILLIE, EDGE HILL UNIVERSITY, HELEN WELLS, KEELE UNIVERSITY, IAIN BRITTON, UNIVERSITY OF NORTHAMPTON, JEFFREY DEMARCO, MIDDLESEX UNIVERSITY MELISSA PEPPER THE MAYOR'S OFFICE FOR POLICING AND CRIME AND MATTHEW CALLENDER, UNIVERSITY OF NORTHAMPTON

Police Volunteering: Panel Discussion

The two panels on volunteering in the police will conclude with a panel discussion on shared findings and common issues for police volunteers and managers. Ways forward for police volunteering research and knowledge exchange will also be considered. If you are interested in this topic, or you have conducted research on police volunteering or the work of the Special Constabulary, then you are welcome to join the discussion.

EMMA MILNE, UNIVERSITY OF ESSEX

The “myth” of motherhood, “problem” women and their decisions to have sex

At least 38 States in America have designated the foetus as a person in penal codes, allowing for a foetus to be a victim of crimes against the person and homicide. Consequently, over 800 women have been arrested, detained and forced to have medical interventions (Paltrow and Flavin, 2015). While the criminalisation of pregnant women should be understood in the context of pro-life campaigns to recriminalise abortion, the public concern over these cases stretches beyond the abortion debate. Instead the criminalisation of these women needs to be understood in the context of the “myth” of motherhood – the ideology that maternal instinct is “natural”, all women want to be mothers and women should put their children’s welfare and interests before their own. In England and Wales no woman has been criminalised for unintentionally harming her foetus, as England still upholds the born-alive principle. However, women are criminalised under the offences of concealing birth and homicide following a concealed/ denied pregnancy and a solo birth, resulting in the death of the child. Attempts have also been made to categorise harm to a child who suffered foetal alcohol spectrum disorders (FASD) as an offence against the person. Women have also been forced to have court-sanctioned Caesarean sections against their will. Public health messages for pregnant women are now

extensive and, arguably cumbersome, calling for women to limit the food and drink they consume and their activity for the time they are pregnant, even if they are unaware of that pregnancy. Guidance in the US and England and Wales and decisions to prosecute pregnant women have been justified as attempts to keep unborn children safe and prevent injury in the womb that will cause death, disability and harm post-birth. However, when we look at the profiles of women who have been criminalised we can see that these are “problem” women – those who do not conform to ideals of femininity and fall very short of the myth of motherhood. In presenting cases from both the US and England, I will demonstrate that it is the women’s sexuality that is considered the true “problem”. The public message being that if you are not prepared to adapt to the ideology of the myth of motherhood, then you should not put yourself in a position where you could get pregnant.

EMMA MILNE AND JACKIE TURTON, UNIVERSITY OF ESSEX

Violent mothers: how we understand their stories

Social constructs of gender, femininity and motherhood impact the passage of violent women through the criminal justice system. There is limited space in the narrative of interpersonal violence to explore the rational of mothers who harm their children. Consequently, these women continue to be labelled as mad or bad, except in situations in which their actions are so contradictory to the social ideals of maternity that their stories are minimised and negated. This paper draws on two qualitative research studies. The first considers professional, perpetrator and victim denial and minimisation of maternal sexual abuse of children, and the second analyses the response by the criminal justice system to women who kill their infants. We will present key case studies to illustrate the continued use of cultural stock narratives (Morrissey, 2003) to normalise and rationalise violent behaviour in mothers. The aim of our paper is to identify the continued use of these narratives in order to map the difficulties that society, professionals and women have when mothers do not conform to socially expected norms.

JO MOCKERIDGE, CANTERBURY CHRIST CHURCH UNIVERSITY

Responsibilisation in the Youth Justice System

This paper examines the academic and policy literature that discusses youth justice in England and Wales since its reform in 1997. The analysis presented here forms part of the early stages of a PhD thesis and outlines a research strategy for developing our understanding of youth justice in England and Wales. There are two main points considered here. Firstly, the youth justice literature is primarily theoretical, focusing on the possible outcomes of the new youth justice and the potential harms of the legislation. Secondly, the empirical research that exists tends to favour methodologies which emphasise objective, scientific, statistical data rather than human agency or social context. This paper outlines a different approach by setting out an empirical approach to examining what it means to claim that young offenders have been responsibilised, given that responsibilisation is the explicit aim of youth justice policy in England and Wales. Current literature about responsibilisation within neoliberal societies employ theoretical frameworks that consistently exclude the subjective experiences of young offenders, instead conflating strategies of responsibilisation with measurable impacts upon recipients (for example, rates of reoffending). The true meaning of ‘responsibilisation’ thus arguably remains unknowable. The approach outlined here will seek to move away from positioning young offenders as objects of study, and will instead allow them the opportunity to tell the stories of their lived experiences. It is argued that such an approach offers an opportunity to provide a more nuanced measure of what being ‘responsibilised’ by contemporary modes of youth governance means in real terms. This not only enables understanding about the effects (and effectiveness) of youth justice interventions, but also recognises the rights of young offenders, as authorities on their own subjective experience, to give feedback on the usefulness or otherwise of legislation.

JOHN M MOORE, NEWMAN UNIVERSITY

Built for inequality in a diverse world: A brief history of criminal justice.

Forty years ago a number of revisionist histories of the institutions of criminal justice were published. Collectively they located the emergence of the institutions of police and prisons in modernity and the advent

of capitalis. One book, published in 1976, that was largely overlooked by both historians and criminologists was Thorsten Sellin's *Slavery and the Penal System*. Sellin (1976) proposed a radically different history, rather than focus on rupture he emphasised continuity. The contemporary criminal justice system, he argued, had its roots not in modernity but in the slave societies of antiquity. This paper draws on both Sellin's *Slavery and the Penal System* and my paper 'Is the Empire coming home? Liberalism, exclusion and the punitiveness of the British State' presented to the 2014 BSC conference (Moore 2014). This allows me to demonstrate not only criminal justice's origins in antiquity's slavery but also how these roots equipped criminal justice to play a central role in the colonial project of domination and exploitation. I argue that by understanding this history we can see that the tendency to reinforce inequality and oppress the 'other' that characterises contemporary criminal justice is not an aberration but a natural consequence of its genealogy. Criminal Justice (and the associated discourse of criminology) was built for maintaining and enforcing inequality in diverse societies. Creating equality in a diverse world will require the abolition of criminal justice.

NICK MORGAN, HOME OFFICE

Reducing criminal opportunity: vehicle security and vehicle crime

The presentation will focus on findings from the Home Office report of the same name, published in January 2016. The main aims of this report were to examine long-term trends in vehicle security; to place these in the context of 'the security hypothesis'; to draw out policy lessons and to assess the current vehicle crime landscape. The analysis included a re-examination of Car Theft Index data, police recorded crime data and Crime Survey data through the early years of the crime decline, as well as a comparison of vehicle crime trends in other nations. In line with much other evidence, the analysis suggested that electronic immobilisers had a very important crime-reduction effect. Unlike earlier advances in vehicle security – which may have deterred thieves for a while – but which clearly provided limited deterrence by the end of the 1980s when vehicle crime soared in line with many other offences, electronic immobilisers seem to have been one of the main reasons why vehicle thefts have fallen further than just about any type of crime across most developed nations. But the evidence presented also suggests that electronic immobilisers were probably not the catalyst for the vehicle crime turning point. Rather, the main impact of electronic immobilisers appears to have been delayed until they reached critical mass within the vehicle fleet. In many nations, the crime decline was well under way by then. The report also analyses other types of vehicle security, like central locking, which may have had an earlier impact, but finds the evidence limited. One of the main conclusions then is that better security is probably just one of several factors that explain the decline in vehicle crime. In terms of policy lessons – the example of electronic immobilisers clearly suggests that changes to security levels can change national levels of crime, and hence that situational crime prevention must remain a crucial pillar of any crime reduction programme, even if other factors also played a role in the crime drop. Finally the report concludes by examining the vehicle crime landscape today. For the first time in two decades the number of stolen vehicles recorded by the police is rising again. Analysis showed this was mainly due to an increase in stolen scooters and motorcycles, which are less well protected by security for the simple reason that they are easier to transport away from the scene without cracking the immobiliser. However, so-called 'electronic compromise' thefts may also be contributing. This technology – which can bypass electronic immobilisers – certainly exists and is available, but as yet seems to be used by only a minority of offenders. Clearly it remains a risk for the future though and policymakers need to recognise that current levels of security will not be sufficient forever.

JAMIL DDAMULIRA MUJUZI, UNIVERSITY OF THE WESTERN CAPE

Prisoners' right to be considered for parole and the right of victims of crime to participate in parole proceedings in South Africa

In South African law a prisoner has no right to parole. In some cases victims of crime have a right to make submissions to the parole board on whether or not the offender should be released on parole. The South African government adopted the Service Charter for Victims of Crime in South Africa which provides for, inter alia, that rights of victims of crime and ways through which they may participate in the criminal justice system including in parole hearings. South African courts have in several decisions recognised the position of victims of crime in the criminal justice system. Some of the ways through which victims may participate in the criminal justice system is during sentencing and parole proceedings. The Criminal Procedure Act, the most important piece of legislation dealing sentencing in South Africa, has provisions which empower victims to participate in

sentencing and parole proceedings. The purpose of this paper is to analyse legislation and case law emanating from other South African courts on victim participation in parole proceedings and suggest ways through which the victim's right to participate in parole proceedings may be strengthened.

NATASHA MULVIHILL AND DR GEETANJALI GANGOLI, UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL

Policing 'Honour'-Based Violence (HBV) in England and Wales: Findings from a research project with victims/survivors commissioned by Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC) to supplement the 2015 Thematic Inspection of HBV

This paper contributes to the panel theme of policing gender-based violence by considering the experiences of victims/survivors of 'honour'-based violence (HBV) who have reported to the police in England and Wales since 2012. In 2015, a research team drawn from the Centre for Gender and Violence at the University of Bristol and from the University of Roehampton were commissioned by Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC) to identify and interview victims and survivors of HBV to support a thematic inspection of police forces across England and Wales (published November 2015 at <https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmic/>). The researchers were required to use the definition of HBV adopted by HMIC as a form of violence which draws legitimacy from the notion of 'honour'. HMIC asked that forced marriage (FM) and female genital mutilation (FGM) be included within the scope of the project, recognising their separate yet related status to HBV. Our paper presents the findings from this piece of work. The work was notable in a number of respects. Over a two and a half month period, the research team worked with NGOs to identify and interview 50 women across England (35 individual interviews; 3 group interviews totalling 15 participants) who were victims and survivors of HBV or FM (n=36) or FGM (n=14). Our participants were first or second generation migrants from 15 different countries of origin/or ethnicities and interviews were conducted in 9 languages. Focused primarily on their decision to report (or for a small proportion of participants, not to report) HBV to police in the UK and their subsequent treatment by the police and criminal justice system, participants related with extraordinary detail their stories of victimisation (and survival). Drawing on the report, we explore the particular layers of legal-political, social, familial, cultural and psychological control which combine to define the experience of HBV victims. We identify the strengths and weaknesses of policing practice as identified by the victims and the implications for improving the police response in England and Wales.

LOUISE ELLISON, UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS AND VANESSA MUNRO, UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER

Taking Trauma Seriously? Victims and Criminal Justice Reform

Over the last two decades successive governments in the UK have stated a commitment to placing victims of crime at the heart of the criminal justice agenda. During the same period a raft of policies and reforming measures have been introduced with the declared aim of improving the experience and treatment of victims within the criminal process. Despite these developments, the Government has recently conceded that the criminal justice process has continued to fall short – whether in relation to helping victims to recover in the aftermath of a crime or supporting them through the stresses of investigation and trial. Our aim in this paper is to take seriously the Government's declared commitment to a victim-centred approach, and to highlight the extent to which initiatives that have been designed and implemented under its auspice to date can be seen to at best scratch the surface of what it in fact entails. More specifically, our aim is to draw trauma into the frame; and to illustrate the extent to which, given the pervasiveness of experiences of trauma amongst a wide constituency of crime victims, any system that purports to be victim-orientated needs, as a priority, to pay considerably more attention to the presence and impact of trauma, particularly where it leads to, or would merit, a diagnosis of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder ('PTSD'). Such a focus, we will argue, inevitably takes us beyond the parameters that have been set by existing procedural protections, and compels us to engage more empathetically with the barriers that experiences of trauma can present to effective participation, the ways in which it can mitigate against establishing credibility, and the extent to which current trial processes are often liable to increase rather than ameliorate trauma amongst a broad constituency of victims and witnesses. It places an obligation on the state to be more 'responsive' in its handling of vulnerable participants in the criminal justice process, to take mental health as seriously as physical health, and to acknowledge the extent to which strategies of crime prevention and investigation bear significant public health ramifications.

CECEP MUSTAFA, UNIVERSITY OF STIRLING

The judicial perspectives on the sentencing of minor drug offenders in Indonesia. The purpose of this study is to explore the judicial perspectives on the sentencing of minor drug offenders; To understand the aims that Indonesian court judges are trying to achieve when sentencing minor drug offenders; to understand the factors that judges indicate influence them when sentencing minor drug offenders in Indonesian courts. In order to understand the judiciary perspectives, it is important, as is the focus of this study in the case of Indonesia, to explore the judicial perspectives under social conditions where they operate (Hutton 2006). The methodological design draws upon qualitative methods in order to undertake micro/meso levels of analysis. It comprises of the following three phases: a literature review of Indonesia's judicial system; an in-depth case study of two Indonesian district courts ; and semi-structured interviews with key experts from the Indonesian Supreme court. Judges perceive drug offences as global concern and more serious. Judges feel being constrained by prosecutor's indictment, appellate procedure, medical assessment, and the availability treatment facilities. Rehabilitation for minor drug offender were seen as being in the interests of judges and the society.

ANDY MYHILL, COLLEGE OF POLICING

What works for reducing domestic abuse: Risk-led policing and the DASH risk assessment tool

The What Works Centre for Crime reduction funded a project to review how the DASH risk model for domestic abuse was operating in England and Wales. The research was undertaken in collaboration between Cardiff University, the College of Policing, and UCL. Following a scoping exercise, three police forces who implemented the DASH model in different ways were studied in-depth. Fieldwork comprised direct observations of frontline officers, in-depth interviews with police officers, staff and partners, a review of case file data, and a survey of police officers and staff. Key themes to emerge from the research were that a narrative of coercive control should be embedded in a risk-led approach; a shorter risk tool for frontline officers may be required to improve the consistency of data collected and to move them towards a greater focus on coercive control; a more thorough risk/needs assessment is best undertaken away from the frontline; and a systematic approach to police learning in relation to risk is desirable. Implications for future practice will be discussed

BRONWYN NAYLOR, MONASH UNIVERSITY

'Children as victims of the adult criminal justice system: what happens to the children when parents are arrested and sentenced?'

Children of imprisoned parents have been described as invisible victims of crime, or simply as the 'collateral damage' of the everyday workings of the adult criminal justice sector. I will discuss a research project carried out with colleagues in Criminology and Social Work in two jurisdictions in Australia to identify how the care needs of children whose parents were incarcerated in the criminal justice system were addressed. These children really seem to be invisible: for example in Victoria and NSW, where this study was conducted, there is no official record of the number of children affected when a parent comes into the criminal justice system. I will present findings from the project, contextualised in a comparative perspective more broadly, to identify 'who considers the children' when parents are arrested, when they apply for bail, and when they are sentenced. At each of these key points the interests of children can often appear to be at best incidental, and at worst irrelevant, to the decisions being made about the adult.

HELEN NICHOLS, LEEDS BECKETT UNIVERSITY

Co-Creating Learning Spaces with Prisoners and University Students

Following the development of Cambridge University's Learning Together' programme by Amy Ludlow and Ruth Armstrong, a new wave of university/prison partnerships has begun to emerge across the country. 'Learning Together' uses learning as a means to connect people who otherwise may be unlikely to meet. It aims to do this through co-creating learning spaces within prison so that students who are currently imprisoned study alongside students from a local university. The various 'Learning Together' partnerships have formed a community of prisons and universities who work together in The Learning Network. One example of such a university/prison partnership, and the focus of this paper, is that between Leeds Beckett University and HMP

Full Sutton from which the PRisoN: Learning Together module has emerged. The module, developed by Leeds Beckett Prison Research Network (PRisoN) Co-Founders Helen Nichols and Bill Davies at Leeds Beckett University, has become an accredited part of the BA (Hons) Criminology and BA (Hons) Criminology with Psychology programmes and will run for the first time in the academic year 2016/17. With a focus on the core elements of penology, the module includes taught sessions on the justifications of imprisonment, prison sociology and the prison as a 'total institution'.

ROBERTA NOVIS, FUNDAÇÃO GETULIO VARGAS

Open-source intelligence and social media analysis: how Brazilian law enforcement agencies are investigating the web

After the mass protests that ecloded in the main cities in Brazil in June 2013 - the so-called June Journeys -, which represented an inflection moment in the country's recent political history and inaugurated a new social mobilization cycle in the country, the use of social media in Brazilian society has risen up to 60% of its 200 million population. This rapid increase in internet access and above all social media is an essential element for social mobilization but it also means an important and unprecedented tool for police investigation. The applied use of social media for public safety is an international reality and growing national one. The integration of social media into everyday life has created unique opportunities for security agencies to contact their communities in innovative ways and also for criminal investigation, intelligence, listening and monitoring, crime prevention, notifying the public and others. They are using social media to understand individuals and groups of people. With the social media market maturing, organizations begin to focus less on simply establishing an online presence and concentrate more efforts in the development of strategies, integration and application in public safety. This integration evolves quickly and must be aware of the changes in technology, the possibilities of transdisciplinary analysis with the use of tools and computer coding. This paper analysis the research support from the use of open source intelligence and social network analysis for three Brazilian law enforcement agencies: The Intelligence Unit for the State Public Safety Secretariat of Rio de Janeiro, the Intelligence Unit of the Military Police of the State of Goiás, and the Brazilian Intelligence Agency (ABIN). The cases that will be shown are the analysis of Rio's organized gang looting in the beaches, test-events for the 2016 Olympics, political protests and manifestations, and network analysis of paramilitaries and militiamen. In Goiás, the cases are for an institutional police strike and violence in the public transport. For ABIN, I will talk about the suggested preparation for Rio 2016 and the monitoring of the country's frontiers and terrorists groups. These intelligence-led social media experiences has led to a more informative decision-making, and practical means for the improvement of problem solving and crime prevention. Importantly, the cases also reveal the successful experience of a partnership between Intelligence agencies and a non-partisan non-profit national think tank that is the Fundação Getulio Vargas.

ANGUS NURSE, MIDDLESEX UNIVERSITY

Environmental Justice and the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

This paper examines potentially contrasting perspectives on environmental justice, considering how indigenous people often suffer disproportionately from the negative impacts of environmentally harmful activities but may also have their traditional rights upheld through exemptions in law. Environmental Racism discourse simultaneously advocates for both environmental Justice and the elimination of racial discrimination in environmental decisions. This perspective argues that toxic factories, pollution and waste sites affect communities of colour more than Caucasians. The short term goals of Environmental Racism discourse are to achieve race-linked theory and action, which means considering positive racially-oriented action to combat discrimination. This paper examines examples of culturally-endorsed animal harm including whaling and the reindeer husbandry practices of ethnic minorities and indigenous peoples, as well as the traditional animal killing practices employed in the Mediterranean. Its focus is to discuss the cultural importance of certain animal killing practices to a specific notion of ethnic or cultural identity, such that animal killing activities continue in spite of legislative or political efforts to eliminate them. Animal harm, socially constructed to have different meanings according to the society in which it occurs, can allow the same act (for example the killing of a whale) to have multiple meanings; illegal wildlife crime in the view of animal activists and legislators, legitimate cultural practice in the eyes of the indigenous person committing the act. The paper thus examines

inequality by exploring the manner in which indigenous people's historical environmental rights have been criminalised or become subject to challenge by contemporary environmental justice perspectives.

ANGUS NURSE, MIDDLESEX UNIVERSITY

Neglect as Animal Abuse: A Species Justice Perspective

This paper considers neglect involving companion non-human animals, examining neglect as both acts and omissions which inflict harm and cause unnecessary suffering to non-human animals whether deliberate or accidental. The paper argues that such neglect is animal abuse and should be a concern of criminological inquiry and both policy and law enforcement attention. Nurse (2013) identifies mistreatment of domestic non-human animals as occurring for many reasons and that it can be either active or passive. Active mistreatment covers various deliberate acts and intended consequences that cause harm to non-human animals. Passive mistreatment can include neglect caused by 'failure to act' such that non-human companions are insufficiently cared for and harm is caused either as a result of misunderstanding an animal's needs or through deliberate neglect. This paper discusses the causes of neglect and abuse and the link between animal abuse and other offences. It argues that much non-human companion abuse is caused by a conception of animals as property and anthropocentric views of animals which negate their status as sentient beings with specific needs. Anti-cruelty statutes are mainly concerned with active mistreatment. But by taking a species justice perspective that draws on green criminological discourse, this paper argues for a changed perception of animal abuse that includes accidental animal harm and abuse which also incorporates neglect. The paper's focus on non-human (companion) animal neglect reflects the reality that legal systems generally consider that a greater level of care is required in respect of non-human animals that share human homes. While neglect occurs in a range of settings, animal welfare and anti-cruelty laws arguably provide for a higher level of protection and redress in respect of non-human companions although generally legal systems do not recognize non-human animals as crime 'victims'. However, via a case study of the UK's Animal Welfare Act 2006 this paper also argues that a contemporary conception on neglect as animal abuse and part of the criminal law already exists within UK law. The paper argues that the duty to provide animal welfare which exists within the Act provides a model for redefining anti-cruelty offences and providing animals with certain 'rights' which could be adopted by other jurisdictions.

INGRID OBSUTH, UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

School and Social Exclusion and Youth Justice: A Gendered Perspective

These two papers respond to Sharpe's recent call for a 'more expansive feminist research agenda' on 'extra-penal governance and control, including its implications for young women's pathways into the criminal justice system' (Sharpe, 2016: 12). They describe and theorise the experiences of girls in schools and in the youth justice system who are or who have been defined as both 'risky' students and students 'at risk' of exclusion. They also consider exclusionary practices and their link to interpersonal relationships, mental health vulnerabilities, sense of identity and agency from a gendered perspective. In addition, the papers highlight the value of a mixed method research approach to understanding these practices and related experiences. Part I The first paper presents data from the London Education Inclusion Project (LEIP; Obsuth et al, 2016) on young people who were identified as being at high risk of school exclusion in Years 9 and 10. The study was a cluster randomised trial designed to evaluate the effectiveness of an intervention to reduce school exclusion. It involved 644 young people from 36 secondary schools in London. The project employed a multi-informant approach, information was collected from student self-reports, teacher reports and official records. As part of the evaluation information was collected on the young people's behaviours and socio-emotional characteristics. This paper examines similarities and differences in girls' and boys' self and teacher-reported behaviours, experiences of school discipline, measures of vulnerability and interpersonal relationships. Part II The second paper draws from a case study of the educational experiences of young people under the supervision of one youth offending service (Lanskey, 2014). The project had two objectives. The first was to develop an explanatory framework for the educational experiences of young people in the youth justice system. The second and related aim was to identify practices (pedagogic, strategic and administrative) which affected young people's engagement with learning. This paper offers qualitative insights into the educational experiences of four girls from the study who were serving community sentences. It discusses gendered

practices of social control in education and youth justice and their intersections with girls' sense of agency and their social, educational and personal identities.

AILBHE O'LOUGHLIN, LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS

Reducing health inequalities? Discontinuities in penal policy for personality disordered offenders

Personality disordered offenders have long posed problems for the criminal justice and health systems. High rates of self-harming and violent behaviour make these individuals difficult to manage in institutions and the evidence base for treating their disorders is limited. Recent governments have also been concerned to respond to public fears provoked by "dangerous" mentally disordered offenders. This paper presents the findings of empirical research on two initiatives that aimed address these problems: the Dangerous and Severe Personality Disorder (DSPD) Programme and its successor, the Offender Personality Disorder Pathway (OPDP). In particular, the paper will focus on the role of health concerns in a policy that has been criticised as an "attempt to hide the imposition of preventive detention [...] behind the veneer of respectability provided by a mental health context" (Mullen 2007). The DSPD programme was intended to strike a compromise between the concerns of the Home Office and the Department of Health and its "underpinning philosophy" was "that public protection [would] be best served by addressing the mental health needs of a previously neglected group" (DSPD Programme et al. 2008, p.6). While it ostensibly also aims to reduce "health inequalities" (Bradley 2009), health concerns appear to have lost ground under the OPDP. This raises the question of the extent to which the OPDP follows on from the original vision for the DSPD programme. The paper will also examine the influence of the revival of rehabilitation as an aim of criminal justice policy under recent Coalition and Conservative governments. At first, the OPDP appears as a "late modern" form of rehabilitation (Robinson 2008) that focuses on risk factors for recidivism to the exclusion of offenders' subjective health needs (Hannah-Moffat 2005). However, more holistic treatment programmes retain a place on the OPDP, indicating that welfarist concerns have survived from the "penal welfare" era (Garland 1985; 2001).

MEGAN O'NEILL, UNIVERSITY OF DUNDEE

Improving Stop and Search in Scotland: A cultural analysis

Since early 2014, stop and search has been a topic of intense political and media scrutiny in Scotland. Serious questions have been raised about the scale and impact of the tactic on young people, the quality and accuracy of the Police Scotland's stop and search statistics, and the extensive use of non-statutory stop and search, whereby an officer can search a person premised on 'consent', rather than legal authority. Prior to this period, however, there was relatively little academic research or public debate on stop and search, despite intensive use of the tactic in some parts of Scotland from the 1990s onward. This paper will demonstrate how Police Scotland, over the course of the last two years, has moved from a position of challenge and outright hostility towards those questioning its policies and tactics, to a position that is more receptive towards discussion and debate. Findings from an evaluation of a stop and search 'pilot' in Fife will be explored, as well as a reflection on the subsequent processes of consultation and knowledge exchange with which the author has been involved. Police Scotland is engaged in an ongoing process of legal and policy reform, which includes the introduction of a statutory Code of Practice, the abolition of non-statutory stop and search, the introduction of a statutory duty to consider the best interests of children, and improved recording and scrutiny procedures. The paper situates this process of change and reform within the existing literature of police cultures, and argues that several elements of traditional police culture can be found in its initial reaction and subsequent responses.

MEGAN O'NEILL, UNIVERSITY OF DUNDEE

Public sector pluralisation: the case of PCSOs

Many of the debates around pluralisation to date have focused on the role of the state in relation to that of the private policing sector. Scholars such as Johnston and Shearing (2003) have argued that a nodal framework provides a better understanding of the relationships between the agents and organisations involved in policing in any area (or 'node'), arguing that the state is but one of many players in these networks, the configuration of which vary from one node to another. Whereas scholars such as Loader and Walker (2006) adopt a more normative approach, suggesting that it is appropriate for the state authorities to act as an 'anchor' in the

security field, influencing and controlling the reach of the others due to their symbolic authority and command. While these are important discussions to have, they tend to miss the inner contours and pluralisation of the public sector itself. This is also a diverse field and while there have been analyses of the operations of the various actors within public policing, often with a concern for which agency provides the ultimate source of security authority (see for example Crawford et al 2005, Crawford 2006 and Johnston 2003), there have not been many considerations of the internal relationships, cultures and experiences within the pluralised public policing field. A dramaturgical analysis of these, obtained through an in-depth ethnographic study of Police Community Support Officers (PCSOs), will begin to redress this imbalance. This will provide a deeper understanding of how pluralised public policing works, how the various agents within it make sense of their role in this context and how the relevant occupational cultures have responded. Rather than using 'nodes' or nautical metaphors (anchors, steering and rowing) to understand these relationships, the dramaturgical performances that the relevant actors and groups give each other will supply the needed analytical framework. This data comes from a 6-month ethnographic study of PCSOs from six neighbourhood policing teams in the north of England in 2012-2013.

CARINA O'REILLY, ANGLIA RUSKIN UNIVERSITY

Political realism and democratic policing

Much work has been done on procedural justice in recent years, drawing on realist accounts of legitimacy such as that of David Beetham. There has been less exploration of the social context of encounters with the police and the expectations that members of the public and the police bring with them to such encounters. This paper offers a critical realist perspective on theories of democratic policing, and examines the limitations of democracy itself as an ideal in the context of policing. The following analytical questions will be addressed: Is a theory of democratic policing, in which the police acknowledge their role in producing and reproducing democratic order, genuinely possible? Or is this stretching a normative account of policing to a point at which it loses its connection with the reality of police practice? And what lessons might be drawn from this discussion in terms of increasing confidence in the police?

LINNÉA A.M. OSTERMAN, UNIVERSITY OF GREENWICH

Restorative justice with women who have committed an offence: The neglected role of gender in restorative conferencing

Reflective of a growing political momentum, restorative justice has experienced an increase in scope in criminal justice policy and practice in England and Wales in recent years. As in so many other aspects of criminological research and practice, however, gender has been a neglected variable in the vast majority of work looking at offender perspectives in these justice frameworks. Starting to redress this gap in knowledge, this paper presents a selection of findings from a new qualitative study into female offenders' experiences of restorative justice in England and Wales. The study draws on a combination of interview data collected firstly with practitioners leading female offender cases, and secondly with women who have committed an offence and gone through a restorative justice conference. It is argued that gendered factors of crime and victimisation, now well-known in the wider criminological field, have a clear impact on the experience of restorative justice conferencing by women who enter the process in a perpetrator capacity. Particular areas that are identified in the data to have a gendered effect on the conference process include heightened levels of complex needs, the context of victimisation and vulnerability in offending patterns, the need for flexibility in preparation processes, differently natured conference engagements and support requirements, and particular risks around shame, mental health, vulnerability and of stereotypical ideals surrounding appropriate female behaviour affecting the proceedings. It is argued that for women to be able to reap the full benefits of restorative justice processes, the particular needs and circumstances of female offending must not only be acknowledged, but incorporated into the field and mainstreamed into practice. In turn, this will, by aiding practitioners to offer more tailored support, ensure that those women who have committed an offence and chose to take part in a restorative justice conference have a positive and meaningful experience of it.

MARION OSWALD, UNIVERSITY OF WINCHESTER

Intelligence, policing and the use of algorithmic analysis: Initial conclusions from a survey of UK police forces using freedom of information requests as a research methodology

In its enquiry into intelligence material concerning Jimmy Savile, Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary found that 'the failure to connect the various allegations was critical to the eventual outcome of the investigations. There was intelligence available of four separate investigations which was never linked together and, because of that failure to 'join the dots', there was a failure to understand the potential depth of Savile's criminality.' In addition, a succession of reports into the abuse or deaths of children or vulnerable adults have concluded that outcomes might have been different if attention had been paid to the patterns developing. Big Data analytics could provide additional tools for the analysis of intelligence data in order to identify patterns and connections that may indicate criminal or harmful behaviour (and indeed are so used by intelligence agencies in the protection of national security). To date, however, it appears that the use of algorithms within UK policing has tended to focus on predictive policing using crime data to identify crime 'hotspots'. In the US, the use of algorithms to target individuals has prompted accusations of racial profiling. This paper will outline the results of a survey of all UK police forces in which forces were asked (by way of freedom of information request) about their use of computational or algorithmic data analysis or decision-making in relation to the analysis of intelligence. Provisional conclusions will be drawn from the results and consideration given to the factors (including those relating to legality, accountability and transparency) that may influence the further acceptance of these techniques in the intelligence field by both the police and the wider public.

MELANIE PEARSON, UNIVERSITY OF ESSEX

Coroner Victimology: Questioning the impact on, and adequacy of, the inquest process for the secondary victims of road death

Given that violence is increasingly perceived as a public health issue and that road fatalities account for nearly three times as many deaths in England and Wales as homicides, it seems viable to extend the public health argument to road death in the same way. Of a total number of fatalities of 1,575 in England and Wales in 2014, the Ministry of Justice recorded 315 'guilty' verdicts where the charge was one of causing a death or deaths through a serious motor offence. There appears to be no record produced which directly tallies these offences with the number of resultant deaths but what does seem clear is that culpable road deaths are a small proportion of the number of deaths either that occur, or are successfully prosecuted. In circumstances such as these, where no-one is deemed to be culpable for the death of a person on the road, the families and friends of the deceased face part of the Criminal Justice System ('CJS') that has undergone little academic scrutiny; the inquest. To date, the adversarial system seen in the criminal court has attracted the bulk of research into the CJS and its impact on the bereaved, leaving the inquisitorial coroner's court largely overlooked. Commentators suggest that the CJS in the form of the criminal court system can have a deleterious impact on the families and friends of primary victims who find themselves caught up in the process, but what is less clear is whether the system has a similar impact on families when their loss is not deemed to have been the result of a criminal act. 'Survivors' groups' exist to provide practical and emotional support to these secondary victims of road traffic collisions and one of the biggest objections they have is use of the term 'accident' to describe a road traffic death, inferring that the event was unpreventable. They highlight the fact that often, a driver is not held accountable due to a lack of evidence, and as such is deemed not to be responsible for it. This leaves bereaved families feeling 'diminished', lacking proper information about the death itself and without the rights that would normally be extended to those suffering such a violent and traumatic life event. At a time when survivors' groups both in this country and globally exist to shine a spotlight on what they see as an 'excuse' for death on the road, I will be asking whether the quite different system that exists to handle such deaths is sufficient and indeed acceptable to those embroiled within it, or whether it in fact serves to distress secondary victims further.

KEN PEASE, UNIVERSITY OF KENT

Surveying Victims: The Case for Local Victimisation Surveys

There are widely acknowledged problems associated with the use of police generated official statistics, although many criminologists continue to use them with impunity. As an alternative it is often suggested that national and international victim surveys provide a more reliable and accurate picture of the real state of

crime. In this paper we argue that national and international crime surveys have serious limitations and that for many forms of criminological analysis they are inadequate. In contrast, we suggest that local crime surveys can serve as a social demographic instrument that allows an appreciation of the specificity of victimization as well as an understanding of the complex process through which crime is constructed. In short, we put the case for developing local crime surveys and present the initial findings of a local survey that is currently being carried out in London.

MELISSA PEPPER UNIVERSITY OF SURREY AND THE MAYOR'S OFFICE FOR POLICING AND CRIME (MOPAC)

Doing More for Less in Changing Times: The Use of Volunteers in Policing

This paper reports on an ESRC PhD study that aims to further understand the role of Police Support Volunteers and the officers who work with them, with a focus on the London Metropolitan Police Service. Utilising mixed methods including a survey of volunteers, and interviews with volunteers, officers and stakeholders, the study sets out to explore the type of people who volunteer, the roles they undertake, their experiences of volunteering, perceptions of their contribution to policing, and the relationship between volunteers and officers. Drawing on themes of police pluralisation, and set within a context of UK public sector austerity, the research aims to 'tell the story' of volunteers and their contribution to policing through the voices of 'on the ground' volunteers and officers themselves. This study will contribute to a currently limited evidence base at a time when politicians, policy makers, and police leaders are faced with delivering services in an era that increasingly demands 'more for less'. The study hopes to inform the development of more sustainable police volunteer programmes, which create satisfying and interesting roles for volunteers, and enable the police service to more effectively tap in to the diverse resources and experiences the public can offer.

JAKE PHILLIPS, ANDREW FOWLER AND CHALEN WESTABY, SHEFFIELD HALLAM UNIVERSITY

Managing the interface between probation practitioners' work and private lives

This presentation will present the findings from a piece of research which uses the concept of emotional labour to explore probation practice. During the course of 19 interviews with probation officers in the National Probation Service a clear theme to emerge was the management of the interface between probation work and participants' private lives. In some cases, probation work affects the way in which practitioners conduct their private lives through hyper-vigilant and hyper-philanthropic imaginings (examples include changes to parenting or affecting relationships with partners/spouses). In other cases, participants talked about how their private lives formed part of a community of coping which participants also discussed in the context of collegial support. On the other hand, some participants explained how families were unable to support them in coping with the difficulties of doing such emotionally charged work. In the other direction, participants talked about how their private lives would affect the way in which they worked with certain cases and that this required the use of particular emotions in their practice. These findings will be explored and elaborated upon during the presentation. We will then discuss the implications of such findings for practitioners and the organisation more broadly. Such implications highlight the need for more effective support of practitioners as well as a more systematic approach to helping practitioners move between the two worlds of work and home.

JAMES PICKLES, NORTHUMBRIA UNIVERSITY

LGBT Hate Crime: Promoting a Queer Agenda for Hate Crime Scholarship

Hate crime has emerged as an area within Criminology to highlight the biased nature of certain criminal activity targeted at marginalised social groups (race, disability, religion, transgender identity, and sexual orientation). LGBT people, who were once criminalised and neglected by the state, now have legal protection from aggravation towards their sexuality or transgender identity. The contributions of hate crime scholarship have shaped the way LGBT identities are criminologically framed, i.e. as identities warranting protection. This paper exposes fissures in current theoretical approaches to LGBT hate crime. It problematises what 'LGBT' means criminologically; how LGBT identity is framed within hate crime scholarship; and explores the western and colonial based gender and sexuality logics and underpinnings. Ultimately, this paper will highlight the multiple, intersectional, and diverse ways of being queer and advocates for hate crime scholarship to adopt a 'Queer' agenda as a set of theoretical tools to understand what it means to be Queer.

MAGDALINI PIPINI, SOUTHAMPTON SOLENT UNIVERSITY

'I am Only Here for the Violence': Exploring Changing Conceptions of Sport Fandom Hooliganism Online

Sport fandom-hooliganism (SFH) has long been a feature of the social, political and, most prominently, media landscape, in international, national and local contexts. While in Britain, 'real' (or embodied) violence, specifically related to football, may be decreasing, scholars suggest "global fan developments" - emergent from new technologies, such as fan blogs and websites, and match highlight internet coverage (Williams, 2012: 199) - are giving rise to myriad forms of violence, which challenge 'old' conceptions. Nowadays, internet users, or in this case, cyber-hooligans, are not merely passive 'keyboard warriors', they are active contributors to 'real' violence, who engage in complex sub-cultural movements sharing and producing information and content online, 24/7, transnationally. Although they do not act in crowds to 'physically engage in assaultive behaviour that has the potential to harm, or does, injure another person, or persons', they do act as rationale individuals, frequently concealed behind a pseudonym or avatar, intending to harm others. Indeed, SFH remains a credible area of study for scholars of sport, leisure and crime, particularly because of the growth in social media usage. This paper, therefore, explores the role of the internet in SFH sub-cultures, specifically how violence is represented, perpetuated and redefined. Such an enterprise will bring the appropriateness of previously dominate theorisations of football hooliganism (e.g. 'figurationalism') into question which, in so doing, creates a space for further exploration of the spectacle of fandom hooliganism. During this paper I: (1) appraise existing literature on online fandom hooliganism that has already been conducted; and (2) present initial findings from research conducted in Balkan countries into, what I call, '(dis)embodied' forms of sport fandom hooliganism, with leaders of football firms, police representatives, and special force commanders.

JOHN PITTS, UNIVERSITY OF BEDFORDSHIRE

Wrong Place Wrong Time

In Ending Gang Violence & Exploitation (2016) the British government refocuses its gang strategy onto the victims of gang crime., aiming to tackle the involvement of younger adolescents in 'county (drug) lines'; to protect young people in, for example, pupil referral units and children's homes and to safeguard gang-associated women and girls. This is to be achieved by the police working collaboratively with social welfare and educational agencies. However, the responses of these agencies tend to be rooted in a Child Protection model of intervention with individuals and families, whereas recent research indicates that this victimisation is as much a property of the 'social fields' in which these young people are enmeshed and not simply the characteristics of the victims or the perpetrators. This paper proposes a model of 'embedded' intervention in opposition to the dominant model in which young people, both perpetrators and victims are 'abstracted' from the social situation in which their victimisation occurs.

OLGA PLESHKOVA, UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM

Racial Beliefs and Attitudes of Russian Police Recruits: A Longitudinal Study

The problem of racial bias is one of the enduring themes of police culture scholarship. Prejudice, over-policing and racial profiling damage the relationships between police and ethnic minority communities and destroy public trust in policing. In contemporary Russia undergoing political transition from new democracy to authoritarian regime radical nationalism is on the rise. Is there evidence that police recruit display the same xenophobic attitudes as a large group of the Russian population? And is institutional racism widespread in the Russian police service? This paper is based on the results of a longitudinal empirical study exploring police recruits' attitudes and beliefs about race, racism and ethnic diversity. The initial set of data consisting of 20 in-depth interviews with first and final year recruits and 10 focus groups was obtained in 2007; the second round of interviews and focus groups was conducted in 2014. Interviews indicate that a number of recruits openly expressing xenophobic beliefs and racial prejudice increased substantially in the 2014 cohort, despite the fact that the sample was ethnically diverse and statistically representative of the Russian population as a whole. Moreover, prior to interviews all recruits had undergone racial and cultural awareness training. It is argued that recruits' beliefs about race and racism are institutionalized. Furthermore, they are reinforced by unconscious bias in the police training curriculum. The paper reflects on universality and cross-cultural

differences in construction of the occupational culture of policing and examines the ways, in which contemporary politics shapes working practices of the Russian police organization.

MARK POGREBIN, UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO

Employment isn't enough: obstacles experienced by ex-prisoners during the re-entry process

One of the greatest needs for persons leaving prison and returning to their communities is immediate employment. Although this has been researched and written about by many in the field of criminology and criminal justice, this study, based on interview data obtained from seventy men and women on parole in Colorado, expands on the recognized need for employment by identifying and analyzing the additional collateral financial obligations that are rarely addressed by researchers and correctional practitioners. In addition to describing barriers to obtaining employment, we explore financial obligations that may significantly prevent ex-offenders from gaining an economic foothold, even when employed, including mandatory parole expenses and other debts incurred prior to and after incarceration. Without the ability to meet these financial obligations, many returning former prisoners came to believe they will never achieve economic success. A lack of financial stability and little hope for a better future may significantly affect the ability of many persons leaving prison to successfully re-enter society.

NICOLETTA POLICEK, RESEARCH CENTRE FOR CONFLICT AND MIGRATION

The Hybrid Nature of National Belonging for Stateless Children

Current discourses, policies and practices about statelessness rest at the intersection of national and international laws about displacement, migration, national belonging and citizenship. Mostly, statelessness is the result of factors such as political change, expulsion of people from a territory, discrimination, nationality based solely on descent, and laws regulating marriage and birth registration. Italy is host to a considerable number of migrant children, many of them stateless or at risk of statelessness. Migrant children often lack a residence permit or other identity documents and consequently as undocumented persons, they have no political rights and limited access to social services, health care, education, employment and housing. They also risk receiving expulsion orders and being detained in a detention centre, in this way the shift from legal protection of the child to criminalisation of the child is manifest. According to the Italian law on citizenship (law 91/1992) children born in Italy to non-nationals who have not been recognized as stateless persons, do not acquire Italian citizenship at birth. However, in Italy, there is an automatic conferral of nationality under the law to otherwise stateless children born on Italian territory; this is in theory what constitutes a perfect safeguard. Despite Italy having both an administrative and a judicial statelessness determination procedure which can result in the grant of a residence permit, in reality very few stateless persons actually receive this status. This contribution highlights a number of concerns embedded in the hybrid nature of statelessness and quasi statelessness as experienced by children in Italy who find themselves in a limbo of legal invisibility, without basic rights, and facing too often the prospect of detention. Finally, this paper underlines the significant problem in terms of state practice, where the child will only acquire nationality through the requisite safeguard if the parent has been officially recognised as stateless through statelessness status determination. Statelessness status determination is then a tool for the identification and protection of stateless people, in particular in the migration context, and is not a requirement for or precursor to the application of safeguards to prevent statelessness at birth.

NICOLETTA POLICEK, RESEARCH CENTRE FOR CONFLICT AND MIGRATION AND LUISA RAVAGNANI, UNIVERSITY OF BRESCIA, ITALY

Age Inequalities in Prison: The Burden of Old Age

Worldwide, the numbers of older people incarcerated is on the rise. The increasing length of sentences and the introduction of harsh sentences, such as life without parole, have influenced the growth of the older prison population. Tougher penal policies result in offenders incarcerated for longer periods and alternatives to custodial sentences are seldom considered, remaining an option rather than the rule. Age consideration with regards to sentencing continues to be a contentious issue because, despite sentencing reforms over the last few decades have taken into account the fast growing multiplication in the number of elderly inmates

worldwide, data extrapolated by deconstructing sentencing research, evidence that actors in the criminal justice system – police, law enforcement agencies, trial and appellate courts, prosecution and public defender offices, probation and parole agencies as well as custodial institutions and departments of corrections – discriminate against elderly people by not considering their specific social and health care needs. Although data at European level are not comparable as the age at which a prisoner is deemed to be an ‘older prisoner’ is inevitably arbitrary because European countries afford a different cut off point for a prisoner to be legally defined as older inmate, the Council of Europe revealed that Italy has the largest elderly prison population, followed by England, Spain and Germany. Setting off with an analysis of the distinctive health and social care needs arising out of physical and/or mental frailty, as experienced by older inmates, this contribution subsequently focuses in particular on Italy where the number of elderly prisoners (60-70 years) has been increasing over the last 10 years in the face of a substantial drop in the prison population. To date, the Department of Penitentiary Affairs, the institution responsible for prisoners’ well-being, has not acknowledged purposely the needs and the protection of these vulnerable groups of prisoners. The concluding section of this paper argues that the burden of age with the collateral consequences of incarceration can be reversed with appropriate resources even when the costs for imprisoning elderly inmates appear much higher than if imprisoning younger ones.

NICOLETTA POLICEK, RESEARCH CENTRE FOR CONFLICT AND MIGRATION AND LUISA RAVAGNANI, UNIVERSITY OF BRESCIA, ITALY

Inequalities in a Diverse World: Female Foreign Detainees in Italy

The cosmopoliticization of Europe is especially notable where issues of immigration and security clash with the implications for penal politics and practices regarding foreign nationals who are incarcerated. Depicted as unpopular minorities, foreign detainees lay in a status of quasi-citizenship and find themselves in a position where, although their human rights are protected in some respects, they are at the same time threatened by the very states that protect them. They are afforded only some of the national detainees’ rights. Foreign prisoners face greater disadvantages than the average prisoner because they are considered of lower priority by the prison authorities. Quite simply, the penal system was not created with them in mind. For instance, only few foreign detainees are provided with any form of independent immigration advice during their time in prison, including guidance on their possible deportation. Too often for foreign national prisoners, the completion of their prison sentence is followed by a period of limbo behind a new set of bars while the state works out what to do next. This is particularly the case for women incarcerated. This contribution highlights the experiences of foreign female detainees in Italy. The setting of this paper is within an examination of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners and the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (‘the Bangkok Rules’) as adopted by the UN General Assembly in 2010. Such Rules aim to fill a long-standing lack of standards providing for the specific characteristics and needs of women offenders and prisoners. However, no much attention is paid to the specific needs of foreign female detainees. With regard to Italy, this paper argues that too often, female foreign offenders who have no stable links with the Italian territory – namely they do not have a job or a fix abode - are deemed to present a greater risk of absconding than the Italian citizen duly registered and, therefore, against foreign nationals, the measure the remand in prison seems to be a necessary step even in cases of offences not particularly causing social alarm. Such a broad appeal to precautionary measures, in addition to raising issues of constitutionality, is also a factor negatively impacting on prison overcrowding.

BETHAN POYSER, NOTTINGHAM TRENT UNIVERSITY

Highlighting Heritage: Police Practitioners’ and Heritage Place Managers’ Experiences and Understandings of Heritage Crime in Nottinghamshire

‘Heritage crime has not just immediate consequences, but...repercussions for future generations...’ (Grove and Thomas, 2014, p.8). This statement, highlights the impacts that heritage crimes may have. Despite this, and the wealth of heritage sites in the UK, the topic is a marginalised area of criminological study here. It has been argued that the concepts of ‘heritage’ and ‘crime’ clash. One is holistic; the other set in the law. Through a programme of semi-structured interviews with ‘heritage place managers’ and questionnaires delivered to Nottinghamshire police forces, this research aimed to examine this clash. In particular, it aimed to compare and contrast place managers’ understandings and experiences of heritage crime with those of police

practitioners. It was found that the two groups differed markedly in this respect, creating feelings of frustration and stagnation for both. Such findings are of particular concern, in the light of statistics which demonstrate that heritage crime is occurring more frequently across the UK (Historic England, 2015) and evidence that offenders are targeting new heritage assets and places in response to changing legislation (Swinford, 2015). Budget cuts which continue to impact upon policing priorities in Nottinghamshire further compound the problem. The paper concludes by detailing the potential impacts of this finding for heritage in Nottinghamshire and by suggesting changes relating to both the heritage and policing sectors.

SAM POYSER, ABERYSTWYTH UNIVERSITY

Ruined lives: identifying and responding to the harms of wrongful conviction

"That utter feeling of helplessness...the system has taken over...a burning feeling of injustice" (Participant A cited in Poyser, in prep.). This statement, taken from the author's empirical research in this area, provides some insight into the sense of powerlessness and injustice felt by almost everyone who suffers a wrongful conviction. Miscarriages of justice cause wide-ranging harms, devastating the lives of exonerees and their families, undermining public support for the Criminal Justice System and damaging wider society (Gardner, 2015). Yet, research examining the experiences of this particular group of victims, victims of the Criminal Justice System, is sparse, particularly within the UK. Drawing upon the findings of empirical research involving semi-structured interviews with a sample of individuals (N=20) including exonerees, their families, friends and professionals involved in contesting convictions in England and Wales, this paper examines the harms or impacts caused by miscarriages of justice. It was found that the impacts of miscarriages of justice upon the individuals involved in the cases under analysis were life-changing, affecting not only the direct victims of the wrongful conviction but other individuals including their families and friends. Crucially, it was found that the harms of miscarriages of justice can sometimes have a 'domino-effect', setting off a chain of injurious consequences through generations of a family. Such findings sit against a backdrop of recent changes to the compensation test for a miscarriage of justice which arguably have the appearance of a nation that wishes to "...wash its hands of those who have been so grievously treated by the...justice system" (Campbell, 2015, n.p). Indeed, all of the participants in this study perceived official responses to the impacts of miscarriages of justice to be thoroughly inadequate. The paper concludes by suggesting that much more needs to be done, firstly, by researchers, to assess the harms associated with miscarriages and secondly, by the state and criminal justice practitioners, to address and minimise these harms.

JAYNE PRICE, UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL

Exploring pathways and transitions between juvenile and adult penal institutions

The United Nation Convention of the Rights of the Child 1989 [UNCRC] provides international standard of children's human rights. Signed and ratified by the UK Government, numerous articles within it provide guidelines on dealing with children in conflict with the law (United Nations, 1989). The vulnerabilities of young prisoners is well documented in academic research. The heightened vulnerabilities of young prisoners, aged 15-21, were similarly acknowledged within a Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Prisons (1997: 5) thematic report; "of all the parts of the Prison Service that we inspect, the one that gives all of us in the Inspectorate greatest cause for concern is the Young Prisoner estate". Within England and Wales, young people aged 18-25 represent one-third of the prison system, yet only 10% of the population. Upon turning eighteen, young people transition from the juvenile secure estate to the adult services and establishments. Children are considered such until the age of eighteen, however maturity is much more difficult to define due to; "a range of complicated variables, including biological changes, social transitions and life experiences". Outside of the penal context, the life-stage experiences that guide the passage from 'childhood' to 'adulthood' such as education to employment, are extended and stretched in contemporary society. A report specifically designed for practitioners working with girls and young women by Beyond Youth Custody stated that the small population of young adult women meant that their age specific needs were often neglected. Young people in the secure estate who have previously been in care ('looked after') are also over-represented, however no central record of statistics are held. Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Prisons (2011b) thematic report and the Transition to Adulthood alliance reported previously looked-after children and young people are particularly vulnerable during transition as they tend to have poor or limited family support and experience of trauma. Drawing on Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Prisons survey data of children and young people and inspection

reports, it appears that they don't glean much information regarding their transitional experiences. What the data does show reflects wide variation across establishments of staff training, planning and information sharing. This demonstrates a continued failure to adhere to the principles of the UNCRC (United Nations, 1989) and the need for the provision of services to go beyond the age of 18 to support the individuals' and make the transitional experience less of a rupture. The vulnerability of young people who experience incarceration leaves them vulnerable to wider negative outcomes (Beal, 2014) and it is clear that a poor transitional experience stands only to exacerbate this. It can be argued that the demographic of individuals that are scheduled to transition is so small, that it is similarly ill-prepared for and overlooked.

LIDIA PUIGVERT, UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

Questioning the Attraction to violence among young women girls. Preliminary Data from Free_Teen_Desire project

In 2009, Miguel Carcaño, adolescent, confesses he raped and killed his ex-girlfriend, Marta del Castillo. After entering prison, an online platform emerged in support of the self-confessed murderer, through which his admirers declared desire to date him. We can find similar examples worldwide. In 2008, in joint with Valls and Duque, we demonstrated how some adolescents have been socialized into a type of relationships that associate attractiveness with violence, and how this link is one of the possible explanations of the high rates of VAW among adolescents today. Many researchers explore the risk factors for girls to suffer gender violence in heterosexual relationship. However, there is a lack of research about the interactions that socialize into desire and its connection to gender violence. Actually, different institutions have warned of the lack of knowledge about the particular risk lived by young women and girls in Europe. The project hereby presented provides new data evidences about these socialization patterns. Researchers have concluded that being a delinquent seems to make young men more attractive to prospective mates, and these sexual-affective relationships have the greatest influence on adolescents from both sexes. Moreover, the frequency of gender violence today is extremely high; 35% of women worldwide experienced either physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence or non-partner sexual violence (World Health Organization, 2013). This paper focuses on one of the main goals of FREE Teen_Desire: to explore the extent to which dialogue situations (based on a language of desire) can question adolescent girls' desires that link attractiveness to violent behaviours. Many theories explain how people internalize the dialogues they have with others, and therefore their thinking and behaviour become influenced by the interactions they experience in the process of socialization. Particularly, I focus on how young women use language to talk about the young men and young women they are attracted to, or they are not. The study confirmed that in certain dialogues about young men who are considered "good" the language of desire is missing, and when the conversation rather revolves around the ones who exert domination and violence, the language of desire is present. Free_Teen_Desire through a survey based on Vignette-test is providing new evidence about a field that has been barely explored. It is also demonstrating through rigorous scientific inquiry that the association between desire and violence can be dismantled through dialogue, and that alternative socialization processes can be promoted in order to enjoy desirable sexual-affective relationships free of violence.

CHRISTINA QUINLAN, DE MONTFORT UNIVERSITY

Inequalities in a diverse world: the case of women in criminal justice systems

Is there such a thing as gender equality? Are men and women equal? Are they equal but different? What do the statistics on gender and crime and gender and imprisonment tell us about gender equality? How many men are in prison in Britain and Ireland? How many women? What do these numbers tell us? What about the crimes committed? What do we know about the gender differential in terms of crimes committed? How do the statistics break down in terms of the crimes committed, along gender lines? How do men and women experience prison? What is the impact of prison on men and women? Is there a differential impact? What is the evidence for this? What about family? Is there a differential impact on family as a result of the imprisonment of men and women? What is the evidence for this? If there is a difference, does it matter? This paper explores gender and gender equality in the context of crime and punishment. The paper builds on the work of feminist criminologists, with a particular acknowledgement of the work of pioneers in the field. The paper outlines and explains different gendered approaches taken to dealing with women in criminal justice systems, briefly examining and critiquing these. Early attempts at gendered approaches are explored along

with more recent and contemporary developments. The paper examines the different approaches and their hoped for and/or established efficacy in terms of dealing with female offenders. Finally, the paper asks, in the context of crime and punishment, does gender matter, and if so, how and why does it matter. The paper makes both a call for and a case for a different approach to dealing with female offenders, suggesting that what is required is a different framework for deal with female offenders, and a different conceptualisation of female offending and female offenders. The paper concludes with an attempt to answer the essential question of whether, in a context of gender equality, this kind of differentiation is fair.

MARIANNE QUIROUETTE, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

Community Practitioners and 'Justice Work': The Micro Politics of Risk and Need

The voluntary/non-profit sector has been described as having been responsibilized, co-opted and "colonized" by criminal justice concerns around assessment, supervision, risk management, rehabilitation and punitive regulation. Community service providers play an important role in providing essential supports, verifying information, as well as participating in monitoring and reporting to justice for their criminalized clients. Especially for people who are poor, racialized, stigmatized, socially isolated; and who face complex and intersecting issues around mental health, homelessness, addiction, concurrent disorder, dual diagnosis, HIV, cancer, brain injuries, PTSD or FASD etc. While there is a net widening effect, 'contradictory' objectives and logics of care, control, rehabilitation, discipline and punishment can and often do mix. Increasingly, regulatory bodies meant to problem solve around risky individuals with complex needs embrace inter-agency, multi-disciplinary, cross-sectoral work that precedes, complements, replaces, or follows punitive orders from the justice system. This often means targeting issues through the structure of diversion and release plans, specialized/therapeutic courts, re-integration and probation programs]. Analyzing 105 in-depth interviews and fieldwork conducted in a large Canadian city, I show how community service providers often operate as 'brokers' between their clients and criminal justice courts. Community service providers move across systems and mobilize knowledge to help their clients: (1) navigate their experience in the justice system, (2) satisfy legal concerns around risk of release, supervision, responsivity and rehabilitation, and (3) advocate for their rights despite criminalization and discrimination. Agencies and practitioners assess offender risk/need/responsivity and contribute to surveillance, discipline and punishment projects, but this work is not just about the justice system downloading penal responsibility to community organizations. Some practitioners want 'more teeth' and like to use the power of law to enhance their therapeutic projects, others work hard to deflect the power of law and to re-direct discourse towards evidenced based, medicalized [ex: harm reduction, trauma informed] and cultural and sociological perspectives [anti-oppressive and rights based]. I show how practitioners engage and shape discourse, policy and legal practice when managing problems on the frontlines and when contributing to court's knowledge about and understanding of their clients. This work is particularly interesting for drawing attention to structural issues and for contributing medical, cultural and sociological knowledge that can improve court practices and address the re-criminalizing of people who are multiply disadvantaged.

MOHAMMED RAHMAN, BIRMINGHAM CITY UNIVERSITY

Ballers and Killers: The relationship between violent organised crime and fatal violence in the West Midlands

This paper discusses on-going PhD level research which investigates the nature and extent of fatal violence within organised criminality. Methodologically the research is split into two strands. First, the research explores 'case' studies of organised crime and murder in the West Midlands. These cases encompass contract killers and others that are commodifiers of death, and are extreme examples of what Hall (2012) considers – 'external control systems' – individuals who often take 'special liberties' as a last resort. The second strand of the research is ethnographic, and overlaps the first strand with regard organised crime, via empirical contact with criminal and former criminal opportunists who have been involved in organised crime and violence and shown themselves willing to take criminal risks, in order to elevate their positions in the asocial hierarchy of competitive individuals involved in this area. The paper considers the journey of PhD research, and will provide an understanding of key stages, including: insider and outsider positionality; access; assessing situations; making decisions; and ethical implications. It concludes by discussing the 'dash-cam' ethnography component,

a new technological and visual method of conducting ethnographic research, and how this can help with the practice of social research in the post-industrial, urban milieu.

THOMAS RAYMEN, PLYMOUTH UNIVERSITY

Reclaiming Deviant Leisure: A criminological perspective

This paper explains why an understanding of 'deviant leisure' is significant for 21st century criminology. Through reorienting our understanding of 'deviance' from a contravention of norms and values to encompassing that which transgresses a moral 'duty to the other', the new 'deviant leisure' perspective describes activities have the potential to result in harm through their adherence to the values of consumer capitalism. This paper outlines the theoretical and conceptual underpinnings of a deviant leisure perspective which draws upon ultra-realist and cultural criminological theory. Using the ideological primacy of consumer capitalism as a point of departure, this paper explores the potential for harm that lies beneath the surface of even the most embedded and culturally accepted forms of leisure. Such an explanation requires a reading that brings into focus the subjective, socially corrosive, environmental and embedded harms that arise as a result of the commodification of leisure. A deviant leisure perspective is vital if criminological theory is to correct its ongoing inability to keep up with the proliferating and mutating forms of normalised harm that are an emergent feature of contemporary commodified leisure.

LINDSEY RICE, UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD

Shifting Terrain in the Provision of Criminal Investigation by the Police in England and Wales

It is no longer possible, if it ever truly were, to think of criminal investigation purely in terms of what detectives do. Within the contemporary Criminal Investigation Department (CID), the 'professional' police detective must now negotiate his/her role in conjunction with that of a diverse range of 'others' including a host of non-warranted policing paraprofessionals. Civilian Investigators (CIs) – who are the focus of this paper – are non-warranted employees of the police or private sector agencies who were introduced to help warranted detectives to investigate crime and can be found operating within police CIDs across the country. Drawing upon 35 semi-structured interviews with police officers and staff and over 60 hours of observation, this paper seeks to reflect upon the impact of CIs on the detective role and title and, thus, the changing face of criminal investigation work across England and Wales. Findings of the study suggest that far from undertaking a complementary role to that of warranted detectives, in many instances the role/duties being undertaken by CIs is almost identical to that of detectives. This paper concludes by arguing that the use and subsequent evolution of the CI role may be instigating a renegotiation of the occupational and sectoral boundaries surrounding the role of the warranted police detective and in turn, the dilution of professional orthodoxies in the investigative specialism.

NATALIE ROBINSON, UNIVERSITY OF CHESTER

The power of stories: narratives of policing and activism

"One story was: somebody has found a gun in their backyard, and it wasn't even on this block, and it was suddenly 'all these young people are going to be storing weapons in our backyards and our kids are gonna get them and shoot each other' and it was just like this crazy narrative started to be created, based on fear and ignorance of what this population is capable of" - Kim, Neighbourhood Youth Pastor. "Johnny's Dad was an abusive alcoholic, his mom was incarcerated. And he ended up living on the street when he couldn't deal with the abuse any more. There are between 1.6 and 2.8 million of those stories" - Olivia, Homeless Youth Worker. Drawing on research focused on the experiences of homeless young people in Chicago, this paper explores the twin narratives of policing and activism that undergird the public struggle for the right to the city. I suggest that stories are central in the processes of criminalisation and activist mobilisation of this group, constructing legible actors who become the protagonists of parallel urban worlds. In one version of reality, the young people in focus are dangerous and deviant; in the other, they themselves are in danger, victims of circumstance; both worlds harness the same signifiers in opposite ways. Activist groups endeavour to present a subject who is antithetical to the criminalised other, working to invert negative connotations associated with homelessness, blackness, youth and transgender individuals. The

normative activist response constitutes an attempt to turn destructive stories on their head, speak 'truth to power' and evoke empathy. Such struggles can elicit material results that are indubitably positive for marginalised groups, but they are also undeniably performative. This paper explores how such performances unfold on an urban stage, considering what is achieved and what is obfuscated in the process.

JAMES ROFFEE AND ANDREA WALING, MONASH UNIVERSITY

Rethinking Microaggressions and Anti-social behaviour against LGBTIQ Youth

There is no shortage in literature on anti-social behaviour and the perpetration of hate crimes. However, in the context of the LGBTIQ community, previous research has focused hate crimes and microaggressions perpetrated by non-LGBTIQ individuals towards members of the LGBTIQ community. The purpose of this paper is to further understandings of experiences of anti-social behaviour in LGBTIQ youth in university settings. The paper reflects on qualitative interviews with LGBTIQ young people studying at university exploring their experiences of anti-social behaviour including harassment, bullying and victimisation in tertiary settings. The findings indicate that attention should be paid to the complex nature of anti-social behaviour and in particular, LGBTIQ youth documented experiences of microaggressions perpetrated by other members of the LGBTIQ community. This research indicates the existence of microaggressions perpetrated by LGBTIQ community members against other LGBTIQ persons. Using the taxonomy of anti-social behaviour against LGBTIQ people developed by Nadal et al., (2010, 2011), the author's build on literature that understands microaggressions against LGBTIQ people as a result of heterosexism to address previously unexplored microaggressions perpetrated by other LGBTIQ people. Individuals within the LGBTIQ community also perpetrate microaggressions against LGBTIQ people, including incidents by individuals with the same sexual orientation and gender identity as the victim. Thus the theoretical taxonomy of sexual orientation and transgender microaggressions is expanded to address LGBTIQ perpetrated anti-social behaviour. Those seeking to respond to microaggressions should be aware of this source of anti-social behaviour and consider how best to focus attention to respond to this type of anti-social behaviour.

EVELYN ROSE, CHRISSY THOMPSON AND MARK WOOD, THE UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE

Viral Justice: Survivor-Selfies, Internet Virality and Justice for Victims of Intimate Partner Violence

Intimate partner violence continues to be the most pervasive harm perpetrated against women, yet it remains significantly undocumented and unreported. Part of the problem has been attributed to the difficulties victims encounter when traversing formal criminal justice pathways and recently, a wealth of informal justice mechanisms have been documented by scholars as mechanisms victims can utilise in order to achieve justice. What we term the 'survivor selfie' is a recent and growing form of online informal justice whereby survivors of intimate partner violence or their close supporters upload to social media sites often graphic photos of injuries perpetrated by an intimate partner. Addressing the largely hidden nature of intimate partner violence has been a priority for victim-survivors and activists, and the 'survivor-selfie' offers a particularly interesting and innovative contemporary tool for achieving this aim. In this presentation, we explore both the positive and problematic implications of the survivor-selfie and offer a critical commentary on this previously undocumented phenomenon. This discussion is anchored to an emerging phenomenon we term 'viral justice': a specific form of online informal justice that is produced through Internet virality and the like economy of social media. Such platforms include, but are not limited to Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, Flickr and Tumblr. Though closely associated with online shaming, as we will argue through our analysis of survivor-selfies, viral justice does not solely function to publically shame or humiliate perpetrators. It may also function as a form of evidence, an attempt to garner support from a sympathetic audience, and as a form of online activism or awareness raising. We critically explore the possibilities and problems associated with this new form of online justice, and what this might mean for victims of intimate partner violence now and in the future.

TEELA SANDERS, UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER

New trends in crimes against sex workers: digital crimes, doxing and exposure

The endemic nature of violence against sex workers has been well established in the UK and beyond, and declared a global burden on public health (Deering et al 2014). This concern is raised specifically about those sex workers (usually female) who work in outdoor street environments. Whilst there has been some exploration of the experiences of indoor sex workers in relation to harm and violence, this paper flags up the issues of violence and risk for those who are specifically working through the Internet. Drawing on empirical findings from a Wellcome Trust survey of internet based sex workers, new trends relating to digital crimes are discussed. In the context of work which is considered by the sample as yielding high levels of job satisfaction and control of their working conditions, their experiences of crimes at work are explored. The 'new' types of crimes facilitated through digital technologies such as text and email harassment and the concept of 'doxing' by clients are discussed as areas for further understanding and practice/policy solutions. Finally, thoughts about how the decriminalisation model can start to dissolve the hate crimes and whorephobia directed at this group.

RAPHAEL SCHLEMBACH, UNIVERSITY OF BRIGHTON

The Pitchford inquiry into undercover policing: some lessons from the preliminary hearings

The public inquiry into undercover policing commenced preliminary hearings in July 2015 and will begin hearing evidence this summer. Key issues the Chair Lord Pitchford is tasked with addressing in his report to the Home Office are allegations that undercover officers had sexual relationship with targets, that they gathered information on Stephen Lawrence's family and their campaign for justice, that they used the identity of dead children as cover, that they withheld evidence in court leading to miscarriages of justice, and that they spied on political groups and elected representatives including Members of Parliament. Although the inquiry is perceived broadly as an inquest into undercover policing, it is highly politically charged due its focus on the monitoring of left-wing social movements by the Special Demonstrations Squad and the National Public Order Intelligence Unit. In this paper I reflect on some of the lessons we can take away from the preliminary hearings, the submissions made to the inquiry by police and non-police core participants and the remit set by the Home secretary. In particular, I query whether the inquiry suffers from a legitimacy deficit, due to a number of shortcomings; for example the restriction of the inquiry's remit to England and Wales only and the police's resolve to give some of the evidence in private rather than public. This has implications for how non-state, non-police core participants will relate to it and how it will be perceived more widely. To contribute to more theoretical debate, I further argue that the covert policing of protest offers a lens through which to re-evaluate the relationship of criminological research to political dissent.

JOHN SCOTT, QUEENSLAND UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

Illicit drug supply and the construction of the self as an ethical subject

Contemporary drug policy has been built around stereotypes linking drug markets to addiction, immorality and crime. While much research has focused on drug users as deviant, less attention has given to drug suppliers. Anderson (1993, 1998), for example, developed cultural identity theory to examine both personal and social marginalization of drug users, identifying strategies to manage stigma. Moving from stereotypes of the drug dealer, this paper uses this framework and the concept of social supply (drug markets where a supplier, not considered to be a 'drug dealer proper', brokers, facilitates or sells drugs, for little or no financial gain to friends and acquaintances) to examine how drug suppliers conceptualise and present the self as a socially integrated and ethical subject. The paper draws on interviews with 200 people who have been engaged in social supply of cannabis in three Australian cities. Findings are discussed with reference to earlier British research on drug normalisation and social supply.

KALLIOPI SELIOTI, WINSTON'S WISH - THE CHARITY FOR BEREAVED CHILDREN

Exploring the impact of residential group programmes for children and young people bereaved by murder or manslaughter

A death by murder or manslaughter is one of the most painful and complicated types of bereavement families can experience. The psychological, academic and social effects on the survivors, who are indirectly victimised,

have been widely documented. A study by Winston's Wish has been conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of murder and manslaughter residential group programmes. Winston's Wish, the charity for bereaved children, supports children and young people after the death of a family member. Since 1992, a range of services available to families have been developed, including family work, individual child support and specialist group work. Therapeutic groups designed for families bereaved by homicide can maximise the benefits from a group intervention. Winston's Wish offers a murder and manslaughter residential group every year; this allows families with similar experiences to get together, talk openly, explore different ways of managing their feelings and the difficult situations they are dealing with. With an onus on rigorous evaluation we have been using both quantitative and qualitative measures to monitor the groups' effectiveness for a long time. This study specifically explores the perspectives of traumatically bereaved children and young people on residential weekends. Data was collected for 40 children and young people who attended a therapeutic weekend; the study group had received intervention at home, with an open invitation to attend the residential weekend. Feedback questionnaires were administered just before the weekend started (pre-intervention) and at the close of the last day (post-intervention). The questionnaires consisted of open-ended questions about hopes and worries, as well as the most effective aspects of the residential group. Thematic analysis was conducted to explore the main themes. Six superordinate themes were identified: having fun through various activities, feeling understood among similarly bereaved children, making friends, sharing their personal story of loss, managing feelings and recognising personal strengths. Results show that the experience of the residential group was positive for 83% of the children who participated. This paper assesses the perceived impact of the group with specific reference to whether or not the perpetrator was known to the victim's family. Our study will provide useful additions to the current research, as well as increasing insight into promoting the wellbeing of traumatically bereaved children.

ANNA SERGI, UNIVERSITY OF ESSEX, ANITA LAVORGNA, UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON, VINCENZO SCALIA, UNIVERSITY OF WINCHESTER, DAVID WALL, UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS AND WILLIAM TUPMAN, UNIVERSITY OF EXETER, BPP UNIVERSITY, ANGLIA RUSKIN UNIVERSITY

The glocal dimension of organised crime in the UK: local gangsterism, delocalised mafias and the challenges of cyberspace

This roundtable will focus on the most recent debates on the nature of organised crime - as both a set of serious criminal activities and a national security concern - in the UK. While on the one side the nature of organised crime in the UK can be compared to that of other countries, on the other side it has peculiar characteristics and it has been conceptualised in changing ways along the years in policy making and legislation. Each named participants to this roundtable will briefly present some results from his or her recent research to approach the topic of the different manifestations of organised crime in the UK from different perspectives and expertises. The participants will discuss the following topic among others: gangs, mafias and other manifestations of organised crime in the UK; the 2015 Serious Crime Act; serious crime in cyberspace; corruption and organised crime; strengths and weaknesses of framing the fight against organised crime as a problem of national security. This roundtable will be an ideal forum for ideas and comments upon both policies and research on organised crime in the UK and beyond.

ANNA SERGI, UNIVERSITY OF ESSEX

"Like father like son". Mafia Behaviour, Cultural Transmission and Children Protection in Calabrian mafia families

Cultural approaches to mafia groups have focused on the characterisation of mafias as deviant subcultures, without always looking at what mafia groups share with their own culture of origin. By advocating the need to look at mafias as sets of behaviours, embedded in, and organic to, their local culture this paper will focus on the transmission of mafia values in families in Calabria, south of Italy. Specifically, this paper will look at the youth in Calabrian mafia clans - known with the collective name "ndrangheta" - in light of the new procedures - approved by both the Youth Tribunal and the Antimafia Directorate of Reggio Calabria - to revoke the patria potestas when one or both parents have been involved in mafia-related crimes. The qualitative analysis of confidential prosecution and court proceedings confirms how in certain areas mafias are indeed understood as sets of learned and transmitted behaviours, embedded in Calabrian culture. Only when considering mafias as

set of behaviours, within shared cultural codes, receding the bonds between children and parents can be justified both for the protection of children and as supplementary punishment for parents.

VICTOR SHAMMAS, UNIVERSITY OF OSLO

From concepts to percepts: Towards an analytic ethnography of fields

Bourdieu was the preeminent sociologist of categories and fields. On Bourdieu's account, categories are foundational principles of vision and division that generate social action, while fields are semi-autonomous spaces wherein particular categories become the object of agonistic contestation. However, fields and categories cannot be the whole story. By enlisting the aid of Durkheim and Deleuze, Bourdieu's field-centric sociology of the category is modified to construct an extended analytic model of institutional life, particularly suited to ethnographic investigations. All social fields can be studied on the basis of five properties: categories, concepts, affects, precepts, and percepts (CCAPP). This model is deployed in an ethnographic study of parole hearings for indeterminately-sentenced inmates in the California prison system. Within California's field of penalty, the five interlocking dimensions of practical life—at once conceptual, categorial, affective, preceptual, and perceptual—are combined in ways unique to an era of neoliberal austerity and (consequent) carceral reform. Enlisting the CCAPP model is crucial for making sense of this new iteration of the field of penalty.

IAN SHANNON, UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL

How do chief police officers understand the right to exercise power? Emerging findings

How chief police officers understand the right to exercise power may have significant implications, positive or negative, for those over whom power is exercised; particularly as chief officers may significantly influence the environment in which more junior officers operate. From the perspective of a former senior 'insider' and current post graduate researcher, this paper explores emerging findings from his PhD research, including 16 semi-structured qualitative interviews with assistant chief constables, deputy chief constables and chief constables (and equivalent Metropolitan Police ranks) in England and Wales. This paper examines the varied understandings held by these officers about the right of police to exercise power and their individual right to exercise power. In particular, a variant of a utilitarian justification for the use of power emerges, with a focus not so much on the greatest good for the greatest number but rather the least harm for the most vulnerable.

DAVID SHELDON, UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM

'We aren't like other offenders, we are sex offenders': An Ethnographic study into the experiences of imprisoned sexual offenders

Sex offenders comprise a growing segment of the prison population in England and Wales - one in six prisoners have been convicted of a sexual offence. This has been blamed on the growing prosecution rates of historic sexual offences but also a greater proclivity of prosecutors to pursue such offences. Nevertheless, sex offenders remain somewhat invisible in sociological depictions of prison other than being seen as the recipients of verbal and physical abuse from the rest of the prison population. As such, this paper will analyse empirical data gathered as part of an ethnographic project studying imprisoned adult males convicted of sexual offences on a dedicated sex offender wing of a category B UK prison. It has long been known that prisoners organise themselves into a social hierarchy and that sexual offenders reside at the bottom of this hierarchy. They are often targets for victimisation, verbal and physical abuse as well as being ostracised by the rest of the prison population due to the nature of their offence. The research was conducted at a time when levels of violence, self-harm and self-inflicted deaths were on the rise in the wider prison estate but were proportionally lower amongst the sexual offenders group. Accordingly, this study sought to uncover the realities of being a sexual offender in prison. It uncovered the social dynamics of sexual offenders in prison, the particular challenges they face whilst imprisoned and how and why their needs differ from that of the general prison population.

ANQI SHEN, TEESSIDE UNIVERSITY

Internal Migrants and Crime in Reformed China: Evidence from a Chinese prison

Internal migrants, also known as peasant-workers (nong-min-gong), make an important contribution to the rapid growth in Chinese cities in the reform period since the late 1970s. At the same time, this population, as outsiders, are often seen to be associated with urban unrest and crime. This article is about internal migrants and crime in contemporary China. Based on the first-hand data drawn from interviews with 41 incarcerated offenders – men and women – who were largely second-generation internal migrants originally from rural China and who are struggling to survive at the bottom of China's fast-modernised urban society. Following an introduction, this article presents the findings of the empirical study by exploring the living conditions of the internal migrants, their (limited) survival options, and their motivations for engaging in criminality. It concludes that while people, especially those in countryside, are becoming ever more mobilised in today's marketised China they are constrained by social, human and economic capitals that they are short of, due to firstly their background as poor peasants in the underdeveloped countryside and secondly their new identity as rural migrants who are China's second-class citizens as a result of the institutionalised rural-urban divide since Mao's socialist China, under which rural people are largely left outside the state welfare system and have only themselves to rely on. Through analysing the relation between internal migration and crime, this article draws attention to deepened social inequality in neoliberal China as well as the problems of the economic policy that encourages a proportion of people to get rich first, in the hope that they would help the poor enrich themselves as well. This, however, has not become the reality as expected and Chinese society is getting increasingly polarised instead. While legitimate opportunities are shut down to the second-generation rural migrants who find themselves no longer belonging to the countryside on the one hand, and having no complete entitlement in cities on the other, the doors to the criminal world are widely open to them. This article seeks to contribute to scholarship of human migration and crime by adding the 'Chinese ingredients' in the existing international literature.

LUCY SHEPPARD-MARKS, BOURNEMOUTH UNIVERSITY

Crossing the line: An exploration of the experiences of athletes who commit crimes

The aim of this study is to examine the experiences of athletes who have committed crimes. There has been a considerable amount of research into the power of sport as a crime reduction tool, predominantly focusing on the links between active participation in sport and reduced criminal activity. Sport is widely hailed as a positive mechanism for crime reduction however, some have questioned the assumption that involvement in sport routinely leads to positive outcomes; involvement in sport is not a barrier to negative behaviours, and there are a number of examples of athletes who have become involved in crime. It is not clear the extent to which athletes are involved within crime, or how sport could contribute to criminal behaviour – or if sport plays any part at all in the process of an athlete committing a crime. Very little research has been conducted into the experiences of athletes who commit criminal offences with most research focusing on US college sport. Previous links have been made between participation in sport and involvement in violent and sexual crimes however, empirical evidence is lacking. This paper presents preliminary findings of the study based on a number of narrative interviews which have been used to explore the experiences of athletes who have committed crimes. A number of emerging themes, such as those related to masculinity, addiction, transitions, friendship and family will be presented. This PhD is supported, and aided, by the Dame Kelly Holmes Trust who acknowledge the value of increasing knowledge in this area.

NICOLE SHERRETTS, UNIVERSITY OF HUDDERSFIELD

Comparison of Recidivists and Life Sentence/Death Row Inmates from US Prisons: The Role of Criminal Social Identity and Psychopathy

Objectives: To compare recidivists, first time offenders, and life sentence/death row inmates (murderers) on psychopathy and criminal social identity (CSI). Methods: The Measure of Criminal Social Identity, Self-Report Psychopathy Scale-Short Form, Organizational Structure and Prisonization Scale, and Criminal Friend Index were administered to an opportunistic sample of 478 inmates in prisons in Pennsylvania State (inmates with life/capital [death] sentences n = 94, recidivists n = 266, and first time offenders n = 118). To examine if these classes of inmates scored differently on the three subscales of CSI and the four factors of psychopathy, ANOVA

analyses were conducted. Then, the adjusted model was tested using multinomial logistic regression (MLR) analyses. Results: ANOVA results for the three groups on cognitive centrality, in-group ties, erratic lifestyle, antisocial behaviour, and interpersonal manipulation were significant. Post hoc tests then investigated these significant differences. MLR results revealed recidivists score significantly higher on the cognitive centrality subscale of CSI compared with offenders with life sentences/on death row. Recidivists also scored higher on the erratic lifestyle facet of psychopathy than first sentence or life/capital sentence inmates. Furthermore, first time offenders score higher on the antisocial behaviour factor of psychopathy than inmates with life/capital sentences. Conclusions: Results reveal these classes of inmates develop CSI and exhibit psychopathic traits differently. Most importantly, CSI is not a central cognition for murderers. These findings provide a substantial contribution to the understanding of CSI and psychopathy in correctional settings. Implications for research and practice will be discussed.

AIDEN SIDEBOTTOM, UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON

What do we know about what works to reduce crime? A systematic review of systematic reviews

Evaluation research concerned with crime reduction is vast but of variable quality. Systematic reviews have emerged as a method of sifting, assessing and summarizing the available evidence. However, systematic reviews themselves vary in quality, scope, and can be difficult to locate. In this presentation, we report the findings of systematically searching the literature to determine the extent and types of systematic reviews of crime reduction interventions and, using the EMMIE scale, we rate and rank the evidence provided in such reviews to explore what we know about what works to reduce crime.

VICTORIA SILVERWOOD, BIRMINGHAM CITY UNIVERSITY

‘Don’t hate the player; hate the game’: Shifting the focus of a criminological understanding of violence in professional ice hockey

Violence in professional ice hockey has received a great deal of attention in the light of our improved understanding of concussion and brain injuries. Traditionally, an understanding of violence or intentional injurious behaviour in other sports has focussed on the legality of the violent act (Groombridge, 2016) or on the motives of individual players (Silverwood, 2014). This paper reverses that gaze by focussing on the broader political, economic and cultural structures which impact and shape the prevalence and consumption of violence within leisure and organised sport. By focusing on the contradictions surrounding the normalisation and consumption of hockey violence within the broader social and cultural context of late-capitalist consumer culture, a more nuanced theorisation of violence emerges that can theorise the seemingly senseless and culturally specific act of violence within the broadest structural circumstances. Integral to our understanding of this subject are considerations of an ‘insulated society’ and the notion of culturally-embedded harm, a broad typology of harmful leisure from the Deviant Leisure theoretical perspective (Smith & Raymen 2016). By approaching ice hockey violence through this deviant leisure perspective, this paper contends that a critical criminological understanding of leisure and normalised harm is essential to understanding the actions of individual players.

MICHAEL SKIDMORE, POLICE FOUNDATION

The impact of organised crime in local communities

The Police Foundation in partnership with Perpetuity Research (headed up by Professor Martin Gill) have recently finished a large scale research project undertaken in two separate police force areas, and a number of publications are due in the next few months. A range of both quantitative and qualitative methodologies were applied, drawing from a number of different datasets, to assess the scale of organised crime occurring locally, what this looks like on the ground, the impact on victims and communities, as well as the structure and effectiveness of the local response to them. The research adopted multiple perspectives of organised crime, one that viewed it through the lens of several crime types (fraud, child sexual exploitation and exploitation in the adult sex market) as well as a wider view of the presence of organised crime and its impact on small neighbourhoods areas. The aim was to develop a localised narrative for organised crime, derived from empirical evidence, and one that translates the government

picture to a local one. Please see this link for more background information on the project:
<http://www.police-foundation.org.uk/projects/reducing-the-impact-of-serious-organised-crime> * Many apologies for the late submission – we would be most grateful if this submission could still be considered for the forthcoming conference.

JENNIFER SLOAN, SHEFFIELD HALLAM UNIVERSITY

'And on that bombshell...': Clarkson, Masculinity and Celebrity Violence

In March of 2015, BBC Top Gear presenter Jeremy Clarkson was placed in the media spotlight for being suspended for punching a producer during a 'fracas' about hot food after a film shoot. This led to much discussion and debate in the mainstream media and on social media about Jeremy Clarkson and his behaviour. Some, including the BBC who subsequently decided not to renew his contract - condemned the violence and abuse; whilst others vocally opposed the measures taken against Clarkson. This subsequently led to a period of victim-blaming on an extreme level rarely seen directed against men, and raises interesting questions about our expectations of behaviours of celebrity males, our views on inter-male violence, and notions of 'freedom of expression' in today's society. This paper gives consideration to these issues and the wider implications of male violence and celebrity culture and responsibility.

OLIVER SMITH, PLYMOUTH UNIVERSITY

Deviant Leisure

Broadly speaking, leisure and recreation have been viewed as fundamentally positive in their pursuit and ends, offering the subject the opportunity of freedom and liberation to create their own unique lifestyles and identities in the cultural fluidity of late modernity. Consequently, this has left little room for a consideration of how harm and deviance can feature in the realms of leisure. This collection of papers provides a corrective to this trend, re-considering the myriad harms associated with familiar, culturally embedded and celebrated forms of leisure through a critical interrogation of the socially corrosive nature of consumer culture and late-capitalism. Reflecting upon the wider theoretical concept of 'Deviant Leisure' (Smith and Raymen, 2015), these papers begin to outline a typology of harm for a deviant leisure perspective. The papers presented here cover a range of topics. The first will address the broader importance and necessary theoretical shifts for a critical criminological approach to leisure and harm in contemporary consumer capitalism. The second paper discusses the allure and consumption of interpersonal violence within sport; and the final paper considers the politically-corrosive marketization of allegedly 'progressive' forms of 'feminist pornography'. In doing so this panel brings addresses the fetishistic disavowal of the social, economic, interpersonal and environmental harms of commodified leisure to bring leisure and consumer culture out of the shadows and into the spotlight of a more critical and culturally-nuanced theoretical criminology.

AMANDINE SOURD, RESEARCH OBSERVATOIRE NATIONAL DE LA DÉLINQUANCE ET DES RÉPONSES PÉNALES

What's inside the box?': Security devices, target selection and actual entry in French burglary cases

Applied literature based on the Routine Activity Theory (RAT) analyses burglary into three dimensions: offender motivation, suitable target and lack of security. Security devices efficiency has been particularly documented, leading to the general conclusion that increased security reduces the risk of property crime. However, to our knowledge, burglary is mostly analysed as a homogeneous victimisation adding up completed and attempted burglaries. In this paper we assume that target selection and actual entry in the targeted accommodations may be driven by different factors. Indeed, 'external' factors such as accommodation area, neighbourhood, or size can be assessed prior to the burglary, but 'internal' factors may remain unknown until the offender breaks in. This is the case for some devices in the security dimension of the RAT theory. Based on annual French crime and victimisation survey (CVS) between 2007 and 2015, this paper evaluates the effectiveness of security devices in preventing actual entry of offenders. To that aim, we rely on a nested logit methodology to first assess the impact of external factors on the risk of breaking-in, and second, emphasise the impact of internal factors, including a set of security devices or presence of an occupant, on the actual entry.

NIGEL SOUTH, UNIVERSITY OF ESSEX

Water, inequalities and injustice: social divisions, racism and colonialism—past and present

Inadequate access to safe and sanitary supplies of freshwater causes over three percent of all human deaths worldwide and is the leading cause of death for children under five years old (Prüss-Üstün et al., 2008). Access to clean water is as fundamentally important as the composition of the air we breathe and soil we touch—and there is a growing sentiment that it is—or should be—a human right. In Green Criminology, the idea of ‘environmental (in)justice’ captures concerns about the distribution of access to ‘environmental goods’ but also the inequalities reflected in patterns of distribution or scarcity which have environmentally bad impacts and unjust outcomes for particular populations. Although ‘water’ issues have been explored in other social sciences, notably geography and political ecology, harms and crimes relevant to water availability and access have been neglected in criminology until relatively recently. This is a preliminary paper drawing on published historical and contemporary cases from around the world, and reviews themes of subordination and injustice as reflected in forms of crime and victimisation in relation to water access and distribution.

GRETA SQUIRE, UNIVERSITY OF BRIGHTON

The Gendering of Hate – Regressive sexism and the perpetuation of rape culture

During January 2012 a student blog ‘Uni-Lad’; a website promoting ‘lad’ culture’ aimed at university students, has opened up considerable discussion within the national and local media about sexist and misogynistic discourses surrounding rape and sexual violence. An article published through the website claimed that 75% of women aged 18-25 were ‘sluts’ and advised readers that if a woman did not display any interest in having sex (which they described as “spreading for your head”) then to “think about this mathematical statistic: 85% of rape cases go unreported. That seems to be fairly good odds”. This paper aims to discuss several key areas highlighted by this and other written and filmed examples expressed within the UK media. Firstly the implications of such articles and how and if they should be part of the current hate legislation (Crime and Disorder Act 1998) (Public Order Act 1986). The legislation in the UK has forbidden hate speech on the basis of race, nationality (including citizenship) ethnic or national origin, religion or sexual orientation, however, sexism or misogynistic hate language is as of yet, not included. The second part will examine more widely the implications for such behaviour in terms of perpetuating rape culture within public institutions such as universities and will suggest that rather than improvements being made, we are seeing a regressive sexism.

PETER SQUIRES, UNIVERSITY OF BRIGHTON

Firearm Studies: 20 Years On

It is 20 years now since the awful shooting tragedies of Dunblane and Port Arthur changed the politics of global gun control – arguably forever. Yet mass shootings have continued around the world, especially in the USA, prompting President Obama to wonder why the USA cannot learn the lessons of Britain and Australia and adopt some ‘common-sense’ and, it would appear, ‘popular’ gun control measures. It has long been assumed that the USA was something of an exceptional case as regards gun violence, but increasingly it is far more the intransigence of its gun lobby that defines this uniqueness. And, as the dangers of a weaponizing world reveal themselves, this paper will try to reflect upon what 20 years of the emerging interdisciplinary field of ‘firearm studies’ has taught us; what lessons we still need to learn, and what questions we still need to ask. It seems fair to say that social scientific engagement with firearms - from sociology to anthropology, international relations to human rights, quantitative evaluation to ethnography, peace studies to policing and criminology to cultural studies, has developed apace over the past 20 years, while Dunblane and Port Arthur were themselves critical catalysts in the course of gun policy reform, nationally and internationally. Ironically, both Dunblane and Port Arthur are often cited as examples of the public safety gains which might be possible if only the USA would, or could, address questions of firearm safety policy from a less partisan and more evidence based standpoint. And yet, the US itself has a deep and rich vein of firearms research, much of which seldom travels very far beyond the USA. The aim of this paper,

and the papers in the panel is to explore how the field of critical 'Firearm Studies' has developed in the past 20 years.

PETER SQUIRES, UNIVERSITY OF BRIGHTON

Killing for Pleasure: Shooting live animals as Sport

This paper discusses live animal shooting as a supposed 'country sport' and the attitudes and practices associated with it. It begins by discussing recent cases of gratuitous 'trophy hunting' and the controversies these have generated before moving on to consider the cultural and historical changes which have shaped the development of shooting as an elite country sport and changing sensibilities towards it. The paper considers the character, or 'nature', of this form of shooting and, in particular, challenges some of the justifications advanced for the 'sport shooting' of live animals, especially those arguments which claim that hunting and shooting engender a distinctive sense of respect or 'communion' with the natural world. Developing the argument the paper then turns to consider the substantially non-natural form of intensive grouse shooting, especially in Scotland, where a highly concentrated and unaccountable pattern of private estate ownership, geared primarily to shooting activities, has generated significant collateral harms for local environments whilst also resulting in much illegal persecution (poisoning) of indigenous predators, especially rare birds of prey and protected species.

EMILY ST DENNY – UNIVERSITY OF STIRLING

The challenges of operationalising 'prevention' policy seen through the lens of contemporary prostitution policy in the UK and Scotland

With the potential to both cut public spending in the long term and to enable people to live better, longer, healthier lives, prevention is increasingly becoming a government priority in the UK. In particular, the Scottish Government has decided that a 'decisive shift towards prevention' would form one of the four pillars of its public service reform strategy. This move to prevention is presented as a holistic and integrated transformation of the way in which public services are developed and delivered predicated on shifting focus and resources away from short-term, reactive and acute services towards longer-term health, wealth and wellbeing goals. Yet questions remain around the development and implementation of prevention policy on the ground. Vagueness regarding what prevention means and how it is understood is further compounded by the difficulties involved in articulating and delivering prevention in different policy fields. Thus, while there is relatively little divergence on the broad strategies for tackling child poverty or cases of smoking-related cancer, the prevention of other negative social outcomes is not necessarily as straightforward. This is particularly true of 'wicked problems': highly contested issues that generate emotional debates and appear resistant to resolution through policy.

This paper therefore proposes the exploratory case study of a particularly 'wicked' problem – prostitution – as a lens through which to investigate what happens when policy actors fail to agree on what exactly the problem to be prevented is. Drawing on documentary analysis and interviews with policymakers, the paper begins to probe the varying manner in which 'prevention' in this policy area is understood, implemented and evaluated across regions and levels of government in the UK. It identifies some challenges specific to prevention policy, and to policymaking in the UK, both of which may have broader implication for effective state intervention into complex issues in the context of asymmetric devolution and ideologically diverging policy agendas across the home nations.

PHILIP STENNING, GRIFFITH UNIVERSITY, AUSTRALIA

Cliff dwellers - the lives of top Australasian police executives

In this paper I present some findings from research undertaken by Professor David Bayley (SUNY Albany) and me, which have recently been published in our book *Governing the Police: Experience in Six Democracies* (Transaction Publishers, 2016). The research involved interviews with police chiefs and police commissioners in Australia, Canada, England & Wales, India, New Zealand, and USA, about their responsibilities, focusing particularly on their relationships with the governments under which they served, the tensions which arose

within these relationships, how they were 'managed' and resolved, and with what outcomes. Our objective was to try to ascertain whether there are common themes and challenges underlying these relationships across the six countries, and common strategies to manage them. In the paper I review some of the findings from this research which particularly pertain to Australia and New Zealand.

KATIE STRUDWICK, UNIVERSITY OF LINCOLN

Making a difference"- Is expansion of Volunteering the way forward to meet challenges?

In the past few years UK police forces have faced many challenges, both practically, politically and financially. With 'real term' cuts in Whitehall funding, along with changes in the nature of 'the crime problem' and the need to respond to the dynamics of public and political expectations, police forces have had to explore ways to balance reduced budgets. For some authorities these have included outsourcing services, collaborations between forces and creating partnerships to sharing resources with other organisations, such as the fire and ambulance services. The concept of using volunteers for policing roles had a much longer history; volunteer Special Constables, who have the same powers as regular police officers are still a significant part of the modern police service. Police Support Volunteers, who in general tend to be involved in civilian police roles were a more recent addition to the police family, becoming more significant in the past decade. However, due to the political culture of austerity, and the emphasis on community participation, some police authorities have been exploring how they might develop their volunteer programmes further. This paper explores volunteer programmes developed by Lincolnshire Police as part of their V1000 project, in collaboration with the University of Lincoln. The paper looks at the creation of the Volunteer Police Community Support Officer role, the Lincolnshire Police Lincoln Award initiative 'counter top staff' and the implications for this diversification in terms of police practice, police officer/civilian staff and public perceptions as well as the national debate around delegated powers.

KATIE STRUDWICK, UNIVERSITY OF LINCOLN

Exploring 'student as producers' looking at the problem of student engagement

As a School of Social and Political sciences, we have found that developing and embedding the 'student as producer' ethos has been a valuable way of critically engaging with current challenges within Higher Education. By enhancing and building upon the 'student as producer' agenda with students engaging both as researchers and contributors to the curriculum, within a number of current projects, this has served to challenge the student as passive consumer. Being partners in the producers of knowledge creates a more active student role through their application of skills to real live projects. Such pedagogical approaches to teaching and learning further identifies the importance of research informed teaching and directly impacts on 'excellence', employability and transferable skills, peer learning, student engagement opportunities and the wider experiences of students. In addition to this, it has an integral place in recognising students as creative resources, which generates a multi-disciplinary culture of engagement and innovativeness towards learning. This paper will address some of our reflections from a number of student engagement projects and explore the potential of such pedagogical approaches to understand the 'student voice'. It is very much about 're defining' some of the conceptual aspects of the role of students in research engaged opportunities and initiatives, and identifies with their reflections on what being 'engaged', or 'not engaged', offers them. Engaging with the 'student voice' and understanding their values and recognition of skills within such research participation, illustrates moving beyond the employability agenda towards active participation and partnerships within and beyond the curriculum.

JULIE STUBBS, UNIVERSITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Murder, manslaughter and domestic violence

This paper is organised around the themes murder, gender and responsibility. It considers shifting boundary between murder and manslaughter, and the lack of consensus around these terms. It examines gendered patterns in homicide and femicide using the overlapping categories of domestic homicide and intimate partner homicide and demonstrates the value of more complex, intersectional conceptions of gender to understand the differential vulnerability of women to homicide. The theme of responsibility is analysed by reference to

legal responses to domestic homicide and intimate partner homicide for battered women. While some women have benefited from law reforms and shifts in legal practices, women who do not confirm to idealised notions of what it means to be a battered woman or other 'benchmarks' continue to be disadvantaged.

THOMAS SUTTON, ROUTLEDGE BOOKS

Getting Published: An Introduction for Early Career Academics

Aimed specifically at early career academics and those considering publishing their first book, this paper offers an introduction to getting published and developing a proposal. It gives an overview of the review and publishing process, and covers important issues such as your motives for writing, the importance of discussing your plans with colleagues and with editors, and the process of developing your thesis and planning your proposal. It offers handy hints and suggestions for writing a good proposal, discussing exactly what should be included and how you can make it stand out. It provides insights into what publishers and academic reviewers are looking for, and considers practical matters such as thinking commercially about your book, pitching your ideas, receiving feedback, contextualizing your research and the importance of flexibility.

KIRSTINE SZIFRIS, MANCHESTER METROPOLITAN UNIVERSITY AND CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY

Philosophy in Prison: Dialogue and community as a means of developing empathy and well-being in the prison classroom

Prisoner education is at the centre of recent prison reforms in the England and Wales. Despite this, the focus of prison education is primarily on vocational education. This paper highlights the role of more academic education. Having delivered four 12-week philosophy courses in two prisons in the England, this exploratory piece of research highlights the role of education in the social life of prisoners. By providing a space for open discussion of the 'big' questions in life – what does it mean for an act to be 'moral'? How should we, as members of society, interact? – prisoners are afforded the opportunity to interact with each other in a pro-social environment. As a result, prisoners from different cultural and religious backgrounds, developed an understanding and a community within the philosophy classroom. Participants got to know each other, developed relationships, and engaged in intellectual dialogue. As a result, participants reported improved psychological well-being and a better understanding of how to interact with others from different cultural backgrounds.

JACKI TAPLEY, UNIVERSITY OF PORTSMOUTH

Victims' perceptions of fairness and procedural justice'

This paper brings together the findings of two earlier studies and the preliminary findings of a current evaluative study, to examine whether adopting a proactive approach to providing information and support services to victims of crime improves victims' perceptions of fairness and their subsequent willingness to engage with the criminal justice process. The current study is evaluating the Victim Care Unit (VCU) set up in April 2015 by the Devon and Cornwall PCC, following the decision by the Ministry of Justice to give responsibility for the commissioning of victims' services to the PCC's. The study examines the effectiveness of the police and the VCU in responding to and assessing the needs of victims, and their ability to ensure that victims receive their entitlements under the Victim's Code of Practice and are referred on to the most appropriate support services, if required.

JACKI TAPLEY, UNIVERSITY OF PORTSMOUTH AND ELAINE WEDLOCK, OFFICE OF THE VICTIM'S COMMISSIONER

Sharing and collaborating - improving outcomes for victims of crime

Significant progress has been made to improve victims' experiences of the criminal justice system and attempts made to improve their access to appropriate support services. However, very little information is being shared between agencies to evidence what works best for victims of crime. This paper examines the findings of a rapid evidence assessment and, having found that very little information is shared between

agencies on what works well, explores ways in which best practices can be shared and how improvements in collaborative partnerships can be encouraged.

REBECCA THOMPSON, NOTTINGHAM TRENT UNIVERSITY

Assessing the risk of anti-social behaviour victimisation in England and Wales

This paper explores Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) victimisation in England and Wales. The research draws upon data from the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) and the UK Census to identify individuals and households who are most at risk of experiencing ASB. This paper discusses some preliminary results from the project, as well as discussing current practice and theoretical foundations. Ultimately, the aim of the research is to develop risk profiles using data regarding individual, household and area factors as well as crime victimisation. In terms of practical impact, the findings will help develop our understanding of the relationship between ASB and crime victimisation. This will also help practitioners to accurately assess vulnerability and thus reduce future victimisation risk. This work is carried out as part of a regional collaboration of police and academics (known as the East Midlands Policing Academic Collaboration (EMPAC)) and is funded by the College of Policing, the Higher Education Funding Council for England (HEFCE) and the Home Office Police Knowledge Fund.

NICK TILLEY, UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON

Introducing EMMIE: An Evidence Rating Scale to Encourage Mixed-Method Crime Prevention Reviews

This presentation describes the development of a coding system to distil the quality and coverage of systematic reviews of evidence relating to crime prevention interventions. The proposed EMMIE scale identifies five dimensions to which systematic reviews should speak. These are the Effect of intervention, the identification of the causal Mechanism(s) through which interventions are intended to work, the factors that Moderate their impact, the articulation of Implementation issues, and the Economic costs of intervention. We argue that reviews often focus on effectiveness only, yet that all these factors are necessary to make evidence relevant to practitioners and their local settings.

LAURA TILT, UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

Wrongful Conviction: The Aftermath

Wrongful conviction research to date has focused on how wrongful convictions occur and are overturned, with little exploration of the post-exoneration experience, particularly outside the United States. We are yet to see a comprehensive and theoretically rich review of wrongful conviction governance and experience located specifically in the United Kingdom. Whilst many American states have passed substantial compensation legislation and post-exoneration support provisions, the United Kingdom government has failed to provide a comprehensive system of support for the exonerated population. 'Rightfully' convicted prisoners are provided with a number of post-release support mechanisms, such as the presence of a parole officer, provision of a discharge grant, housing and employment support. However, those who have their convictions overturned by the Court of Appeal are released often instantly with no preparation and little more than £40. Ineligible for ex-offender services, and in the absence of a tailored State-provided framework, the wrongly convicted are forced to seek assistance under more general community care. Exactly what they seek and obtain, however, is not well known, lurking in the hidden experience of the wrongfully convicted and not acknowledged or analysed in the academic sphere. This project seeks to consider how wrongful convictions are remedied in the United Kingdom through the lens of social contract theory and corrective justice principles. Through interviews with wrongfully convicted individuals (who have had their convictions overturned by the Court of Appeal), their family and friends, and post-exoneration support providers, I seek to explore the types of support sought by the wrongfully convicted in the United Kingdom and their experience of that support in attempting to repair the harms suffered as a result of their wrongful conviction. This presentation will involve an introduction to my doctorate research, placing it in the surrounding literature and discussing how wrongful conviction can be conceptualised from a social contract theory and corrective justice perspective. I will also share some preliminary findings from part of my fieldwork completed prior to the conference.

STEPHEN TONG, CANTERBURY CHRIST CHURCH UNIVERSITY

Professionalising policing: challenges in the role of university education

In the United Kingdom the police have had a number of high profile scandals as a consequence of inept police practices that have seriously damaged communities and individuals and continue to raise serious concerns regarding the competence and integrity of the police. Improving policing through raising standards is often the subject of critical commentary and police reforms. The College of Policing (CoP), the professional body for the police, was created in 2013. CoP objectives are aimed at raising standards and professionalizing the police in England & Wales. This paper will briefly explore the CoP 'Police Education Qualification Framework' (PEQF) consultation paper. The consultation outlined different options for access to police education and a career as police constable. This proposal has significant implications for police services, their staff, prospective employees and universities going into the future. The paper will examine one of the options in the consultation paper, approaches to 'pre-service' degrees. The challenges in programme design in relation to the future needs of police services are briefly outlined. It will also consider the challenges of creating a market that will deliver the sufficient numbers of prospective police officers to meet the needs of police services nationally. The paper will conclude by arguing that diversity and flexibility of education are crucial components in developing a viable approach to professionalization through education in policing. Furthermore, a clearer picture of what the public police will and will not do, the extent to which police services will engage with technology and the future structure of police services needs to be in place for education providers to ensure their programmes are relevant and meet the needs of the future.

JAMES TREADWELL, BIRMINGHAM CITY UNIVERSITY, KATE GOOCH, UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM AND DAVID SHELDON, UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM

Mamba, Mobiles, Machismo and more – Ultra Realist Approaches to Prison Violence

Recent emergent theoretical perspectives from ultra-realist criminology have commenced a re-engagement and reconsideration of what might be the motivating factors that create and sustain violent male subjectivity (e.g. see, Winlow; 2014 Ellis, 2015). Much of this work, based on empirical and qualitative data gathered in community settings, has argued for a paradigm shift within criminology and recognition of the dark side of liberal individualism which allows individuals to harm others in pursuit of self-gain. This paper, based on extensive prison based ethnography, considers victimisation, violence and predatory instrumental behaviour often rendered invisible in prison. In exploring these empirical examples of debt, violence, drug trading and the sub-rosa economy we call for a recognition of the fact that the walls of the prison are more permeable than is often recognised. Moreover, it is not simply illicit and contraband items that cross the prison walls, but rather that the overarching social structure is reshaping the contours of imprisonment. In doing so we consider whether a shift away from the dominance of 'controlology' toward Ultra Realist theories in prison studies may be a useful one.

LORETTA TRICKETT, NOTTINGHAM TRENT UNIVERSITY

Effective Police Hate Crime Training: Lessons from the front line

As gatekeepers to the CJS, the role of the police in dealing with Hate Crime is of fundamental importance. Given criticisms of police responses to hate crime (ECHR 2011; CIJ 2013 & 2015) it is somewhat surprising that there is scant evaluative work on hate crime training; or on police training more generally. The scarcity of empirical work with front-line police officers about how they experience training, including hate crime training, is of concern. Similarly, little is known from organisational research about the roles of trainers and their difficulties in delivering instruction to the police. This article based on qualitative research with Nottinghamshire Police begins to address this gap. The research found that Hate Crime training provided superficial knowledge which did not engender confidence in front-line officers. Through an examination of evaluative feedback on training format and content informed by a theoretical analysis of educational and policing research the author makes a case for a national overhaul of police training on Hate Crime.

ANDROMACHI TSELONI AND DR SOENITA GANPAT, NOTTINGHAM TRENT UNIVERSITY

Routine activities and stranger and acquaintance violence victimisation in England and Wales

Crime rates, including violence, have plummeted in the last two decades. Not all violence types have declined to the same extent in England and Wales or cross-nationally, thereby a crime type and country -specific approach in examining the crime drop allows closer investigation of the causes of this phenomenon, their timing and their possible inter-connections. This work investigates the relationship between changes in routine activities and the decline in stranger and acquaintance violence. It draws on the routine activity theory to explain the decline in both types of violence that is attributable to routine activities changes. The study analyses multiple sweeps of the Crime Survey for England and Wales data via count statistical modelling which can predict both violence victimisation risk and repeat victimisation. Findings show that an important relationship exists between changes in routine activities and the fall in violence. The present paper is part of a larger project funded by the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC), Secondary Data Analysis Initiative (SDAI) Phase 2 and continues previous ESRC, SDAI Phase 1 funded work on burglary and ESRC funded work on the international crime drop.

EMILY TURNER, UNIVERSITY OF BRADFORD

“I’m Indian ... People look at me as being Muslim, they don’t realize”: Towards an Intersectional Understanding of Faith Identities in Prison

The faith identities of prisoners have been well considered in the literature. There have been calls for criminologists to take an intersectional approach to the identity of offenders, prisoners and victims, to take into account power dynamics in the criminal justice system and the social construction of identity. Whilst there has been some application of intersectionality as a way of understanding how people experience prison life, this has not been applied to faith identities in prison. This paper begins to consider the prison experience from the viewpoint of prisoners with many aspects to their personhood, one of which is a faith. Taking an intersectional ‘whole person’ approach to identity this paper will present findings on how religious identities interact with a person’s other identities. This paper draws on findings from an ESRC funded research study looking into the response to equality and diversity in three Yorkshire prisons. This research uses Appreciative Inquiry (AI) as a methodology and the paper will question whether AI methods lend themselves to a more holistic understanding of prisoner identities. The paper will show how for prisoners who had a faith this was often a prominent feature of their narratives. There will be discussion of how the prisons in the study inhibit and support these faith identities. The paper will then move on to consider how faith interacts with other identities for the men participating in the research (including: diversity identities such as age, disability, ethnicity, sexual orientation; familial identities such as being a father; and criminal identities such as being a prisoner and offender), and how prisons do and do not respond to these aspects of personhood. The paper will conclude with recommendations for policy and practice that have come from prisoners and prison staff. Given that this research uses AI, prisoners of faith were asked to dream of what the prison’s response to them would look like in an ideal world and then develop designs for making this happen.

PAMELA UGWUDIKE, SWANSEA UNIVERSITY

Evaluating youth justice practices: findings from evaluations conducted by the Swansea Service Evaluation Team Abstract:

This paper will present the findings from evaluations of frontline youth justice practices in Wales. The Swansea Service Evaluating Team is evaluating several aspects of youth justice practice to assess whether they are consistent with the research that underpins effective practice with young people. Key aspects of practice assessed include the participating teams’ practice ethos and the quality of supervision skills. In terms of the former, there is substantial evidence that a rehabilitative ethos that emphasises a supportive approach to working with service users, and facilitates service user participation in service design and delivery, is more likely to promote service user engagement (Alexander et al. 2013). This is quite unlike a punitive ethos that does not enable service user input but focuses on executing the punitive aspects a court order. The evidence also suggests that supervision skills such as using authority fairly, and promoting service users’ agency and self-efficacy can encourage service user engagement and reduce reconviction rates (Dowden and Andrews 2004). SSET’s initial findings have revealed areas of good practice, and some limitations of practice. For example, the quality of staff skills requires improvement. The paper will conclude with a description of organisational

factors, wider policy developments, and other factors that affect the implementation of research-based skills and practices. It will explore the implications of the findings for policy and practice.

LINDA VAN OOSTENDORP, LEIDEN UNIVERSITY

Experiences of Muslim communities under Dutch counterterrorism policy

Terrorism of the “Islamist” kind has been widely declared as one of the most important current global dangers (Spalek, 2010). Governments worldwide have responded to the threat of terrorist attacks with a wide array of counter-terrorism laws and policies. In doing so, terrorist attacks may have been prevented, but there is increasing evidence policies have perverted consequences. For example, counter-terrorism policies have been known to create a ‘suspect community’, resulting in unequal treatment and stereotyping of Muslim communities (Pantazis & Pemberton, 2009). Such processes may even foster or reinforce radicalisation, therewith directly undermining the very notion of counterterrorism. Previous research is largely anecdotal, originates from other countries (the UK (Mythen, Walklate & Khan, 2012), the US (Ali, 2012), and Denmark (Rytter & Holm Pedersen, 2014)), or focuses on migrants from a specific region (Staring et al.). It demonstrates how processes of marginalisation create a community with reduced opportunities to participate in society, subsequently showing a decreased trust in state authorities. Whereas a large body of evidence exists documenting occurrence of unintended – perverted – consequences of counter-terrorism laws and policies, we lack understanding of how they are generated. This study therefore aims to provide insight into the mechanisms through which unintended consequences of counter-terrorism policies are generated, as well as relevant personal and social factors influencing these processes. For whom, under what circumstances, and through which processes do these unintended consequences occur? This research focuses on Muslim communities in Dutch society, using legal, policy, and social context narratives to determine the state of affairs regarding perverted consequences. Based on preliminary research, the categories of consequences are postulated as police-community relations, community relations, and radicalisation. Perverted consequences in these categories will be studied through empirical qualitative research (extensive interviews and focus groups, plus participant observation). Taken together, this research enables a better understanding of the discrepancy between the aim of counter-terrorism policy and actual processes in Dutch society.

CAROL VIGURS, UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON

A systematic review of motivational approaches as a pre-treatment intervention for domestic violence perpetrator programmes

This talk will report on the findings from a systematic review of motivational interviewing or other motivational enhancing interventions that were adjuncts to domestic violence perpetrator programmes. Review questions – what works for perpetrators of domestic violence. The evidence to date regarding the efficacy of domestic violence perpetrator programmes for domestic violence has shown little clear success (Vigurs et al 2015). However, One review (Eckhardt, 2013) included in the systematic review of reviews (Vigurs et al 2015) found that interventions that focused on stages-of-change motivational interviewing group sessions had lower rates of recidivism compared to a traditional Duluth model programme and informed the basis of this systematic review. Methods Studies were included if they reduced recidivism after attending the attached perpetrator programme or increased programme attendance and completion, (studies that only reported changes in attitudes or beliefs were excluded), the study compared two groups, and was of sufficient methodological rigor in its study design, stated theory of change, and implementation. Findings Results from the meta analysis found a statistically significant difference in reducing reports of spouse/ partner physical re-abuse in the 6-12 months follow up. The pooled effect size of three studies that reported on victim –reported outcomes was $d=.42$. The effect of the motivational interviewing was associated with the ‘stage of change’ of the perpetrator, that is, those with lower scores on stages in the change process were more likely to show greater benefits in terms of programme completion and recidivism compared to control groups. The association also holds in that perpetrators in later stages of change do not benefit from motivational interviewing or enhancement: In fact it may even be harmful, as the length of time attending the motivational enhancing pre-treatment programme only delays their efforts to seek action to change.

AZRINI WAHIDIN, NOTTINGHAM TRENT UNIVERSITY

The Experiences of Female IRA Ex-Combatants - Political Protest and the Prison Experience

During the Conflict in Northern Ireland, the criminal justice system played a central and visible role in containing, managing and repressing social disorder and, hence became associated indelibly with issues of the state. Although much has been written about the recent political struggles in Northern Ireland, too often it has been women's experiences which have been silenced and under explored. The aim of this paper is to address the lacunae and question why women should be so marginalised when they played such a pivotal role in the Conflict. Drawing on the testimonies of former ex-combatants of the IRA. This paper will chart the contours of female ex-combatants' experiences of imprisonment and examines how the women of the IRA transformed the space of Armagh prison into an arena for political resistance. It will examine key moments in the history of the imprisonment of the Armagh women (such as: the no wash protest, the Escape and the Hunger Strike). The findings for this paper draws on my forthcoming book: *Ex-combatants, Gender and Peace in Northern Ireland: Women Political Protest and the Prison Experience*. Palgrave Press.

STEVE WAKEMAN, LIVERPOOL JOHN MOORES UNIVERSITY

Towards a Lyrical Criminology

This paper seeks to explore and map out some of the potentials to be found in what Wakeman (2014) has termed 'lyrical criminology'. It is argued here that non-conventional sources of knowledge about crime can be understood as forms of lyrical criminology, and as such that they can enhance our understandings of some of the discipline's core concerns through the way they 'tell about' them. That is, traditional academic criminology is frequently reliant upon narrative forms of 'telling about' its subjects; narratives tell stories to convey understandings. Lyrical forms of telling however are different – their potential is to be found through the ways in which they convey emotions through images/texts/sounds that can generate feelings within viewers/readers/listeners which can themselves underpin the evolution of alternative understandings of criminological subjects. The goal here is not to convey knowledge as such, but emotions that can engender knowledge. This theoretical exercise is demonstrated in the paper through the use of three examples: a television show, a video game, and a piece of music.

SANDRA WALKLATE, UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL

Murderousness in War: from Mai Lai to Marine A

Intentionally taking the life of others is a perfunctory - broadly masculine - activity of war, distinguished from murder by a legal apparatus providing authority for designated members of the State to kill others with 'legitimacy'. Despite the prescience of these conditions it is not new to observe that murderous behaviour between combatants and civilians occurs in times of war; nor is it unfamiliar to suggest that the use of violence and aggression is predominantly a masculine concern in the contexts of either crime or war. However situating an understanding of murderous behaviour within a frame of masculinity engendered by the strategic contexts in which war occurs is an innovative proposition. In this chapter we shall compare and contrast two contexts in which murderous behaviour on the part of combatants occurred, the Vietnam War and the ongoing war in Afghanistan. Our discussion will centre upon the murderous behaviour of soldiers at war both as groups operating as cohesive military units in Vietnam (Mai Lai) and as individuals functioning as neoliberal military subjects in Afghanistan ('Marine A'). In analysing two cases studies, one from each of these conflicts, we shall consider what was made visible and what remained invisible in the explanations that prevailed about these two murderous events. This analysis will suggest that such explanations, in being gender-blind, have contributed to the ongoing denial of responsibility on the part of the Armed Forces themselves, along with the state, for the events with which we are concerned.

JASON WARR, UNIVERSITY OF LINCOLN

The Emotive and Emotional Labour of Forensic Psychologists working in Prisons

Emotions are a fundamental aspect of the penal environment. They shape not only the social and interactive geographies of the prison but also inform the relational timbre in any given penal space. Both staff and prisoners must engage in varying forms of emotion management in order to successfully exist, navigate and

operate within the constrained confines of the contemporary prison. There is a growing recognition that in order to understand the contemporary prison, and the wider criminal justice system, it is necessary to account for this emotional landscape and the emotional work evinced therein. This paper examines the Emotive (working with the emotions of others) and Emotional (the internal management of one's own emotional responses) labour engaged in by a small sample of British forensic psychologists employed within the National Offender Management System/Her Majesty's Prison Service. The paper shall argue and conclude that though Emotive Labour is an essential element of their professional practice it is the Emotional Labour that psychologists necessarily have to engage in that is the greater threat to their occupational and professional wellbeing. This paper is based on the findings from Doctoral research into the experiences of Forensic Psychologists employed in the prisons of England and Wales.

IAN WARREN, DEAKIN UNIVERSITY

Zonal Banning and Spatial Exclusion in the Night-Time Economy

This paper outlines three distinct models of zonal banning that are emerging in Australia and the UK, to deal with violence, disorder, anti-social and 'quarrelsome' behaviour in the night-time economy. Increased political concern to be seen to be doing something to combat alcohol-related disorder has led to various gradations of zonal banning that operate alongside conventional summary and criminal penalties for a growing range of offences. The models described here are constituted under highly distinct legal categories, to produce a confusing array of ban durations and few avenues for judicial review. Three types of ban are described. First, public administrative law bans of between 24-72 hours apply in certain 'designated areas', and are most commonly used as short-term penalties for minor disorder. Penal bans can extend from between 12 months to an indefinite period as a 'collateral consequence' of an alcohol-related conviction, usually involving serious violent offence. More problematically, however, are a series of bans that conflate common law private trespass powers within a broader collective voluntary association, known in Australia as a Liquor Accord, and in the UK as Pubwatch. These measures are a form of 'counter-law' that is impervious to legal challenge, yet are overseen by venue licensees working in conjunction with or at the direction of public police. This paper documents two parallel cases scrutinising these measures in Australia and UK courts, to demonstrate how these schemes are given legal legitimacy under private administrative law. The paper concludes by discussing the impacts of these banning processes as a form of 'benign' policy transfer, and outlines their broader implications in developing zones of inclusion and exclusion that either limit or totally remove the right to appeal decisions imposed by venue operators, security guards or public police.

JAIME WATERS, SHEFFIELD HALLAM UNIVERSITY

The Ideal of 'Social' Supply: Sourcing Illegal Drugs as a Hidden Older User

This paper explores the manner in which a small sample (n.30) of hidden older users of illegal drugs obtained supplies of their illegal substances of choice. The members of the sample were all aged forty and over (range: 40-66), had enjoyed lengthy illegal drug careers, and were not currently in contact with criminal justice or treatment agencies regarding their use. Their consumption of illegal drugs could be described as 'normal' (Hammersley 2005, 2011) in the sense that it was integrated more or less sustainably into otherwise largely orthodox lifestyles, and was tolerated or simply ignored by others. The participants preferred to source their illegal drugs through so-called 'social' (Potter 2009) or 'minimally commercial' (Coomber and Moyle 2014) means. This entailed obtaining drugs through family and friends, growing one's own cannabis, or even partaking in informal growing clubs. Around half of the participants in our sample were able to access illegal drugs in this way all or at least some of the time, in arrangements that had often endured over a number of years. However, for those who sought particular substances or who were not well connected to other users, engagement with the commercial market was sometimes necessary. Accessing illegal drugs through commercial means was deemed more risky to the participants' 'hidden status', saw them lose control of the kind of product they were obtaining (Decorte 2010), and face the prospect of being 'ripped off'. It also sullied the notion of illegal drug use as part of a transcendent communal experience that was especially important to those who had been influenced by, for example, hippie and acid house subcultures in their younger days. For these reasons it was compared unfavourably to social or minimally commercial supply channels, which often seemed to act as bulwarks against what was perceived as the growing intrusion of the commercial market and its often ruthless operators. Thus, we will suggest that social or minimally commercial supply seemed to

provide a measuring rod of sorts against which the participants assessed every act of sourcing illegal drugs. In this way even when social or minimally commercial supply was unavailable, it still helped to shape the participants' responses to the illegal drug transactions that they were able to engage in.

COLIN WEBSTER, LEEDS BECKETT UNIVERSITY

Towards a Political Economy of Race, Crime and Nation in Britain

Just as writers like Wacquant, Wilson and Sampson generated their critical understandings of race, ethnicity and crime from studying Chicago, applying these insights to the United States as a whole, and how it constructed and construed itself as a nation, mightn't it also be the case that qualitative city level studies of race, ethnicity and crime within the UK can be a starting point to explain the remarkable consistency of patterns across Britain? Continuing high levels of overrepresentation and disproportion in policing, criminal justice and penal process across Britain show remarkably consistent evidence of different or discriminatory treatment of ethnic minorities. The paper argues that disproportion and discrimination is systematic and that criminalisation by ethnicity and new migration has become a feature in Britain as it is in other EU nations that helps construct and construe national identity. Further, that explanations are found in the political economy of Britain and British cities in respect of spatial concentrations of disadvantage, population movements and migration, and greatly increasing poverty and economic polarisation and marginalisation.

HELEN WELLS, KEELE UNIVERSITY

'They feel like they are doing something': The popularity and function of Community Speed Watch in the era of the PCC

The introduction of elected Police and Crime Commissioners in 2012 was, in part, meant to 'reconnect' the police and their public by giving that public a greater say in the kinds of policing it received. Whilst roads policing issues were demonstrably low down on a list of issues that PCCs hoped and expected to be engaged by (with low occurrence in candidate manifestos and Police and Crime Plans), current evidence is that action against speeding motorists, particularly, represents a good proportion of the demands for a response that PCCs are receiving. This paper considers the significance of many PCC's and Chief Constable's decisions to embrace Community Speed Watch (an initiative whereby trained local volunteers record the speeds of passing cars and report them to the police, who issue a warning to the driver) as a response to those calls. Community Speed Watch is apparently a logical and relatively low cost option that ticks many boxes in this new democratic accountability structure. Whilst frequently promoted using the currently popular languages of 'empowerment', 'localism', 'self-help' or 'ownership', and well-suited to current trends towards the increasing responsibilisation of the public, the Community Speed Watch example is not a straightforward example of a concerned public gifting their time to a grateful police. Rather it can be seen as something of a tool via which PCCs (in particular) can balance the often conflicting demands placed upon them in straightened economic circumstances. It reveals much about how communities are interpreting the role of the PCC, how PCCs respond to demands for police action, and how they assess their mandate to act. The paper draws on 22 interviews conducted with PCCs and Chief Constables during their first tenure and explores the way that Community Speed Watch allows the public, but also the PCC and the Chief Constable alike to (as the title suggests) 'feel like they are doing something'.

LOUISE WESTMARLAND, THE OPEN UNIVERSITY

Ethical decision making – how do officers decide?

A new code of ethics has been introduced recently by the College of Policing and it creates a set of rules for officers of all ranks in the organisation. The new code raises questions about the way officers make decisions on the beat and in the boardroom. For example, amongst the many 'standards' and 'principles' contained in the Code, it makes certain demands around reporting of colleagues' misdemeanours. It requires officers to report any rule breaking or bending by colleagues as well as any potentially corrupt acts which an officer observes. This seems problematic in two ways. First of all, how will the new code be effective as existing evidence on whistleblowing suggests that offices are unwilling to report colleagues' inappropriate or illegal behaviours? How will the information that officers share be used? Will disciplinary cases be brought using

colleagues' evidence and how will this affect group solidarity and loyalty? Second, as front line officers see the new Code as a 'top down' imposition from above and in some cases an insult to their integrity, how will it override, overrule or disrupt the existing 'blue code' of police culture?

ADAM WHITE, UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD

What is the Privatisation of Policing?

In recent years, Lincolnshire Police have outsourced a range of core functions to G4S, residents of Hampstead have sought to crowdfund additional police patrols on the streets of their wealthy London suburb, residents of Frinton-on-Sea have supplemented the diminishing police presence in their small seaside town with private security officers, and the Jewish community in Hackney have established a privately-funded Jewish-only policing service. One thing all these initiatives have in common is that they are commonly represented as the privatisation of policing in the wake of severe post-financial crisis police budget cuts. This chapter argues, however, that depicting these initiatives as a homogenous process is misleading. They each have different antecedents, blend together state and market in different ways, and hold different implications for the public good of policing. Through bringing conceptual clarity to these initiatives, the paper seeks to add nuance the heated debate over the privatisation of policing in England and Wales.

LISA WHITE, UNIVERSITY OF LINCOLN

Transitional Justice and Legacies of State Violence

Transitional Justice and Legacies of State Violence in Northern Ireland Using a mix of historical documentary analysis and data drawn from a series of interviews with survivors of state violence in Northern Ireland, this paper explores the legacy of making public personal accounts of state violence. It examines how 'going public' feels for those who do it and discusses the meaning attached to these narratives and the various responses to them. It also identifies some of the risks involved in criticising the violence of the British State and illustrates the lived impact of the ways in which 'truths' are often contested in Northern Ireland - both during the conflict and in the years which have followed. By exploring what 'transitional justice' really means for those who have previously experienced state torture and brutality, the paper asks questions about the value of recent developments around 'making peace with the past' and seeks to make space for aspects of the conflict which have so far been relatively neglected.

GRIFF WILLIAMS, UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH

The Probation Power Gradient – A Compliance-Based Critique and Possible Solutions

Since the late Sixties, the Scottish Kilbrandon philosophy has encouraged a welfare-based approach to adult criminal justice, resulting in the integration of probation into wider social work and, arguably, a relaxed critical perspective on the relationship between officers and the offenders with whom they work. This paper addresses that oversight by proposing a new theoretical framework to understand the gradients in the power disparity between these two actors, based on Bottoms' typology of offender compliance for its insights into the mechanisms of offender behaviour under sentence. Utilising research by Deering, King, McCulloch, Weaver & Armstrong and others, as well as theoretical models including risk/needs assessment, correctionalism, cognitive behaviouralism, desistance and co-production, the paper explores the following issues: 1 – Instrumental Power: Offenders experience an implicit pressure to comply with probationary measures by the unspoken threat of adverse sanctioning, or the fear of being sent to jail, should they fail to follow the officer's directions. 2 – Imposed Restrictions: While all penal sanctions are imposed, certain conceptualisations of the probation relationship enable officers to enforce additional conditions or restrictions on offender behaviour under the rubric of risk/needs, public protection or rehabilitation, with little to no involvement by offenders in the direction of their programme of interventions. 3 – Habituation: Rehabilitative and control measures in probation enable officers to construct regimes that facilitate offender cooperation and behavioural change not through engagement and development, but through strategies of long-term training, self-management and supervision that treat them not as agentic subjects, but objects under the influence of larger forces. 4 – Normative Power: This falls into two distinct issues. The first is the capacity for the officer to impose normative labels upon the offender, characterising the offender in a particular light to suit wider policy agendas, such as

satisfying popular perceptions of ‘toughness’. The second is the underlying issue with all rehabilitative efforts: that to one extent or another, even the most benevolent models of offender change are predicated on an artificial interference with an offender’s internal norms, enabling and encouraging officers to engineer their outlooks, beliefs and even personality to meet with a desired criteria. Using examples from Scottish Community Payback Order policy – a recalibration of community punishment (avowedly) towards a more reparative purpose, incorporating the latest manifestation of the probation officer/offender relationship under the rubric of the offender ‘paying back by working at change’ – this paper demonstrates the dangers of non-substantive engagement, ineffectual interventions, illegitimacy and unethical practice that this power gradient invites. It then further explores the issue by examining potential ways of altering the officer/offender relationship to address these power disparity issues, emphasising the importance of a collaborative, co-productive, offender-driven process. Ultimately, the paper highlights the benefits of several established, emerging and advocated approaches to probation – from the strengths-based approach of the Good Lives Model to McNeill and Weaver’s desistance framework currently under adoption by the Scottish Prison Service.

JULIA WIRE, COLLEGE OF POLICING

Domestic Abuse Matters: Evaluation of first responder training

At the end of 2015, a new criminal offence of coercive and controlling behaviour in an intimate or family relationship was introduced. Research has found coercive and controlling behaviour to be more frequent and severe than other forms of domestic abuse so it is crucial that frontline officers are able to identify it. A thematic inspection by HMIC in 2014 however, found that officers often struggle to identify abusive patterns of behaviour, particularly in the absence of physical violence. The inspection report also criticised the reliance on e-learning as a method of training delivery and recommended the College of Policing review national training on domestic abuse. In the absence of national level training for the police on coercive control specifically, the College worked with a secondee from a national domestic abuse charity to develop a new domestic abuse training programme: Domestic Abuse Matters. The programme was piloted in one police force and one component of the programme – face-to-face training for first responders – was evaluated through a randomised controlled trial. The trial found that the training had positive effects for some indicators of knowledge and understanding of coercive control but no effect for others. The design of both the intervention and the evaluation could go some way to explaining why the training did not deliver all of the anticipated outcomes. Implications for the future design of the training and evaluation will be discussed.

DOMINIC WOOD, CANTERBURY CHRIST CHURCH UNIVERSITY

From political to epistemic authority: the changing fortunes of the police independence ideal in England and Wales

This paper argues that the politically framed idea of police independence, which has enjoyed an exaggerated and almost mythical status in England and Wales, has become untenable as a consequence of the increasingly democratic sensibilities of our age, alongside a series of high profile leadership scandals and the introduction of Police and Crime Commissioners (PCC). In its place, however, the paper suggests that police independence is being reconceived in epistemic terms, as demonstrated by the extent to which evidence based policing (EBP) has come to the fore in the United Kingdom, coupled with the emergence of the College of Policing as a professional body for police. This is illustrated by the extent to which a ‘what works’ strategy is being prioritised over a ‘who decides’ concern with regards to both policy and operational policing governance matters. The paper argues that the logic of these developments implies that an independent authoritative professional voice for policing thus shifts from being a constitutional, political matter towards being a knowledge-based, epistemic consideration. As such, the College of Policing becomes an increasingly powerful source of authority, above and beyond the chief constables who have hitherto enjoyed a high degree of autonomy. In acknowledging the power struggles that lie ahead, the paper concludes with some thoughts on how the emerging relationships between chief officers and the College of Policing within police governance contexts can be examined from an empirical standpoint, beyond the normative focus of this paper.

MARK WOOD, MONASH UNIVERSITY

Curating affray: Fight pages and the advent of antisocial media

In its relatively short history, the popular social networking website Facebook has received considerable criticism for its ostensibly permissive stance towards violent content. Whilst much of this criticism has been directed towards the presence of extremely graphic violent material on the site (including, most notably, recordings of beheadings), Facebook's permissive attitude towards violent material has also seen the growth of user-generated pages dedicated to curating more quotidian forms of violence. Among these are fight pages: user generated Facebook pages dedicated to hosting recordings of street fights and other forms of public violence. Drawing on observational data collected from five prominent fight pages and a survey of 205 fight page users, in this paper I contend that fight pages represent an emergent social media facilitated phenomenon that may be termed antisocial media: participatory video sharing websites and social media pages that aggregate, publicly host, and sympathetically curate footage of criminalized acts. Through analyzing the curated affray and technological form of fight pages, this paper elaborates on the phenomenon of antisocial media and sketches out their implications for the distribution and spectatorship of recordings of crime. Specifically, I argue that (anti)social media have profoundly democratized the distribution of footage of crime, and in doing so, have provided counter-publics where dominant discourses on criminalized acts can be collectively circumvented or challenged. On fight pages, this is evidenced through administrator and user authored discourses on street fighting that elide the criminalized nature of this behaviour in many jurisdictions, and instead construct it as an unregulated sport. Ultimately, I argue that antisocial media therefore represent counter-publics where criminalized acts are curated and framed not as formal deviance, but rather as normative behaviours and entertainments.

SERENA WRIGHT AND JANE DOMINEY, UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

Maintaining, managing and rebuilding family ties from within prison: A gendered comparison of prisoners working with the PACT Family Engagement Service

As Bales and Mears (2008) identify, 'it has long been held that contact with family is especially important for helping inmates both during and after confinement' (p.287) (see also Paylor 2008; Hairston 1991). It is also known that separation from family members, friends and intimate partners is one of the most difficult aspects of serving a prison sentence. In addition to the impact on the prisoner, the 'consequences of crime' also impact upon the family unit left behind (Condry, 2007). Despite evidence that 'the family' has a significant influence on outcomes for prisoners, we still understand comparatively little of the complexities of the work involved in maintaining, managing and rebuilding familial and relational ties from within prison, and the ways in which this might relate to pathways out of offending. This paper presents findings from a review (conducted by the University of Cambridge Centre for Community, Gender and Social Justice) of the Family Engagement Service (FES) provided by the voluntary organisation PACT. The aim of this work is to achieve 'the very best outcomes for offenders and their families, to reduce re-offending and to safeguard and improve the life chances of offenders' children' (PACT website). The review generated data in two English closed prisons (one female and one male), and focused on interviewing prisoners and prison staff with experience of engagement with the FES, and the PACT staff who deliver the service. This paper will identify the complexity of family engagement work and the tensions inherent in providing a service to prisoners and to the families of prisoners. It has a particular focus on the contrast between the processes and priorities evident in the data gathered in the female and male prisons.

TANYA WYATT AND PAM DAVIES, NORTHUMBRIA UNIVERSITY

Sexual assault as an invisible crime: a case study of the British army

The seven features of invisibility (Jupp et al 1999) and the accompanying typologies (Davies et al 2014) propose why harms and crimes may or may not garner attention from the public, policy makers and other stakeholders. This empirical research applies this framework to sexual assault within the British Army. We hypothesise that morality and ethics are powers that make individual instances of victimisation invisible, but also that systemic power, such as that of the state embodied here as the military, enables pervasive victimisation to be hidden from scrutiny. Through a small survey of veterans and content analysis of reports of sexual assault in the British Army, we examine the nature and extent to which soldiers are denied justice as victims of sexual assault when the perpetrators of such violence are fellow soldiers. We propose that further

independent research needs to be undertaken to truly understand the extent of hidden victimisation and to ensure proper care and justice for these victims.

SHAUN S. YATES, ANGLIA RUSKIN UNIVERSITY

Does the National Compliance Service deliver equal justice to the unequal 99%?

The National Compliance Service (NCS) is a branch of the Ministry of justice and Her Majesty's Courts & Tribunals Service that deals with enforcing criminal fines. This service largely manages summary offences; those ordinary, everyday offences that go through the Magistrates' court. Due to the nature of this work, NCS almost exclusively manages criminal fines concerning the lower and middle classes – otherwise known as the 99%. Within the 99%, there are varying levels of inequality. This paper will explore this spectrum of inequality and question the impact of NCSs current approach to delivering justice. This paper will explore the question; "Does the NCS deliver equal justice to the unequal 99%". The speaker for this event will be Shaun S. Yates, an ex-Enforcement Officer who worked for the Greater Manchester Fines & Enforcement Unit for 2 years. He will draw upon his own professional experiences working with Magistrates, police, the crown prosecution service, the probation service, private bailiff enforcement agents and other enforcement staff. In addition to this, he will comment on his current PhD research concerning the controversial privatisation project; the 'Compliance and Enforcement Service Project' (CESP).

IRENE ZEMPI, NOTTINGHAM TRENT UNIVERSITY

The 'criminalisation' of the Muslim veil in the UK as a result of legislation banning the wearing of the veil in public in certain European countries

In the current climate an 'extraordinary' context of legal regulation of the Muslim veil has emerged in the European public sphere. Certain countries in Europe (namely France and Belgium) have prohibited the wearing of the niqab (face veil) in public places. France's ban on full veils was challenged at the European Court of Human Rights but the court upheld the law in 2014. The most famous challenges to bans on veils have involved Switzerland and Turkey – namely *Dahlab v Switzerland* and *Sahin v Turkey* – and have reached the European Court of Human Rights. In Germany, some states banned teachers from wearing veils in state schools but in 2015 the German Federal Constitutional Court decided that such bans were incompatible with the right to freedom of religion protected by the German Basic Law. Other European countries, such as the Netherlands and Switzerland, are currently debating the prohibition of the full veil in public. In the UK, although there is no legal ban on any form of veil, the right to wear the veil may be restricted at work, schools and courts. Drawing from qualitative data elicited through a UK-based study, this article examines the experiences of Muslim women who wear the niqab and sheds light on their views, beliefs and opinions on laws banning the veil in public. Based on the current findings, it will be argued that the veil ban stigmatises veiled Muslim women as 'criminals' and fosters 'otherness' in the form of institutional anti-Muslim bias and prejudice. This promotes a climate where verbal and physical attacks towards veiled Muslim women in public are 'legitimised'. It will be concluded that the veil ban affects the wider Muslim community in the West through reference to the notion of ummah (the worldwide community of Muslim believers) in relation to their perceptions of 'belonging', security and equity as well as their sense of Muslim identity.