

*Lyn Adamson, Northumbria University*

### **The Road from Crime in Times of Austerity**

In responding to the problem of high rates of re-offending, an ever expanding criminal justice system and the increasing costs of providing justice the government introduced the most radical overhaul of criminal justice in modern times, the Transforming Rehabilitation Agenda. Desistance theories were cited as underpinning the rationale for these changes. Accordingly the government has implemented a new, nationalised probation service for the supervision of high risk offenders. The majority of offenders, those deemed to be of medium or low risk are now subject to supervision by community rehabilitation companies. This controversial policy caused an outcry amongst those who believe in the ethos of the traditional probation service and raised questions about the value of probation supervision to offenders. With this in mind seventeen offenders under supervision were interviewed to ascertain the value of statutory supervision. Central to the study is the impact of supervision upon the desistance process and which other factors assist when moving away from crime. The research findings suggest that although supervisees still expect and hope for a service that 'advises, assists and befriends' many feel disappointed after experiencing a service that monitors and controls, rather than rehabilitates and factors that aid desistance, are found elsewhere.

*Gareth Addidle, Plymouth University*

### **Meta-bureaucracy, heterarchy and policing**

The Local Government in Scotland Act (2003) introduced Community Planning as a statutory responsibility in Scotland. The main aims of community planning are described as "making sure people and communities are genuinely engaged in the decisions made on public services which affect them; allied to a commitment from organisations to work together, not apart, in providing better public services" (Scottish Executive, 2003a). For policing, this emphasised the need to create 'local solutions to locally identified concerns' (Strathclyde Police, 2004, p2) and to adopt a holistic approach to community safety which is problem oriented rather than organisation led (Crawford, 1998, p10). This paper will explore some of the findings from my research highlighting the importance of voice, leadership and pragmatic culture for the implementation of community planning in practice. Furthermore, meta-bureaucracy and heterarchy are used as a framework in which to explore the relationship between central government, local government and its impact on police partnership working.

*Kathy Albertson, Sheffield Hallam University*

### **Distinctions in civilian, recovery and desistance identities in veteran cohorts**

The desistance literature emerging in criminology over the last twenty years displays many parallels with the recovery movement in mental health, alcohol and drugs. The profile of the populations involved in recovery and desistance work share similar characteristics, such as both involving significant life and identity change elements. While the evolution of each of these movements is well recorded, their explicit comparison has yet to be conducted and an account of the extent to which they share and diverge in assumptions and origins has yet to be fully explored. While only a minority of veterans experience transitional difficulties after military service, there is increasing recognition of the unique challenges that some veterans face on leaving the forces, which include involvement with the criminal justice system, mental health problems and substance misuse. This short paper reports on the potential of the comradeship and mutual resilience that underpin military life being re-directed to support recovery and desistance journeys, through assertive linkage to peer support and community activities. The current focus is to assess how the potentially triple identity transformations of this cohort can be most effectively approached and captured during a piece of research which is to start imminently.

### **The methodological barriers of researching the criminality of foreign nationals in the UK**

Significant criminological attention has been given to the relationship between immigration and crime. However, this relationship has not been researched in the UK to any great extent, and consequently the information on the UK context is limited. The study critically examines the methodological issues/ barriers that discourage scholars to investigate the level and the type of criminality that foreign nationals demonstrate in the UK, and criticise the prison recording system. The study argues that foreign nationals' social and legal equality are affected by the vagueness in defining immigrant, the absence/ limitation of releasing the offending data by nationality, and the chaotic of recording offenders' nationality. The study has investigated the available offending data by nationality from various institutions and used the Freedom of Information Act 2000, as well as, analysed different political discourses and the parliamentary debates from 2001-2014. It was found that the politicisation of foreigners' criminality has constructing foreign nationals-crime relationship and built a platform for the methodological barriers.

*Khamal Al-Faris, Plymouth University/ Plymouth Law School*

### **Constructing the criminality of foreign national in the UK**

Despite most of previous studies have found a negative relationship between immigration and crime but there is a predictable pattern in regards the relationship between immigrants and crime in the UK, which suggests that foreigners equal criminals, unless otherwise proven. This study will incorporate social constructivism in relation to foreign nationals and criminality; social construction of foreign nationals' criminality is developing and increasing due to the contribution of the stimuli and many restrictions as policies, political ideologies, and the offending statistical data. By examining the level and the type of foreign nationals' criminality and analysing the parliamentary debates in the Westminster, this study will examine how identities are constructed by agencies/agents of the Criminal Justice System, politicians, the media; how the problem/issue of foreign national criminality is constructed, what the reasons behind attracting attention, at any particular time, for particular groups of foreign nationals, and how this approach can enhance our understanding of the empirical data. This research aims to develop the understanding of the other function of the Criminal Justice System, which is to indirectly deliver immigration policy aims through controlling the quantity of those 'unwanted' foreign nationals and increase their deportation.

*Ana Aliverti, School of Law, University of Warwick*

### **Criminal justice borderscapes: citizenship, punishment and belonging**

This paper traces the border through practices of punishment. Drawing on preliminary findings from research conducted on two criminal courts in England, it seeks to disentangle the function of the border in the configuration of the subject of punishment. Bordering laws and practices, it argues, are productive and generative. Not only they exclude, push out, but they also select and filter subjects. The operation of the external, physical border has implications for the criminal justice system: who reaches the courts, for which offences, and in which circumstances can be traced back to laws and practices of migration enforcement. Further, criminal justice practices can be conceived of as processes of bordering. By establishing hierarchies of desert which heavily rely on social stereotypes based on national origin, class, ethnicity, and gender, they shape the contours of citizenship. Yet, citizenship as a formal status, the emerging data show, is rarely invoked or relied upon, and its relevance for criminal adjudication is not apparent. The boundary between national and non-national defendants is also elusive. Rather, markers of difference such as language, residence, and migration status have far more sway in shaping the criminal process. This paper delves on the implications of criminal justice practices in the production of emerging forms of subjectivity.

*Harry Annison, Law School, Southampton University*

### **From Publics to Markets: Surveying shifts in English penal policymaking**

Sociology of punishment theorists have increasingly recognised the need for theorists to 'bring the state back in' and to address the local processes from which broader penal changes result. This paper contributes to this endeavour by bringing together political science literature and empirical data in order to explore important shifts in the nature of penal policymaking in England and Wales. It considers shifts in personnel, traditions and practices. In terms of personnel, changes over recent years in the make-up of the Ministry of Justice civil service are explored. As regards traditions, the shifting nature of the Westminster tradition and its role in understandings of legitimate political activity is examined. In terms of practices, changes in the processes by which penal policy is developed and implemented are surveyed. The controversial Transforming Rehabilitation agenda, pursued by the Ministry of Justice during the 2010-15 Coalition government, is used as a case study by which these processes, and their considerable effects, are explored.

*Joyce A. Arditti, Virginia Tech, USA*

### **A Stress Process Model for Understanding the Effects of Parental Incarceration on Child Trauma Symptoms**

Parental incarceration (PI) is a potentially adverse childhood experience (ACE) affecting large numbers of youth: at least 1.7 million children and adolescents or 2.3% of the U.S. population <18 yrs. have an incarcerated parent. As a group, children of incarcerated parents face unique risks and poor developmental outcomes. Recent evidence has suggested that even after accounting for other general risk markers such as parental substance abuse, parental mental health, compromised parenting, and environmental risks (e.g. poverty, education, race, large family size), parental incarceration continues to predict youth externalizing or antisocial behaviors, internalizing problems such as depression, and overall poor health. Recent work by Arditti and colleagues highlighted the presence of child trauma symptomology among youth with incarcerated parents and these symptoms were significantly higher than reports from caregivers and children in BBBS who did not have an incarcerated parent. In this presentation, I advance a "stress process" model of parental incarceration for understanding families' experience of parental incarceration. The model highlights how parental incarceration is an experience that sets in motion "stressful sequelae" and has direct and indirect effects on family and youth outcomes. The model highlights intervening psychological and relational processes as "mechanisms of effect," and situates findings pertaining to how parental incarceration influences child trauma symptomology among vulnerable youth served by a community agency in the United States.

*Linda Asquith, Nottingham Trent University*

### **Worthy Victims? The state creation of a victim hierarchy**

Victims of crime are a powerful political tool, with politicians promising to rebalance the criminal justice system in favour of the victim. However, whilst support and care for victims is most welcome, the UK government's commitment to those who experience victimisation appears to vary depending upon the 'type' of victim they are. This paper examines the extent to which state policies in the UK create a hierarchy of victims, particularly examining the Code of Practice for Victims of Crime and the Criminal Injuries Compensation Scheme. These policies are considered in detail in order to examine how a hierarchy of victims may be created and whether certain 'types' of victim are privileged over others. This paper explores how these schemes and policies rank victims in an almost positivistic way in terms of their 'blame worthiness' and how some victims become viewed as 'ideal victims' (Christie 1986) but also conversely, that some victims are seen as undeserving of compensation and contributing in some way to their victimisation. Hence, this paper argues that the state support of victims is subject to the whims of politicians and the status of victims varies, dependent upon their place in the state created hierarchy.

*Linda Asquith, Nottingham Trent University*

### **Exonerees of Miscarriages of Justice – Forgotten Victims?**

Much focus and debate has been placed on the support provided for both victims and offenders of crime following an offence. However, those who are exonerated and are victims of a miscarriage of justice are frequently left to fend for themselves. This paper examines the life after exoneration and compares exonerees' experiences to what rightfully convicted offenders may expect, and equally, the support and counselling which may be accessed by victims of crime. This paper makes the argument that exonerees are the forgotten victims of the state. They have been wrongly convicted, yet the majority have significant struggles to return to 'normality' following their exoneration. Some exonerees are believed to be 'wrongly released' by wider society, with some taking the view that there is 'no smoke without fire' and therefore the exoneree must have won their appeal on a technicality, rather than their factual innocence. Hence many exonerees are viewed with suspicion and caution. Following release, exonerees are frequently abandoned by the criminal justice system which wrongly convicted them. This paper examines these issues and concludes by arguing that there should be an automatic referral to the relevant support services for all exonerees, irrelevant of their punishment and time served.

*Susie Atherton, De Montfort University*

### **Problem solving and communication change: Challenges facing community courts and restorative justice**

Community justice encompasses the work of the police service, courts, probation and increasingly, private and third sector providers to attempt to address the harms caused by crime and anti-social behaviour, as well as reducing re-offending (Karp and Clear 1999; Nellis, 2000; Wolf 2006). Two common themes identified from my research on community justice initiatives in the North East are problem solving approaches and outreach to communicate new ideas to local residents, which can be particularly challenging to present as an alternative way to manage crime and disorder. The research uses qualitative data from interviews and social networking sites to provide a case study of the use of community justice, alongside the voices of local residents, who provide insight into the community conditions and the changes they have witnessed as well as their appraisal of the work of the state and other partners in keeping their community safe and maintaining a quality of life. This paper will focus on the challenges faced in trying to resolve crime and disorder at a local level, to generate debate about the use of social capital as a bedrock for policy and the focus on 'community' in policy more widely.

*Tammy Ayres, University of Leicester*

### **Drugs and Crime: The True Relationship?**

Drugs and crime have become inextricably linked in contemporary discourse and the notion that drug use causes crime underpins current drug policy and treatment (Home Office, 2012, 2013; NTA, 2012). However, drug use is more prevalent in offender populations, than criminality (excluding the criminality associated with the possession of drugs) is in drug using populations, signifying that the majority of drug users do not offend. Therefore this presentation aims to look at the differences that exist between drug using offenders and drug using non-offenders, specifically focusing on childhood risk factors, to see why some drug users go onto to become offenders while others do not.

*David Baker, Coventry University*

### **Deaths After Police Contact: The Effects of Article 2 of the European Convention on Human Rights**

In the period 2004-2013 a total of 1261 people died after contact with the police in England and Wales (IPCC 2014). This paper will consider how accountability is constructed in such cases by focusing on the role of the Coroner's court. It will examine how Article 2 of the European Convention of Human Rights (ECHR) has affected how the Coroner's court investigates and reports on these cases. It will argue that Article 2 of the ECHR has caused an evolution in the way in which accountability is constructed in these cases. The paper considers a dataset of 58 'narrative verdicts' recorded in Coroners' courts during this period in drawing conclusions on how changes in the mode of inquiry has wrought changes in the type of verdict recorded, and what this might mean for the construction of accountability in cases of death after police contact. References Independent Police Complaints Commission (2014) Deaths during or following police contact: Statistics for England and Wales 2012/13. IPCC Research and Statistics Series: Paper 26.

*Ravinder Barn, Rachael Powers, and Papiya Sengupta, Royal Holloway, University of London*

### **Rape myths: A study of university students' beliefs about sexual violence against women**

Research and anecdotal evidence into the crime of rape continues to suggest the persistence, and powerful impact of the existence of rape myths. Such myths may exist at a number of different levels in society from individual beliefs to how systems perceive and respond to victims and perpetrators (Stern Report 2010, Smith & Skinner 2012). Much of the focus of extant literature has been on the criminal justice system, and support and provision for the victims (Westmorland & Gangoli 2012). Within such literature, there is evidence of the existence of rape myths which attribute blame onto the victim (Ellison and Munro 2009, Barn and Kumari 2015). So – beliefs such as 'the majority of rape allegations are false', or that 'the majority of rapes are committed by strangers' are not uncommon. Some researchers have asserted that rape myths can create cultural norms that may perpetuate sexual violence against women (Burt 1980). Research carried out in the USA suggests that men are more likely to demonstrate high levels of rape myth acceptance (Aronowitz et al 2012). In Britain and in India, we lack similar research evidence to develop nuanced understandings.

This paper draws upon a new study that sought to explore the persistence of rape mythology among university students. Through a range of mixed-methods, a total of almost 400 students contributed to the data collection for this study. An analysis of the quantitative and qualitative data help promote understandings in a range of key areas including consent, victim-blaming, help-seeking, gender equality, and social justice. The paper also discusses the role of higher education institutions as sites that could help shape prevention and policy responses in challenging gender-based violence. It is hoped that the findings of this study could be utilised to inform policy and practice strategies, and help educate and inform current debates and thinking.

*David Barnard-Wills & David Wright, Trilateral Research & Consulting*

### **The impact of cyber security on the balance between privacy and security in EU and International policy**

Based upon an analysis of key EU and international policy documents on privacy, security and surveillance of recent years, this paper tracks the impacts of the emergence of cyber security discourse.

Recent revelations about digital mass surveillance activities of national intelligence services have elicited responses from several international organisations, including the European Parliament, European Commission, the International Conference of Data Protection and Privacy Commissioners, the Article 29 working party, the Council of Europe and the UN. Cyber security is leveraged on both sides of such debates, and is represented in some cases as supported by surveillance.

However, cyber security is also being used by critics of mass surveillance, to identify the risks to global cyber security posed by the actions of intelligence agencies. In this discourse, certain actors attempt to leverage the security component of cyber security in support of privacy, and contest the assertion that security and privacy are fundamentally opposed. For example, the European Parliament's LIBE committee argues that the EU's Cyber Security Strategy neglects the threat from state actors, whilst a Science and Technology Options Assessment conducted for the Parliament calls for European citizens to have access to reliable encryption as part of their cyber security.

*Colette Barry, Dublin Institute of Technology*

**'You can't fall apart in this job': Exploring prison officers' experiences of deaths in custody and their perspectives on coping and moving on in the aftermath.**

Among the most serious incidents to occur inside a prison is the death of a prisoner. Prison officers are typically the first to respond to a death in custody, often remaining connected to the incident beyond the immediate aftermath through their contributions to the various investigations convened following a prisoner's death. While recent years have seen the expansion in understanding of prison officers as researchers turn their attention to the working lives and cultures of prison staff, studies of officers' encounters with deaths in custody remain scant. This paper will explore prison officers' experiences of dealing with deaths in custody, with a particular focus on the impact of encountering the death of a prisoner and officers' approaches to coping and moving on in the aftermath. Findings from a qualitative study comprising a series of in-depth narrative interviews with prison officers who have experienced prisoner fatalities will be reported. Discussion will focus on officers' emotional responses to deaths in custody, the impact of their experiences on their work and personal lives, and comparisons between coping in the realms of work and home. Finally, suggestions for future research and implications for policy will be presented.

*Lorana Bartels, University of Canberra, Australia*

**(II) Legal Highs in New Zealand: the highs and lows of drug policy**

This presentation will identify and explore some of the key issues in the debates surrounding (il)legal highs in New Zealand. Since the banning of BZP -based Party pills in 2008 there has been much discussion and debate on this issue culminating in the Psychoactive Substances Act, 2013 and the Psychoactive Substances Amendment Act, 2014. The complexities and tensions in these debates will be highlighted alongside a consideration of issues such as 'populist punitiveness' (Bottoms 1995) in relation to drug policy.

### **'Relationships in Transition: Community-based Restorative Justice and the State'**

This paper will explore the complexities involved in the relationship between 'bottom-up' community-based approaches to criminal justice and 'top-down' State approaches to criminal justice. The relationship between official State agencies and community-based restorative justice projects will be explored in depth to examine the tensions between these two approaches and how these tensions are managed. The complex relationship between 'bottom-up' and 'top-down' approaches to criminal justice is underlined by the transition of Northern Ireland from a conflict society. Within this context, paramilitary organisations took responsibility for dealing with crime and antisocial behaviour, and through the use of informal justice practices such as punishment beatings, shootings and exclusions, took on the role of 'policing' within working class communities. Community-based restorative justice projects were established to provide a non-violent alternative to the use of paramilitary punishments. However, scepticism about the motivations of the projects led to State intervention which impacted on the relationship between these projects, paramilitaries, local communities and State agencies. This paper will explore these complexities drawing on ethnographic and interview research.

*Roberta Bernardino de CAMpos Novis, FGV*

### **Hard times: exploring the complex structures and activities of Brazilian prison gangs**

This research examines the presence of organised criminal groups in prison and its influence on inmate's interaction and on the prison system of Rio de Janeiro. Information collected from a series of in-depth interviews with prisoners and ex-prisoners, members and non-members of the criminal groups and authorities of the criminal justice system, suggests that the current social organisation of prisons is working favourably towards the further development of organised crime and deviant behaviour. Prisoners are subordinated not only to the prison administration but also to the gang leaders. If a convict had no links with drug trafficking prior to incarceration, they definitely create one behind bars. Ninety-eight percent (98%) of interviewees from the sensitive sample engaged in drug trafficking while in prison. Off-brand inmates, those who are the less conspicuous convicts, end up engaging in illegal activities to avoid retaliation, perpetuating then a cycle of violence in a fragmented geopolitical gang space behind bars. Political pressure towards the validity of the classification system stratified by gang affiliation has impacted on the prison administration to create multiple categories of prisoners, which are mutually exclusive. This has had pervasive impacts on penal affairs such as allocation of sentences, lack of vacancies and disruption of prisoner's routine. The research shows that the State goes beyond classification of inmates by gang affiliation; it has incorporated elements of gang's violent tradition to assess and influence justice and prisoner's progression. This study offers an interesting scope for a comparative analysis through the study of anti-prison gang strategies. Experiences around the globe have been driven to target gangs with racial and ethnical rivalries. Prison gangs in this study are devoted to a more capitalist goal: the monopoly of illegal drug markets in the streets. Such understandings and contextualizing make a significant contribution to re-examining the role of inmate culture as well as the value of contemporary penal reforms designed to making the penal institutions more responsive and interventionist in addressing inmate needs.

*Gulzat Botoeva, University of Essex*

### **Blurring the lines between legal and illegal: The legitimization of hashish production in Kyrgyzstan**

In this paper I focus on the strategies that farmers in Kyrgyzstan used to negotiate the liminal status of hashish production and its legality. My findings derive from extensive fieldwork based on a case study of Toolu village. 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.

The study presents how farmers were able to legitimate their involvement in hashish production by claiming that they had the right to subsistence and protection from the state, which was denied to them following the collapse of Soviet Union. I also demonstrate that cases of corruption among elites deepened distrust with the state, and lack of governance of drug production by law enforcement contributed further to the legitimization of hashish production. However, Toolu farmers' involvement in hashish production created a moral dilemma in that they did not consider themselves as belonging to a criminal sub-culture. In order to solve this tension, while simultaneously carrying out an illegal action and continuing to uphold their moral identity, the community of hashish makers became engaged in moral justifications. I show that by changing the name given to the hashish making process, people were able to symbolically neutralize the negative meanings within the local culture. In such a way they were able to symbolically shift the meaning of hashish making, situating it within a grey area between legal and illegal practices.

*Matt Bowden, Dublin Institute of Technology*

### **Producing, Consuming and [re]Distributing Security: Questions of Fields and Capitals**

The challenges for governing the production of security or the 'ordering field', have been captured in Loader and Walker's (2007) call for a state-anchored pluralism in which the state acts as a primary actor in the governance of security. This raises the tantalising question of how security might be more evenly consumed and redistributed? The paper takes up these issues by proffering a Bourdieusian-informed framework to discuss the concepts of security fields and security capital: two significant concepts that provide us with a further challenge for a critically engaged, sociological criminology of security. This paper hypothesises that security capital can be understood, as the stock and flow of security goods as combined economic, cultural and social forms of capital that might make one's position or the collective position of a class more, or less, secure; and the security field as forces, positions and relationships in the field of ordering. It represents the totality of actor positions and discourses, laws and institutions, the force of inherited tradition, and the strategies adopted to underpin position, status and class, the resistances and counter-practices that seek to grasp security capital to protect particular groups or to redistribute security within the field.

*Hannah Bows, Durham University*

### **The extent of sexual violence against older people in the UK**

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 (Minocha et al, 2013). It is a seldom acknowledged reality that many women will experience sexual violence in their 'golden years' (Lundy, 2004). Several commentators have highlighted the lack of research on the prevalence, nature, and impact of sexual violence against older women (See Ball, 2005), described as one of the final taboos of modern life (Jones & Powell, 2006). This gap is perhaps most obvious in the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) which has imposed an upper age limit of 59 on the intimate violence module since its introduction in 2004/05. The overlap of age and sexual violence has been marginalised in mainstream criminological, gerontological, and feminism discourses, in particular. This paper presents findings from the first phase of a mixed-methods study which analysed the extent and characteristics of recorded sexual violence offences against people aged 60 and over through quantitative data collected using Freedom of Information (FOI) requests to police forces in the UK. Implications for policy makers, practitioners and researchers are discussed.

*Hayley Boxall, Australian Institute of Criminology*

### **The relevance of domestic violence typologies to policy and practice**

Since the mid-1990s, domestic violence typologies have proliferated within the criminological and public health literature. The popularity of domestic violence typologies lies not only in their ability to simplify complex phenomena, but in their promise of facilitating "more accurate identification, assessment, and interventions, thereby better protecting victims of domestic violence". Unfortunately, for all their promise, recent research undertaken by the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC) found evidence that practitioners working with family violence victims and offenders were neither using nor likely to use domestic violence typologies to inform their day to day practice. This was predominantly due to concerns about the reliability of typologies, the ethics of misdiagnosis and the impracticality of complex classifications in real-world practice. These concerns appear to be justified in light of the historical and contemporary experiences within criminology in developing typological models and the absence of well-developed and empirically supported theory. This paper delves deeper into the concerns of domestic violence practitioners and marries these with important lessons from more than two decades of typological research in the broader criminological discipline.



### **Testing the impact of breathalysers on alcohol-related violence: Quasi-experimental research**

This paper evaluates the effect of technology on alcohol related violence in the evening and night-time economy (ENTE), which has been identified as a national concern. In December 2014 the South Devon police implemented the pilot #RU2drunk initiative that aimed to reduce alcohol related violence. This initiative involved the police providing pubs/clubs in the ENTE area with breathalysers to assist door staff identifying individuals who were too drunk to enter the premises. Breathalysers were distributed to 23 pubs/clubs in the area intending to deter pub/club-goers from drinking excessively before going out and to prevent displacement. This paper analyses the crime statistics to evaluate the effect breathalysers at pubs and clubs had on crime. Using a quasi-experimental design, the crime in this town is compared to the crime data from the year prior as well as to a neighbouring seaside town. The preliminary results show that violence against the person in the night-time economy area dropped by 39% overall (excluding domestic abuse), while in the neighbouring town there was a 19% rise. The paper focuses on the quasi-experimental design used to test the effect of technology on crime and the implications these results have for policing in times of austerity.

*Alexandria Bradley, Northumbria University*

### **Intersecting Victim Identities and Hierarchies of Vulnerability and Victimization within Offender Populations.**

This research investigates the intersections between victimhood and offending behaviour. Analysis will explore the over simplistic, stereotypical and gendered expectations imposed on a victim. The aim is to incorporate the voices of the victims who are often hidden and viewed as second-class victims, due to their subsequent offending behaviour. An examination of traditional victimological literature has shown that both societal and political sympathies largely rest with those who display the 'ideal' victim characteristics. Thus, neglecting and overlooking the significant prior experiences of criminal and non-criminal victimisation within our offender population. This paper will outline my PhD research, methodologies and anticipated future directions.

*Jo Brayford, University of South Wales*

### **Female Offenders: justice or ideological justification**

Female Offenders: justice or ideological justification?

This paper raises questions about females who offend and how they are dealt with in the criminal justice system. It charts the rise of the female prison population and provides a reflective journey towards the present day, situating the relative criminal justice neglect of women in England and Wales within its broader framework. The paper outlines women's specific needs and vulnerabilities as presented in Baroness Corston's 2007 Report which in turn draws attention towards debateable and contestable terrain: should females who offend be treated in a different way than males? The paper then turns attention to the recent political project – the Transforming Rehabilitation agenda - and argues that Corston's clear and inspiring call for 'a distinct, radically different, visibly-led, strategic, proportionate, holistic, woman-centred, integrated approach' (Corston 2007:1) should not be lost in the onslaught of ideological change.

*David Brewster, Cardiff University*

## **Comparing Cannabis Control: Convergence and Divergence in England & Wales and the Netherlands**

This paper explores the nature and extent of convergence and divergence in cannabis control in England & Wales and the Netherlands through an examination of the policy-making process. Recent policy changes suggest a toughening of approaches in both jurisdictions, with the reclassification from Class C to Class B in England & Wales in 2009, and the modifications to the 'coffeeshop' gedoogbeleid ('tolerance policy') in the Netherlands in 2012/13. A thematic analysis was conducted on empirical data from 'elite' semi-structured interviews (n=62) as well as key policy documents. The findings suggest that there have been convergent patterns in the way in which problems and policy alternatives have been constructed and moulded to fit particular political agendas which shifted policy in a more repressive direction; but there are crucial differences in institutional and political cultures which still generate significant points of divergence across these jurisdictions. Consequentially, although 'contrasts in tolerance' may not be as marked as once described before (Downes 1988), there are still key components of the policy process in the Netherlands which more readily enable resistance against overly punitive policy movements, and foster the potential for a more pragmatic approach towards cannabis control.

*Julian Buchanan, Institute of Criminology, Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand*

## **Ending Drug Prohibition with New Prohibition?**

With drug prohibition under increasing pressure, a global momentum is gathering towards drug reform, however, serious challenges exist in terms of conceptualising an appropriate alternative model. A number of countries have begun to legalise or decriminalise cannabis use under certain conditions, (e.g. Portugal, Uruguay, Jamaica, The Netherlands and some US states). However, in contrast, there remains considerable global reluctance to accommodate other illicit drugs. Drawing upon international examples, this paper will question whether privileging cannabis perpetuates the flawed 'Drug Apartheid', and detracts from the serious issues inherent in drug prohibition: the breach of human rights, the abuse of law enforcement, and unwarranted intrusion from state paternalism. The author will suggest principles needed to underpin any drug reform, and identify threats that may undermine such change, without which, there is a risk reconfigurations of drug law and policy may perpetuate the existing failed model, that promotes and culturally embeds certain substance, while prohibiting and punishing the use of others.

*Rachael Burgin, Monash University*

## **Yes means yes: A snapshot of Victoria (Australia's) communicative consent rape laws**

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 that can be revoked at any time. This model, implied in the law governing sexual assault in the Australian State of Victoria, stands in stark contrast to historical understandings of consent which are based on a narrative of "no means no", and the assumption that consent is essentially presumed, unless and until it is taken away.

The "yes means yes" model of communicative consent has been heralded, somewhat contentiously, as a legal advancement of female sexual autonomy. However, sexual assault reporting rates remain low, rape myths continue to permeate social discourse and convictions are still difficult to secure. Drawing from a doctoral research project, this paper presents a snapshot of the ways in which communicative consent has been conceptualised within legal and social contexts, based on the Victorian experience.

*Stephen Burrell, Durham University*

### **How do partner violence primary prevention campaigns challenge men and masculinities?**

Primary prevention campaigns around intimate partner violence seek to stop the phenomenon before it ever takes place, by challenging the assumptions and ideas which serve to motivate, legitimate and condone men's violence against women. By focusing on causes, these campaigns have the potential to challenge the culture of resignation around men's violence, and counter victim-blaming narratives that obscure men's responsibility for partner violence and place the onus for its prevention on women. How do different campaigns go about trying to achieve this, however? And in what ways do they construct men and masculinities in the messages that they convey? It is important to consider how different prevention campaigns may confront – or reproduce – powerful ideas and norms around men and masculinities, in their attempts to reach out to and change people's perceptions. To explore these issues further, this doctoral research project is investigating the ways in which partner violence primary prevention campaigns are understood and used by young men. This is with the objective of furthering our understanding of how young men construct their masculinity in relation to violence against women, how men can be complicit in sanctioning and supporting men's violence against women, and how this complicity can be challenged.

*Kate Butterworth and Nicole Westmarland, Durham University*

### **Victim's views on policing partner violence**

The HMIC report (2014) 'Everyone's business' highlighted that police forces across the UK were not responding satisfactorily to victims of domestic abuse, and have little understanding of coercion and control. The report suggested forces find more innovative ways of training officers to improve responses. A 1 week snapshot of domestic abuse was carried out at Durham Constabulary, which involved interviewing victims who had reported domestic abuse to the police. 24 people were spoken to about their recent experiences with the police. Responses were mixed, with victims reporting positive, negative and satisfactory responses. Police and support organisations were also interviewed to find out their views on police response to domestic abuse. Findings from all interviews will be considered side by side to help shape a new drama-based training programme which will be rolled out to police to address gaps in knowledge.

*Elaine Campbell, Newcastle University*

### **Policing as assemblage: the emergence of digital vigilantism**

In this paper I want to bring assemblage theory into conversation with contemporary debates about governance, security, and the changing landscape of policing arrangements. Through the lens of our existing conceptual commitments to 'dispersed' models of policing, I offer a thumbnail sketch of the difference that an assemblage approach might make. This provides the analytical leverage to propose an ontology of 'dispersed policing' which regards it as always 'in the making', and the paper goes on to stage an encounter, by way of a critical dialogue, between assemblage theory and the contemporary policing of paedophilia. This opens up a space of possibilities for re-imagining the networked governance of paedophilia as emergent, active, generative and productivist, and mobilised through relations of affect, imaginaries of collective political life, and dialogical praxis. Such possibilities are traced through a case study of a controversial, emergent policing form - digital vigilantism.

### **The Illusion of Less Consequence – Criminal Records and the Youth Justice System.**

Practices concerning the disclosure of criminal records vary widely across many countries. Within the various jurisdictions of the UK the range of offences subject to disclosure and the circumstances under which they can be disclosed has become more expansive in recent years. Traditionally there has been some recognition of the differential status for convictions acquired as a juvenile. For example, the length of time until a conviction is considered 'spent' is shorter when acquired as a minor. However, the widening range of systems of disclosure has led to an increased 'adulteration' of the criminal record regimes for young people. Focusing on recent changes in the criminal record regime in Northern Ireland, this presentation examines the broader impact of complex disclosure arrangements for young people. And it is argued that implications of making 'diversionary disposals' subject to disclosure creates an illusion of 'less consequence'.

*Nicola Carr, Queen's University Belfast*

### **Risks, Rights and Justice – Young people and paramilitary violence.**

Northern Ireland's transition from conflict has been heralded as a model of international success. However, 20 years after the ceasefires of the main paramilitary organisations, 'paramilitary-style policing', including attacks and intimidation remain a reality within many communities. Young people are disproportionately the targets of such 'arbitrary justice' and the continuous attacks on and use of children and young people by 'paramilitaries' make international news. Detailed understanding of these issues and experiences from young peoples' perspectives is, however, lacking. Through a 'community assessment' process and in-depth interviews with young people this presentation reports on a study which examined 'paramilitary style' threats and attacks through the lens of child protection and children's rights. It looks specifically at the processes through which young people become subject to paramilitary 'justice'. The presentation also critically examines the State's responsibility to uphold its human rights obligations and links with wider theoretical debates on young people, criminalisation and social exclusion.

*Stephen Case, Dept of Criminology, Swansea University*

### **Children First, Offenders Second positive youth justice**

The Children First, Offenders Second (CFOS) model evolves contemporary youth justice beyond its contemporary risk focus and promotes a principled, progressive and practical approach to the treatment of children in the Youth Justice System. The measurement, assessment and amelioration of the risk children present to themselves and others underpins and drives contemporary youth justice processes in the UK and internationally. However, the utility of the risk paradigm has been over-stated, it is insufficient in its evidence-base and it is incapable of sustaining the faith placed in it as the guiding principle for animating youth justice practice. The CFOS model is a modern, economic-normative paradigm founded on guiding principles for positive youth justice practice – child-friendly, rights-focused treatment, diversion, inclusionary prevention, participation and engagement, legitimacy, the promotion of positive behaviour and outcomes, evidence-based partnership, systems management and the responsabilisation of adults. CFOS constitutes a blueprint for a distinctive, principled, progressive approach to working with children; one that can be adopted and adapted by local authority areas throughout England and Wales, and internationally. The evolution, trajectory and practical realisation of a CFOS in Wales will be discussed and animated with evidence from a twenty-year programme of associated reflective research.

*Stephen Case and Aaron Brown, Swansea University*

### **The Bureau: A children first model of diversion in the Youth Justice System**

Since devolution, Welsh policy towards young people has sought to acknowledge their rights and entitlements and treat those who commit crimes as 'children first and offenders second'. This rights focused Welsh policy landscape has, by extension, created room for the dragonisation of diversionary practice in the form of the Bureau Model of Youth Justice. The Bureau model at its core seeks to divert young people away from contact with the formal processes of the Youth Justice System, thereby avoiding the criminogenic, stigmatising and labelling effects that come with such contact. Primarily it does this through attempting to empower young people to have a voice, allowing room for their entitlements and rights to be upheld and seeking to treat them as children first. During the session, the speakers will expound upon existing quantitative and qualitative research conducted into the Swansea Bureau which suggests that this 'child first, rights based' approach is working and has the potential to further cement the role of diversion within youth justice. The session will culminate with discussion of how on-going research is seeking to move beyond Swansea to explore bureaux on a national level.

*Anastasia Chamberlen and Henrique Carvalho, Birkbeck & City University London*

### **Why Punishment Pleases: Towards a, Affective Social Theory of Criminal Justice**

The aim of this paper is to explore the emotional motives for punishment and, in doing so, to challenge its rationales and philosophical justifications. Drawing on a critical examination of Hume's work, the paper proposes an alternative perspective through which to explore the social 'urge' to punish (Garland; Durkheim) along with the need to rationalise and justify punishment practices. It suggests that, by possessing a fundamental emotional dimension, punishment is intrinsically linked to issues of individual and political identity, arising from the way in which modern societies are imagined and experienced in everyday life. Within this framework, the paper goes on to consider how the 'emotions of punishment' can be deconstructed to challenge existing normative accounts of punishment and pave the way for a more 'emotionally-grounded' and phenomenological perspective on the study of contemporary criminal justice systems. Specifically, it explores the potential for a more 'affective' sociology of punishment, drawing on the epistemological, ontological and methodological implications of punishment being emotionally sought. The ultimate objective is to seek a trans-disciplinary means through which to investigate the psychosocial conditions that not only make punishment appear useful and necessary but also, in the process, invoke a problematic dialectic of pleasure and pain.

*Iain Channing, Plymouth University*

### **Crimes Against Fashion: A brief history of the prohibition of political uniforms**

Laws which restrict fundamental freedoms such as expression and association are controversial and largely undesirable. Yet, restrictions which prohibit the wearing of uniforms which promote a political object have been in place since the enactment of the Public Order Act 1936. Although few prosecutions have been instigated since the interwar years, the recent prosecution of Britain First's leader Paul Golding demonstrates the provision is not forgotten. This paper explores the history of the Uniforms Act which includes the trials of members of Sir Oswald Mosley's British Union of Fascists in the 1930s, a short lived British version of the Ku Klux Klan in the 1960s, and members of the Irish Republican Army in the 1970s. Across these case studies, law enforcement agencies are afforded wide discretion with regards to the definition of a political uniform. Yet such discretion raises questions about whether law is enforced impartially, proportionately and with regard to individual liberty and human rights. This paper also questions whether this rarely used provision from the period of political extremism in the 1930s has relevance in the post-Human Rights Act era, or whether it functions as a state tool to impose political oppression on minor parties.

*Neil Chappell, Plymouth University*

### **Between Swords and Spikes: Precarious Space and the disciplinary City**

This article centres on a discussion concerning the precariousness of social inclusion within the inner City where the urban context represents an integral part of a criminological micro-climate associated with urban development. The 'swords' offered here are the regulatory frameworks of criminal justice within the context of urban environments. The 'spikes' have a dual utility, being both redolent of arguments concerning the rise of 'hostile architecture' within the urban environment and therefore reiterating the importance of debates on space and ownership as part of discourses on crime and disorder. Additionally, such 'hostile architecture' is reminiscent where the 'revanchism' of the middle classes return to the City and the attendant impact that this has on perceptions of criminogenic risk and uncertainty. Finally, the issue of crime 'spikes' or 'drops' reminds us that the realities of criminogenic lives and the disorders of the City exist in the world of crime reporting and ensuing debates about what the numbers 'mean'. The intention is to understand better the relationship between the governance of crime both as it relates to the technocratic management of data as well as those agencies and forces whose actions form the basis for criminogenic discourses within the inner City.

*Wing Kay Chiu, Hong Kong Customs*

### **CRIMINALIZING CHINESE CONSUMERISM: THE BABY MILK DILEMMA IN HONG KONG**

On 15th September 2012, a law enforcement clamp down occurred against Mainland Chinese bootleggers trying to haul cartons of innocuous baby milk across the boundary for profit. The market was fueled by the 2008 scandal involving tainted baby milk made by legitimate enterprise in China. Shortly afterwards, on 1st March 2013, Hong Kong criminalized the unlicensed export of baby milk. This paper aims to conduct a sociological analysis of the incarceration of consumerism. Controversy ensued as to whether the consumer conduct equated to crime and that the protectionist measure detracted from Hong Kong's free trade policy.

*Matt Clement, University of Winchester*

### **Appreciating the sound of the crowd**

If social inequalities are themselves criminal, in terms of the damage done to the self-worth and economic well being of a significant section of the population, shouldn't criminologists appreciate not only the social harm they do but also those acts which challenge the power of the corporations and the state? By appreciating the sound of the crowd, demonstrating, protesting, rioting, striking – and how from such a movement can emerge forums, counter-cultural movements and even political parties – criminologists can point to alternatives to endless austerity and racism, in both the US and the UK. In *Becoming Deviant*, David Matza appreciated the growing critical consciousness of his time – generated by the widening political horizons people formed in crowd actions for civil rights and against a war-mongering administration. We can't say when behaviour stigmatised as deviant will morph into the zone of normality – become, as it were, common practice; but society is capable of developing an appreciative culture. These protestors are people with rights, goals and beliefs, all too often denied by the attitudes generated within prejudices of racism and class privilege that warren the UK's system of education and social control.

*Brandy Cochrane, Monash University*

### **Mothers' Migration Motivations**

Migratory decision making for women is both gendered and multi-dimensional (See Pedraza, 1991; Zotini, 2010). These migratory motivations in the face of border securitisation are important for a number of reasons: (1) There is a lack of literature around illegalised migratory journeys from the perspective of women generally, and (2) there is a lack of understanding around the experience of mothers in this context. Reasons asylum-seeking mothers leave and how they do so may be differentiated by class, race, and country of origin. Seeking to understand new territory by examining specific gendered triggers of movement of asylum-seeking mothers, this paper aims to illuminate often unheard narratives and their salience for broader understandings of migration, border securitisation, and border crossing. The findings presented will be based on narrative interviews with Iranian and Afghan women in order to understand the multiple and complicated reasons why they leave their home countries.

*Tom Cockcroft, Leeds Beckett University*

### **'Policing and the Symbolic Victim: Locating the Child Victim in the Police Working Personality'**

The concept of the 'symbolic assailant' (Skolnick, 1994) has long been established as a key organising theme in discussions around police occupational culture. However, the concept of victimhood and its importance to police culture has largely remained unarticulated. Existing literature, when it does allude to victimhood, tends to address it in an oblique manner. This paper will draw on data from police oral histories and documentary sources to highlight the ways in which the child victim occupies a unique space in police narratives about their work. Furthermore, it will be argued that the child victim presents a unique focal point that simultaneously enhances some cultural responses and disarms others. By focussing on child homicide investigations, emergent themes around stress, distancing strategies and moral ambiguity, will be drawn upon to illustrate the cultural and operational challenges facing officers working on cases involving child victims.

*Claire Cohen, Nottingham Trent University*

### **We're all screwed now? 'Pro-feminist' depictions of female on male rape - a Foucauldian analysis**

In Brownmiller's classic work *Against our Will*, she 'heartily agrees' that: "I want to see films about men getting raped by women...I want to see the camera linger on the look of terror in his eyes when he suddenly realises that the woman is bigger, stronger and far more brutal than he" (Sullivan, n.d, cited in Brownmiller, 1975, p303). 40 years on, male victims of female assailants are now commonly dramatized, appearing in prime-time television series and mainstream cinema, but should we be content to assume that such depictions really are the 'pro-woman commentary' that Brownmiller asserted they would be?

Rather than operating as resistance/disruption, my examination of media depictions reveals that 'male rape' operates in discursive space as the locus for a process of governmentalised recursion. Specifically, I argue that depictions of female on male rape conform to patriarchal norms and serve to resuscitate archaic rape myths to the detriment of all. Such depictions are far from progressive or disruptive - celebrating their proliferation and popularisation is dangerously shortsighted.

This paper builds on findings and analysis from my monograph: Cohen, Claire (2014), *'Male Rape is a Feminist Issue: Feminism, Governmentality and Male Rape'*, Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan.

*Rachel Condry, University of Oxford*

### **Prisoners' families and social justice**

This paper makes the case for the wide-ranging impact of imprisonment upon the lives of the families of prisoners being fundamentally a question of social justice. Prisoners' families have a number of rights and entitlements which they are denied by virtue of their kin relationship to a prisoner. As has long been documented, prisoners' families are drawn into the criminal justice process and subject to a number of harms as a result. In thinking about the meaning of 'justice' within criminal justice it is important to consider the very real consequences of punishment which stretch beyond the offender and to consider the ways in which the state's power to punish is wielded disproportionately against those who experience a range of social disadvantages. As Lacey (2013) has argued we cannot deliver criminal justice without attending to problems of social justice. The paper argues that the families of those who are punished need to be included in this endeavour and considers what social justice might look like from the perspective of prisoners' families.

*Julian Constable, Anglia Ruskin University*

### **Continuity and change in initial police training**

The study of police initial training in the police forces of England and Wales has become a popular topic of research, particularly since 2005 when Central Training Schools were replaced by in-force training. A variety of approaches to initial training emerged but this study seeks to examine the approach taken in one force over the whole 2 year period for a single cohort of Student Police Officers. It is argued that many of the factors and fundamental questions concerning police culture and operational practice are usefully explored by examining initial training, where officers are first exposed to the police environment. A variety of research methods are used to inform the study, including unstructured interviews, observation and documentary analysis. A complex picture has emerged where multiple cultures exist and where examples of practice and behaviour that is both progressive and problematic were found. It has also revealed the paucity of supervisory practices and learning development, especially during the period of training where Student Officers were working independently. Some specific recommendations are made with regard to changes that might be considered for future iterations of initial police training by the force in question and the service as a whole.

*David J. Cox, University of Wolverhampton*

### **Pros and Cons - researching the lives and offences of Victorian convicts; advantages and limitations of a prosopographical approach**

Historical research utilising a prosopographical approach has gained much credence in recent years; work by criminologists and historians such as Godfrey, Cox and Farrall for example, has contributed to our wider knowledge of the reasons behind petty offending and desistance from such offending. Major new international and interdisciplinary research projects such as the Digital Panopticon (<http://www.digitalpanopticon.org/>) and Founders & Survivors (<http://www.foundersandsurvivors.org/>) are also using elements of prosopographical research in innovative ways. However, there are also caveats with regard to a prosopographical approach. This paper therefore explores its benefits and drawbacks in the investigation of the lives and offences of Victorian convicts, as recently carried out by myself, Professor Barry Godfrey (University of Liverpool), Dr Helen Johnston (University of Hull) and Dr Joanne Turner (University of Chester) in which we looked at the prison licence records of several hundred male and female convicts between 1853 and 1914. The research methodology employed in creating such documents has drawn on criminological, biometric and genealogical sources. Such research has proved in turn fascinating, illuminating and frustrating; this paper aims to give a flavour of the trials and tribulations experienced, together with the ways in which it can impact upon other disciplines and communities.



*Annie Crowley, University of Glasgow*

**'It's our anxiety that keeps a lot of girls locked up': Practitioner perceptions of practice and decision making regarding 'at risk' young women in Scotland**

The number of young women coming into contact with criminal justice systems (CJS) has been a recent international subject of concern, with a focus on apparent increased offending. Yet there is still insufficient knowledge regarding their needs and deeds, and what appropriate responses might look like. Young women are often identified as 'vulnerable' and 'at risk' from others or themselves, but instead of having their needs addressed by the (child) welfare systems, are re-labelled as 'at risk' of offending and transferred to the CJS. There has been little exploration of how current neo-liberal discourses of responsabilisation, empowerment and self-governance impact upon welfare and justice service provision for young people generally, let alone a gendered examination. This paper draws upon early qualitative findings from a PhD project exploring current CJS responses to girls and young women in Scotland. Emergent themes from interviews with practitioners working in a range of settings are highlighted, with a focus upon their perceptions of 'risk' and how these shape decision making and practice. The paper argues that within competing discourses of protection and responsabilisation, decontextualized and subjective notions of risk are acting to uptariff, draw and retain greater numbers of young women into the CJS.

*Davina Cull, Torbay Council / University of Portsmouth*

**'We don't hear the words 'focus group' around here often': Closing the gap between research and practice.**

During recent years there has been an increased desire within academia to bridge the gap between research and practice with increased opportunities for knowledge exchange. Despite this intention, the use of applied research techniques in statutory services are still considered novel. This paper presents findings from a series of focus groups and semi-structured interviews with stakeholders and partners that has been used to develop and implement a local Restorative Justice project. Reflecting on the voyage of personal discovery for the practitioner / researcher and examining the challenges of this method, this presentation will share the value and benefit of this approach in delivering a safe and ethical project.

*Joanna Mary Cursley, Retired formerly University of Exeter*

### **Time for an encore: exploring a symbiotic link between music, forming meaningful relationships and desistance**

The importance of meaningful relationships both between offenders and workers and also with those significant others is widely acknowledged in recent research around desistance. In order to change entrenched patterns of criminal behaviour, it is argued that the quality of these relationships serve to support and validate any pro social sense of identity an ex offender may move towards. In this paper we develop this thesis further. We explore the impact on participants where the process of a music prison project is continued outside prison . Drawing on evidence from the offender and ex-offender-based charity Changing Tunes, we argue that the process of making music and performing provides a needed expressive and creative space. Participants discover that being part of this creative and mentoring team both in and out of prison enables them to develop an understanding of how to develop and maintain meaningful relationships, thus playing a substantial role in their progress towards permanent desistance.

*Pamela Davies, Northumbria University*

### **Exposing the (lack of) support for families of child sexual abuse: The Kelly Trust Project**

At the heart of this article is an initiative called the Kelly Trust Project. This project was instigated to support a handful of families affected by child sexual abuse. This article explores the backdrop to the ambitions of this small scale and highly innovative project. It situates the project in the broader context of the needs of and support for families of child sexual abuse, specifically, the needs of those non-abusers (indirect victims) affected by this type of crime and victimisation. It describes the project and reports on the families it is supporting. Overall the article exposes needs and issues around support and the availability of help for families of child sexual abuse. It makes suggestions about future research.

*Pamela Davies, Northumbria University*

### **Processing Victimhood: Navigating the Criminal Justice ‘System’**

This paper advocates a macro-micro level understanding of victimology by exploring the rights, expectations and experiences of victims of crime at each stage of the criminal justice process. Through analysing existing policy, practice and empirical work in this area, we illustrate how navigating the criminal justice ‘system’ for victims of crime in England and Wales is not interconnected and seamless, but rather complex and fragmented, characterised by competing and varying expectations, responsibilities and standards afforded to victims and delivered by each of the formal criminal justice organisations. Specifically, we explore how each of these organisations conceptualise victimhood and their perceived responsibility in ensuring a positive experience for victims of crime within our newly branded ‘victim centred’ criminal justice system. For example, we look at the role of the police as gatekeepers, their role in providing victim support and ensuring procedural justice; we examine the role of the courts and the legal system – both as agents of justice but also as critical agents of victim verification; finally we look at post-trial responsibilities including appeal, compensation and restorative justice. Collectively, we champion a greater understanding of the complexity of formal criminal justice responses to victimhood; an appreciation of how this complexity influences levels of trust and confidence of victims in the system and their willingness to engage and cooperate with it; and greater convergence between organisations in the future.

*Ceryl Davies, University of Lincoln*

### **This is abuse? Voices of young women on the meaning(s) of intimate abuse.**

The problem of gender based violence (GBV) continues unabated, with limited focus given to the voices of young women. This paper is based on a regional study in North Wales which utilised a 'mixed methods' approach. An attitudinal survey (n=220) was used to explore the shifting landscape of teenage intimate relationships, particularly focusing on the use of the new media technologies and the patterns of coercive behaviour in young people's relationships. Semi structured interviews were then undertaken to gather in-depth information from 28 young women on their experiences and perspectives on the pattern of abuse in intimate relationships. This included an exploration of the nature of coercion and the psychological harm inflicted by such abuse as well as the impact of everyday forms of harassment such as sexual bullying, groping and gendered patterns of verbal abuse in schools and beyond. Two key points were identified: firstly, the need to involve young women in sensitive research, secondly, the impact of heteronormativity on young women's ability to navigate the 'unchartered territory' of gendered expectations within young relationships.

*John Deering & Martina Feilzer, University of South Wales & Bangor University*

### **Privatising Probation: is Transforming Rehabilitation the end of the Probation Ideal?**

In June 2014 a new era for the delivery of community services begun in England and Wales. The National Probation Service was split into a National Probation Service responsible for 30 per cent of the previous caseload with Community Rehabilitation Companies working with the remainder of the low and medium risk offenders. The CRCs moved into private and third sector ownership on 1st February 2015. The new arrangements raise many questions for the future of the administration of community sentences. This presentation gives voice to probation staff who completed an online survey carried out between March and April 2014, just before the NPS/CRC split had been operationalised. We focus on staff views on the impact of the new structures on probation values and their prospects in the new arrangements. Additionally, we identify other areas of concern for staff, including the future legitimacy of probation work and probation staff among their clients, colleagues, and the public.

*Jeffrey DeMarco, Centre for Abuse and Trauma Studies, Middlesex University*

### **Policing in a digitalised world: The case of online childhood sexual abuse**

While the benefits of Information and Communication Technologies over recent years to everyday life are clear and continuously evolving, so too are the threats and dangers of online crimes. Specifically, the potential of being sexually victimised through online mediums are real dangers. As a manifestation of risk mitigation, policing and law enforcement practices are constantly changing their protocols and practices in dealing with the incongruent temporal trajectories of digital technologies, policy and legislation and 'on the ground' policing. Qualitative and quantitative findings from a European Commission investigation examining police and industry practices in combating online Childhood Sexual Abuse are presented here. The current state of both British and European policing strengths, areas for improvement and partnerships in combatting online childhood exploitation are discussed. The findings show that a large number of police are exposed to online crimes against children, but that their understanding of process and need for further training, including signposting for dealing with alternative organisations, is both needed and desired. Issues surrounding legal harmonisation, temporal-lagging and capacity overload are also considered.

*Anusha Devi H, School of Law, Christ University Bangalore, India*

### **Erroneous Convictions: A scrutiny on the causes, implications, consequences and remedies.**

It is fair to say that an erroneous conviction is by far the vilest and most ruthless imposition on an individual who has absolutely nothing to do with the crime. In fact an erroneously convicted individual himself becomes a victim. The paper aims to identify the controversial aspects of erroneous conviction through four avenues. First, it identifies the causes by arguing that inefficient criminal justice system is the primary reason of erroneous conviction as this ineptitude paves way for false confessions, eyewitness misidentification, and limited reliable source. Secondly, the paper argues the implications by noting that, a country having erroneous convictions is a country that will eventually lose its citizens' faith in the judiciary for wrongfully convicting an individual. Third, it brings out the consequences by observing the magnitude of psychological, societal and financial damage the erroneously convicted individual is put through after release. It also becomes pertinent to consider that those erroneously convicted, are prone to act in vengeance. Fourth, the paper posits remedies which may be employed to stem the occurrence of erroneous convictions by arguing that principles of penology, criminology and insights from sociology, psychology and consequentialism can enable the law to do so.

*Divyashree, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar, Punjab, India*

### **Police Preparedness to Face Serious Security Threats to India- An analytical study with special reference to Punjab**

This paper is in the field of Policing and Security, related to the themes 'Policing and Border Control' and relates to the extent to which Punjab Police are prepared to fight serious security threats. India's security scenario is a challenging task to the Criminal Justice Administration. Due to direct or indirect involvement of several of India's neighbors in efforts to destabilize India, the internal security challenges are directly linked with the border security threats. Cross border arms trade, human and organ trafficking, drug smuggling has financed the illegal border infiltration and other unlawful activities which have made India the most vulnerable target to serious security threats. This paper aims to study the extent of police preparedness to deal with serious security threats along the three major divisions: the material attributes available with the Punjab police, the psycho- social attributes of the Punjab police and the training and modernization prevailing with the Punjab police to deal with serious security threats. An exploratory cum descriptive design using stratified random sampling technique on 276 Punjab police personnel from Class 1 to Class 4 police ranks was taken for the purpose of the research study. Suitable interventions are proposed for implementation by stakeholders.

*Bill Dixon, University of Nottingham*

### **Policing Inquiries in Brixton and Khayelitsha: A Comparative Study**

This paper will offer a comparative perspective on efforts by official inquiries in the United Kingdom and South Africa to make sense of policing in its wider social context. It will be based on case studies of the Report of an Inquiry by Lord Scarman into the Brixton Disorders in London between 10 and 12 April 1981 ('the Scarman Inquiry') and the Report of the Commission of Inquiry into Allegations of Police Inefficiency and a Breakdown in Relations between the SAPS and the Community in Khayelitsha ('the Khayelitsha Commission') in South Africa's Western Cape province which reported in August 2014. Drawing on the reports of the two inquiries, this paper will explore why they took on the task of contextualizing their work on policing, and how they approached it. It will ask how successful they were in making the connections between policing and the social context within which it takes place and (with the considerable benefit of hindsight in the case of Scarman) what lessons their experiences have for inquiries into policing more generally, their work, the conclusions they reach, the recommendations they make, and the impact of those recommendations on those to whom they were addressed.

*David Dixon, UNSW*

### **Interrogation, Integrity and Criminal Justice**

This paper explores the currently fashionable concept of integrity in criminal process through a close reading of the events surrounding two murder cases from the 1990s, which together had a significant impact on the conduct of criminal investigations in England and Wales. *R v Paris, Miller and Abdullahi*, popularly known as the case of the 'Cardiff Three', became both a cause célèbre miscarriage of justice and a leading authority on the admissibility of confessions in English law. The second case is less well-known, partly because it was legally unreported. It concerns the unsuccessful prosecution of George Heron for the murder of Nikki Allan in 1992.

One way of telling the story of these cases is as a progressive strengthening of criminal justice integrity, due process values and professionalism in policing. This is an approach which, as will be argued, has some validity. Progress in criminal justice reform should not be under-estimated, not least because doing so threatens to undermine opposition to contemporary assaults on integrity, due process and professionalism in criminal investigations. On a broader view, however, a more nuanced and less Whiggish history may be necessary, one which pays attention to the experiences and perceptions of individuals and communities affected by injustice and which helps us to understand the criminal process as opaque, often riddled with uncertainty, and containing commitments to an 'integrity' which is very different to that promoted by its usual exponents.

*Fiona Donson, University College Cork*

### **Realising the Rights of Children Visiting Prison in Ireland: Challenges and Opportunities**

This paper will examine the competing interests that operate around visitation rights of children of prisoners in the Irish Prison system. To date there has been a lack of empirical research on the rights of children affected by parental imprisonment in Ireland. In particular, little research has been carried out to date investigating the challenges faced by children in maintaining contact with family members in prison. This paper will present some preliminary findings from a national qualitative research project examining the current visiting conditions for children and families and the related culture of visitation in the Irish Prison system. In particular, this paper will focus on the dissonance between current practice and the rights of children of prisoners to meaningful contact with a parent in prison. It explores the personal experiences of parents visiting prisons in Ireland and will demonstrate how this compares with a more prison oriented perspective. This paper, in adopting a children's rights based perspective, will seek to combine criminological research with a more legal and rights-based approach. In this way, it will consider the links between the institutional culture of prison visitation with a rights based approach to the children of prisoners.

*Fiona Donson and Aisling Parkes, University College Cork*

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## **EDUCATION FROM THE INSIDE OUT: Communities, Corrections and the Prison-to-College Pipeline**

EDUCATION FROM THE INSIDE OUT: Communities, Corrections and the Prison-to-College Pipeline "If over 700,000 people are leaving our prisons, how should the nation's educational institutions be organized to help them make a successful transition to free society?" This is a question posed by Jeremy Travis, President of John Jay College of Criminal Justice in New York. It's a question I will propose an answer to in my presentation, which will focus on the conceptual foundation of a program I launched at John Jay five years ago: the Prison to College Pipeline (P2CP). A college-as-prisoner-reentry program, the P2CP has the goal of increasing the number of incarcerated and formerly incarcerated people who go to college and succeed there. In a broader sense, the initiative tests a model for the vital role that public universities might play in using higher education to promote successful prisoner reentry and, by extension, generate safer and more robust communities. The P2CP recognizes that part of the answer to Dr. Travis's vital question involves work in both the correctional system and the community. The initiative thus includes strategies to: contribute in a variety of ways to the intellectual life of prisons; identify and develop candidates for college while they are in prison; assist people returning to the community in continuing their education in college; and provide support to formerly incarcerated students in college to increase their retention, timely graduation, subsequent employment and success stories. In my talk I will discuss the concepts of community, corrections and education on which the program is founded, describe the launch and evolution of the program and propose how it might be used as a replicable model both nationally and internationally.

*Rayhan Dudayev, Indonesian Center for Environmental Law*

## **Victimization on Environmental Protection**

Establishment of national park in entire provinces of Indonesia provokes conflict causing victimization to indigenous people and communities. In Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park, on account of living in national park area, some houses of Semende Banding Agung tribe were burned by the police officers though they have been living there since 19th century before the establishment. They were treated as a dangerous perpetrator breaking the law whereas illegal logger sanction is exceedingly lenient. Their material and immaterial loss can't be protected and compensated by victim and witness protection agency (LPSK) while law of victim and witness protection No. 31 2014 limits the definition of victim as victim of penal action contrasting with declaration of basic principles of justice for victim of crime and abuse of Power in 1985. In addition, instead of protecting environment, national park policy ignoring the rights of a community contradicts with sustainable development principle constituted in law of environmental protection and management No. 32 2009 showing that the policy itself is disorderly. This journal will describe how policy has the chance to victimize vulnerable group, how protection and management of environment should be worked based on sustainable principle related to policy of national park, and how the state should present to protect victims. Keywords: Victimization, Sustainable Development, Victim Protection

*Bingul Durbas, University of Sussex*

## **Perpetrators of Domestic Violence: Interpretation of the role of women in Honour Based Violence**

Although honour based violence (HBV) is committed predominantly against females by males, men are not the only perpetrators of this violence. The role of women in potentially instigating or colluding with HBV, in particular the role of elder women family members, has been acknowledged for example by Dina Siddiqi, Daniel Hoyek et al., CEWLA, Purna Sen and Yakin Erturk. Furthermore, Asa Elden, by focusing on mothers' stories, showed that these women are also victims of HBV. However, there are still few studies examining the role of women in actual murder cases. My paper therefore addresses the issue of HBV, particularly the role of women, not only as instigators or co-perpetrators, but also as the sole perpetrators of this violence. Empirically, I will examine high criminal court cases of honour killings in Turkey from 2000-2010, to explain women's motives, legal reasoning and concept of honour and gender relations in family and society. Drawing on work of Deniz Kandiyoti and Asa Elden, I argue that acts of women need to be understood as a response to the patriarchal bargains in line with the norms of the male dominated collectivities.

*Rod Earle, The Open University*

### **Convict Criminology: discovering founding figures in history**

Convict Criminology is strongly associated with the US penal scene of the last 20 years, a product of its exceptional size and the determination of a few exceptional scholars. In this paper, I go further back and review the contribution of some of the key figures that precede this development and help to establish the conditions of its possibility, such as Frank Tannenbaum. I also trace a history that voyages further back in time and back across the Atlantic. In particular, I consider the prison research and imprisonment of Peter Kropotkin, a lapsed Russian aristocrat and prominent anarchist theorist. Kropotkin's 'In Russian and French Prisons' can justifiably claim to be the first work of convict criminology, combining the author's experience of five year's incarceration in French and Russian prisons, and extensive fieldwork researching the Russian penal estate. Drawing from a monograph to be published by Policy Press in 2016, I try to extend and develop the contribution ex-prisoners can make to criminology's past and future, offering a voyage of critical discovery into some of the hidden depths of a hitherto obscure tradition.

*Justin Ellis, University of Sydney*

### **A horizontal hierarchy of credibility? Police-media-public relations in the digital age**

Close to 50 years of Becker's 'hierarchy of credibility' have produced a range of interpretations within criminological theory on how power dynamics work between institutions and those that they seek to serve, govern or control. In the case of the police, it is often to coerce. This presentation provides a fresh perspective on Becker's hierarchy – one that situates it within the digital age. As criminal justice agencies in general, and in particular the police, become sophisticated independent public relations practitioners, the role of the mainstream media is increasingly contested, while at the same time the sousveilling public present challenges to both 'primary definers', such as the police, and 'secondary definers' such as the mainstream media. To what extent do these three players that collectively construct our understanding of police legitimacy need each other in an age where everyone is a 'producer', and increasingly the 'distributor' of their own 'content'? That is the question delegates are asked to consider in this interactive session on power relations in the 21st century.

*Rachel Evans, University of Leeds*

### **Pathways of young people's substance use**

This paper will examine patterns of substance use among young people in Swansea, including how substance use behaviour changes as young people get older.

The method employed to collect this data was a longitudinal survey administered via 'Turning Point', an electronic handset, and PowerPoint. The research was based in secondary schools and began when pupils were in year 8 (12-13 years old). The sample was composed of 266 young people, 120 male and 148 female. There were three data collection sweeps, each one year apart. Both licit and illicit substances were included in the questionnaire. Questions regarding prevalence, recency and frequency of substances were included.

The main conclusions were that most substance use by young people was of licit substances (mainly alcohol). Most young people did not engage in 'heavy' substance use. Most young people had only used one substance.

Finally, persistent use of the same substance was related to a greater intensity (more recent and frequent) of use.

*Hannah R. Farrimond (Other authors: Boyd, K.; Ralph, N)  
, University of Exeter*

### **Depersonalizing the violent encounter: Security staff experiences of using breathalyzer technology in the night-time economy**

At the heart of 'binge and brawl' culture (Measham & Brain, 2005) is the violent encounter, both between drinkers themselves, and drinkers and security staff. This paper presents an analysis of non-police staff experiences of using hand-held breathalyzers to identify those 'too drunk' to enter as part of the pilot #RU2drunk initiative with South Devon Police. Fourteen written surveys and eighteen semi-structured interviews were conducted with security/bar staff and thematically analyzed. 818 breath tests were conducted in the trial month with 298 people (36%) refused entry. Breathalyzers were rarely used for blanket screening on entry, more to 'reduce conflict' in specific instances. Participants reported it reconfigured the encounter from an interpersonal challenge to one between the drinker and the machine, with the results perceived as 'neutral' and non-negotiable 'in black and white'; it 'depersonalized' the potentially violent encounter. The subjective nature of the use of the technology (e.g. who was chosen to be breathalysed) was somewhat obscured. A few door staff framed their use as 'unnecessary' in the face of their own expertise to judge drunkenness and risk. Discussion will centre on breathalyzer technologies as part of a wider culture of technological surveillance in the night-time economy.

*Suzanna Fay-Ramirez and Toby Miles-Johnson, The University of Queensland / University of Southampton*

### **Fear of Terrorism and the Misperception of Ethnic Group Size**

Two major trends have dominated Western countries over the last 20 years. First, the dominance of terrorism appearing in domestic security policy, particularly since 9/11 and the attention on the Islamic State. Second, recognition that public perceptions of ethnic group size do not accurately reflect actual changes in diversity but this misperception is linked to fear of crime, attitudes towards immigrants, and prejudice more generally. National security and terrorism has been most prominent in media and politics and is linked to particular ethnic groups. The exaggeration of the size of these groups may be consequential for understanding how much citizens fear terrorism and support increasingly restrictive measures to counter domestic terrorist threat. This study seeks to demonstrate how misperceiving ethnic group size influences fear of terrorism and leads to support for counter terrorism policy. Findings from the Australian National Security and Preparedness Survey show that citizens grossly over estimate the size of various minority groups in Australia. This misperception is important for understanding how fear of terrorism is generated, and why fear is linked to support for punitive and restrictive counter terrorism policy. Theoretical implications for why these misperceptions may work against the goals of counter terrorism are also discussed. Second Author: Dr Toby Miles-Johnson

*Asher Flynn, Monash University*

### **Negotiated Guilty Pleas, Deals and Prosecutorial Discretion: An Australian Experience**

Across Australia, a climate of austerity has fuelled a shift in criminal justice priorities, with a renewed focus on timeliness. Within this setting, negotiated guilty pleas or "plea-bargains" – a term strongly rejected by the Australian legal community – have taken on a more prominent role. In the last financial year, 87 percent of Australian higher court cases resolved by guilty plea, yet no external data exist to document what role plea negotiations played in facilitating outcomes, nor is information available on the deals and discretionary processes involved. This is because aside from confidential case-file notes, no administrative data are kept on negotiated resolutions. They are also not recognised in statute, and only sparse judicial observations of the process exist, leaving a significant gap in public policy and understanding. This paper discusses the findings of an Australian Criminology Research Council funded project which provides the first dataset of negotiated resolutions in any Australian state/territory. Drawing from case file analysis and interview data from the Australian State of Victoria, this paper presents a unique analysis of the discretionary, hidden practice of plea negotiations in the Australian context.



*Anne Foley, University of the West of England*

### **Never can say goodbye: Reflections on leaving the field**

The issue of access is at the forefront of any social science research (see Bryman 2004). As Noaks and Wincup (2004) rightly argue the negotiation of access must be given considerable thought during the planning stage of any research. The importance of this is particularly great when researching 'hard-to-reach' and vulnerable groups in society (see Emmel et al. 2007 and Wardak 2000). However, it will be argued here that leaving the field also requires planning and yet the push to write up research often means that this stage is neglected. Drawing on experiences researching Gypsies and Travellers, this paper will offer reflections exiting the field, and how this could have been better managed and will call for greater consideration to be paid to this important phase in research.

*Janet Foster, LSE*

### **'It's beneath the surface in all of us': the emotions of murder investigation and how investigators manage them**

Although crime investigation is often portrayed as an emotionless 'science', emotion flows into every area of murder investigators work and their decision making processes. Despite this emotions have received scant attention in homicide studies and in police research more generally. In this paper, based on a three year ethnographic study of murder investigators at work, I explore the emotional terrain of murder investigation, the difficulties detectives had in expressing their feelings about their work - dismissing, minimising or denying its emotional content, and the coping strategies they employed to manage their exposure to violent death and its aftermath, highlighting the centrality of situational and cultural factors in these processes. I also describe how the nature and intensity of murder investigation and its strong moral content powerfully shaped detectives' interactions and generated positive motivational emotions - part of what Collins (2004) refers to as 'high emotional energy' - and a strong desire to restore order through bringing justice and some form of closure for victims' families (and, in so doing, for detectives themselves).

*Elaine Freer, Robinson College, University of Cambridge*

## **PUNISHMENT AND REHABILITATION – UNEASY BEDFELLOWS UNDER SECTION 44 OF THE CRIME AND COURTS ACT 2013?**

A brief overview of the last 25 years shows how community sentences have evolved. First appearing in the Criminal Justice Act 1991, they saw important changes in the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000 and the Criminal Justice and Court Services Act 2000, before an even more dramatic makeover in the Criminal Justice Act 2003, which moved from the six different orders available under the 1991 Act, to one single Community Order to which any of 12 requirements could be added. This remains the legislation in force at the present time, but a largely overlooked amendment courtesy of s44 of the Crime and Courts Act 2013 does, this paper argues, raise questions about the aims and purpose of a Community Order. Section 44 brings into force Schedule 16, which contains the requirement that at least one of the requirements attached to a Community Order is punitive, unless there are exceptional circumstances. The author thus seeks to explore what community sentences are seeking to achieve, and whether this will be inhibited by the amendment.

*Corinne Funnell, University of the West of England*

## **Hate crime investigators: “Some people would say that’s not police work”**

Despite ongoing governmental and policing policy and practice imperatives underpinning responses to victims of hate crime (e.g. Macpherson 1999; Home Office 2014), research has documented not only how racism can be committed by ‘stealth’ but also how victim status is negotiated and lost with key criminal justice actors, including police personnel (Funnell 2013; 2014). This is against a backdrop of concerns in respect of how racialised ideas shape policing practice generally (Patel and Tyrer 2011; Rowe 2009) and in the context of the ‘war on terror’ and new trends in immigration. Yet hate crime scholarship is at an embryonic stage in the UK and despite a growth in empirical output, research is still required into how victim identity can be lost when an individual reports a hate crime. Such a need is particularly pronounced in light of recent high profile cases such as that of Bijan Ebrahimi which have triggered, for example, victim-centered Police and Crime Needs Assessments and related policing practice. This paper reports on the findings of an appreciative ethnography which reveals the perspectives, practices and craft of individual hate crime investigators and suggests that they are a modern day incarnation of Punch’s (1979) ‘secret social service’.

*Pete Fussey, University of Essex*

## **Security, Surveillance and Space: Contested Topologies of Anticipatory Urban Counter-Terrorist Surveillance**

This paper theorises the practices and arrangements of domestic security surveillance from three empirical case studies of urban counter-terrorism operations in the UK. In doing so, the diffusion of surveillance techniques at multiple registers of action – from the categorical to the ‘dividual’ – are interrogated. At the same time, the combination of multiple actors and agencies – via the devolution of sovereign responsibilities for security, the advance of ‘resilience’ discourse and other processes – adds organizational and operational complexity to such actions. These developments not only provide challenges to the pursuit of security, but also the ways in which it has been theorized. Moving from classic neoliberal or, alternatively, sovereign-focused accounts of the dispatch of security, this paper draws on Foucault’s notions of ‘security’ (2007) and biopolitics (2008), along with the work of his tutor, Georges Canguilhem, to identify how contemporary counter-terrorism practice is characterised by a series of processes including a move beyond territorial control to the management of circulations, the importance of recognizing non-Euclidian topological rationality among the panoply of security actors, and also the tolerance of diverse instances and bandwidths of subjectively conceived ‘normality’ as a precursor for intervention.

*Luigi Gariglio, University of Milan*

### **Doing ethnographic photo-elicitation interviews: Italian prison officers and the 'inconvenient criminological truth'**

Since the *English Prison Today* was published in 1922, research on British prisons is commonly illustrated with photographs. Yet, rarely, have visual methods been used critically in prison ethnography; image-making and images themselves have been used illustratively rather than as constitutive sites of knowledge production and, therefore, as objects to be interrogated in their own right by the researcher through, for example, participant collaboration. This paper reflects on the pros and cons of integrating visual methods into prison ethnography—an issue that is gaining more consideration, such as through the ESRC-funded Visual Criminology Seminar Series. In particular, it focuses on the use of 'photo-elicitation' interviewing as a means to unpack what Joe Sim calls an 'inconvenient criminological truth'. The discussion is based on an ethnography conducted inside an Italian psychiatric forensic hospital (Ospedale Psichiatrico Giudiziario). Prison officers, psychiatric staff and prisoners were invited to discuss a number of images produced by the researcher—in the wing where they were working and/or living—representing the use of force and violence, thereby helping the researcher to address that 'inconvenient' issue and at the same time giving the participants a voice.

*Jon Garland, University of Surrey*

### **The Policing of Hate Crime: What Do Victims Want? Assessing the Findings from a Large-scale Hate Crime Victimisation Study**

The policing of hate crime remains a contentious issue. From the brutal racist murder of Stephen Lawrence in London in 1993 to the disablist and racist killing of Bijan Ebrahimi in Bristol in 2013, the way that hate crimes and incidents have been investigated, as well as how their victims have been treated, has been a source of debate, controversy and no little anger. This paper examines this issue through the findings from a large-scale piece of victimisation research, the Leicester Hate Crime Project, a two-year ESRC-funded project that sought to examine the frequency, nature and impact of acts of targeted victimisation, as well as victims' experiences and views of the way their case was dealt with by criminal justice agencies. The paper will focus upon victims' opinions of the treatment they received from the police, including an examination of the reasons behind the reporting or non-reporting of hate crime. It will suggest that, while some progress has been made in this regard since Lawrence's murder, commonly victims still feel that they are being short-changed by the service they receive from the police.

*Joe Garrihy, Institute of Criminology, Sutherland School of Law, University College Dublin*

### **Prison Officers' Occupational Culture and Identity**

The occupational culture in which one is immersed profoundly influences one's occupational identity, which in turn, inexorably shapes one's identity and self-definition. Prison officers' occupational culture and its role in the construction of occupational identity are under researched despite its centrality in the prison environment. While there is a body of work on organizational culture, occupational culture can be seen as distinctive from this and has been less explored in academia. The terms organizational and occupational culture are often intertwined and they are interchanged within the literature. However, it is my assertion that they are qualitatively distinct. This paper will define occupational culture and identity. It will elaborate on these in the context of prison officers' from external expressions to shared unconscious assumptions that provide a framework for occupational behaviour and interactions. It will discuss the necessity to conceptualise occupational culture and identity as socially constructed through a multitude of interactions unique to work as prison officers. The analysis of prison officers' occupational culture and identity provides an in-depth understanding of the experience of prison work and generative possibilities for the future research, training and penal policy.

*Kate Gooch, University of Birmingham*

### **Talking Blades, Black Mamba, Mobiles and Pad Debts: An ethnographic study of the new dynamics of violence and bullying in England's worst prison**

This paper analyses empirical data gathered as part of a prison ethnography where the authors undertook an extensive period of fieldwork to re-consider the specific situational, social, cultural and psychological dynamics of violence amongst young men in prison. The research began not long after a critical inspection report noted that levels of violence within the prison were unacceptably high and was conducted against a backdrop of rising levels of violence within the prison estate as whole. Of particular concern has been the significant increase in the number of serious assaults and assaults on staff. This paper examines the specific new dynamics and character of violence and victimization that were encountered during this extensive and ground-breaking study. It considers how patterns of victimisation are linked to the trade in mobile telephones and new psychoactive substances (often dubbed 'legal highs'), a sub rosa economy that extends well beyond the prison walls.

*Sarah Goodwin, Sheffield Hallam University*

### **"Starting to be me again": Interactions between identity and desistance**

While the need for a new identity is obvious when an offender primarily defines themselves as criminal, other interactions between identity and desistance also exist. Using data from a recent micro-longitudinal study of the early stages of desistance in women, this paper considers some aspects of identity and identity changes that are less frequently examined in desistance research. Those with positive, pro-social identities (such as 'mother') could find that such outwardly promising identities could actually impede their desistance. Aspects of participants' identities, whether outwardly pro-social or just not obviously linked to their previous offending, could nevertheless have to be re-worked and understood in a new way in order for participants' desistance to succeed. Such a re-definition could be challenging to achieve even with the assistance of others. Finally, some participants' desistance co-occurred with them feeling more like their 'true selves'. It is likely that this last interaction was not simply causative in a particular direction, but rather desistance success and re-asserting a previous identity were mutually reinforcing. There is also evidence that this was not just a narrative tool for reducing shame in recounting offending, but a good reflection of participants' previous and present life experiences.

*Benjamin Goold, University of British Columbia*

### **The Working Culture of Covert Policing**

In this paper, we present findings from an ethnographic field study of covert policing to shed light on the occupational culture of those officers engaged in the targeted surveillance of the public. Although many of the attitudes and working practices of covert officers mirror those offices found in more 'traditional' areas of policing, they also differ from them in a number of important ways. In particular, aspects of the occupational common-sense inherent to covert surveillance work reveals a distinct working culture which operates in isolation from the clichéd cultural expressions of uniformed police that have been the focus of much scholarship. These alternative expressions of police culture, we suggest, arise from crucial differences in police logics and method.

*Benjamin Goold, University of British Columbia*

### **Watching the Watchers: Reflections on an Ethnography of Covert Policing**

It has long been claimed that the police are the most visible symbol of the legal system and the coercive power of the state. Yet there is another strand of policing that does not want to be rendered visible: covert policing. Although criminologists have undertaken extensive study of the culture and practices of the police, our understanding of police use of deceptive, undercover, and covert tactics remains undeveloped. In this paper, we examine some of the dilemmas and difficulties we faced while conducting the first ethnographic study of covert policing in the United Kingdom. The principal concern of the research was to explore how legislation designed to regulate covert policing activity has affected the routine and extraordinary surveillance activities of police forces. Drawing on direct observation of covert officers as they went about their ordinary work, the research also produced a comprehensive field account of covert policing. This paper seeks to extend the existing debate about what it means to do research on the police, reflecting in particular some of the challenges researchers face in the sensitive and controversial environment of covert policing.

*Patricia Gray (Panelists: Patricia Gray, Plymouth University / Stephen Case, Swansea University / Nicola Carr, Queen's University Belfast / Jo Phoenix, University of Leicester), Plymouth University*

### **Current Challenges Facing Youth Justice**

In accord with the conference themes of critical reflection, engagement and contestation, this roundtable brings together youth justice academics to debate current challenges to youth justice which have emerged in response to changes in the problematisation of youth crime and conceptualisations of policy, practice and governance.

*Nic Groombridge, St Mary's University Twickenham*

### **The Criminalisation of Sport: the banning or Institutionalisation of deviant leisures and pleasures**

Even those who dislike association football would recognise its right to be counted a sport whereas many would contest that field or 'blood' sports were sport at all. However both pastimes have been marked by their encounters with the law. This paper examines these cases and that of parkour, boxing and rugby and American football to see how criminal and, increasingly, civil law have shaped and promise to further shape these activities. Parkour is institutionalising whereas hunting with dogs has been 'banned' and boxing continues to illuminate issues around consent yet finds itself offered as crime prevention and both the Rugby Union and the NFL are coming under increased campaigning and litigative pressure.

*Clare Gunby and Anna Carline, University of Leicester*

### **An examination of rape law, policy and resistance at trial**

Despite a plethora of rape law reform in England and Wales, research indicates that such reform does not always positively influence practice. Accordingly, this study examined the impact and effectiveness of measures introduced via the Sexual Offences Act 2003, including the statutory defining of consent and the introduction of the consent presumptions. Through interviews with barristers in four cities in England, this paper explores the disjuncture between policy and practice, why this dislocation exists and the various difficulties 'well intentioned', victim-centric policies were perceived to produce. Underpinning these discussions however was the omnipresent image of the highly emotional rape complainant. The type of complainant deemed necessary for achieving convictions in rape cases. This is despite closer analysis of data indicating that convictions were also judged likely when victims presented as more empowered at trial. Hence, this paper also considers the 'unapologetically promiscuous' rape survivor who can find space for having her account deemed legitimate. Here, the complex and dynamic relationship between victim credibility, myths, policy, the burden of proof and decision-making processes are highlighted.

*Christine Haddow, Canterbury Christ Church University*

### **Mental Disorder, Masculinity and Violence: Exploring Processes of Change**

Research examining violence by the mentally disordered tends to position mental illness and its symptoms as the cause of and explanation for such behaviour. However, fewer studies explore the arguably more significant role of criminological risk factors in this context. Drawing on data from qualitative interviews with male patients in a secure forensic psychiatric hospital and adult male prisoners, this paper will illustrate the nature of the relationship between mental illness, masculinity and violent behaviour. These accounts demonstrated that for both groups the task of constructing and maintaining a masculine identity is a pervasive force in their life histories and often explains previous violence. It will be argued that in spite of these similarities, ultimately patients and prisoners diverge in their own understandings of past violent offending. This is revealed through the contrasting identities they construct in relation to processes of change such as recovery from mental illness and desistance from crime.

*Matthew Hall, University of Lincoln*

### **Environmental Mediation and Restorative Justice: Realistic alternatives to criminal justice for achieving environmental justice?**

In the last twenty years, the field of 'green criminology' has progressed and matured markedly towards its aims of developing research, expanding knowledge and influencing reform in the field of environmental crime. One criticism of green criminology, however, is that it tends to concern itself with the application of formal justice mechanisms – especially criminal justice mechanisms – as a solution to environmental conflicts. Nevertheless, it is increasingly recognised that formal regulation and law alone are limited in their ability to resolve a wide variety of situations in which environmental conflict can occur. Recent examples from the UK include disputes between public, private and state actors over hydraulic fracturing ("fracking") in northern England and the proposed "HS2" rail link. So far, there has been a lack of coordinated effort to galvanise research concerning the application of mediation, alternative dispute mechanisms and restorative justice to environmental conflicts. This paper maps out some of the key questions raised by the prospect of applying mediation, restorative justice and other alternative dispute mechanisms to environmental conflicts. It will review the scant data we have on such processes and argue that NGO and other 'third sector' bodies have a pivotal role to play in facilitating environmental justice.

*Steve Hall, Teesside Centre for Realist Criminology, Teesside University*

### **The Siren Call of the Real: Can Criminology Accept Ultra-Realism?**

Realism has a bad name amongst many left-of-centre thinkers in philosophy and the social sciences. The ambition of capturing and transforming reality has been dismissed as the folly of mad Stalinists dreaming of dialectical materialism, obsolete positivists seeking dubious 'social facts' to build mechanistic causal models or cynical right-wing neoclassicists using rigid ontological conceptions of 'reality' as a barrier to block social transformation. The construction of meaning by the interpretative individual or the cultural operation of structures of signs are the preferred fields of inquiry. In criminology the exceptions to this rule have been feminist victimology, left realism and zemiology, each of which focused rather narrowly on the harmful effects of specific types of crime. Only the first has had any significant and lasting impact. Critical realism, which could furnish criminology with a multilayered theoretical model that connects the phenomenological through the actual to the real, has been actively dismissed. This paper will not argue that criminology needs to adopt critical realism as it stands, but to move beyond it by augmenting the model with a fourth layer that deals with the anthropogenic context of human drives, desires and fetishistic disavowal.

*Mark Halsey, Flinders University, Australia*

### **The Kids Are Not Alright: Etiologies of Intergenerational Imprisonment**

Around one in five prisoners in Australia, UK, and US are the children of a previously incarcerated parent or parents. Some of these same prisoners have children who are or have been incarcerated. In short, intergenerational imprisonment is a real and ongoing issue for particular families and can play out over decades. Drawing on interviews with second and third generation (ex)prisoners in Australia, this paper examines the conditions which cause and sustain intergenerational incarceration. Implications for social and correctional policy are discussed.

*Mark Halsey, Flinders University, Australia*

### **"Everyone is in damage control": The meaning and performance of family for second and third generation prisoners**

This paper draws on data from the Generations Through Prison project in order to examine the familial impacts of incarceration from the perspectives of second and third generation prisoners. It looks in particular at the type and quality of intimate relations lost, "suspended", or sustained with regard to those serving short and long-term sentences. Acknowledging the largely deleterious effects of incarceration on prisoners' families, the paper highlights how prisoners attempt to find an alternative sense of family and belonging in the sparse environment of the prison proper. Implications for subsequent building of close "legitimate" relations beyond custody are discussed.

*Paula Hamilton, Sheffield Hallam University*

### **Desisting Men: narrative transitions of masculine identities**

While the role which subjective shifts and identity transformation may play in desistance from crime has been widely noted (although not undisputed), the ways in which gender and gendered expectations, norms and power relations may be implicated in this process remains relatively under-explored. The desistance literature to date therefore reflects the 'traditional' trajectory of criminological research in that although it is has predominantly been based on research with (white) men, this has been accepted implicitly and the ways in which masculinities, masculine performance and self-identity may be bound up in criminal careers and their termination have been largely neglected. However, analysis of the topical narratives of desisting men in a small-scale exploratory study suggested the importance for these men of masculine self-identity in the stories of their initial and persistent involvement in offending, and how their desistance involved a complex re-biography of this self-identity, particularly in terms of how they came to newly acknowledge, admit, and then value emotions, emotional expression and more communal goals and motivations in their sense of themselves as men. In discussing some of the main findings of this study, this paper therefore seeks to illuminate how narrative restructuring of these men's masculine identities appears to have been crucial to their eventual desistance.

*Kerry Hannigan, University of the Highlands and Islands - Perth College*

### **Protection and Security in a Technologically Advanced Society: Children and Young People's Perspectives**

The following paper focuses on research into young people's perceptions of online risks. The discussion of the findings is contextualised within the literature of child sex abusers and internet grooming. The research conducted an online survey of 859 young people living in Scotland. Four key themes emerged from the findings: behaviour, strangers, education and the government. A number of young people indicated they had disclosed personal information over the internet such as, photographs, social activities, being home alone, and home addresses. Some indicated their willingness to physically meet people who they had communicated with online (or had already done so): many viewed online 'strangers' differently from real life 'strangers'. Their desire to be protected (whilst acknowledging their own responsibility) by the government or those responsible for the content of the internet was also indicated; including suggestions on how schools and the government could improve safety education. A further finding indicated that more young people-oriented protection measures may be needed with awareness raising of potential dangers and available support. This would suggest that communicating with young people when developing policy, legislation, research and educational materials is the way forward to improve their safety and reduce the dangers faced on internet.



### **Cyber security in the Czech Republic**

In the past years, cyber security has become a topic of pivotal importance for the Czech government. In 2011, the National Security Authority became entrusted with the role of supervising and coordinating national cybersecurity issues. Since then, two policy documents were introduced: the 'National Cyber Security Strategy 2011 to 2015' and the 'National Cyber Security Strategy 2015 to 2020'. Also, the Act no. 181/2014 Sb., on Cyber Security, was enacted. The aim of this paper is to analyze the discussions emerging from the shaping framework with regard to answering the following research questions: 1) Does the Act no. 181/2014 Sb., on Cyber Security, reflect the policy language contained within the National Cyber Security Strategy 2011 to 2015? 2) Does the policy language change in any way when comparing the National Cyber Security Strategy 2011 to 2015 with the National Cyber Security Strategy 2015 to 2020? 3) Has the public perception of these three documents shifted in any significant way?

*Natacha Harding, University of Winchester*

### **Restorative Justice: A Criminological Perspective of Political Will**

The proposed paper will explore the recent developments within restorative justice through the lens of political rhetoric and justification. With cross party support for further implementation, restorative justice is lauded as the answer to the lack of victim focus within the criminal justice system and those in support of such an approach will aim to continue to be further embedded.

This small scale study analyses the narrative of government action plans, debates and activities concerning restorative justice over the period of the coalition government (2010-2015) against a critical theoretical framework drawing on works of Roberts (2011), Jones (2010) and McAlinden (2011) amongst others. Focusing on concepts of penal populism and populist leniency, the paper seeks to identify whether the justifications for further development of restorative justice satisfy either of these perspectives and whether there is room for its survival in the new law and order regime of a Conservative only government.

*Pete Harris, Newman University*

### **Exemplifying the youth work relationship and its desistance promoting potential**

This paper will present a summary of a dyadic, longitudinal case study that charts the developing relationship between a young person involved in violence and a youth worker. The wider study from which it is drawn seeks to harness conceptual ideas drawn from psychosocial criminology to help illuminate how relationships between youth workers and young people involved in violence do (or do not) engender desistance. It rests on two broad premises. Firstly, that the process of desistance involves overcoming both external, objective and social difficulties and those of an internal, subjective, and psychological nature. Secondly, that, for reasons distinctive to the youth work profession, the youth worker's use of self and influence in relationship is his/her primary medium through which he/she seeks to bring about behavioural change. The study exemplifies how expert and reflexive use of that relationship is a prerequisite to bringing about permanent desistance.

## **The Language of Hate: Civil Society Responses to the Hate Crime Paradigm in the Absence of Legislation**

Having been tasked by the Minister for Culture, Equality and New Communities, Aodhán Ó Ríordáin, to draft hate crime legislation, we engaged in a large scale research project funded by the Irish Council for Civil Liberties to determine the views of key stakeholders on the need for, and form of, such legislation. Our findings speak to the significance of hate crime as a concept and a discourse, in mobilising and co-ordinating state and civil society responses to the targeting of individuals on the basis of their personal characteristics. In England and Wales, it is arguable that the veracity of the hate crime paradigm is taken as a given. Among civil society advocates and State actors the concept has a high profile. This creates a common framework of understanding and language which facilitates state/civil society interactions in this regard. In an Irish context, the legislative lacuna which exists with regards to hate crime has arguably impeded the dissemination of the discourse of hate crime. State actors are restricted in operationalizing a concept which has no legislative footing. A number of key civil society organisations have recently begun actively documenting the targeting of their client communities, while others, often fully occupied with service provision, have yet to engage with the concept. Through in-depth interviews with 20 civil society organisations advocating for commonly targeted groups, we have been able to identify a range of CSO responses to the hate crime paradigm. Some of these raise interesting questions regarding the alignment of CSO interests and the discourse of hate crime. We will explore the various strands of reasoning outlined by CSOs, and discuss the implications for the movement to introduce of hate crime legislation. Civil society organisations also present an interesting example of cross-sector co-ordination in the absence of a fully developed national hate crime discourse.

*Vicky Heap and Marian Duggan, Sheffield Hallam University / University of Kent*

## **Monitoring the Manifestos: A Reconceptualised Ideal Victim Materialises?**

The promotion of victim-focused policies in the run-up to the 2015 UK general election has demonstrated how the needs and wants of victims of crime and/or anti-social behaviour were given unprecedented consideration by major political parties. This paper examines the range of victim-focused policies proposed in the mainstream political party manifestos and campaigns, to assess how victims fared. In doing so, we operationalise the revised 'ideal victim' conceptual framework indicated in our previous research undertaken into the nature and status of victim policy under the Coalition Government. This framework drew on a detailed analysis of hate crime and anti-social behaviour policies to suggest that certain victims have been 'demarcated, prioritised and responsabilised' over the past two decades. In this paper, we assess how these strategies are illustrated within the electioneering discourse, analysing this rhetoric with a view to explore how victims' needs have been promoted.

*Bodean Hedwards, Walk Free Foundation*

## **Measuring government responses to modern slavery**

In 2014, the Walk Free Foundation released the second edition of the Global Slavery Index, which estimated the number of people in modern slavery around the world, assessed government responses to this issue, and examined what factors make people vulnerable to being enslaved within a country. In 2015, we sought to improve the way we collect and analyse the data that informs the government response ratings. This presentation will provide an overview of the evolution of the conceptual framework underpinning the government response component of the Global Slavery Index. It will explore the challenges involved in quantifying a government response to such a crime through an examination of the situation in Vietnam, and highlight how our conceptual framework captures the various social, political and cultural intricacies involved in responding to modern slavery. Finally, the presentation will discuss some of the limitations of applying a comprehensive framework in light of complex socio-political and cultural factors at play, and potential ways forward as the Walk Free Foundation strives to address the gaps in research on responses to modern slavery.

*Melissa Henderson, Royal Holloway, University of London*

### **Exploring Peer Mentoring Programmes for Women in Prison**

This research explores the use of peer mentoring for women in custody as a contemporary form of rehabilitation programme. Despite growing use of mentoring schemes within the criminal justice system, there is limited research focusing on the key principles and practices of peer mentoring programmes, particularly for women. This study is interested in exploring whether a mentoring relationship in prison can facilitate the construction of a reformed self-identity and whether it could impact attitudes to offending behaviour.

Using a feminist research perspective, this study explores the role of peer mentors in a female prison from a gender-specific approach, in order to develop the evidence-base for 'what works' for women and the wider and individual benefits of mentoring. This study is also interested in examining the mentoring relationship, due to the perceived positive impact social connections have for female offenders. The research will take place within a female prison in England, involving qualitative interviews with female peer mentors and 'mentees'. The research looks to provide a more in-depth understanding of whether mentoring in custody successfully meets distinct, female criminogenic needs. It also looks to understand the nature of the mentor-mentee relationship and perceived impact peer mentoring can have on deterring reoffending behaviour.

*Marianne Hester, University of Bristol*

### **Reflections on criminal (in)justice in cases of rape**

The paper draws on research commissioned by the Northern Rock Foundation, looking at rape cases in the criminal justice system, victim/ survivor and sexual violence service perspectives. There has in recent years been much discussion and concern with attrition in sexual offences cases and attempts to increase victim participation. None the less, many questions remain regarding the (in)justice faced by victims/survivors where cases are taken up by the criminal justice system, as well as what a more 'victim focused approach' might look like. The current research examines these issues by a detailed analysis of the progression of 87 rape cases (from reporting to conviction) going through the criminal justice system in three separate police force areas across the North East of England, combined with data from interviews with 15 victim/survivors and with 14 staff from a range of sexual violence services. The paper explores the need to consider the complex needs of victims/survivors, the different trajectories involved in 'acquaintance rape', 'intimate partner violence rape' and 'historical rape', as well as the interplay between sexual violence support services and the CJS, if we are to see victim focused criminal justice experiences and outcomes.

*James Heydon, University of Sheffield*

### **Exploring the Criminogenic Potential of 'Sustainable Development': Indigenous Experiences of Environmental Harm and Consensus-based Regulation in the Canadian Oil Sands**

First Nations to the North of the Canadian province of Alberta are increasingly opposing oil sands development as its cumulative environmental effects significantly inhibit their ability to hunt, fish and trap on the land. Despite provincial government support for various regulatory schemes aimed at reducing such effects, First Nations still maintain that the regulatory system is unfit to protect their traditional land-based practices, leading to charges of 'cultural genocide'. Rooted in the field of green criminology, this paper seeks to explain why the Federal/Provincial strategies for the 'sustainable development' of the oil sands of Alberta are leading to such conflict and harm. Using an analytical model which highlights the environmental philosophies underpinning the concept of 'sustainable development', the paper demonstrates how regulatory efforts are being assimilated into a very particular philosophy of human-nature interaction; one which legitimates industrial expansion without compromising the discursive veneer of 'sustainability'. Serving to obscure the contradictions between industrial expansion and ecological limits, the paper shows how the operationalisation of this philosophy is largely dependent on the Provincial Government's narrow interpretation of colonial-era Treaty rights, which allows for indigenous input at the levels of project approval, policy and strategy to be systematically excluded and negated.

*Ron Hinch, Jankie Ramnaraine, Phillip C. Shon, University of Ontario Institute of Technology*

### **Offense Characteristics of the First Canadian School Shooting in Brampton, Ontario, 1975**

Mass murders and school shootings have become an emerging social problem in North America over the last two decades. Although mass murder in general and school shootings in particular have been often examined topics in the media and academic literature, few have examined school shootings in a Canadian context. That omission is surprising since one of the first school shootings in North America occurred in Brampton, Ontario, a sleepy suburb of Toronto, in 1975, well before the spike in school shootings of the 1990s and in recent years. This paper examines the pre-attack and on-scene attack behaviors of Michael Slobodian, the first Canadian school shooter. Our findings indicate that Slobodian shooting bears striking similarities to the patterns found in recent school shootings. Implications are discussed. Key words: school shooting; mass murder, Michael Slobodian; vector of aggression; targeted attack.

*Philip Hodgson and Charlotte Hargreaves, University of Derby*

### **Youth Restorative Disposals - Findings from a cohort study**

The introduction of the Youth Restorative Disposal (YRD) by the Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offender Act (2012), represents another opportunity to continue the 'welfare or justice' debate within the Youth Justice System. Drawing upon the maturation thesis YRDs offer a marked contrast from the 'three strikes and you're out' policy associated with the progressive reprimand, final warning and automatic entry to the court system of the Crime and Disorder Act (1998). This paper offers an insight to the key findings of a small research study which tracked a cohort of young people who had participated in a YRD the previous year. The research draws upon data held by the Youth Offending Team where the disposal took place and from data derived from interviews conducted with project participants and reveals that most young people who participated in the YRD have since 'disappeared' from the YOT database. This paper argues that such diversionary activities when effectively targeted through 'risk factors' analysis can be particularly effective.

*Chris Holligan, University of the West of Scotland*

### **An Absent Presence - Visitor Narratives to Scottish Prisons**

The system of allocation of prisoners to prisons in Scotland results in the incarceration of many prisoners at significant distance from their homes, potentially creating an obstacle to the maintenance of family and friendship ties. Using unpublished statistical data and primary qualitative research data collected by interviews with visitors of prisoners during 2014, the article examines travel and transportation rituals and their painful character. More specifically it focuses upon perceptions of why, in the minds of visitors, these journeys are important for maintaining the wellbeing of their loved ones. Although official policy privileges the importance of family contact, which plays a key role in enabling normality within the prison complex, nevertheless visitation remains challenging, and by implication this militates against the maintenance of family ties. The social isolation of many visitors echoes the isolation of their incarcerated loved ones.

Mark Horsley, University of Cumbria

### **Why Moral Panics Don't Exist**

In criminological circles the concept of a 'moral panic' has become one of the most popular, frequently referenced and, at least in terms of prevalence, 'successful' ideas employed within the ongoing analysis of crime and deviance. The assertion that sensationalist media reporting drives often-unfounded public fears about crime, which then feed into reactive, ill-considered legislation and punitive public policy that further excludes minimally deviant populations has arguably become something of a criminological truism. It seems to be a very accessible idea that is often picked up very quickly by undergraduate students, seems to have colonised public discourse and continually features very heavily within the academic literature. In this later case, for instance, Goode and Ben-Yehuda (2013) point to a significant expansion of publication volume since the turn of the millennium.

Anthea Hucklesby, University of Leeds

### **'Just another alternative to custody?' Electronic monitoring in Europe.**

Prison populations in most EU member states have been increasing. The drivers of rising prison populations vary between jurisdictions. In some jurisdictions, pre-trial detainees comprise a high and increasing proportion of the prison population. In others, increasing sentenced populations have driven populations up. Conventional measures to divert defendants/offenders from prison focus on only one of these growth areas. By contrast, electronic monitoring (EM) potentially provides a universal mechanism for reducing prison populations. This paper will explore early findings from an EU funded project covering five jurisdictions (Belgium, England and Wales, Germany, The Netherlands and Scotland) which is examining the operation of EM and its potential effectiveness in reducing prison populations. The five jurisdictions all use EM differently. It is employed at different stages of the criminal justice process and its implementation varies, for example it is used as a standalone measure and/or alongside other community sanctions, the length of curfews and curfew hours vary as does the approach to ending the sentence. The paper will map each jurisdiction's use of EM and by comparing jurisdictions will draw out similarities and differences in the ways in which EM is used. It will argue that EM has the potential to be much more than simply another alternative to custody.

Anthea Hucklesby (Panelists: Anthea Hucklesby, University of Leeds / Michele Burman, University of Glasgow / Loraine Gelsthorpe, University of Cambridge), University of Leeds

### **Women in academic criminology: opportunities, challenges and success. A Women, Crime and Criminal Justice Network Roundtable**

There are significantly more women than men studying criminology in the UK. Women continue to enter academic criminology and reach senior positions within the field. Yet, evidence from Universities more generally suggests that women are still disadvantaged in academia, being under represented in senior positions within Universities and earning less than men. This roundtable will draw on the experiences of three female professors to examine their strategies for success. They will reflect on the effective strategies which they have used and some of the pitfalls which they have encountered during their careers so far.

*Saskia Hufnagel, Queen Mary University of London*

### **International Police Cooperation: The Question of Legitimacy**

International police cooperation has frequently been analysed in relation to its legitimacy. Most research on legitimacy in transnational police cooperation stems from the EU region where institutions such as Europol and Eurojust were created to harmonise cooperation strategies. Often the investigation of legitimacy has then been paired with an assessment of accountability. While legal regulation is an important cornerstone to policing, and hence creates its legitimacy in national contexts, transnational policing operates rarely on the basis of clear legal provisions (an exception might be the EU) and is carried out often informally between individuals or organisations as a, one might term it, 'custom'. It is hence difficult to assess cooperation in this field purely on the basis of legitimacy, as it operates in a 'grey zone'. However, sometimes a custom can create law, as has been observed in the EU. Legitimacy furthermore exists to different extents in different national and regional contexts. This presentation compares cooperation between member states of the European Union (EU), between Mainland China, Taiwan and the special administrative regions Hong Kong and Macau, and between Australian federal, state and territory jurisdictions to highlight different levels of legitimacy.

*Gordon Hughes, Cardiff University*

### **Acts of conceptual recovery: situating Weber and Elias in contemporary sociological criminology**

Drawing on my forthcoming monograph, *Sociological Criminology: Connecting Classical and Contemporary Practice*, this presentation firstly makes the case that much can be gained from revisiting and recovering the work of 'dead, white men' such as Weber and Elias and reconnecting classical/modern and contemporary practice in sociological theory and research on the crime question. Too much contemporary sociological practice has fallen in thrall of the anti-social scientific claims of post-modern writers such as Foucault and in effect a form of intellectual amnesia regarding the accumulated collective knowledge of sociologists like Weber, Elias and Goffman is evident. Secondly and a little unfashionably I argue against the celebration of criminology as a separate inter-disciplinary and applied 'discipline'. Overall, it is argued that there are important intellectual gains to be made from both reconnecting criminology back to the beating conceptual, methodological and empirical heart of sociological practice and in turn sociological-informed work in the criminological field can in turn reinvigorate the often seemingly tired and quarrelsome master discipline.

*Fiona Hutton, Institute of Criminology, Victoria University Wellington, NZ*

### **Policing environmental protest through infiltration: what is the impact on the right to protest?**

The paper considers arguments that the right to protest in the UK is being undermined on a number of fronts: legislation, policing and court decisions. Several high-profile cases in recent years have involved the criminalisation and infiltration of environmental activists, including allegations of disproportionate public order policing and the exposure of several undercover officers spying on protesters. I draw on ethnographic data from a study of climate change activism to suggest ways to assess the impact of such infringements. The paper further analyses the remits set for inquiries into the policing of protest, especially the proposed judge-led inquiry into undercover policing and the ongoing review into the Special Demonstrations Squad. To contribute to more theoretical debate, I then draw on current discussions within social movement studies to argue that the repression of environmental protest offers a lens through which to re-evaluate the relationship of criminological research to political dissent. I offer reflections on the ethics of social research and on demands that academic study should contribute to movement-relevant knowledge.

*Marie Hutton, University of Birmingham*

### **Who are you calling troubled?**

Drawing on a yearlong study of visiting rooms and interviews with prisoners' families, this presentation will explore the highly problematic representations of prisoners' families and how this influences the extent of the power exercised over them by prisons in England and Wales as a condition of entry. There is little to no data as to who constitutes the group 'prisoners' families'. Yet, despite this paucity of information about who visits prisons, it is often accepted conjecture and unhelpful assumptions around who prisoners families are and the nature of their relationships that inform policy. In particular I will explore how policy on facilitating family contact in prisons based solely on a fallacious conflation of 'prisoners' families with the 'troubled families' agenda is misleading and inappropriate as it fails to recognise the diversity of people who visit prisons on a daily basis. This paper will argue that the stigma associated with being a member of a prisoners family directly translates into visiting policy which is then experienced as 'a presumption of guilt' manifesting itself in discrepancies between how they and other visitors to the prison are treated upon their entering prison grounds.

*Arta Jalili Idrissi, Plymouth University*

### **Exploring the inherent challenges in prison research**

Prison research has always been a challenging field of study as prisons not only tend to be physically and bureaucratically isolated but also provide a less appealing research environment. Although internationally prison settings vary greatly, mostly reflecting the financial and economic situation of a country, the prison environment is predominantly far less hospitable to researchers than many other fields of study. There are many issues with accessing prison facilities. Traditionally prisons have been 'closed' institutions and as such governed entirely by complex political and administrative procedures. Therefore, the access to prison facilities can often be regarded as "a recurring issue rather than a one-off hurdle" (Davies, 2011, p.168). The poster will underline the main challenges in prison research from a researcher's perspective.

*Arta Jalili Idrissi, Plymouth University*

### **The Post-Soviet Imprisonment: the case study of Latvia**

The overall aim is to explore the operation of the Latvian penal system and to examine the impact of physical prison conditions on social relationships among prisoners and key stakeholders, such as prison officers and administration staff. Specifically the research aims to explore how prison conditions affect the interpersonal relationships and social order among prisoners and prison staff. If prison's overriding goals of reform and rehabilitation are to be achieved, prisoners as well as prison staff need to be asked how this can be accomplished better (redesigning the prison environment, receiving adequate assistance throughout the sentencing and appropriate help after release). Therefore, one of the envisaged outcomes of this research is not only to understand how the current prison physical conditions affect the relationship building and the maintenance of order within Latvian Central Prison, but how inmates and prison staff could also provide valuable input in future prison strategy design and implementation.

*Ori Igwe, University of West London*

### **Cyber stalkers: Criminal deviants voyaging into the twenty first century.**

The twenty first century has been characterized by the development of information and communication technologies which have facilitated global human interaction on an instantaneous scale. These developments have enabled offline stalkers as criminal deviants to evolve into online stalkers in cyberspace. D'Odidio and Doyle (2003, 10) acknowledge that the internet enables stalkers in cyberspace to send alarming messages globally under the guise of fictitious screen names or pseudonyms. As twenty first century criminal deviants, cyber stalkers can adversely affect the physical and psychological health of victims. This is evident in the recent cyber stalking cases of Professor Mary Beard, MP Stella Creasey and campaigner Ms Caroline-Criado Perez which led to a public outcry. This paper examines how the evolution of the stalker as a criminal deviant in the offline world to a cyber stalker in the cyber world has threatened the right to privacy. In doing so, the paper highlights the school of thought which suggests that cyber stalking should be perceived as a new offence distinct from face to face stalking. The paper concludes by recommending a need for further research in this developing area of criminal law.

*Mary Iliadis, Monash University*

### **Assessing the Rights of Sexual Assault Victims within the Adversarial Framework: The Viability of Victim Representation within the Prosecution Process**

Victims' rights are integral to the prosecution process. As the South Australian Victims' Rights Commissioner, Michael O'Connell (2012: 1) explains, victims' rights "alleviate injury and raise victim satisfaction". On this basis, it could be argued that a prosecution process that empowers and recognises victims' rights is more likely to meet the complex and varied needs of victims. Over the past three decades, significant changes to legal policies have attempted to locate victims as "integral players ... rather than mere bystanders" in the prosecution process (O'Connell 2012: 1). More recently, several common law jurisdictions have sought to demonstrate an increased awareness of victims in criminal justice processes by integrating, somewhat contentiously, victim participation rights through the provision of varying forms of legal representation. This is despite its significant contrast with the adversarial traditions that underpin the legal system.

This paper presents the preliminary findings from a research project examining three unique victim-focused reforms that have been implemented in England and Wales, Ireland and South Australia. This paper will focus specifically on the Victims' Right to Review scheme implemented in England and Wales, and the right to legal representation offered to sexual assault victims in specific circumstances in Ireland. It will argue that although significant progress has been made to improve victims' experiences with the criminal justice system, there are still concerns pertaining to the functioning of these reforms in practice and the ways in which they can be somewhat limiting in their capacity to fully attend to victims' justice needs.

*Lamia Irfan, London School of Economics and Political Science*

### **Reflexive Reflections on Life Story Interviews with Muslim Male ex-offenders**

Using life story interviews to understand the changing importance and significance of religion in the lives of Muslim ex-offenders offered in-depth insight into the evolving nature of religious identity. Such an approach however comes with its own challenges and limitations. This paper reflects on the in-field experiences of the researcher and looks at how the gender, ethnicity, age and biography of the researcher (female, British Pakistani) influenced and drew out aspects of the participants' lives and identities. The paper concludes that despite the challenges of conducting life story research, this method offers depth of information and rich detail which is missed out in other traditional qualitative and quantitative research methods, which offer only a snapshot of the lives of participants.



*Jamie Irving, Sheffield Hallam University*

### **Constructing Recovery in AA- the use of 'linguistic-echoes'**

Extending Borkman's (1976) Experiential Knowledge thesis, a language of 'truth' based on personal experience, this paper argues that members of Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) incorporate key phrases in their narrative accounts of recovery. These phrases are learned from reading AA's core texts, and are re-iterated within the context of AA meetings, where members listen and speak about recovery from alcoholism. Thus, these terms resonate with an individual's recovery experience and have a therapeutic value, serving as warrants of knowledge and badges of a new social identity. Transcripts of 20 semi-structured interviews with AA members were cross-checked against the relevant AA literature. The term 'linguistic-echoes' was chosen to encapsulate this finding, for two reasons. First, analysis of the data revealed that individuals embed these 'linguistic echoes' in their narratives, enabling a person to 'scaffold' their recovery, using AA's discourse. Second, the texts from which these key expressions are learned remain unchanged for the last seven decades. The readings from Alcoholics Anonymous (1939-2001) have therefore 'echoed' across time, with expressions and phrases passed between individuals and re-iterated in meetings worldwide. This paper not only extends Borkman's original analysis, but identifies how AA members use 'linguistic-echoes' to maintain their recovery.

*Ruth Jones, University of Worcester*

### **Challenging Gender Based Violence in Student Communities: Interventions & challenges – A Case Study**

Gender based violence (GBV) is prevalent in England and Wales with research and official statistics consistently showing alarmingly high numbers of women experiencing domestic and sexual violence, FGM and forced marriage. This is inevitably mirrored in student populations. Research from the NUS (2010) found that 68% of female student respondents had experienced some kind of sexual harassment in and around their institution during their time as a student. In response the NUS and more recently, the UK government have launched campaigns aimed at challenging 'lad culture' and supporting the development of GBV policies and interventions in universities. The National Centre for the Study and Prevention of Violence and Abuse (NCSPVA) at the University of Worcester (UW) launched in 2014 to encompass the work on GBV that the university had been doing since 2001. This work included the introduction of GBV policies and interventions at UW that predate NUS or government campaigns and which have been highly successful in supporting both male and female students (and staff) and responding to perpetrators.

This paper will give an overview of the policies and interventions at UW. The rationale for introducing them, the challenges faced in implementing them and plans for expanding GBV work at UW in the coming years.

*Mwenda Kailemia, Keele University*

### **When Santa was Biker: Sociopathy and Doping in Sports**

In this presentation, we shall seek a criminological exploration of doping in sports deploying the notion of sociopathy, which has hitherto been the province of organisational and business studies. Our intention is, using the narrative of Lance Armstrong's 'rise and fall', to illustrate the embeddedness of sociopathy in the 'success' narrative, and how collective hypocrisy undermines attempts to criminalize sports cheating. There is surprisingly little criminological focus on sports crime, despite the fact that the 21st century has played host to various forms of industrial cons- from Ben Johnson's doping in the 1988 Seoul Olympics, all the way to the recent disgrace of American sprinters Marion Jones and Justin Gatlin. Even more, there has been little examination of how we, as a society, are affected by the seemingly 'harmless' sociopaths who populate the tributaries of the media and sports industry. There has also been little scrutiny of the public's role in construction and legitimation of the success narrative on which such sociopathy rides. As part of this exploration we shall therefore be claiming that, although the role of individual sociopaths is definitive in criminal enterprises, the impact of what Punch (2002) refers to as 'suite violence' would be diminished, were it to be severed from the wider (socio-economic and political) veins which feed it. At the macro-level, these wider veins include the public attachment to capitalist success stories- from messiah figures, to heroes, to 'come-back kids' who succeeded against all odds.

*Mwenda Kailemia, Keele University*

### **The McGuffins of International Crimes: The International Criminal Court and its powerful friends.**

The ICC started to work on July 1st, 2002 in The Hague, with the power to tackle genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes. However, while human rights groups have hailed the court's creation as the biggest milestone for international justice since top Nazis were tried by an international military tribunal in Nuremberg after World War II, the court faces stiff opposition from, among others, the United States, Russia, Israel and China. The United States says the court would infringe on national sovereignty and could lead to politically motivated prosecutions of its officials or soldiers working outside U.S. borders; and, the U.S. Congress has even weighed legislation authorizing U.S. forces to invade The Hague court in the event prosecutors grab a U.S. national. The noteworthy paradox here is that the U.S. thus rejects the jurisdiction of a tribunal which was constituted with the full support (and vote) of the U.S. itself! This presentation shall deploy Hitchcock's narrative of McGuffins, involving two strangers who meet on a train, to help us understand how and why the ICC has pitted the Nation-State logic of international crimes prosecution against the logic of the global Empire.

*Ildiko Kanjilal, Middlesex University*

### **Is your accent guilty? The influence of foreign born domestic violence victims' accent and ethnic background on the credibility of their court testimonies.**

The aim of the study is to find out how foreign born domestic violence victims who speak English as a second language are treated during their experience with the criminal justice system and to see whether their accent and perceived ethnicity has an impact on how their case is handled. The research is using a mixed-method approach of court room observations and semi-structured interviews. Foreign born victims who speak a good enough English to represent themselves in court without an interpreter and have been through domestic violence are interviewed about their Magistrates' Court experience. The study also explores the views of key informants such as lawyers, magistrates, interpreters and domestic violence case workers. The research is expecting that by examining the experiences and treatment of foreign born victims in the English courts, it can draw attention to the difficulties, if any, that foreign born people face with the criminal justice system. The study will also propose some changes that need to be made in order to ensure fair treatment and equal opportunities to people from various backgrounds.

*Vicky Kemp, University of Nottingham*

### **Safeguarding young suspects interrogated by the police**

While it is almost 30 years since the Police and Criminal Evidence Act (PACE) was implemented in 1986 it is only recently that an EU Directive requires Member States to provide access to a lawyer for suspects in police custody. There is also a proposed EU Directive intended to improve procedural safeguards for children and young people. Maastricht University recently coordinated a comparative study of young suspects interrogated by the police in Belgium, England and Wales, Italy, the Netherlands and Poland (under Action grant JUST/2011-2012/JPEN/AG). Dr Vicky Kemp was involved in the empirical study undertaken in England and Wales which included focus group interviews with young offenders, police interrogators, lawyers and appropriate adults. Also examined were audio-recordings of police interviews with young suspects. In this presentation will be discussed a number of issues relating to procedural safeguards for young suspects arising out of that study. These will include examining police interview techniques, the way in which young people understand and exercise their legal rights and the role of lawyers and appropriate adults in police interrogations. Despite the longevity of PACE protections the findings highlight the need for improvements in procedural safeguards for young people in the five jurisdictions.

*Sam King, University of Leicester*

### **Old Wine, New Bottles? Or Innovation in IOM?**

This paper examines an innovative approach to Integrated Offender Management (IOM) which is specifically targeted at persistent and prolific, substance using, acquisitive offenders. The paper will seek to identify the ways in which the scheme offers a creative response towards the aim of rehabilitation, the challenges that practitioners encounter in delivering the scheme and how service users respond to the scheme. The paper will conclude with some reflections on how the scheme could be adopted more widely, and what the implications of Transforming Rehabilitation might be for this and similar schemes.

*Amy Kirby, Birkbeck, University of London*

### **Effectively engaging victims, witnesses and defendants at the Crown Court: the role of 'court culture'**

This paper presents the findings of an ESRC-funded study of the public's experiences of the Crown Court. The specific aim is to explore the concept of 'court culture' and to try to disentangle the aspects of court procedure which are an intrinsic feature of adversarial justice from those which are part of an accepted culture that may undermine the effective engagement of victims, witnesses and defendants with the court process. Features of a court culture which may inhibit engagement include the highly ritualised and theatrical nature of proceedings; overly-aggressive cross-examination which can include the making of sarcastic remarks or belittling gestures; displays of camaraderie between counsel and other professionals; and the acceptance of delays as an inevitable feature of Crown Court proceedings. This culture can undermine the continued efforts by policy-makers and the government to improve meaningful participation at court (particularly among victims and witnesses), as evidenced by the introduction of special measures provision in the Youth Justice and Criminal Evidence Act 1999. Procedural justice principles may offer a useful framework for promoting a culture which works in tandem with reforms such as these to enhance effective engagement among victims, witnesses and defendants who appear at court.

*Else Knudsen, London School of Economics*

### **The hidden costs of imprisonment for families of prisoners**

Criminologists are beginning to understand the wide-ranging challenges faced by prisoners' families. This paper draws upon findings from a study of the experiences of Canadian children of prisoners, using interviews with family members, key informants and observations of a family visiting program. The paper discusses the extraordinary direct and indirect financial costs borne by families who maintain relationships with a loved one in prison. The often hidden costs to disproportionately marginalised communities in supporting an incarcerated family member in the Canadian context is reviewed, compared to the UK and other jurisdictions, and examined in relation to the aims and responsibilities of criminal justice systems and theories of punishment, rights and social justice.

*Anna Kotova, University of Oxford*

### **Serving Time Too - How Partners of Long-term Prisoners Experience Time**

Little is known about the experiences of long-term prisoners' partners, even though it has been suggested that long sentences could exacerbate the difficulties many prisoners' families face. In this paper, I will explore how a sample of partners of men serving long sentences in the UK cope with a long sentence, how they make sense of the time their partner has been sentenced to, and how long sentences sometimes exacerbate the stigma and the emotional and practical burdens these women shoulder. I draw on the literature on long-term imprisonment and illustrate that many of the pains and deprivations long-term prisoners face also permeate their partners' lives, often for many years. These include institutionalisation, a temporal disconnect where the partners' and the prisoners' lives move at different paces, and the anxiety and fears associated with a prisoners being changed by a long term in prison. Moreover, I argue that stigma is worsened when the sentence is a long one, and thus is seen as being punishment for an especially heinous crime. I conclude that much remains to be learned about long-term prisoners' families, and that such research should continue if we are to understand the wide social impact of imprisonment.

*Phil Kowalick, University of New England, Armidale, NSW, Australia*

### **How can we better protect at risk witnesses in the criminal justice system?**

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 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. This research argues that more robust mechanisms for recording and providing security advice and support is necessary in such cases and recommend a range of measures to support these at risk individuals.

*Anita Lavorgna, University of Wolverhampton*

### **Exploring the cyber-organised crime narrative: The hunt for a new bogeyman?**

There is a broad consensus among scholars and practitioners about the criminogenic potential of the Internet. The rhetoric of organised crime is increasingly being used to refer to a wide array of criminal groups and activities in cyberspace. However, the use of this umbrella term is problematic and potentially misleading in respect to cybercrime and Internet-facilitated crime: this label has long been used to identify "traditional" mafias as well as new and loosely knit illegal market players, but criminals are increasingly using the Internet to "organise" their activities in a myriad of ways. There are groups operating only in cyberspace and gangs heavily involved in offline activities that nonetheless exploit the Internet in many different ways. Document analysis is conducted on data from official reports of law enforcement agencies, governmental institutions, and relevant think tanks at the national (UK), European, and international level addressing the possible intersections between "organised crime" and "Internet crime". This contribution shows how the organised crime narrative appears insufficient to guarantee a common level of understanding in public and scientific debates, and outlines some implications for policy makers and practitioners.

### **Criminal justice, warfare and the rebirth of privatisation**

This paper is an initial attempt to understand the development of the role of private agencies in both criminal justice and warfare in terms of the history of the modern state. This history of the modern nation state will be characterised as an initial expansion and then decline of private agencies as the centrality of military and criminal justice agencies in nation building, political and social cohesion gathered pace during the nineteenth century. The resurgence of the private sector in these areas will be attributed to the shifting focus of state policy in post welfare-state neoliberal regimes towards security and the management of effectively disenfranchised populations, both nationally and globally. The changing character of political legitimacy in the new national and international regime following the welfare state and the cold war period parallels the marginalisation of increasing sections of the global population, and the displacement of issues of legitimacy, citizenship and the membership of national communities by those of security. These developments, while not making inevitable, nevertheless have facilitated increasing opportunities for the role of private sector agencies in both crime control and warfare.

*Ruth Lewis, Susan Merine and Kathryn Kenney, University of Northumbria*

### **“I get together with my friends and try to change it.” Feminist students’ anti-violence activism**

Contemporary alarm about ‘laddism’ reveals what feminist research and activism has long-recognised; universities, like other social institutions, can be dangerous places for women. Research in the US (Koss et al, 1987; Fisher et al, 2010) and, more recently, the UK (Phipps and Young, 2014) reveals the alarming rates of violence against women, the cultural and institutional norms which support violence (Schwartz et al, 2001), and the gaps in institutional responses (Freeman and Klein, 2012).

This contemporary alarm risks repositioning higher education – a site of potential empowerment and liberation – as a danger zone where feral masculinity challenges women’s safety. Such a portrayal underplays universities’ potential for providing space for resistance to everyday sexism, in line with colleges and universities’ long history as fertile grounds for collective action.

In this paper we present data from a qualitative study of young women feminists (n=34) in UK and US universities. We explore young women’s use of feminism and features of the university environment to negotiate and challenge oppressive cultures and practices, such as gender-based violence. We examine universities as “safe spaces” for engagements with feminism and young women students’ use of feminism to resist and challenge sexism and to envision their feminist futures.

## **Education in a YOI**

The previous coalition government called for “putting education at the heart of custody” in Transforming Youth Custody, their blueprint for a network of secure colleges (Ministry of Justice, 2013). Whilst the idea of a ‘Secure College’ was arguably primarily about finance, discussion about the role that education can and should play in youth custody remains highly relevant.

This paper draws on the views of children in a Young Offenders Institution (YOI) to explore education provision in the youth secure estate. The paper includes research findings from work undertaken in a YOI as part of the U R Boss project, based at campaign organisation The Howard League for Penal Reform. The research comprised a questionnaire, discussion groups and one-to-one interviews with children serving a sentence in one YOI. Whilst formal education provision received mixed feedback, the most positive feedback was reserved for non-formal education opportunities. This provision worked in a different way to build confidence and self-esteem amongst some of the most vulnerable children, who had negative experiences of education prior to custody. This session questions the merits of inflexible formal education provision in a prison environment in which children have such difficult histories of education in the community.

*Mark Littler, University of Hull*

## **Migration and Trust in the Criminal Justice System: A Quantitative Exploration of the WVS Data**

Migration status, as a facet of identity distinct from race and ethnicity, has received significant research attention in recent years. With growth in the availability of survey data sets capturing data on migrant generation, academics from across the social sciences have been able to employ quantitative methods to answer questions addressing the links between migration and social and political attitudes.

Leading political sociologists including Maxwell, Heath, and Sobolewska have used this data to map the relationship between migrancy and political and social trust, finding significant negative correlations between membership of 1.5 and 2nd generation cohorts and the positivity of views.

Criminologists, by contrast, have been comparatively slow to take advantage of these resources, and as a result, the question of how migrant generation shapes trust and confidence in the criminal justice system remains largely unanswered.

This paper is an attempt to address this deficit, using UK data from the 6th wave World Values Survey to explore the links between migrant generation and confidence in the police and judicial system. The results of regression analyses will be presented, alongside a discussion that seeks to place them in the context of broader academic and policy debates around race, migration and identity.

*Richard Lynch, Sheffield Hallam University*

### **'Recovery' from drugs and crime: towards coercive constraints or positive regulation within policy?**

Drug policy in the UK has increasingly become governed by a recovery orientation (Roth and Best, 2013). For people with 'substance use disorders' (SUDs) within criminal justice contexts it is issues of personal responsibility and coercion that enable an examination of the significant impacts of policy change.

The paper utilises Uusitalo, Salmela and Nikkinen's (2013) concept of 'emotional regulation' which goes beyond traditional disease and reasoning (human agency) models in the field of 'addiction' studies. Emotional regulation suggests an alternative way of exploring responsibility with crime-related harm. It builds on Weinberg's post humanist approach to addiction. This views the process in almost technological terms as, 'non-human agents residing in the bodies of those who are addicted' (Weinberg, 2011: 307).

For policy makers, emotional regulation and restorative approaches that may be related to it (Gavrielides, 2015) could go beyond the usual disease and reasoning models. 'Recovery', like rehabilitation and treatment before it, informs a range of policy initiatives. These need to be re-examined as criminal justice governance of drugs policy related to crime continues to expand with the punitive turn (Shiner, 2013).

*Giuseppe Maglione, Edinburgh Napier University*

### **Policing the ethos. The political rationality of Restorative justice**

This work sets out a governmental approach to understand the historical emergence of restorative justice. The questions to be addressed are: Which are the political conditions which contribute to make restorative justice a possible and appealing 'new frontier' of contemporary 'penality'? Which is the logic of the inscription of restorative justice into the social and political body? Restorative justice 'resonates' with a specific political rationality (ethopolitics) i.e. a specific panoply of technologies which contribute to the stabilization of neo-liberal political government in contemporary western countries. The analytical and conceptual reservoir elaborated by Michel Foucault, Nikolas Rose, Pat O'Malley and David Garland is a constant reference point in the unfolding of this paper. A governmental approach helps to spread light on the emergence and success of restorative justice beyond the mainstream criminological narrative which considers the 'crisis' of criminal justice and the 'new' centrality of the victim as the main 'causes' of restorative justice. This might lead to further awareness on the political and social context of restorative justice and more generally on current organising patterns of crime control.

*Xanthe Mallett, University of New England, Australia*

### **One Academic's Tips on How to Survive the Media Den**

Many academics avoid interaction with the mass media at all costs – except perhaps to give 'social comment' interviews, but this can lead to miscommunication of messages when quotes are reported out of context. Often the misrepresentation is unintentional, sometimes it's not. Nevertheless, the position for the misreported expert can be awkward, as you hear them cry 'that's not what I meant!' So why then would any sane academic intentionally enter this lion's den? Because, although there are potentially high costs, there are also massive benefits in terms of public engagement. Television audiences can reach into the millions, and any expert with an established media career has the potential to reach infinitely more people to share their work than through standard academic pursuits. This presentation will describe my journey – a hybrid, part academic, part television presenter – and will highlight how the roles are not so different. Instead of always using a lecture room to engage and educate, sometimes I use a television. Be warned: This message is not superfluous. Don't dismiss the importance of interacting with the media out of hand as not relevant to you. Every academic working today is under pressure to have a presence on social and other media – where our potential students go, we must be bold enough to follow. Or better still, lead.

*Atlas Hakelo Maluleke, University of Limpopo*

## **A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF POLICE TRAINING IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, THE UNITED STATES AND SOUTH AFRICA**

There are different practices in police training in different parts of the world in terms of their content and length. Police training in the United Kingdom and United States are fairly short and practice-oriented compared to the long theory and practice oriented training tradition in South Africa. Therefore, policing philosophy and police practices in these countries differ from one another. This study examined police training systems in the United Kingdom, the United States, and in South Africa by comparing their strengths and weaknesses and show in their similarities and differences. In conclusion, this study made recommendations for the better police training system benefiting from the best practices in these countries.

*Mduduzi Godling Cristopher Mango, University of Limpopo Turloop Campus*

## **A comparison of Xenophobic attacks in developed European countries and Developing African countries.**

Hate crimes can have extremely destructive effects on societies. They can marginalize groups who are targets of hate crimes, can divide groups, can create harmful sentiments and can increase feelings of hatred. This paper will debunk the causes hate crimes and highlight their consequences. The researcher will utilize secondary data to determine the extent of xenophobic attacks in developed European countries and developing African countries; tabling how these crimes infringe on human rights of individuals. Criminological Theories will be utilized to support the foundation of the investigation.

*Angela Marinari, University of Portsmouth*

## **Restorative Justice and Sexual Abuse: Survivors' Views**

Restorative justice continues to attract academic and practitioner optimism as an innovative justice solution capable of delivering higher levels of victim satisfaction and lower rates of re-offending. There remains debate and controversy regarding its application to sexual offences, in theory and in practice, but there is limited empirical research in the area. Missing from the debate are the voices of survivors of sexual abuse and their views of restorative justice, their openness to such a process and their considerations as to what it may achieve. This presentation reports initial reflections on three in-depth interviews with survivors, conducted as part of an interpretative phenomenological analysis research study. Drawing on the experiences of a survivor who is actively seeking a restorative justice process with her abusers who are currently serving lengthy prison sentences; a survivor seeking to negotiate the terms of her relationship with the family of her abuser; and a survivor actively resistant to a restorative process, this presentation explores their sense of justice and their reflections on restorative justice processes.



*James Martin, Macquarie University*

### **Criminology on the digital frontier: Methods and ethics in cryptomarket research**

In recent years, scholars have witnessed a massive boom in online illicit drug trading fuelled by the proliferation of 'dark net' trading hubs known as cryptomarkets. The emergence of cryptomarkets is challenging criminologists to develop their cyber-credentials and innovate new, cross-disciplinary research methodologies. The dynamic nature of criminological research conducted on the dark net is also pushing scholars into unfamiliar ethical territory, where new technologies and a unique, largely anonymous digital research environment challenge discipline-based norms and ethical practices developed over many decades of face-to-face, terrestrial research. This paper explores the emerging research methodologies employed by scholars investigating cryptomarket-related crime, as well as the ethical tensions and dilemmas associated with conducting criminological research on the digital frontier. Questions regarding consent, anonymity and the use of 'big data' are analysed, as are the risks of harm to both research subjects and scholars posed by government authorities and cyber-offenders. Finally, the paper discusses the institutional, ideological and legal pressures criminologists face to cooperate with law enforcement agencies that have interests and priorities that may differ from those of academia and the general public.

*Isla Masson, Coventry University*

### **Reducing the Female Prison Population: A Restorative Justice Approach**

Many female prisoners in England and Wales are serving very short sentences for non-violent offences. Previous research has shown that even short terms of imprisonment have negative consequences for both the women and their children, and that these continue for significantly longer than the period in custody.

This paper suggests that face-to-face, offender-victim conferencing could be extremely beneficial in reducing the number of women receiving short prison sentences for non-violent offences. The Sycamore Program, which is run in several female prisons in England and Wales, is producing positive results (Feasey and Williams, 2009), and it is felt that the same level of understanding and empathy can be created in the community before women need to be incarcerated.

It will be suggested that Restorative Justice may also provide an environment in which women could be enabled to explore the limits of their own responsibilities, both for their offending and for the consequential harms experienced by their children.

*Magda Maszczyńska, Plymouth University*

### **Catch me if you can. Discrepancies between organised crime activities, law enforcement, and legislation.**

The conceptualisation and the legal understanding of transnational organised crime has been shaped throughout the history, however due to an increased awareness during the last twenty five years, new legislations have been created and implemented by the law enforcement authorities. It is safe to say that the public understanding of organised crime varies geographically. Moreover, the media, politicians, and academia have conditioned public perception of the phenomenon. Although, the fear of crime has been widely explored across academia, there are gaps in research with regards to assessing the fear of organised crime and its correlation with the persistence of organised crime activities. This study will aim to explore the discrepancies between the authority of the law and the key transnational organised crime activities. It will try to evaluate whether the abovementioned problems could be explained by the analysis of the lack of clarity in understanding of what transnational organised crime is, the exploration of the public view on crime, which to some extent, may be beneficial for the organised criminals. Finally, it will attempt to analyse how successful are our laws, legislation and law enforcement with regards to tackling the phenomenon of the transnational organised crime.

*Nikki McKenzie, University of the West of England*

### **Implementing Restorative Justice and Approaches in Bristol: Social control via the back door perhaps?**

In December 2012 Restorative Bristol was officially launched and in response the city has become a hub of restorative activity, including implementing initiatives in primary and secondary schools (RAiS), in a children's residential home and in supported accommodation for young adults. This paper will briefly discuss these initiatives and consider whether restorative methods are being used purely as a measure to deal with conflict and to facilitate the development of a respectful and cohesive community, or whether it has a more underhand motive and being used as a form of social control to prevent, as Hobbes (1651) states a 'war of every man against every man'.

*Shaun McMann, The Open University*

### **Education, Rehabilitation & Desistance**

The presentation centres on the rehabilitative potential of distance learning in a secure setting.

More particularly, it focuses on undergraduates in prison. Overall, the discussion stresses the inclusivity of distance learning, particularly for a group whose previous experience of education is usually extremely negative. In short, the focus is on how education has formed the basis for a new way of life for many thousands of distance learning students. To begin, there is an overview of the current prison population. This section contextualises the debate by drawing attention to the year-on-year rise in incarceration since 1997. The result is significant changes in the overall demography of incarceration.

Leading on from this is a discussion of what prison is for. Within this, the current NOMS criteria of respect, safety, purposeful activity and resettlement are contrasted with the more traditional ideas of punishment, protection and rehabilitation.

The presentation then assesses quantitative MoJ data, which indicates a correlation between education and reduced reoffending.

The presentation finishes with "voices" from within the prison system – these include a Home Secretary, Chief Inspector Of Prisons and Prison Governor. The session closes with comments from two life sentence distance learning students in HMP Sudbury in Derbyshire.

*Claire Meehan, University of Auckland*

### **Researching Young Drug Using Communities Online**

Drug information is often disseminated via social networking sites (SNS), and forums to which young people have ready access. This research investigated how young people are using this information. Thematic analysis of SNS and forums was undertaken along with 13 focus groups with school-aged young people (n=78) and interviews with teachers, youth workers and 'at risk' youth in Northern Ireland (n=19). Many young people source drug information and drugs from the Internet. This has four consequences: young people having increasingly unrestricted access to the unregulated information on the internet; peer influence has been reshaped by SNS as a divergence from real life peers to online peers occurs; the polarization of online drug information between drug user and drug adversary creates a vacuum which precipitated the emerging role of the drug users as educators which may encourage risky behaviours; young people are able to purchase drugs without the need for a low level street dealer. Utilizing social media in this research was a novel approach, which gave a unique and in-depth look into young people's drug use attitudes, knowledge and behaviours. The benefits and obstacles, including ethical considerations, of using social media when investigating young people's drug use will be explored.

*Anita Mehay, Royal Holloway University of London*

### **Health Literacy and promoting health in a young adult offender population**

The importance of promoting health in prisons has gained significant political backing with prisons identified as potential 'healthy settings' to improve the overall health of the population and reduce inequalities. Modern healthcare requires more participation of the individual than ever before. Health literacy describes the degree to which individuals have the capacity to obtain, process and understand health and be 'fully engaged' in health. People in prison, particularly young adults, experience poorer health when compared with the general population. Targeting prisoners can benefit the wider community through returning prisoners with better health which is part of their rehabilitation process. However, as institutions of disempowerment and deprivation, prisons are the 'antitheses' to promoting health and increasing engagement. Through a mixed method approach, empirical data from 80 interviews with detained young adult offenders will be presented on health literacy and the experience of health in prison. This paper will provide a critical perspective of health in prisons which goes beyond a narrow individualistic concept with a broader critical exploration of the role of a medicalised health service, the prison structure and power inequalities. The subsequent development of a community action approach to promoting health literacy in this population will also be presented.

*Sanja Milivojevic, Department of Criminology, University of New South Wales*

### **Unravelling the border conundrums in the Western Balkan: Re-bordering Global South through law, politics, citizenship and technology**

This paper focuses on geographical borders in the Western Balkan (Macedonia, Kosovo, Serbia and Croatia). Drawing on preliminary findings from research conducted in the region, and using broader theoretical frameworks such as border offshoring, crimmigration and border as method, the paper looks at the re-constitution of the border through laws and practices designed by the European Union, and executed by the candidate states of the Western Balkan. The paper focuses on intersections of political pressures, law reforms and border practices, and considers how they impact on (im)mobility of citizens and non-citizens in the region. The mechanisms of immobilisation in the Western Balkan range from education campaigns for citizens aiming to migrate/seek asylum in Western Europe, to border hardening policies targeting non-citizens at the gates of Fortress Europe; some of the most controversial interventions will be analysed in the paper. Finally, the paper also focuses on the role of technology as the extension of the geographical border, but also as an instrument to document border journeys, abuses in border policing practices, and (often invisible) border deaths in the region.

*Kirk Miller, Department of Sociology; Northern Illinois University; USA*

### **Watching the Watchers: Theorizing Cameras, Cops and Police Legitimacy in the 21st Century**

Since at least the 1991 beating of Rodney King by Los Angeles police officers, citizen generated video has been used in grass roots efforts to achieve police accountability in the United States. This phenomenon has intensified in recent years with the simultaneous proliferation of mobile phone-based video technology and rise of the internet as an organizing force in contemporary society. The ubiquity of video and the ease with which images of police encounters are spread via the internet are revolutionizing the way that police accountability is achieved in the US and other democratic nations. Cameras and the internet have been the sparks for a rapidly revived crisis in American policing focused on police use of force, race relations and police legitimacy. While police are engaged in efforts to harness the power of camera technology in their own operations, it appears in many ways that the genie is out of the bottle. Through the spread of video technology, citizens have been empowered in the project of police accountability in ways that are still evolving and that work around traditional institutions of governance. What these developments mean for citizenship, police legitimacy and the project of crime governance is explored.

*Andrew Millie, Edge Hill University*

### **New horizons in criminology: Marcel Duchamp and the meaning of criminology**

In 1917 the French artist Marcel Duchamp made a submission to an exhibition of the Society of Independent Artists in New York. His submission was entitled 'Fountain', a porcelain urinal placed on its back and signed 'R. Mutt 1917'. A scandal was more or less inevitable and his work became one of the biggest influences on 20th Century and contemporary art. According to Cabanne (1997:115) Duchamp had shown that "anything could be 'art', which meant, in its turn, that art could be any old thing". In this paper this idea is applied to criminology; that 'criminology' has become whatever is deemed to be of criminological interest – be that crime, deviance, harm, non-normative behaviour, incivility, morally repugnant or offensive behaviour, or perhaps whatever we find objectionable. This breadth is examined by drawing on criminology and philosophy.

*Emma Milne, University of Essex*

### **Rationality and responsibility: women, inappropriate pregnancy and dead newborn children – a feminist critique of infanticide and concealing the birth of a child**

The killing of newborn children is almost exclusively perpetrated by women (Wilczynski, 1995). Previous feminist research has argued that women who kill their infants are judged by the courts to be either mad or bad (Morris and Wilczynski, 1993). However, in the past ten years, no woman who is believed to have killed her newborn child has been convicted of murder. Instead, where it can be proven that a homicide has occurred, a guilty plea of infanticide has been accepted. Whilst this might lead to the assumption that all these women are considered "mad", I argue that in fact these women are understood to be sad and in need to sympathy and compassion. These women reflect the type of women the Infanticide Act of 1922 was aimed at – pregnant when they should not have been and acting out of desperation. This is unlike women convicted of concealment of birth who are, I argue, being punished for their attempts to hide their pregnancy and refusal to accept responsibility for the death of the child. This paper presents finding of my doctoral research, presenting cases of infanticide and concealment from the last five years. References Morris A and Wilczynski A (1993) Rocking the cradle: Mothers who kill their children. In: Birch H (ed) Moving targets: Women, murder, and representation. London: Virago, 198-217. Wilczynski A (1995) Risk factors for parental child homicide-results of an English study. *Current Issues in Criminal Justice* 7(2): 193-222.

*Barry Mitchell, Coventry University*

### **The Disneyization of Drug Use: An Ethnography of British Tourists in Ibiza**

This paper proposes that the use of illicit drugs by British Tourists, within the Balearic Island of Ibiza, can be explained through the concept of Disneyization (Bryman 2004). The paper is based upon the findings of ethnographic research with British tourists and workers, and was conducted over a period of three summers on the island. This is an important area of enquiry, as evidence suggests there is a significant increase in drug consumption (in terms of repertoire, frequency and dosage) associated with certain tourist destinations.

Findings suggest that for some participants, this amplification of drug use yields memorable, hedonistic encounters within an experience economy (Pine and Gilmore 1999). However, on occasions when the Disneyized bubble bursts, participants were exposed to various forms of risk resulting in physical, psychological and / or socio-legal harm. The paper concludes that illicit drug consumption in delimited spaces such as Ibiza, should be understood as a complex interplay between performance, identity, and consumer processes more usually found within Disney theme parks.

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*Kelly Hannah-Moffat & Paula Maurutto, University of Toronto*

### **'RISK DATA' AND EXTENSION OF PENAL SECURITY : A STUDY OF POLICE DISCLOSURES ON NON-CONVICTION RECORDS**

There is a vast literature on the impact of the criminal record, but less theorization of the effects of disclosing non-conviction information and/or police contact data (i.e., mental health or domestic violence contacts, suspicious persons alerts, arrests, discharges, acquittals and peace bonds). Although non-conviction records are not at all indications of 'guilt' like a conviction, our research shows that the release of non-conviction information has analogous effects as the disclosure of a criminal record. We argue that such disclosures and the logics that support them signal new forms of penal governance that do not require a conviction. Further we show how requests for disclosures and the practices of disclosing this 'risk' data are being privatized, widely shared and complicit in the production of social marginality. This paper uses Canadian data to examine the consequences of discretionary police disclosures of non-conviction records for individuals and the risks of accommodating such requests (from varied public and private agencies) for police organizations. We argue that non-conviction have social class specific marginalizing costs for individuals at the 'softer end' of the criminal justice system; and that police services failure to limit disclosures produce an inconspicuous organizational risk for the police, as well as precarious public / private assemblages of security.

*S.Chandra Mohan, Singapore Management University*

### **Singapore's Holistic Approach to Hate Crimes**

Hate crimes or bias-motivated crimes are the scourge of many countries especially in North America and Europe. Despite being a multi-racial and multi-religious country and the absence of any overarching law that specifically deals with hate-crimes, as exists in some countries such as the UK, US, Australia, Canada and Germany, Singapore has been able to effectively control such crimes. How has Singapore, which is one of the most racially and religiously diverse countries in the world, been able to achieve such remarkable harmony? How has she been able to emerge, within a short period, from a difficult history of inter-racial riots in 1950, 1964 and 1969 to forge a nation renowned for its inter-racial harmony, which is now attracting people to live and work there from all over the world? This paper critically examines the broad framework in place in Singapore, beyond statutory regulations, that has made this possible. These include both punitive and pre-emptive measures that work together with a series of holistic policies, some of which are controversial, that appear to have successfully promoted racial and religious tolerance in an increasingly turbulent world.

## **From Corporal to Carceral? Changing economies of punishment in England from 1780-1850**

There is a broad consensus across Whig, Revisionist and Counter-Revisionist penal historians that the late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries saw a movement from corporal to carceral state punishments. Using England as a case study this paper challenges this consensus arguing instead that the key characteristic of state punishment during this period was its substantial expansion. This included an increase in children, women and men subjected to transportation, corporal and capital punishments as well as an expansion in the use of imprisonment.

*James Morgan, London Metropolitan University*

### **What explains long term heroin careers?**

The planned presentation reports on a study that aimed to explain long term heroin careers and specifically to unravel variation between and within heroin careers and to explain why users persist in using the drug. Variations between heroin careers were explained by the balances of identity materials held by participants, with those that were best 'cut out' for subterranean living persisting most in their heroin careers. Those who were comfortable living in conventional settings reported heroin careers that featured periods of time not using heroin as well as relapses. Concerning variation within heroin careers, the majority of the participants found that upskilling in criminal economies led to aggregate increases in heroin use up to a point, whereas other participants grabbed onto opportunities for abstinence, but also grabbed onto opportunities for relapse. The participants of this study persisted because they learned how to utilise foreground knowledge to solve background problems. Heroin presented many charms, although many participants felt at many times during their careers that they had no choice but to persist. The broader implications included showing the importance of career contingencies that occur internally as well as economic changes that affect changes in a heroin career.

*Gemma Morgan, Swansea University*

### **The 'black of box' of supervision practices within the Welsh Youth Justice System: Initial findings from the Swansea Service Evaluation Team's pilot of the 'Correctional Programme Assessment Inventory-2010'**

Supervision skills within the Welsh and English youth justice system are an area of practice that are significantly under researched; particularly in comparison to the adult offending population. The term 'supervision skills' refers to the evidence-based skills that criminal justice practitioners should utilise during supervision/intervention sessions. These include the following: relationships skills, anti-criminal modelling; cognitive restructuring; problem solving techniques; structured learning procedures for skill building; effective reinforcement; and effective disapproval. Studies suggest that the skills practitioners use during supervision sessions can have a significant impact on their supervisees. Indeed, research undertaken within the probation service has shown that probation officers who use more supervision skills during their supervision sessions are more effective in reducing recidivism than those probation officers who use fewer skills (Raynor et al., 2014). That said, supervision practices within the youth justice system remain a 'black box' (see Bonta et al., 2008), creating a significant gap in knowledge. Therefore, this paper will outline the findings that have emerged from youth offending services in regards to Domain G: Core Correctional Practices (supervision skills) of the Correctional Programme Assessment Inventory-2010 (Gendreau et al., 2010). The latter is an evidenced based evaluation inventory. The paper will also discuss the ways in which supervision skills can be enhanced and researched.

*Rachel Morris, University of York*

### **'Bloody Scaled Approach, it's just a load of old nonsense' Practitioner reflections on the Scaled Approach to Youth Justice**

The Scaled Approach provides youth offending teams (YOTs) with a model designed to match the intensity of a YOT's work to a young person's assessed risk of reoffending. It is an explicit risk-led model of practice and requires judgements to be made on the likelihood of a young person's reoffending. The higher the risk, the higher the level the intervention will be according to the scaled approach. There has been little evidence from risk-factor research (RFR) to support the validity of the scaled approach and/or 'risk-focused interventions.' This paper will explore, using data from ethnographic-based doctoral research, the impact that the scaled approach has made to YOT practice. It will consider the relationship between Asset and the scaled approach situating the discussion in the wider context of YOT practice culture. In light of the impending introduction of AssetPlus into YOT practice, this paper will ultimately question whether or not fools did rush in (Sutherland, 2009) with the introduction of the scaled approach.

*Andy Myhill and Kelly Johnson, College of Policing / Durham University*

### **Police use of discretion in response to domestic violence**

This paper focuses on police use of discretion when dealing with reports of domestic violence. The authors screened all calls for service in a week long period in a single division of an English police force to check whether reports that fell under the national definition of domestic violence were given 'domestic incident' closing codes. All incident and crime reports were analysed for the period to see how incidents were written up and recorded, and how criminal offences were classified. We found that considerable discretion is demanded of police officers and staff to interpret the definition of domestic abuse, as well as official processes for recording incidents and crimes. We found domestic-related incidents were under-recorded at both the call taking and initial response stages, and examples of criminal offences that were not recorded or classified incorrectly. We discuss the implications of officers' lack of understanding of coercive and controlling domestic violence, and discuss the wider implications for police use of discretion.

*Angie Neville, University of Derby*

### **A critical analysis of the utilisation of Restorative Justice within the Domestic Abuse arena**

Domestic abuse (DA) is recognised as a major issue. Current responses are not successful. It is argued that in 2015 a reflective and critical voyage to investigate the utilisation of Restorative Justice (RJ) within the domestic abuse arena should commence. RJ seeks to provide the opportunity for victims together with the offenders to commence a psychological reparative journey. However, an RJ approach within DA has been met with widespread opposition. DA leaves victims feeling subordinate; arguably, RJ prioritises restoration and empowers the victims. This ongoing study examines the perceptions of victims and practitioners. The interim findings show participants are in general agreement with the utilisation of RJ for low-risk DA cases. Victims especially favoured RJ as an alternative in relation to dealing with their own violent children. These initial findings demonstrate a need for the consideration of RJ as an opportunity to bring about greater empowerment of victims of domestic violence leading to an increase in self-esteem and the confidence to take 'control' of their situation; and in 2015, the CJS should start to listen to the views of Domestic abuse victims

*Alex Newbury, University of Brighton*

### **The impact of alcohol and gender on young people's offending - a need for more tailored education?**

The paper presents findings from 55 semi-structured interviews with young offenders and observations of 41 youth offender panels in two YOTs. These show differing perceptions of correlation between drunkenness and offending by those female offenders interviewed compared to the perceptions of the male offenders. The findings appear to demonstrate a greater willingness on the part of the female respondents to attribute their behaviour to 'binge drinking' and drunkenness, and, crucially, to express remorse for resultant offending. This contrasts with the male offenders who tended to minimise the impact alcohol had on their offending, instead justifying their behaviour and attributing it to a range of issues unrelated to alcohol, such as settling a score, anger, or 'being in the wrong place at the wrong time'. Young people's understanding and knowledge about alcohol are also discussed. The paper questions whether current strategies relating to alcohol education in school settings are effective in providing both factual information and motivations to change for young people. It proposes creating a more tailored educational approach to tackle 'binge drinking' and offending via early intervention, taking into account gender differences and utilising the theory of planned behaviour and the social norms approach.

*Jo Noblett, University of Strathclyde*

### **An 'Appreciative' or 'Critical' approach to fieldwork: that is the question?**

For my 'Roundtable' discussion I want to debate the presumed orthodoxy that infers that a critical approach to fieldwork in criminology research is superior to an appreciative approach. Does a critical approach get to the crux of the matter and fully represent the reality? The majority of appreciative researchers in criminology have based their methodology on 'Appreciative Inquiry' designed for transformational organisational change by David Cooperrider in the 1990s. But, how well does this methodology transmute into criminological research? What are the benefits of such an approach over a critical one? A number of issues have been voiced around the use of positive dialogue and questions, the main one being that it ignores negative issues that make up the reality of any objective research. Is this true? Is a positive approach better for the participants? As researchers we have a duty of care to the participants in our research. Evidence postulates that putting participants at the centre of the research provides a deeper ontological, hermeneutic understanding of the data than does a critical approach. An appreciative lens claims to uncover negative experiences, but by investigating them appreciatively proposes that positive outcomes are created. Key words: Appreciative, Critical, Research Design

*Angus Nurse, Middlesex University*

### **A Global Movement: NGOs and the Policing of International Wildlife Trafficking**

Despite growing environmental awareness and the efforts of a variety of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) to influence the wildlife protection policy agenda, wildlife laws remain outside the remit of mainstream criminal justice with their enforcement a fringe area of policing whose policy and enforcement effectiveness significantly relies on NGOs. White's (2012) regulation theory analysis identifies that third party NGOs often play a significant role in investigating and exposing environmental harm and offending and have become a necessity for effective environmental law enforcement. In wildlife trafficking, NGOs are an essential part not only of practical enforcement regimes, but also the development of effective policy. This paper argues due to failures in traditional criminal justice responses, the global wildlife enforcement movement, made up of international and transnational organisations like WWF and Humane Society International and complemented with policy networks such as Animal Defenders International and the Coalition Against Wildlife Trafficking (CAWT) provides a model for transnational law enforcement. Critically examining NGOs anti-wildlife trafficking practices this paper argues that while over-reliance on NGOs may be undesirable they have become effective enforcement/policy actors stepping in to address the failure of states and national justice systems to deal with this area of transnational environmental crime.



*Carina O'Reilly, Anglia Ruskin University*

### **Local policing, legitimacy and accountability**

The question at the centre of my PhD research is why police use public meetings to set local policing priorities. These meetings often suffer from a range of drawbacks, well known to the police (and anyone involved in local consultation) - low attendance from a narrow cross-section of the public, often with particular axes to grind. So why do we - and the police - suppose that public meetings and, by extension, community engagement more generally, is a sensible way of directing increasingly scarce police resources? Do these meetings really reflect local priorities? or do they work to confer legitimacy on local policing decisions? If the latter is the case, do they do so in a general sense just by existing, or is there something within the negotiations and interactions of determining local priorities that works to directly bolster the legitimacy of local and neighbourhood policing? The context of local policing, legitimacy and accountability is continuing to change, with the future of Police and Crime Commissioners doubtful - questions of how the police establish and maintain legitimacy and confidence, particularly at a local level, remain up for debate.

*Samantha Pegg, Nottingham Trent University*

### **Children, Birds, Cats, Dogs, Goldfish and a Parrot. The 'insanity' of Agnes Norman.**

In 1871, 15-year old Agnes Norman found herself in the interesting, although not altogether exclusive, position of being the talk of Victorian society. Were four children, six or eight different birds, two or three cats, a dog (or perhaps two), a dozen goldfish and a parrot all the victims of one homicidal girl asked the press? Could a nursemaid have moved from home to home undetected leaving a trail of dead children in her wake? Was this an example of "murder as a pastime" as one newspaper asked or merely an unfortunate case of a young woman whose name was importuned in the Victorian press?

This paper considers how Norman's unusual activities were presented in the print press and understood by the law. Although the strict legal rules governing insanity would have offered Norman little chance of a successful defence, medical experts and juries had taken much broader views of insanity. In light of this the paper asks how realistic it is to speak of a legal defence of insanity when modern and contemporary cases pay no heed to the substantive law. Is the legal defence illusory and its retention merely a manner of exculpating those we consider morally deserving?

*Melissa Pepper, University of Surrey*

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

This Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) funded PhD study aims to further understand the role of Police Support Volunteers and the officers who work with them, with a focus on the Metropolitan Police Service. Utilising mixed methods including a survey of volunteers, and interviews with volunteers, officers and stakeholders, the study explores the typology of volunteers and officers who work with them, the nature and extent to which volunteering impacts on policing, and the factors that result in successful volunteering programmes. Drawing on themes of community engagement, the 'Big Society' vision, and pluralisation of policing, and set within the context of public sector austerity, the research aims to 'tell the story' of volunteers and their contribution to policing through the views and experiences of volunteers and officers themselves. The research is in the initial scoping and early data collection phase. The BSC conference will be an opportunity to present, discuss and gain feedback on methodological approach and early work on the study. By furthering understanding of volunteer-police relations, it is hoped that the research will inform the development of more effective and sustainable community based volunteering programmes in the police service, both in the UK and internationally.

*Jake Phillips, Sheffield Hallam University*

### **Towards a rhizomatic understanding of the desistance process**

The emergence of desistance theory has contributed greatly to our understanding of how people desist from offending. Several important metaphors are regularly deployed in this work: the 'desistance as a (zigzag) journey' metaphor, the 'probation as a planter and nurturer of seeds from which desisters grow' metaphor, turning/tipping points and knifing off. In this paper I will unpick these metaphors, making the case that they are insufficient for understanding the truly complex, social, unpredictable and 'messy' process of desistance. I will then introduce rhizomatic learning theory which sees learning as having no fixed end, is not dilational or hierarchical, develops fully within the learning context rather than growing out of it and prioritises the transformative potential of learning over predetermined learning outcomes, an approach which has been operationalised to some effect in the context of desistance. The article then uses what we know about the process of desistance (its chaotic, never ending, inherently transformative, individualistic and relational nature) to discuss the relevance of rhizomatic theory for reconceptualising the process of desistance. I will conclude with some thoughts on the implications this has on the way in which we understand and implement desistance focused practice in the criminal justice system.

*Rebecca Pillinger, University of Edinburgh*

### **Measuring offender specialisation: a new multilevel modelling approach**

Current methods of measuring offender specialisation suffer from various limitations. We propose a new approach to measuring specialisation which uses a multilevel model. This provides a measure of specialisation for each crime type, allowing us to see whether some types are committed equally by all offenders while others have specialists. It allows us to test whether any specialisation we find is significant, i.e. whether we can reject the null hypothesis that that pattern could have arisen by chance in a population where all offenders are equally likely to commit that type of crime. We can also see whether offenders tend to specialise in combinations of the crime types included in the model. We fit the model to data from the Scottish Offenders Index, and examine whether the degree of specialisation differs by gender. We also see whether more recent cohorts tend to be more or less specialised, and whether offenders become more or less specialised as they get older. Where we find greater specialisation, we are able to examine whether this is because offenders with those characteristics have a greater tendency to commit a particular kind of crime, or whether different offenders specialise in different kinds of crime.

*Olga Pleshkova, University of Birmingham*

### **From Segregation to Integration and Back Again? Women Police in Contemporary Russia**

Russian female police officers are well represented within different branches and units of policing, however they are rarely promoted to leadership at the regional or national level. Research in the United States, Australia, Britain, and other more traditional societies suggest that career progression of police women conform to two contrasting models: gradual progression through stages of increasing integration, or restricted and segregated role. By adopting historical and comparative perspective, the paper argues that Russian female officers' entry into policing consisting of a series of unprecedented advances and setbacks correspond to a distinctive model of integration and reflect economic, political and cultural factors of a society in transition. Drawing on interviews with female police recruits, the study then explores a variety of coping strategies adopted by Russian policewomen in dealing with contradictory messages regarding their role in the police organisation.

## **MIGRATION CONTROL AND THE ANTI-TRAFFICKING ACTION PLAN IN ITALY**

This paper examines how state sexual regimes intersect with migration control to remake exclusionary nation-states and geopolitical hierarchies. The case in question is provided by Italy as a destination and transit country for women trafficked for the purposes of commercial sexual exploitation and forced labor. The national legal framework against trafficking in human beings is embedded in the Decree No. 24/2014 transposing Directive 2011/36/EU amending the criminal law provisions on trafficking and slavery, providing for the adoption of a national anti-trafficking action plan and the setting up of a state compensation fund for victims of trafficking. The Italian government promised to aggressively prosecute and convict traffickers whilst continuing to implement a victim-centered approach. This paper highlights the hybrid nature of the Italian anti-trafficking action plan through the analysis of two distinct shifts in contemporary feminist sex work discourses. On one hand, we have the problematic consequences of a politics most visible in the policy context – where the space for feminist reform has been taken over by the agendas of the state. On the other hand, the charge of the global sex panic around human trafficking incites the state to deploy a rhetoric sustaining problematic distinctions between sex work and trafficking.

*David Porteous, Middlesex University*

## **Traumatic Times: Conceptualising the circumstances and needs of young people who have offended and been a victim of crime, abuse and violence**

Self report studies suggest that young people who offend are more likely to have been a victim of crime than those with no record of offending. Research also shows that young people in custody are disproportionately likely to have experienced or witnessed domestic violence and sexual abuse. Since many such young people have passed through the care system on route to imprisonment, it is obvious that the State struggles to provide an adequate response to their needs, indeed it may compound existing injustices. Drawing on a recent study which was commissioned to inform the development of support services for young people in youth justice settings and which mobilised in particular the concept of trauma, this paper considers alternative ways of theorising their circumstances and needs and reflects on the implications for research, policy and practice.

*Sam Poyser, Nottingham Trent University*

## **Media investigations into miscarriages of justice: Filling an investigative gap?**

“The Victor, who was Victor, before I was convicted, no longer exists” (Victor Nealon in Topham, 2013, n.p). This statement, made by a high-profile victim of wrongful conviction, highlights the irreversible impact of miscarriages of justice upon those who suffer them. It also demonstrates that miscarriages destroy people's lives (Gardner, 2015). Many of these injustices have been exposed, and ultimately rectified, due to investigative work undertaken by journalists. Through a programme of semi-structured interviews with a sample of investigative journalists, this study examined how journalists working within this genre investigate claims of wrongful conviction, what their investigations uncover, and how their involvement in this area has changed. It was found that journalists use a variety of strategies to uncover fresh evidence in cases, so as to ultimately overturn wrongful convictions. However, the study also established that the involvement of journalists in this area has gradually diminished over time. Such findings are of particular concern in the light of recent suggestions that the Criminal Cases Review Commission, the formal investigator of miscarriages of justice, is on the ‘cusp of failure’ (Maddocks, 2015) and that in terms of revealing wrongful convictions, there is still an investigative gap needing to be filled.

*Katie Pratt, Plymouth University*

### **Prevailing concepts of hate crime**

This presentation will explore how hate crime has been conceptualised by key authors in the field including Perry, Iganski, Brax, and Lawrence. It represents a comprehensive review of the literature on hate crime and considers how the concept has evolved and been understood for the purposes of legal enforcement, upholding safety and security throughout society and in explaining the experiences of those groups who are victimised through hate crime. Hate crime is not easily defined by any single typology and is instead best understood via a number of concepts. Hate crimes by nature are not a static event, incident or crime and instead can be understood as any one of more of the following: Offender bias; Motivating factors related to an incident that does or does not constitute a crime in its own right; Prejudice towards a group(s) that pose a 'threat' to the offender, their own group identity or status; 'Message' crimes intended to control a social group of which the victim is perceived to belong; The harm or impact of the incident on the victim or their wider group; Targeted at specific minority groups within society.

Research needs to be completed to understand specific forms of victimisation such as exploration of transgender experiences of hate crime.

*Aaron Pycroft, University of Portsmouth*

### **Forgiveness as Potentiality in Criminal Justice**

Through examining the potential for forgiveness as a higher order solution to problems perpetuated by culturally determined processes of revenge in criminal justice the potential for developing new theoretical and conceptual links will be explored. By grounding the arguments in an approach to cultural complexity I analyse the ways in which these processes both symbolically and practically bring about the locking in of crime through the penal doctrine of less eligibility and bolstered by theological understandings of satisfaction and atonement. I examine the ways in which the founding myths of liberal democracy and its expressions of individual autonomy, objective scientific method, social contract, and utilitarian ethics have appropriated and subverted these processes to justify the punishing and deterring of transgressions. In particular I identify the key problem of the need for equal reciprocity in resolving such issues rather than the current focus on the agency of the perpetrator to 'make good.' I argue and explain why the study of the practice and application of forgiveness is much neglected in contemporary criminal justice discourse and that used as a concept has heuristic potential for developing a new reciprocity in dealing with both perpetrators and victims through potentially allowing for the accessing of new dynamical states.

*Hannah Quirk, University of Manchester*

### **The Right of Silence: An English Export?**

The right of silence is a long established ideal. Its origins are unclear but left England with the Founding Fathers and it was established through most of the common law world. It became an accepted feature of almost every 'new' legal system. The right was curtailed in England in 1994 and this began an almost annual legislative campaign to 're-balance' the system the criminal justice system away from 'criminals'. This has had ramifications from Singapore and Australia to the USA. This paper uses the right to silence as a case-study to examine the development, passage and impact of 'common sense' legislation in criminal justice reform in an international context. Rather than merely cataloguing the similarities and disjunctures between jurisdictions, it uses the right of silence to explore the transfer and transformation of criminal justice policy (see e.g. Jones and Newburn 2006). It argues that the eclectic borrowing and reshaping of 'common sense' provisions between jurisdictions carries dangers for defendants and the integrity of the criminal justice process and requires much greater cultural consideration.

*Matthew Stephen Radburn, University of Leeds*

### **Exploring the impact of group membership on perceptions of procedural justice: a self categorisation theory approach**

The literature underpinning Procedural Justice Theory tends to stress that social identity processes are the important psychological mediator between perceived procedural fairness and cooperation with the police. However, measurements of social identification with the police have traditionally been limited to survey items relating to superordinate identities that the police are supposed to represent, primarily national and community identity. Within this existing work there has been an over-reliance on correlational survey data with perceived police fairness and legitimacy having been treated as separate variables operating independently of the identity of the perceiver. Drawing upon Self Categorisation Theory it is argued that these are problematic empirical and theoretical distinctions because fairness and legitimacy judgements are inextricably linked to group identity. To test this contention we present an experiment that manipulates the group identity of "the policed" to test the effect that this has on public perceptions of police fairness, legitimacy and identity. The results show significant main effects for group differences on measures of fairness, legitimacy and identity. The findings point to a change of emphasis from an exclusive focus on the "objective" fairness or otherwise of police actions to a focus on processes of social identity management.

*Blake Matthew Randol, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee*

### **American police militarization in the era of homeland security: An application of interrupted time-series analysis**

In the U.S. the transfer of surplus military arms and tactical equipment from the federal government to state and local law enforcement agencies is a key contributor to police militarization. Policy makers contend that the program has become an increasingly integral component to the national homeland security strategy (Executive Office of the President, 2014). The broad political developments contributing to the practice of military transfers and the policy's normative implications are well documented (Kraska and Cubellis, 1997; Kraska & Kappeler, 1997); however, a limited number of studies have systematically assessed the magnitude of this trend in the post-9/11 era or have used organizational theory to examine it. Resource dependency theory suggests that police agencies do not necessarily request arms and tactical equipment exclusively as a means to fulfill homeland security objectives, but rather as a means to expand resources critical to the organization. From the perspective of resource dependency theory, we expect that the event of the 2008 Financial Crisis, and the recession that followed, should have had an impact on military transfers, especially among agencies who previously had greater levels of resource dependency on federal homeland security grant programs. To test these hypotheses this study will use interrupted time-series analysis with segmented regression and a baseline control group design.

*Rocio Roles, Nikolaos Petropoulos, University of Arkansas at Little Rock, City University of New York Graduate Center/ John Jay College of Criminal Justice*

### **Effectiveness of Community Policing in Reducing Youth Violence Rates**

Over the last two decades, the implementation of community-oriented strategies has been a primary focus of American policing. Supporters of this approach suggest that a partnership between police and service agencies can strengthen the welfare of youth in the community. Youth and young adults, however, are often seen as "targets" rather than "assets" to this policing model (Forman, 2004:2). Its lack of proper consideration of juveniles has been deemed one of the major flaws of community-oriented policing (Forman, 2004). The present research proposal, designed as an exploratory study, seeks to examine the extent to which the implementation of community policing strategies has impacted the rates of youth violence throughout the United States. Relying on a social disorganization theoretical framework, it is intended that the findings of this study will shed light on whether police agency engagement in the community have contributed to the welfare of youth in their communities.

*Jeffrey Ian Ross, University of Baltimore*

### **Convict Criminology and the struggle for Inclusion**

Convict criminology began in the early 1990s in reaction to a concern about the current state of academic criminology that did not reflect the voices of those who are most impacted by the criminal justice machinery, convicted felons. Since its beginnings, CC has attempted to draw attention to a range of problems created by the criminal justice apparatus and defenders of the status quo. Joanne Belknap's recent ASC presidential address and subsequent article laid out an argument that stressed the importance of activism to be considered as part of criminological research. In the process, she reviewed her career and then criticized the field of Critical Criminology, in particular Convict Criminology, both of which have been fighting against the status quo and the power elite, and on the behalf of the poor and powerless. Dr. Belknap's comments ignored the numerous efforts that we have tried to build a school and movement that included the diverse voices of educated convicts and ex-cons and overall reflected a superficial understanding of the history and intent of Convict Criminology.

*Judith Rowbotham, Plymouth University*

### **Merry Men and Solons: Plymouth and South Devon Magistrates c1880-1930**

Adopting a prosopographical approach to the magistrates, over an identified historical period, and not merely studying the workings of magistrates' courts provides an opportunity to understand the perspectives and personal agendas behind the judgments made by these important lay justice figures. The Plymouth Petty and Quarter sessions drew together a wide range of men, often with a family history of service in the courts, who were also leading local figures in their own right. They brought their investment in and experience of the locality, and their ambitions for it, with them to their sittings on the bench. This paper surveys the commonalities and differences to be found between figures like C S Prance, the Plymouth surgeon, the Ottery-based retired diplomat and Japan expert Ernest Satow, the Plymouth moralist and mayor William Luscombe; and proceeds to suggest that a prosopographical survey of them can enhance an understanding of the extent to which local agendas inflected local crime management through the courts.

*Rick Sarre, University of South Australia*

### **Violent crime and the firearm connection: recent Australia experience**

In February 2015, the report of the Joint Commonwealth-New South Wales Review into the Martin Place (Sydney Lindt café) December 2014 siege was released. The sawn-off shotgun wielded by the gunman, Man Haron Monis, said the authors of the report, was probably from the 'grey' market: firearms that entered Australia legitimately but which were not handed in at the time of the 1996 'buyback' and were subsequently made illegal. The recommendations of the Joint Review on this subject include asking CrimTrac to prioritise bringing a National Firearms Interface into operation by the end of 2015. The Joint Review also urged Australian police to continue an audit of their firearms data holdings ahead of the Interface, and to seek ways of simplifying the regulation of the legal firearms market. This paper will look at the issue of limiting the availability of firearms as a means of reducing firearm violence and, in that context, review the firearm 'landscape' in Australia in the 20 years since the 1996 buyback. What can the Australian experience tell us about preferred policies to counter gun violence by limiting their availability?

*Christine Schierano, London Southbank University*

### **Drug dealing within the gay club scene in London**

According to the first report on Drug and Alcohol use among the Lesbian Gay Bisexual and Transgender population in England and Wales, the LGBT population appears to have an higher likelihood of drug use and binge drinking. The purpose of the research presented is a) to investigate the drug use and drug supply within the gay club scene in London; and b) to consider how the culture of drug use in the scene may influence the market itself. Anderson (1998) explains that cultural identity plays an important role within drug use and drug abuse, suggesting that personal and social marginalization may influence drug use and that an individual's own self-identity may lead them to identify within a drug using culture.

Recent researches suggest that within 'recreational' drug using (sub)cultures, users obtain their drugs through "social supply" networks rather than from "real dealers". When drug use becomes a ritual of a particular subculture or cultural identity, the distribution is affected. Drugs such as crystal Meth are now used to socialise (as well as to 'aid' dancing and sex) and both the use and distribution of those substances can be compared with the use and distribution of substances such as cannabis and other recreational drug use scenes (e.g. Parker, 2000)

*Suzanne Scott, Maynooth University*

### **Fitness to Decide Fitness to be Tried**

In Ireland, the responsibility to pronounce on an accused's fitness to be tried lies with the 'Court' (i.e. the trial judge). The purpose of this poster is to challenge the role of the judge as the decision-maker of such fitness and to contend that a judge is 'unfit' (i.e. lacking in the requisite psychiatric expertise) to be ultimately responsible for such a pronouncement. Section 4(3)(b) of the Criminal Law (Insanity) Act 2006 provides merely that the Court may consider the evidence of 'an approved medical officer' and is not obliged to consider such evidence in making a decision regarding fitness to be tried, which is problematic, especially in light of Section 4 referring explicitly to mental disorder as the cause of the accused's unfitness. Only in some instances is the Court obliged to hear psychiatric evidence before making a decision. In addition, the Section also fails to provide for the committal of the defendant to, or to direct his attendance at, a psychiatric hospital for the purposes of examination. For comparison purposes, the poster will also discuss the decision-making process in other jurisdictions; in Texas, for example, the jury makes the decision as to the accused's competence to stand.

*Lizzie Seal, University of Sussex*

### **Safety, fear and social change in the public's pro-death penalty discourse in mid twentieth-century Britain**

This paper draws on research carried out into around 5000 letters to sent successive Home Secretaries in mid twentieth-century Britain concerning capital cases. It examines examples of pro death penalty discourse in the letters as it was framed in relation to fears about safety and order in society. Although this was related to a belief that the death penalty could serve as a deterrent, the letters' main arguments centre on the pace of social change, which was construed as making society more dangerous and insecure. The paper highlights which aspects of social change were perceived as troubling, such as the behaviour of young people. It argues that the public responses articulated in the letters help to shed light on continuities in punitive discourse and anxieties about social change. Although criminological literature has frequently placed such sentiments within the context of social and cultural shifts in late modern societies since the 1960s or 70s, attitudes expressed in the letters demonstrate that crime had a similar role as a condensing symbol for fears about social change in the 1940s and 50s.

*Anna Sergi, University of West London*

### **The new offence of participation in organised crime activities in England and Wales, its immediate criticisms and dilemmas for criminal policy, research and legal practice.**

Section 45 of the English Serious Crime Act 2015 contains a new offence for participation in organised crime groups' activities. This paper will interpret and critically analyse this new offence for organised crime from a criminological perspective in light of evidence found in research. It will argue that this legal change is informed by political narratives on organised crime rather than by variations in the criminal panorama. It will identify three dilemmas: the narrative dilemma, which reflects on the overlapping of meanings of the words 'organised crime'; the evolution dilemma, which reflects on the origins of the new participation offences with reference to both national and international pressures; and the management dilemma, which reflects on some of the immediate effects of the new offences of organised crime on the criminal justice system.

*Dario Serrati, London South Bank University*

### **Terrorism vs Democratic Terrorism**

Despite the fact the terrorism is wildly recognised as a harmful and threatening global phenomenon apt to destabilise and subvert the 'legitimate' authority established in a country and upset social peace in it 'rooted', there is still lack of definitional consensus on global scale about its definition. This paper points firstly to set out this problematic by underpinning the notion of terrorism to its criminological theoretical aspects whereby terrorism becomes a label while crime is set out as the action. Secondly it attempts to propose a new definition which establishes the rationale within the framework of political philosophy and its critique to the fundamentals of liberal democracy and other forms of power. Eventually, based on this rationale, this dissertation explores the relationship between the idea of terrorism as crime and the concept of citizenship carried by modern nation state.

*Anqi Shen, Teesside University*

### **FEMALE JUDGES AND THEIR POSITION IN THE CHINESE JUDICIARY: A PRELIMINARY INQUIRY**

Sally Kenney in *Gender & Justice: Why women in the judiciary really matter* advocates for more women judges on the bench. She argues that women make up at least 50 per cent of judiciary matters. My question is that in China, women have already made up nearly half of judiciary, what difference has this made? This paper is a preliminary study which aims to answer this question. It starts with an introduction to Chinese judiciary which explains who judges are, who appoints them, judges' scope of responsibilities, and how they are promoted. This section is followed by the display of a number of high profile criminal trials which were broadcasted worldwide. Strikingly, women judges were entirely absent from them. Undoubtedly, men and women have an equal likelihood of being able to contribute to judicial decision making as long as a system allows women's equal entry to that of men into judiciary in the first place. However, the China case seems to suggest that even if the system does exist, it does not make men and women automatically equal in judiciary. Thus, finally, this paper raises a series of questions calling for academic inquiry.



*Stephen Shute, University of Sussex*

### **'New Techniques to Prevent Sexual Reoffending: The Rise and Rise of the Sexual Harm Prevention Order in the United Kingdom'**

What should the state do to protect the public from convicted sex offenders? This paper explores the development in the United Kingdom of a range of highly-innovative but extremely controversial legal measures which are designed to protect the public from sexual harm. These measures include new civil orders which can contain a wide variety of strongly liberty-restricting terms. The orders can be made to last indefinitely and can be imposed on both adults and children. The restrictions they contain are designed to control activity which would otherwise be perfectly lawful. Since breach of the order is a criminal offence punishable by up to five years' imprisonment, they amount to the creation of a new one-off, individualised criminal offence which has been tailored specifically to the sexual risk the offender is thought to pose. This new offence applies to that person only. The paper will explore the theoretical underpinnings for these orders, assess their efficacy, examine their use, and consider the merits (or otherwise) for their adoption in other jurisdictions.

*Victoria Silverwood, Cardiff University*

### **Criminal? Deviant? or Heroic Sportsman? Negotiating the legitimacy of bare-knuckle fist-fights in professional ice hockey.**

This research investigates the phenomenon of violence through the lens of legitimized violence in professional hockey. Hockey is unique in its tacit acceptance of the bare-knuckle fist-fight, legitimated through the culture as a tool of harm reduction in preventing other violent acts. The study locates hockey violence among the boundaries of criminality, where it is managed, organised and regulated outside of the criminal justice system. Here, violence is organized through an accepted code of conduct that is widely understood and acknowledged by players, spectators, regulators and the media. Violence is organised through the culture of hockey, situated in the spectacle of entertainment, the audience often displaying a carnivalesque thirst for violence. Reflecting on an extended ethnography of the culture of professional hockey, this paper considers the ever-changing cultural climate of sanctioned violence in the sport. The process of legitimisation of this physical violence is formed and shaped not only by players engaging in the sport, but by cultural factors that exist beyond the confines of the rink - a mediated cultural climate involving the interplay of both real and virtual forms of culture encompassed in the shared imagery of the sport.

*Ishwar Singh, The Robert Gordon University*

### **A UNIVERSAL ENFORCEMENT & PROSECUTION FOR CYBERCRIME**

The increasing use of internet with its prospective for future generations and cross-border nature has raised concerns over the prosecution of cyber criminals. It is very important for enforcement to collect evidence within a specified time. The traditional legislation does not equip the enforcement with essential tools to collect evidence located cross border. A majority of States does not have such legislation neither have sufficient enforcement to possess evidence from the locations within its boundaries.

Most of the states does not allow prosecution of cyber-crime if the act is not accountable as crime within their boundaries. Some States does not allow extradition for lower punishment crimes neither allow extradition if State does not consider the act as cyber-crime.

The United Nations efforts appears to be providing prosecution for certain level of serious crimes only with weakness to further implementation of the recommendations in a particular State. The only option available is to introduce a fundamental enforcement and prosecution service leaving sovereignty of States apart.

*Jennifer Sloan, Sheffield Hallam University*

### **Men, Prison and Aspirational Masculinities**

This paper gives consideration to the role that aspirational masculine identities play in the lives of men in prison, in terms of their crimes leading up to their incarceration, their activities and relationships within the prison setting, and the men that they aspire to be upon release. At every stage, masculine goals are strived for that present challenges, yet such matters rarely go acknowledged in policy or practice. Based upon an ethnographic study of men in an adult male category C prison, this chapter elaborates on the importance aspirational masculinities play in the life course of male prisoners, and highlights the disconnection between such aspirations and what is likely to be the reality of these men's identities upon release. As such, it suggests that perhaps masculinities need greater recognition in policy and practice when trying to 'rehabilitate' offending men.

*Jennifer Sloan, Sheffield Hallam University*

### **Saying the Unsayable: Foregrounding Men in the Prison System**

Men comprise 95% of the prison population in England and Wales, and dominate the prison and criminal justice systems across the world. What they don't dominate, however, is the academic and policy discourse surrounding punishment and penal reform. Instead, distinct groups tend to be given individual attention, be that women, young people, ethnic minorities, religious groups, or the mentally ill. Rarely are men as a whole foregrounded within critical discourse around penal policy and research, being 'seen' as the norm, the stereotype, and the population that prison was designed for in the first place. This article critically considers this issue and questions why it is that men tend to be hidden from view in such discussions, and what the implications of this are for men and for women. In particular, it discusses how, ultimately, there are serious implications for feminist thinking in the process of not considering the men at the heart of the prison system.

*Peter Squires, University of Brighton*

### **Over-Criminalisation – the case of 'Joint Enterprise' prosecution**

The tactic of joint enterprise prosecution extends, deepens and reinforces the over-determination that gang related criminal activity has been subject to in criminal justice jurisdictions. Yet while the gang-relation misconstrues notions of identity and belonging, prosecution on the basis of joint enterprise further attributes a spurious intentionality and coherence encouraging prosecutorial 'over-charging' and inviting speculation as to the 'guilty mind' or responsibility of persons so charged which is difficult to dispute and even more problematic to appeal once the 'association' between primary and secondary defendants has been established (McClenaghan, et al., 2014).

A great deal of legal and political commentary has explored how the joint enterprise prosecution phenomenon has arisen and developed, the consequences of this prosecutorial practice have been reviewed but there has been relatively few efforts to connect this work with an informed critical criminological assessment of 'gang related' offending and the over-criminalisation of youth offending.

*Alisa Stevens, University of Southampton*

### **Thinking the 'unthinkable': Why British prisons should introduce conjugal visits**

Many countries, across Europe and the world, offer long serving prisoners regular opportunities to enjoy unsupervised 'conjugal', 'private', or 'family' visits, during which time sexual relations may occur. In the United Kingdom, by contrast, only 'social' visits are allowed. These take place in a communal visits hall and are closely monitored by prison staff. This paper draws upon evidence gathered by the Howard League for Penal Reform's Commission on Sex in Prison, which included a research trip to the 'family visits house' at Halden Prison, Norway. The paper argues that different jurisdictions demonstrate, through their provision of private visits, different understandings of the objectives of custodial sentences and of the characteristics of penal regimes which protect human rights. That so many countries regard private visits as beneficial for prisoners, their families, prison governance, and society, raises intriguing questions not only about why they remain absent from British prisons, but why this absence has attracted so little academic attention. The aim of the paper is therefore to encourage informed discussion and debate about the merits of, and obstacles to, the introduction of conjugal visits in British prisons.

*Kim Stevenson, Plymouth University*

### **'The Youngest Chief Constable ever'**

In 1892 Joseph Davison Sowerby, aged 29 years, was appointed Chief Constable of the Plymouth Police force having previously served 11 years with the Leeds Police. He immediately set about cleaning up the city, tackling a range of criminal offences and behaviours and quickly earned the respect of local dignitaries and the watch committee as an effective law enforcer. This paper explores and evaluates some of the initiatives, campaigns and directives that he introduced to establish a more effective police response to the behavioural problems of the day and especially his focus on those activities perceived as immoral. Observations and comment will be made on the extent to which his particular personality and character traits represents and conforms to or differs from that of the model Chief Constable past and present .

*Francois Steyn, Department of Social Work and Criminology, University of Pretoria, South Africa*

### **Reflections on (post-apartheid) publications in a South African Criminology journal: A 20-year voyage on a ship under construction**

For three decades, the *Acta Criminologica* has been South Africa's only academic journal dedicated to Criminology. We critically reflect, by means of content analysis, on all articles (n=629) which the journal has published since the end of apartheid in 1994. The time-trend results indicate a voyage of development with regard to the nature and extent of published work, although it appears that South African criminologists are, in the words of Kay Ryan, "building the ship as we sail". On the positive side, the length of articles increased substantially which allowed for more in-depth analysis and discussion, while more empirical and policy work were published. On the deficit side, the journal continues to attract limited international interest (8%) and publications are dominated by academics from the publishing university (43%). Very few contributions (4%) stem from previously marginalised/traditionally black universities. The majority of quantitative publications (64%) relied on non-probability sampling strategies and amounted to descriptive data (52%), although some progress is evident toward more inferential analysis. Theory development and the incorporation of theory in research remain constrained. The research demonstrates the value of critically reflecting, in transforming settings, on the historical trends and shortfalls of Criminology journals with the view of informing future directives.

*Kelly Jane Stockdale, Durham University*

### **Insider? Outsider? Reflections on navigating multiple status positions when researching restorative justice policing.**

This paper draws on a case study of my research experience exploring the blurred boundaries surrounding my insider/outsider/researcher status. My PhD research used a mixed methods approach of participant observation, focus groups, and semi-structured interviews as it explored the implementation of restorative justice across a police force. Whilst conducting the fieldwork I was also a police employee; working in the same force but as a civilian staff member, in a separate command to those being researched. This paper will provide a critical reflection of my role as an intelligence analyst: whilst I was a member of the 'extended police family' (Mawby & Wright, 2008, Johnston, 2007) I did not share the same cultural bonds as police officers and therefore was not a true insider (Cope, 2004). It will also comment on both the contribution and the expected contribution faced whilst conducting research. Using research diary notes it will explore the ethical dilemmas I faced as a researcher: does one remain an impartial observer or does one willingly interact, and therefore potentially impact what is being studied? It will particularly focus on the dilemma faced as an employee where there was an expectation to contribute, to 'do the right thing'.

*Kelly J Stockdale, Durham University*

### **"It's only easy if you're the Chief Constable, isn't it?" An exploration of police officer cultural resistance and practical barriers to doing restorative justice.**

This paper focuses on the micro elements, the lived experiences, faced by frontline officers tasked with 'doing' restorative justice. The research presented forms part of a case-study of one police force in England as it prepared to re-implement and embed restorative justice across the force. The research used a mixed methods approach using focus groups (n=31), interviews (n=10), participant observation and document analysis to explore the barriers and constraints faced by the force. Research findings suggest that cultural resistance to restorative justice is similar to other attempts at police reform, such as community-orientated policing (Skogan, 2008), and was not necessarily towards the theoretical aspects of this 'new form' of justice. However, whilst officers could see the potential benefits of using restorative justice they struggled with the practicalities of 'doing it'. Barriers presented included: difficulties organising a restorative conference, monitoring reparation, recording a restorative outcome, and complying with other legislation (i.e. Police Crime and Evidence Act 1984). The findings suggest that for implementation to be successful more attention and investment needs to be paid to the practical minutiae officers face when attempting to do restorative justice within the confines of the criminal justice system.

*Vanita Sundaram, University of York*

### **Understanding young people's conceptualisations of violence: the role of gender in notions of 'acceptability'.**

This paper reports on a regional study in the north of England which involved more than 70 young people aged 14-15 years old. The findings reveal that young people have nuanced understandings of what constitutes violence. The way that young people conceptualise the behaviours, identities and roles of men and women strongly mediates their understandings of violence as acceptable or not.

Violence between men was primarily viewed as natural, innate and driven by a specifically male biology. This type of violence was not always viewed positively but was accepted when used to enact or reinforce expected gender behaviour - to protect a (female) loved one or to display 'manhood'. Violence by men towards women was, conversely, seen as 'wrong' by the vast majority of young people. However, when specific scenarios were discussed young people began to offer justifications for the violence, viewing it as acceptable and even deserved in some cases, particularly where women were not seen to be conforming to expected gender behaviour within relationships.

This work suggests that young people have nuanced understandings of violence that are greatly influenced by their views on (hetero) gender. This knowledge should be utilised to develop violence prevention work for young people.

## **Stand Together: Challenging gender-based violence through prevention education in a UK university campus**

Research in the US student communities has long documented high levels of gender-based violence which includes lad cultures, everyday sexism, homophobia and transphobia, sexual harassment, sexual violence and domestic abuse. Recent studies by NUS suggest that the experience of students in the UK universities may be no different. However, unlike universities in the US, there are few UK universities which recognise the extent of this problem and their responsibility in tackling this issue.

This paper is based on the experience of setting up and researching 'Stand Together', one of the first bystander intervention programmes to address the issue of GBV in a UK university. It draws on the process of setting up this programme and on qualitative research with 30 students who range from participants to non-participants in the various dimensions of the programme. Some of the issues that will be explored include perceptions about particular manifestations of GBV in student communities, young people's resistances to violence-tolerant norms and expressions (including social media as a space where violence is enacted and challenged), the challenges and potential of resisting such norms, the relationship between institutional contexts and such activism, and policy responses to address these issues in the UK.

*Rachel Swann, Cardiff University*

## **Class, status and partying: women's responsibility for their personal safety in a night-time economy**

Despite a burgeoning literature that has explored violence and anti-social behaviour in pubs, clubs and bars, there remains a relative paucity of research that has explored women's personal safety. Rather, there has been a prevailing gendered focus on intra-male violence; accounts which render women's participation as largely absent and unexplained. Drawing upon an ESRC funded qualitative study of 113 women (18-58 years), this paper explores the 'responsibilisation' of three distinct groups of women for their personal safety in a city centre's night-time economy. Findings identified significant differences in the focus of each group, from an overwhelming concern with protecting their Reputation to an emphasis on Excitement. These assist in understanding the self-regulation of the Professionals, Students and Locals, and their adoption of particular safety techniques and avoidance strategies in different social contexts. Importantly, developing an understanding of how, when and why women accept, subvert or refuse 'responsibilisation' for their safety has significance in terms of challenging a dominant discourse that 'flattens' the NTE into a single entity and limits understanding of its public health and safety problems, particularly alcohol-related violence against the person, to the behaviour of 'irresponsible' consumers and licensed venues.

*Jacki Tapley, Institute of Criminal Justice Studies, University of Portsmouth*

## **Arrest and restore? Challenging criminal justice responses to domestic abuse**

How the criminal justice system responds to domestic abuse has been challenged and disputed for over 50 years. A more pro-active response by police has resulted in an increase in arrests, but not significantly higher conviction rates, tougher sentences, reductions in repeat victimisation or safer victims. Is arrest, charge and trial a blunt instrument in the fight against domestic abuse? With many cases resulting in "No Further Action", or failing due to victim withdrawals and non-attendance at court, criminal justice professionals have resorted to summoning victims to court, rather than understanding their reluctance to engage with the process and providing appropriate protection and support. The introduction of body worn videos is an additional tool in gaining evidence and assisting in evidence-led prosecutions, but the Ministry of Justice third restorative justice action plan proposes that no victim should be automatically precluded from a restorative approach on the basis of offence. With regards to domestic abuse, the MOJ has stated that restorative justice should only be used in conjunction with 'an appropriate criminal justice response', not as an alternative. But this has led to concerns that forces will adopt restorative approaches to improve the outcomes of domestic abuse cases, rather than focus on improving investigation and evidence. What must be paramount is the safety of the victim and what they want - could this be arrest and restore?

*Emmeline Taylor, The Australian National University*

### **On the edge of reason: exploring the motivations for armed robbery in Australia**

Drawing upon findings from in-depth interviews with convicted armed robbers in Australia, this paper focuses on their self-reported motivations for offending. The last piece of research that explored the perspectives of armed robbers in the Australian context was published in 1989. Over the past two decades there have been substantial changes in target selection and modus operandi, partly as a result of new security measures and situational crime prevention strategies becoming more sophisticated and commonplace. Aside from financially acquisitive drives, the paper explores the affordance offered by targets and the non-materialistic gains obtained by armed robbers whilst committing their offence. Understanding the decision-making processes of offenders is an important way to reduce risk to victims, provide appropriate and accurate training advice and minimise harm. Importantly, understanding what motivates offenders to commit crime can help in devising effective prevention measures.

*Michael Teague, University of Derby*

### **Doing probation work: views from the front line**

What does it mean, in essence, to do probation work? This paper draws upon interviews with a range of front line probation practitioners in England in order to critically analyse the occupational self-image of probation. While probation culture has traditionally been propelled by the transformative aspirations of practitioners, those same practitioners have shouldered the weight of wide-ranging structural and cultural change. This has required them to temper their aspirations with the need to function within an environment influenced by the multiple tensions imposed by bureaucratic proscription and political direction. While practitioners are tasked with ensuring compliance (reflecting the priority accorded to enforcing community penalties), they must also - if they are to survive - muster a compassionate understanding of people and their problems. Many staff have negotiated a space for themselves which allows them to engage in practice which is rooted in traditional social welfarism. The paper considers how practitioners have experienced the impact of probation's cultural shift away from a model focused on rehabilitation, towards its re-framing as a more punitive model rooted in enforcement and actuarial risk assessment. Insight is gained on whether the experiences and understanding of front line practitioners reflect the official depiction of probation work.

*Marie Tiquet, University of Portsmouth*

### **Coercion, drug treatment and the criminal Justice System: A service user perspective**

The conceptualisation of and disagreement over the effectiveness of coercion into drug treatment have been an ongoing issue source of debate for policy makers and researchers over the last 30 years. 'Common sense' and general assumptions have been made regarding its terminology and how entry into treatment through criminal justice routes impacts on individuals. Consequently, self-determination and the heterogeneity of coercion have been greatly overlooked. An in-depth exploration of how coercion is experienced by offenders is therefore essential to inform our understanding of the effectiveness of coercion in crime control and substance misuse management. In this study the use of Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis enables a comprehensive understanding of what it means to be coerced, how this is experienced, and coercion's relationship with social and psychological factors. This research supports evidence that coercion does lead to positive changes such as reductions in substance misuse and offending behaviour however, psychological factors and treatment provision in the research setting have been found to have a greater impact on self determination to sustain engagement in treatment. Therefore whilst coercion may promote access to treatment there needs to be further attention given to the ways in which engagement is maintained in the longer term.

*James Treadwell and Kate Gooch, University of Birmingham*

### **An ASBO for violent gangsters or just continuing criminalization of young people? – Thinking about the value of Gangbo**

Introduced by the Policing and Crime Act 2009, 'Gang Injunctions' (sometimes daubed in the press a 'Gangbo') allow police and local authorities in England and Wales to apply to a county court (or the High Court) for an injunction against a named individual who has been involved in 'gang-related violence.' To date, academic criminology has little considered the legal and criminological issues associated with the use of these disposals. This paper offers a critical consideration of early examples of the use of 'Gangbo' in England, and considers whether its aims of preventing violence can really be realised. Drawing on research from several ethnographic projects, this paper critiques the value of the 'Gangbo' a serious tool of violence reduction and suggests that the efficacy of the disposal is far from proven.

*Loretta Trickett, Nottingham Trent University*

### **The Policing of Hate Crime in Nottinghamshire**

In recent years there has been an increased interest in Hate Crime in the UK and correspondingly the role of the police in response to it. This paper is based on an empirical study with Nottinghamshire Police which was commissioned and funded by The Hate Crime Steering Group, Nottingham. Whilst there is an abundance of work on victims in the UK there is far less research on the experiences of the police in dealing with hate crime. This research was informed by recent changes to Police Operational Guidance on Hate Crime and the associated Framework for Implementation produced by ACPO and the College of Policing. The research involved a qualitative study with officers of different ranks including response officers, beat managers and PCSOs on their experiences of dealing with hate crime in Nottinghamshire. This paper examines the range of hate crimes and incidents that officers encountered and whether and how their training helped them. Police officers were questioned about their knowledge of hate crime legislation and recording practices, hate crime investigation procedures, establishing hostility in hate crime cases, the safeguarding of victims and working with other agencies. The paper concludes with recommendations for changes to police training on hate crime taken from a report prepared for Nottinghamshire Police based on the research.

*Andromachi Tseloni, Loughborough University*

### **Burglary and Effective House Security Trends: Who has lost out during the crime falls in England and Wales?**

Domestic burglary has fallen in England and Wales by over 60 per cent since 1995 according to estimates based on the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW). This paper forms part of a wider ESRC-Secondary Data Analysis Phase 1 - funded project which utilises CSEW data from 1992 to 2011/12 to explore the role of security in declining burglary rates. The project's objective is to address: 'Which burglary security devices work for whom and in what context'. The 2008/09 to 2010/11 CSEW data sets merged with the 2001 Census are analysed here via bivariate multilevel logit models in order to investigate the association between burglary risk and availability of effective security configurations across specific population subgroups and areas (BCU's) in England and Wales. A number of socio-demographic, lifestyle and area characteristics denoting routine activities and social disorganisation theories are employed for improving both our theoretical understanding of crime patterns and the practical allocation of security improvements.

*Bill Tupman, University of Exeter*

### **Can Justice and Home Affairs policy at European Union level achieve legitimacy in the United Kingdom?**

Police legitimacy is under challenge in the name of economics and efficiency on the one hand and from changing dynamics of criminal behaviour on the other. The “war on terrorism” has stolen resources from local policing, as has a perceived increase in migration and a switch from burglary and robbery to fraud and cybercrime (which is often fraud by another name). The “classic” British provision of “service policing” to keep a good relationship with the citizenry is under threat from politicians who want to concentrate on crime and what can be measured. The National Crime Agency isn’t going to engage in foot patrol, so it needs a new model of legitimacy. The use of state and other jurisdictional borders by criminals as a means of making investigation and prosecution more difficult has led to European level measures such as the European Arrest Warrant, the European Investigation Order, the Treaty of Prüm, Joint Investigation teams and Eurojust. This emerging European Criminal justice system has been rejected by the Coalition Government as illegitimate. How can all these changing elements overcome the democratic deficit and a new form of policing legitimacy be developed in the UK and the European Union?

*Sarah Turnbull, University of Oxford*

### **Research intimacies: Building trust and navigating relationships in an immigration detention ethnography**

This paper reflects on the unique challenges of undertaking ethnographic studies in the context of immigration detention in the United Kingdom (UK). Immigration removal centres (IRCs) are highly affective spaces characterised by intense emotions—fear, anxiety, loneliness, frustration, boredom—and where notions of legitimacy, justice, and rights are at the forefront of the lived experience of detention. Ethnography as a method involves intimacy. It necessitates building trust and forming relationships. This can be challenging in an emotional, unstable environment like detention. It can be difficult to determine how best to draw and redraw the (artificial) boundaries around ‘researcher’ and ‘participant’ and navigate relationships across various gender, racial, cultural, religious, national, and linguistic differences. So how do researcher-participant relationships, with their attendant power relations and positionalities, play out when researching detention? Drawing on my experiences of ethnographic fieldwork conducted across four IRCs over one year, I consider the challenges associated with building trust and navigating relationships in an institutional context characterised by a highly diverse and rapidly shifting population and substantial levels of distrust and suspicion towards ‘outsiders’.

*Sarah Turnbull, University of Oxford*

### **The challenges and opportunities of using photo-voice in research on immigration detention and deportation**

As Eamonn Carrabine has recently observed, criminologists are increasingly considering the visual and the power of images within criminological research, both as objects of study and through the use of visual methodologies. This shift towards the examination, as well as integration, of images raises a number of important methodological, ethical, and moral questions. This paper reflects on the unique challenges and opportunities of incorporating visual methods in follow-up research on immigration detention and deportation in the United Kingdom (UK). In particular, it considers the use of participant-generated visuals, and the method of ‘photo-voice’, to explore themes of home, identity, and belonging in and through practices of detention and release or removal. The discussion is based on an ongoing research project in which a sample of participants were given cameras and asked to create visual data as a means to document their lives after detention, thereby offering insight into how detention impacts individuals who are released into the UK or are returned ‘home’.



*Pamela Ugwudike, Swansea University*

### **From 'what works' to 'how things work': strategies for harmonising criminal justice practice with the evidence-base**

This paper will present the findings emerging from ongoing evaluations of frontline youth justice and probation practice in Wales. The Swansea Service Evaluation Team (SSET) (which is based in Swansea University) is conducting the evaluations. SSET's evaluations have focused on a relatively under-researched aspect of criminal justice practice. The evaluations have sought to unlock what has been described as the 'black box of supervision' (Bonta et al. 2008). This pertains to the actual processes through which frontline criminal justice practitioners deliver interventions and other supervision services. A key objective of the evaluations is to explore how best to harmonise frontline practice with the evidence-base. By exploring this issue, SSET seeks to draw attention to what the evidence-base tells us about 'how things work,' or in other words, how to implement the precise skills and strategies that produce positive outcomes such as effective offender engagement during supervision and reduced reconviction. Findings emerging from the evaluations will be discussed alongside potential means of enhancing the specificity of the evaluation tool SSET employs. Reference: Bonta, J., Rugge, T., Scott, T., Bourgon, G., and Yessine, A.K. (2008) 'Exploring the Black Box of Community Supervision'. *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation*, 47(3), 248–270.

*Ebobo Urowoli Christiana, School of Arts and Social Sciences, National Open University of Nigeria*

### **THE IMPACT OF DECLINING PRISON FACILITIES ON INMATES IN NIGERIA: A CASE STUDY OF IKOYI PRISONS.**

Rehabilitation of offenders through imprisonment has proved to be the most common form of punishment in recent times all over the world. As a result, there has been decline in prison facilities resulting from overcrowding and congestion which also has adverse effect on the inmates. This study was designed to establish whether declining prison facilities interfered with the rehabilitation of offenders in Nigeria prisons. A cross-sectional survey was adopted. Both questionnaire and in-depth interview were employed to gather information on the declining prison facilities. Thus, simple random sampling method was used to select a sample size of 200 inmate-respondents and (10) prison personnel. Data generated during the study were analyzed using frequency distribution tables and simple percentage. The study found no positive correlation between needs assessment and classification of offenders and their progress in rehabilitation process. The study recommended that more emphasis should be laid on educational facilities and vocational training for prison inmates in order to give them better life after the jail terms so they don't fall back on criminality afterwards.

*Eleni Vazakidou, University of Leicester, Department of Criminology*

### **'The CSI Effect and Victims' Expectations and Satisfaction; The Crime Scene Officer Perspective'**

The CSI Effect posits that CSI and similar programmes depict criminal investigations in an unrealistic way and due to their popularity they are creating unrealistic expectations in the public. The only two existing studies suggest that there is such an impact on victims, which affects the job of Crime Scene Investigators (CSIs). The aim of this study is to examine the perceptions of CSIs about whether victims hold unrealistic expectations due to the CSI Effect and how these expectations influence their job and victims' satisfaction. This poster will present the results of semi-structured interviews with CSIs from a UK police force. It will demonstrate that victims' expectations are unrealistic, mainly due to CSI viewing, and affect the way that CSIs conduct their job, including the management of those expectations. Finally, it will show that most of the interviewees believe that victims' unrealistic expectations can affect their satisfaction with the police to some extent. These results will be complemented by observations of the interactions between victims and CSIs during criminal investigations. This study is important because if victims feel dissatisfied with police performance, they may lose their confidence in the criminal justice system and be less willing to report future crimes.

### **Policing peers: a socio-criminological perspective on balancing fair chase and efficiency in sport hunting**

Some hunting communities have responded to increased EU and state regulation with skepticism and resentment, and now establish their own ethical praxis parallel to the legal domain under the popular mantra 'freedom with responsibility'. In this paper, a Habermasian socio-legal perspective shows legal rules have been supplanted by an internal normative regime of moral and cultural guidance. Interviews with Swedish hunters, who are particularly averse to state interference in what is considered to be a rural tradition resistant to juridification, reveal the modern hunter must balance moral, legal and cultural norms that are today increasingly in conflict with each other. This has undesirable effects insofar as social control and moral conscience on evolving ethical standards pertaining to fair chase shoulders a heavy burden for ensuring compliance. The paper thus asks: to what or whom do hunters hold themselves accountable today—the state, the public, hunting peers, or wildlife? The case study is analogous to sport criminology's focus on sports as sovereign social fields exempt from both public deliberation and state regulation because of the primacy of internal lusory codes of fairness and sportsmanship. This perspective highlights the precarious relationship of hunting with legal directives, manifested in renewed controversy over the UK Hunting Act.

*X.P. Voyatzis-Hernandez; Nicholas J. Gervassis, Plymouth University*

### **State interests in cyber-security - Examining the UK Perspective**

This paper will reflect on the set of questions outlining the panel's overarching theme, in order to assess the UK government's cyber security strategies. Our aim is to locate the connection made in recent government publications with concerns attributed to the citizenry.

Particular attention will be given to the priorities expressly pursued in latest official releases, checking these against the broadly reported background experiences of the nation with cyber security risks and threats. We are interested in the use of language as a means to reach out to various sectors of society, each with different interests and with different appreciations of cyber security dangers, and to deliver an apparently socially unifying cyber security action plan.

The most important element we aim to assess is the promoted identification of threats, its communication to the public and the evidence backing it, according to the publicly released strategy documents.

*Azrini Wahidin and Laura Garius, Nottingham Trent University*

### **Prolific Shoplifters: The Motivations and Opportunities driving Retail Theft**

Knowledge about who shoplifts and how they execute their crimes remains limited due to the 'hidden' nature of shop theft (Dabney, Hollinger and Dugan, 2004). This paper presents preliminary findings from semi-structured interviews with 40 prolific shop theft offenders through Probation services in a core city in England.

Quantitative analysis is adopted (1) to explore significant links between offenders' socio-demographic characteristics and their attitudes towards shoplifting. (2) To ascertain whether offender characteristics and attitudinal responses successfully correlate with offending behaviour: including total number of convictions for shop theft and age at first conviction.

Grounded theory is adopted as a qualitative approach to analyse the experiences of prolific offenders and understand the drivers of this specific offence. The interviews are designed to examine offenders' modus operandi (product procurement and store exiting strategies), perceived risks and barriers to shoplifting, and proximal (immediate) and distal (broader social) factors informing the decision to steal.

The research draws upon the rational model of offending and sits as part of a wider knowledge transfer partnership between Nottingham Trent University and Nottingham Crime and Drugs Partnership: seeking to explore successful interventions and to reduce the risk and impact of shoplifting to retailers and crime reduction agencies.

*Azrini Wahidin, Nottingham Trent University*

### **Femininity in Dissent: The Women of Armagh**

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. This paper will chart the contours of women's experiences of imprisonment by contextualising the history of Armagh Prison and the central role it played during the Conflict in Northern Ireland.

This paper is based on testimonies of former female ex-combatants of the Irish Republican Army (IRA). It will examine key moments in the history of the imprisonment of the Armagh women (such as the No wash Protest and strip searching). By using these examples the paper will examine how subjectivity, gender, the corporeal body and resistance were articulated in situations of heightened political violence. The impact of the Conflict opened spaces for women to place traditional constructions of femininity in dissent. The narratives of the ex-combatants will illustrate how violence became institutionalised and operated 'through strategies about which people seldom talk: namely the mechanisms of fear' (Poulantzas, 1978:83).

*Steve Wakeman, Liverpool John Moores University*

### **The Moral Economy of Heroin: Reconstituting the Social in 'Austerity Britain'**

This paper presents the findings from an ethnographic study of heroin use in a disadvantaged area of the United Kingdom. Drawing on developments in Continental philosophy, as well as debates around the nature of social exclusion in the late-modern West, the core claim made here is that the cultural systems of exchange and mutual support that have come to underpin heroin use in this locale – which, taken together, form a 'moral economy of heroin' – need to be understood as an exercise in the reconstitution of a meaningful social world by, and specifically for, this highly marginalised group. The implications of this claim are discussed as they pertain to the fields of drug policy and wider sociological understandings of disenfranchised groups.

*Samantha Walker, Keele University*

### **Sticks and stones may break my bones but names will never hurt me: The implications of categorising violence against women for service providers and service users**

When we speak of particular phenomenon in certain ways [...] we fix it in people's minds [...] we become politically and intellectually immovable in unhelpful ways – and we do not push ourselves to rethink or have our ideas evolve [...] As the image of 'honour-based' violence has become associated with communities from particular regions of the world, there has not been much room for interrogating how ideas of 'honour' may operate in different contexts [...] We must locate it in a wider context, as the silos that we create do not always exist in [...] lived experiences (Larasi, 2013:3). Violence in the name of 'honour' is neither new, nor associated exclusively with any particular culture or religion. Nonetheless, 'honour' has become a powerful expression through which certain 'cultural' forms of violence are differentiated from 'mainstream' domestic abuse. Drawing upon preliminary findings from my doctorate research, I will discuss the practical implications of categorising and ethnicising manifestations of violence both for those delivering services and those who seek redress from such abuse. In doing so, I aim to challenge the stereotypical binary 'West'/'non-West' construction of 'honour' and to think critically about those who are included within and (potentially) excluded from current theoretical debates/practical responses to 'honour'-based violence

*Mark Walters, University of Sussex*

### **Feeling Others' Pain: Hate Crime's Indirect Effects on Two Communities**

Hate crimes are of concern, not only because of their deleterious effects on those directly victimised, but also because these crimes may have harmful indirect impacts on other members of the victim's identity group. We study the extent of these indirect impacts on LGBT and Muslim communities in the UK. Here, we report results from two community surveys, with LGBT (N = 590) and with Muslim (N = 345) respondents. We assess respondents' experiences of hate crimes, their emotional reactions to such crimes, their attitudes towards the criminal justice system, and their behavioural intentions in response to learning of a hate crime. We compare three groups: those (a minority) who have never experienced hate crime either directly or indirectly, those who have only indirect experience, and those who have had both direct and indirect experience. On most indicators, the second and third groups were indistinguishable, but were different from the first. Frequency of indirect victimisation was also associated with attitudes towards the criminal justice system (e.g., lack of confidence in the courts, beliefs that authorities should do more) and with their own behavioural intentions (e.g., avoidance, pro-action). These associations were mediated by feelings of threat, vulnerability, anger and anxiety.

*Philip Wane, Nottingham Trent University*

### **QuadCOPters & Robbers: A Criminological Consideration of Drones**

This paper will examine some of the key issues arising from the growing use of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAV), which are usually quadcopters and are commonly known as drones. The potential of drones for criminal exploitation, such as ferrying drugs into prisons, or to be hazardous by entering restricted spaces, such as airports, or their use to invade privacy, dominates public discussion. However in complete contrast to their criminal potential are the benefits they offer to police forces, for example in the pursuit of stolen vehicles (at a much lower cost than traditional police helicopters) and the option to send them into dangerous spaces, such as buildings containing criminals, and surveillance during public disturbances. There is a lot of hyperbole around the potential hazards of domestic drones but little systematic reflection. Drones are an excellent example of the key role that technology increasingly plays in both crime, policy responses and policing. Potential policy responses include the outright prohibition of possession, or increasing restrictions such as the licensing of drones; all of which have both merits and drawbacks. Criminologists can contribute theoretically informed, empirically grounded, contributions to the growing debate.

*Sarah Watson, University of Brighton*

### **Towards a European Consensus on Firearms Ownership and Control**

The illicit manufacturing and trafficking of firearms used in criminal activities is a major concern because of the political, social and economic damage it causes to communities. The possession of small arms and 'heavy' firearms which could be used within organised crime groups, as well as lower-level street gangs, continues to rise in many parts of the European Union. Thus the impact and success of gun control legislation therefore continues to demand the attention of academics and policymakers alike. Whilst there is a considerable amount of literature about gun crime in its many facets, a number of empirical questions remain. In particular, there is a lack of evidence concerning the market in illegal firearms and the trafficking of firearms. Europe presents a number of anomalies with regard to the study of conflict, violence and civilian firearm ownership and there is need for a more coherent and evidence-based approach to the regulation of firearms. This paper presents an outline of a research project which aims to address this lack of integrated scholarly enquiry and explore the extent to which there exists an emerging consensus upon firearm law within the expanded EU.

*Sarah Watson, Coventry University*

### **Harnessing Digital Literacy: Increasing Student Engagement with Socrative**

There have been rapid changes in the communication landscapes with the increase of social media, which has meant the once common, more didactic teaching methods are becoming obsolete. Automatic Response Systems (ARS) and Student Response Systems (SRS) are gaining recognition as useful tools in the classroom. The current research evaluates the use of Socrative, a SRS, as a method of increasing student engagement and interactivity when teaching criminological theory. Feedback, gathered from students via a short questionnaire, was concurrent with previous studies: students found the session more engaging, and they felt more willing to participate due to the anonymity of responses. As students could see where others had answered incorrectly, it also engendered a sense of relief that they were not the only ones who did not understand a particular question or issue. The value of engaging with SRS like Socrative for teaching Criminology becomes evident when used to clarify learning needs and facilitates engagement in discussion, subsequently leading to a deeper understanding.

*Aoife Watters, University College Dublin*

### **Prison Staff Discretion and the Discipline System**

The prison discipline system is used by staff as a control mechanism to promote the maintenance of order. Prison officers use their discretion to discipline prisoners, overlooking some disciplinary offences or ensuring they do not find out about some offences, in order to secure prisoners' compliance in other areas. Prison discipline systems are thus highly discretionary in nature, relying on the prison officer on the ground to use his/her judgement to partially negotiate the maintenance of order in the prison. While there has been some research on prison staff discretion (e.g. Liebling 2000, Sykes 1958) prison officers' discretion with regards to enforcing prison rules is still one of the least visible aspects of the prison system. In an Irish context there has thus far been no research on prison staff discretion. This paper will offer an analysis of how prison staff use their discretion when dealing with disciplinary offences. The analysis will be based on qualitative data from interviews conducted with staff from prison officer grade through to governor grade in 4 prisons. The paper will then explore staff perspectives on the operation of the disciplinary system and whether the system is viewed differently by prison officers and Governors.

*Leanne Weber, School of Social Sciences, Monash University*

### **Border as Method: researching the policing of internal borders**

Sandro Mezzadra and Brett Neilson have coined the phrase 'border as method' to describe an epistemological approach that treats borders not just as objects of study, but as epistemic viewpoints from which to analyse practices of inclusion and exclusion. This paper will discuss the methodology and theoretical framing for a new research program exploring the policing of internal borders in Australia, which uses the metaphor and epistemology of borders to uncover links between what might otherwise be seen as a set of unrelated policies and practices. The study will critically analyse three types of internal borders: structurally embedded borders that enforce the boundary between legal and illegal immigration status; socially constructed borders produced by the policing of public places that reinforce notions of entitlement and belonging; and borders created by new forms of welfare policing which differentiate responsible from irresponsible citizens. The aim of the research is to reveal what Cohen has referred to as the 'deep structure' connecting these exclusionary practices which operate in different arenas, but all seek to differentiate populations according to their effective citizenship status.

*Colin Webster, Leeds Beckett University*

### **The role of austerity policies in marginalizing and criminalising sex workers and poor young men**

In influencing long-term crime trends, recent welfare, housing and labour market reforms have further exacerbated the social and economic vulnerability of groups living on the margins of the licit and illicit economy. Thatcherite and austerity policies are driving increased economic insecurity and criminal risks among groups historically most exposed to these reforms – poor ‘single’ young men and ‘lone’ women involved in sex work – deemed the most ‘undeserving’ of the undeserving poor – unable, it seems, to meet growing conditionality and sanctions in respect of welfare and work support. Beginning from our review of international research about the impact of poverty and insecurity on criminalization, and a discussion of some preliminary findings from a qualitative study of the impact of welfare benefit and employment reforms on young men and women, the paper focuses on the micro processes and effects of post-2008 recession and austerity policy on criminalisation and social marginalisation. The paper argues that although poverty and unemployment experiences were initially somewhat muted and cushioned in the post-2008 recession, so that crime continued to decline, subsequent reforms to welfare and work under austerity policies have pushed already marginalised groups further into the illicit economy and criminality.

*Nicole Westmarland, Durham University*

### **Can a leopard change its spots? Domestic violence perpetrator programmes in the UK**

Project Mirabal is a programme of research asking what do domestic violence perpetrator programmes add to co-ordinated community responses. We sought to innovate in methods, addressing not just cessation of violence but increased freedom and space for action for women and safer childhoods for children. Quantitative data was collected longitudinally at five time points for 100 women and 63 men and 48 women took part in depth interviews at two time points. Both explored change across six measures of success. All men were attending Respect accredited programmes. The headline findings show that for most men attending a programme change was more pronounced for physical and sexual violence than for coercive control and self-awareness. The ways men understood and practiced abuse, and how change happened were deeply interwoven with gendered social norms and expectations of women and men in heterosexual relationships. Changing social norms at the cultural level needs to go hand in hand with work with individual men, but the work with men reveals the embedded norms that need dislodging.

*Kate West, University of Oxford*

### **Portraiture in Lombroso’s *La donna delinquente***

This paper attends to criminology’s historical and continued neglect of the image. I suggest that this neglect is premised on a particular understanding about how the image, but especially the photograph, ‘works’ and is one that is located in the origins of the discipline: Cesare Lombroso continues to feature often only in terms of historical temporality or as a too-easily-dismissed epistemological counterpoint. Less often is Lombroso’s use of the visual interrogated. In this paper I explain how Lombroso understood the image to work in terms of the realist paradigm—where photographs are analogous to their material or real-world referents. Contrary to that understanding, my aim is to show how Lombroso’s portraits were in fact used in the ideological (and constitutional) unification of the Italian nation-state. To do so I offer a reading of the portraits in *La donna delinquente* (Criminal Woman) putting the portraits of female prisoners in conversation with feminist art histories and the intersectional cultural discourses of race, gender, and class in late-nineteenth century Italy. Approaching Lombroso’s work in this way reveals criminology’s counter-intuitively longstanding relationship to the visual and contributes to a burgeoning scholarship on visual criminology.

*Louise Westmarland, The Open University*

### **Calling the police? Are 'domestics' still 'rubbish' calls?**

This paper reflects on calls to the police about domestic abuse and considers whether anything has changed in the past 20 years concerning the attitudes of officers towards attending what used to be called 'rubbish'. The evidence is drawn from research on domestic homicide reviews, conducted after a person has been murdered by a member of their family, partner or ex partner. These reviews are also conducted when someone dies in circumstances which seemed to be contributed towards by domestic abuse. They review the calls and contacts with the police and other service providers in the lead up to the person's death and in some cases portray a worrying attitude towards domestic abuse by call takers and first responders.

*Jörg Wiegratz, University of Leeds*

### **Fighting structures of deception? Anti-fraud measures in a neoliberal market society - the case of Uganda**

Decades into the neoliberal transformation towards fully-fledged market society structures, a number of African countries are characterised by significant levels of corporate fraud and everyday economic trickery. Notably, after a period of light-touch regulation of the economy during the rise and height of neoliberalism, a number of African states have recently started to undertake explicit countermeasures in the name of reducing fraudulent activities in their respective economies and improving levels of transparency and propriety in their economies in order to boost consumer confidence, economic growth and development. These initiatives have included attempts to restrict tax evasion, financial crimes and trade in sub-standard goods. These regulatory initiatives, inspections and crackdowns to 'clean up' the economy are complemented by activities of consumer protection organisations that demand to regulate problematic business practices. The drivers, characteristics and repercussions of these anti-fraud measures deserve analytical attention. This paper offers such an analysis for the case two anti-fraud initiative in Uganda that deal with (i) the import of sub-standard goods and (i) the business in fake seeds. Special attention is given to respective political economy aspects of the making and implementation of the initiatives.

*Patrick Williams, Manchester Metropolitan University*

### **Criminalising the other: challenging the race-gang nexus**

Whilst criminologists, sociologists and policy-makers fuel a perennial debate over the existential value of the 'gang', control agencies within England and Wales move further into the lives of marginalised and excluded young Black men who have been (police) identified as 'gang-involved', a 'gang-concern' or 'associated' with the gang. Drawing upon findings from two studies commissioned by Local Authority Crime Reduction Partnerships, this paper offers an insight into the multifarious strategies through which the 'gang' is misappropriated. Our findings suggest that the 'gang' label legitimises the problematisation and thus over-policing of Black people and communities. Further, the gang acts as an inhibitor to the reconciliation of more acute, personal, social and socio-economic problems endured within Black and Minority Ethnic (BAME) communities. Contentiously, we show that the reality of young Black men as significantly overrepresented and differentially treated within the CJS reflects a continuity of the 'Black folk devil' inherent within a burgeoning body of 'uncritical' criminology and contemporaneously intrinsic to the gangs discourse.

*Helen Williamson, University of Brighton*

## **CRIMINAL ARMOURERS AND ILLEGAL FIREARM SUPPLY IN THE UK**

In response to the firearm legislation in the UK becoming progressively more restrictive criminals have had to be resourceful in respect to both their firearm supply and acquisition practices. Recent statistics indicate over 50 percent of recorded firearms offences in England and Wales comprise of unidentified, imitation, reactivated or other firearms (Lau, 2012). This highlights a number of novel criminal opportunities which have been exploited to meet demand. As the vast majority of firearms start off as legal entities, 14 'leakage routes' have previously been identified through which they move into the illegal domain (Squires, 2000; Hales et al, 2006; Spapens, 2007; Allen, 2011). A subsection of these routes include nonlethal firearms being modified in some way to fire live ammunition. Currently there is relatively little known about the individuals involved in the modification and supply of such weapons, including where they are positioned within the overall gun supply process (Hales et al, 2006). This presentation will discuss the methodological approaches envisaged to undertake research with the aim to develop and explain the activities, motivations and modus operandi of criminal armourers and outline the emerging method of crime script analysis including its potential use for understanding this specific crime type.

*Andrew Wilson, Nottingham Trent University*

## **Drugs, policing, and gangs: the moral economy of justice**

Drawing on personal experience of involvement in gangs and 'organised criminal networks' this paper reflects on the motives and implications of the classification of youth groups as gangs. There are two objectives to this the first is to offer an account of the moral economy of the drugs trade that includes situating the majority of transactions within friendship networks that link subcultural and conventional groupings through leisure activities. The apparently banal observation is worth making given the unanimity found in the coalition of discourses exaggerating drug market dysfunction to justify more policing or less regulation.

The second objective is to use past policing of the drug market to illustrate the longstanding police practice of linking arrested members of (friendship) networks to present an exaggerated image of organisation. This also suggests that changes to police evidence gathering following the introduction of the 1984 Police and Criminal Evidence Act has added to police perceptions of a 'justice gap' by making it harder to secure convictions through the (mis)use of circumstantial evidence. The methods used to fill the gap has facilitated police perceptions to fill the void of circumstantial evidence and in doing so serves to undermine basic principles of justice.

*Dana Wilson-Kovacs, University of Exeter*

## **Rapid DNA: Expectations, demand and delivery in the UK crime investigation process**

This paper examines the envisaged introduction of rapid DNA in police practice in the UK. Rapid DNA refers to the fully automated extraction, amplification, separation and detection of DNA material from swabs taken at crime scenes or in custody. Providing test results in under two hours, the technology has implications for both the speed of DNA processing and the potential saving costs to forces. The development of rapid DNA solutions has been supported by the Home Office since 2011 and different products trial-tested with forces. Based on document analysis and in-depth interviews with key stakeholders including Home Office representatives and police and scientific unit support personnel, the analysis focuses on the expectations surrounding rapid DNA in terms of the benefits it offers to policing, the operational problems it raises and the challenges it foretells. The argument examines the vocabularies of motives offered to support or question the use of rapid DNA and the organisational and occupational demands engendered by its adoption. The conclusion discusses rapid DNA as a further step in the rationalisation of forensic science use in British policing and reflects on its place and role in the current forensic provision.



*Simon Winlow, Teesside Centre for Realist Criminology, Teesside University*

### **Ultra-realism and Politics**

The financial crisis of 2008 presented a unique opportunity for the political left to pursue its goal of radical transformation. However, if we take an honest look at the political situation across Europe we can see that the primary beneficiaries have been the political right. I will argue that, to paraphrase Benjamin, every fascism bears witness to a failed revolution. I will discuss the transformation of politics during the post-war period and the liberalisation and co-option of political left. In the shadow of Stalin, Hitler and Mao it became almost impossible for the left to hold on to its utopianism. The left today is almost entirely reformist in nature. Unless it changes track its continued defeat seems assured.

*Henry Yeomans, University of Leeds*

### **Understanding the Present through the Past: Investigating the Value of Historical Criminology**

Popular and criminological understandings of crime are often said to be characterised by neophilia (Rock, 2005), "presentism" (Hunt, 1999: 196) or "historical amnesia" (Pearson, 2002: 48). The result, it is argued, is that contemporary phenomena are often perceived as unique and current social problems are constructed as new, peculiar or more severe than anything that has gone before. In light of this, this paper investigates the precise value of historical research to criminology. It draws on examples from the presenter's own research around the historical development of alcohol regulation, as well as wider literature, to support discussion. Amongst other things, it is suggested that historical approaches to criminology help to explain what came before the present (historical background), enhance analysis by relativising or de-familiarising the present (comparative historical research), as well as contributing toward explanations of how the present came to exist and should be understood (formative/genealogical historical research). Drawing on Mills (1959) and Young (2011), it is suggested that these aspects of historical knowledge are fundamental to the development of a criminological imagination. It is thus contended that researching the history of crime and social responses to crime helps to broaden and deepen criminological understandings of the present.