

BSC

British Society of
Criminology



UNIVERSITY OF
LINCOLN

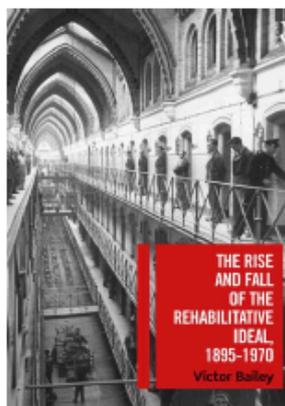
British Society of Criminology Conference

*Public Criminologies:
Community, Conflict and Justice*

University of Lincoln

2nd – 5th July 2019

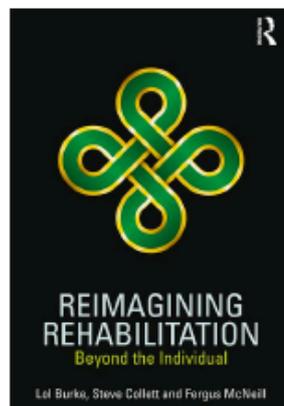
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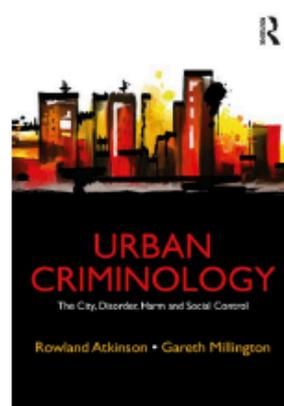
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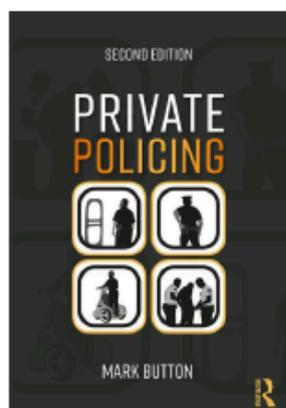
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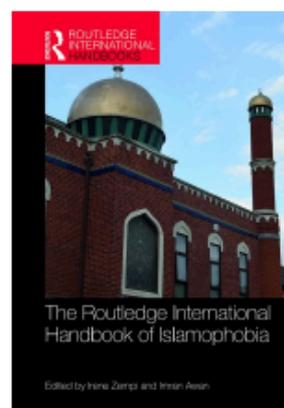
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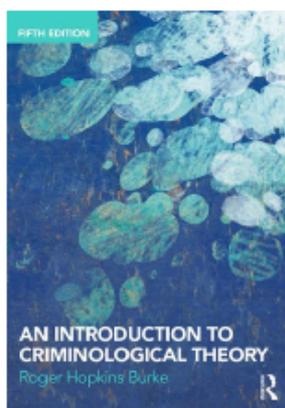
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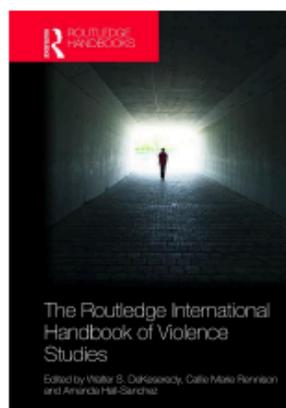
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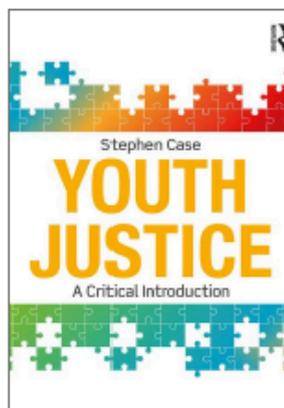
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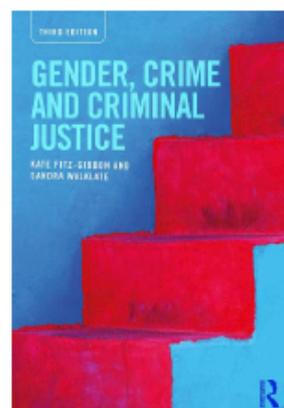
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CONTENTS

- Welcome to Lincoln Page 3
- Welcome from the President of the British Society of Criminology and Chair of the British Society of Criminology Conference Committee Page 4- 5
- The Conference Organising Committee 2019 Page 6
- British Society of Criminology Outstanding Achievement Award 2019 Page 7
- Conference Information Page 8
- Map of Lincoln and Floor Plan of Conference Centre Page 10-11
- Conference Social Programme Page 12
- Keynote Speakers Page 13
- Conference Outline Page 15

SUBJECT AREAS

- Conference Full Programme Page 18
- Conference Poster Summary Page 53
- Book of Abstracts Page 59
- List of Roundtables Page 146
- Could your team be the new editors of Criminology & Criminal Justice? Page 150
- Papers from the British Society of Criminology 2019 Page 151
- Acknowledgements | Sponsors Page 152

Welcome to Lincoln



Lincoln has lots to offer visitors, from historic landmarks and the cobbled streets of the Cathedral Quarter, to the bustling city centre and marina which is home to the University of Lincoln. Lincoln fuses old and new to create a vibrant, cultural city. Based in the heart of the city, the University is within walking distance of cafés, high-street stores and popular restaurants and bars dotted throughout the centre.

Brayford Pool, the site of the University of Lincoln's main campus, has always been an important spot in the city.

As far back as the Iron Age, the Celts are thought to have named the town 'Lindon', meaning 'the pool', as it was the source of all water, trade and transport in the area.

The Romans, too, chose the city because of its inland marina, building their fortress high up on the hill to protect the pool.

Lincoln became one of the most important Roman, and then Viking, settlements in the country. When the Cathedral was first built in the 11th century, it overtook the Great Pyramids to become the tallest man-made structure in the world.

In 1916 the first ever tanks were designed and built in Lincoln, giving the city the nicknamed 'Tank Town'. Lincoln was also a centre for the aviation industry with WWI aircraft being produced in the city. Later, the county became known as Bomber County with a large number of RAF bases running on the flat countryside.

Into the 21st century, Lincoln is home to one of the UK's fastest growing modern universities, and is still a world leader in the engineering industry, with almost 2000 years of history past to explore.

Welcome from the President of the British Society of Criminology



I am especially delighted to welcome delegates to the 2019 British Society for Criminology Conference, hosted by colleagues at the University of Lincoln. The conference theme could hardly be more pressing, but I've certainly said that before. It has long seemed to me, that the development of a more public, more communicative, criminology is well overdue and as it were 'bridging the gap' between academic criminology and public and political debate remains an urgent priority. It is not just that hypocrisy, falsehood and low motives so dominate our contemporary political culture – or visit from abroad – drowning out many of the real issues which affect the lives of people and communities, including youth and violence, racialisation and victimisation, corporate malpractices and political neglect.

The recent intemperate reaction of Government spokespersons to the report of the UN Rapporteur on Extreme Poverty, Professor Phillip Alston, is a case in point. Prof

Alston's Report condemned the recent 'ideological ... experiment in austerity' which had directly contributed to the 14 million UK citizens living in poverty, whilst increasing homelessness and reliance upon foodbanks, shortening lives, diminishing community services infrastructures and, especially, blighting the lives of young people. And yet, even as the echo chamber of daily news reporting, continues its depressing litany of 'gang related' violence, stabbings and 'county lines' drug distribution, seldom are the connections drawn between those impoverishing contexts and their violent consequences.

To be fair, Alston himself did not especially draw out the criminogenic nature of poverty and austerity, 'deliberate policy choices made when many other options were available', but that's where we criminologists come in. These, and many more, are precisely the questions we ought to be asking about (to paraphrase the words of the conference brochure): conflict and justice in contemporary society. Accordingly our conference will seek to examine how criminologists can find and use their voices to articulate for collective good in an insecure and unequal world.

There is undoubtedly an initiative to seize here, as our recent **BSC Criminology Survey** has ascertained, criminology has never been more popular, there have never been more criminology students. Whether contributing research, translating research or mainly teaching, we are producing more criminologists than ever before. How many criminologists does a society need? But this raises quite an opportunity, also a challenge. We will be presenting the first

findings from our survey at this conference, and reflecting upon some of the consequences and potential.

Finally, on a personal note, looking back, I find that Lincoln will be my 22nd BSC Annual Conference, having attended my first in 1995 at Loughborough. It is also the final conference of my (one-year extended) term as BSC President, following several years' prior membership of the BSC Executive Committee, which I originally joined via the dubious loop-hole of the 'public relations' portfolio – a public criminology has always been on my agenda. The past four years have been

interesting, though sometimes challenging, sometimes frustrating, but always engaging, and it has been an honour and privilege to work with the group of talented and congenial colleagues forming the EC. Now I am very happy to hand over to the more than capable hands of Sandra Walklate. I think the BSC is in pretty good order, but for that we largely have to thank Charlotte Harris and Helen Jones, the BSC's hardworking permanent staff.

Peter Squires – President of the British Society of Criminology

Welcome to the British Society of Criminology Conference 2019

On behalf of the Conference Committee and the University of Lincoln, we are delighted to welcome you to the British Society of Criminology's annual conference 2019. This conference is the culmination of a collective endeavour from the Criminology team at the University of Lincoln, who have put together a critical and thought-provoking programme that seeks to address both historical and contemporary concerns within our discipline.

Over the four days of this event, we have an exciting collection of five plenary sessions along with a broad range of papers, workshops and roundtable sessions. This programme provides an opportunity to reflect on our theme of 'Public Criminologies: Community, Conflict and Justice', aiming to bridge the gap between academic criminology and public discourse. Our conference has been designed to promote questions and debate about the role and value of Criminology during this time

of conflict and uncertainties. We hope that as fellow criminologists you will continue to use your voice to articulate for collective good in our insecure world.

In addition to the conference, we hope that you will be able to explore our wonderful and historic Lincoln. You might like to visit the castle and cathedral up on Steep Hill (which is an accurate description!) and take the time to enjoy what the city has to offer in its mix of old and new.

As in previous years, the BSC Annual General Meeting is to be held on Thursday at lunchtime. You are all welcome to attend and see what the BSC can offer you as a criminologist in these challenging times!

Sundari Anitha and Katie Strudwick - Joint Chairs of the British Society of Criminology Conference Committee.

The Conference Organising Committee



Katie Strudwick
(Joint chair of conference committee)



Sundari Anitha
(Joint chair of conference committee)



Sue Bond-Taylor



Jill Jameson



Lauren Hall



James Heydon



Gary Saunders



Liam McCann



Joshua Skoczylis



Helen Nichols



Lisa White



Nick Cowen

British Society of Criminology Outstanding Achievement Award 2019



PROFESSOR MICHAEL LEVI – BRITISH SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENT AWARD 2019

The British Society of Criminology is proud to announce that it is awarding its

Outstanding Achievement Award 2019 to Professor Michael Levi in recognition of his life's work on organized and white-collar crime.

From transnational corporate bribery to financial exploitation by those holding lasting powers of attorney via terrorism, counter terrorism and cybercrime, there is seemingly no element of financial abuse and criminality that Professor Levi, who has worked at Cardiff University for much of his career, has not tackled.

Professor Levi has sat on numerous British and international government advisory bodies addressing aspects of financial crime including the Cabinet Office Counter-Fraud Cross Sector Advisory Board, the Home Office Advisory Panel on Security and Civil Liberties and Consultative Group on Identity Fraud, Europol's Internet-Facilitated Organised Crime Threat Assessment Advisory Group, the Council of Europe Transnational Organised Crime Advisory group, the US National White-Collar Crime Research Consortium, the European Commission Group of Experts on Corruption, and the Commission for Africa on the prevention and recovery of the proceeds of corruption; as well as acting as advisor to private sector groupings such as Transparency International and the Law Society and on research groups more generally including the UK Statistics Authority and ONS Independent Crime Statistics Advisory Committee, the

National Audit Office panel for the National Audit Office and the UK Information Commissioner Expert Advisory Group, also acting as advisor to HM Treasury and Specialist Parliamentary Adviser to the Welsh Affairs Committee, on Policing and Anti-Social Behaviour in Wales.

He has also taken a leading role in the British Society of Criminology most recently Chair of our Welsh branch but formerly on the Executive Committee and Council and also as Editor-in-chief of our journal *Criminology & Criminal Justice*.

Professor Levi has also been an editorial board member of the *British Journal of Criminology*, the *European Journal on Criminal Policy and Research*, *Global Crime*, *The Howard Journal of Criminal Justice*, and *Security Journal* and senior criminology editor of *Crime, Law and Social Change*.

President of the BSC Professor Peter Squires said: "I'm delighted that the BSC outstanding achievement award is to go to Professor Mike Levi. I first came across Mike when I was still a lowly postgraduate student at Bristol in 1981, and Mike came to give a seminar presentation, invited by Robert Reiner, based upon his new book. I always thought 'The Phantom Capitalists' was such a terrific title for a book, and yet, as we have seen subsequently, it was still only the beginning of a substantial and truly distinguished career."

The British Society of Criminology's Outstanding Achievement Award will be presented to Professor Levi at the British Society of Criminology's annual conference, which this year takes place at Lincoln University, on 2 – 5 July 2019.

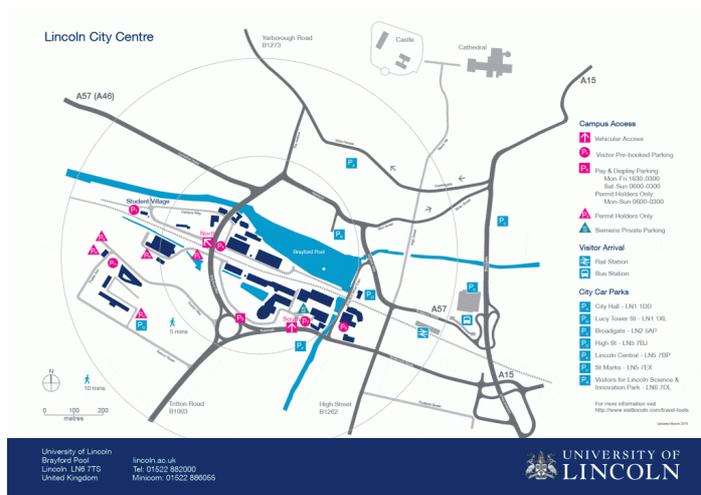
Conference Information



Conference venue:

Minerva Building, Brayford Pool, University of Lincoln

Lincoln is within easy reach of London and a number of other major cities including Nottingham, Sheffield, Leeds, Leicester and Hull. London's Kings Cross station is around two hours away by train and Lincoln's central location allows for quick and easy access to a number of airports with direct links around the world.



Transport Links

ROAD

Road access is via the A1 with intersections at Newark (A46) from the South and near Retford (A57) from the North. The city is 40 miles east of Nottingham on the A46 and 40 miles south of the Humber Bridge on the A15. Lincoln is less than an hour's drive from the M1.

Local Car Parks (outside the university):

Lucy Tower – LN1 1XL

High Street – LN5 7BJ

Lincoln Central – LN5 7BP

St Marks – LN5 7EX

Travelling by taxi from the airport to the University can be a convenient and comfortable choice for delegates travelling with a large amount of luggage. It can also be an expensive option, although discounted rates are available through the University of Lincoln's approved taxi provider Flight Links.

RAIL

Lincoln railway station is in the city centre, just a few minutes' walk from the Brayford Pool campus. Direct trains to London King's Cross take around two hours.

There are also frequent rail connections to other major cities, including Sheffield, Nottingham, Leicester and Leeds.

Book train tickets on the National Rail website. See information on Lincoln Central Train Station on the East Midlands Trains website.

AIR

Lincoln's central location allows for quick and easy access to a number of airports for domestic, European and International flights. East Midlands Airport offers flights around Europe, the east coast of America, Central America and Africa.

Direct trains to London mean it is also convenient to reach Lincoln via one of the London airports and transfer to King's Cross Station.

OTHER PUBLIC TRANSPORT

Traveline can plan journeys to and from the university, display timetables and show next departures for services and stops serving the university.

Traveline provides impartial, comprehensive information for all bus, rail and coach services in the East Midlands and the South of England and is operated by a partnership of local authorities and bus operators.

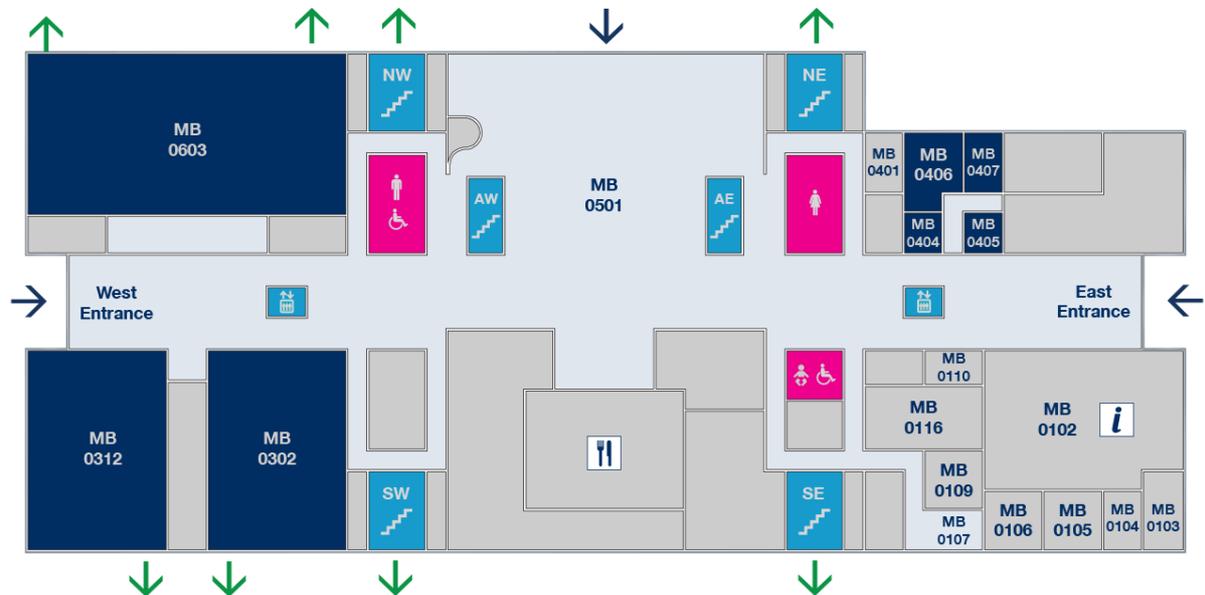
Plan your journey

If you are arriving at East Midlands Airport you will need to take the Skylink from East Midlands to Nottingham Train station, and then a train from Nottingham to Lincoln Central.

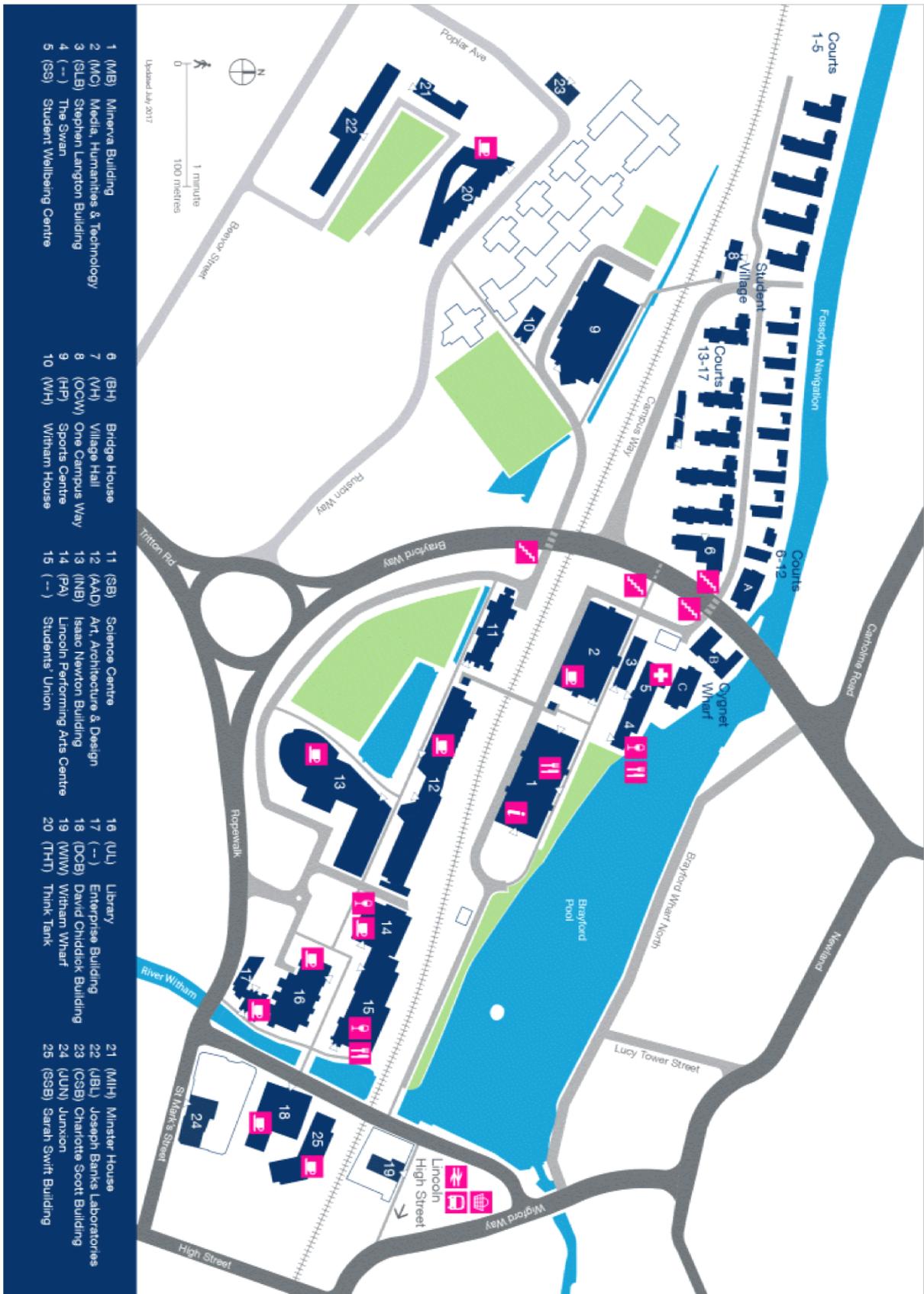
Where on the campus?

The conference will be held in the Minerva Building (Map reference '1' on the next page)

Minerva Building Floor Plan



- Reception & Student Support Centre MB 0102-06
- Post Room MB 0107-09
- Security MB 0116
- Cargill Lecture Theatre MB 0302
- Co-op Lecture Theatre MB 0312
- First Aid Room MB 0401
- Muscovy Suite MB 0404-07
- Shop MB 0409
- Atrium MB 0501
- Jackson Lecture Theatre MB 0603



Conference Social Programme



Postgraduate Social: Pizza & Wine Evening

Tuesday 2nd July, 6:30pm

Student Union



Conference Drinks Reception

Wednesday 3rd July, 6:45pm

Minerva Building Atrium

A drinks reception which is sponsored by Sage Publications, will run from 6:30pm – 7:30pm in the Minerva Building.

Following this delegates are invited to explore Lincoln.



BSC Conference Dinner

Thursday 4th July, 7:00pm

Double Tree Hilton

All delegates who have selected and paid to attend the conference dinner are welcome to join us at the Double Tree at 7:00pm for the conference dinner.

Keynote Speakers

“They think they know you...” On becoming (an)other



Dr. Patrick Williams – University of Manchester

The perennial question of ethnic disparity has recently received political attention highlighting a stubborn difference in the treatment of black, mixed-race, Asian and other minority ethnic groups in their encounters with the agencies of the Criminal Justice system of England and Wales (Lammy 2017). While the discipline of Criminology has periodically (dis)engaged in conceptualising the drivers of a race-crime

nexus, this paper moves to disambiguate the disciplinary and analytical drivers that encourage the isolation of racialised groups and communities as ‘crime prone’. To this end, and in defiance of the othering and pathologising tendencies of mainstream criminologies, I propose the adoption of a more interventionist social research (Clarke, et al 2018), which foregrounds the narratives of the policed through which the pervasiveness of processes of criminalisation can be revealed. That, “they think they know you” signals the affirmation of memoried criminalising constructs imbued upon black and brown bodies. Consequently, this paper argues that ethnic disparity is driven not by levels of criminality, but has endured intergenerationally as a product of the ‘risk’-making and guilt-producing function(s) of contemporary policing and criminal justice policy and practices.

Climate Change and Criminology: What is to be Done?



Professor Rob White – University of Tasmania

Criminology and criminologists have largely been silent in regards the most pressing and life changing issue of the current age – namely, global warming. This presentation discusses the politics of dissent and the ways criminology can engage against climate change contrarianism ideology and

practice. This includes public criminology that incorporates social activism and civil disobedience in pursuit of climate justice, as well as appeal to concepts such as ecocide and state-corporate crime. The presentation also discusses the politics of intent and the ways criminology can concretely intervene around climate change mitigation and adaptation. Drawing from areas such as crime prevention and critical forensic studies, this includes adoption of innovative measures to address the harms associated with climate disruption. Simultaneous engagement in actions against carbon criminality and for eco-justice signals an important strategic pathway for criminology, one that must be transformational if climate justice is to be achieved and ecocide forestalled.

Theorising Violence and Society



Professor
Sylvia Walby
– City,
University of
London

Zero violence is a widely held goal around the world. The UN Sustainable Development Goals include ‘significantly reduced death rates’ (Target 16.1) and aim to ‘end all violence against women and girls (Target 5.2). How to get there is contested in both the public and academic spheres. There

is a classic division between a focus on punitive measures to deter and a focus on reducing inequalities to remove incentives. There is also a significant gap between the ‘end violence against women’ project and that of ‘the left’. This affects not only inter-personal violence (e.g. violent crime) but also approaches to peace and war (e.g. Brexit, Lexit and the EU). Why? The paper addresses competing theoretical frameworks behind these different positions, and their implications for practice. In this way, the paper addresses the conference theme of ‘public criminologies: communities, conflict and justice.

Plenary 3 (Panel): Activism, Advocacy and Academia

- Dr David Scott – Open University (Chair)
- Sheila Coleman – Justice Campaigner
- Marcia Rigg – Sean Rigg Justice and Change Campaign
- Deborah Coles – INQUEST

Plenary 4 (Panel): Harm and the Neo-Liberal University

- Professor Mike Neary – University of Lincoln (Chair)
- Professor David Whyte – University of Liverpool
- Dr. Victoria Canning – University of Bristol
- Dr Waqas Tufail – Leeds Beckett University

Conference Outline

Tuesday 2 nd July		
Time	Activity	Location
POSTGRADUATE CONFERENCE		
11:00	Registration	Atrium
12:00-12:45	Lunch	Atrium
12.50-14:15	Welcome and PG Plenary: Dr Patrick Williams	Jackson LT
14:20-15.50	PG Parallel Session 1	
15:55-16:40	Refreshments and Posters	MB1019 & MB1020
16:45-18.00	Workshop / PG Training Session	
18.30	Pizza / Wine Evening	SU
Wednesday 3 rd July		
8:30-9:00	Arrival and refreshments	MB1019 & MB1020
9:05-10:35	PG Parallel Session 2	
10:40-11.55	Workshop / PG Training Session	
12.00-13:00	Lunch	Atrium
MAIN CONFERENCE		
11:00 Onwards	Main Conference registration	Atrium
13:00-14:30	Welcome and Plenary 1:	Jackson LT

	Professor Rob White	
14:35 – 16:05	Parallel Session 1	
16:10-16:40	Refreshments Break	MB1019 & MB1020
16:45 – 18:15	Parallel Session 2	
18:30	SAGE sponsored wine reception / Prizes	MB1019 & MB1020
Thursday 4th July		
8:30 – 8:55	Arrival and Refreshments	MB1019 & MB1020
9:00 – 10:15	Plenary 2: Professor Sylvia Walby	Jackson LT
10:20 – 11:50	Parallel session 3	
11:50 – 13:00	Lunch/ BSC AGM	Atrium/ Jackson LT
13:05 – 14:35	Parallel Session 4	
14:40 – 16:00	Plenary 3: Activism, advocacy and academia	Jackson LT
16:05 – 16:40	Refreshments and Posters	MB1019 & MB1020
16:45 – 18:15	Parallel Session 5	
19:00	Conference Dinner	Double Tree Hilton
Friday 5th July		
8:30 – 8:55	Arrival and Refreshments	MB1019 & MB1020
9:00 – 10:15	Parallel Session 6	

10:20– 11:50	Parallel Session 7	
11:55–13:10	Plenary 4: Harm and the neo-liberal university	Jackson LT
13:10	Packed lunch	Atrium
13:20-14:20	BSC Network Group Meeting	

Conference Full Programme

PGR Conference

Tuesday 2nd July & Wednesday 3rd July

Tuesday 2nd July 2019

12.50-14:15

PGR Plenary	“They think they know you...” On becoming (an)other Dr Patrick Williams (University of Manchester)	Jackson LT
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CONFERENCE PARALLEL SESSION: 1 (PGR)

14:20 – 15:50

Panel	Session	Location
1A	Policing and Crime Prevention Chair: Kate Strudwick, University of Lincoln	MB2201
	Morgan, Matthew (Queensland University of Technology) An exploration of police responses to persons with mental illness	
	Barlow, Russ (University of Derby) Contemporary policing in Northern Ireland: A reflexive account	
	Sokol, Yulia (Kuban State Agrarian University) Criminality of minor intensive offenders and its prevention	
1B	Crimes and Harms of Power Chair: Macpherson Uchenna Nnam, Alex Ekwueme Federal University	MB2205

	Buljubaschic, Mirza (University of Sarajevo) Predetermined for war? Intergenerational transmission of war legacies in Bosnia	
	Nnam, Macpherson Uchenna (Alex Ekwueme Federal University) Federal government and Biafra separatist agitations	
	Paper withdrawn/moved	
1C	Victimology and Offending Chair: Emma Finnegan, Northumbria University	MB2601
	Finnegan, Emma (Northumbria University) Elder abuse amongst women: Lived experiences; prevalence and services responses	
	Daly, Ellen (Anglia Ruskin University) The role of identity narratives in serious sexual offences trials	
	Cleary, Jessica (University of Sterling) Thinking bigger: Accounting for gendered barriers in the desistance process	
	White, Simon (Cardiff University) Twitter and the fear of crime: Methodological innovation	

WORKSHOP / PG TRAINING SESSIONS

Tuesday 2nd July 2019

16:45 – 18:00

Session 1	Mental Health During the PhD	MB2201
	Rebecca Park (University of Lincoln) Kelly Sisson (University of Lincoln)	

	Lauren Smith (University of Lincoln) Charlotte Cartledge (University of Lincoln)	
Session 2	Publishing From Your PhD	MB2205
	Jason Warr (De Montford University) Helen Nichols (University of Lincoln) Joshua Skoczylis (University of Lincoln)	

CONFERENCE PARALLEL SESSION: 2 (PGR)

Wednesday 3rd July 2019

09:05 – 10:35

Panel	Session	Location
2A	Imprisonment and Desistance Chair: James Treadwell, Staffordshire University	MB2201
	Simpson, Lewis (University of Leeds) Prison inspection and its impact: The multiple roles played by HMI Prisons	
	Cornish, Neil (Glasgow University) Vulnerability, decision making and protection of prisoners in Scotland/England	
	Mitchell, Sophie (University of Sterling) The role of trauma in the lives of mothers who have experienced imprisonment	
2B	Frontiers of Criminology Chair: Alison Hutchinson, Northumbria University	MB2205
	Hutchinson, Alison (Northumbria University)	

	Invisible victims in wildlife trade: A green cultural criminological perspective	
	Gladkova, Ekaterina (Northumbria University) Farming intensification and environmental justice in Northern Ireland	
	Ferrazzi, Dario (University of Sheffield) The private rented sector and the ecology of crime	
	Burnside, Ellen (University of Portsmouth) Bird of prey persecution: The gamekeeper perspective	
2C	Social Justice and Representation Chair: Anna Waistnage, University of Leeds	MB2601
	Coleman, Nicola (Middlesex University) Understanding how young people who offend choose to define the term family	
	Mwanaka, Spiwe Cecilia (Middlesex University) Child justice before youth justice	
	Waistnage, Anna (University of Leeds) Immigration perceptions in Britain: From a British working class perspective	
	Pastrana Sanchez, Maria Alejandra (University of Cadiz) Crimes against humanity and terrorism: Boko Haram case	

WORKSHOP / PG TRAINING SESSIONS

Wednesday 3rd July 2019

10:40 – 11:55

Session 3	Demystifying Contemporary Higher Education	MB2201
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	Kate Strudwick (University of Lincoln) Matthew Hall (University of Lincoln) Marian Duggan (University of Kent) Rob White (University of Tasmania)	
Session 4	Reflections on the PhD Journey	MB2601
	Sue Bond-Taylor (University of Lincoln) Lisa White (University of Lincoln) Alex Bradley (Leeds Beckett University) Gary Saunders (University of Lincoln)	

Main Conference

Wednesday 3rd – 5th July 2019

Wednesday 3rd July 2019

13:00 – 14:30

Welcome and Plenary 1	Climate Change and Criminology: What is to be Done? Professor Rob White, University of Tasmania	Jackson LT
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CONFERENCE PARALLEL SESSION: 1

14:35 – 16:05

Panel	Session	Location
1A	Probation, Resettlement and Desistance Chair: David Patton, University of Derby	MB2202
	Patton, David (University of Derby)	

	The role of emotions in journeying out of crime	
	Hadjisergis, Kyros (University of Wolverhampton) Public expectations and probation officers: Implications for rehabilitation	
	Honeywell, David (University of Durham) The ambiguities of desistance	
	Ahmed, Aminu Musa (Bayero University, Nigeria) Prison criminogenic experience and criminal recidivism: A moderating framework	
1B	Border Control, Social Boundaries and Belonging Chair: Weber, Leanne (Monash University)	MB2206
	Milivojevic, Sanja (La Trobe University) Enforcing boundaries of belonging through anti-trafficking	
	Parmar, Alpa (University of Oxford) Reimagining family, race and nation in the hostile environment	
	Weber, Leanne (Monash University) Police as key actors in the governance of belonging	
	Spalding, Amanda (Canterbury Christ Church) Reconceptualising immigration measures as punitive: Bridging criminology and law	
1C	Violence Against Women Chair: Sundari Anitha, University of Lincoln	MB2201
	Powell, Anastasia (RMIT) and Burgin, Rachael (Australia's National Research Organization for Women's Safety) Attitudes matter: Correlates of attitudinal support for violence against women	

	Smith, Olivia (Anglia Ruskin University) Dirty money? Public perceptions of state compensation for rape victim-survivors	
	Paper withdrawn	
1D	Capitalism and Environmental Harm Chair: Rowland Atkinson, University of Sheffield	MB2307
	Atkinson, Rowland (University of Sheffield) Cupidity cubed: The environmental consequences of the 1%	
	Nurse, Angus (Middlesex University) Cleaning up greenwash: Corporate environmental crime & the crisis of capitalism	
	McDonnell, John (University of London) Genocide and green criminology: The Merauke integrated food and energy estate	
1E	Cultural Criminology Chair: Hannah Bows, University of Durham	MB2602
	Bows, Hannah (University of Durham) Crime at UK music festivals	
	Kasparsson, Maria (University of Greenwich) The message of the muzzle: A study in labelling	
	Sandy, Larissa (RMIT University) Trafficking troubles: Metropolitan thinking & contemporary global governance	
1F	Youth Justice Chair: Steve Case, Loughborough University	MB2601
	Case, Steve (Loughborough University)	

	YOT talk: Exploring language barriers to engagement in YOT assessment	
	Redgate, Sam (Northumbria University) Evidencing the need: speech, language and communication provision within youth justice	
	Bond-Taylor, Sue (University of Lincoln) and Waller, Stacey (Future4Me, Lincolnshire County Council) Diversion, intervention, restoration: Making sense of a local youth justice innovation	
	Fitzpatrick, Claire (Lancaster University) Reconsidering the care-crime connection in a climate of crisis	
1G	Medicine, Health and Experts in Victorian Criminal Justice Chair: Helen Johnston, University of Hull	MB2604
	Johnston, Helen (University of Hull) Physical disability, prison authorities and Victorian penal servitude, 1850-1900	
	Dixon-Goodall, Rachel (University of Hull) Expert evidence and uncertainty in 19th century English infanticide trials	
	Price, Kim (University of Liverpool) What can convict health tells us about Victorian prisons?	
1H	Comparative Criminology Chair: Nick Cowen, University of Lincoln	MB2606
	Epstein, Rona (Coventry Law School) and Evans, Martine (Université de Reims) The prosecution of parents for truancy: Who pays the price?	
	Liu, Jianhong (University of Macau) Asian criminology and Asian paradigm	

	Paper withdrawn	
1I	Prisons Chair: Morwenna Bennallick, University of Westminster	MB2205
	Bennallick, Morwenna (University of Westminster) The Open Academy: Understanding learning cultures in a prison environment	
	Welch, Thomas (University of Lincoln) Intersectionality in application: An analysis of British penological research	
	Paper withdrawn	
1J	Courts and Sentencing Chair: Jill Jameson, University of Lincoln	MB2603
	Leung, Becky (The Chinese University of Hong Kong) Cumulative outcome disadvantages of defendants with a mental disorder in Hong Kong	
	Vibla, Natalia (Liverpool Hope University) Sentencing in Sweden	
	Minson, Shona (University of Oxford) Using pre-existing power structures to change sentencing practices	
	Bainbridge, Laura (London School of Economics and Political Science) Policy mobility and mutation: Learning from MOPAC's 'Compulsory Sobriety' pilot	
1K Roundtable	What Does Security Mean in a Criminological Context? Chair: Alison Wakefield, University of Portsmouth	MB2302
	Wakefield, Alison (University of Portsmouth), Squires, Peter (University of Brighton), Churchill, David (University of Leeds),	

	Skoczylis, Joshua (University of Lincoln), Weber, Leanne (Monash University).	
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CONFERENCE PARALLEL SESSION: 2

Wednesday 3rd July 2019

16:45 – 18:15

Panel	Session	Location
2A	Critical Perspectives on Violence in the UK Chair: James Treadwell, Staffordshire University	MB2201
	Ellis, Anthony (University of Salford) Austerity and violent crime: A causative absence?	
	Irwin-Rogers, Keir (Open University) Social media and youth violence: Primary problem or proximate distraction?	
	Treadwell, James (Staffordshire University) and Gooch, Kate (University of Leicester) Shanks and shivs, lads and divs: Weapon carrying and crime amongst prisoners	
2B	Resilience, Imprisonment and the Family Chair: Helen Nichols, University of Lincoln	MB2602
	Lanskey, Caroline (University of Cambridge); Lösel, Friedrich (University of Cambridge); Markson, Lucy (University of Cambridge); Ellis, Sophie (University of Cambridge); Souza, Karen (University of Cambridge); Barton-Crosby, Jenni (University of Cambridge) Gone but not forgotten? Family life after a father's prison sentence	
	Lanskey, Caroline (University of Cambridge); Lösel, Friedrich (University of Cambridge); Markson, Lucy (University of	

	<p>Cambridge); Ellis, Sophie (University of Cambridge); Souza, Karen (University of Cambridge); Barton-Crosby, Jenni (University of Cambridge)</p> <p>Women's experiences of their partner's imprisonment, release and resettlement</p>	
	<p>Lanskey, Caroline (University of Cambridge); Lösel, Friedrich (University of Cambridge); Markson, Lucy (University of Cambridge); Ellis, Sophie (University of Cambridge); Souza, Karen (University of Cambridge); Barton-Crosby, Jenni (University of Cambridge)</p> <p>Families affected by paternal imprisonment: ethnic and cultural perspectives</p>	
	<p>Lanskey, Caroline (University of Cambridge); Lösel, Friedrich (University of Cambridge); Markson, Lucy (University of Cambridge); Ellis, Sophie (University of Cambridge); Souza, Karen (University of Cambridge); Barton-Crosby, Jenni (University of Cambridge)</p> <p>Continuity, change and resilience in imprisoned fathers' problematic substance use</p>	
2C Roundtable	<p>Pedagogy and Teaching</p> <p>Chair: Kate Strudwick</p>	MB2603
	<p>Johnson, Philip (Blackburn College)</p> <p>The visual statement method in criminal justice</p>	
	<p>Young, Suzanne (University of Leeds)</p> <p>Experiential authenticity in criminology</p>	
2D	<p>Policing</p> <p>Chair: Shuping Tzeng, National Chung Cheng University, Taiwan</p>	MB2205
	<p>Aplin, Rachael (Leeds Beckett University)</p> <p>The grey figure of crime: If it isn't crimed, it hasn't happened</p>	
	<p>Churchill, David (University of Leeds)</p> <p>Democratic policing and public criminology</p>	

	<p>Tzeng, Shuping (National Chung Cheng University, Taiwan)</p> <p>The factors related to the turnover intention of police officers in Taiwan</p>	
	<p>Cowen, Nick (University of Lincoln)</p> <p>Adapting the medical model of evidence-based policing</p>	
2E	<p>BSC Victims Network: Intersectionality and Victimization</p> <p>Chair: Hannah Bows (Durham University)</p>	MB2604
	<p>Hester, Marianne (University of Bristol)</p> <p>Justice, intersectionality and gender based violence</p>	
	<p>Healey, Jane (Bournemouth University)</p> <p>Thinking outside the box: Intersectionality as a hate crime research framework</p>	
	<p>Long, Lisa (Leeds Beckett University)</p> <p>The ideal victim: A critical race theory (CRT) approach</p>	
2F	<p>The Trouble With Girls: Institutional Responses to Female Deviance, 1850-1969</p> <p>Chair: Helen Johnston, University of Hull</p>	MB2606
	<p>Johnston, Helen (University of Hull)</p> <p>Borstal girls: Female offenders in England, 1908-1950</p>	
	<p>Alghrani, Tahaney (University of Liverpool)</p> <p>Girl incarcerated: The ideology, discipline, and reform of female delinquents</p>	
	<p>Carlson, Jessamy (University of Essex)</p> <p>'That sort of girl?' Approaches to teenage girls in trouble 1933-1969</p>	
2G	<p>Criminological Theory</p> <p>Chair: Paul Joosse (University of Hong Kong)</p>	MB2601

	Paper withdrawn	
	Poyser, Sam (University of Nottingham) and Poyser, Bethan (Nottingham Trent University) Heritage crime: Re-considering the usefulness of crime prevention	
	Joose, Paul (University of Hong Kong) Deviant miracle-workers: Stigma and charisma as coterminous social phenomena	
	Paper withdrawn	
2H	Feminist Criminology: Reflections on the UN 63rd CSW Chair: Elaine Arnall, Nottingham Trent University	MB2307
	Arnall, Elaine (Nottingham Trent University) Power, marginalisation, intersectionality and justice in the 21st century	
	Beichner, Dawn (Illinois State University, USA) The role of NGO activism in the economic and social council of the UN	
	Ranjan, Sheetal (William Paterson University, USA) The social protection of women and girls: Links to crime and justice at CSW63	
2I	Crime Prevention Chair: Kate Strudwick, University of Lincoln	MB2206
	Boughton, Grace (University of South Wales) This isn't about blame, this is about learning. No blame in major crime reviews	
	Sabat, Marcin (WSEPiNM Kielce, Poland) The state of implementation in Poland of The Council of Europe Convention	

	<p>Sabat, Marcin (WSEPiNM Kielce / Poland)</p> <p>Stadium bans in the practice of the Polish judiciary</p>	
2J	<p>Pedagogy and Teaching</p> <p>Chair: Gary Saunders, University of Lincoln</p>	MB2302
	<p>Mackenzie, Rowan (University of Birmingham)</p> <p>Action is eloquence: Creating space for Shakespeare in HMP Gartree</p>	
	<p>Duggan, Marian (University of Kent) and Bishop, Charlie (Exeter University)</p> <p>Feminist academics' experiences of teaching gendered and intersectional issues</p>	
	Paper withdrawn	
2K Roundtable	<p>Offences against other animals in a changing world</p> <p>Chair: Jennifer Maher, University of South Wales</p>	MB1009
	<p>Wyatt, Tanya (Northumbria University); South, Nigel (University of Essex)</p> <p>The wildlife and drug trafficking connection</p>	
	<p>Beirne, Piers (University of Southern Maine, USA)</p> <p>Animals, women and terms of abuse: W(h)ither the speciesist cunt?</p>	
	<p>Maher, Jennifer (University of South Wales)</p> <p>Where have all the status dogs gone?: To graveyards everyone, will we ever learn"</p>	

Thursday 4th July

09:00 – 10:15

Welcome and Plenary 2	Theorising gender and violence Professor Sylvia Walby (City, University of London)	Jackson LT
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CONFERENCE PARALLEL SESSION: 3

10:20 – 11:50

Panel	Session	Location
3A	Violence, Conflict and Security Chair: Usman Shehu Umar, Nasarawa State University, Nigeria	MB2604
	Umar, Usman Shehu (Nasarawa State University, Nigeria) An analysis of community conflicts between the herdsmen and farmers in Nigeria	
	Trivedi-Bateman, Neema (Anglia Ruskin University) The combined roles of moral emotions and moral rules in explaining violence	
	Wykes, Maggie (University of Sheffield) Civic routes to peace: An exploratory study of urban violence in four cities	
3B	Prisons Chair: David Cox, University of Wolverhampton	MB2201
	Pragasam, Vidhyasagar (Tata Institute of Social Sciences) The phenomenon of parole absconding: Role of various stakeholders in Tamil Nadu	
	Sechidou, Katerina (Ku Leuven) Denying prison realities: The dialectic between the CPT and England and Wales	

	<p>Cox, David (University of Wolverhampton) and Hale, Joseph (University of Wolverhampton)</p> <p>From wormholes to confession of murder – the work of a Victorian prison governor</p>	
3C	<p>Security and Terrorism</p> <p>Chair: Tarela Ike, University of East London</p>	MB2606
	<p>Wane, Philip (Nottingham Trent University)</p> <p>Emerging technologies: Agents of vengeance or vulnerable victims?</p>	
	<p>Wakefield, Alison (University of Portsmouth)</p> <p>The security implications of 'fake news'</p>	
	<p>Ike, Tarela (University of East London)</p> <p>Demystifying public perceptions about the efficacy of counterterrorism approaches</p>	
3D	<p>Media and Crime</p> <p>Chair: Joshua Skoczylis, University of Lincoln</p>	MB2602
	<p>Kelly, Craig (Birmingham City University) and Lynes, Adams (Birmingham City University)</p> <p>The hate you give little infants f**ks everybody: Drill music and violence</p>	
	<p>Mcfeters, Ashleigh (Queens University)</p> <p>The female perpetrator-victim paradigm and labelling theory in Northern Ireland</p>	
	<p>Hauger, Sophie (BRG Bad Voelsau Austria)</p> <p>The image of psychopaths influencing public perception by film and literature</p>	
	<p>Wakeman, Steve (Liverpool John Moores University)</p>	

	'Show them something different': Penal utopias in Game of Thrones	
3E	Sexual Violence Chair: Emily Setty, University of Surrey	MB2205
	Jegede, Lucy (Ekiti State University, Nigeria) A pattern of sexually-related offences among adults in south-western Nigeria	
	Burgin, Rachel (Australia's National Research Organisation for Women's Safety) and Flynn, Asher (Monash University) Women's behaviour as implied consent: Male 'reasonableness' in rape law	
	Setty, Emily (University of Surrey) Young people's attitudes to sex and consent in the #MeToo era	
	Meehan, Claire (University of Auckland) School boys' views on girls' digital sexual lives	
3F	Deviance and Social Control in an Age of Ecological Disorganization Chair: James Heydon, University of Lincoln	MB2307
	Clement, Matt (University of Winchester) Becoming environmentally deviant: The normalisation of climate protest	
	Short, Damien (University of London) Policing the anti-fracking movement: social control and collective trauma	
	Heydon, James (University of Lincoln) Can air quality monitors protect children from air pollution on the school run?	
	McKie, Ruth (De Montfort University) and Turgoose, Di (De Montfort University)	

	Ontological diversifications: Greening domestic violence and abuse	
3G Roundtable	Visible Policing: Exploring the Visual Culture of Contemporary Policing Chair: Matthew Jones, University of Winchester	MB2202
	Jones, Matthew (University of Winchester); Rowe, Michael (Northumbria University); Ralph, Liam (Northumbria University); Millie, Andrew (Edge Hill University) and De Camargo, Camilla (Kingston University)	
3H	Prisons Chair: Jason Warr, De Montfort University	MB2601
	Warr, Jason (De Montfort University) Whitening black men: Rehabilitation and the narrative labour of black prisoners	
	Webster, Colin (Leeds Beckett University) British Muslim Pakistani prisoners and their medium and long-term experiences	
	Erel, Rachela (The Hebrew University of Jerusalem) and Sebba, Leslie (The Hebrew University of Jerusalem) Prisoners as helpless human beings – a new discourse on an old idea	
	Stockdale, Kelly (York St. John University) and Addison, Michelle (Northumbria University) Exploring novel psychoactive substances (NPS) and custodial environments	
3I Roundtable	Publishing in Criminology Journals Chair: Michelle Burman (University of Glasgow)	MB2603
	Gormley, Caitlin (Co-editor in Chief of Criminology and Criminal Justice), Walklate, Sandra (University of Liverpool/Editor of the British Journal of Criminology), Hall, Matthew (University of Lincoln/ International Review of Victimology)	

3J Roundtable	Challenging Hate and Extremism in Challenging Times: One Idea for Change Chair: Neil Chakraborti, University of Leicester	MB2302
	Chakraborti, Neil (University of Leicester), Hardy, Stevie-Jade (University of Leicester) and Allen, Chris (University of Leicester)	

CONFERENCE PARALLEL SESSION: 4

Thursday 4th July 2019

13:05 – 14:35

Panel	Session	Location
4A	Policing Chair: Westmarland, Louise (Open University)	MB2604
	Louise Westmarland & Steve Conway (Open University) Police ethics and the blue code: Still silent after all these years?	
	Jennings, Gráinne (University of Limerick) The re-conceptualisation of initial Irish police education and training in AGS	
	Paper withdrawn	
4B	Crime Policies, Processes and Harms Chair: David Brown, University of New South Wales	MB2202
	Brown, David (University of New South Wales) Modalities and processes of criminalisation: insights from an Australian study	
	Matthews, Janeille Zorina (University of the West Indies) Activist criminology: Affecting public crime discourse to effect better policy	

	<p>Canning, Victoria (University of Bristol)</p> <p>Tools for change: Building activist agendas against asylum harms</p>	
4C	<p>Policing</p> <p>Chair: Lisa White, University of Lincoln</p>	MB2201
	<p>Bevan, Miranda (London School of Economics)</p> <p>Adversity and adversariality: Young suspect experiences of PACE protections</p>	
	<p>Healy, Jane (Bournemouth University) and Cole, Terri (Bournemouth University)</p> <p>Evaluating the (best) use of stop and search: Police officer perspectives</p>	
	<p>De Camargo, Camilla-Kingston University</p> <p>'Beauty as duty': The problem with 'gender-neutral' uniforms in the modern police force</p>	
	<p>Clement, Matt (University of Winchester)</p> <p>Flashballs and kid gloves: Policing protest – a tale of two cities</p>	
4D	<p>Victims and Victimology: Exploring (In)justice</p> <p>Chair: David Baker, Coventry University</p>	MB2206
	<p>Baker, David (Coventry University)</p> <p>Disenfranchised grief and deaths after police contact in the US</p>	
	<p>Kirchengast, Tyrone (University of Sydney)</p> <p>Legal representation for victims of crime</p>	
	<p>Calverley, Adam (University of Hull), O'Leary, Nicola (University of Hull) and Green, Simon (University of Hull)</p> <p>'What does a good day look like?' ...Exploring injustice and victim resilience</p>	
4E	<p>Hate Crimes and Extremism</p>	MB2307

	Chair: Brad Galloway, University of the Fraser Valley, Canada	
	Galloway, Brad (University of the Fraser Valley) and Scrivens, Ryan (Michigan State University) The roles of former extremists in preventing and countering violent extremism	
	Yoshida, Yutaka (University of Manchester) When a Japanese salaryman joins the far-right movement	
	Wilkin, David (University of Leicester) Safeguarding disabled people from hate crime: Failures of legislation	
	Bayer, Saskia (Sheffield Hallam University) and Cole, Bankole (Sheffield Hallam University) Internal discord amongst PREVENT – Exploring divergent internal narratives	
4F Roundtable	The Intersection of Indigenous, Cultural, Southern and Green Criminologies Chair: Heydon, James (University of Lincoln)	MB2205
	Wyatt, Tanya (Northumbria University) Representation of wildlife in Colombia	
	South, Nigel (University of Essex) The nexus of green and cultural criminology	
	Rodriguez-Goyes, David (Universidad de Antonio Narino) Contributions of indigenous and southern criminologies	
4G	Pedagogy and Teaching Chair: Kate Strudwick, University of Lincoln	MB2602
	Kerrigan, Nathan (Birmingham City University)	

	'Student producers ain't no losers!': Zine-making in a criminology classroom	
	Bramford, Kate (University of West England) and Eason, Anne (University of West England) The interactive parallel model of criminology learning.	
	Saunders, Gary (University of Lincoln) and Gaschino, Elena (University of Lincoln) Student as producer beyond the university: Towards the new civic university?	
4H	Prisons Chair: Alexandria Bradley, Leeds Beckett University	MB2302
	Price, Jayne (University of Chester) Exploring pathways and transitions between juvenile and adult penal institutions	
	McMann, Shaun (The Open University) Distance learning, rehabilitation and desistance	
	Bradley, Alexandria (Leeds Beckett University) Trauma-responsive practice: Exploring the intervention in prisons	
4I	Sexual Violence: Agency and Resistance Chair: Bianca Fileborn, University of Melbourne	MB2606
	Smith, Jo (Leicester University) Strategies of response and resistance in experiences of online misogyny	
	Serisier, Tanya (Birkbeck College) Speaking out: Rape, feminism and narrative politics	
	Fileborn, Bianca (University of Melbourne) Reporting sexual violence at Australian music festivals	

4J Roundtable	Showcasing PhD and ECR Prison Research Through the Prison Research Network Chair: David Best, Sheffield Hallam University	MB2603
	Hall, Lauren (University of Lincoln) Kirkham Family Connectors	
	Simpson, Lewis (University of Leeds) Developing a programme of prison-based research	
	Collinson, Beth (Sheffield Hallam University) Measuring and mapping wellbeing in the Drug Recovery Programme	
4K Roundtable	Developing Active Partnerships Between Penal Reformers and Academia Chair: Anita Dockley, Howard League	MB2601
	Dockley, Anita (Howard League); Chakraborti, Neil (University of Hull); Gelsthorpe, Loraine (University of Cambridge); Farrall, Steve (University of Derby); Irwin-Rogers, Keir (Open University); Millie, Andrew (Edge Hill University); Parmar, Alpa (University of Oxford); Seal, Lizzie (Sussex University)	

14:40 – 16:00

Plenary 3	Activism, advocacy and academia Dr David Scott – Chair (Open University); Sheila Coleman (Justice Campaigner); Marcia Rigg (Sean Rigg Justice and Change Campaign); and Deborah Coles (INQUEST)	Jackson LT
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CONFERENCE PARALLEL SESSION: 5

Thursday 4th July 2019

16:45 – 18:15

Panel	Session	Location
5A	<p>Youth Crime</p> <p>Chair: Nick Cowen, University of Lincoln</p>	MB2202
	<p>Francis, Shantey (Nottingham Trent University)</p> <p>Ambiguity and discord: The complexity of understanding violence among youth</p>	
	<p>Miller, Johanne (University of the West of Scotland)</p> <p>Narratives of the street</p>	
	<p>Parkanyi, Eszter (University of Leeds) and Hucklesby, Anthea (University of Leeds)</p> <p>Tracking children in three European youth justice systems</p>	
5B	<p>Moving to the Right: Mainstreaming the Extreme</p> <p>Chair: Brad Galloway, University of the Fraser Valley</p>	MB2302
	<p>Brown, Katy (University of Bath); Mondon, Aurelien (University of Bath) and Winter, Aaron (University of East London)</p> <p>Populism, racism and the mainstreaming of the far right</p>	
	<p>Busher, Joel (University of Coventry) and Morrison, John (Royal Holloway University)</p> <p>'Micro-moral worlds': An alternative strategy for the description of radical growth</p>	
	<p>Garland, Jon (University of Surrey)</p> <p>Sweet and Tender Hooligans? An Assessment of the Activities and Politics of the Democratic Football Lads' Alliance</p>	
	<p>Tanner, Mirrlees (University of Ontario); Perry, Barbara (University of Ontario); Scrivens, Ryan (Michigan State University, USA) and Galloway, Brad (University of the Fraser Valley)</p> <p>Mainstreaming white supremacy via YouTube country music videos: The digital review</p>	

5C	<p>Policing</p> <p>Chair: Kate Strudwick, University of Lincoln</p>	MB2205
	<p>Jennings, Gráinne (University of Limerick)</p> <p>The re-conceptualisation of initial Irish police education and training in AGS</p>	
	<p>Graham, Sarah (independent author) and Sweet, Dave (Calgary Police Service)</p> <p>Using creative nonfiction to bridge the gap between the public and police</p>	
	<p>De Soto, William (Texas State University)</p> <p>How do ethnic minority citizens view police in the U.S.?</p>	
5D Roundtable	<p>Are Historians Necessary to Criminology?</p> <p>Chair: Paul Lawrence (Open University)</p>	MB2206
	<p>Churchill, David (University of Leeds)</p> <p>Historical thinking: An historian's monopoly?</p>	
	<p>Seal, Lizzie (University of Sussex)</p> <p>History: A useful category of criminological analysis</p>	
	<p>Yeomans, Henry (University of Leeds)</p> <p>Dialogue of the deaf? Assessing the impact of historical research on criminology</p>	
	<p>Tepperman, Alex (University of South Carolina Upstate)</p> <p>Prisoners of the world: Atlantic history and criminological inquiry</p>	
5E	<p>Criminology and Criminological Theory</p> <p>Chair: John Scott, Queensland University of Technology</p>	MB2602
	<p>Scott, John (Queensland University of Technology)</p> <p>Criminology and islands</p>	

	Copson, Lynne (Open University) Where's the harm? Suppressed normativity in the contemporary production of knowledge	
	Wakeman, Steve (Liverpool John Moores University) Autoethnographic criminology	
	Davies, Pamela (Northumbria University) and Rowe, Mike (Northumbria University) Towards a criminology of the domestic	
5F Roundtable	Green Criminology: The Past, Present and Future Chair: James Heydon, University of Lincoln	MB2601
5G		MB2603
	Heimer, Karen (University of Iowa) Gender and imprisonment in the United States: An analysis of states over time	
	Gray, Emily (University of Derby); Farrall, Stephen (University of Derby) and Jones, Phil (University of Derby) The impact of contextual effects on offending trajectories	
	Paper withdrawn	
5H	Against Abolitionism: What are the Positives in Prison Chair: David Best, Sheffield Hallam University	MB2201
	Bradley, Alexandria (Leeds Beckett University) Trauma responsive practice: Can prisons inspire empowerment and strength	
	Best, David (Sheffield Hallam University) Strengths-based approaches to recovery and rehabilitation	
	Little, Ross (De Montfort University)	

	Reflections on developing higher education learning experiences in two prisons	
	Honeywell, David (University of York) Prisons and desistance	
5I	Cultural Criminology Chair: Rachela Colosi, University of Lincoln	MB2307
	Keeler, Marianne Lou - University of Lincoln Stark raving bad? Women of the 21st century illegal rave & free party scene	
	Colosi, Rachela (University of Lincoln) and Lister, Billie (University of Hull) Kinking it up: An exploration of the role of online social networking site FetLife	
	Bows, Hannah (Durham University) Crime at UK music festivals	
5J Roundtable	Learning Together: Transformative Education Within and Beyond Prison Bars Chair: Rachel Vipond (University of York)	MB2604
	Vipond, Rachel (University of York), Nichols, Helen (University of Lincoln); Calverley, Adam (University of Hull) and Bennallick, Morwenna (University of Westminster)	
5K	Domestic Violence Chair: Sundari Anitha, University of Lincoln	MB2606
	Neale, Jo (University of Bedfordshire) The cultural scaffolding of domestic violence and abuse	
	Levell, Jade (Open University, UK) Study into men who experienced domestic violence in childhood and road/gang life	

	Paper withdrawn	
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Main Conference

Friday 5th July

CONFERENCE PARALLEL SESSION: 6

Friday 5th July 2019

09:00 – 10:15

Panel	Session	Location
6A	Drugs and Alcohol Chair: Doris Chu, National Chung Cheng University, Taiwan	MB2202
	Waters, Jaime (Sheffield Hallam University) and Moxon, David (Sheffield Hallam University) The views of older Canadian illegal drug users on the legalisation of cannabis	
	Chu, Doris (National Chung Cheng University, Taiwan) A pilot study of a positive psychology intervention in substance abuse treatment	
6B	Expanding our Understanding of Experiences of Hate Crime Chair: David Wilkin, University of Leicester	MB2302
	Wilkin, David (University of Leicester) Disability hate crime: Are social scientists failing victims?	
	Campbell, Rosie (University of York) Marginality, criminalisation, sex work and hate crime	
	Colliver, Ben (Birmingham City University) The role of visibility in transphobic hate crime	

6C	<p>Policing</p> <p>Chair: Kate Strudwick, University of Lincoln</p>	MB2205
	<p>Pepper, Melissa (University of Surrey)</p> <p>Between 'inside' and 'outside': Exploring the role and contribution of police support volunteers</p>	
	<p>Cockcroft, Tom (Leeds Beckett)</p> <p>Police cybercrime training: Strategies, delivery and perceptions</p>	
	<p>Abbas, Noorhan (University of Cumbria) and Policek, Nicoletta (University of Cumbria)</p> <p>"Champion cops hand-picked to inspire": An exploratory study</p>	
6D	<p>Race, Ethnicity and Crime/Criminalisation</p> <p>Chair: Lisa White, University of Lincoln</p>	MB2206
	<p>Levy, Inna (Zefat Academic College, Israel)</p> <p>Attribution of blame toward offenders: Victim and offender ethnicity, and observer ethnic and religious background</p>	
	<p>Headworth, Spencer (Purdue University, USA)</p> <p>Listening to snitches: Ethnicity, English proficiency, and access to enforcement</p>	
	<p>Bhatia, Monish (Birbeck, University of London)</p> <p>Racialised surveillance: Experiences of undocumented migrants and people seeking asylum of electronic tagging and monitoring in UK</p>	
6E	<p>Pedagogy and Teaching</p> <p>Chair: Kelly Stockdale, York St. John University</p>	MB2601
	<p>Stockdale, Kelly (York St. John University)</p> <p>Exploring the criminology curriculum - a critical reflection</p>	

	<p>Squires, Peter (University of Brighton); Helen Jones (BSC) and Harris, Charlotte (BSC)</p> <p>The BSC National Criminology Survey: initial findings and emerging issues</p>	
	<p>Jones, Debbie (University of Swansea) and Jones, Mark (University of Swansea)</p> <p>Higher education and diversion and desistance from offending</p>	
6G	<p>Restorative Justice</p> <p>Chair: Mahboubeh Amini, Yazd University</p>	MB2307
	<p>Wei, Shuai (University of Cambridge)</p> <p>Gendered justice in China: Mediation as the 'different voice' of female judges</p>	
	<p>Zaman, Abu (Middlesex University)</p> <p>Revisiting restorative justice: Exploring restorative justice as a means of conflict resolution in colleges</p>	
	<p>Amini, Mahboubeh (Yazd University)</p> <p>Evaluation of restorative justice as a better way to understand committing matricide</p>	
6H	<p>Critical Criminology</p> <p>Chair: Claire Cohen, Nottingham Trent University</p>	MB2602
	<p>Chen, Qi (University of Hertfordshire)</p> <p>Has public criminology lost to consumerism? Addiction treatment in China</p>	
	<p>Cohen, Claire (Nottingham Trent University)</p> <p>Fucking with feminism: Monstrous mothers & the molested male in AHS Coven</p>	
	<p>Ma, Tian (University of Kent)</p> <p>Contesting crimmigration in post-hukou China</p>	

6I	BSC Victims Network: Invisible Victims Chair: Walklate, Sandra (University of Liverpool)	MB2201
	Tapley, Jacki (Portsmouth University) Analysis of victim policies: Invisible victims	
	Turgoose, Di (De Montfort University) Domestic violence and abuse, companion animals and independent agency: Towards an intersectional approach	
	Sandra Walklate (University of Liverpool) Everyday ageism? Theorising the absence of older victims	

CONFERENCE PARALLEL SESSION: 7

Friday 5th July 2019

10:20 – 11:50

Panel	Session	Location
7A	Women, Crime and Criminal Justice: Motherhood Chair: Lauren Hall, University of Lincoln	MB2202
	Cook, Lizzie (University of Oxford) Maternal activism and the impact on criminal justice policy	
	Magill, Chris (London South Bank University) Families and prisoners: Time to take stock	
	Paper withdrawn	
7B	Policing Chair:	MB2201
	Mabunda, Dumisani Quiet (University of South Africa, South Africa)	

	The role of traditional leadership in partnership policing: The case study of Li	
	Simpson, Francis (University of Cumbria) Back channels in policing: Corporate and private social media use in policing	
	Hargreaves, Julian (Woolf Institute/Cambridge) Police stop and search within British Muslim communities	
7C	Victims and Victimology Chair: Shawn Smith, Radford University	MB2601
	Heap, Vicky (Sheffield Hallam University) Exploring the effects of long-term anti-social behaviour victimisation	
	Kuo, Tien-Li (University College London) Patterns and predictors of victimisation in Taiwan	
	Smith, Shawn (Radford University) The spatial nature of fear: A multilevel analysis of Stockholm, Sweden	
	Shorrocks, Sarah (University of Central Lancashire) Can multi-agency safeguarding hubs reduce the level of repeat victimisation?	
7E	Prisons Chair: Laura Kelly-Corless (University of Central Lancashire)	MB2302
	Robinson, Carol (University of York) The carceral geography of dying from natural causes	
	Gormley, Caitlin (University of Glasgow) Interviewing vulnerable prisoners: A methodological reflection	

	Hunt, Katie (University of Southampton) Bereavement and the non-religious prisoner	
	Kelly-Corless, Laura (University of Central Lancashire) No longer free to be deaf: Exploring the medical model of disability in prison	
7F	History of Crime Chair: Alex Tepperman, University of South Carolina Upstate	MB2206
	Tepperman, Alex (University of South Carolina Upstate) Interculturalism and the global prison, 1919-1939	
	Dodsworth, Francis (Kingston University London) Security, patriarchy and protection: A genealogy	
	Tennant, Maryse (Canterbury Christ Church University) Museums of pain: Prisoner mugshots and the suffering we cannot see	
	Dickinson, Kisby (University of Leeds) Crime and the electric telegraph	
7G	Crime and Deviance in Cyberspace Chair: Theoni Spathi, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Greece	MB2307
	Spathi, Theoni (National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Greece) Cyberbullying: A new type of violence amongst us	
	McCabe, Kimberly (University of Lynchburg, USA) Internet crimes against children: A real world problem	
	Vakhitova, Zarina (Monash University); Mawby, Rob (Harper Adams University) and Alston-Knox, Clair (Griffith University)	

	Quantifying victim impact from and response to different types of cyber abuse	
	Karagiannopoulos, Vasileios (University of Portsmouth) and Sugiura, Lisa (University of Portsmouth) Cyber-clinics: A grassroots way of dealing with cybercrime in the community	
7H	Courts and Sentencing Chair: tbc	MB2602
	Morgan, Kirstin (Appalachian State University) and Williams, Marian (Appalachian State University) North Carolina assigned counsel fee reduction, caseloads, and outcomes	
	Meitl, Michele (Texas Christian University) U.S. Supreme Court Justices use of social science in criminal procedure opinions	
	Pontedeira, Catia (University Institute of Maia) Intimate partner homicides, passion and Portuguese judicial decisions	

Plenary 4	Harm and the neo-liberal university Professor Mike Neary – Chair (University of Lincoln); Professor David Whyte (University of Liverpool); Dr Vicky Canning (University of Bristol); and Dr Waqas Tufail (Leeds Beckett University)	Jackson LT
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British Society of Criminology: Specialist Network meetings

Thursday 4th July

12.15-13.00

	Specialist Network meetings	
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	BSC Policing Network	MB2604
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Friday 5th July 2019

1.20-2.20

	Specialist Network meetings	
	BSC Learning and Teaching Network	MB2202
	BSC Green Criminology Research Network	MB2201
	BSC Prison Research Network	MB2302
	BSC Women, Crime and Criminal Justice Network	MB2205
	BSC Historical Criminology Network	MB2206
	BSC Crime and Justice Statistics Network	MB2307
	BSC Critical Criminology Network	MB2602
	BSC Victims Network	MB2603
	BSC Hate Crime Network	MB2604
	BSC Youth Crime/ Youth Justice Network	MB2606
	BSC Race Matters Network	Jackson LT

Conference Posters Summary

Taylor Brown, Nicola (University of Wolverhampton)

Understanding victims of domestic abuse who themselves commit crime

For women who experience domestic abuse at the hands of their intimate partner, the fear and distress they feel can make them unwilling to report their experiences to statutory agencies such as the Police, The Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) and the NHS. Their apprehension and distrust of the Legal System, their fear of reprisal and the lack of information they hold on their rights, can sustain their reluctance to report any incidents. Factors such as domestic abuse - including coercive

control as well as other social, environmental or economic components - play a large part in turning some female victims into offenders, something which becomes clearer upon closer examination of their offences. Typically, women commit non-violent crimes, but the underlying nature of their offences are often deep-rooted in trauma and destitution. My PhD research will establish and understand the role that the voluntary, charitable and community sectors play in supporting women to avoid prison by establishing the training needs of professionals within the Criminal Justice System (CJS) as well as the unmet needs of female offenders. This research will inform, develop and pilot a training package for Criminal Justice professionals that will assist them in meeting the needs of female offenders who have also been victims of DA. There is a distinct lack of training to understand offenders and their complex needs and there is also limited availability of specialist services. This poster will demonstrate the potential for impact in societal research by contributing, creating and sharing knowledge and innovation whilst benefiting individuals and organisations.

Cooper, Rosie (NHS)

Probation, resettlement and desistance: A Health needs assessment of offenders in the community

This poster outlines findings from a Health Needs Assessment (HNA) which explored the health needs of community offenders residing in the boundaries of a city and county council in 2017. There is a complex relationship between health and social influences on offending and re-offending behaviour, which means there is potential to reduce reoffending behaviour by improving the health of offenders, for example by improving mental health or reducing substance misuse, but this cannot be achieved without understanding the health needs of this population group.

The study adopted a mixed-methodology utilising both qualitative sources and descriptive data analysis to provide insight into needs, to assess how current service provision meets these needs and to identify possible priorities. The study was carried out using three methods of health needs assessment; epidemiological (quantitative analysis of the results from a survey of community offenders, plus a literature review), corporate (consultation with relevant probation and health professionals) and comparative (comparing existing and evidenced morbidity in local community offenders against that of the general population)

Key Findings: The health needs of these offenders differ from those of the general population due to the complex and multifactorial nature of their health and social conditions. Both community offenders and front-line professionals reported numerous barriers for community offenders accessing healthcare services, including difficulties due to their transient nature and lack of identification, often compounded by a lack of health literacy. Whilst this should be interpreted with caution, community offenders have a substantially higher standardised mortality rate (SMR), of 358, in comparison to the general populations' SMR of 100. In this HNA, a lower proportion of respondents rated their health status as good or excellent (72%) than the national average (81%) (2011 Census).

Francis, Shantey (Nottingham Trent University)

Ambiguity and discord: The complexity of understanding violence among youth

This poster will explore youth and violence; terminology which is nothing new, yet it is constantly repackaged and reproduced to involve both victim and agent. As a result, the boundaries on this perspective can become blurred and normalised further elevating the ambiguity around young people's perspective on the topic (Ferrell, Hayward and Young, 2015). Granting it can be debated that violence is on the rise, it has become clear that we are unable to "arrest our way out of this issue". The Serious Violence Strategy (2018) report discusses that they are taking a multiple-strand approach which involves "police, local authorities, health and education partners" to name a few (Rudd, 2018:7). British youth are not only marginalised for being troublesome, feckless and violent, but they are also unheard, ignored and excluded from discussions on issues which are pertinent to their daily lives. Thus, this paper will address youth voice by drawing on the findings from a PhD study that took place within two diverse locations of the UK. Providing young people with the opportunity to be experts within their own right and explore what violence means to them within the cultural surroundings to which they are responsive.

Herriott, Charlotte (Anglia Ruskin University)

Rape myth construction in the adversarial legal system

Considerable research has shown that rape myths continue to be influential across sexual offences trials in England and Wales, despite ongoing and significant reform. Such myths act to mislead the jury, decrease the likelihood of conviction and increase the risk of secondary victimisation or 'judicial rape' of the complainant. Yet despite extensive academic research and policy reform, the underlying legal context of trial has largely escaped examination in relation to myth usage. England and Wales operates within an adversarial legal system, characterised by a battle-like structure whereby partisan advocates from two opposing sides present their side of the argument; yet a systematic understanding of how this structure impacts upon rape myth construction is fundamentally lacking. This study therefore examines whether core constructions of the adversarial legal system of England and Wales, contribute in any way to the ongoing persistence of rape myths in sexual offences trials. Court observations were conducted to examine the type and frequency of rape myth usage and to explore how myths are constructed and resisted during the adversarial trial process. Handwritten transcripts were taken in each trial and the data thematically analysed. The findings verify that rape mythology remains extensive at trial, particularly used by defence counsel to discredit the complainant and infer falsity of the allegation. It concludes that the adversarial 'contest' and focus on winning appears to incentivise advocates to rely upon rape myth narratives. In order to achieve this aim; advocates routinely exploited adversarial constructs, selecting limited evidence upon which to base story-like narratives, using closed/manipulative questioning techniques and repeatedly turning focus onto the complainant's credibility. Meanwhile, the

prosecution routinely missed opportunities for direct myth-busting and judges wholly failed to interrupt questioning whereby this became overly manipulative.

Keeler, Marianne Lou (University of Lincoln), Gibbons, Amy (University of Lincoln) and Brookes, Georgia (University of Lincoln)

Improving student crime prevention at University of Lincoln - The #StaySafe Project 2018/19

Following on from the pilot project conducted in 2017/18, this paper presents the findings of the larger scale student-led #StaySafe Project survey, conducted at the University of Lincoln, in partnership with Crimestoppers. Previous research (McCreith and Parkinson 2004) suggests that students are more vulnerable to victimisation in relation to certain crimes in proportion to the general public, although this relationship is complex; with differences related to location, type of property, but also around behaviour and lifestyles. However Barberet & Fisher (2009) found that they are often unaware of institutional strategies designed to provide them with a secure environment. These findings were born out by the data collected for the pilot project, which motivated the team to conduct a larger, university-wide study, since this apparent lack of awareness is a problem, given that knowledge about crime, and crime prevention publicity efforts, can act as an intervention in their own right (Bowers and Johnson 2003). Looking into university students' perceptions of crime and their awareness of crime prevention strategies and services both on and off campus, the survey aimed to identify current levels of awareness and perceptions; in order to develop a range of targeted, student-designed awareness-raising campaigns, improve access to and quality of campus-based crime prevention, reduction and victim services, and thus attempt to reduce student crime victimisation and misconceptions about crime. Crimestoppers also wished to work with staff and students to develop a model, based on the Lincoln project, for rolling out to other universities and colleges throughout the UK in the future.

Mitchell, Sophie (Northumbria University)

The role of trauma in the lives of mothers who have experienced imprisonment.

Although women only comprise around 5% of the prison population in England (Ministry of Justice, 2018), their imprisonment can have wide-reaching effects on families and wider society. Around 60% of female prisoners are mothers to dependent children (Caddle et al., 1997), in many cases being the sole carer. This highlights the intergenerational impact on families that maternal imprisonment causes. Existing evidence suggests that the majority of female prisoners have themselves endured difficult life experiences and in many cases experienced some kind of prior trauma in their lives (Green et al., 2005, Corston, 2007), primarily in the form of childhood abuse, domestic abuse and sexual violence. Yet it can also be seen that the experience of imprisonment and subsequent separation from children is a further traumatizing experience.

The term 'intergenerational trauma' has previously been used to describe and understand the experiences of other marginalised groups but has not yet been applied to women involved in the

Criminal Justice System. This poster will depict research to be carried out in 2019 examining the role of 'intergenerational trauma' in the lives of mothers who have experienced imprisonment. The proposed research will take an ecological approach to examine the traumatic and supportive relationships experienced by women in England who have been in prison. Interviews incorporating the use of ecomaps will be carried out with mothers who have experienced imprisonment to examine their experiences and further understand the role of trauma in their lives. The poster will also examine how this research fits with current policy and practice in this area and how its findings could be operationalized.

O'Donnell, Geraldine (University of the West of Scotland)

Managing sex offenders in Scotland: Achieving effective practice within MAPPA

Registered sex offenders are managed in Scotland within the framework of MAPPA. The key agencies within this are the police and criminal justice social work. This presentation is a critical review of the effectiveness of inter-agency working with reference to these agencies. The areas covered are resource sharing, communication, perspectives on risk aversion, police disclosure and morale. The discussion surrounds the ways in which the objectives of MAPPA align with the public protection agenda and the rehabilitation of registered sex offenders in Scotland. There is support for the argument that police disclosure should remain limited and closely monitored. Also, while there is evidence that shows that criminal justice social work and the police work co-operatively, this relationship is vulnerable due to the high turnover of personnel within the police. The presentation argues that the two should be co-located as a matter of policy. All of this is evaluated within the context of a public protection strategy that is concerned with managing the risk and danger that sex offenders present to the public, post-release from prison. The overall objective here is to examine the effectiveness of collaborative partnerships in the complex, and resource-intensive management of sex offenders released into the community.

O' Sullivan, Danielle (Trinity College Dublin)

Incarceration experiences of lesbian and bisexual female prisoners in Ireland

The proposed PhD research aims to generate in-depth and nuanced understandings in relation to the incarceration experiences of lesbian and bisexual prisoners in Ireland. This qualitative case study, underpinned by a social constructionist epistemology will examine the following key topics: participants perceived needs in relation to healthcare; experiences of (if any) stigma or homophobia while incarcerated due to their perceived or disclosed sexual orientation; disclosures of sexual orientation within the prison setting; and access to resources pertinent to their sexual orientation. Twenty women who identify as lesbian or bisexual and have been (n=15) or are currently (n=5) held in female place of detention in Ireland will be recruited from a range of statutory and non-statutory services that provide support to sexual minority persons in Ireland. The limited available research

on sexual minority prisoners has largely focused on the situations and needs of male prisoners who identify as gay or bisexual. Thus, there is a significant rationale for the proposed research which will bridge a significant gap in knowledge in relation to a 'hidden' population in Ireland. This research will seek to empower an often-silenced population to share their experiences and contribute new knowledge in relation to their unique situations and needs.

Richards, George (Edinboro University of Pennsylvania)

The Rohingya diaspora: Victimization within uncertain milieus

This presentation addresses the criminal victimization of Rohingya refugees in the Republic of India. In conjunction with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) working with the Rohingya in India, interviews with refugees in camps in Delhi, Chennai, and Hyderabad were conducted from November 2018 to February 2019. From information gleaned from these interviews and subsequent interviews with local police, social services, and NGO agents, types of victimization refugees contend with and strategies for the prevention of crime in these settings will be discussed.

Shovel, Miriam (University of Cambridge)

Policing domestic abuse: Justice without arrest?

This research looks at police actions in response to domestic abuse (DA) in England and Wales. Since the 1980s, there has been a clear focus on the criminal justice system as being the primary response to DA. Mandatory arrest policies are in place in many US states, and in England and Wales, policy requires 'positive action' from police in cases of domestic abuse; according to the College of Policing, officers must be able to justify any decision not to arrest. Despite this, arrest data from the Office of National Statistics suggests that many DA incidents attended by police do not result in an arrest. There is also evidence that an increasing percentage of victims are unsupportive of arrest. This research will explore: the multiple factors affecting police decision-making in cases of DA; what disposals are used aside from arrest, and at what frequency; the degree to which victims are a part of the decision-making process; and how satisfied victims of DA are with the police response (i.e. the extent to which police decisions in these cases meet the needs, desires, and expectations of victims). Secondary qualitative and quantitative data will be collected from police call handling and custody outcomes data, as well as incident/crime reports, for DA-flagged incidents/crimes. The research will also involve qualitative semi-structured interviews with police officers and victims.

Sweeney, Rowan (York St John)

Justice in criminology curricula? Examining production of justice knowledge(s)

This poster will present ongoing doctoral research which aims to use restorative justice as a lens to critically examine the production, and exclusion, of knowledge(s) of justice within undergraduate

criminology curricula in England and Wales. It is argued that justice has become a disregarded criminological theme (Clear 2010; Richie 2011; Sokoloff and Burgess-Proctor 2011). Yet recent years have seen significant policy developments in relation to the different forms 'justice' can take. The UK Government has recently diversified criminal justice approaches by financially and legislatively committing to 'embedding' restorative justice practices throughout the criminal justice system (Ministry of Justice 2012, 2014, 2017). Restorative justice expansion enables it to be used in accordance with any offence, with offences committed by youths and adults, at any stage of the criminal justice process from pre-sentencing to release, and in line with any sanctions (Ministry of Justice 2012, 2014). At the same time criminology as an academic discipline has transformed due to numerous factors, including: significant increase in number of degree programmes at universities, increased scope of subject matter, growing requirement for criminal justice practitioners to have relevant degrees, and intensification of concerns regarding employability as a subject in neoliberal Higher Education (UCAS 2019; BSC Learning and Teaching 2018; PEQF 2016; McLaughlin and Muncie 2013; Garland 2008; Barton et al. 2010). Using a multiple case study framework of universities this research will examine student and staff perspectives, course content, and materials in relation to 'justice'. This project will add to criminology, pedagogy and teaching, restorative justice and social justice by providing empirical evidence of the extent and form of justice knowledge(s) which currently exist within criminology curricula.

Book of Abstracts

Abbas, Noorhan (University of Cumbria) and Policek, Nicoletta (University of Cumbria)

"CHAMPION COPS HAND-PICKED TO INSPIRE": AN EXPLORATORY STUDY

Many police forces recruit police officers who are IT confident to pilot technology projects and to deliver technology training to their colleagues. Research studies have argued that the presence of co-workers who are both “knowledgeable and confident IT users” is a key factor that can boost IT utilisation in organisations. Nevertheless, the impact of using champions or super-users in delivering technology training in police forces have not been studied. An Action research study has been conducted in a medium-sized Constabulary in the UK aiming to enhance police officers’ efficient utilisation and attitudes towards using their mobile Kelvin devices. Super-user officers were recruited to deliver training on the efficient usage of new Kelvin devices’ features. The key findings of the study delineate fundamental super-users’ characteristics and several police culture aspects that can influence the learning process during training. These factors can prevent Constabularies from achieving the benefits anticipated from investing in technology. Important recommendations on strategies to boost the effectiveness of technology training in police forces are also presented.

ALGHRANI, Tahaney (University of Liverpool)

GIRL INCARCERATED: THE IDEOLOGY, DISCIPLINE, AND REFORM OF FEMALE DELINQUENTS

Delinquent juveniles and solutions on how best to deal with them have been an area of contention since the establishment of the first juvenile institutions in the nineteenth century. The Youthful Offenders Act (1854) marked a watershed moment in the history of the treatment of juveniles. Recent research by Barry Godfrey et al (2017) utilised archival/digital sources to examine the lives of 500 juveniles who passed through these institutions and traces their destinations post-release. They found reconviction rates were considerably less than today. However, research on young girls entering juvenile institutions in the Victorian port cities and urban towns is unmapped in the literature. Young, vagrant, unsupervised girls were deemed as wayward and potential prostitutes (Cale, 1993). They were subject to an intense moral concern by reformers and philanthropists, who sought to ‘save’ these girls. Separate Reformatory and Industrial schools were established for young girls, with sentences of up to five years. Fundamentally, I will assess these institutions from their inception in 1855, in terms of the forms of discipline, surveillance, regulation and resistance within the institutions through to 1918. This research will not only focus on the institutions but explore the girls’ pathways into the institutions and the pathways of the girls once released. My focus will be girls incarcerated in institutions in Victorian cities, namely Liverpool, Manchester and Bristol offering a unique glimpse into the past of juvenile girls who entered the criminal justice system and how they fared back in society.

Amini, Mahboubeh (YAZD University)

EVALUATION OF RESTORATIVE JUSTICE AS A BETTER WAY TO UNDERSTAND COMMITTING MATRICIDE

Domestic homicide is the most serious type of violence in a marital relationship that is punishable by the death penalty (Qesas) according to the Islamic penal code of Iran. This paper analyses the reasons why a woman commits this crime by examining the killer's status in a marital relationship on the basis of interviews with 20 inmate women who killed their husbands and await execution. Data show that killers have been a victim of domestic violence for about a period of 10 -25 years, and, in other words, matricide has a direct relation to the killer's victimization or domestic violence; including physical (assault and battery), verbal (insult and obscenity), sexual and financial violence (leave allowance). The most important reason for the domestic homicide was a hatred for the husband which arose from repeated victimization in a coercive relationship with the husband. These women could not cut this coercive relationship because of insufficient social or family protection or loss of them and especially a complex process of the divorce for a woman in Iran. This paper also examines the potential defence of mental capacity and its place in Iranian criminal code. Based on this research, this paper argues for the need for the legislature to review the death penalty for these kinds of criminals, and considers other possible responses (eg., restorative justice) to such murders.

Aplin, Rachael (Leeds Beckett University)

THE GREY FIGURE OF CRIME: IF IT ISN'T CRIMED, IT HASN'T HAPPENED

Findings in this paper are taken from archived documentary classified police data of 100 'honour'-based abuse incidents (and associated intelligence, crime reports and DASH data) reported to one police force between 2012-2014. These are bolstered by fifteen semi-structured interviews with predominantly specialist detective Public Protection officers that investigate HBA (2016). The purpose of the overall PhD study was to critically explore discretionary policing practices and decision-making at HBA incidents. The central concept is that 'crime' can be both socially constructed and deconstructed by police officers at scenes. Key themes focus on under-recording and breaches to NCRS, along with explanations including the concept of "cuffing" and extant workload; the lack of supervisory oversight; the use of quasi-legal rules and the distortion of language which renders "no crime" decisions as justifiable. Performance target pressures and pre-empting CPS 'no-charge' decisions are also explored particularly focusing on the under-recording of 'threat to kill'. Overwhelmingly, findings illustrate that victim reluctance adversely impacts on officer's no-crime decisions. Manufacturing victim reluctance can validate police inaction and aid some officers in circumventing perceived 'wasted workload'. If it is not crimed, it has technically "not happened", which abrogates officers of responsibilities around the investigation, prosecution and safeguarding.

Arnall, Elaine (Nottingham Trent University)

POWER, MARGINALISATION, INTERSECTIONALITY AND JUSTICE IN THE 21ST CENTURY

This paper will discuss how criminologists can address issues of power, marginalisation, intersectionality and justice in the 21st Century by working closely with Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) to influence and shape policy discussions. It will draw lessons from the work of the Division of Women and Crime for the American Society of Criminology, World Society of Victimology, Criminologists Without Borders and International Sociological Association collaborative panels at 63rd Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) at the UN as an example. The paper will utilise social policy literature and use as a case study Elaine's work with United Against Violence and Abuse and the Nuffield Foundation in the UK. It will explore how her work has sought to facilitate a way for marginalised voices to become included in shaping academic, public and social policy debates at a national and global level.

Atkinson, Rowland (University of Sheffield)

CUPIDITY CUBED: THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES OF THE 1%

The world's super-rich is increasingly seen as symbols of inequality and a kind of curse on society. Their wealth is also entwined with systems of rentier capitalism that generate immoral excess and laundered or avoidance of taxation. Beyond these more obvious normative and legal breaches the rich also presents an interesting question for environmental criminology. In this sense, we can also seem like a kind of planetary curse through endless rounds of consumption, overuse of building and decorative materials (rare metals, fabrics, vehicles) and their exaggerated use of fossil-fuelled mobilities. The rich wreak additional havoc on leisure environments (the production of gated, enclave tourist destinations on islands and secluded tourism destinations), cityscapes (high-rise, monster homes, empty home necrotectures) and social ecologies (super-gentrification). These can all be seen as forms of harm that may be usefully incorporated within the project of criminology. While small in number their footprint is massive, raising Panel Capiinteresting and politically significant questions for criminology. In short, their existence generates costs to the environment while their making of homes and club spaces of consumption frequently disregard questions of sustainability and challenge the pursuit of forms of environmental justice. Despite this, the rich are in many ways positioned as a normatively aspirational group of role models that guide and drive codes of accumulation, a workplace competition ethos and further rounds of destructive consumption based on a vision of sociality stripped of any sense of consequence within the desire for unfettered modes of living (represented in its most extreme form as the race to space by several billionaires).

Bainbridge, Laura (London School of Economics and Political Science)

POLICY MOBILITY AND MUTATION: LEARNING FROM MOPAC'S 'COMPULSORY SOBRIETY' PILOT

In 2014 the London Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) launched a proof-of-concept Compulsory Sobriety Pilot that was inspired by the 24/7 Sobriety Project in South Dakota, USA. The Pilot was the first of its kind in Europe to combine enforced alcohol abstinence with 'alcohol tags'. This paper will begin by providing a concise overview of the architecture of MOPAC's Pilot, including the offenders it was designed to target and the compliance rate achieved prior to its termination in 2018. Drawing on empirical evidence, it will then explore the socio-political context in which the Pilot emerged, and the reasons as to why compulsory sobriety was considered an attractive solution to the problem of alcohol-related violence in London. An analysis of the multi-level factors that facilitated and/or constrained policy-makers' efforts to implement core components of the South Dakota 24/7 Sobriety Project in London will then be presented. This paper will conclude by discussing how the practice of mandating offenders to a period of sobriety has diffused at the subnational level in the UK, and how it may become embedded within the English and Welsh criminal justice framework

Baker, David (Coventry University)

DISENFRANCHISED GRIEF AND DEATHS AFTER POLICE CONTACT IN THE US

This paper examines the experiences of family members when a loved one dies after police contact in the US. It uses qualitative data from semi-structured interviews with the bereaved families of 43 US

citizens who died after police contact and considers their experiences as co-victims of homicide. It examines how they experience grief in the aftermath of such a death and considers Doka's (1989) concept of disenfranchised grief in evaluating how social norms affect their grieving process. It argues that individuals affected by deaths after police contact are often unable to grieve in a way that is socially legitimised. The article finds that disenfranchised grief has a racial dimension with regards to deaths after police contact with non-white families being deeply affected by it due to their position within society, the context in which their loved one died, and in terms of how the deceased was socially constructed.

Barlow, Russ (University of Derby)

CONTEMPORARY POLICING IN NORTHERN IRELAND: A REFLEXIVE ACCOUNT

This research has been 3 and a half years in planning and coming to fruition in terms of field research as of the time of writing (2019). It started in late 2013 following a period of study of terrorism (As part of a Home Office course), with a personal desire to, at least in part, update and hopefully compliment works such as those of Brewer and Magee (1991) and Mapstone (1994) whilst providing a contemporary analysis of policing in Northern Ireland's still divided society. As a Sergeant myself at the time I particularly sought to investigate the perspectives or 'Ground Truths' of 'front-line officers' both of which I would subsequently need to define, from the Constable, Sergeant and Inspector ranks, whose thoughts and feelings are rarely captured in Media or relatively speaking, in academic accounts. This is not least for operational reasons and the difficulties in obtaining access to their ('Front-line') world by outsiders and stands, in contrast to the frequent pronouncements and public appearances by senior officers. The original working title of this research was to be aligned with perspectives on terrorism from people i.e. in this case, police officers who might give a first-hand narrative, that is primary source material, of the narrative of terrorism as they saw it. My aim was to explore the real risk, or perceived risk of terrorism in contemporary Northern Ireland behind the picture given by Officials, Government, and Media and through this to at last give a 'voice' to my colleagues and not least, myself. I was particularly curious to see how the threat of terrorism was articulated by PSNI officers in the post Good Friday/Belfast agreement era. This is, as I will argue elsewhere in this thesis, is of considerable importance in the real effectiveness or effect of any Counter-Terrorism operations. This is an extremely politicized area of operations for any police force, as stated in the work of Hickman, M., Thomas, L., Silvestri, S. and Nickels, H.(2011).

Bayerl, Saskia (CENTRIC); Cole, Bankole (CENTRIC)

INTERNAL DISCORD AMONGST PREVENT – EXPLORING DIVERGENT INTERNAL NARRATIVES

This abstract has been written as a summary of an initial set of research carried out under an EU funded project into contemporary radicalisation. The three-year project, consisting of multiple European law enforcement agencies, has carried out many instances of qualitative engagement with first-line practitioners and countering violent extremism (CVE) practitioners. From the UK, researchers have conducted the first round of key informant interviews, specifically relating to the status of emerging radicalisation challenges, successful CVE approaches and the general efficacy of the PREVENT programme. These initial key informant interviews have provided an interesting insight towards a significant degree of internal discord within policing perceptions of the PREVENT programme. Whilst only six interviews have currently been carried out, they have engaged with a variety of senior officers in the roles of DCI up to the assistant commissioner, as well as being managing

representatives for groups such as the Black and Asian Police Association, in addition, to PREVENT City Council and Domestic Extremism leaders. A semantic, thematic analysis was conducted on the interviews, a bottom-up approach was used to interpret the key informant transcripts. Due to the seniority of law enforcement staff interviewed, the information collated focused primarily on the strategic governance and operating of PREVENT. There were many points of contradiction and disagreement identified between the different ranks and operational positions of officers, the dominant points of strategic contention from these perceptions came from statements around

1. The significance and importance of cultural competency.
2. To what extent may PREVENT be considered a toxic or damaged brand and whether a 'rebranding' would benefit the programme.
3. The capacity and capability of PREVENT to address new and emerging threats. From the available data, we will discuss the disagreements from PREVENT practitioners.

Beichner, Dawn (Illinois State University, USA)

THE ROLE OF NGO ACTIVISM IN THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL OF THE UN

The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) of the United Nations plays a critical role in bridging research to policy. ECOSOC provides researchers with an outlet for their research findings that have the ability to shape UN policies and recommendations. The presentation will provide an overview of ECOSOC, its main responsibilities, and the role that the organization plays in formulating policy recommendations. Of special importance is the relationship between ECOSOC and the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women. Other topics covered in the presentation include the process for seeking consultative status for NGOs, the three types of consultative status, and the overall benefits. The presentation concludes with an overview of writing collaborative written statements with other NGOs with special consultative status and lessons from the most recent United Nations Commission on the Status of Women.

Beirne, Piers (University of Southern Maine, USA)

ANIMALS, WOMEN AND TERMS OF ABUSE: W(H)ITHER THE SPECIESIST CUNT?

This paper is a companion to an earlier one (Beirne, 2018) on the general question of why speciesist language is used to denigrate women and why certain species rather than others have been employed to do this dirty work. That paper offered an etymology of the Middle English term cunt and uncovered how it embodied the concerted operation of sexist language and language that vilifies conies, rabbits, hares and cats. This paper brings the earlier one up to date. It examines how 17th-century Puritanism and 19th-century Victorian prudery effectively silenced the term cunt by rendering it taboo and how, after the landmark decision in *R. vs. Penguin Books*, both popular culture and some sections of the feminist movement sought to rehabilitate or reclaim it. This continuing project can succeed only if it ignores how cunt, as a term of abuse for women, was enabled and intensified by human violence towards other animals, on whose behalf it is preposterous to believe that reclamation of cunt can be achieved.

Bennallick, Morwenna (University of Westminster)

THE OPEN ACADEMY: UNDERSTANDING LEARNING CULTURES IN A PRISON ENVIRONMENT

This paper presents part of a PhD research study into the development of learning cultures within a prison site. The research was conducted in a single prison site with a particular focus on one newly launched, unique learning site within this prison; the Open Academy. The Open Academy is a prisoner-led, wing-based learning space tailored towards further and higher education mediated through distance learning. In order to situate this site within the prison-wide cultural features, a quantitative and qualitative survey was conducted with prisoners and staff across the prison (prisoner n = 296, staff n = 59). Semi-structured and discursive interviews were conducted with 28 prisoners and 2 members of staff - with prisoner participants from the Open Academy, prison-wide educational mentors and residents of the wing where the Open Academy was positioned - and were analysed through thematic analysis. Observational data were also collected through ethnographically led methods.

This paper argues that the practices operating within the Open Academy created a supportive and transformative space for many at varying points in their educational trajectories; either as established distance learners or as emergent students. Students found the Academy to be an emotionally safe environment distinct from elsewhere in the prison, where they were able to rehearse their often tentative studenthood identities. Within this site, many cultural features operated in synergy. However, when situated within the wider field of the prison, many conflicting cultural features emerge. Enduring hierarchies of power and control, institutional pressures and fundamental tenets of the fields of 'prison' and 'education' led to challenging cultural divisions. The implications of these tensions were both symbolic and tangible and ultimately threatened the overall practices and learning taking place within the Open Academy.

Best, David (Sheffield Hallam University)

STRENGTHS-BASED APPROACHES TO RECOVERY AND REHABILITATION

The primary focus of the work will be based on a programme called Kirkham Family Connectors delivered in HMP Kirkham which engages prisoners and family members in planning for prosocial activities in the community following release from prison. This is part of a wider programme of research around identifying and building assets in prisons and building a culture that is supportive of recovery and rehabilitation.

Bevan, Miranda (London School of Economics)

ADVERSITY AND ADVERSARIALITY: YOUNG SUSPECT EXPERIENCES OF PACE PROTECTIONS

In the year to March 2018, nearly 66,000 children and young people were arrested in England and Wales. However, despite their vulnerability, very little empirical research has examined the implementation of measures to support 10-17-year-olds detained as suspects in police custody. This paper explores the effectiveness of protections for young suspects required by the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 ('PACE'), particularly Code C and associated guidance, from the perspective of young suspects themselves. The analysis draws on 41 semi-structured interviews with children and young people with experience of detention as a suspect, supplemented by observations conducted in six police custody suites across three force areas, and by interviews and discussions with adults who engage with children in that setting: officers, healthcare practitioners, legal representatives,

appropriate adults and Independent Custody Visitors. Young participants revealed adverse experiences, both within and beyond the custody suite, which underline the importance of PACE protections but also challenge their effectiveness. At the same time, the adversarial nature of the custody process is seen to inhibit the implementation of these adjustments, and young suspects' willingness to engage with them. As a result, the protections which should be in place to support them through the process are often not implemented, or function inadequately. The findings raise real concerns about young suspects' abilities, in the custody setting, to make the significant decisions required of them and to participate effectively in a police interview, calling into question the fairness of the custody process for children and young people, and the reliability of the evidence produced.

Bhatia, Monish (Birbeck, University of London)

RACIALISED SURVEILLANCE: EXPERIENCES OF UNDOCUMENTED MIGRANTS AND PEOPLE SEEKING ASYLUM OF ELECTRONIC TAGGING AND MONITORING IN THE UK

Since 1999, the government have used contracted-out electronic monitoring ('tagging') in England and Wales for criminal sentencing and supervision of offenders. Under the Immigration and Asylum Act 2004, this was extended and imposed on immigrants. People who are released from immigration detention on bail have conditions attached to their release, such as, staying at the property stated in the bail application and complying with the reporting requirements. In addition to this, certain individuals are fitted with an electronic monitoring device by the Home Office, so as to monitor their compliance with the bail conditions. The tagging does not require consent, as highlighted by the Immigration Minister Tony McNulty (2005-2006): "consent is not a statutory requirement but was introduced as a matter of policy in recognition of the novel use of electronic monitoring in the immigration context." It is, therefore, forced and coercive. Up until 2016, tagging was also accompanied by curfew, and this despite the fact that the Home Office did not have the legislative authority to do so. In this paper, I will discuss the role of electronic monitoring in the surveillance of racialized bodies. I will highlight the migrant experiences of being tagged and the ways in which they resist their monitoring and surveillance.

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Bond-Taylor, Sue (University of Lincoln) and Waller, Stacey (Future4Me, Lincolnshire County Council)

DIVERSION, INTERVENTION, RESTORATION: MAKING SENSE OF A LOCAL YOUTH JUSTICE INNOVATION

This paper highlights early findings from an ongoing evaluation of a collaborative local initiative to develop an alternative to the formal criminalisation of young people in conflict with the law. Building upon the success of the early help approach within children's services, the Joint Diversionary Panel (JDP) provides a model of multi-agency decision making, informed by a holistic view of the child, replacing the police as gatekeepers to the youth justice system. Alongside this, a series of Youth Restorative Interventions (YRI) has been developed as an alternative, out of court, disposals available to the JDP, which divert young people from formal criminalisation. This paper draws upon case file analysis and interviews with professionals working in the field, to highlight both the potential benefits and the significant challenges of developing such an initiative. It is delivered collaboratively by the academic lead and YOS lead on the evaluation, echoing the conference theme of public criminologies and how we may bridge the gap between public and academic discourse. Some final comments will, therefore, be made on the experience of breaking down barriers between academic research and professional practice, and the value of relationships within the research.

Boughton, Grace (University of South Wales)

THIS ISN'T ABOUT BLAME, THIS IS ABOUT LEARNING. NO BLAME IN MAJOR CRIME REVIEWS

This paper looks at the no-blame approach adopted by Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHRs) and Child [Safeguarding] Practice Reviews (C[S]PRs) in England and Wales. Pioneered in different working environments, no-blame is a proactive organisational approach to learning from mistakes in favour of disciplinary procedures (Department of Health, 2016). To incorporate no-blame into the reviews, they are to be considered as a 'learning exercise and not as a way of apportioning blame' (Welsh Government, 2012; Home Office, 2016; Working Together, 2018). This paper will draw on findings from an ongoing PhD study about multi-agency crime reviews and what will be discussed is how those involved interpret no-blame, whether this is an important facet of the reviews and if no-blame works in this context. Concluding thoughts will consider no-blame as an important concept that has not been successfully translated into practice.

Bows, Hannah (Durham University)

CRIME AT UK MUSIC FESTIVALS

There has been a rapid global boom of music festivals in the last two decades. In the UK, the emergence of music festivals can be traced back to the 1960s. Since then, they have grown and commercialised, becoming popular tourist destinations; it is estimated that more than 3.5 million people attended the 230 music festivals in 2015. Festivals are at the heart of British music and at the heart of the British music industry. They are widely associated with freedom and liminality, offering short-term annual escapism from everyday life. Consequently, they have been constructed as hedonistic, transgressive spaces. Indeed, this has become part of the marketing strategy of some festivals and is supported by media interpretations of festivals as spaces that offer experiential

opportunities to transcend normative constraints. Within this cultural construction of festival spaces, there is assumed risk-taking and festivals are widely associated with high rates of crime and deviant behaviour. These cultural constructions of festivals have gone unchallenged by academics. There have been few studies attempting to conceptualise festival spaces and none which have confirmed these sites are characterised by transgression, crime and deviance. Critically, there has been no academic research examining perceptions of crime and safety nor experiences of victimisation. This paper presents the findings from the first-ever study to examine crime at safety at UK music festivals. Drawing on a survey conducted with 487 festival attendees, the findings challenge the dominant constructions of festival sites. Feelings of safety were generally high and criminal victimisation relatively low. Environmental, personal and social cues affected feelings of safety and experiences of crime. The implications for research, theory, policy and practice are considered.

Bows, Hannah (Durham University) and Walklate, Sandra (University of Liverpool)

EVERYDAY AGEISM? THEORISING THE ABSENCE OF OLDER VICTIMS

Criminology has been dominated by middle-aged and older men since the discipline emerged in the late 18th century. Parallel with this dominance most theory and research on victimisation and offending presumes its subject to be people aged 16-50. However, over the last decade, research examining crimes against and by older people has revealed an increase in their victimisation and offending. As the (western) world population continues to rapidly age, the numbers of older people affected by crime and committing crime are likely to increase. The changing contours of this criminological subject present significant issues for the discipline. In this paper, we seek to explore some of the conceptual and theoretical implications of older age victimisation (rather than offending). Although the routine discrimination of different groups has been recognised, for example through the prism of the 'everyday sexism' or 'everyday eugenics', this has not extended to age. We suggest that the contemporary absence of older victims in criminological and victimological discourse can be conceptualised as a form of everyday ageism which serves to marginalise older victims and obscure analysis of crimes against this group, rooted as it is in stereotypes and myths about age, ageing and 'ideal' victims.

Bradley, Alexandria (Leeds Beckett University)

TRAUMA RESPONSIVE PRACTICE: CAN PRISONS INSPIRE EMPOWERMENT AND STRENGTH

HMPPS implemented trauma-informed practice in 2015 across all female prisons. This paper explores the way in which the prison service have taken this training and transformed their approach in a trauma-responsive way. To be trauma-responsive, requires the prison service to change policies and practices, in order to respond to the needs of women who may have experienced trauma. Firstly, contemporary policy and practice is examined, in order to discuss the implementation and progress so far. Secondly, qualitative data collected with prison staff and women will explore the small changes that can facilitate change and progression within the journey towards becoming trauma-responsive. Data suggests small, practical and achievable ways that the prison service can inspire empowerment and strength for both women in prison and prison staff. This paper concludes by offering areas for future research and academic scrutiny.

Bradley, Alexandria (Leeds Beckett University)

TRAUMA-RESPONSIVE PRACTICE: EXPLORING THE INTERVENTION IN PRISONS

The phrase 'Trauma-Informed Practice' has been widely distributed within organisational and institutional strategic priorities. Since 2015, this approach has been adopted across many services working with men and women within the criminal justice system. It is a celebrated approach which has been elevated towards a 'best practice approach' and it features heavily within policy movements, as well as practitioners and academic discussions. This paper will explore the implementation plans for a trauma-informed prison estate and examine this in relation to qualitative data collected from two women's prisons in the UK. In addition, this paper will consider the movement towards becoming trauma-responsive and how this culture shift could be achieved within the female prison estate. Research findings will be considered in order to highlight important future directions that could attend to some of the associated challenges.

Brown, David (University of New South Wales)

MODALITIES AND PROCESSES OF CRIMINALISATION: INSIGHTS FROM AN AUSTRALIAN STUDY

Criminalisation theory scholars have examined important questions regarding what behaviours should be criminalised and why. More recently, greater attention has been paid to linking normative accounts with empirical and historicised analyses of criminalisation practices. This paper, based on a collective project involving Luke McNamara, Julia Quilter, Russell Hogg, Arlie Loughnan, Heather Douglas, and Lindsay Farmer, utilizes the notions of modalities and processes as methodological tools for contextual criminalisation research, drawing on the findings of a pilot study of more than 140 criminal law statutes enacted in three Australian jurisdictions (New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria) from 2012-2017. We suggest that a modalities/processes approach supports a more nuanced appreciation of the conditions under which criminal law statutes are produced, and facilitates scrutiny of whether legislative enactments are evidence-based, and a product of meaningful consultation and genuine democratic participation in law-making.

Bramford, Kate (University of West England) and Eason, Anne (University of West England)

THE INTERACTIVE PARALLEL MODEL OF CRIMINOLOGY LEARNING

The Interactive Parallel Model of Criminology Learning: A pedagogical collaboration in teaching criminology and criminal justice. The Interactive Parallel Model (IPM) originates from research that explored how the use of Work Based Learning (WBL) placements may reinforce and enhance the criminological understanding of the student, and if there were any benefits to mentors, in terms of the development of their knowledge, skills and confidence in practice (Eason & Bramford 2018). The research was undertaken with students on an applied criminology course at the University of Worcester and placement mentors who were trained by the University. What the researchers identified was that the IPM facilitated learning that was not restricted to just the student, but indeed benefited both work based learning mentors and the participating organisations. The model was further reinforced by a follow up research project that explored organisational buy in. The preliminary findings indicate that organisations preferred the principles of the IPM against other models of WBL they had encountered from both the University of Worcester and other Higher Education Institutes (HEI). This paper dissects the complex nature of this shared learning experience, outlining each stage of the process and the benefits to both students and mentors. What the model demonstrates is the

bringing together of criminological learning and its application to practice for students, whilst at the same time introducing and/or reinvigorating this learning and application for mentors.

Brown, Katy (University of Bath); Mondon, Aurelion (University of Bath) and Winter, Aaron (University of East London)

POPULISM, RACISM AND THE MAINSTREAMING OF THE FAR RIGHT

For the past few decades, the far right, as well as organised and individual hate crime and terrorism, has been seen and evoked to represent the unacceptable and illiberal face of racism in Western democracies that see themselves as liberal, tolerant and even post-racial. This has in turn allowed many to ignore existing and ongoing forms of systemic racism unchallenged. Much has been written recently about populism, the rise of the far right and their growing impact on mainstream politics, particularly in terms of racism and xenophobia. While the campaign and election of Trump was the most covered event, the strong performance of the Freedom Party in Austria, the Front National in France, the Lega in Italy and the victory of Brexit in the UK amongst others have made such discussions ubiquitous. In addition to this, we have seen a rise in hate crimes in the US and UK. Countless books and articles have focused on the ways in which the discourse of parties and movements once considered toxic has evolved or been adapted. While the concepts of mainstream and mainstreaming have become commonly used, their definition has been elusive, ideological and/or evaded by scholars and experts on the topic. In addition to this, the focus has been primarily on movements and parties, as opposed to discourses, including racism and xenophobia. In this paper, we will examine the process of mainstreaming of the far right, and the relationship between the far right, mainstream political rhetoric and policies, and street level hate crime, as well as attempts to both link and unlink them. We aim to provide a comprehensive framework to understand mainstreaming by moving beyond electoral politics, as preferred by political science. Key to our approach is a particular focus on discourse, moving away from electoral politics qua politics, towards a more holistic and multidisciplinary.

Buljubaschic, Mirza (University of Sarajevo)

PREDETERMINED FOR WAR? INTERGENERATIONAL TRANSMISSION OF WAR LEGACIES IN BOSNIA

Existing studies show that generations born in peace can be affected by past war(s) through intergenerational transmission (IGT) of its legacies from the generations, which experienced the war and often are profoundly affected by this experience (e.g. Catani, 2010). More recently, attempts have been made to extend this cycle of violence model to explain how mass atrocity violence (such as wars, genocide, or crimes against humanity) experienced by parental generations may affect the next generations (Berckmoes et al. 2017). This paper empirically explores what war legacies (e.g. violence, ethnic divisions) are transmitting from parental to post-war generation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and how. First, a brief literature review of IGT of mass violence stemming from academic disciplines such as criminology, psychology, sociology, public health, anthropology, and peace and conflict studies will be provided. Since the paper examines IGT of Bosnian war (1992-1995) legacies, the second section will provide an overview of the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The research will be based on a thorough qualitative study into factors of intergenerational transmission of war legacies among post-war generation (i.e. generation that was not born during the war) from three dominant and constituent ethnic/religious groups, former war enemies (Bosniak/Muslim, Croat/Christian and Serb/Orthodox). Focus group interviews with post-war generations have shown that relicts of the past

are affecting the presence and future of the society and wellbeing of post-war generations in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Burgin, Rachel (Australia's National Research Organisation for Women's Safety) and Flynn, Asher (Monash University)

WOMEN'S BEHAVIOUR AS IMPLIED CONSENT: MALE 'REASONABLENESS' IN RAPE LAW

Defendants in rape trials rely on narratives of 'implied consent', which situate women's ordinary behaviour as having indicated consent. Such narratives ignore women's voices and experiences, instead of mobilising a male perpetrator's subjective interpretation of, or inferences from, the woman's actions. Drawing from an Australian study, this paper presents excerpts from rape trial transcripts to argue that narratives of implied consent continue to persist in rape trials and form the key factor in forming a reasonable belief defence. Instead of challenging sexist perspectives that establish women as sexual beings, and as beings without an innate sexuality of their own, the law supports them. Rape law allows men to interpret women's behaviour without restriction, providing evidence of the ongoing, persistent influence of misogynistic views of women in law and legal practice. Implied consent narratives should have been eliminated by the history of legal reforms that introduced an affirmative standard of sexual consent, by redirecting attention to what steps the perpetrator took to ensure the other party was consenting. This paper contributes to feminist jurisprudential and theoretical efforts to generate understandings of the ways rigid gender norms are enacted and performed in rape trials.

Burnside, Ellen (University of Portsmouth)

BIRD OF PREY PERSECUTION: THE GAMEKEEPER PERSPECTIVE

Raptor persecution is a wildlife crime priority in the UK and involves the poisoning, trapping, shooting or nest destruction of Birds of Prey. This illegal activity has continued to negatively impact the density and range of many raptor species, despite existing legal protection. Evidence from the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds has shown that 67% of those convicted of such offences are gamekeepers from shooting estates or grouse intensive moorland (RSPB, 2017). Despite the substantial media attention and public interest (BBC, 2018, 2019; Countryfile, 2018), few academic studies have discussed the significance of the problem. Drawing upon interviews with retired gamekeepers, this paper presents the findings of a small-scale exploratory study into employment-related pressures to commit raptor persecution. Situated within the existing literature base, it highlights a complex problem, whereby multiple sources of pressure, including land ownership, converge and centre around the intensification of the shooting industry. Whilst further research is required, this paper argues the need for vicarious liability in England and Wales.

Busher, Joel (University of Coventry) and Morrison, John (Royal Holloway University)

'MICRO-MORAL WORLDS': AN ALTERNATIVE STRATEGY FOR THE DESCRIPTION OF RADICAL GROWTH

The emergence or resurgence of radical political groups invariably provokes a struggle between activists, academics, commentators, and policymakers over the set of terms that best correspond to

the group in question. While such debates are an integral part of political practice, scrutinizing the claims made in these debates reveals significant limitations in standard strategies of description most notably their inability to satisfactorily render either the essential cultural messiness and dynamism of contentious politics or the intersections between the so-called extreme and mainstream. We propose an alternative, albeit not mutually exclusive, strategy of description. This entails mapping what we call the micro-moral worlds of contentious politics, the patchwork of intersubjective contexts of belief and behavior through which activism takes place. We illustrate this with two empirical cases: The English Defence League in Britain and Republican Sinn Fein in Ireland.

Calverley, Adam (University of Hull); O'Leary, Nicola (University of Hull) and Green, Simon (University of Hull)

'WHAT DOES A GOOD DAY LOOK LIKE?' ...EXPLORING INJUSTICE AND VICTIM RESILIENCE

This paper provides an overview of the preliminary findings of an ongoing two-year pilot study that aims to give 'voice' to victims. It will outline the rationale underlying our research - the need to place focus on the viewpoint(s) of those who have been through the 'victim journey' and away from the traditional preoccupation on the 'criminal event' and criminal justice that has been associated with victimology and survey research. We set our justification for using appreciative enquiry and 'life narrative' research methods to better understand how victims manage self-identity after violent crime. Drawing upon insight of interviews of victims of serious violence, who had largely been through the process, we discuss what the research can tell us about the dynamics of resilience, transformation and recovery. Our position is that victims' voices are all-too-often silenced; unwitting hyper-anxious gatekeepers and university research ethics processes can limit attempts to engage with those institutionally defined as 'vulnerable'. This anxiety has the potential to compound the injustice experienced by crime victims, by pathologizing them as emotionally unstable and physically volatile 'risks', unable to exercise their own agency in terms of informed consent. Early findings suggest that victims can use this injustice of institutional paternalism to transform their sense of self-worth and self-identity. Exploring themes of formal and informal support, identity and agency, we conclude that there are some parallels between labelling, desistance and victimhood that hint at hitherto, underdeveloped forms of resistance, resilience and even outright rebellion against the stigmatized identities inferred upon crime victims by others.

Campbell, Rosie (University of York)

MARGINALITY, CRIMINALISATION, SEX WORK AND HATE CRIME

With ongoing Law Commission review of hate crime law, there is heightened policy and academic debate about whether crimes motivated by characteristics other than those already legally protected, should be included in hate crime legislation. This paper will engage with debates about widening hate crime groups and intersectional approaches to hate crime, through the lens of sex workers experiences of targeted hostility and victimisation. Campbell (2014, 2018) has made a case that the high levels of documented victimisation experienced by sex workers in the UK and globally (Deering et al. 2014) can be understood as hate crime within established definitions of hate crime. This paper is informed by postgraduate research and postdoctoral activity in Merseyside, the only police force area to include sex workers formally in police hate crime policy and procedure. Whilst sex worker targeted hate crime, has no formal recognition in law and limited recognition in national policing policy guidance, this paper will reflect on the benefits of inclusion for sex workers in hate crime policy

and procedures at the local level. The implementation of this approach in 2006 saw increased reporting of crimes by sex workers, increased prosecutions of perpetrators and improvements in victims support for sex worker victims. This was despite no recognition in law nationally and limited integration of sex workers into policy locally (Campbell 2014), the latter something which Merseyside has aimed to address in a recent initiative to refresh the approach. In parallel, the paper highlights the limits to the inclusion of sex workers in local hate crime policies within a legal framework which does not confer legal parity in relation to hate crime. It also stresses the fragility of sex worker rights to protection and justice within the hate crime policy framework, arguing they remain highly circumscribed within the framework of quasi criminalisation of sex work in the UK.

Canning, Victoria (University of Bristol)

TOOLS FOR CHANGE: BUILDING ACTIVIST AGENDAS AGAINST ASYLUM HARMS

The proliferation of social controls into the everyday lives of people seeking asylum in the UK increasingly embeds aspects of degradation and dehumanisation. The consequences are temporal, gendered and significantly harmful. Moreover, many strategies of control are deliberate or, as argued elsewhere, inflict 'degradation by design' (Canning, 2019). This paper reflects on activist strategies of mutual aid in working with groups supporting the rights of people seeking asylum. Drawing on the 'Right to Remain Asylum Navigation Board' and collaborative work with women seeking asylum, it emphasises action and reflects on the role of criminology in deconstructing harmful practices which mirror processes of criminalisation/exclusion. Overall, this paper highlights ways that structural violence can be addressed, or at least discussed, without overshadowing the realities of people who are most affected by everyday bordering practices. Moreover, taking such practices as inherently linked to racialized and colonialist agendas, it asks how we can best use critical voice and language to solicit meaningful, positive social change.

Carlson, Jessamy (University of Essex)

'THAT SORT OF GIRL?' APPROACHES TO TEENAGE GIRLS IN TROUBLE 1933-1969

Between 1933-1969 in England and Wales, children determined to be 'in need of care and protection' could be referred to the Magistrates Courts by a wide variety of agencies (or their own parents) and end up in Approved Schools. These institutions replaced the Industrial and Reformatory schools which had existed prior to 1933. Concerns about a girls' 'moral development' were often at the heart of a care and protection order, concerns identified by parents and figures of authority, and dealt with by staff at the Approved Schools. These concerns are closely linked to perceived or actual behaviour by the girls.

One of the reforms set out in The Children & Young Persons Act (1933) was intended to take the 'care & protection' order system away from the Magistrates Courts, where 'at-risk' children had previously been dealt with. The Approved Schools Gazette, the newsletter of the staff who worked in Approved Schools reveals that this did not materialise. Despite the original intentions of the 1933 Act, 'care and protection' orders continued to be used until the next Children & Young Persons Act (1969). This paper will explore the concepts of care and protection in Approved Schools for Girls, and how ideas about caring for and protecting girls changed and developed in this period. It will examine how those who worked in the schools dealt with the change in legislation and how they dealt with girls who had come into the schools through this mechanism, rather than through the jurisdictional process.

Case, Steve (Loughborough University)

YOT TALK: EXPLORING LANGUAGE BARRIERS TO ENGAGEMENT IN YOT ASSESSMENT

The young person-practitioner relationship is central to effective practice in the Youth Justice System. Professional language use affects the utility of the communication underpinning young people's engagement in formal interactions/relationships, especially if they have existing language/communication difficulties and other vulnerabilities. However, the evidence base suggests that youth justice assessment contexts (e.g. locations, formats, language, content, power dynamics) can disengage young people and limit the validity (accuracy, completeness) of the assessment information that shapes interventions. The YOT Talk project is a criminologist-discourse analyst research partnership that explored the barriers/challenges to and enablers of effective communication in youth justice assessment contexts through a multi-method project of observations, questionnaires and interviews/focus groups with young people and staff in four Youth Offending Teams (YOTs). Results were coded thematically into seven key areas: assessment environment, assessment tool, prompting discussion, topic management, conversational flow, ensuring understanding, building rapport and negotiating meaning. Crucially we found that communicative disengagement is not primarily a result of behavioural problems; many recurring barriers to engagement are shared with other professional contexts, such as educational environments. Findings informed an effective practice toolkit containing protocols and recommendations for processes enhancing communication and engagement within the Youth Justice System.

Chen, Qi (University of Hertfordshire)

HAS PUBLIC CRIMINOLOGY LOST TO CONSUMERISM? ADDICTION TREATMENT IN CHINA

The rise of consumerism in China has been widely recognised, but its impact on addiction treatment is rarely discussed. By analysing the conversations in online health forums and free consultation sites, this study finds that drug addicts in contemporary China act as typical consumers: they choose private services that suit their individual needs, respect their utilitarian motivations and protect their privacy. In contrast, state-funded community rehabilitation services, which were advocated by criminologists and adopted by the Drug Prohibition Law 2007, are largely underused. Through the identity of the consumer, addicts gained some acceptance in the highly intolerant Chinese society. Ironically, criminology only achieved limited success in this respect. Criminology also failed to engage medical and psychosocial professionals in this newly emerged industry. These professionals are pushing the boundaries of correctional treatment to underdefined realms such as internet addiction because there is a growing market shaped by paternalism and moral panic. The consumerist model of addiction treatment increases the risk of excessive intervention, net-widening and human rights violation. More disturbingly, it is excluding criminology from the construction of deviance and the formulation of a response. Deviance is becoming any behaviour that disturbs the potential buyers (people who are able and willing to pay in order to avoid the social shaming and exclusion imposed on them or their children), while the formulation of response is becoming a purely technical matter, which leaves other issues (community engagement, cross-sector collaboration and equal access to treatment) out of consideration. In conclusion, the study argues that the collateral damage of consumerism is high; criminology in China needs to reorient its focus and face the challenges raised by consumerism.

Chu, Doris (National Chung Cheng University, Taiwan)

A PILOT STUDY OF A POSITIVE PSYCHOLOGY INTERVENTION IN SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT

In recent years, clinicians and researchers have started to incorporate positive psychology into treatment to help ex-offenders or ex-drug users to rehabilitate. In the present study, six-session interventions (one session per week) based on positive psychology were introduced. Participants in the experimental group consisted of a random sample of 68 clients receiving mandatory treatment at a drug abuse treatment centre in Taipei. The comparison group consisted of a random sample of 52 clients. To establish a baseline, an entry survey was conducted with clients in both of the experimental and control groups. To assess the effectiveness of the interventions, during the intervention and post-intervention surveys were conducted to examine clients' stress level, well-being, self-efficacy, motivational readiness, and therapeutic engagement between the two groups. Although no significant differences were found in the outcome measures between the two groups, the majority of the clients in the experimental group stated that the positive psychology course was helpful and would like to recommend to other clients. Approximately 85% of the clients in the experiment group revealed that positive psychology course helped them to see their value and future hope and 89% of them said the course helped them to be determined to make positive changes. Positive psychology intervention, an alternative treatment model, may be promising to promote drug users' well-being and reduce the likelihood of their future relapse. Future research should include larger samples and follow-up surveys to examine whether positive psychology course exerts a beneficial effect for participants after treatment.

Churchill, David (University of Leeds)

DEMOCRATIC POLICING AND PUBLIC CRIMINOLOGY

This paper critically assesses how scholars conceptualise democracy in policing, and considers the implications of this for the public roles of criminology. Most studies of policing conceptualise democracy as an abstract state of being, fulfilled by specific normative and/or institutional commitments. Imagining democracy in this way construes it as a preferable or ideal destination, which policing may arrive at through acts of reform. This conceptualisation is well suited to an understanding of public criminology which prioritises institutional reform over the opposition, and which prefers to attend to the normative ends of politics than to strategies of political action. The paper advocates an alternative perspective, which conceptualises democracy as a process of becoming. This entails thinking of democracy as a dynamic, creative, local and pragmatic concept. Imagining democracy in this way has important implications for 'public criminology': it promotes closer attention to questions of political judgement, and it highlights the potential of oppositional movements to enact democracy in the policing field. In an age of renewed social movement politics, it seems timely to place political action at the heart of work on democracy in policing.

Cleary, Jessica (University of Sterling)

THINKING BIGGER: ACCOUNTING FOR GENDERED BARRIERS IN THE DESISTANCE PROCESS

Although supporting desistance is central to most Criminal Justice policies and practices, understanding the structural dynamics which impact how and why individuals refrain from further criminal behaviour has only recently become the subject of desistance scholarship (Graham and McNeill, 2017). Instead, most desistance-informed initiatives primarily focus on tackling individualised

factors which impact the processes of refraining from criminal behaviour long term. Yet, research into female desistance has highlighted several gendered barriers (McIvor et al., 2004) which can hinder the process. Including most markedly: complex trauma; changes in relationship status; being a mother; and the challenges of recovering from addiction and mental illness. Therefore, this paper will highlight some of the key methodological ways in which critical criminologists can use their positionality as 'legitimate' commentators on political realities to counteract the active production of ignorance surrounding the gender-specific 'pains' of desistance (Nugent and Schinkel, 2016) women face. Drawing on literature from both penal abolitionist perspectives and structural desistance scholarship this presentation will explore how feminist criminologists can advocate a move away from recommending reformist 'ways of tinkering with existing arrangements' (Wright 2010), to instead questioning the legitimacy of the state's response to supporting female processes of desistance solely within the confines of the criminal justice sector.

Clement, Matt (University of Winchester)

BECOMING ENVIRONMENTALLY DEVIANT: THE NORMALISATION OF CLIMATE PROTEST

David Matza's 'Becoming Deviant' was published 50 years ago - a time when rising public opposition to war and the limits to civil rights was sprouting into a plethora of riots, demonstrations and new ideologies. By explaining why he believed increasing numbers were becoming a part of these movements, Matza urged his readers to appreciate their motives and actions, and question the labels that stigmatise certain acts as deviant. This paper will discuss the notion that the actions of climate activists over the last year - which began when Greta Thunberg started a school strike for the climate outside the Swedish Parliament - are drawing increasing numbers of people into acts of public protest and debates about how to prevent the existing system destroying the planet. What do criminologists have to say about the effectiveness of tactics like non-violent direct action, shutting down city streets and advocating mass arrests? What can we learn from history about the forms of D.I.Y. democracy - namely the 'citizens assemblies' which took place during the April wave of protests in London and elsewhere? Matt Clement, author of 'A People's History of Riots, Protest and the Law' and co-founder of the new 'Journal of Riot and Protest Studies' will be setting these debates in context and hopefully encouraging an open debate about our common future.

Clement, Matt (University of Winchester)

FLASHBALLS AND KID GLOVES: POLICING PROTEST - A TALE OF TWO CITIES

Two very different models of policing have been employed in Paris and London over the last six months. The 'Yellow Vests' protests have engulfed France since November 2018, as hundreds of thousands of citizens have blockaded roundabouts and city squares across the country every Saturday - in opposition to tax breaks for the rich, precarious working conditions and welfare cuts amongst other issues. The response of the police and the government has been brutal, with thousands arrested and many wounded in the process. One recent report 'had, as of the 30th of January counted 144 verifiable cases of gilets jaunes and journalists severely injured by the riot police. At least 14 victims have lost an eye and 92 of the 144 have been shot by flashballs. Flashballs are rubber bullets fired from a tube-like weapon with the stopping power of a .38 calibre handgun.' The government have also attempted to make the protests illegal, and President Macron accused a pensioner who sustained a fractured skull after riot police charged demonstrators in an off-limits area of Nice, of self-harm, stating: 'She put herself in a situation where she went, quite deliberately, to an area that was off-limits and was caught up in a movement of panic.' The lesson from France seems to be exercise o model of

maximum repression and zero tolerance. By contrast, the UK climate protests led by Extinction Rebellion have seen thousands of school students striking across the January in February and March, followed by an unprecedented week-long series of mobilisations in London that shut down Oxford Street and several London bridges. So far, these events have encountered a benign level of policing that has allowed disruption to continue and limited the legal response to a series of mostly non-violent arrests. Matt Clement will ask what we can learn from these contrasting experiences about the police, the governments and the social movements themselves?

Cockcroft, Tom (Leeds Beckett)

POLICE CYBERCRIME TRAINING: STRATEGIES, DELIVERY AND PERCEPTIONS

This paper reports on a piece of HEFCE/College of Policing funded research exploring police officers' experiences of undertaking cyber training in a large English police force. A number of issues emerged from the analysis of the data and, whilst police organisations are increasingly seeking to embed cyber knowledge and techniques as core generic skills amongst police officers, the data suggests that this has not been wholly successful. This appears to be for a number of reasons. First, there remains some resistance from officers who believe that cyber knowledge and skills lie beyond the remit of non-specialist officers. Second, some modes of learning delivery are viewed as substantially more effective than others. Third, there remain some structural barriers to effective cyber training delivery at the organisational level. These findings are discussed within a context that acknowledges the tension between tacit and codified knowledge in police organisations and the subsequent debate between acquisitive and participatory models of police learning.

Cohen, Claire (Nottingham Trent University)

FUCKING WITH FEMINISM: MONSTROUS MOTHERS & THE MOLESTED MALE IN AHS COVEN

AHS is widely regarded as having a pro-feminist ethic, and pro-feminist intent. Of the series, the apotheosis of this is the much lauded, female-dominated and female-led instalment: Coven. Focussing on the subversion of key patriarchal constructs, such as fairy tales, and their master misogynistic constructs, such as witches, contemporary analyses have celebrated this contribution to pop-culture as wholly positive. But should they? As a Foucauldian, I present a problematisation of this interpretation. I note that a touch-stone throughout this series is female sexual violence and male sexual victimization, specifically, female on male rape. Women raping men has become a trope for female empowerment, a signifier of female-agency and a discursive place-holder for feminism. It is anything but. Never is this more apparent than in the form of the sexually predatory mother and their sexually abused son. Rather than a site of resistance, this is a site for recuperation. In a series that has established its inclusivity and reflexivity, and has been so readily marked as pro-feminist, this perversion of feminism, serviced over the course of the entire season, with a multitude of examples, integral to the narrative arc, stands in stark contrast. Or does it?

Coleman, Nicola (Middlesex University)

UNDERSTANDING HOW YOUNG PEOPLE WHO OFFEND CHOOSE TO DEFINE THE TERM FAMILY

In recent years the composition of families has dramatically changed, with the traditional nuclear family no longer considered the norm for many people. As a result, there has been an ongoing debate within the social sciences as to how the term 'family' should now be defined. More specifically, within the field of Youth Justice, 'family' is often considered an important determinant in predicting youth offending behaviour. Specific family risk factors that have often been identified as highly correlated with youth offending behaviour are: being raised in a single parent family, experiencing high levels of family instability, and being subject to violence, abuse and/or neglect within the family environment. Although researched quite thoroughly, this approach to understanding risk in young people's lives fails to capture their lived experiences. Therefore, it is proposed that to better understand the implications of these findings, an exploration of how 'family' is defined by these young people should be undertaken. Not only should we be interested in how the young people define family boundaries, but we should also be considering the array of functional traits and characteristics that these young people hold as integral to their conceptualization of what 'family' means. Based at a Youth Offending Team in London, the initial findings from my research project have identified the young people as holding more diverse definitions of what 'family' means, in comparison to the staff who were surveyed. This highlights the importance of exploring how individual people narrate and define 'family' and how these conceptualizations can be put to good use in further understanding their lived experiences. For policymakers and practitioners within the field of Youth Justice, a better understanding of how young people who have offended choose to define 'family' could substantially improve the services provided and the ongoing support that they should receive.

Colliver, Ben (Birmingham City University)

THE ROLE OF VISIBILITY IN TRANSPHOBIC HATE CRIME

Hate crime is a growing area of concern in social, political and academic spheres. In particular, transgender and gender non-conforming people have received significant attention in relation to accessing social spaces. Notions of difference and vulnerability in relation to victimisation heavily dominate hate crime discourse. Despite the usefulness of these concepts in understanding the systemic harm caused by hate crime victimisation, this paper argues that visibility is the overarching notion that provides a cohesive framework for understanding difference and vulnerability. This paper draws upon empirical data from a study that explored incidents of prejudice, discrimination and hate crime targeted at transgender and gender non-conforming individuals in the UK. In utilising this data, it is suggested that the level of visibility in relation to an individual's difference significantly influences the likelihood of an offender perceiving the victim to be vulnerable and therefore committing a hate crime. In this sense, visibility will be conceptualised as both an enabler and defensive mechanism for victims of hate crime.

Colosi, Rachela (University of Lincoln) and Lister, Billie (University of Hull)

KINKING IT UP: AN EXPLORATION OF THE ROLE OF ONLINE SOCIAL NETWORKING SITE FETLIFE

Increasingly, OSNs plays a significant role in identity work, whereby individuals can construct and play-out different identities, as part of their self-exploration (Albury, 2017). In terms of sexual identity work, mainstream OSNs may prove difficult for those with sexual interests that are highly stigmatised, and considered deviant, such as kink (Stryker, 2011). The fetish-based OSN, FetLife, has limited restrictions on sexual expression, and has been set up for those interested in kink; providing a platform

for individuals to freely interact with others who have similar sexualities. This paper will draw upon the narratives of 14 FetLife users, derived from a pilot study funded by the University of Lincoln, which used semi-structured interviews to explore the experiences of FetLife users. The study highlights two important findings: first, that 'kinksters' are cognisant of the deviant label associated with their sexuality, and employ several techniques in order to neutralise and manage the stigma; part of this involves their use of alternative OSNs such as FetLife, as they are able to express their sexual identity in a space seen as non-judgemental. Second, the FetLife users acknowledge that they are unable to freely express their sexuality on mainstream OSN, such as Facebook, fearing further stigmatisation; here it was felt that normative sexuality are more tolerated. As it will be discussed, these findings bring about important questions relating to how sexuality is policed through a process of labelling, and 'othering', and the extent to which online spaces may help to further isolate 'non-normative' sexualities, potentially exacerbating the stigma associated with them.

Cook, Lizzie (University of Oxford)

MATERNAL ACTIVISM AND THE IMPACT ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE POLICY

The past forty years have been marked by a resurgence of interest in victims' experiences with a vocal movement of family activists emerging with the aim of addressing and confronting harms inflicted by the state. A number of examples of family activism have emerged across the globe where experiences of violent death have been subject to public expression and have become proxies for wider debates on issues of social injustice, crime, and punishment. Images of maternal suffering are a particularly evocative and powerful means of communication in a world where the private grief of victims has increasingly become subject to public consumption. This paper looks at the influence of bereaved mothers as symbols of respect, peace and dignity in the aftermath of violence and as a result their visible presence in family activism. It considers the politicisation of the family in public debate and discusses the role of displays of maternal suffering in efforts to reform criminal justice policy and practice. The paper argues that, while maternal activism has become a global phenomenon in its response to lethal violence, assumptions around the practice of 'good mothering' in public creates the risk of overlooking the stories of those who do not meet maternal ideals.

Copson, Lynne (Open University)

WHERE'S THE HARM? SUPPRESSED NORMATIVITY IN THE CONTEMPORARY PRODUCTION OF KNOWLEDGE

This paper reflects upon the emergence and initial reception of zemiology as both a critique of, and response to, the perceived shortcomings of existing criminological approaches to identifying, theorising, and responding to social problems. It argues, however, that it seems a paradox of the twenty-first century that as the language of harm becomes more ubiquitous – both in public discourse and social research – attempts to delineate and define the concept of harm remain underdeveloped and the concept remains typically assumed within specific disciplines, rather than critically interrogated. This failure to clearly delineate a clear conception of harm, not only results in academic-infighting and tensions, it prevents discussions from moving beyond conventional disciplinary boundaries and seemingly academic debates in order to produce genuinely transdisciplinary and publicly-engaged discourse and dialogue. Most significantly, it undermines the potential for more radical approaches to tackling social problems to develop. While to some extent theoretical disagreements are an accepted sign of healthy enquiry and debate, in the contemporary climate of academic knowledge-production they take a more sinister turn – as individual research is increasingly

hostage to political demands and funding dictates. This paper, therefore, argues for the explicit reengagement of social researchers with their underlying normative projects as a means of moving beyond the current divisions engendered by the contemporary state of knowledge production and for fostering truly public forms of knowledge.

Cornish, Neil (Glasgow University)

VULNERABILITY, DECISION MAKING AND PROTECTION OF PRISONERS IN SCOTLAND/ENGLAND

This study aims to learn more about the conceptualisation and management of vulnerability in prison settings, the types of 'vulnerability' that require protection, its identification and assessment and subsequent practical responses. I am especially interested in the wide-ranging reasons why prisoners request a move to a Protection Hall in Scotland or a Vulnerable Prisoner Unit (VPU) in England and Wales, how they make this request and the locations within the prison where these appeals are made. Equally, I am interested in the legal context, the administrative process and the admission criteria that staff use to determine who does, or does not require, re-location to separate housing. In short, does the decision-making process of prisoner and staff converge, and in what ways might they diverge? I am a final year PhD student, currently analysing and writing up fieldwork conducted in a large, local prison in the north of England and within two establishments in Scotland, including a local prison and one other establishment, holding long term, sentenced prisoners. This will potentially provide an opportunity for an exchange of knowledge and 'good practice' both within and between the two separate Prison Services.

Cowen, Nick (University of Lincoln)

ADAPTING THE MEDICAL MODEL OF EVIDENCE-BASED POLICING

Evidence-based medicine (EBM), with its evidence hierarchies and emphasis on randomised controlled trials, meta-analyses and systematic reviews, sets the model for evidence-based policy almost everywhere, policing no exception. But how closely should policing follow this model? We argue that RCTs can tell you a little about what you need to know for real-world practice: will this policy work where and when you implement it? A robust defence that it will do so requires a good theory. For RCTs to play a role in theory development, they must be set into a larger body of knowledge, including local knowledge about the sites of implementation. Unfortunately, the standard EBM model generally ignores the other kinds of knowledge needed. An alternative model for evidence-based policing, similar to that of the new movement for 'EBM+' and immanent in the practice of realist synthesis, focuses on the arguments that proposed policing policies will work where and when they are implemented and looks for the evidence needed to support those arguments.

Cox, David (University of Wolverhampton)

FROM WORMHOLES TO CONFESSION OF MURDER - THE WORK OF A VICTORIAN PRISON GOVERNOR

This paper explores the everyday life, discretion and responsibilities of Major Robert Hickey, Governor (1870-72) of Dartmoor Convict Prison. It discusses many of the problems faced by such individuals;

how to govern and maintain order over a body of often ill-disciplined, fractious and disparate group of offenders, ranging from illiterate members of the lowest stratum of society to so-called 'gentlemen convicts' (middle-class fraudsters who had fallen spectacularly from a privileged background). It discusses the successes and failures of 'Major H' within the wider context of a relatively new penal regime; that of penal servitude within a convict prison, which was experiencing considerable change and resistance at the time of his appointment. Finally, the paper compares and contrasts the life of a Victorian prisoner governor with his modern-day counterpart in an attempt to consider how Governor discretion impacts the day-to-day life of prison in the 21st century.

Daly, Ellen (Anglia Ruskin University)

THE ROLE OF IDENTITY NARRATIVES IN SERIOUS SEXUAL OFFENCES TRIALS

Following decades of criticism and piecemeal reforms, an end-to-end review of the criminal justice system's responses to serious sexual offences was announced in March 2019. Existing evidence suggests that victim-survivors from particular backgrounds have limited access to justice as a result of structural inequalities and various aspects of their identity. There is little contemporary research that addresses these issues, particularly in the context of criminal court. Criticisms of Crown Court responses to rape and sexual assault often focus on the influence of rape myths and stereotypes on trial practices and outcomes. The present research, therefore, explores the use of identity narratives in serious sexual offences trials. The majority of sexual violence research related to criminal trials tends to use interviews or mock-juries. There is a paucity of research from inside the courtroom, therefore this research uses in-depth court observations of serious sexual offences trials as a data collection method. The research has been designed using an intersectional frame, in line with current best practice for feminist criminological research on violence. Data analysis is informed by intersectional feminist theory and critical discourse analysis, thus having a focus on power and discourse. Tentative findings from preliminary data analysis show that rape myths remain prevalent in the narratives employed by legal practitioners in serious sexual offences trials. Narratives drawing on characteristics such as class, age, intelligence and parenthood are used to evoke sympathy for defendants whilst simultaneously being used to minimise claims to victimhood and justice. Therefore identity narratives, as well as rape myths, play a role in undermining the credibility of victim-survivors and bolstering the presumed innocence of defendants.

Davies, Pamela (Northumbria University) and Rowe, Mike (Northumbria University)

TOWARDS A CRIMINOLOGY OF THE DOMESTIC

Criminology has paid insufficient attention to the domestic arena, as a locale that is being reconfigured through technological and social developments in ways that require us to reconsider offending and victimisation. Ideas about space and place have largely been applied to the public realm. As many have argued, until recently criminal justice overlooked abuse and violence in the home because it was conceived as a domestic problem and so not in the domain of police work. Apart from the important critical work done in that context, the status of the home, and the domestic has been largely overlooked within criminology. This paper outlines wider socio-technological trends that mean that this lacuna needs to be addressed. Firstly, as a site of criminal victimisation, it is argued that following critical work around domestic abuse a wider understanding of the nature of the domestic environment in the experiences of criminal victimisation needs to be considered. In particular, it is noted that online victimisation means that the physical spatial understanding of the domestic needs to be reconsidered. This takes up Campbell's challenge that criminology needs to develop more sophisticated models of

place and space. Secondly, the status of the domestic as a site of offending behaviour is considered, particularly in relation to changing patterns of consumption and leisure activity and the opportunities to offend in relation to these from within the domestic arena.

De Camargo, Camilla (Kingston University)

'BEAUTY AS DUTY': THE PROBLEM WITH 'GENDER-NEUTRAL' UNIFORMS IN THE MODERN POLICE FORCE

Following the controversial adoption of spit hoods by some UK police forces, and the London Metropolitan Police in February 2019, this paper this paper contributes and extends debates on physical and symbolic contamination by drawing on established considerations of 'dirty work'. The paper argues that, for police officers, cleansing rituals are personal and subjective. As a relatively high prestige occupation, police officers occupy a unique position in that they are protected by a status shield. Reflections from this ethnographic study suggest that the police uniform can be used as a vehicle for contamination and staff employ purification rituals and methods of taint management.

De Soto, William (Texas State University)

HOW DO ETHNIC MINORITY CITIZENS VIEW POLICE IN THE U.S.?

This paper uses a survey of college students on a university campus in the U.S. to explore the attitudes of Hispanic and African American students toward police officers. We find that these minority students are generally more sceptical of the police who serve their communities than are white students. The paper then explores possible strategies for improving the perception that police are fair, professional, and competent. This paper is part of a broader project that aims to assess the factors that affect trust in police and possible strategies for police reform. The paper will briefly explore international comparisons in the hope that we can better understand what police reforms have been adopted and which seem to promise to improve police performance.

Dickinson, Kisby (University of Leeds)

CRIME AND THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH

Traditionally, scholarship has analysed the relationship between crime and communications technology through a cybercrime lens. As a result, the cybercrime literature assumes a novelty with regards to the impact of Internet technology and crime. However, this relationship existed long before the invention and social incorporation of Internet technology; thus is not 'internet specific'. Taking a historical approach to the interaction between crime and communications technology, this paper critically examines the nuances of the relationship outside of the 'cyber vacuum'. In particular, focusing on the electric telegraph (and informed by archival research) this paper considers how this technology was used to facilitate crime. To this end, the author focuses on three aspects: (i) methods of criminal behaviour; (ii) perpetrators; and (iii) victims. Through empirical research, the paper will demonstrate that telegraph technology transformed crime, in particular fraud, in a manner at least comparable to Internet technology, and that ultimately, the success of telegraph-facilitated crime was dependent on the ordinary and expected functioning and use of the network in everyday life.

Dixon-Goodall, Rachel (University of Hull)

EXPERT EVIDENCE AND UNCERTAINTY IN 19TH CENTURY ENGLISH INFANTICIDE TRIALS

This paper will examine the role of uncertain medical evidence in nineteenth-century infanticide trials. It will draw on a number of cases held at the Old Bailey which encapsulate many of the common characteristics that dominated infanticide cases during the Victorian era, namely: the concealment of pregnancy, unassisted birth, and the reluctance of the jury to find the woman guilty. In particular, this paper will argue that the uncertainty generated by medical experts played a significant underlying part in the acquittal of many women of murder. Rather than being a sign of professional failure, however, medical uncertainty made a positive contribution to the legal process and was arguably welcomed by the courts. Through the jury's reluctance to find infanticidal women guilty of murder, the uncertainty generated by indefinite answers of the medical experts based on scientific experiment, allowed the jury to find the woman guilty of the lesser offence of concealment of birth. As long as the capital offence existed, it seemed that a source of uncertainty was needed to avoid the death sentence in cases of infanticide. Medical experts provided this uncertainty through their failure to present substantive medically based evidence establishing the woman's culpability.

Dodsworth, Francis (Kingston University London)

SECURITY, PATRIARCHY AND PROTECTION: A GENEALOGY

Recent criminological work has explored the 'securitisation' of contemporary society, suggesting that the pluralisation of policing, the proliferation of commercial security products and services, and persistent public fear of crime, constitute a new era in crime control. This paper seeks to place the process of securitisation in a much longer perspective. Drawing on Michel Foucault's work on the genealogy of liberal government, on Norbert Elias's concept of the 'civilising process', and on feminist work on patriarchy and policing, this paper argues that the contemporary 'security society' emerged through a series of challenges to changing articulations of patriarchal models of protection. The paper explores both the nature of some of these challenges, and draws on the work of Jef Huysmans and colleagues to address the ways in which the particular 'politics of protection' involved in each moment of contest was not only a challenge, but simultaneously an articulation of new modes of power and identity. Protection as a form of power configures both particular forms of vulnerability, and forms of expertise and authority, both of which have historically been strongly gendered. The recent history of security, however, has offered significant challenges to the presumption that protection is necessarily a gendered practice.

Duggan, Marian (University of Kent) and Bishop, Charlie (Exeter University)

FEMINIST ACADEMICS' EXPERIENCES OF TEACHING GENDERED AND INTERSECTIONAL ISSUES

Increasingly, issues relating to criminology, criminal justice and criminal law are being taught from a gendered and/or intersectional perspectives. The aim is to capture the diversity of experiences and inequalities faced by those additionally discriminated against by criminal justice institutions and processes. Often, such issues and perspectives are addressed by scholars whose own values, ethics and outlooks are similarly cognisant of gendered and intersectional perspectives. Such notions, however, may also form the basis for backlash from staff and students who consider such issues of personal, rather than political/professional, importance. This paper draws on the indicative findings

from an ongoing research project into feminist academics' experiences of teaching gendered and intersectional socio-legal issues. Using data from an online survey, it highlights the challenges faced and negotiated by those who seek to embed issues of diversity into the curriculum alongside an analysis of how these are received by staff and students alike. The talk will also outline the next steps in the research based on the key survey findings.

Ellis, Anthony (University of Salford)

AUSTERITY AND VIOLENT CRIME: A CAUSATIVE ABSENCE?

This paper considers the potential causative associations between austerity and increased rates of homicide and 'higher harm' violence in England and Wales. Considerable debate has been taking place since the rises were first recorded concerning the possible impact of austerity upon these changes in violence rates. These debates have tended to focus upon cuts to a variety of services designed to maintain order and ensure greater social integration, suggesting that their reduced presence or greater 'absence' has played some causative role in increasing rates of violent crime. The actual causative mechanisms of this absence have not been subjected to any critical scrutiny beyond these basic points though and the associations were drawn, although plausible, are fairly simplistic and lack a more detailed consideration of this potential causative relationship. This paper seeks to begin addressing this issue and draws upon insights from Critical and Ultra Realism concerning the relationship between absence and violent criminality.

Epstein, Rona (Coventry Law School) and Evans, Martine (Université de Reims)

THE PROSECUTION OF PARENTS FOR TRUANCY: WHO PAYS THE PRICE?

In England and Wales, the offence of truancy is deemed to have been committed by parents of school-age children who have not attended school regularly, missing 10% or more of school sessions. The offence is strict liability. The punishment can be a fine up to £2,500 or a term of imprisonment. In 2017 in England and Wales, 16,406 people were prosecuted for truancy: 11,739 (71%) were women. 12,698 were convicted: 9,413 (74%) were women. Our research sought first-hand testimony from parents who have experience of the system: our anonymous online questionnaire asked parents whose children have missed school about their children's health, whether they had special educational needs or a disability (SEND), bullying, the family's circumstances, and whether or not they had been prosecuted or threatened with prosecution. 126 parents completed the questionnaire giving information on 132 children. About 40% of the children were reported as on the autism spectrum. Many of them had other health issues. 90% had SEND or a health problem, and almost all were very anxious. All the parents had tried, without success, to get their children to go to school regularly. Many faced threats of prosecution or had fines imposed. Many were on benefits or low incomes and found it hard to pay fines. We conclude that non-attendance at school should be treated as child welfare, and not a criminal justice issue. With Professor Martine Evans, Université de Reims, we are doing a comparative study with France. Our presentation will cover

1. A comparison of French and English law on absenteeism
2. A comparison of the numbers prosecuted in England and Wales and in France
3. Preliminary results from 38 parents in France compared with 126 parents in England and Wales

Erel, Rachela (The Hebrew University of Jerusalem) and Sebba, Leslie (The Hebrew University of Jerusalem)

PRISONERS AS HELPLESS HUMAN BEINGS - A NEW DISCOURSE ON AN OLD IDEA

Are prisoners, together with other categories of persons deprived of liberty, protected under international human rights law by a doctrine of 'deprivation of liberty as helplessness' thereby granting them positive human rights? Such a doctrine could trigger a discourse in relation to a multidisciplinary paradigm applicable to prisoners, which would seek to conceptualize the accumulated knowledge and research relating to persons deprived of liberty, drawing upon and integrating legal, philosophical, penological, sociological and political analyses. The paper will define the relevant categories of persons whose autonomous will to exercise their freedoms and rights as human beings have been restricted to the point of helplessness. Our doctrine will then consider (a) situational limitations and a link with disability studies; (b) a victimological perspective as suggested by the unusual but neglected chapter in Israel's Penal Law focusing on 'helpless victims'; and (c) functional helplessness, threatening the hard core of human dignity and the right against cruel, humiliating and inhuman punishment. These are three central, cumulative and overlapping characteristics of the population deprived of freedom. Our proposed doctrine will be examined from the perspective of social contract theory, penal philosophy and the norms of international human rights law.

Ferrazzi, Dario (University of Sheffield)

THE PRIVATE RENTED SECTOR AND THE ECOLOGY OF CRIME

The geography of crime and victimisation appears to be changing. One driver of this change lies in the relationship between socio-tenurial categories, notably the growth of the private rental sector, and the changing social composition of those within it. To date, it's the organisation and functioning of this tenure have been neglected in discussions about urban crime and safety. The PRS offers a large and diverse market. It ranges from multi-million properties to multiple occupancy houses. The sector also includes those needing to relocate for work or study, migrants to the UK and local low-income and vulnerable populations. The lower end particularly is a broadly unregulated market. Its informality and flexibility of contracts often translate to the insecurity of housing and poor standards. Within the social ecology of cities today the PRS thus introduces the potential for new instabilities. The lack of formal means of control mixed with high rates of population turnover and population heterogeneity can create criminogenic conditions or indeed high rates of vulnerability. There are good reasons to begin to think through this changing social, tenurial and geographical 'space' and its relationship to anti-social and criminal behaviour alongside the rise of newly stigmatised areas formed of private, rather than public, housing. The paper discusses the shape and form of today's PRS and its links to questions of crime in British cities today.

Fileborn, Bianca (University of Melbourne)

REPORTING SEXUAL VIOLENCE AT AUSTRALIAN MUSIC FESTIVALS

Despite the well-documented under-reporting of sexual violence, to date, no research has considered reporting practices within the specific context of music festivals. Drawing on 16 in-depth-interviews with victim-survivors and an online survey with 500 Australian festival attendees, this presentation examines participants' preferred reporting options, and survivors' experiences of (non)reporting

sexual violence in festival settings. We argue that while some barriers to reporting are shared across contexts, others play out in context-specific ways. Our research argues that the liberal, often transgressive culture of music festivals, combined with site-specific policing practices and spatial context creates unique impediments to reporting with particular implications in responding to, and aiming to prevent, sexual violence at music festivals.

Finnegan, Emma (Northumbria University)

ELDER ABUSE AMONGST WOMEN: LIVED EXPERIENCES; PREVALENCE AND SERVICES RESPONSES

In recent years there has been an increased emphasis on violence and abuse within society generally. Various research has also consistently shown that the majority of victims are female. However, while there has been some recognition that 'older' women can be victims and the term 'elder abuse' now defines the abuse of 'older' people, there is a poverty of research in this area. Despite calls that the experiences of women, later in their life course, should be heard, the voices of 'older' victims are still somewhat marginalised. Further, there is limited research examining how services recognise and respond to elder abuse. The dearth of criminological and victimological interest is surprising given the ageing nature of populations, which is likely to lead to an increase in victims. This project seeks to address the current lacuna by listening to the lived experiences of women who are 60 and over; examining prevalence and nature of elder abuse and investigating how services recognise and respond to 'older' victims. To fulfil these aims, a mixed method approach is adopted that uses an intersectional feminist lens as a framework for analysis.

Fitzpatrick, Claire (Lancaster University)

RECONSIDERING THE CARE-CRIME CONNECTION IN A CLIMATE OF CRISIS

This paper explores the unprecedented increase in awareness surrounding the care-crime connection in recent years. The over-representation of those with care-experience in criminal justice settings has long been taken-for-granted. However, there has been a recent surge of interest in the UK in the need to avoid unnecessarily criminalising looked after children, and support those with care-experience in prison custody. Paradoxically, this unprecedented awareness has occurred at the same time as a climate of the crisis has threatened both the care system's and the prison system's capacity to function effectively. So how far is it currently possible to make progress? It is argued here that there are things that can be done to challenge the care-crime connection, even in a climate of crisis. Such strategies include: changing our language, connecting distinct policy priorities and moving beyond the limits of the law. Furthermore, the development of a life-course perspective could significantly improve our understanding of the impact of care-experience over time.

Francis, Shantey (Nottingham Trent University)

AMBIGUITY AND DISCORD: THE COMPLEXITY OF UNDERSTANDING VIOLENCE AMONG YOUTH

This paper will explore youth and violence; terminology which is nothing new, yet it is constantly repackaged and reproduced to involve both victim and agent. As a result, the boundaries on this

perspective can become blurred and normalised further elevating the ambiguity around young people's perspective on the topic (Ferrell, Hayward and Young, 2015). Granting it can be debated that violence is on the rise, it has become clear that we are unable to 'arrest our way out' of this issue. The Serious Violence Strategy (2018) report discusses that they are taking a multiple-strand approach which involves police, local authorities, health and education partners to name a few (Rudd, 2018:7). British youth are not only marginalised for being troublesome, feckless and violent, but they are also unheard, ignored and excluded from discussions on issues which are pertinent to their daily lives. Thus, this paper will address youth voice by drawing on the findings from a PhD study that took place within two diverse locations of the UK. Providing young people with the opportunity to be experts within their own right and explore what violence means to them within the cultural surroundings to which they are responsive.

Galloway, Brad (University of the Fraser Valley) and Scrivens, Ryan (Michigan State University)

THE ROLES OF FORMER EXTREMISTS IN PREVENTING AND COUNTERING VIOLENT EXTREMISM

In recent years, former extremists have played an increasingly important role in preventing and countering violent extremism (P/CVE), from working with community groups to raise awareness about violent extremism, to collaborating with tech companies to identify signs of extremism online, to helping people leave extremism behind. Drawing from the insights of a former extremist who spent 13 years in the radical right-wing movement and four years combating violent extremism, we provide an inside look at the trends, challenges, and future strategies associated with formers extremists working within the P/CVE space. Here we describe how former extremists are involved in various P/CVE strategies and challenges they face. We conclude with a discussion of the future roles that formers may play in combating violent extremism, with an emphasis on developing new on-the-ground programs, sustaining formers networks, and including formers in research projects, as study participants and/or project collaborators.

Garland, Jon (University of Surrey)

SWEET AND TENDER HOOLIGANS? AN ASSESSMENT OF THE ACTIVITIES AND POLITICS OF THE ALT-RIGHT.

Although Britain's contemporary far-right is comparatively small and fragmented it possesses a potent threat. Over the course of the last decade groups such as the English Defence League have enjoyed a notable street presence while others, like Britain First and For Britain, have utilised social media to gain grassroots momentum. New movements, such as Generation Identity, offer a further, more intellectual dimension to what has become increasingly known as Britain's alt-right with its de facto leader, Tommy Robinson. Amongst this activity sits the Democratic Football Lads Alliance (DFLA), a new, street-activist organisation seemingly capable of mobilising thousands of supporters on its marches. But what are the politics and activities of the DFLA and what is its potential to engage in large-scale disorder? Via a preliminary study of the DFLAs Facebook, Twitter and YouTube presence this paper will assess the groups' aims and objectives, the key constituents of its core support and the issues that it mobilises around. The paper will analyse the DLFAs claims that it is non-racist and opposed to all forms of extremism, as well as its links to far-right groups and its potential for engaging in hate-related activities.

Gladkova, Ekaterina (Northumbria University)

FARMING INTENSIFICATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE IN NORTHERN IRELAND

The Going for Growth, an industry-led strategy to grow the agri-food sector, was adopted by the Northern Irish government in 2013 and presented a strategic focus for farming expansion in Northern Ireland. The expansion is characterised by the rise in 'efficient farming' - shifting from state support to market solutions, prioritising higher levels of production, and providing technology incentives for larger farms to drive sustainable intensification. However, this trend presents a threat to an already fragile natural environment and affects human health and wellbeing. This paper employs an environmental justice perspective to scrutinise farming intensification through the lens of the communities affected by this phenomenon and is based on findings from semi-structured interviews with local residents. The paper reveals the exposure of local rural communities to environmental risks from farming intensification. The uneven distribution of environmental burdens is also coupled with limited opportunities for citizens to engage in environmental decision-making and be recognised as active agents of change. The paper concludes that farming intensification may lead to environmental injustice and should be addressed by downscaling levels of production and reforming decision-making forums.

Gormley, Caitlin (University of Glasgow)

INTERVIEWING VULNERABLE PRISONERS: A METHODOLOGICAL REFLECTION

Despite being over-represented within prison populations globally, people with learning disabilities' accounts of navigating penal systems are seldom heard in the criminological debate. Often assumed to be a 'hard-to-reach' or 'challenging' group, people with learning disabilities tend to be excluded from research about them. This paper discusses some of the ethical and methodological issues which arose during nine months of fieldwork with prisoners with learning disabilities in Scotland. The wider study explored how this group made sense of, adapted to, and situated imprisonment and disability within their lives. Drawing on reflections from over 70 qualitative interviews with 25 people with learning disabilities in Scottish prisons, this paper critically considers the practicalities, challenges, and value of researching inclusively with marginalised individuals considered to be 'vulnerable'. Informed by critical criminology and disability studies, this paper will challenge assumptions about what makes a successful interview exchange and who can participate in research. It goes on to explore how inclusive research strategies can mitigate some of the barriers of researching within prison settings.

Graham, Sarah (independent author) and Sweet, Dave (Calgary Police Service)

USING CREATIVE NONFICTION TO BRIDGE THE GAP BETWEEN THE PUBLIC AND POLICE

A gap exists between law enforcement officials and the public. This rift is not without cause; there are those who have misused, or categorically abused the trust placed in them. More commonly, the simple lack of meaningful dialogue between ordinary citizens and the officers entrusted to serve and protect them creates a default gap. Ranging from undermining the public perception of safety through to hindering the police's professional effectiveness, this chasm creates sometimes insurmountable barriers. An active-duty Canadian homicide detective of long experience sought out an author and cultural translator to co-write *Skeletons in My Closet, Life Lessons from a Homicide Detective*. Using

a creative nonfiction literary approach, the writing team has sought a more nuanced account of one officer's professional experience, and developed personal reflections that are more accessible to a community outside of policing. From constable, to undercover drug operations, to organized crime and finally homicide, Det. Dave Sweet shares the path he took and lessons learned. Far from an expected "cop book," Sweet calls himself out, sharing stories of humbling mistakes and lessons learned. He reveals the valuable shock he felt when he reintegrated into society after years of undercover work, and the lessons violence has taught him. This ranges from signposts of domestic violence, to the strength and fortitude of victims' families, to how he processes working daily with extreme trauma. The book is a tool to help introduce the public to a side of law enforcement that most haven't considered: it's deep humanity. It seeks to open dialogue, build relationships, and bridge the gap.

Gray, Emily (University of Derby); Farrall, Stephen (University of Derby) and Jones, Phil (University of Derby)

THE IMPACT OF CONTEXTUAL EFFECTS ON OFFENDING TRAJECTORIES

Research on the causes and correlates of offending had been a key preoccupation of sociologists, psychologists and criminologist for around a century. Criminal careers research has endeavoured to unpick why an individual starts offending, why they continue and why they might cease offending. Scholarship has percolated into criminal justice interventions which have sought to deter individuals from becoming involved in crime; that have diverted people towards more successful sentences and to assist rehabilitation. The individual 'offender' has been the main focal point of such research, although scholars have recently sought to 'locate' the individual in wider relational structures (such as families, schools and neighbourhoods). Using data from the British 1970 Birth Cohort Study (BSC70), we develop a model that incorporates individuals, families and schools, but which tries to take account of national-level economic policies (which were driven by political ideas and which had social consequences). Employing a longitudinal lens, we track the BSC70 sample from childhood to adulthood through a period of dramatic industrial and social change in the UK during the early-1980s. Our paper suggests that processes of economic restructuring were a key causal factor in offending during this period. This broader framework also emphasises the importance of considering political and economic forces in criminal careers and related research.

Hadjisergis, Kyros (University of Wolverhampton)

PUBLIC EXPECTATIONS AND PROBATION OFFICERS: IMPLICATIONS FOR REHABILITATION

Probation remains an agency of the Criminal Justice System whose purposes and function are not entirely clear to the public. The Probation Service in England and Wales has been under transformation following part-privatisation and new initiatives (MoJ, 2013) which have made the above gap between probation expectations and the people even wider and concerning. This paper draws elements from the researcher's recent ongoing project on probation officers' attitudes towards human rights and argues that the expectations the public, media and politicians have of probation officers directly affect management of offenders as well as the work ethic of practitioners. Where these expectations are misconstrued and expressed in terms of punishment and retribution then the probation aims of rehabilitation and reintegration do not receive the required attention. This paper thereby aims at highlighting the need for public discourse and criminology to reconsider the place of probation within the CJS and provide an avenue where public protection and rehabilitation can be

examined together and understood as the one assisting the other rather than in isolation. It is hereby argued that previous and persisting public and political attitudes of tough on crime lead to agendas that have misrepresented rehabilitation as a 'soft', time-consuming and costly enterprise. This has the potential to not only alienate offenders by not allowing them opportunities to take responsibility of their offending but can also lead to defensiveness and marginalisation of probation officers "who feel trapped by the getting it wrong mentality" (Nash, 2012) if they are not responding to misplaced punitive expectations. At a time of conflict between public and private sectors where staff and expertise have been redistributed and new realities are created within probation, this criminological discussion on expectations becomes even more essential in bridging the gap between probation and the communities they serve.

Hargreaves, Julian (Woolf Institute/Cambridge)

POLICE STOP AND SEARCH WITHIN BRITISH MUSLIM COMMUNITIES

This paper discusses police stop and search within British Muslim communities and reports the analysis of statistical data collected by the Crime Survey of England and Wales between 2006 and 2011. The primary aim of the paper is to determine the extent to which Crime Survey data support or challenge allegations of police discrimination against British Muslim communities. The context for the study is provided by criminological literature related to the policing of British African Caribbean and British Muslim communities. The article engages with the concept of 'institutional Islamophobia' and represents the first known study to model large-scale police stop and search data from British Muslim communities. Overall, the findings reveal a more complex picture of police stop and search practices within these communities than might be assumed from an uncritical reading of the literature.

Hauger, Sophie (BRG Bad Voelsau Austria)

THE IMAGE OF PSYCHOPATHS INFLUENCING PUBLIC PERCEPTION BY FILM AND LITERATURE

This paper deals with the question of the extent to which films and literature influence the public perception of psychopaths and the extent to which it differs from the current medical definition. First, the current scientific picture of psychopaths is presented. Building on this, it will be shown how and why authors and directors consciously change this image for dramaturgical reasons. There is currently no work available to answer the actual research question. For this reason, a separate survey of more than 600 participants will ask about the typical characteristics of psychopaths and examine whether the frequency of media consumption has an influence on the psychopath's image. The result shows that, depending on the frequency of media consumption, films and literature actually have an influence on the image of the psychopath. These media convey some "right", i.e. medically recognized, characteristics, but at the same time they also convey a definitively wrong image.

Headworth, Spencer (Purdue University, USA)

LISTENING TO SNITCHES: ETHNICITY, ENGLISH PROFICIENCY, AND ACCESS TO ENFORCEMENT

How does the state respond to members of the public seeking to mobilize its coercive power? Focusing on dedicated welfare fraud control units in the United States, we examine how race/ethnicity and

English proficiency affect individuals' access to systems for public reporting of welfare fraud suspicions. Using interviews with fraud investigators and a correspondence audit of online fraud reporting systems, we assess how likely fraud control authorities are to express interest in reports from people who are ostensibly Latina or ostensibly white, and from people with ostensibly higher or lower degrees of English proficiency. Our experiment demonstrates that fraud units are less likely to take up reports from white reporters who make English errors, but that language errors' uptake-dampening effect does not hold for Latina reporters. Our interview evidence reveals determinations of investigative promise as the force underlying these uptake disparities. Fraud investigators are incentivized to prioritize cases they believe are likely to generate substantiated charges. For white reporters, English errors cue gatekeepers' pre-existing scepticism about public reporters' reliability, decreasing enthusiasm for investing resources in these reports. Reports from lower-English proficiency Latinas offer special viability appeal, however, offsetting the negative influence on uptake probability that errors demonstrate for white reporters. Our results shed new light on contemporary racial/ethnic dynamics in the US welfare system and advance social scientific understanding of why some people and not others become consequential contributors to the exercise of coercive state power.

Healy, Jane (Bournemouth University)

THINKING OUTSIDE THE BOX: INTERSECTIONALITY AS A HATE CRIME RESEARCH FRAMEWORK

There is little sustained exploration of intersectionality in disability studies. A unified approach to disability through the social model paradigm may have distracted from the diversity of disabilities. Additionally, intersectionality is at odds with the silo-framework of hate crime policy and legislation. Both concepts fail to fully acknowledge the multiple, overlapping and complicated experiences of risk and victimisation. This presentation draws upon findings from my PhD research into disabled people's experiences of hate crime. Intersectional analysis identified the difficulty in categorising individual experiences through one strand of hate crime. Participants recognised that they were targeted for multiple reasons, such as their sexual orientation, gender and disability. Disabled women were particularly at risk, reporting sexual violence, abuse and targeting by 'groups' of young men, more than disabled men. The current strand-based approach to hate crime, therefore, disguises the variety of intersecting elements of identity that, combined, can increase risk of victimisation whilst at the same time reduce a victims' likelihood of reporting their experiences. Here I explore the challenges of applying intersectionality to disability hate crimes and demonstrate how individuals interpret their experiences when they are targeted for multiple reasons.

Healy, Jane (Bournemouth University) and Cole, Terri (Bournemouth University)

EVALUATING THE (BEST) USE OF STOP AND SEARCH: POLICE OFFICER PERSPECTIVES

The 'Best use of Stop & Search Scheme' was launched by the Home Office in 2014 to improve transparency, community involvement and more intelligence-led policing in England and Wales. It required forces to monitor their use of 'Stop Search', particularly as it relates to individuals from Black and Minority Ethnic (BAME) groups who historically and contemporaneously are disproportionately more likely to be stopped than Whites (Joyce, 2017). In 2017/18, the biggest difference in Stop Search rates between Black and White people was in Dorset, where Black people were 17 times more likely to be stopped and searched than their White counterparts, compared to a national average of 9.5 times (Home Office, 2019). This paper presents findings from two focus groups conducted with nine

Dorset Police officers and one civilian trainer on this issue. Analysis of focus group contributions identified both local and structural factors associated with a reduction in Stop Search practice. This paper discusses some of those findings, including the impact of increasing austerity measures on policing practice; a reduction in 'double crewing'; and a reluctance to use Stop Search, particularly from trainee officers, who fear being labelled racist.

Heap, Vicky (Sheffield Hallam University)

EXPLORING THE EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR VICTIMISATION

This paper reports the findings from a qualitative research project that investigated victims' experiences of activating the Community Trigger, and the subsequent effects of long-term anti-social behaviour (ASB) victimisation. The Community Trigger was introduced in 2014 as a mechanism for victims of persistent ASB to request a review of their case when no action had been taken. For a review to take place, the case must meet a locally determined threshold of complaints within a defined period of time. If the threshold is met, a multi-agency case review meeting is held with recommendations and an action plan created to address the ASB. Semi-structured interviews explored victims' accounts of the ASB that prompted them to activate the Community Trigger and the impacts that experiencing such behaviour was having on their lives. The research uncovered a range of mental, physical and daily routine-related effects upon victims and has provided the first in-depth insight into the impact of this type of victimisation. The results suggest that the cumulative harms associated with ASB need to be better acknowledged, understood and addressed, with greater support made available to victims through a more responsive Community Trigger process.

Heimer, Karen (University of Iowa)

GENDER AND IMPRISONMENT IN THE UNITED STATES: AN ANALYSIS OF STATES OVER TIME

Imprisonment rates skyrocketed in the United States between the 1970s and 2000s. Much of the change in these rates is not explained by changing patterns of crime, but rather can be linked to shifts in other social institutions, including political, economic and social welfare systems. Moreover, imprisonment patterns vary in important ways across gender. Our research examines the variables associated with changes in female and male rates of imprisonment across the 50 states, from the late 1970s through the 2010s. We present results from bivariate response models that assess how political, economic, and social demographic factors combine to explain gendered patterns of U.S. imprisonment.

Hester, Marianne (University of Bristol)

JUSTICE, INTERSECTIONALITY AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

The ESRC Justice, Inequality and Gender-Based Violence project included key questions regarding intersectionality and experiences of and access to different forms of 'justice'. Our systematic literature search confirmed that while there is much theoretical and conceptual work on justice, there is very little research on the meanings of justice for victims/survivors of, and practitioners in the field of, gender-based violence. Our research involving analysis of 1,500 rape and domestic abuse police records, of 1,400 records relating to women using Women's Aid services, 251 interviews with victims

of GBV and 40 interviews with practitioners begins to fill these gaps. Collecting such a diverse data sample has meant that we have been able to examine how inequality affects perceptions and experiences of justice, including gender, sexuality, ethnicity, status as parents or ex-offenders, substance misuse, those with disability, learning difficulty or mental health issue (pre-existing and/or abuse-related), education level, immigration status, and so on. The paper looks at some of the key findings, including justice implications where rape victims experience intersectional issues of age and gender, or victims of GBV experience intersections between ethnicity, immigration status and gender.

Heydon, James (University of Lincoln)

CAN AIR QUALITY MONITORS PROTECT CHILDREN FROM AIR POLLUTION ON THE SCHOOL RUN?

According to the Royal College of Physicians, air pollution is linked to around 40,000 premature deaths each year in the UK. Posing several other risks to human health, it is associated with increased rates of lung cancer, emphysema, bronchitis and other respiratory infections. Due to their ongoing development, the risks to children are even more acute. This has long been recognised by the UK Government, but its efforts at reducing air pollution have been repeatedly deemed inadequate by both the High Court and the UN. In the absence of government action, and in response to a growing awareness of such harms, individuals and community groups are increasingly making use of personal, internet-enabled air quality monitors to evaluate environmental risk. Much has been written about the accuracy of these monitors, but very little research exists on the attitudinal and behavioural responses to the data they produce. This paper outlines preliminary findings from the world's largest study of its type which seeks to understand how parents/carers respond to the data provided on the school run. By gaining insight into such reactions, it is hoped that the role of the human within this wave of emerging technology can be better understood with a view to more effectively tackling the pervasive harms of air pollution.

Honeywell, David (Durham University)

THE AMBIGUITIES OF DESISTANCE

This paper is drawn from my recent PhD research, ex-prisoners and the transformation of self through higher education which explored how education enabled a group of 24 ex-prisoners to re-evaluate their sense of self. From their narratives, many ambiguous aspects rarely discussed in the desistance literature transpired that led to the conclusion that desistance is complex and unending.

Honeywell, David (Durham University)

PRISONS AND DESISTANCE

This paper furthers the concept of tertiary desistance by examining the narratives of a group of ex-prisoners who are at various stages of their transformative journeys, and discusses various components that have been most influential on their lives but rarely acknowledged in the literature. The chapter will discuss the idea that some people do find that prison provides place and space needed to begin their self-transformations because prison for some is an escape from their chaotic lives outside.

Hunt, Katie (University of Southampton)

BEREAVEMENT AND THE NON-RELIGIOUS PRISONER

How effectively does the prison service meet its public sector equality duty in its treatment of non-religious offenders? Prisoners suffer a higher rate of bereavement, and the incarceration experience complicates the grief process at every stage. Unresolved or disenfranchised grief can lead to mental health problems and possible reoffending. Unfortunately, little bereavement support is available to offenders, and typically the main (or only) source of pastoral care is the prison chaplaincy. While chaplaincies aim to serve 'prisoners of all faiths and none', this facility is not appropriate for everyone. Evidence suggests that many non-faith offenders feel uncomfortable engaging with religious services and so may not receive the support that they need. A lack of secular alternatives means that these inmates are often left to grieve alone and may experience poorer outcomes. Informed by the Equality Act 2010 and recent Supreme Court case law, this paper asks whether these differences in access and opportunity constitute unlawful discrimination - direct or indirect - against non-religious prisoners.

Hutchinson, Alison (Northumbria University)

INVISIBLE VICTIMS IN WILDLIFE TRADE: A GREEN CULTURAL CRIMINOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE

The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), was created specifically to protect and regulate the international trade in wildlife. Ultimately, CITES is a trade convention, concerned with the continued sustainable use of wildlife. Through sanctioning or prohibiting certain forms of wildlife commodification, the Convention establishes legal parameters for wildlife trade. CITES normalises the exploitation of wildlife, continuing the narrative that the trafficking and victimisation of non-human animals can be standardised and legalised. Drawing on a green-cultural criminological position, this paper explores how contemporary wildlife trade can become culturally accepted and legitimised through CITES, with wildlife harms 'invisible' to the everyday consumer. A sizeable demand for wildlife, both legal and illegal, comes from wealthy consumers in North American and European markets. However western consumers have typically received less scrutiny than their Asian and African counterparts. Here, a case study approach, comprising of CITES legal, prohibited and non-CITES trade, is proposed to deepen our understanding of culturally accepted wildlife trade. The paper concludes that the harms and victims of legalised wildlife trade, although not currently recognised as a criminal, should be discussed to expand the spectrum of wildlife crime, and better understand consumer conceptualisation of legality and morality in wildlife use.

Ike, Tarela (University of East London)

DEMYSTIFYING PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS ABOUT THE EFFICACY OF COUNTERTERRORISM APPROACHES

In recent times, Nigeria has been terrorised by Boko Haram; a terrorist group whose aims are politically inclined toward Islamising and abolishing western education in the country. While much research has been conducted by academic criminologist, however, it appears there seems to be limited research which specifically address public perceptions of Nigeria counterterrorism approaches; a theme which may be helpful in bridging the gap between academic criminology and public discourse on how best to improve existing counterterrorism approaches. To achieve this, the

study relied on a qualitative research and semi-structured interview of 44 participants recruited from Lagos state in Nigeria. The interviews were analysed using thematic analysis and Nvivo data management software. Based on the analysis, it was found that existing counterterrorism measures such as military retaliation were construed as not so effective in addressing the conflict from a long term perspective. The study also found that, unless issue of marginalisation, institutional corruption and socio-economic factors are addressed from their core foundations, chances are that the counterterrorism approaches employed may not be far reaching in achieving its aim. In essence, the findings of this research would be helpful in informing public discourse aimed at improving existing counterterrorism approaches.

Irwin-Rogers, Keir (Open University)

SOCIAL MEDIA AND YOUTH VIOLENCE: PRIMARY PROBLEM OR PROXIMATE DISTRACTION?

With social media now playing a dominant role in the lives of the vast majority of young people in the UK, it is unsurprising that offline behaviours are being influenced by activity online. This paper begins with an exploration of some of the main ways in which content uploaded to online social media platforms is acting as a catalyst and trigger for serious incidents of violence in life. Next, I will scrutinise some recent attempts to tackle the links between social media and violence through two predominantly suppressive, enforcement-driven tools: Knife Crime Prevention Orders and Gang Injunctions. Finally, the paper will question the extent to which online social media activity constitutes a distraction from more pressing issues that simultaneously underpin serious violence and undermine young people's general health and well-being.

Jegede, Lucy (Ekiti State University, Nigeria)

A PATTERN OF SEXUALLY-RELATED OFFENCES AMONG ADULTS IN SOUTH-WESTERN NIGERIA

Despite widespread scholarly, governmental and non-governmental agencies' attention sexually-related offences (SRO) have received over the years, there is still a significant prevalence of SRO, particularly in Nigeria. Using South-western Nigeria as a case study, this paper examines the pattern of SRO among adults. Using a multi-stage sampling technique, three states were purposively selected out of the six states in the geopolitical zone. The research design was descriptive with the use of a self-administered questionnaire among 600 adult respondents. The data were analysed with the use of Statistical Package for Social Sciences version 22. The findings revealed that a common pattern of sexually-related offences in the South-West is based on specific social characteristics of the victims which include educational status, sex, age, and occupation. It was revealed that patterns of SRO are common to those within the pre-tertiary (71.7%) and tertiary (20%), but not those without formal education (7.5%). The investigation of the study revealed that (61.2%) of the victims of sexually-related offences are below the age of 18 years, and with a new trend of elderly victims aged above 60. Also, the study revealed that sexually-related offences are time, location and context-bound. The study thereby concludes that not all socio-demographic and cultural factors enhance victimization of SRO in the study area, hence recommends the propagation of zero tolerance to the socio-cultural framework of the society that enhances SRO.

Jennings, Gráinne (University of Limerick)

THE RE-CONCEPTUALISATION OF INITIAL IRISH POLICE EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN AGS

In a professional policing context what is it that we require from trained Gardai in order that they can respond to complex policing activities in an efficient and professional manner? The aim of this paper is to discuss findings in relation to student Gardai education and training. This paper explores the implications of adopting a hybrid problem-based pedagogy within a student Gardai learning community. An overview of student Gardai training, illustrating the evolution of teaching and learning of student Gardai in An Garda Siochana (AGS) will be offered. Attention will be paid to the transitioning process involved in teaching and learning from a didactic model of training through to a new Hybrid Problem Based Learning (HPBL) model. Included in these discussions is the mapping of new curricula and the design of related assessments including the development of a student Garda decision making model to meet new learning outcomes for Gardai. Narratives arising out of interactions with stakeholders can lead to a greater understanding of the complex police training world in which student Gardai live and learn and to this end an exploration of student and staff experiences will be offered. Challenges associated with teaching and learning through a HPBL model coupled with the sustainability of delivery of the BA in Applied Policing through HPBL will also be discussed. These discussions will be grounded in the context of an increasingly changing and challenging Irish policing and economic landscape.

Johnson, Philip (Blackburn College)

THE VISUAL STATEMENT METHOD IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE

The visual statement method accounts for half of the summative assessment in the level five-module, Modern Criminal Justice. This means the learning outcomes are achieved through answers that combine written words and visual images. This combination must demonstrate an understanding of contemporary ethical dilemmas within criminal justice and reflect the ideals of Rawlsian justice. It is used to stimulate engagement with criminal justice theory whilst also encouraging the students to do things differently and create their own OERs (Open Educational Resources). This year there have been mixed feelings about the method but nonetheless, the students have produced work with clear impact in their communities.

Johnston, Helen (University of Hull)

BORSTAL GIRLS: FEMALE OFFENDERS IN ENGLAND, 1908-1950

This paper maps the use and experience of the borstal system for girls that emerged in England at the beginning of the twentieth century. There exists a small body of research on women and girls during this period that largely focuses on their commitment to reformatories and semi-penal institutions for a broad range of activities that might be termed 'delinquent' but not necessarily criminal (Barton, 2005; Cox, 2003; Wiener, 1990). This research instead focuses on those young women who were committed to borstal custody. During the first half of the twentieth century, they made up a small part of the borstal population and it was immediately recognised that the new borstal system for offenders aged 16 to 23 would need modifying for females. Annual committals of young women to borstal training in the years up to 1921 were around 180 per year (Ruggles-Brise, 1921), around 140 per year by 1948 (Fox, 1952). For the majority of the period, the female borstal population was held at Aylesbury prison, though after the Second World War, Holloway prison was also used as an allocation centre and held those whose license had been revoked. In the Summer of 1949 media

attention was drawn to the borstal trainees held at Holloway after a series of disturbances. In headlines fitting with post-war views on female criminality and delinquency, 'hooliganism' amongst borstal inmates, notably those who had had licenses revoked, were the primary source of staff complaints as well as insufficient staff numbers and ineffective punishments to deal with recalcitrant prisoners (TNA, PCOM 9/457). Female prisoners and borstal girls were depicted as 'far more vicious, aggressive and 'tough' than before the War'; that Borstal held 'no terror' for many girls who had previously experienced institutionalisation in approved schools (TNA, PCOM 9/457; Sunday Graphic, 7 Aug 1949).

Johnston, Helen (University of Hull)

PHYSICAL DISABILITY, PRISON AUTHORITIES AND VICTORIAN PENAL SERVITUDE, 1850-1900

Since the late twentieth century, the contemporary prison system has been forced to respond in a more systematic manner to the needs of disabled prisoners due to the Disability Discrimination Act 1995 and the subsequent Equalities Act 2010, as a group with 'protected characteristics'. This paper will begin to explore our current research into the experiences of, and policies toward, disabled prisoners in a historical context. How did the Victorian prison administrators, then early twentieth-century prison system deal with prisoners with physical disabilities? This area has been significantly overlooked by historians and criminologists yet during this period (1850-1930) there were debilitating childhood illnesses, large numbers of accidents at work, the First World War and other conflicts, that resulted in prisoners being drawn from such populations. Physical disability, injury, illness or amputations, would also have impacted on the ability to undertake paid work which in turn may have resulted in poverty, criminality and/or institutionalisation in prisons, asylums or workhouses. Although prison authorities were at pains to ensure that 'malingerers' were not able to mitigate the severity of the prison regime, they did come to recognise that some prisoners were unable, for varying reasons, to cope with the full rigour of penal servitude. By the late 1860s, this led to the construction of Woking 'invalid' convict prison. This paper presents initial findings examining the lives of individual offenders with physical disabilities, their interactions with prison authorities and their experiences in prison.

Jones, Debbie (University of Swansea) and Jones, Mark (University of Swansea)

HIGHER EDUCATION AND DIVERSION AND DESISTANCE FROM OFFENDING

It is often the case that people in a pattern of offending/at risk of offending find it increasingly difficult to stop the cycle. Indeed, the availability of appropriate opportunities to bolster aspiration are minimal (Bottoms and Shapland, 2011). However, studying within Higher Education can be a hook for change providing positive development of personal agency (Lockwood et al, 2012; Runnell, 2017). Yet, Higher Education can feel an unwelcoming place for those with a criminal record (PET, 2017). Within a Welsh context, Evans et al (2017) found that the internal University culture and narrative of 'widening participation' can become entangled, resulting in re-enforcing the status quo of inequality and hierarchy with the focus remaining on a more traditional and profitable young student demographic at the expense of developing non-traditional student opportunities. Set against this backdrop, this paper draws on findings from a study in Swansea, Wales. This study examines the role of Higher Education within the context of prevention of offending/reoffending in a community setting. The research brings together those at risk of offending or previous offenders, academics, third sector

and appropriate statutory agencies to explore the barriers, perceptions and aspirations of this marginalised group of adults.

Jones, Deborah (Swansea University)

BRINGING RESEARCH TO LIFE THROUGH STUDENT VOLUNTEERING OPPORTUNITIES

This paper will draw on The student sex Work project which offered volunteering opportunities to over 70 students across Wales. Their activities were diverse from gathering data, managing our social media, presenting at Freshers Fayers etc. But it was controversial and exposed students to sex workers and sexual graphic material at times. For the students at Swansea it helped them to develop their understandings of a 3rd year module - The Criminalisation of Sex - which examines regulation of sex work. But more broadly it took teaching and learning outside of the classroom environment for all of the volunteers.

Joose, Paul (University of Hong Kong)

DEVIANT MIRACLE-WORKERS: STIGMA AND CHARISMA AS COTERMINOUS SOCIAL PHENOMENA

This paper returns to the central feature of charismatic legitimacy miraculous proof and offers a social-interactive account of its etiology through deviant and/or criminal speech and action. Drawing on elements from the performative turn in social theory, and on previous work that has described charismatic counter-roles, the paper develops the concept of 'incredulous onlookers': those prominent disbelievers who, through expressions of shock, exasperation, and moral outrage, help to define societal expectations about the (seeming) impossibility of a charismatic leader's success. Equipped with an impossibilist characterization, even minor victories by the aspiring charismatic leader come to be regarded as miraculous. By performing incredulousness along with both sceptical and moralistic modalities, these actors thereby create what is, in essence, the social-interactive negative-image of the charismatic miracle. I find that incredulous onlookers played a critical role in buoying and propelling the Trump phenomenon.

Karagiannopoulos, Vasileios (University of Portsmouth) and Sugiura, Lisa (University of Portsmouth)

CYBER-CLINICS: A GRASSROOTS WAY OF DEALING WITH CYBERCRIME IN THE COMMUNITY

This paper focuses on the development and operation of the Portsmouth Cybercrime Awareness Clinic as a police-funded initiative aiming to increase cybercrime awareness and build resilience to cyber threats in the local community. Informed by a public criminology approach, this project explored Internet-related threats and victimisation locally and applied a bottom-up approach to effectively consolidate public perceptions on cybercrime with law enforcement practices and academic knowledge in this area. The clinic team will analyse the findings generated from research conducted with community groups vulnerable to different types of Internet-based crime, such as youths, small and medium organisations and older people. Moreover, the paper will offer recommendations for dealing with cybercrime threats and risks based on the research and public engagement experience of the clinic and discuss the implications of these recommendations for police practice. Finally, the paper highlights the main operational challenges and lessons learned during the course of this two-

year grassroots project with the aim of providing a blueprint for similar projects seeking to prevent cybercrime, build public cyber resilience and support victims.

Kaspersson, Maria (University of Greenwich)

THE MESSAGE OF THE MUZZLE: A STUDY IN LABELLING

Dogs of banned breeds that are exempted according to the Dangerous Dogs Act must, among other things, be muzzled and on a lead when in public places. The rationale being to protect people from (fatal) dog bites. As the owner of an exempted pit bull terrier the experience is that rather than making people feel safe, it often makes them afraid of the muzzled dog instead. In an earlier ethnographic study of so-called 'status' dogs, the reactions to my muzzled dog were also recorded and the analysis of these cases forms the base of the present study. The conclusions that can be drawn are that the muzzle is sending out strong symbolic messages about viciousness and the less the person is involved with dogs, the stronger the message is about the danger to humans rather than a danger to other dogs. Consequently, the muzzle can be seen as a stigma that people react to in different ways. It is a problem that a preventive measure (muzzling) is producing fear in the general public and it is also problematic as it means that some dog owners are reluctant to use the muzzle due to the way people react to it.

Keeler, Marianne Lou (University of Lincoln)

STARK RAVING BAD? WOMEN OF THE 21ST-CENTURY ILLEGAL RAVE & FREE PARTY SCENE

This paper draws together the findings of two primary research projects; a mixed methods study conducted in 2016, which brought the research field up-to-date and situated both women and older people firmly within the Free Party / Illegal Rave Scene; and analyses of the findings of subsequent semi-structured interviews with female-identifying (including transgender) participants in 2017/18. The main focus of the second project was to understand why so few females identified themselves as having a 'significant role' within the scene, by interviewing both those who had, or had not done so in the first study. The key questions being around perceptions of which roles held most prestige and whether they linked to criminality, rig ownership, 'celebrity' performers or the under-estimation of the value of 'women's work'. The analysis also aimed to establish what else these gendered perspectives could tell us about the wider gender, ageing and 'rave career' ethnographies of the members of this thriving transgressive community in 21st century Britain, such as the emergence of 'free party matriarchs', and how the Free Party Scene has evolved and survived over almost thirty years, into what could now be argued to be a significant community of resistance, utilising civil disobedience to articulate a rejection of authoritarian governance.

Kelly, Craig (Birmingham City University) and Lynes, Adams (Birmingham City University)

THE HATE YOU GIVE LITTLE INFANTS FKS EVERYBODY: DRILL MUSIC AND VIOLENCE**

This paper seeks to develop an understanding of interpersonal violence within an urban landscape. An increase in violent crime has garnered intense media attention with Drill - an emerging subgenre

of Hip Hop - being sighted by media outlets as a causal factor for the rise in gang-related violence. Within this perspective, the Metropolitan Police took action which affirmed this narrative. This paper seeks to refute such simplistic discussions of interpersonal violence whilst recognising the opportunity such notions pose for academics to utilise knowledge of sub-cultures to explore possible insights into the wider understanding of violence and capitalism.

Kelly-Corless, Laura (University of Central Lancashire)

NO LONGER FREE TO BE DEAF: EXPLORING THE MEDICAL MODEL OF DISABILITY IN PRISON

This paper explores findings from qualitative doctoral research which critically examined the experiences of culturally and linguistically Deaf people in prisons in England and Wales. While the research was interested in the realities of these individuals broadly, this paper focuses specifically on the clash which often arises between the internal identities of Deaf prisoners and the organisational understandings of deafness as a disability. When discussing these clashes this paper draws on the social and medical models of disability respectively. The medical model of disability suggests that disability is a 'problem' which belongs to the individual who is 'afflicted' with it and coheres with popular understandings of disability. Whereas advocates of the social model of disability would argue that it is not the disability itself that is the problem, but society, which they accord disables people. This is the lens through which many culturally and linguistically Deaf people view their Deafness; to them, it is not a disabling feature, but rather a key part of their culture and identity.

While most Deaf adults have the freedom to behave in accordance with their internalised understandings of Deafness in many aspects of their daily lives, this is not the case in prison. As such, this paper posits that the very nature of the prison environment; a place where prisoners are disempowered by their role and deprived of autonomy, means that their imported Deaf characteristics are often overridden by the structure of the environment, and the label of 'disabled' is enforced upon them. An array of reasons for this are outlined, including being the only Deaf person at an establishment, having little or no access to necessary resources, and there being a general lack of Deaf awareness on the part of staff members at the prison.

Kerrigan, Nathan (Birmingham City University)

'STUDENT PRODUCERS AIN'T NO LOSERS!': ZINE-MAKING IN A CRIMINOLOGY CLASSROOM

The neoliberalization of Higher Education has produced a generation of students succumbed to the discourses of education as a commodity, facilitating not only surface and strategic-based learners looking to maximise their investment (e.g., earning their degree) by minimizing pain (e.g., regurgitating information given to them by lecturers), but also the persistence of systems of oppression that strip students of their agency. The following paper provides an autoethnographic account of the benefits and complexities in applying a punk pedagogy within a Foundation Year criminology module that uses zine-making to encourage the DIY (Do-It-Yourself) ethos that typifies punk subcultures an ethos that calls for individuals to do things for themselves instead of relying on another to do it for you - to aid empowerment and autonomy. Zines are self-published booklets of original and/or appropriated texts and images which are used as a subversive form of media to challenge the dominant social systems of society. Within my reflections, I discuss the effectiveness of

zines as a pedagogical tool for creating self-awareness, autonomy, empowerment and educational transformation by creating punk learning spaces that enable creative expression, connection and collaboration, and therefore establishing DIY communities of learners that challenges the neoliberal project of higher education.

Kirchengast, Tyrone (University of Sydney)

LEGAL REPRESENTATION FOR VICTIMS OF CRIME

Victim rights and interests have been increasingly developed into adversarial systems of justice throughout the twenty-first century. Various procedural measures have been introduced to better protect victims giving evidence, to support the integrity of the prosecution case, and to help avoid secondary victimisation. Various adversarial, common law jurisdictions have now taken to reforming the trial process by granting victims legal representation at trial. The significance of this initiative should not be underestimated given the centrality of trial processes that generally limit victim participation, specifically those that protect the fair trial rights of the accused and the right of the prosecution to prosecute in the public interest. However, victim legal representation has gained increased critical attention across the United States, Ireland, Scotland, and recently by review in Northern Ireland. This paper considers possible options for reforming the criminal process with a view to granting victims representation at trial.

Kuo, Tien-Li (University College London)

PATTERNS AND PREDICTORS OF VICTIMISATION IN TAIWAN

There is limited research on criminal victimisation patterns in many Asian settings, particularly cybercrime victimisation. This paper examines the patterns and predictors of criminal victimisation in Taiwan. A series of national datasets are used including the 2015 Taiwanese National Victimization Survey and three sweeps of the Taiwan Digital Opportunity Survey (2015-2017), to examine the concentration and correlates of burglary and cybercrime victimisation. Data from the 2004 Taiwanese Time Use Survey is also used to determine the extent to which the risk of victimisation (online and offline) varies by routine activities (such as commuting, shopping and internet accessing) for different subgroups. The implications of the findings for crime prevention policy and practice are discussed.

Lanskey, Caroline (University of Cambridge); Lösel, Friedrich (University of Cambridge); Markson, Lucy (University of Cambridge); Ellis, Sophie (University of Cambridge); Souza, Karen (University of Cambridge) and Barton-Crosby, Jenni (University of Cambridge)

FAMILIES AFFECTED BY PATERNAL IMPRISONMENT: ETHNIC AND CULTURAL PERSPECTIVES

The adve of prisoners' families from minority ethnic and cultural backgrounds – and subsequent resilience processes - have received very little attention in the UK. Where studies exist, they often limit their focus to coping with current imprisonment or short term adjustment to resettlement, rather than long-term outcomes. More attention has been paid to the experiences of African-American and Indigenous prisoners' families in the United States and Canada, however, these findings are not necessarily applicable to families experiencing the particular interactions of ethnicity, culture and

social context that occur within UK society. This presentation draws on qualitative data from the longitudinal Families and Imprisonment Research study of 51 families, to explore how resilience is negotiated in 10 UK families from various cultural backgrounds who have experienced the adversity of paternal imprisonment. Suggestions are made for more broadly conceptualising both the adversities and resilience processes experienced by prisoners' families, by acknowledging how these are shaped by cultural and social context. Suggestions are also made for how families can be better supported by policy and practical initiatives.

Lanskey, Caroline (University of Cambridge); Lösel, Friedrich (University of Cambridge); Markson, Lucy (University of Cambridge); Ellis, Sophie (University of Cambridge); Souza, Karen (University of Cambridge) and Barton-Crosby, Jenni (University of Cambridge)

GONE BUT NOT FORGOTTEN? FAMILY LIFE AFTER A FATHER'S PRISON SENTENCE

We present new findings from the FAIR Study on family experiences of paternal imprisonment and release over the longer-term. This ESRC funded research project is the first prospective longitudinal study in Europe which has gathered multiple family perspectives on the impact of a father's imprisonment over a period of approximately eight years. Drawing on quantitative and qualitative data from fathers, mothers and children, we analyse shifts in the composition and relationships of 51 families in the UK who experienced paternal imprisonment seven years' previously. We discuss factors influencing stability and change in these families and the relevance of the concept of 'family resilience' for understanding their experiences. Our findings highlight the importance of a longitudinal and situated perspective for understanding the impact of a past paternal prison sentence on families and children.

Lanskey, Caroline (University of Cambridge); Lösel, Friedrich (University of Cambridge); Markson, Lucy (University of Cambridge); Ellis, Sophie (University of Cambridge); Souza, Karen (University of Cambridge) and Barton-Crosby, Jenni (University of Cambridge)

WOMEN'S EXPERIENCES OF THEIR PARTNER'S IMPRISONMENT, RELEASE AND RESETTLEMENT

This paper presents new findings from the prospective longitudinal FAIR study on women's experiences of their current or former partner's imprisonment, release and resettlement. It draws on quantitative and qualitative data gathered from interviews with 34 women who are also mothers to children of the previously incarcerated men. The findings demonstrate that the women's experiences ranged from a continuum of increased vulnerability marked by various personal, financial, and social problems, to increased resilience in terms of their ability to overcome difficulties in these areas. These women's experiences over a long term can be informative for existing services to personalise and enhance support to women whose (ex)partners are transitioning through the prison system and returning to the community.

Leung, Becky (The Chinese University of Hong Kong)

CUMULATIVE OUTCOME DISADVANTAGES OF DEFENDANTS WITH A MENTAL DISORDER IN HONG KONG

The extant literature on outcome disparities has focused primarily on the effect of a few specific extralegal variables, such as race, ethnicity and legal representation. The paucity of research pertaining to the effect of mental disorders, however, does not detract from its importance. While the current criminological literature has mostly attended to the legal relevance of mental disorders in specific issues of law such as fitness to plea and legal insanity, the role and significance of mental disorders in shaping criminal adjudicative outcomes, in general, has been underexplored. Of particular importance is the absence of a codified sentencing guideline in Hong Kong, it creates an enabling environment for judges to exercise potentially wide discretion in meting out criminal adjudicative outcomes. This paper investigates whether and why defendants with mental disorders would suffer multiple disadvantaged outcomes in Magistrates Courts in Hong Kong. A mixed-method design was adopted in this study. Quantitative and qualitative data were gathered through courtroom observations in two Magistrates Court to identify any outcome disadvantages. Quantitative analysis of 716 defendants revealed that those with mental disorders suffered from a non-linear cumulative disadvantage, they were more likely than other defendants to be detained, convicted by trial, received a custodial sentence and yet, ended up having a shorter length of imprisonment. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 23 mental health professionals in Hong Kong to explain the quantitative findings. Interviews revealed that the successive disadvantaged outcomes can be attributed to a multitude of factors including maladaptive coping strategy adopted by the defendants, deprived socio-economic status, and the pursuit of swift and expedient justice. Suggestions and recommendations were given in gearing toward a more humanistic and fair criminal adjudicative system for defendants with mental disorders.

Levell, Jade (Open University, UK)

STUDY INTO MEN WHO EXPERIENCED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD AND ROAD/GANG LIFE

The Road Home study focuses on the lives of young men who have experienced domestic violence and abuse (DVA) in childhood and become involved 'on road' and/or with gangs. Witnessing DVA is relatively commonplace for children, with up to one in four young people in the UK having lived with DVA in childhood (Bently et al. 2016). There are various ramifications of childhood exposure to abuse which are varied and individual (Hague, Harvey, & Willis, 2012; Wolfe et al. 2003). Witnessing DVA at home has been proposed as a risk factor for later gang membership in policy documents (Centre for Social Justice, 2009; HM Government, 2011) and there have been reports by professionals of a high prevalence of gang members who have been exposed to DVA. In the 'Road Home Study' two narrative techniques are used. The first is life-story interviews (Plummer, 2001) which was aided by music elicitation (Allett, 2010). Participants were asked to bring three music tracks to assist them in telling parts of their life story. The narratives were analysed with a focus on discourse, inspired by a Foucauldian approach to narrative analysis (Tamboukou, 2013). A particular focus of the analysis is seeing how gender is performed by the participants, particularly with a lens of intersectionality. In regards to the theme of the conference on bridging the gap between academic criminology and front-line practice, this paper will look at how the findings of this study could influence grass-roots work with young men involved on road and in gangs.

Levy, Inna (Zefat Academic College, Israel)

ATTRIBUTION OF BLAME TOWARD OFFENDERS: VICTIM AND OFFENDER ETHNICITY, AND OBSERVER ETHNIC AND RELIGIOUS BACKGROUND

This study focuses on the effects of victim/offender ethnic affiliation and cultural background of observers on attitudes toward offenders. To examine the effect of cultural background, we compared offender attribution among Christian Arabs (n=51), Muslim Arabs (n=249) and Jews (n=285). The participants read a version of a vignette describing a case of a stabbing, and then rated the offenders' blame. In different versions of the crime scenario, we manipulated victim and offender ethnicity: 2 victim (Arab/Jewish) and 3 offender (African/Arab/Jewish) types. The results indicate that, in general, participants blamed African offenders more than Arab or Jewish offenders. Although the results show that differences in offender blaming between Arab and Jewish participants were not statistically significant, there is an interaction between participant cultural background and victim ethnicity in regard to offender blaming: participants attributed more blame to offenders who stabbed a victim belonging to the same ethnic group as the participants. Overall, the results support defensive attribution theory, suggesting that observer attitudes toward offenders tend to be affected by similarity in ethnic affiliation. The discussion addresses the findings in the context of cultural reciprocity, defensive attribution theory and minority threat theory. Practical implications for practitioners and policymakers include training and increased ethnic diversity among professionals and experts working within the criminal justice system.

Little, Ross (De Montfort University)

REFLECTIONS ON DEVELOPING HIGHER EDUCATION LEARNING EXPERIENCES IN TWO PRISONS

This paper contributes to the growing literature on prison education, particularly as it relates to partnerships between prisons and universities. It seeks to address the question of how we can start to overcome the barriers to education in prison environments, which are inherently complex. It explores pedagogical considerations when developing Learning Together courses, drawing on experiences from working in two different prison environments.

Liu, Jianhong (University of Macau)

ASIAN CRIMINOLOGY AND ASIAN PARADIGM

As part of the comparative criminology, the importance of Asian criminology has been increasingly recognized over the past decade by prominent criminologists. This presentation reviews the development of Asian criminology in recent years under the framework of Asian Criminological Paradigm (Liu 2009). It focuses on the development of the theoretical dimension of the Asian Criminological Paradigm. The paper summarizes the three strategies or three stages of this theoretical development: one, transportation of the theories; two, elaboration of the theories, and three, the proposition of new concepts and theories based on the empirical grounds of Asian contexts. The paper suggests future directions of theoretical work in Asian Criminology.

Long, Lisa (Leeds Beckett University)

THE IDEAL VICTIM: A CRITICAL RACE THEORY (CRT) APPROACH

In the post-Macpherson era, some attention has been given to the experiences of victims of race hate crime in both academic literature and policy responses. One area that has been neglected is the experiences of Black and Black mixed-race people when they report non-hate-based forms of crime. One of the conditions for being able to claim the status of an ideal victim is that you have sufficient power to make your case known, or that you are not prevented from making your case 'heard' by a 'strong counter-powers' (Christie, 1986:20). Based on qualitative interviews with 20 participants, this paper analyses Black and Black people's experiences of reporting a crime. Using a Critical Race Theory framework, the analysis reveals that, through racialised constructions of Blackness, Black and Black mixed-race victims are prevented from being 'heard'. The racialized effects of becoming the (un)victim are greater than the effects of minor crime on the victim. The effects include racial re-victimisation and an altered perception of the police as a trusted body. The challenges that this poses to the relationship between Black communities and the police are explored and the implications for future practice are discussed.

Ma, Tian (University of Kent)

CONTESTING CRIMMIGRATION IN POST-HUKOU CHINA

Drawing on six months of ethnographic fieldwork in China, this research reflects on a historical development on hukou and its function in social control. The novel concept, 'post-hukou China', is introduced as a means to analyse the declining disciplinary role of hukou in both mobility and social control. The research moves beyond the narrow scope of relying on the centrality of hukou in the systems of criminal justice, focusing instead on the flow between the abated hukou system as well as a system of negotiated regulatory regimes. Therefore, the centre stage is given to the daily social reproduction of 'migrant criminality' via legal practices. Against this background, this research argues that: 1) Decisions that are presented and believed to be individually and independently made are actually made institutionally and systematically. The cyclical nature of criminal justice processing is enshrined in routine everyday practice on the basis of an index-oriented evaluation system of the criminal justice apparatus. 2) The way in which the system is designed, and functions renders migrants into vulnerable targets of legal bureaucrats who are under great pressure to fulfil indexes, improve performance statistics, comply with evaluation criteria and demonstrate their membership in the collective that matters most to them; 3) In the criminalization process in the post-hukou era, resource-rich and wealthy migrants enjoy various levels of impunity. Legal instruments function for the reproduction of a hierarchical division, define and re-define the notions of who may be mobile and what may be mobilized. 4) Crimmigration in post hukou China suggested that the decline in hukou competence does not suggest a loosening of mobility control in today's' China. Rather, the de-bordering process claimed by 'hukou reform' comes hand-in-hand with a re-bordering process, through everyday law enforcement, that includes pre-ordained 'deserving citizens' and excludes the rest as the 'unwanted'.

Mabunda, Dumisani Quiet (University of South Africa, South Africa)

THE ROLE OF TRADITIONAL LEADERSHIP IN PARTNERSHIP POLICING: THE CASE STUDY OF LI

This article aims to explore the role of traditional leadership in partnership policing to address crimes primarily resulting from traditional cultural practices. Traditional leaders in South Africa are of the

view that the role of the Institution of Traditional Leadership is merely reduced to preserving cultural heritage excluding them from participating in socio-economic activities.

Mackenzie, Rowan (University of Birmingham)

ACTION IS ELOQUENCE: CREATING SPACE FOR SHAKESPEARE IN HMP GARTREE

Combining the cultural capital of Shakespeare with the constraints of a prison filled with men serving life sentences creates a powerful heterotopia in which the traditional views of Shakespeare and of prisoners can be unsettled. This paper considers how using Shakespeare with those incarcerated can offer them the opportunity to expand their horizons despite the physical restrictions of their imprisonment. Shakespeare enables them to challenge their own limiting beliefs and also engender the potential for social change by altering the perceptions others may have of them. It allows them to develop transferable skills such as empathy, teamwork, confidence in public speaking and responsibility for their actions. Building on Foucault's concept of heterotopia and Lefebvre's spatial triad my research considers the ways in which we were able to create a social space which differed from the physical location of the prison. For the last 18 months, I have been working in HMP Gartree with male prisoners on Macbeth and Julius Caesar, a journey which has inspired them to create an in-prison theatre company with a shared identity and sense of ownership from the men. This is now a part of the prison regime and for the members of the group involved it's "a safe and supportive space in which we can express ourselves. It is a space in which honesty exists and the truth is not used as a weapon to beat us down but instead to empower and encourage each and every one of us that are involved."Mabunda

Magill, Chris (London South Bank University)

FAMILIES AND PRISONERS: TIME TO TAKE STOCK

The last decade has seen academics increasingly turn their attention to the experiences of 'prisoners' families'. As Smith (2018) observes, in terms of research we can no longer call these families and their children 'forgotten' (2018: 124). Families of prisoners are now also afforded more consideration when it comes to official reports (Farmer 2017). Although, as far as the latter is concerned, this focus is clearly couched in expectations that hinge on the potential for families to fulfil a rehabilitative and resettlement function. This paper revisits an often-debated quandary in this area: 'Who are prisoners' families?' It reflects on the extent to which policymakers, and to some extent, academics, remain wedded to 'traditional' interpretations in relation to the family. It returns to, and amplifies, a timely warning from Jardine (2017: 114), and Codd (1998; 2000; 2007) and Paylor & Smith (1994), before her, about locating our scholarship in 'family displays that fit most comfortably within a white, middle-class framework'. This cautionary note, the paper argues, is even more significant when one considers the very firm tethering in policy terms between families, their relationships with prisoners, and crime reduction aspirations. The paper concludes that there are voices in this arena who have not yet been fully heard and that these still 'forgotten' families and their children, should be central to our future enquiries.

Maher, Jennifer (University of South Wales)

WHERE HAVE ALL THE STATUS DOGS GONE?: TO GRAVEYARDS EVERYONE, WILL WE EVER LEARN"

Dogs, as a companion and working animals, have long conferred status to their owners. Transferring the correct status requires dogs to look and behave in a specific way, which often conflicts with their natural characteristics and behaviours. This results in both direct and indirect harm: increased breeding deformities, inappropriate breeding and rearing conditions, unnatural existence, abandonment and the needless destruction of countless lives. In the UK, 'status dog' ownership has commonly referred to a trend among young people to own bull breeds or illegal dog types who convey an image of toughness, aggression, and violence (Hughes et al. 2011; Harding 2012). In this context, status dogs have been linked to dangerous dogs, dog fighting, crime and interpersonal violence, and have been set apart from other dogs by being identified by government agencies, society, and some owners as particularly deviant and dangerous. Over the past eight years formal and informal responses have been developed to respond to the status dog phenomenon, with little evaluation of their impact. This is particularly important as official interest and reports on status dog ownership have waned in recent years. What has prompted this decline is unclear; have we resolved the problem of status dog ownership through effective programs and enforcement or is it simply a change in the nature of the status dog phenomenon? This paper presents findings from a new empirical study which revisits the nature and impact of status dog ownership and evaluates the impact of responses. Specifically, the paper addresses the question 'where have all the status dogs gone and why?'

Matthews, Janeille Zorina (University of the West Indies)

ACTIVIST CRIMINOLOGY: AFFECTING PUBLIC CRIME DISCOURSE TO EFFECT BETTER POLICY

Constructionist investigations of crime are important because understanding how crime is framed in the popular imagination with respect to causes and remedies necessarily influences who we criminalise, what legislation we pass and how we allocate our tax dollars. As such, framing crime in ways that are tinged with hyperbole, or that run contrary to evidence is unlikely to result in effective policy responses and very often facilitates punitive 'tough on crime' legislation. This paper shows how criminology might redirect public thinking away from such problematic narratives to new patterns of thinking that include expert perspectives. Using the case of a small Caribbean country where crime is framed as it is in much of the world – as a relatively recent phenomenon that is spiralling out of control, characterised by increasing violence and perpetuated by predatory young people with individual pathologies – and, reporting the results of a frame analysis of public discourse, this paper finds that there might be room for more progressive crime policy concerned with procedural justice. Additionally, as much of the existing literature on the social construction of crime is focused on larger urban and suburban spaces, few studies contemplate the experiences of smaller rural spaces or smaller developing countries. To the extent that crime frames allow policy and decision makers to quickly process crime events and prescribe particular policies, a limited catalogue of culturally available frames necessarily limits the way in which crime is understood and addressed. As such, this paper also expands the catalogue of culturally available frames in an attempt to offer criminal justice advocates and experts a broader range of frames they can use to shift the crime discourse in ways that might garner the widest public understanding and support.

McCabe, Kimberly (University of Lynchburg, USA)

INTERNET CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN: A REAL WORLD PROBLEM

Over the last 25 years, the victimization of children through the use of the online community has become a focus for law enforcement throughout the world. In the United States, the Children's Internet Protection Act (CIPA) was established in 2000 in an attempt to limit a child's exposure to pornography and explicit content; however, the CIPA does not prohibit the child from initiating contact with individuals interested in their abuse. Therefore, many individuals in the area of law enforcement doubt its utility in preventing child abuse. This project explores Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) in the United States as related to victim precipitation and participation. The methodology involved a cross-sectional design to examine case characteristics and underlying dynamics. This study explored ICAC to identify gender-specific case characteristics as related to case dynamics with this research serving as a foundation for those individuals who work with child victims in particular, victim of non-familiar exploitation. Results of this research identify many common elements in cases of ICAC and significant gender-related aspects of ICAC. Hence, the impact of the technology and the contemporary social context of the online community is explored as related to child victimization and the possibility of preventing these victimizations.

McDonnell, John (University of London)

GENOCIDE AND GREEN CRIMINOLOGY: THE MERAUKE INTEGRATED FOOD AND ENERGY ESTATE

The field of genocide studies is currently in the midst of a paradigm shift in response to and how it engages with the ongoing ecological crisis that threatens us all today. This shift has looked to reanalyse the crime of genocide and its relationship with rising social and environmental harms to demonstrate what is at stake for social groups whose cultures and environments are destroyed; the very fabric of their social existence. Therefore, responding to the call made by Damien Short (2016) that encouraged the fields of genocide and green criminology to further engage with each other to develop a theoretical apparatus that can illuminate the links between, and drivers of, ecocide and genocidal death" this paper looks to provide a unique case study that provides data and indigenous experiences that will help illuminate these links and show how social and environmental harms can lead to what is known as an ecologically-induced genocide. In colonised West Papua, the Merauke Integrated Food and Energy Estate (MIFEE) provides an understudied example of the effects of social and environmental harms on the indigenous Malind Anim by the Indonesian state and global corporations. MIFEE promised to Feed Indonesia, then the world, through the conversion of 1.2 million hectares of natural forested land into food and energy plantations but the associated environmental destruction has undermined the Malind Anim's ability to survive as their physical, cultural and ecological survival depends on a healthy relationship to the land. Therefore, analysing MIFEE will help illuminate links and drivers of ecocide and genocide and can add to the growing and ongoing interdisciplinary work that genocide scholars and green criminologists are doing.

McKie, Ruth (De Montfort University) and Turgoose, Di (De Montfort University)

ONTOLOGICAL DIVERSIFICATIONS: GREENING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND ABUSE

Arguably, first championed by the second wave of feminism, the origins of the Domestic Violence and Abuse (DVA) sector in the UK are intertwined with issues of gender inequality and concerns about the

harm and violence caused (primarily to women) within the domestic sphere. Exploring this harm, within the post-feminist era, recognition of DVA has tended to follow a hate crime trajectory where hidden victims remain with vulnerable groups, not attaining ideal victim status. As a result, these victims tend to be denied individual agency. We wish to start a conversation that uses a common model within the DVA sector, the Power and Control Wheel, to argue that the concept of denial of agency is equally applicable to the relatively underexplored area of companion animals/pets as hidden victims of DVA. We utilise perspectives from the DVA and green criminology literature that challenges the hierarchal concept of the species (anthropocentrism) placing humans at the top of a policy agenda comparative to non-human species (speciesism). In doing so, we propose a theoretical and ontological diversification within the field of DVA studies, combining the work of Green criminologists to help give voice to non-humans as independent agents that experience DVA.

McMann, Shaun (The Open University)

DISTANCE LEARNING, REHABILITATION & DESISTANCE

The proposed presentation is about the rehabilitative potential of distance learning. More particularly, it would focus on undergraduate study in prison. There are no documented records of a student completing a degree in prison and then being reconvicted after release. Overall, the discussion would stress the inclusivity of distance learning, particularly for a group whose previous experience of education is often extremely negative. In short, there is a pressing need for a governmental recognition that education has formed the basis for a new way of life for many thousands of distance learning students. To begin, there would be an assessment of the current prison population. This section would draw attention to the rise in incarceration rates since 1997. It is arguable that the result is significant changes in the overall demography of incarceration. Leading on from this would be a discussion of what prison is for. Within this, the current HMPPS criteria (based on NOMS objectives) of respect, safety, purposeful activity and resettlement are contrasted with the more traditional ideas of punishment, protection and rehabilitation. The presentation would then assess quantitative MoJ data, which also suggest a correlation between education and reduced reoffending. The presentation would finish with 'voices' from within the prison system; these include a Home Secretary, Chief Inspector of Prisons and Prison Governor. The session would close with comments from a number of long sentence distance learning students in prison who have managed to navigate the experience of marginalisation through imprisonment by taking on graduate and postgraduate study.

Mcfeeters, Ashleigh (Queens University)

THE FEMALE PERPETRATOR-VICTIM PARADIGM AND LABELLING THEORY IN NORTHERN IRELAND

In Northern Ireland, Republican female perpetrators of political violence (e.g. IRA) were released early from prison by the Sentence Review Commission established by the Good Friday Agreement. The news media are analogous to the competing ethno-national narratives of Republicanism/Nationalism and Unionism which maintain the two divided communities. This means that the female ex-combatants/ex-prisoners are consistently characterised by their past political violence: in Unionist news they are represented poorly as 'killers'; whereas in Nationalist news they are 'Irish PoWs'. These 'sticky' labels prevent an agentive re-negotiating of self which is significant for women who are portrayed in gendered terms such as 'Beauty Queen Bomber'. Labelling theory dictates that the news cast in stone immutable criminal identities through deviant label tagging. As the reputation of past criminality is a persistent characteristic that is 'deeply discrediting' (Goffman 1963), the stigma

associated with crime and prison should truncate ex-offenders' access to employment, thereby extending extra-legal punishment post-prison. Conversely, in Northern Ireland, female ex-combatants have taken up public political roles as Members of the Legislative Assembly, Members of the European Parliament and Special Advisers, thus dichotomous news coverage has contributed to female ex-combatants' ability to procure employment, because the criminal labelling of Unionist newspapers is countered by Nationalist characterisations which legitimise the womens' roles post-conflict. However, this is undermined when a female ex-combatant is inextricably linked to her corresponding victim, creating a perpetrator-victim paradigm in which the offenders' criminality is all the more potent in comparison to the victims' socially constructed 'innocence'. The perpetrator-victim couplet compounds ex-combatants' criminal status, resulting in Special Advisers losing their jobs and the cultivation of a victim hierarchy.

Meehan, Claire (University of Auckland)

SCHOOL BOYS' VIEWS ON GIRLS' DIGITAL SEXUAL LIVES

Young women's sexuality has been constructed, constrained, to some extent reclaimed and mediated through technology. Digital technology has facilitated ease of access for young people to explore their sexualities through a range of practices including viewing pornography and the creation and sharing of intimate images, colloquially known as sexting. Adults' responses to young people's engagement with these activities have been disproportionality gendered. Drawing on small friendship group interviews with 106 12-16-year-old young people in New Zealand, this research sought to explore young men's views on young women's digital sexual lives, young women's responses and the implications for both genders. Focusing on their engagement with pornography as well as the consensual and non-consensual sharing of intimate images, discussions will be centred around perceptions of and responses to young women's right to pleasure and desire, ownership of their sexuality, importance of consent and the consequences of breaching consent. Given the current educational climate, such insights are timely.

Meitl, Michele (Texas Christian University)

U.S. SUPREME COURT JUSTICES USE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE IN CRIMINAL PROCEDURE OPINIONS

The use of social science research in reaching a judicial decision with broad societal implications dovetails with the emerging push for evidence-based policies regarding criminal justice issues. This article examines the use of social science research by individual U.S. Supreme Court Justices over a fifteen-year period and highlights the types of opinions in which they are relying on or utilizing such research. Sharp differences exist between individual justices and their reliance on such research although little pattern can be discerned, other than a correlation to perceived political ideology, with those considered liberal to be more likely to utilize social science research. In addition, this study finds that peer-reviewed articles are a prevalent type of social science research relied upon by Supreme Court Justices.

Milivojevic, Sanja (La Trobe University)

ENFORCING BOUNDARIES OF BELONGING THROUGH ANTI-TRAFFICKING

Bauman (2011, p. 50) reminds us that 'profit-driven, uncoordinated and uncontrolled globalisation... does not translate into the growth of equality'. Inequality is perhaps most apparent in a hierarchy of mobility of the global population. Women comprise about half of all international migrants, and a half of over 25 million refugees worldwide (UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs 2015; UN Women 2018). For the majority, legal options to cross borders are limited. While lack of opportunities does not hinder women's quest for international mobility, they are less likely than men to reach the country of destination. Against this backdrop, human trafficking and modern slavery have been singled out as a major risk for women border crossers. This paper analyses how boundaries of belonging have been redefined and enforced in contemporary anti-trafficking/modern slavery approaches. I examine law enforcement and NGOs' engagement with 'potential victims' of trafficking/modern slavery in countries of origin, transit and destination, and highlight the impact of such interventions on women border crossers in times of increased mobility.

Miller, Johanne (University of the West of Scotland)

NARRATIVES OF THE STREET

This paper shares findings from a participatory action project with a Scottish promenade theatre youth group called The Street. The purpose of the group is to create informal learning situations via drama workshops to allow dialogue to emerge about risky situations that occur in a street context. Via a vignette approach, narratives were gathered from young people across Scotland who shared their own stories. These narratives were then re-constructed into scripts by the young people who are actors in The Street with the purpose of creating virtual experiences based on shared stories from the streets. This paper will share these narratives, scripts and virtual reality scenes that were created using a narrative analysis to explore the spaces and contexts of street narratives and how they affect young people in Scotland. It will explore the use of narrative inquiry as a method with young people and the role that authenticity had within storytelling for young people.

Minson, Shona (University of Oxford)

USING PRE-EXISTING POWER STRUCTURES TO CHANGE SENTENCING PRACTICES

An examination of the way that understanding small p 'politics' and the power of sentencers, is being used to contest marginalisation, stigma and injustice in the sentencing of mothers. Drawing on empirical research with children whose mothers were in prison and Crown Court judges, this paper explores the way that co-produced film resources give agency to women and children affected by the criminal justice system, and turn sentencers into changemakers.

Mitchell, Sophie (University of Sterling)

THE ROLE OF TRAUMA IN THE LIVES OF MOTHERS WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED IMPRISONMENT

Although supporting desistance is central to most Criminal Justice policies and practices, understanding the structural dynamics which impact how and why individuals refrain from further criminal behaviour has only recently become the subject of desistance scholarship (Graham and McNeill, 2017). Instead, most desistance-informed initiatives primarily focus on tackling individualised factors which impact the processes of refraining from criminal behaviour long term. Yet, research into

female desistance has highlighted several gendered barriers (McIvor et al., 2004) which can hinder the process. Including most markedly: complex trauma; changes in relationship status; being a mother; and the challenges of recovering from addiction and mental illness. Therefore, this paper will highlight some of the key methodological ways in which critical criminologists can use their positionality as 'legitimate' commentators on political realities to counteract the active production of ignorance surrounding the gender-specific 'pains' of desistance (Nugent and Schinkel, 2016) women face. Drawing on literature from both penal abolitionist perspectives and structural desistance scholarship this presentation will explore how feminist criminologists can advocate a move away from recommending reformist 'ways of tinkering with existing arrangements' (Wright 2010: x), to instead questioning the legitimacy of the state's response to supporting female processes of desistance solely within the confines of the criminal justice sector.

Morgan, Kirstin (Appalachian State University) and Williams, Marian (Appalachian State University)

NORTH CAROLINA ASSIGNED COUNSEL FEE REDUCTION, CASELOADS, AND OUTCOMES

Americans charged with any criminal offense that carries the possibility of jail time are entitled to government funded legal counsel during court proceedings. Since most charges are brought at the local level, the state or individual counties are responsible for funding and providing indigent defense to these persons. Public defender offices are the most well-known method for providing indigent defense, yet many jurisdictions rely solely or partially on assigned counsel (private attorneys paid on an hourly or flat fee rate per assigned case) to provide defense counsel to indigent clients. North Carolina is one such state, relying mostly on assigned counsel in the majority of its mostly rural counties despite historically struggling to engage enough attorneys to provide representation. Further, rural courts often hear fewer cases than traditionally busier urban courts, however their proportional criminal justice resources are often lower, making them some of the most resource-stressed courts. In 2011 the North Carolina legislature reduced assigned counsel hourly pay, which was already low, for misdemeanor representation from \$55 to \$75 and felony representation from \$75 to \$70 per hour. We investigate whether a reduction in attorney fees may have further reduced the number of attorneys willing to take assigned counsel cases in rural areas, which could in turn impact how much time attorneys spent on cases and final case outcomes. To that end we examined patterns in attorney assignment, payment, and dispositional outcomes in North Carolina rural counties that use an assigned counsel system both before and after the fee reduction, with attention to poverty rates, population racial demographics, and local historical changes in leadership and court culture.

Morgan, Matthew (Queensland University of Technology)

AN EXPLORATION OF POLICE RESPONSES TO PERSONS WITH MENTAL ILLNESS

Inadequacies associated with police mental health training and the problematic nature of policing persons with mental illness (PWMI) has resulted in many police officers being heavily criticised for the way they treat PWMI in the community, particularly in relation to heavy-handed policing techniques and or criminalising treatment. To address this problem, one of the largest state police organisations in Australia (de-identified for ethical reasons) created a number of initiatives with the health sector to overcome the difficulties police face when interacting with PWMI. This includes enhanced 'Vulnerable Persons' training and improved interagency schemes that seek to synergise police responses to PWMI. At present, the effectiveness of these initiatives remains unknown, particularly in creating therapeutic police responses to PWMI. This research, therefore, aims to assess whether these initiatives prove

effective in providing 'fair and just' police responses to PWMI in crisis. Using semi-structured interviews with participants who work across a range of mental health-related professions, this research will examine perceptions of treatment PWMI receive during the police response. To determine fair and just processes during PWMI-police interactions, the research applies a procedural justice lens.

Musa Ahmed, Aminu (Bayero University, Nigeria)

PRISON CRIMINOGENIC EXPERIENCE AND CRIMINAL RECIDIVISM: A MODERATING FRAMEWORK

Empirical evidence from various studies established a link between prison institution, societal reactions and criminal recidivism. Specifically, prison criminogenic experiences and social stigma are identified to be one of the predictors of criminal recidivism among ex-prisoners. The objective of this study is to explore the moderating effect of social stigma in relation to prison criminogenic experience and criminal recidivism.

Mwanaka, Spiwe Cecilia (Middlesex University)

CHILD JUSTICE BEFORE YOUTH JUSTICE

Statistics confirm that children who have been in the care system are over-represented in the numbers who end up in custody. This study seeks to improve the comfort and security of children and young people who 'conflict with' the law by asking the questions; how can the youth justice system become more sensitive to the needs of young people who are vulnerable due to their experiences of being parented and/or of the care system? There is a perceived conflict between parental rights to privacy under ECHR Article 8 and compliance with child abuse investigations. The study has a focus on children from Black communities in London, exploring why black youth are over-represented in prisons. David Lammy's final report (2017) shows that, though the prison/custody population is over-represented by BAME. The BAME group are 14% of the general population, categorically Blacks are just about 3% of the 'entire population' in the UK; proportionally they have the highest percentage of youth offending. Furthermore, the Lammy report confirms that custody held 40% of young people from BAME group. Statistics also indicate that black children are over-represented in the care and criminal justice systems, whether in custody, prisons or under criminal investigation. Lord Laming cites that about 50% of children in custody passed through care. Berman G and Dar, A, (2013), say 25% of the adult prison population passed through care. The paper seeks to establish ways of minimising the removal of children from home/family to care. This research will present some of the reasons that are due to cultural clash over child rearing between black families and the social services; to some pre-empt criminalisation and others delayed justice. A qualitative methodology was adopted for this research, utilising 15 African diasporic families participating in their understanding of child abuse whilst 15 social workers were interviewed on cultural competence.

Neale, Jo (University of Bedfordshire)

THE CULTURAL SCAFFOLDING OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND ABUSE

This paper explores, from a feminist poststructuralist perspective, the processes by which heterosexual women enter abusive relationships. Data are taken from narrative-style interviews with

fourteen women who had been in relationships with abusive men. At the start of heterosexual intimate relationships more broadly, a range of cultural tropes and popular discourses provide the milieu in which people experience and make sense of the developing relationship. Traditional romance narratives, for example, drawing on very particular models of masculinity, are powerful discursive repertoires, that shape the ways in which we are able to conceptualise relationships. All fourteen women could distinguish between, on the one hand, behaviours that constitute a healthy and nurturing relationship and, on the other, abuse. However, between these two conceptualisations lies a considerable space within which the significance of understandings and practices becomes blurred. Later in the relationship, when they had begun to detect a pattern, the possibility of abuse was considered. In the early phase, however, the behaviours sat stubbornly in the space between what constitutes 'normal' and 'abusive', and no degree of certainty was possible. In the absence of discourses with which to construct their partners' behaviour as anything other than positive, participants tended to draw on dominant romantic narratives to explain it. By the time they became aware of their predicament, they had already become ensnared. I argue that the dominant discourses on heterosexual intimate relationships, and the practices of which they are constituted, operate as a cultural scaffolding (Gavey 2005) of domestic violence and abuse.

Nnam, Macpherson Uchenna (Alex Ekwueme Federal University)

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND BIAFRA SEPARATIST AGITATIONS

The attack on Biafra separatist groups by the federal government of Nigeria is becoming alarming and studies on the phenomenon are legion. Yet, the problem is rapidly increasing, a strong indication that both the military/paramilitary action on the group is not yielding practical results and the existing scholarship has received far less attention in areas that are believed to hold great promise for elucidating the core of the problem. This gap in knowledge is long overdue and needs not to wait any longer, as it imposes serious limitations to efforts towards strengthening the evidence base for policy and action, aimed to effectively stem the tide. Theory deconstruction (integration of frustration-aggression, social discontent and relative deprivation theories) was favoured to support the review. Both theoretical and empirical evidence shows that there is obvious social injustice in the distribution of national wealth and resources, whether material or human, in Nigeria, with the people of South East region, mainly affected. This provided a suitable answer to the critical questions of 'how' and 'why' of the resurgence of Biafra separatist agitations in some depth. The findings oriented the conclusion that people are bound to agitate for their rights when they are confronted with unending social exclusion, political marginalisation and system-induced hardships. They feel dejected and unwanted in a country that claims to be one indivisible entity where, as the rule of law/social justice demands, every region should have equal rights. Consequently, separation from the system that is perceived to have persistently nurtured injustices becomes unavoidable.

Nurse, Angus (Middlesex University)

CLEANING UP GREENWASH: CORPORATE ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME & THE CRISIS OF CAPITALISM

This paper examines the contemporary reality of corporate environmental 'crime' which is often categorised as accidental wrongdoing, largely considered to be the fault of rogue employees or the unintended consequences of governance failures. However, this paper contends that corporate environmental offending is often deliberate non-compliance, conducted within a corporate landscape where environmental non-compliance can sometimes be a form of business innovation and where

regulatory regimes fail to address persistent offending. The paper identifies that corporate environmental offending is a product of opportunity conditioned by poor monitoring regimes and weak enforcement environments, and a Governmental approach to corporate wrongdoing that promotes risk-based regulation and sees prosecution as a last resort. Accordingly, corporations understand that they will often be allowed to continue with polluting and non-compliant behaviour and that fines and settlements are the likely enforcement response rather than criminal prosecution. In addition, there is evidence that corporate environmental reporting allows corporations to adopt environmental credentials at the same time as they continue to cause environmental harm. The paper examines a number of case studies to show that corporate environmental wrongdoing is commonplace including emissions issues in the motor industry, ongoing issues surrounding oil and gas extraction industries and environmental harm and non-compliance by UK water utility companies. It argues that states and neoliberal markets are complicit in corporate environmental wrongdoing and the 'greenwashing' of corporate environmental harm.

Parkanyi, Eszter (University of Leeds) and Hucklesby, Anthea (University of Leeds)

TRACKING CHILDREN IN THREE EUROPEAN YOUTH JUSTICE SYSTEMS

The use of electronic monitoring (EM) is widespread in the European criminal justice systems and continues to expand into new areas and utilise new technologies. Its use in youth justice has been one of the growth areas and the three jurisdictions discussed here - England and Wales, Hungary and the Netherlands - have all enabled its deployment with children and young people comparatively recently. The research project, Tracking people in their best interests, funded by a Marie-Curie Fellowship of the European Commission, is exploring the implementation of EM for children and young people in light of their distinct needs and specific safeguards set out in relevant international conventions and national legislation. This paper discusses early findings of the study focusing on the legal and policy frameworks which govern the use of EM in the three jurisdictions and preliminary analysis of qualitative interviews conducted with policymakers and practitioners. It will explore how the different legal frameworks and available technologies shape the ways in which EM is deployed with children and young people and in doing so begin to identify different models of use.

Parmar, Alpa (University of Oxford)

REIMAGINING FAMILY, RACE AND NATION IN THE HOSTILE ENVIRONMENT

This paper focuses on an analysis of the life story of Miles who was involved in offending had numerous encounters with the police. Following conviction, Miles was placed in an immigration detention centre in the UK and deported to France. Miles won his appeal against this decision and was granted indefinite leave to remain in the UK. The article charts Miles' story and the ways in which collaboration between the criminal justice system – specifically the police and immigration enforcement continues to shape and define family structures, notions of belonging, intra-ethnic ties and imaginations of 'home' and community amongst minority ethnic groups, as part of the overall bid to create a hostile environment. Theoretically, Miles' story is read as part of a socio-historic continuum along which national and colonial racial projects delineate the lived experience of minority ethnic people and their family relationships across generations.

Pastrana Sanchez, Maria Alejandra (University of Cadiz)

CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY AND TERRORISM: BOKO HARAM CASE

Boko Haram is known as a terrorist organization that is primarily active in North East Nigeria, north Cameroon, southwest Chad and southeast Niger. Since 2013, the International Criminal Court, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the United Nations have labelled the situation as a non-international armed conflict, between Nigerian Armed Forces and the rest of the armed groups in this country. In 2016, the United Nations expressed its concerns about its actions, which could have confirmed crimes against humanity and war crimes. Nevertheless, at the same time, the United Nations and other international organizations, as the African Union, have spoken about terrorism when they talked about the attacks of Boko Haram. The classification of the acts is not a trivial issue: if they are considered crimes against humanity, the International Criminal Court would have jurisdiction over the case. And that is not the only problem: a great number of countries have special measures to be adopted when facing a terrorism case; crimes against humanity used to be treated as an imprescriptible crime, etc. This paper studies this controversial issue in order to separate both crimes and provide a better political-criminal response.

Patton, David (University of Derby)

THE ROLE OF EMOTIONS IN JOURNEYING OUT OF CRIME

Sherman (2003) advocated for the need for a new and emotionally intelligent system. For Sherman, the intention of such a system should be to engage emotions of remorse, guilt, shame, empathy and hope. Offender diaries are analysed to highlight the central role emotions play in crime and also importantly the journey out of crime. Key themes will explore the role of remorse and shame, hope and desires in promoting new life trajectories, and identity formations away from old or established one's based around being an offender. Further, the role of intending outwards towards the other will be explored to highlight the key role moving beyond the self is in desisting from criminal pathways. Farrall & Calverley (2006) usefully highlighted the emotional trajectories of desistance. It will be argued that using such a lens to better understand the journey out of crime will allow us to build a criminal justice system that is not only more emotionally intelligent, but also more effective in reducing crime and producing more good than harm.

Pepper, Melissa (University of Surrey)

BETWEEN 'INSIDE' AND 'OUTSIDE': EXPLORING THE ROLE AND CONTRIBUTION OF POLICE SUPPORT VOLUNTEERS

Police Support Volunteers (PSVs) - citizens who give their time freely to perform tasks that complement the duties of police officers and staff – undertake a variety of roles across every police service in England and Wales, from administration and front counter duties to traffic speed checks and viewing CCTV footage. However, their contribution arguably stretches beyond 'helping out' with tasks. PSVs bring a unique dual status – 'outsiders' located 'inside' the police – that can support community engagement and offer an alternative perspective. PSVs attach considerable meaning to these conceptions of volunteering, which are found to be instrumental to motivation, satisfaction, and intention to continue to give their time. However, creating meaningful and interesting opportunities for PSVs is challenging: while they are welcome donors of time and skills, they must remain non-essential to service delivery. Drawing on survey data and interviews with PSVs and volunteer

managers in a large urban constabulary in England, this paper considers the challenges of recognising, capitalising on, and valuing PSV contribution in an organisation that is not (and cannot be) reliant on volunteers, and how PSVs configure their roles within this liminal status.

Pontedeira, Catia (University Institute of Maia)

INTIMATE PARTNER HOMICIDES, PASSION AND PORTUGUESE JUDICIAL DECISIONS

Intimate partner homicides (IPH) are often described as passionate crimes in the common sense and sometimes this terminology drifts up to the judicial system. The Portuguese Supreme Court of Justice is the highest court of appeal in Portugal; decisions from this court are considered as an example for lower courts. The concept of passionate crime is used by the defence to contextualise the homicide, to mitigate its gravity and to retrieve the self-determination of the offender. When analysed retrospectively, this argument has been less used, but it is still accepted in some sentences as a mitigating factor. Using all the sentences of IPH from the Portuguese Supreme Court of Justice between 1983 until 2017, expressions that were related to passion were analysed. First conclusions are that decisions ranged from accepting passion as a mitigating factor, to consider in the sentencing process to not accepting it as a mitigating factor. In this presentation, it is aimed to discuss further how passion is being used as an argument and accepted as justification for these crimes.

Powell, Anastasia (RMIT) and Burgin, Rachael (Australia's National Research Organization for Women's Safety)

ATTITUDES MATTER: CORRELATES OF ATTITUDINAL SUPPORT FOR VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Sexual assault, partner violence, sexual harassment and stalking are among the most common forms of violence perpetrated against women in many countries. In Australia, 1 in 4 women have experienced violence from a partner or former partner since the age of 15, and 1 in 5 have experienced sexual violence. Attitudes towards violence against women matter for many reasons. When attitudes supporting this violence are held by substantial portions of a community, they can also influence how victims experience their own victimisation (including feelings of shame and self-blame), as well as how others in the community respond to disclosures of violence. Monitoring attitudinal support for violence against women is also arguably important in providing a barometer for cultural and normative change over time. Australia's National Community Attitudes towards Violence against Women Survey (NCAS) is the most comprehensive measure of attitudes towards gender inequality and violence in a representative population sample internationally. In this paper, members of the NCAS research team present on key findings from the most recent survey. Key overall findings, as well as the correlates of attitudinal support for violence against women, are discussed, with conclusions focused on the implications for prevention policy and practice.

Poyser, Sam (University of Nottingham) and Poyser, Bethan (Nottingham Trent University)

HERITAGE CRIME: RE-CONSIDERING THE USEFULNESS OF CRIME PREVENTION

Heritage crime is a marginalised, misunderstood, and under-researched area of crime in both England and Wales. Limited empirical research conducted in the area thus far has demonstrated that police

officers often fail to understand the seriousness and impact of heritage crime, neglecting to follow up cases and leaving victims feeling frustrated and let down (Poyser and Poyser, 2018). To compound these issues, preventing heritage crime can be particularly difficult. The nature of heritage sites, which are often isolated and unmonitored, makes them vulnerable to crime. This vulnerability is heightened by the fact that the vast majority of crime prevention measures cannot be implemented on heritage sites or assets. Additionally, identifying 'hot spots' for targeted crime prevention is almost impossible due to data collation difficulties in this area. Drawing upon a series of 16 semi-structured interviews with victims of heritage crime and 14 semi-structured interviews with police officers, this paper considers the difficulties in applying crime prevention methods effectively to heritage sites and assets and indeed whether such methods are viable for use in this context.

Pragasam, Vidhyasagar (Tata Institute of Social Sciences)

THE PHENOMENON OF PAROLE ABSCONDING: ROLE OF VARIOUS STAKEHOLDERS IN TAMIL NADU

Prison is a state subject according to the VII Schedule of the Indian Constitution; hence every state has its own kind of correctional administration. There are various strategies adopted by the Prison administration to ease tension in the prison, including the selective release of prisoners on parole. But many times the Parole is misused by the Parole absconders which affects the correctional administration. According to the Tamil Nadu Prison Manual, 1982- there are two types of Parole given to the Prison Inmates in Tamil Nadu; they are Emergency Parole and Ordinary Parole. The emergency parole is granted 15 days in a year, given over a span of four spells and ordinary parole is given to the prisoners demonstrating good conduct once in two years, in a span of one month. Even though Parole granted to them, is not the right of a prisoner, but the Prison Department considers the same for the psychological well-being of the inmates and welfare of the family of the inmates. But sometimes these inmates during their parole abscond and are often recaptured after a few years. The major objective of this study is to explore the reason behind parole absconding. This research study adopts a mixed method. This research profiles the Parole absconders in Tamil Nadu and describes the social, demographic and nature of crime committed by them. This research also provides the status of Parole absconders in Tamil Nadu also the reasons behind their absconding. Additionally, the viewpoints of various stakeholders like Police, Prison Authorities, Probation Officers and psychologist, etc. on parole absconding are also discussed in this study. The study thus aims to provide a holistic view of the phenomena of Parole Absconding in Tamil Nadu.

Price, Jayne (University of Chester)

EXPLORING PATHWAYS AND TRANSITIONS BETWEEN JUVENILE AND ADULT PENAL INSTITUTIONS

This paper discusses findings from PhD research which explored how young people comprehended, prepared for, negotiated and experienced, the pathways and transitions between juvenile YOIs and the young adult/adult penal system. Young people in YOIs are widely considered to be 'vulnerable' (Goldson, 2002; Gooch, 2016; Taylor, 2016) and these institutions are intended to provide tailored support for the additional safeguards they require (YJB, 2018) despite evidence which suggests it does not (HMCIP, 1997, 2017). Upon turning 18 years young people transition into the young adult/adult estate (NOMS, 2012). By virtue of their status, the services they are involved with and/or entitled to, also change which has been described as feeling like a 'cliff-edge' (SEU, 2005; Transition to Adulthood Alliance, 2009; NAO, 2015) of support. Critics believe that this it is one of the most 'stressful' transfers

(Harris, 2015) which is 'frequently abrupt and inadequately planned' (Royal College of Psychiatrists, cited in the House of Commons Justice Committee, 2013: 61). The research found that there were four perspectives of transition and there was a clear gap between the rhetoric of the official guidance and the 'grim' reality for young people (Sim, 2008). The transition was abrupt and it was evident that the support the young people required was not available within the young adult/adult estate. It is argued that the transition experience is therefore 'imagined' (Carlen, 2008) and is a period which serves to exacerbate vulnerability.

Price, Kim (University of Liverpool)

WHAT CAN CONVICT HEALTH TELL US ABOUT VICTORIAN PRISONS?

Epidemiology provides a unique perspective on the Victorian penal estate by quantifying and analysing disease prevalence as it was experienced by prisoners from incarceration through to release from prison. Health data can tell us about conditions inside Victorian prisons, revealing what types of diseases thrived and if, and to what extent infection was spread among prisoners and the convict prison estate. Victorian prison authorities recorded meticulously detailed medical histories of prisoners, which can also be used to chart the incidence of infection and attempts to control infection-spread. Tracking disease episodes during imprisonment can, in turn, be used to reconstruct individual convict's experiences of sickness, and compare the effectiveness of treatment regimens and diet for healing and prophylaxis. Ultimately, this paper will explore the interaction of disease with the medical regimen, prison conditions, diet and punishment in order to shed new light on prison history and develop further understanding of the relationship between past and present policies in managing prisoner health.

Ranjan, Sheetal (William Paterson University, USA)

THE SOCIAL PROTECTION OF WOMEN AND GIRLS: LINKS TO CRIME AND JUSTICE AT CSW63

This presentation will provide a brief history and overview of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) drawing linkages with feminist criminology. It will discuss the various types of activities at CSW and how gender-focussed academic criminology organizations can participate. It will provide examples from CSW63 held at United Nations Headquarters, New York City, USA from March 11-22, 2019 where representatives of four partnering organizations (American Society of Criminology Division on Women and Crime; World Society of Victimology; International Sociological Association; and Criminologists without Borders) organized six panel events focusing on women, crime and justice. The presentation will describe the themes of CSW63 (social protection systems, access to public services and sustainable infrastructure for gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls; women's empowerment and the link to sustainable development), and how they were incorporated in planning the six panels that discussed women as offenders, victims and practitioners in the criminal justice system. Further, it will provide reflections on what this participation in CSW63 means for a more publicly engaged and translational feminist criminology.

Redgate, Sam (Northumbria University)

EVIDENCING THE NEED: SPEECH, LANGUAGE AND COMMUNICATION PROVISION WITHIN YOUTH JUSTICE

Research consistently demonstrates the influence that speech, language and communication needs (SLCN) have on the criminal behaviour of young people with a suggested overlap between behaviour and communication identified as a critical feature in the profile of many young offenders. Within the criminal justice system (CJS) young people with SLCN are considerably over-represented; 50-60% compared to 10% of the general population. The specific influence SLCN have on a young person's engagement with the CJS can be explored in relation to its impact upon the mechanisms engaged to address exhibited criminal behaviour. Contact with the CJS exposes young people to a range of experiences which draw heavily on expressive and receptive language skills (police interviews, court proceedings, therapeutic programs, etc). An individual's SLCN raises barriers to fully comprehending what is happening, what is expected and how to successfully engage with services or conditions set by imposed orders. A case study approach with a Youth Offending Service investigated how SLCN impacted on young offenders. Findings will be presented from the initial phase of research evidencing the need for SLCN provisions.

Robinson, Carol (University of York)

THE CARCERAL GEOGRAPHY OF DYING FROM NATURAL CAUSES

With an ageing prison population and longer prison sentences, more prisoners are dying of natural causes in England and Wales than ever before. As a result, the physical environments of prison custody have become significant in shaping the experience of dying. This paper will explore the carceral geography of death and dying. Previous studies of deaths from natural causes in prison have focused narrowly on prisoner's palliative care (Burles et al., 2016; Turner and Payne, 2011; Bolger, 2005) and their individual fears about dying in prison (Aday and Wahidin, 2016). Drawing on an ethnographic study of two prisons in the north of England, four key locations are identified, each with its own characteristics: the wing, the healthcare centre, the palliative care suite and the hospital. The mobility of the dying prisoner between these spaces will be considered, together with how prison staff and prisoners construct understandings of where a dying prisoner should be located and when they should move. This paper demonstrates that the circumstances of a dying prisoner can result in a softening of the boundary between 'inside' and 'outside'. Carceral geography both affects the experience of dying and can be informed by understandings of the needs of dying prisoners. The significance of the settings of death and dying in prison derives from the manner in which the location and mobility of the dying prisoner are imbued with symbolic meaning by others. Confronted with the challenges of an increasing number of deaths from natural causes in prison, the physical location serves as an indicator of a terminally ill prisoner's place in the 'dying trajectory' (Glaser and Strauss, 1968) for both the prisoner and the community around them. As such, carceral geography is part of both the experience of dying in prison and the attempts to understand an increasingly common phenomenon.

Sabat, Marcin (WSEPiNM Kielce, Poland)

STADIUM BANS IN THE PRACTICE OF THE POLISH JUDICIARY

The aim of this study is a legal-criminal analysis of stadium bans used in Poland by the justice system against the perpetrators of stadium hooliganism. It referred to the ratio legis of introducing stadium bans as well as to the premises determining the validity of their adjudication. In it, stadium bans

introduced into the Polish legal system under the Act of 22 August 1997 on the safety of mass events, also pursuant to the Act of March 20, 2009 on safety of mass events, a punitive measure in the form of a stadium ban introduced from 1 August 2009 as a result of the amendment of the Act of 6 June 1997 on the Penal Code, as well as the so-called club stadium bans. The article takes into account the genesis of stadium bans and the efficiency of their use in order to increase safety at stadiums during football matches. In particular, the legal regulations of stadium bans, the rules and forms of their application and measurement, the manner of enforcement and legal consequences related to their non-observance were analyzed. In addition, a statistical picture of the use of stadium bans in Poland is shown. As a summary, the key difficulties related to the use of stadium bans were signalled. The literature used the subject's literature and normative acts.

Sabat, Marcin (WSEPiNM Kielce, Poland)

THE STATE OF IMPLEMENTATION IN POLAND OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE CONVENTION

The aim of this study is to indicate the state of implementation in Poland of "The Council of Europe Convention on an Integrated Safety, Security and Service Approach at Football Matches and Other Sports Events" prepared in Strasbourg, 4 May 2016 and opened for signature on 3 July 2016 in Saint-Denis (France). The study provides a legal-criminal analysis of the Convention, referring both to the ratio legis of its implementation and to the premises determining the legitimacy of its application. The article includes an analysis of its legal regulations, with particular emphasis on coordination at the foreign and national level in the field of ensuring safety at stadiums and public places related to the organization and course of a sporting event. In addition, attention was paid to the implementation of the task consisting in cooperation with supporters, local communities as well as strategies of police activities. In conclusion, the key difficulties related to its implementation in Poland were signalled. The literature used the subject's literature and normative acts.

Sandy, Larissa (RMIT University)

TRAFFICKING TROUBLES: METROPOLITAN THINKING & CONTEMPORARY GLOBAL GOVERNANCE

In mainstream criminological research, human trafficking has been constructed as a form of transnational organised crime, and the issue is approached largely as a problem for western states. The vast majority of criminological research is developed in former colonial centres and as a result, lacks a theoretical understanding of colonialism and postcolonialism. Based on ethnographic research and analysis of key documents, in this paper, I undertake a spatially sensitive analysis of trafficked persons experiences and national and international laws and documents. I do so to highlight how trafficking laws and policies support abolitionist approaches to sex work and perpetuate the grand narrative of trafficking-as-transnational-organised-crime. Using a postcolonial perspective and Southern theory as a lens through which to analyse hegemonic dynamics within approaches to trafficking and consider asymmetrical power relations that shape and dictate experiences in the global South, the paper gives priority to Southern experiences and perspectives and sets out to produce a different account of theorising about trafficking.

Saunders, Gary (University of Lincoln) and Gaschino, Elena (University of Lincoln)

STUDENT AS PRODUCER BEYOND THE UNIVERSITY: TOWARDS THE NEW CIVIC UNIVERSITY?

One of the key features of the University of Lincoln is the way it encourages and supports its students to work alongside academics on research projects. This approach to teaching and learning is referred to as Student as Producer, which has attempted to embed research and research-like activities at the core of the undergraduate curriculum. Student as Producer is grounded within the intellectual history and tradition of modern university, especially the work of Wilhelm von Humboldt and the University of Berlin. Von Humboldt's idea of the university was based on the union between teaching and research and the advancement of knowledge through critical investigation within which teachers and students should participate in creating a community of scholars. Inspired by this, and as part of an attempt to embed research and research-like activities into the undergraduate curriculum, the University of Lincoln commissioned the Undergraduate Research Opportunity Scheme (UROS), which supports students to work alongside academics as scholars on real research projects. More recently, the University of Lincoln, along with at least 40 other higher education institutions, have signed up to the Civic University Commission's Civic University Agreement, which aims to reaffirm universities' roles within the local community. The aim of the Civic University Agreement is to encourage universities to work with partners in their local communities, such schools, further education colleges, local authorities, charities, the NHS, civil society and businesses large and small to work collaboratively on the problems they face and ensure that the localities that universities are situated thrive. This presentation will critically reflect upon the experiences of a UROS project based in the School of Social and Political Sciences at the University of Lincoln. The presentation will address the ways in which the concept of Student as Producer can be extended beyond the confines of the university.

Scott, John (Queensland University of Technology)

CRIMINOLOGY AND ISLANDS

Criminology has long been concerned with the ecology of crime. However, critics have noted that attention has often been restricted to highly urbanised places and rural and remote places have been relatively neglected. In a similar vein, criminology has largely been a mainland venture and islands, especially in a more isolated setting, have been ignored as distinct ecological settings for understanding crime. Despite this islands have been important settings for crime in popular culture and have been major sites in the colonial and post-colonial management of crime. This paper examines island criminologies drawing on ecological perspectives, especially as they have been applied to rural places. The possibilities for an island criminology are explored with reference to the sole remaining British Territory in the South Pacific, Pitcairn Island, and its recent history, including well publicised sexual assault trials (2004).

Sechidou, Katerina (Ku Leuven)

DENYING PRISON REALITIES: THE DIALECTIC BETWEEN THE CPT AND ENGLAND AND WALES

Since 1990 the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT) has conducted 21 visits in various places of detention in the UK. Nearly half of these visits were related to the monitoring of prison conditions and the treatment of prisoners in England and Wales. However, little is known about the interactions between this European prison monitoring body and the state authorities. Hence, this presentation focuses on the analysis of the official discourse between the Committee and the government of England and Wales on prison policy issues. Particularly, the different ways that England and Wales respond to the findings and the recommendations of the CPT are discussed with an emphasis on the techniques adopted to deny the prison realities reported by the Committee. To fulfil this aim, a document analysis of the publicly available CPT reports and state responses was carried out. Despite the prevalence of employed denial strategies, the findings also reveal considerable variations in the provided responses depending on the specific subject area of prison policy, the type of the CPT visit and the release year of the government's response.

Serisier, Tanya (Birkbeck College)

SPEAKING OUT: RAPE, FEMINISM AND NARRATIVE POLITICS

#MeToo is only the most recent, and most prominent example of survivors of sexual violence telling their stories online in recent years. While much commentary focuses on the novel elements of this online speech in this presentation I want to place it within a history of feminist political practice and belief. I argue that, since the early 1970s, feminist anti-rape politics have been characterised by a belief in the transformative potential of women's personal narratives of sexual violence. The political mobilisation of these narratives has been extraordinarily successful in many ways, to the extent that a belief in the benefits of 'speaking out' has transcended its feminist origins and can be found across the political spectrum. In my presentation, I use historical research and political and narrative analysis to explore the effects and consequences of feminist uses of personal stories as a primary weapon against rape, focusing particularly on the political possibilities, and the understandings of rape itself, that they enable and foreclose. I argue that while personal narratives can be politically powerful, the use of stories of rape as a political strategy has important political limitations and unresolved ethical questions, including the generic limits about what kinds of stories are tellable and in what ways, and the difficulty of basing an anti-rape politics on a genre of stories in which rape has always-already happened, and the ways in which this analysis might point to new modes of politics in which we move to a point where we no longer need to tell the same stories of sexual violence. This kind of narrative politics would insist that the story of a world without rape is possible, desirable and necessary, and that telling this story is an urgent task for feminist theoretical and activist work in this area.

Setty, Emily (University of Surrey)

YOUNG PEOPLE'S ATTITUDES TO SEX AND CONSENT IN THE #METOO ERA

In this paper, I draw upon findings from qualitative research with young people exploring their digital sexual cultures. I discuss young people's attitudes to and understandings of sex and consent. I explore the difficulties they experience in navigating and negotiating sexual encounters, and establishing consensual sex. In particular, they described struggling with ambiguity and ambivalence, and 'casual', 'hook-up' contexts could be characterised by uncertainty and a lack of affirmative, articulated consent. Young people's sexual experiences and practices were tied up with the social meanings of sex in their

peer groups, including the positioning of sex as an ‘accomplishment’ within popularity hierarchies, particularly for young men. I discuss how young people positioned young men as active ‘initiators’ in youth sexual culture, and how the young men constructed themselves in terms of their responsibility (or lack of responsibility) for establishing consensual sex. Some young men showed resistance to this and perceived themselves to be at risk of false accusations of rape in a legal and cultural context in which they supposedly lack due process rights and the presumption of innocence. I conclude that in the #MeToo era, there is a sense of unease among both young men and women about sex and consent, and a need for education to develop their communicative abilities and sexual literacy.

Shorrock, Sarah (University of Central Lancashire)

CAN MULTI-AGENCY SAFEGUARDING HUBS REDUCE THE LEVEL OF REPEAT VICTIMISATION?

Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hubs (MASH) have been established within England and Wales, to help identify and manage vulnerability at the earliest opportunity. Through co-location and information sharing, MASH aims to reduce the likelihood of a vulnerable individual being repeatedly exposed to harmful or abusive situations. However, understanding around MASH’s ability to prevent repeat victimisation is limited. This paper aims to bridge this gap by exploring the theory around repeat victimisation, before investigating the characteristics of repeat referrals made to one MASH site over a two-month period. A quantitative approach is taken to explore the risk factors associated with the likelihood of an individual being repeatedly referred to MASH, with a specific focus upon victim and suspect demographic characteristics, situational factors and recording practices used within MASH. It will be argued that whilst MASH may reduce the level of repeat victimisation for most individuals referred; practices, alongside individual and situational characteristics, potentially impedes MASHs ability to safeguard all victims from further harm or abuse.

Short, Damien (University of London)

POLICING THE ANTI-FRACKING MOVEMENT: SOCIAL CONTROL AND COLLECTIVE TRAUMA

This paper will explore the policing of anti-fracking environmental protectors' protests and the surveillance and frequent intimidation that accompanies it in the UK context, from the police themselves, but also from private security firms and the extractive industries. Via a mixture of interview data from Lancashire and the south of England combined with insights from participant observation, a concerning picture emerges for those who wish to resist the continuing exploitation of unsustainable fossil fuel development in the era of anthropogenic climate change.

Simpson, Francis (University of Cumbria)

BACK CHANNELS IN POLICING: CORPORATE AND PRIVATE SOCIAL MEDIA USE IN POLICING

This paper scopes out how the use of corporate and personal social media by police officers and staff are governed by the code of ethics and rules of disclosure. The paper takes a broad view of police interaction with social media, one that deals with trajectories of change and information pathways (Sutton et al 2007). It argues that the point of entry is to understand how the practical and technological facets are changing the crime information arena and its impact upon disclosure rules and the code of ethics. By taking the view that technology and society are co-adaptive (Orlikowski, 1992 in Sutton et al 2007), this paper argues that we may be able to see the series of changes taking place and how these may be catalysts of change in the process of the criminal procedure, providing valuable narratives to the service.

Simpson, Lewis (University of Leeds)

PRISON INSPECTION AND ITS IMPACT: THE MULTIPLE ROLES PLAYED BY HMI PRISONS

This paper will address the roles that are played by Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Prisons in England and Wales and where their work fits within wider penological, criminological and sociological discussions. Whilst HMIP seems to have a simple role to play within the criminal justice, namely that of holding HMP accountable for the conditions of Prisons; there appears to be much more than the HMIP have an active role in. This paper will address and explain some of these roles by situating the Inspectorate of Prisons within multiple roles beyond what is required of them in stature. The paper will discuss how the inspectorate hold responsibility for not only the accountability of prisons, but also human rights in prisons, a figure for the public and for the media, an actor within penal policy development, and the dynamic relationships that they hold with politicians, the prison service, prison managers and the prisoners. The aim of this is to demonstrate the complexity and breadth of the Prison Inspectorate, showing them as a body with more than one forward facing purpose.

Smith, Jo (Leicester University)

STRATEGIES OF RESPONSE AND RESISTANCE IN EXPERIENCES OF ONLINE MISOGYNY

For many in the Global North the internet has shifted from being a space separate and distinct from our 'real' offline lives, to one which is interwoven into everyday existence. Just as many of our routine and daily activities - shopping, socializing, leisure pursuits - have moved online, so have abusive and aggressive behaviours. The research from which this paper is drawn focuses on the experiences of a particular group - feminist women based in England and Wales - who whose inappropriate performance of difference and challenging of hierarchical structures of power makes them a prime target for 'online gendered hate': abusive, threatening or upsetting acts or comments which are often sexual, violent, or gendered in content, and which target women in public online spaces. This paper explores some of the ways that participants in this research responded to these acts of abuse. Whilst womens' experiences included the 'flight' responses of distancing themselves from threatening, upsetting or distressing behaviours, the focus of this presentation will be on the ways that women responded to abuse. Different formal and informal responses will be examined, with reflection on the potentials and pitfalls of the different strategies women adopted.

Smith, Olivia (Anglia Ruskin University)

DIRTY MONEY? PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS OF STATE COMPENSATION FOR RAPE VICTIM-SURVIVORS

This paper draws on data from a survey of 2000 members of the public and 24 interviews with support workers to examine the role of state compensation in rape justice. Compensation can have significant benefits for victim-survivors in terms of validation and belief, but the existing rules on applications are focused on helping only those considered 'blameless'. This narrow view of compensation eligibility can compound trauma and contribute to the stigma and shame experienced by victim-survivors. The Ministry of Justice has previously resisted widening eligibility rules because of fears that the public would disapprove. Survey data from 2000 members of the public will be examined in order to evaluate this claim and provide avenues for improvement of the UK Criminal Injuries Compensation Scheme.

Smith, Shawn (Radford University)

THE SPATIAL NATURE OF FEAR: A MULTILEVEL ANALYSIS OF STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN

Drawing from environmental (place-based) criminological theory, this study assessed the spatial nature of fear by testing the importance of spatial lag of fear for local areas (postnummer zones) and districts (stadsdels). Through multilevel modeling and spatial autocorrelation analysis for 16,436 respondents to Stockholm's 2014 victim survey (nested within 739 local areas and 129 districts), the study assessed the declared levels of fear by residents, the amount of variance in fear estimates attributable to spatial distinction, and the extent to which such distinction impacted fear models once specific covariates associated with demographic characteristics of respondents, estimations of physical disorder within communities and collective efficacy measures were accounted for. Findings indicated fear was highly explained by individual-level characteristics such as prior victimization experience and age. Spatial distinction was considerably less impactful, though still statistically significant both between local areas and districts, and model effects varied for differing combinations of covariates and spatial distinction specified. Findings also indicated a comparatively stronger spatial effect on fear at the district level; a finding that lends weight to the suggested hypotheses linking fear at district levels to broken windows theory and collective efficacy models. The presentation concludes with proposed implications and suggestions for further advancement of this work.

Sokol, Yulia (Kuban State Agrarian University)

CRIMINALITY OF MINOR INTENSIVE OFFENDERS AND ITS PREVENTION

It is noted that for some minor offenders there is a high degree of criminal activity. They commit a considerable number of crimes during one calendar year. They begin their "criminal career" at an early age and continue it in adulthood. According to the data of criminologists from the USA, Germany, Russia and other countries, 3-7% of minor criminals commit approximately one-third to two-thirds of all recorded crimes of their age group (Wolfgang, Figlio, Sellin, 1972; D. Farrington, 1997; T. Moffitt, 1993; Dalteg, Levander, 1998; Steffen, 2009; Bliesener, 2009; Schwind, 2012; Hölterhoff, Braukmann, Mohr, & Resnischek, 2016; Sokol, 2018, etc.). These minor offenders are called different things in different countries. For example, in Germany – minor intensive offenders (in germ. "jugendliche Intensivtäter"), in Russia – minor recidivists (repeated offenders), in other countries – minor persistent offenders, life-course-persistent offenders. Minor intensive offenders (hereinafter referred to as MIOs) are a distinct independent category (phenomenon). The following are the main criteria for classifying a minor as a MIO: 1) the number of crimes committed by a minor within a certain period of time, most often 1 year; 2) the qualifications and severity of the crimes committed; 3) a negative

outlook about a further criminal career by minor violent criminals. The world has gained experience in the development and implementation of special MIO crime prevention programs, for example, the MIO crime prevention program called “Kurve kriegen” (in English “Catch in time”) in Germany. This program is based on 1) early recognition of MIOs; 2) the formation of a competent, multi-professional team of specialists; 3) development and implementation of individual measures towards MIOs and their family members (ca. 40 different measures). The use of the international positive experience of MIOs crime prevention is needed to develop a balanced and systematic criminal policy.

Spalding, Amanda (Canterbury Christ Church)

RECONCEPTUALISING IMMIGRATION MEASURES AS PUNITIVE: BRIDGING CRIMINOLOGY AND LAW

The criminalisation of immigration can be seen across Europe as states increasingly adopt criminal justice style practices and utilise the criminal law to deal with migration issues. Criminological research in this area has generally taken the view that immigration measures are being used for, and are being experienced by migrants as punishment. Despite this, courts (including the European Court of Human Rights) remain reluctant to consider whether immigration measures such as deportation and detention are being used for punitive effect. This is an important question because conceptualising immigration measures as punishment would result in greater procedural rights for migrants prior to immigration detention or deportation. This is due to the fact that this interpretation would attract a stricter application of the right to liberty and the right to a fair trial under the European Convention on Human Rights.

This paper will examine how the European Court of Human Rights has thus far considered questions around the punitiveness of immigration measures and why its current approach fails to adequately account for the modern use of these measures and will consider criminological research in this area. It will discuss how criminological research is crucial in demonstrating this flawed approach, especially given the importance placed on human rights to reflect the realities of human suffering. Examples of the use of deportation and immigration detention from the UK will be used to illustrate this far-reaching issue.

Spathi, Theoni (National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Greece)

CYBERBULLYING: A NEW TYPE OF VIOLENCE AMONGST US

A brief summary of the panel: Cyberbullying is a form of online criminal behaviour where repeated acts of intimidation, aggression, harassment, terrorism, threatening or autocratic behaviour occur using digital communication devices. The direct and simultaneous victimization of Internet users within their personal space, the cruelty of which is reinforced both by the anonymity of the perpetrator and by the lack of personal contact with the victim, are some of the characteristics of differentiating the digital from the traditional bullying. E-mails, text messages, chat rooms, blogs, online games, and social media are the most common means of promoting such behaviours, with the latter displaying the highest rates of victimization. This presentation will set the main characteristics of this phenomenon, underlining the importance of the influence of social relations, of the legal system, of the criminal justice system, as well as of the subculture and the strength of the formal and

informal sub-systems that produce and reproduce crime. The key points of the offending behaviour will be thoroughly presented, with reference to the specific characteristics of the bullies and the victims, discussing simultaneously further statistical facts and figures from scientific studies worldwide. Finally, through a critical assessment, specific proposals will be made to prevent this criminal phenomenon.

Squires, Peter (University of Brighton); Jones, Helen (BSC) and Harris, Charlotte (BSC)

THE BSC NATIONAL CRIMINOLOGY SURVEY: INITIAL FINDINGS AND EMERGING ISSUES

During 2017 the BSC launched a National Survey of teaching and research in UK HEIs. We have received responses from 54 institutions where criminology is taught and/or researched, already making this the most extensive survey ever conducted of the state of our discipline. The paper will present and discuss some of the emerging findings from the data, and the issues arising. Although conceived at the end of a period during which academic criminology had undergone substantial growth and development, especially in the new university sector, the findings emerge in a rapidly changing HE landscape and with a series of important questions confronting our discipline and its public face. While the paper will certainly not answer all these questions, and indeed, many of them are not new questions, it will definitely contribute to the developing conversation.

Stockdale, Kelly (York St. John University)

EXPLORING THE CRIMINOLOGY CURRICULUM - A CRITICAL REFLECTION

There is much discussion in Higher Education to decolonise the curriculum (see, for example, Arday and Mirza 2018). Whilst it is commonly recognised that criminology is an academic discipline which fundamentally seeks to understand and incite positive change to the inequalities and injustices experienced by vulnerable and marginalised social groups (Davis 1998; DeKeseredy 2010), criminology arguably continues to be a male and Western dominated discipline despite considerable growth in the research, publications and perspectives of individuals from diverse socio-economic, geographic and demographic backgrounds (Daly and Chesney-Lind 1988; Barbet 2007; Howes 2018). The tradition of the discipline has caused marginalisation of certain voices (female, colonised, non-western and LGBTQ+) and as a result has influenced and distorted the production of knowledge in relation to key criminological topics and issues (Cunneen and Rowe 2015; Connell 2007). Although the importance of traditional criminological perspective and theories cannot be denied, it is also vital to consider the multiple perspectives and narratives relevant in global and contemporary societies concerning criminological issues. This paper provides a timely starting point, due to the ever increasing number of HE criminology courses, for us to consider these issues. Our research seeks to first establish what sources may typically be used when setting up a criminology degree and then seeks to identify alternative voices that may have been marginalised/erased. In doing this we will present research from a small scoping study which explored the curriculum of a new criminology bachelor of arts degree programme at a post-92, English University and invite attendees at the BSC to contribute their thoughts as to what a more representative criminology curriculum should contain.

Stockdale, Kelly (York St. John University) and Addison, Michelle (Northumbria University)

EXPLORING NOVEL PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCES (NPS) AND CUSTODIAL ENVIRONMENTS

This paper explores the additional stress and strains on staff caused by (potential) NPS users within two different custodial settings: a busy city centre police custody suite and a Category C prison that has been recognised as one of England's most challenging in respect of prisoner drug use. It questions what can, and should, be done when a person is severely intoxicated with unknown substances, and who is responsible for their care. Building on research findings from two projects: the police custody project (funded by the N8 policing research partnership) took place in June - Sept 2016 and involved semi-structured interviews with 25 users of NPS and 15 police staff working within a custody suite in the North East of England; and the prison project (funded by York St. John University) took place from April to August 2018 and involved semi-structured interviews with 13 prison staff and 10 users of NPS who had recently been released from prison. This paper argues that custodial environments can be challenging for both staff and those imprisoned within them, and that the impact of NPS use on criminal justice staff needs further consideration - the impact of austerity measures in these environments is clear, yet the cost to the public purse can initially be very high when additional services (such as ambulance and A&E departments) are needed when staff do not know how to respond to users. Information and training is slow to be delivered, and there is little support for workers who are working in these highly pressured environments. The research has found that over time staff have become more used to the signs and symptoms of NPS use but there is a risk of complacency and a lack of NPS specific resources or care pathways to address users individual needs.

Tanner, Mirrlees (University of Ontario); Perry, Barbara (University of Ontario); Scrivens, Ryan (Michigan State University, USA) and Galloway, Brad (University of the Fraser Valley)

MAINSTREAMING WHITE SUPREMACY VIA YOUTUBE COUNTRY MUSIC VIDEOS: THE DIGITAL REVIEW

White supremacists have long used music to spread their ideology, recruit and integrate people into their ranks, and reproduce the allegiance of existing members to the cause. While in the past, white supremacist music was a fringe industry and a subcultural scene, today, globally expansive, vastly populated and immensely popular social media platforms are enabling this music to enter the mainstream. This paper focuses on how YouTube is being used by white supremacist musicians and fans to mainstream hate music by way of a case study of the YouTube presence of "Johnny Rebel," an American white supremacist country musician. There is a powerful historical trajectory that ties Johnny Rebel to traditional country music from the 1930s and 1940s, both being blatantly and apologetically racist and misogynistic. These through-lines persist today, in spite of the fact that Johnny Rebel passed away in 2016. A growing network of white supremacist fans are using YouTube to revive his music by uploading songs such as 'Run N*gger Run', 'Coon Shootin Boogie', 'Kajun Ku Klux Klan' and spreading them far and wide, with help from YouTube's algorithm recommender system. In addition to demonstrating how YouTube is bringing Johnny Rebel's white supremacist music to the mainstream, this paper shows how Johnny Rebel fans use YouTube to interactively remix, view, like, share, comment on and commune around this music. The paper's conclusion recommends a few strategies for countering the growing presence of white supremacist music on YouTube.

Tapley, Jacki (Portsmouth University)

ANALYSIS OF VICTIM POLICIES: INVISIBLE VICTIMS

Since 1990, Governments in England and Wales have introduced a number of mechanisms designed to outline the key responsibilities of criminal justice agencies towards crime victims and what victims should expect from the criminal justice process. These Charters and Codes have used the terminology of what victims can 'expect' and outlined their 'entitlements' rather than stipulating legislative rights. The avoidance of providing victims with legislative rights ensures that the lines of agency accountability remain blurred and denies victims access to justice and participatory reforms. Research continues to indicate that victims are not being provided with accurate and timely information, protection and support. In September 2018, the Government published its cross party Victim Strategy, with the foreword by the Prime Minister, Theresa May, promising that 'their [victims'] views will not only be heard, but actually listened to and acted upon.' This paper will start to explore how the Government intends to ensure this promise is delivered to all victims of crime, including those victims who are already marginalised, whose victimisation is under-reported and who continue to struggle to access the criminal justice process and the relevant support services. Beyond a further round of consultations, will the introduction of a Victim's Law ensure access to justice for victims of crime or raise false hopes and further frustrations?

Tennant, Maryse (Canterbury Christ Church University)

MUSEUMS OF PAIN: PRISONER MUGSHOTS AND THE SUFFERING WE CANNOT SEE

This paper considers the presentation of historical prisoner headshots at a variety of prison heritage sites in the UK and internationally. This practice has received little attention from scholars considering penal heritage at sites used for ordinary criminal containment. Drawing on literature considering the use of similar photographs at sites associated with political imprisonment and mass atrocities, such as Tuol Sleng in Cambodia, as well as theoretical considerations of the photography of suffering, the paper argues that the use of displays of prisoner mugshots in museums is problematic. The absence of context in such displays reinforces the institutional gaze and this exacerbates the tendency for the pains of imprisonment to be rendered invisible to the public. The paper goes on to outline the ways in which different layers of context are absent within these presentations and the implications of this for understanding (and possibly challenging) widespread public and political misunderstandings of the prison as a site of pain.

Tepperman, Alex (University of South Carolina Upstate)

INTERCULTURALISM AND THE GLOBAL PRISON, 1919-1939

Historical criminologists have, in recent decades, developed a rich literature on the international development of the penitentiary, capably demonstrating the role of cultural imperialism in spreading penal technologies from the Global North to the Global South. However, scholars rarely discuss the means by which the penal cultures of the Global South have permeated the Global North. This paper considers one way in which Asian and African prisoners historically transmitted elements of their homeworlds into American and European inmate populations, evaluating 4,430 prisoner tattoo records from California, New Mexico, Louisiana, and Washington, along with contemporary accounts of inmate tattoos from France, Vietnam, and Egypt. It locates examples of shared political, sexual, and cultural imagery on inmates' bodies in North America, Europe, Asia, and Africa, noting which common totems originated culturally in the Global South. This intercultural exchange of tattoo practices emerged out of massive international migrations throughout the late-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, as millions crossed paths throughout the Atlantic and Pacific theaters, carrying their values

and practices across national lines. Ultimately, this paper advocates for a more rigorous study of the ways in which the Global South has influenced penal innovations, ideologies, and practices in the Global North.

Tepperman, Alex (University of South Carolina Upstate)

PRISONERS OF THE WORLD: ATLANTIC HISTORY AND CRIMINOLOGICAL INQUIRY

Since the 1980s, the field of Atlantic history has played a critical role in explorations of the longue durée of global penal development. Uncovering the linkages between colonialism, cultural diaspora, and the machinery of repression in the early modern world, Atlantic historiography has facilitated landmark studies of penitentiaries in the West Indies (Paton, 2004), West Africa (Bernault, 2003), and elsewhere in the Global South. Rarely, however, do criminologists look for the long-term impact of the Atlantic world upon the prisons of the Global North. This discussion considers some of the ways in which criminologists might meaningfully employ Atlantic history to interrogate present-day correctional ethics and practices in the Global North. In particular, it reflects upon the potential criminological value of the rich literature on the "Black Atlantic" considering some of the roles Caribbean and West African political and cultural influences have played within American, British, and European prisons over the past few centuries.

Treadwell, James (Staffordshire University); Gooch, Kate (University of Leicester)

SHANKS AND SHIVS, LADS AND DIVS: WEAPON CARRYING AND CRIME AMONGST PRISONERS

Prison features prominent in political discourse on knife crime and is often presented in front and centre of discourse as a solution to the problems of knife crime by various stakeholders. Debates on knife violence, possession and crime are frequently accompanied for calls for the use of imprisonment as both incapacitant and deterrent. Yet, what such a narrative often fails to consider is weapon based crime and the use of knives in prison as part of the prison environment. What is, of course, absent from debates about knife crime and much criminology is how violent some prisons can be. In June 2017 it was widely reported in media sources that prison knife crime as attacks by prisoners with blades had increased by 29% in one year (or 635 offences in a year). The use of both improvised weapons and smuggled in knives is not uncommon in Prison. This paper looks at those issues and avers that prison-based weapon crime overlaps with community knife crime and that these two fields are often symbiotic, with a great deal of overlap encountered knife crime in prison custody, and that which occurs outside in the community. Taking narratives from prisoners involved and convicted of weapons offences in both prison and the community, it seeks to present a more complex and nuanced understanding of the drivers of weapon-based possession and violence and the solutions to these problems.

Trivedi-Bateman, Neema (Anglia Ruskin University)

THE COMBINED ROLES OF MORAL EMOTIONS AND MORAL RULES IN EXPLAINING VIOLENCE

The roles of shame and guilt and their relationships to empathy have not been modelled adequately as key factors in moral decision-making in the study of violence. The role of moral emotion has been

neglected in existing criminological research and this study seeks to develop current explanations of the comprehensive myriad of factors that play a role in moral crime decision-making. This research will test the different roles of empathy, shame, and guilt in violence decision-making using a situational action theory perspective. Data were taken from the Peterborough Adolescent and Young Adult Development Study (PADS+), a longitudinal study with a large representative sample, provides quantitative questionnaire indices to enable comparison of a persistent and frequent violent offender subsample (N = 48) with the remaining PADS+ study sample (N = 607). A striking majority of violent offenders report that they do not think it is wrong to commit violence, and do not care about it, i.e. they lack shame and guilt, and report that violence comes as a morally acceptable and natural action alternative. Furthermore, violent offenders do not register the predicament of their victims; there is a distinct lack of empathy. This paper demonstrates a key finding which has rarely been explored to date; regression analyses reveal an interaction effect whereby individuals with weak shame and guilt, combined specifically with weak moral rules, are more likely to commit acts of violence. The study findings provide strong support for the situational action theory of the role of weak morality in violence decision-making. In order to reduce the possibility of the crime being seen as an action alternative, moral development programs should be developed and administered in childhood.

Turgoose, Di (De Montfort University)

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND ABUSE, COMPANION ANIMALS AND INDEPENDENT AGENCY: TOWARDS AN INTERSECTIONAL APPROACH

Government strategies (such as VAWG) and the Domestic Abuse Consultation (2019) have begun to recognise the importance of supporting and developing strategies to address other ‘invisible’ and ‘vulnerable’ victims/survivors of DVA as distinct topics for empirical study and practical policy research. These developments have been achieved by an increasing awareness that previously ‘invisible’ and ‘vulnerable’ victims/survivors (such as children) should be given independent agency and research and practice strategically developed to address their needs specifically, as well as within the broader context of DVA prevention. Similarly, we argue that the concept of an independent agency is equally applicable to companion animals who are victims/survivors of DVA. Non-human animal abuse and DVA are commonly perceived as separate issues and often handled independently (e.g. animal protection and human service agencies), and whilst professional experts in both fields are often not surprised to learn that they are often ‘working’ or ‘dealing’ with the same children, families and perpetrators, non-human animal abuse is largely considered as a risk indicator (‘red flag’) for human abuse. Through this presentation, we wish to start a conversation that companion animals should be recognised as victims/witnesses/experiencing DVA and therefore worthy of victimhood status in their own ‘right’.

Tzeng, Shuping (National Chung Cheng University, Taiwan)

THE FACTORS RELATED TO THE TURNOVER INTENTION OF POLICE OFFICERS IN TAIWAN

The primary missions of the police institutions are to maintain public order, protect civilian’s safety, prevent any danger, and facilitate civilian’s well-being. Without the efforts and devotion of police officers, there is no way to achieve these goals. However, the work situation that the police officers current need to face is getting much more rigorous than before. Even though plenty of police officers still stay in the police institutions, the researchers wonder: “do they have ever thought about quitting or changing jobs?” Studies show that turnover intent is the best indicator to predict the turnover

actions in the future. Unfortunately, the research of turnover intent among police officers has been largely overlooked in Taiwan. To investigate the associations among job related factors, burnout, and turnover intention of police officers, this study conducted semi-structured interviews with both quitting officers (including early retirement) and police officers still in service are utilized to understand the association of job stress, burnout, and turnover intention as well as the factors affecting the police's consideration of quitting or staying. Overall, this study would like to fill the void of the literature on job stress, burnout, and turnover intention of Taiwanese police officers and reveal the hardship of the police job. Furthermore, this study also tries to address that the public and government should pay more attention to the impact of turnover intentions among police officers. Finally, this study will provide some policy implications to the National Police Agency and police administrators to reduce police officer's turnover intents.

Umar, Usman Shehu (Nasarawa State University, Nigeria)

AN ANALYSIS OF COMMUNITY CONFLICTS BETWEEN THE HERDSMEN AND FARMERS IN NIGERIA

One of the major features of the world today is insecurity which is characterized by seemingly unresolved conflicts between relevant groups. In Nigeria today, the conflict between the Fulani herdsmen and Farmers especially in the north-central has perpetuated despite all efforts made by various concerns to resolve it. This has caused serious problems of insecurity and development to the country as a lot of lives were being lost, sometimes a whole community wiped out or dislocated, farms and other means of livelihood destroyed. Under this state of affairs, vulnerable groups such as women, children and the aged are exposed to many life-threatening challenges. This is, no doubt, very alarming. In fact, if nothing is urgently done to curb and possibly resolve the problem, the future consequences may better be real than imagined. Thus, there is a need for all stakeholders to urgently do the needful towards restoring peace and order in the area. This paper utilised secondary data to analyse the conflicts between the Fulanis and farmers in the north-central. The main objective is to identify the causes and consequences of the conflict with the view of finding lasting solutions to it. The paper argued that the conflict is real. It is caused by prolonged structural imbalances characterized by injustice, bad governance, corruption, social inequality, etc. In the final analysis, the paper suggested among many recommendations that the various challenges facing both the farmers and the fulanis must be adequately addressed so as to nip the problem in the bud.

Vakhitova, Zarina (Monash University); Mawby, Rob (Harper Adams University) and Alston-Knox, Clair (Griffith University)

QUANTIFYING VICTIM IMPACT FROM AND RESPONSE TO DIFFERENT TYPES OF CYBER ABUSE

The impact of crime on its victims is reflected in the expansion of victim services across the world since the 1970s. These policy developments have largely expanded alongside research on how crime affects victims. Most established research has focused on conventional crimes such as burglary, sexual and violent offences, with little of the published research examining the impact of online crime like cyber abuse. Recent research suggests that cyber abuse is a complex phenomenon that could take the shape of direct or indirect mixed abuse. However, the effect of different types of cyber abuse on its victims has not yet been measured. Using a large nationwide crowdsourced sample of American adults

collected through an online survey of members of an online labour portal Mechanical Turk the current paper thus explores a relatively new subject, the impact of cyber-abuse on its victims. Policy-responses to the needs of cyber-abuse victims are also discussed.

Vibla, Natalia (Liverpool Hope University)

SENTENCING IN SWEDEN

A quick glance at prison population rates in some major European jurisdictions leaves one but wondering about significant differences in numbers: whereas prison rate in England and Wales is 141, in France -102, in Germany - 78, it is only 57 in both Finland and Sweden (Penal Reform Trust, 2018). Considering that there is no apparent link between prison population numbers and crime rates, the consequent question is why are prison rates in the Nordic countries so much lower, than in most of the world? The answer should be sought in both laws and in books, namely the penal system and legislation as well as law in action, namely sentencing practice. This paper attempts to provide a brief sketch of the Swedish penal system and the underpinning sentencing principles as well as findings from an empirical study that took place in the Swedish jurisdiction and involved interviewing Swedish judges on matters of sentencing decision making. In particular, the study focused on eliciting judges decisions on a number of hypothetical multiple-offence cases, while also seeking to extract both explicit and implicit factors and the underlying rationale behind those decisions. The paper concludes that it is a combination of all the above-mentioned factors, namely the penal system, sentencing legislation and principles as well as the sentencing tradition that work strongly against high imprisonment rates.

Waistnage, Anna (University of Leeds)

IMMIGRATION PERCEPTIONS IN BRITAIN: FROM A BRITISH WORKING CLASS PERSPECTIVE

This research will investigate the current state of immigration relations in the UK. In recent years, immigration has played an important role in the making of key political decisions, decisively the EU referendum in 2016. Migration issues played a significant part and are one of the key issues which led voters to choose to leave (Devine, 2018). Days after the referendum results the media reported on a spike in hate crime; immigrants were being specifically targeted for verbal and physical abuse (Corcoran and Smith, 2016). The current trend of higher than usual levels of hate crime in the wake of key events (Hanes and Machin, 2014) raises questions about how prejudice towards immigrants is being developed and manifested in Britain. This research will review immigration since the introduction of New Labour into governmental power in 1997, who brought with them an openly hostile attitude towards certain types of immigrants (Schuster and Bloc, 2005) The immigrant has been demonised by a political system wishing to deflect their own failings and produce a suitable scapegoat for the working class to blame. This research will investigate these ideas by giving voice to those who live in and experience life in an area suffering from high levels of social deprivation. The area of Grimsby in North East Lincolnshire is considered to be amongst the most socially deprived areas in Britain; according to figures released in 2015 (Departments for Communities and Local Governments) and voted 70% in favour of leaving the EU. For this reason, this will be utilised as the ethnographic field, in which to investigate how people relate to and perceive immigration and immigrants in their local area.

Wakefield, Alison (University of Portsmouth)

THE SECURITY IMPLICATIONS OF 'FAKE NEWS'

In recent years, fake news has become a well-used umbrella (and not always helpful) term for a spectrum of activities and story types, some of which raise significant concerns for security, including that of our democratic processes. These range from entertainment (e.g. satire), to misinformation without a political aim (e.g. conspiracy theories, hoaxes), misinformation for financial gain, misinformation for political gain, and disinformation by a foreign power or political grouping to foster political division and unrest. This presentation, which has its origins in a submission by the author to a government inquiry in 2017, will examine the different forms of fake news and the security challenges they present for governments, organisations, communities and individuals.

Wakefield, Alison (University of Portsmouth), Squires, Peter (University of Portsmouth), Churchill, David (University of Leeds), Skoczylis, Joshua (University of Lincoln) and Weber, Leanne (Monash University)

WHAT DOES SECURITY MEAN IN A CRIMINOLOGICAL CONTEXT?

Security is a significant theme of the research and innovation programmes of governments, inter-governmental organisations, think tanks and research foundations. It is likely that it will only become more significant in the coming decades, in response to global challenges such as the effects of climate change, displacement of people, decreasing social cohesion and increasing crime and extremism, and their local impact. The aim of this panel session is to discuss the relationship between security and criminology, and the contribution that criminologists, both individually and collectively, can make in response to policy agendas that are increasingly security-focused. Four speakers from different strands of criminology will address the questions 'what does security mean in a criminological context?' and 'how can criminologists engage more effectively with security agendas in research funding and public policy?'

Wakeman, Steve (Liverpool John Moores University)

'SHOW THEM SOMETHING DIFFERENT': PENAL UTOPIAS IN GAME OF THRONES

Game of Thrones, HBO's hugely successful screen adaptation of George R.R. Martin's series of epic fantasy novels *A Song of Ice and Fire*, is defined by one thing more than anything else: its violence. The show constantly presents its viewer with the bloody realities of war, murder, sexual violence, torture and punishment. The latter of these is the key concern of this presentation. It is argued here that, somewhat paradoxically, this show can be understood as a cultural embodiment of a progressive, utopian politics of doing punishment. In this sense, Game of Thrones has criminological significance that is yet to be properly explored. This is demonstrated through analysis of three interrelated narrative arcs visible across the show: (1) the ways in which it highlights the moral underpinnings of punishment; (2) the ways in which it contributes to debates about privatisation/marketization in penal systems; and (3), the ways in which its underlying symbolism can be read as congruent with some contemporary philosophies of penal moderation.

Wakeman, Steve (Liverpool John Moores University)

AUTOETHNOGRAPHIC CRIMINOLOGY

This paper provides a brief introductory overview of a soon to be published book of the same name. The focus here is on demonstrating some of the potentials and pitfalls that surround the use of autoethnography in criminological contexts, with a view to helping established and perhaps even solidify autoethnographic criminology as a distinctive and identifiable sub-field within the wider discipline. Towards these ends, the paper outlines five core principles of an autoethnographic criminology and in so doing, attempts to align the perspective with some of the more progressive and critical ideas that characterise criminology today. The core claim made here is this: if criminologists seek to understand their complex biographic and emotive selves as a central component of their research processes, they may be able to learn new and innovative things that can help reshape and redirect theory in their respective fields.

Wane, Philip (Nottingham Trent University)

EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES: AGENTS OF VENGEANCE OR VULNERABLE VICTIMS?

Autonomous technologies exist in a plurality of forms from passenger cars, delivery drones and trucks to service and security robots; and all are entering mainstream socio-economic activities. Their proponents cite many possible advantages to their increasing presence; but these tend to be largely uncritical. We know from history that new technologies are put to both positive and negative uses; criminology can contribute to a critical appraisal of autonomous technology as it offers theoretical frameworks that are embedded in empirical approaches that favour evidence. Truly autonomous technologies, remote technologies and the Internet of Things (IOT) will build upon the mobile and networked technologies that are already deeply socially embedded. These technologies not only add to the quantity of technology central to modern civilisation they also introduce new qualitative aspects. How might criminals seek to abuse these technologies and how might these technologies also become victims of crime? From drones delivering drugs and bombs to the hi-jacking of autonomous articulated trucks and the abuse of robots intended for sex or security; this is an emerging area that will benefit from the attention and acuity of critical criminologists.

Warr, Jason (De Montfort University)

WHITENING BLACK MEN: REHABILITATION AND THE NARRATIVE LABOUR OF BLACK PRISONERS

‘You know what? You can’t be a ‘Black Man’ in prison’. In the contemporary prison, the disciplinary discourses of risk and rehabilitation constrain the very manner in which prisoners can perform their identity. This results in specific forms of narrative labour whereby prisoners attempt to control the recording and interpretation of their identity performance. Navigating these labyrinthine discourses becomes a compounded problem for Black prisoners whose very ‘blackness’ is encoded in assessments of their risk. From hairstyle to clothing, to language codes, to peer associations and interactions, to expressions of religiosity, more of the life of a black prisoner is interpreted negatively than other prisoners. This paper explores how black prisoners, especially lifers, are forced to adopt narrative labours that ‘white’ their ‘blackness’ in order to mitigate their perceived risk and navigate the prison’s pathways to release.

Waters, Jaime (Sheffield Hallam University) and Moxon, David (Sheffield Hallam University)

THE VIEWS OF OLDER CANADIAN ILLEGAL DRUG USERS ON THE LEGALISATION OF CANNABIS

On 17 October 2018 Canada fully legalised cannabis for recreational use, making it only the second country in the world to do so. In the run-up to legalisation, a great deal of commentary speculated on the likely consequences of this significant reform. During this time, thirty semi-structured life-course interviews were conducted with older Canadian illegal drug users in order to ascertain the thoughts and feelings of those most directly affected by the impending reforms. The presentation explores their views on how legalisation might ultimately impact upon their sourcing of cannabis, their growing activities, and their modes of consumption. Overall, it was found that the impending legalisation had given the interviewees little pause for thought; whilst they welcomed the symbolic legitimacy the state was granting to their cannabis use, they felt that little would change in the manner that they engaged with the drug.

Weber, Leanne (Monash University)

POLICE AS KEY ACTORS IN THE GOVERNANCE OF BELONGING

Policing scholars often speak about police 'patrolling the boundaries of belonging', however, the dynamics of this process are rarely closely examined. Similarly, social researchers exploring questions of integration and identity have generally studied the social and economic factors that influence belonging without considering the impact of encounters with authorities. This paper, based on a qualitative study with young people from refugee and migrant backgrounds in an outer suburb of Melbourne, spans this interdisciplinary field by exploring the impact of police encounters on young people's personal perceptions of belonging. The study revealed a number of ways in which police enforce, reproduce and sometimes contest the dynamically changing boundaries of belonging at the levels of governance, politics and affective experience, contributing to what Mezzadra and Neilson have called 'an excess of inclusion over belonging'.

Webster, Colin (Leeds Beckett University)

BRITISH MUSLIM PAKISTANI PRISONERS AND THEIR MEDIUM AND LONG-TERM EXPERIENCES

Although plausible at the level of observation and description, much prisoner re-entry literature, and complementary research about the long-term consequences of early imprisonment seem undertheorized. Therefore, the seemingly commonplace and intractable medium and long-term processes socially integrating those released from prison, and the insuperable challenges faced, by those undergoing such experiences, are not fully explained. Important as ex-prisoners own accounts are, they are insufficient without consideration of the social structural constraints placed upon them. The paper considers these constraints through the medium-term experience and meaning upon release from prison among a younger group of British Muslim men who offend. Longer-term experiences after release from early imprisonment are explored with a group of older British Muslim men who received sentences for riot in the 2001 Bradford Disorders.

Wei, Shuai (University of Cambridge)

GENDERED JUSTICE IN CHINA: MEDIATION AS THE 'DIFFERENT VOICE' OF FEMALE JUDGES

Attempts to uncover the 'different voice' of female judges through testing the statistical significance of judges' gender have achieved inconsistent results. Meanwhile, a proliferation of research suggests that such a voice could be detected through qualitative analysis. Existing findings indicate that when female judges have discretionary power regarding case management, they will foster settlement. Based on this information, I carried out eight months of criminological fieldwork in China and observed victim-offender mediations in two district courts. I found that although the criminal division is a masculine setting for female judges, they are accustomed to employing victim-offender mediation as a preferred dispute resolution method to settle conflicts between the two parties of a lawsuit. Such judicial behaviour is a result of propaganda from the Supreme People's Court and a reflection of female judges' life and work experience. By contrast, a neglect of mediation among male judges can be identified in the same workplace. The belief that mediation is feminine and time-consuming contributes to this neglect. Rape lawsuits are an exception for mediation. This explorative research not only represents one of the first efforts to reveal a 'different voice' in the Chinese criminal justice system but also points out a direction of research for studying the judicial behaviours of female judges.

Welch, Thomas (University of Lincoln)

INTERSECTIONALITY IN APPLICATION: AN ANALYSIS OF BRITISH PENOLOGICAL RESEARCH

Since its inception in 1989, intersectional theory has been used across numerous academic disciplines to demonstrate the multi-dimensional nature of discrimination and to present minority experiences in a more substantive and specific way that is typically possible through means of traditional, monochromatic research methods. Yet, whilst penological investigation has engaged in the exploration of numerous aspects of the prison experience, from the perspectives of female offenders; youths and juveniles; and imprisoned foreign nationals - to name but a few - these differing offender groups have only ever been explored as separate, internally homogenous categories of marginalised identity. The aim of this paper is to determine the ways in which an intersectional approach to penological research might aid in developing a more precise understanding of the ways in which Britain's incarcerated population experiences imprisonment. On this basis, thirty studies were analysed across two case studies (drug use and female imprisonment, and the incarcerated women's experience of self-harm and suicide ideation) in order to determine both the frequency with which intersectional theory has been applied within British penological research, as well as to examine whether any benefit may be derived from the application of such a methodological approach. Whilst the results of this study illustrate a tangible advantage to applying intersectional theory across both case study areas, this analysis demonstrates the clear deficiency of intersectional application within the study of women's imprisonment; such an application has been entirely absent from published research over the last five years. To this end, it is recommended that researchers engage in a deeper reflection of the extent to which their own methodological approaches might be contributing to the further marginalisation of minority groups.

Louise Westmarland & Steve Conway (Open University)

POLICE ETHICS AND THE BLUE CODE: STILL SILENT AFTER ALL THESE YEARS?

This paper explores some qualitative data from a recent survey of police officers and police support staff. The study used an online survey containing scenarios with the option to add free text responses. Some of the scenarios included questions about inappropriate sexual behaviour and the use of illicit drugs. The discussion focusses primarily on the free text responses in order to explore some of the underlying reasons for this behaviour. We also asked questions about whether the respondents thought they would report colleagues' misbehaviours and what methods they would use. Finally, we surveyed their levels of confidence in the confidentiality of the supposedly anonymous reporting systems provided by the research force.

White, Simon (Cardiff University)

TWITTER AND THE FEAR OF CRIME: METHODOLOGICAL INNOVATION

Although people under 30 years of age are disproportionately affected by fear of crime (FOC), they are also less likely to engage in traditional social research and respond to surveys than older individuals. Conversely, the under 30 years age group is disproportionately over-represented on Twitter. It, therefore, follows that Twitter could provide a voice to this group if survey measures could be operationalised and measured via platform content. To test this methodological proposition this study uses an innovative computational social science approach to identify 'signatures' of FOC, derived from two items on the Crime Survey England and Wales (CSEW), in Twitter data. The manner in which a measure from a survey can be translated, and measured, in the online space is discussed and evaluated in detail, with initial results demonstrating that FOC is observable on Twitter. Twitter data also offer insights pertaining to the gendered manner in which FOC is discussed online which corresponds with patterns identified in the CSEW. The level of correspondence cautiously indicates that the survey variables and Twitter proxies are both capturing the same phenomenon, and the methodological implications of this are discussed.

Wilkin, David (University of Leicester)

DISABILITY HATE CRIME: ARE SOCIAL SCIENTISTS FAILING VICTIMS?

The number of hate offences committed against disabled people in the UK has been continually rising. This may be due to more accessible reporting, more confidence in reporting or in better record keeping. The rising trend in DHC offences reported on public transport has been noted at between 23% (British Transport Police), or 249% (BBC). Whatever the proportion of the increase of hate offences against people with a disability are we, as social scientists, doing enough to research these victims? Rarely do criminologists actually approach victims and witnesses for data? More often, we have used meta-studies to examine academic writing, approached Disabled and Deaf Peoples Organisations for data, or undertaken proxy studies by asking non-disabled people how disabled people are victimised. Are social scientists deterred by perceptions of vulnerability or ethical constraints? My recent study spoke directly with 56 people with disabilities as well as with witnesses to ascertain the level of hostility which people are facing daily basis on public transport. Ethically, much work was done to lower risk. Generally, most participants were unrestrained in their wish to contribute and make a social difference to their public transport experiences. So, why don't we work together more often?

Wilkin, David (University of Leicester)

SAFEGUARDING DISABLED PEOPLE FROM HATE CRIME: FAILURES OF LEGISLATION

In the UK legislation to protect disabled people from hate offences either exists and is not applied, or is too ill-defined to be of practical use. Research from the author suggests that disabled people are routinely subjected to abuse and violence in many modes of UK public transport. This impinges on their human rights and forces some people into social isolation when they are reluctant to use these services. Equality legislation has been in place for many years, but evidence from the author's research shows that it is not being used to safeguard disabled people or any other passengers who might be a victim of hate offences. Failings exist at all levels to protect the public. Furthermore, and despite repeated attempts, such offences are regularly not being processed by the police as hate crimes and sentencing protocols are not being followed. Weak criminal legislation is not helping disabled people find justice. The combination of avoiding equality law and weak criminal law is leaving disabled people without justice and often without the confidence to participate fully in society.

Wyatt, Tanya (Northumbria University); South, Nigel (University of Essex)

THE WILDLIFE AND DRUG TRAFFICKING CONNECTION

Media coverage and policymakers commenting on 'global crime', frequently suggest that illicit commodities are trafficked together. In 2011, we explored the possible connections between wildlife and drug trafficking, finding that typologies of smugglers were similar and that there were examples of wildlife and drugs being trafficked together. Reuter and Regan challenged these links in 2016 arguing that there is little evidence to support an overlap. In this paper, we re-visit the wildlife/drug synergies providing concrete examples of where these markets co-exist as well as intertwined. We then aim to explore the question 'why in some cases an illicit market remains focused on a single commodity and in others accommodates a combination of illicit commodities?'

Wykes, Maggie (University of Sheffield)

CIVIC ROUTES TO PEACE: AN EXPLORATORY STUDY OF URBAN VIOLENCE IN FOUR CITIES

Following a trend of rapid urbanization, social polarization and growing economic insecurities, violence within cities has been gathering increased attention in recent years. Such problems may disrupt relationships and sharpen social divisions yet these same forces are key to understanding capacities to mitigate prevailing levels of violence. This paper seeks to understand the extent of violence on otherwise 'peaceful' cities, how it is shaped and relieved by the actions of civic social actors and institutions and the perceived challenges to establishing urban peace in times of transition. The paper presents the results of qualitative fieldwork following a series of interviews with policy-makers, key stakeholders and civic organisations in an exploratory study of four cities. It explores the perceived challenges to establishing peace in times of transition through three themes more broadly related to urban inequality: social change, identity, and belonging; political uncertainty and disillusionment; and economic disinvestment and austerity policies. We argue that civic organisations provide an opportunity to bridge and mediate the divides between state authorities and excluded social groups, through reconciling power imbalances, offering access to resources and increasing confidence in the state's ability to protect civilians.

Yeomans, Henry (University of Leeds)

DIALOGUE OF THE DEAF? ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF HISTORICAL RESEARCH ON CRIMINOLOGY

The relationship between history and social science has long been considered problematic. Peter Burke once famously compared the relationship of history and sociology to a 'dialogue of the deaf' (1992: 2) and Peter King later elaborated that the specific conversation between criminology and history was, if not quite a dialogue of the deaf, 'still being conducted very largely in discreet whispers' (1999: 161). However, since King made this comment, there has been an 'explosion' of crime history research (Godfrey et al, 2008: 18; also Flaatten and Ystehede, 2014), a rapid digitisation of relevant archives and the more latterly emergence of a burgeoning movement of historical criminology. The potential for historical research to figure in the substantive, methodological or theoretical dimensions of criminology has thus significantly increased. It is, therefore, an opportune moment to reflect upon the extent to which historical research has impacted upon the subject area of criminology and the manner in which it could shape the future of criminology.

Yoshida, Yutaka (University of Manchester)

WHEN A JAPANESE SALARYMAN JOINS THE FAR-RIGHT MOVEMENT

There has been a surge of far-right movements in Japan since 2006. Far-right civil groups demand the abolishment of 'privileges' that resident Koreans (zainichi) they believe are enjoying and, the termination of diplomatic ties with South Korea, which (to them) wrongly accuses Japan of committing war-time atrocities during WWII. They sometimes have conducted their street agitations in the areas where resident Koreans live, colliding with counter-activists and occasionally resulting in the arrests of the members. There is a huge research gap regarding the motivation behind the members' participation in the far-right groups. In this study shame is a key emotion to understand their participation, as it causes infinite shame-anger sequence, driving them to cast their shame on targeted others. The researcher gathered life-stories of the far-right members through interviewing them and conducted a psychosocial analysis to identify the participants' experiences of shame. Analysis of a participant I have called Sato provided in-depth insight as to how the man was affected to join the far-right movement, by the loss of the legitimacy of salaryman masculinity, 'hegemonic masculinity of post-war Japan, after its economic downfall since the 1990s. It will be argued that he casts his shame on zainichi and South Korean who remind him of his ambivalence toward the masculinity. Moreover, he identified himself with his uncle, who was a former soldier of Imperial Japan, and to whom the legitimacy of the familiar form of masculinity as a soldier was denied, after the defeat of Japan in the war.

Young, Suzanne (University of Leeds)

EXPERIENTIAL AUTHENTICITY IN CRIMINOLOGY

There is an abundance of evidence that demonstrates the benefits of authentic and situated learning environments in higher education, however, creating such environments in courses on criminal justice can prove to be problematic due to the closed nature of the criminal justice institutions. More recently courses have created opportunities for HE students to learn alongside those with direct experience of the criminal justice system, moving the learning process from passive to collaborative. This paper discusses the concept of experiential authenticity within the context of criminology, arguing that creating opportunities for students to learn alongside people within the criminal justice process can

enhance their understanding, break down social barriers and offer a more authentic learning experience.

Zaman, Abu (Middlesex University)

REVISITING RESTORATIVE JUSTICE: EXPLORING RESTORATIVE JUSTICE AS A MEANS OF CONFLICT RESOLUTION IN COLLEGES

Literature and research on RJ highlight that there is a lack of clarity and understanding of what RJ is, the role it plays and the outcome of the process. A plethora of available literature on RJ, and a pool of definitions, theories and values contribute to the misunderstanding of this perplexing and complex concept. In Education, researchers have observed that institutions regularly deal with crime and conflicts. To create a safer environment RJ practices are adopted in some institutions to attempt to better manage and deal with such issues. In the UK, research focus on RJ is predominantly in Primary and Secondary Schools; however, research is limited in the Further Education (FE) sector. This research explored staff and students understanding and experiences of RJ; and, its constraints, limitations and opportunities of successful implementation. A case study design framework and mixed qualitative methods were adopted. Initially, 20 semi-structured interviews with staff members from a Pupil Referral Unit, a Special Sixth-Form School and 5 FE Colleges were held. Also, 60 FE Colleges behaviour policies were analysed. The case study of a FE College in England also incorporated mixed qualitative methods, which included: analysis of documents and RJ cases, 10 semi-structured interviews with staff members, 3 focus groups with students, and unstructured observations of meetings and training concerning RJ. Findings indicate that RJ policy is interrupted and/or reversed due to mergers or change in Senior Management Teams; both top-down and bottom-up approach to implementation is pivotal; teaching staff feel that a surge of violence in the country has brought a sense of insecurity within the College community, in effect, teachers feel that they are unskilled or ill-equipped to deal with or manage crime and conflict; further, a lack of regular training and professional development programmes on RJ impacts staff understanding and delivery of the concept.

Markson, L., Lanskey, C., Lösel, F., Souza, K, Ellis, S, Barton-Crosby, J. (University of Cambridge)

CONTINUITY, CHANGE AND RESILIENCE IN IMPRISONED FATHERS' PROBLEMATIC SUBSTANCE USE

This paper describes the experiences of fathers in the FAIR study who had significant problems with drugs and/or alcohol use. Previous quantitative analyses from the first two waves of the study found that difficulties with substance use discriminated between fathers who successfully reunited with their family after their period of imprisonment and those who did not, showing that problematic drug use had significant implications for family life. This paper traces the pattern of fathers' difficulties over the three waves and investigates reasons for change and or continuity in their substance use problems. Differentiated experiences of fathers' problematic drug use in the longer-term were identified. For the majority of the men (55%), substance use problems endured over all the waves of the study. A minority of the men were recovering by the time of release from prison at Time 2 (26%) and all of them were managing to sustain their recovery eight years later at Time 3. A larger proportion (45%) were recovering by Time 3. We discuss factors that differentiated between fathers with ongoing substance use problems and those who were recovering and what we can learn about how to enhance resilience to substance use problems.

List of Roundtables

Best, David (Sheffield Hallam University); Hall, Lauren (University of Lincoln); Simpson, Lewis (University of Leeds) and Collinson, Beth (Sheffield Hallam University)

ROUNDTABLE 4A: CHALLENGING HATE AND EXTREMISM IN CHALLENGING TIMES: ONE IDEA FOR CHANGE

The need for improved responses to hate and extremism has rarely been more pronounced, both within the UK and beyond. In the context of escalating community tensions, record levels of hate crime and the mainstreaming and mobilisation of extremist ideologies, the problems associated with hate and extremism present a growing set of challenges for those tasked with identifying what works, why and in what contexts in relation to countering such problems. This roundtable session, led by criminologists from the Centre for Hate Studies (University of Leicester), is designed to showcase ways in which criminologists and criminal justice professionals can work across disciplinary and professional boundaries to develop transformative, evidence-based responses to hate and extremism. In addition to drawing from research conducted by members of the British Society of Criminology's Hate Crime Network, the session will have an extended participatory element whereby all audience members will be given the opportunity to share their own idea for change as a way of generating shared solutions and improved practice in relation to challenging hate and extremism.

Dockley, Anita (Howard League); Chakraborti, Neil (University of Hull); Gelsthorpe, Loraine (University of Cambridge); Farrall, Steve (University of Derby); Irwin-Rogers, Keir (Open University); Millie, Andrew (Edge Hill University); Parmar, Alpa (University of Oxford); Seal, Lizzie (Sussex University)

ROUNDTABLE 4J: SHOWCASING PHD AND ECR PRISON RESEARCH THROUGH THE PRISON RESEARCH NETWORK

This is a showcase event for the Prison Research Network that aims to provide a networking and capacity building opportunity for early career researchers and current PhD students. The aim will be to provide each student and researcher with around 10 minutes to present their research and to receive feedback, as the basis for an open discussion about developing and building a coherent body of research in the prison system in England and Wales.

Dockley, Anita (Howard League); Chakraborti, Neil (University of Leicester); Hardy, Stevie-Jade (University of Leicester) and Allen, Chris (University of Leicester)

ROUNDTABLE 4K: DEVELOPING ACTIVE PARTNERSHIPS BETWEEN PENAL REFORMERS AND ACADEMIA

Anita Dockley, the Howard League's research director will be joined by members of the charity's Research Advisory Group including Neil Chakraborti, Loraine Gelsthorpe, Steve Farrall, Keir Irwin-Rogers, Andrew Millie, Alpa Parmar and Lizzie Seal, to discuss strategies and techniques to develop closer relationships that support timely and impactful research outcomes. The Research Advisory Group has been developing work around the areas of early career researchers and activism; horizon scanning and research partnerships. The roundtable will explore how relationships might be nurtured and supported to ensure such activities are mutually beneficial; explore how obstacles to effective

relationships may be countered; and, seek to understand what the academic community wants from the penal reform lobby.

Gormley, Caitlin (Co-editor in Chief of *Criminology and Criminal Justice*); Walklate, Sandra (University of Liverpool/Editor of the *British Journal of Criminology*) and Hall, Matthew (University of Lincoln/*International Review of Victimology*)

ROUNDTABLE 3I: PUBLISHING IN CRIMINOLOGY JOURNAL

This roundtable will feature members of the Editorial Boards of the *British Journal of Criminology*, *Criminology and Criminal Justice*, *International Review of Victimology*. The aim of the panel is to share experiences of publishing from submission of a paper through the review and production process. British criminology has a strong history as influential, critical and inclusive, and this roundtable provides an opportunity to consider, debate and work towards this legacy. It also creates an opportunity to learn more about publishing, and how to get involved in reviewing.

Heydon, James (University of Lincoln)

ROUNDTABLE 5F: GREEN CRIMINOLOGY: THE PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE

Marking the launch of the BSC's new Green Criminology Research Network, this roundtable discussion will see leading scholars reflect on an increasingly pertinent area of criminological inquiry. Exploring the inception, development and future direction of green criminology, this session is open to anyone with an interest in understanding how the field is tackling the key environmental questions of the day.

Jones, Matthew (University of Winchester); Rowe, Michael (Northumbria University); Ralph, Liam (Northumbria University); Millie, Andrew (Edge Hill University) and De Camargo, Camilla (Kingston University)

ROUNDTABLE 3G: VISIBLE POLICING: EXPLORING THE VISUAL CULTURE OF CONTEMPORARY POLICING

Over recent decades there have been significant developments in visual criminology with important research agendas developed on prisons and community punishments, the fear of crime and punitiveness, and media representations of crime and deviance. Against this context it is difficult to understand why policing has not also been more significantly subjected to research that is theoretically and methodologically informed by the visual. This is more puzzling as there is a long-standing body of work within the sociology of policing that emphasizes the significance of symbolism, that police embody state sovereignty, and that there are strong performative and communicative dimensions to police activity. Police visibility is often equated with visible patrol, yet this Roundtable looks further by drawing on three separate research projects. First is an ESRC-funded project on Visible Policing (Rowe, Millie, Jones and Ralph) that is the first to explore the visual culture of contemporary policing. The ESRC project focuses on police material culture, police buildings and police visibility on social media. Second is a study of the symbolism of police uniforms (De Camargo). And third is a study of police officer visibility on social media (Ralph). The Roundtable is an opportunity to consider the meaning of police visibility beyond 'the bobby on the beat'. Matthew Jones, Michael Rowe, Liam Ralph and Andrew Millie have embarked on a two-year ESRC project entitled 'Visible Policing: The Affective Properties of Police Buildings, Images and Material Culture'. The project focuses on the symbolic power of police stations, the symbolic properties of police material culture (including ceremonial

uniforms, flags, badges, tourist souvenirs, and children's toys), and the visibility of the police in social media incorporating official and unofficial police accounts. The project team will contribute to the roundtable discussion by considering the scope for exploring the visual qualities of policing. Camilla De Camargo's research focuses on the police uniform and for this roundtable, Camilla discusses the communicative properties and various meanings attached to the police uniform. As part of the roundtable, Liam Ralph will discuss research on the nature of police and citizen communication and engagement via social media, and how police use of social media relates to broader considerations such as legitimacy, accountability and crime control.

Lawrence, Paul (University of Leeds); Churchill, David (University of Leeds); Seal, Lizzie (University of Sussex); Yeomans, Henry (University of Leeds) and Tepperman, Alex (University of South Carolina Upstate)

ROUNDTABLE 5D: ARE HISTORIANS NECESSARY TO CRIMINOLOGY?

This contribution forms part of the wider discussion of what use historians are for criminology. Historical scholarship fulfils a variety of valuable functions in criminology, using the past variously to explain, characterise or defamiliarise the present (Lawrence 2012; Yeomans 2018; Churchill 2018). Though historians have no monopoly on study of the past. Their predominant disposition, methods and training - especially in attentiveness to the specificities of historical contexts - mean they are better qualified to pursue some of these tasks than others. However, the pursuit of more fully historical criminology is perhaps not best thought of in terms of how to make greater use of the past. It might instead be considered in terms of how to suffuse criminological scholarship with a concern for historical time. Put in this way, the issue is not so much what each disciplinary tradition may contribute, but how their various contributions may effectively be brought together within a common temporal framework. This contribution considers three temporal concepts 'event, process and structure' as candidates for a framework that might orient historical scholarship in criminology.

Vipond, Rachel (University of York); Nichols, Helen (University of Lincoln); Calverley, Adam (University of Hull); and Bennallick, Morwenna (University of Westminster)

ROUNDTABLE 5J: LEARNING TOGETHER: TRANSFORMATIVE EDUCATION WITHIN AND BEYOND PRISON BARS

Learning Together brings people in criminal justice and higher education institutions together to study alongside each other in inclusive and transformative learning communities. The distinctive element of the Learning Together experience is the ability through the partnership to break down barriers created by social division giving all students involved an insight into the lived experience of their peers. This roundtable aims to introduce others to the experience of creating a learning community within and beyond prison bars. Different leaders of Learning Together-esq partnerships will talk about the impact on teaching and learning both now and in the future from the differing perspectives of students and staff at university and within prison and what the broader implications for each institution are/can be. Finally, we aim as a panel to discuss what the impact of such 'transformative learning communities' means for the discipline of criminology and the teaching of it.

Wyatt, Tanya (Northumbria University); South, Nigel (University of Essex) and Rodriguez-Goyes, David (Universidad de Antonio Narino)

ROUNDTABLE 4F: THE INTERSECTION OF INDIGENOUS, CULTURAL, SOUTHERN AND GREEN CRIMINOLOGIES

Debates about harms and crimes against the environment, and, in particular, the prevention strategies for green harms and crimes, almost exclusively focus on Western economic knowledge and structures. Our roundtable seeks to foster conversation beyond these confines to discuss what indigenous, cultural, and southern criminologies can contribute to further understanding of these crimes and harms as well as how to reduce them. We draw on our recent research in Colombia that has employed a peer methodology in our discussion of a more inclusive approach to research and knowledge.

Could your team be the new editors of Criminology & Criminal Justice?

CCJ is the official journal of the British Society of Criminology. It is a leading, peer- reviewed journal of original research and thinking on all areas of crime and criminal justice and seeks to reflect the vibrancy of the discipline of criminology throughout the UK and internationally. Our current editorial team, from a consortium of Scottish universities, will finish their tenure at the end of 2020 and so we are launching a call for a new team at this conference.

This is an exciting opportunity and we expect a number of criminology teams may be interested, whether they are based in one institution or spread across several. Current co- editor-in-chief Professor Michele Burman and editorial assistant Dr Caitlin Gormley are here at Lincoln if you wish to speak with them about their experience. Please email Michele (Michele.burman@glasgow.ac.uk) to set up a time to meet during the course of Thursday or on Friday morning.

Timing

An invitation to tender is currently in the members' area of our website with a deadline of 3 February 2020. We are aiming to have a preferred bidder identified by April 2020 with the successful team in position by the summer of 2020 in order to be able to shadow the current team for the last few months of the existing contract. For more information contact BSC Executive Director Dr Charlotte Harris on charlotte.harris@britsoccrim.org.

Papers from the British Society of Criminology 2019

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Editor: Lizzie Seal, University of Sussex

If you are presenting a paper at this year's conference the British Society of Criminology would welcome submissions to the 2019 edition of the online journal based on your conference presentation. We welcome contributions from Plenary Papers, Panel Papers and Postgraduate Papers. All submissions are peer-reviewed. The final deadline for submissions is two months after the end of the conference – 5 September 2019. The journal will be published in December 2019.

The journal is available free at: <http://www.britisoccrim.org/publications/pbcc/>

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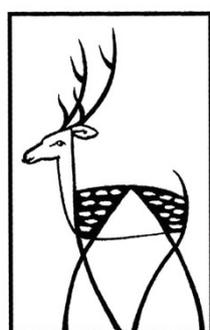
The small print:

Only papers presented at this year's British Society of Criminology annual conference will be accepted for review. Please indicate the category of paper (plenary, panel, or postgraduate paper). Papers must be written in English and will not have been published already, nor will they be under consideration elsewhere. All papers are reviewed anonymously by at least two referees. Each paper should come with a separate cover sheet containing: the title of the paper; word count; author's full name; affiliation; email address; institutional address; telephone and fax number; an abstract of 100-150 words; up to 5 key words; and a brief biographical note of 25-50 words. The maximum length is 6000 words, including notes and references. Articles must be submitted electronically to the BSC in Microsoft Word (or compatible format), typed in double spacing throughout, and with generous margins on all sides. All pages should be numbered. A maximum of three orders of heading can be used. Essential notes should be kept to a minimum. These should be indicated by superscript numbers in the text, and presented at the end of the text. Lengthy quotations should be kept to a minimum. If over 40 words these should be indented, with shorter quotes kept within the body of the text indicated by quotation marks. Where possible, the page number for each quote should be indicated. Tables and Figures should be clearly presented and labelled. Sources and explanatory notes should be included if appropriate. Poor quality artwork will be rejected. Papers should be carefully checked for errors before submission. Authors are responsible to the accuracy of quotations and references, and for obtaining permissions and copyright clearances if appropriate. The Harvard-style referencing system is used within the text – for example, (Hughes, 2007) – with an alphabetical "References" list at the end (typed and double-spaced).

Acknowledgements

The conference organising committee would like to thank our exhibitors, sponsors and advertisers for their generosity in supporting the BSC 2019 Conference.

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