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THE CENTRE FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE STUDIES

The Centre for Criminal Justice Studies (CCJS) is an interdisciplinary research institute located within the School of Law. It was established in 1987 to pursue research into criminal justice systems and criminological issues. It has since grown in critical mass and become recognised as one of the leading criminological centres of its genre with an established international profile and a range of international networks. It also draws membership from staff outside the School of Law – notably Sociology and Social Policy, Geography, Politics and International Studies and the Leeds Social Science Institute. The Centre fosters an active and flourishing multi-disciplinary academic environment for teaching and research, organises a seminar programme and hosts national and international conferences. It has developed a cohesive and supportive research environment and attracts international visitors. Staff working in the Centre excel in the production of empirically rich, conceptually sophisticated and policy relevant research. The Centre is recognised by the University of Leeds as a ’peak of research excellence’. Its work is supported by a Board of Advisors drawn from key senior positions within criminal justice research users and sponsors, as well as academics and researchers. The Advisory Board helps to sustain good relations with local and regional research sponsors, attract prospective research students and facilitate knowledge transfer. Further information about the activities of the Centre can be accessed via our web pages at: http://www.law.leeds.ac.uk/crimjust/

The CCJS runs both undergraduate (BA in Criminal Justice and Criminology) and postgraduate teaching programmes. Postgraduate Programmes include:

MA Criminal Justice Studies

MA Criminal Justice & Policing

LLM Criminal Law & Criminal Justice

MA Criminology

MA Criminological Research

MA International & Comparative Criminal Justice

All postgraduate programmes are available on a full-time and part-time basis. In addition, a Diploma route is available. The Centre also attracts domestic and international research students registered for a Ph.D, M.Phil or MA by Research. Anyone interested in information about postgraduate opportunities should contact Karin Houkes, Postgraduate Admissions Tutor, lawpgadm@leeds.ac.uk or Tel: 0113 3435009.

Members of the Centre for Criminal Justice Studies

Linda Asquith
Adam Crawford
Louise Ellison
Anthea Hucklesby
Steven Hutchinson

Susanne Karstedt
Sam Lewis
Stuart Lister
Carole McCartney
Alpa Parmar

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Peter J. Seago OBE JP, *Life Fellow of the University of Leeds*

Dr Catherine Appleton, *since August 2011 Visiting Research Fellow, Centre for Criminal Justice Studies, Trondheim (Norway)*

Members of the Advisory Board

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Richard Mansell, *Barrister*

David McDonnell, *Director, HM Prison Wolds*

Superintendent David Oldroyd, *Director of Training, West Yorkshire Police Training School*

Michelle Parry-Sharp, *Deputy Justices' Clerk, Leeds Magistrates’ Court*

Robert Rode, *Solicitor*

Fraser Sampson, *Chief Executive, West Yorkshire Police Authority*

Martyn Stenton, *Safer Leeds*
INTRODUCTION

It gives me great pleasure to introduce this review of the publications, work and activities of the Centre for Criminal Justice Studies (CCJS) covering the period from 1st October 2011 to 30th September 2012. As the forthcoming pages testify, it has been another productive and eventful year in the life of the CCJS. The number and breadth of research projects, high quality publications, teaching initiatives, PhD research students, conferences attended and organised and knowledge transfer activities are impressive and continue to reflect the vibrancy of the staff and intellectual environment at the CCJS. There have been a number of significant highlights, notable events and achievements throughout the 12 month period under review, of which I will mention just a few.

First, Dr. Louise Ellison and Dr. Anthea Hucklesby were promoted to professorships in May 2012 and February 2012 respectively. Together with Dr. Joan Loughrey they are the first women ever promoted to professorships in the Law School. You will join me in extending warmest congratulations to Louise and Anthea on this particular and outstanding achievement.

Second, the CCJS hosted several high profile events: The Frank Dawtry Memorial lecture for 2011 was given by Professor Abby Peterson, Department of Sociology, University of Gothenburg. Professor Lawrence Sherman, University of Cambridge delivered the CCJS Annual Lecture to a packed audience. The lecture was entitled 'Re-shaping the Police Landscape: Earthquakes and Glaciers', with Sir Norman Bettison, Chief Constable of West Yorkshire Police the respondent. Staff in the CCJS also organised and hosted a series of events that were designed to reach out to practitioners in the region and the country, in particular as part of the ESRC Seminar Series on voluntary and third sector involvement in criminal justice that is led by Professor Anthea Hucklesby. CCJS research students organised a very successful Postgraduate Conference with a keynote by Professor Emeritus Robert Reiner on “Criminology and Political Economy”.

Third, the ‘Building Sustainable Societies: Work, Care and Security’ Transformation Fund successfully completed its first year. The ‘Security and Justice’ strand, led by Professor Adam Crawford, involves a number of colleagues in the CCJS and Law School, in collaboration with other senior colleagues from the Schools of Politics and International Relations, Sociology and Social Policy and the Business School. Dr. Alpa Parmar, who joined us in August 2011, organized the launch event “Crossing Boundaries and the Intersections of Security and Justice: Exploring New Horizons of Research.” This major initiative will add significantly to the work and profile of the Centre over the forthcoming years and is a welcome testimony to the support and confidence that the University has in the work of the CCJS.

Fourth, the journal Criminology & Criminal Justice took off to a great second year after the CCJS had taken over as editorial team in October 2010. Thanks to editorial administrative assistant Lena Kruckenberg the team achieved its targets in turn-round time and overall management of the journal. The CCJS team was pleased to see its reward in an encouraging impact factor for 2012, which signifies an upward trajectory since 2011, when the journal had been accepted into the Thomson Reuters Social Science Citation Index.

Fifth, over the past year we have enhanced our relations with colleagues in the Universities of York and Sheffield under the auspices of the White Rose Consortium. The CCJS and the Law School, together with Sheffield and York presently is involved in the Socio-Legal/ Criminology Cluster in the Doctoral Training Centre, and in two White Rose funded ‘studentship networks’. Professor Adam Crawford and Stuart Lister received funding from the White Rose
Collaboration Fund for a project on ‘Private Security and Public Policing’, and organised a number of conferences and collaborative events which will generate wider future collaborations.

We were saddened by the departure of Dr. Colin King in August 2012, who took up a lectureship at Manchester University, but delighted to welcome Dr. Steven Hutchinson who joined the Centre as a Research Fellow. Steven’s field is security and intelligence, where he has published widely. He will in particular contribute to the Security and Justice Group. It was a pleasure to see Dr. Carole McCartney return from Australia, where she had worked for two years as an International Marie-Curie Fellow funded by the European FP7. Professor Crawford began his new role as Pro-Dean of Research for the Faculty, and we are missing him and his energetic input into Centre activities. We are proud of Linda Asquith, who received the first prize for a poster presentation at the Annual British Criminology Conference 2012.

Next year, we will celebrate 25 years of the Centre for Criminal Justice Studies at the School of Law, and the 25th edition of this report, and take that opportunity to look back at what can be termed a real success story.

Susanne Karstedt

Director, Centre for Criminal Justice Studies, June 2013
RESEARCH PROJECTS

Pre-charge police bail: an investigation of its use and its effectiveness in the police investigation process.

The aim of this research conducted by Anthea Hucklesby is to examine the use of section 47(3) pre-charge bail for further investigations to take place. More specifically the research is: exploring the categories of suspects who are bailed before charge; examining the circumstances in which pre-charge bail is used and the justifications for its use; exploring any patterns in the use of pre-charge bail; investigating the impact of the use of pre-charge bail on the management of custody suites; and exploring investigating officers views of pre-charge bail, its use and management. The research involves the collection of quantitative data from custody records, a survey and interviews with police officers. The first phase of the research was partially funded by Socio-Legal Studies Association Small Grant Scheme and was completed in 2012. A report was delivered to the participating police force. Access to a second police force has been negotiated and the study will be repeated during 2013 allowing comparisons to be made between two forces.

Assessing the impact of Circles of Support and Accountability on the reintegration of those convicted of sexual offences into the community

Anthea Hucklesby and Birgit Völlm, University of Nottingham are managing this research project which assess the extent to which Circles of Support and Accountability (COSA) contribute towards the reintegration of released sex offenders in the community in England and Wales. The research will use both quantitative and qualitative methods to undertake a process evaluation of COSA and to explore offenders, volunteers, practitioners and stakeholders perspectives of COSA. The research has been commissioned by Circles UK and is funded by the Wates Foundation. The project has funding for four years and will be completed in 2014. A PhD student, David Thompson, is funded by the project.

Law/Forensic Science Divide

In August 2012 Carole McCartney obtained funding from the HEA, along with a colleague from Staffordshire University, and went on a fact finding trip to Toronto, Canada, where they interviewed lawyers, judges, practitioners and academics on the law/forensic science divide. This resulted in a major report, presently with the HEA. This will be presented to conferences during summer 2013.

Special Measures in Rape Trials: Exploring the Impact of Screens, Live Links and Video-recorded Evidence on Mock Juror Deliberations

In England and Wales, adult rape complainants appearing in court may be afforded special measures protection in the form of screens, live links and the use of video recorded testimony. These arrangements are designed to reduce the stress of testifying but critics have worried that they may have an undue influence on juror decision making. Defence lawyers have expressed concern that the use of special measures may prejudice the defence by suggesting to the jury that
the complainant needs protection from the defendant. Others have voiced fears that the effect of video-mediated testimony, in particular, may be diminished relative to evidence delivered 'live and in the flesh', leading jurors to view complainants who take advantage of these measures less positively. Against this backdrop, in this ESRC funded study Louise Ellison (and Vanessa Munro, University of Nottingham) empirically examine the influence of the use of special measures by adult rape complainants on mock juror deliberation. In a context in which the Contempt of Court Act prohibits the conduct of research with 'real' jurors, this project will undertake a series of rape trial reconstructions. Four mini-trials will be observed by an audience of mock jurors who will then conduct deliberations which will be recorded and analysed. The project end date is January 2013.


This project by Susanne Karstedt concerns the creation of a composite Index of violence in a cross-national sample based on available data sets of internal battle deaths, state violence, terrorist attacks and homicide. First results are published as Karstedt, S. (2012) ‘Extremely Violent Societies: Exploring the dynamics of violence and peace’, *European Journal of Criminology*, Special Issue on ‘International Crimes and Transitional Justice’ 9 (5), 499-513. The findings of the research have also been presented at the Australian National University, December 2011, the Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony (KFN), February 2012.

**Reading the Riots: the Police on twitter**

Susanne Karstedt is collaborating on this research project in a group led By Professor Rob Procter, Manchester University. The key publication based on the research is Procter, R. Crump, J. Karstedt, S. Voss, A., and M Cantijoch (forthcoming, 2013) ‘Reading the riots: what were the police doing on Twitter?’, *Policing and Society*.

**Shaping the global and regional penal landscape: The role of cultural peers**

The project by Susanne Karstedt explores the role of cultural patterns and values, and the role of ‘cultural peers’ in shaping the European and global landscape of punishment. The findings were presented at a Workshop on International Comparative Research on Punishment, University of Western Australia, Perth, January 2013.

**Solidarity, Inclusion and Punishment**

In this research project Susanne Karstedt explores the role of social solidarity in punishment through cross-national comparisons. The research was presented at a Seminar on comparative perspectives on punishment, University of Western Australia, Freemantle , January 2013. The relevant publication is the Karstedt, S. (2012) ‘Democracy and the Project of Liberal Inclusion’, in Carrington, K., Ball, M., O’Brien, E. & Tauri, J. (eds), *Crime, Justice and Social Democracy*, London: Routledge, 16-33.
Careers and Reputation of Sentenced Nazi War Criminals: A Study of Impunity, Normative Climate, and Collective Memories in Post-War West Germany.

The quest for an 'end to impunity' for international crimes against humanity does not end with court proceedings. This study by Susanne Karstedt explores the actual and served prison sentences for a selected group of sentenced Nazi war criminals, and how they managed their reputations for re-entry into German post-war society 1950-1980. Results of the research were presented at a Workshop on Impunity, Australian National University, in January 2012, in a paper entitled ‘Lessons on Impunity: Renegotiating Guilt and Innocence in Post-Nuremberg Germany 1950 – 1975’, Plenary Address, ‘Imagery of Transitional Justice’, Conference of the Dutch Society of Criminology, Utrecht, 27 January 2012.


Legitimacy of criminal justice in authoritarian states

Susanne Karstedt through this research project explores the level and mechanisms of legitimacy in criminal justice in a cross-national sample. Findings from the project were presented in May 2012 at a Cambridge University conference entitled ‘Legitimacy in Criminal Justice’. Trusting authorities: Trust legitimacy and cooperation in non-democratic regimes, is a forthcoming publication on the issue.

Project Channel: Diversion from Terrorism and the Police

This project by Alpa Parmar was funded by the Impact and Innovation Fund in ESSL. Three workshops were conducted with senior level police officers in London, East Midlands and West Yorkshire from May – July 2012. The aim was to ascertain whether co-ordination efforts for counter-terrorist community programmes were deemed as effective by the officers themselves and to understand their efforts for implementing the initiatives at the local level. The findings signaled ambivalence towards the function of project Channel, which refers citizens suspected to be engaged in terrorist activity to a group of specialists from social services, immigration and so on. Concerns were raised about the viability of ensuring the future rights and anonymity of those referred to the panels and on what basis they were deemed to be ‘a threat’. The study highlighted the inherent issues of balancing security and risk and how surveillance of particular groups raises questions about criminalization of minority ethnic people. An agreement from the British Transport Police was obtained for them to match funds for a longer-term study in 2013 on the effects and perceptions of policing.

Public Attitudes to Alcohol and Moral Regulation: Spirited Measures and Victorian Hangovers

Henry Yeomans having secured a book contract based on the completed version of the thesis deposited at the University of Plymouth 2012 is currently looking into the historical
development of public attitudes and forms of alcohol regulation. The book is provisionally titled 'Public Attitudes to Alcohol and Moral Regulation: Spirited Measures and Victorian Hangovers'. The book will be published in 2014.

**Governing Public and Private Security in Europe**

This project, funded by the White Rose Consortium of Universities (£11,500) saw the launch of a European Network of scholars interested in researching and scholarly exchange around the themes of ‘public policing and private security, their inter-relations and governance’. An initial planning meeting with White Rose partners was held in York in January 2012. This was followed by an inaugural meeting of the European Network on Policing and Security, held in the Liberty Building, University of Leeds, 14-15 June 2012. As well as colleagues from Leeds Adam Crawford (PI), Stuart Lister, Alpa Parmar, Steven Hutchinson and Alice Hills (POLIS), the meeting was attended by White Rose partners Adam White (York) and John Flint (Sheffield) as well as a number of European network members: Sirpa Virta (Tampere); Goradz Mesko (Maribor); Cecilia Hansen Löfstrand (Gottenburg); Marc Cools (Ghent & Free University of Brussels); Jacques de Maillard (CESDIP & Versailles). The meeting also benefited from input from Claire Pickerden (White Rose Consortium) and Ben Williams (Research and Innovation Services). Plans were developed to respond to the Security call under FP7 in relation to the theme of ‘The Evolving Concept of Security’. A subsequent planning meeting was agreed to be held to develop a pan-European bid at the European Society of Criminology Conference in Bilbao, Spain, in September 2012.

**SECURITY AND JUSTICE RESEARCH GROUP: BUILDING SUSTAINABLE SOCIETIES TRANSFORMATION FUND**

Security and Justice is a research hub within Building Sustainable Societies initiative that combines the established, multi-disciplinary research strength, capacity and international networks of a number of senior researchers working within the following centres and clusters at the University of Leeds. This includes: Centre for Criminal Justice Studies, based in the School of Law; International Relations and Security research cluster within the School of Politics and International Studies; Global Development and Justice cluster within the School of Politics and International Studies; AIMTech (Adaptation Information Management and Technology) within the Leeds University Business School; Centre for Racism and Ethnicity Studies within the School of Sociology and Social Policy.

The ‘Security and Justice’ research group brings together scholars from a variety of disciplines to explore the experiences and perceptions of (in)security and (in)justice, their causes and consequences. It is developing an agenda of research that provides novel inter-disciplinary concepts and theoretically-informed understandings of these and allied issues, underpinned by empirical research studies. It is exploring a number of priority themes and research questions at different scales of analysis; in local, regional, national, transnational and international contexts. Where possible, it seeks to provide comparative insights to facilitate contemporary comprehension of the complex and shifting dynamics, interactions and practices of security and justice in the modern world.

Professor Adam Crawford is the Director of the Security and Justice Research Group and Professor Jason Ralph (POLIS) is the Deputy Director. Dr Alpa Parmar was appointed as the
Research Fellow to work with the Security and Justice Research group, taking up her post in September 2011. The group’s research priorities are situated within the overarching theme of the ways in which security and justice contribute to building sustainable societies. They coalesce around the following four thematic questions:

1. What is the nature of contemporary security?
2. How are threats to security prevented and governed?
3. What are the changing meanings and practices of justice?
4. What is the relationship between security and justice?

The group is exploring these and related priority themes and allied research questions at different scales of analysis – in local, regional, national, transnational and international contexts. Where possible, the group’s research seeks to provide comparative insights to facilitate contemporary comprehension of the complex and shifting dynamics, interactions and practices of security and justice in the modern world.

Through its programme of research, the group is seeking to respond to, and shape research in relation to, one of the most pressing global concerns and key challenges for local, national and international governance. A launch conference ‘Crossing Boundaries in Security and Justice Research’ is planned to be held at Weetwood Hall, University of Leeds, 11-12 Oct 2012.

The Security and Justice group also provides a vibrant research environment at the interface of social sciences disciplines in which postgraduate taught and research students are and will be located.

The Security and Justice hub is home to a network of research students, including the three White Rose Studentship networks – with three studentships based at each the Universities of Sheffield, York and Leeds:

- Responding to Global Challenges of Crime and Insecurity (2010-13)
- Global Anxieties and Urban Governance (2011-14)
- Beyond the Riots: Sustainable Social Order, Urban Governance and Disorderly Elites (2012-15)

Plans are for a new MA in ‘Security, Conflict and Justice’ to be launched in 2013. This taught programme will be allied to the research training pathway of the White Rose/ESRC funded Doctoral Training Centre and will constitute the initial element of training for 1+3 funded studentship awards.

The Security and Justice Group is also a key partner in organising and hosting the Annual GERN (Groupement Européen de Recherche sur les Normativités) PhD Summer schools, which will be in Ghent in September 2012 and Sheffield in 2013 (co-hosted with the CCJS).

**PUBLICATIONS**

**Books**


Karstedt, S., Special issue of the European Journal of Criminology, with Stephan Parmentier, on Atrocity Crimes and Transitional Justice, 9, 5, Sept 2012.

Chapters in Books


Journal Articles


Book Reviews


McCartney, C., Review of ‘Genetic Justice: DNA Data Banks, Criminal Investigations and Civil Liberties’ by Sheldon Krimsky and Tania Simoncelli


Blog Contributions

Yeomans, H., was invited to write a series of blogs by the Alcohol and Drugs History Society (ADHS). The blogs were titled: 'Another Round?', 'Paint it Black' and 'Responsible Drinkers of the World Unite!'. They were posted on the ADHS website in April 2012 and can be found at:

http://pointsadhsblog.wordpress.com/.

CONFERENCE PRESENTATIONS AND PUBLIC SEMINARS


Crawford, A., Keynote speech to GERN Summer School, University of Ghent, 3-5th September 2012.

Crawford, A., ‘Dynamics of Exclusion in Urban Governance’, LINC research seminar, Faculty of Law, Catholic University of Leuven, 25 April 2012.

Crawford, A., Keynote speech to expert international seminar on ‘Evidence-based policy and practice in Juvenile Justice’, Catholic University of Leuven, 9-10th February 2012.

Crawford, A., Keynote opening address to the International Congress on Public Safety in a Diverse Society, 19-22nd October 2011, Segovia and Madrid, Spain.


Crawford, A., ‘Criminology and the Research Excellence Framework’ panel organiser and presenter, British Society of Criminology, Portsmouth University, 3-5 July 2012.

Ellison, L. and Munro, V., ‘But is it rape? Exploring the Influence of Rape Beliefs in (Mock) Jury Deliberation’ Women, Crime and Criminal Justice Practice: Diversity, Diversion, Desistance and Dignity Conference Cambridge University, January 2012.


Hucklesby, A., ‘Reflections on doing research with the Third Sector’, ESRC Seminar Series The Third Sector in Criminal Justice, Keele University, 24 February 2012.

Hucklesby, A., ‘Pre-charge bail: a legitimate police power?’ Socio-Legal Studies Association Annual Conference, De Montfort University, 3-5 April 2012.

Hucklesby, A., ‘Diversion from custody through pre-trial work’, Keynote address to CEP workshop Pre-trial Assessment, Oslo, 10-11 May 2012.


Hucklesby, A., ‘Pre-charge bail: a legitimate police power?’, British Criminology Conference, University of Portsmouth, 4-7 July 2012.


McCartney, C., ‘Forensic Intelligence Exchange: Ensuring Integrity.’ Invited Seminar Northumbria University Forensic Science Centre, Newcastle. 30th May.

McCartney, C., ‘Forensic Intelligence Exchange: Ensuring Integrity.’ Invited Seminar ARC Centre for Excellence in Policing and Security’ (CEPS), Griffith University. 17th April.


Walker, C., 'Views on the inside of a terrorist (police) cell' Workshop on 'Democratic States’ Response to Terrorism under the Rule of Law', International Institute for Sociology of Law, Oñati 2011.


Walker, C., 'Compensation & financial redress for victims of terrorism', Victims of Terrorism Multi-disciplinary Approaches, Centre for the Study of Terrorism and Political Violence, St Andrew’s University, 2012.


Yeomans, H., Panel discussant 'The UK would be a better place with more restrictive drink laws', 12th July 2012.


Yeomans, H., 'Tommy the Teetotaller versus the Drunken Hordes: Public Attitudes to Alcohol and the Regulation of Alcohol, 1914-1918', Nottingham Trent University, 29th November 2011.
CONFERENCE ORGANISATION


Organised by Alpa Parmar and Adam Crawford

This two-day workshop formally launched the activities of the Security and Justice group of the Building Sustainable Societies Initiative. The event took place over two days at Weetwood Hall in October 2012, and included 35 participants in total, including 4 international speakers. It brought together scholars from the disciplines of Criminology, Law, Politics, Business and Sociology to explore the experiences, perceptions and challenges of (in)security and (in)justice, their causes and consequences – with a view to developing new research agendas that fit with the broad and inter-disciplinary focus of the group.

ESRC Seminar Series ‘The Third Sector in Criminal Justice’ (2010-12)

Organised by Anthea Hucklesby

The aim of the seminar series was to bring together leading academics from a range of disciplines, policy makers, criminal justice providers and representatives from third sector organisations (TSOs) in order to critically explore third sector (voluntary, charitable and non-governmental organisations) involvement in the criminal justice system and consider how it might develop over time. Six seminars were held between 2010 and 2012 and information and presentations from these events are available at:


Forensic Evidence: Expertise; Ethics; and Effectiveness (2012)

Organised by Carole McCartney

On the 23 July 2012, the Centre for Criminal Justice Studies hosted 40 guests, brought together to examine issues facing forensic evidence. Forensic science provision in the UK and internationally, is going through a period of sustained upheaval and critical scrutiny. While questions of economics remain unanswered (the affordability of forensic science and the ideal delivery model), other controversies refuse to abate: the successful distinction between 'experts' and non-experts within the criminal process; the ethics of police and State use of some forensic techniques; and the effectiveness of different forensic disciplines. These, and other, controversies were the focus of this one-day symposium, with leading international experts in academia and practice, from forensic science, law and cognate disciplines (See full report on page 28.)

Post-Graduate Conference

This year’s Postgraduate Researchers’ conference took place in July in the Liberty Building, again organised by a group of international and domestic students. The theme of the conference was Researching Crime and Justice. Professor Robert Reiner (Emeritus Professor of Criminology at the London School of Economics and Political Science) was the keynote speaker. His speech, entitled Criminology and Political Economy, fitted well into the overall theme of the day and his appearance at the conference coincided with the publication by Hart Publishing of a volume of 13 essays by leading academic writers. The essays explore themes raised by Robert Reiner’s work, and its publication acted as a catalyst to discussion over lunch. (See full report on page 33.)
Private Sector Involvement in Criminal Justice (2012)

Organised by Anthea Hucklesby, Sam Lewis, Stuart Lister and Richard Peake.

Four members of CCJS (Hucklesby, Lewis, Lister and Peake) organised two connected events on 26th and 27th June 2012 as part of the Law School Second Century programme. The symposium and conference heard from a range of academic experts, policy makers and representatives of private sector organisations about the role of the private sector in criminal justice. The context of the discussions which took place were the long-standing involvement of the private sector in providing criminal justice functions, its recent expansion in terms of reach and significance and the Government’s agenda to increase competition within the criminal justice process. The events examined the nature and extent of private sector involvement in criminal justice; explored issues arising from private sector involvement in criminal justice from the perspective of academics, policy makers and practitioners; debated the implications of private sector involvement in criminal justice; and explored the potential contribution of the private sector to future of criminal justice policy and practice. Details of the programme and the presentations are available at: http://www.law.leeds.ac.uk/research/events/private-sector-involvement-in-criminal-justice.php

Qualitative Research with Offenders (2012)

Organised by Emma Wincup (with Stephen Farrall)

This one day conference was organized and funded by the Yorkshire and Humberside Regional Group of the British Society of Criminology. Over twenty scholars from a variety of universities from across the region came together to discuss a range of research topics concerned with exploring different aspects of ‘offenders’ and ‘offending’, including formal and informal responses to offending behaviours.

Responding to Anti-Social Behaviour: Insights from Research for Policy and Practice (2012)

Organised by Adam Crawford, Sam Lewis, Stuart Lister and Peter Traynor.

On 19th July 2012 a high-level policy seminar took place at Church House, Westminster, organised by Professor Adam Crawford, Dr Sam Lewis, Stuart Lister and Peter Traynor. The seminar was designed to foster the impact of findings from two major research studies concerned with the use of ASB interventions and was timed to coincide with the publication of the White Paper. The first study explored the impact and use of dispersal orders with funding from the Joseph Rowntree Foundation (Crawford and Lister 2007). The second study examined the use of ASB interventions with young people and was funded by the Nuffield Foundation (Crawford et al., forthcoming 2013). The central London location facilitated attendance by national policy-makers and representatives of the many organisations that work in this field. The event was attended by policy makers, senior practitioners, journalists and academics, including: representatives of the Home Office; Her Majesty’s Chief Inspector of Constabulary; Baroness Newlove of Warrington; the Managing Director of the Social Landlords Crime and Nuisance Group; a Director of A4E Insight; the Policy Director of the Children’s Society; the Director of the Police Foundation; the former Chair of the Youth Justice Board; the Deputy Chief Executive and Director of Operations for Children England; representatives of organisations including the Magistrates’ Association, the National Children’s Bureau; the Metropolitan Police, the Law Society’s Housing Committee, the Office of the Children’s Commissioner, and the Criminal Justice Alliance; and ASB practitioners, some of whom had been involved in the research studies.
being presented. Press releases were prepared in advance and journalists were invited to attend. A web page produced to publicise the seminar contains copies of the research Findings briefing papers that were distributed to conference delegates and key presentations from the event (http://www.law.leeds.ac.uk/research/events/responding-to-antisocial-behaviour.php). (See full report on page 31.)

**Trust and Co-operation in Criminal Justice: Local, Trans-national & Global Perspectives (2012)**

*Organised by Susanne Karstedt and Carole McCartney*

On the 3rd July 2012, the law school hosted a one day symposium exploring trust and cooperation in criminal justice. The day was attended by over 50 academics from across the UK. The theme of the conference addressed the role of trust throughout the criminal justice system. The system of criminal justice stands out as requiring trust and cooperation not only from citizens, but equally from other agencies, often across borders. Developments in transnational policing rely upon law enforcement authorities trusting the processes, and data produced by extra-territorial authorities. Yet, integrity is essential for the production of generalised trust among law enforcement agencies, and as a ‘lubricant’ for cooperation. The complex inter-relationship between trust, confidence, control and security and the significant role that these relationships have in ensuring cooperation within national systems of justice, across borders and with citizens are rarely discussed. Key note speakers were Professor Mike Hough, (Birkbeck, University of London) and Professor Paul Roberts (University of Nottingham).


**KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER**

**Susanne Karstedt**

- Member of the Committee for the Podgorecki Prize 2013, Research Committee on Sociology of Law, International Sociological Association.
- Member of the Committee for the Sutherland Award 2012, American Society of Criminology.
- Member of the Board of Trustees of the Research Foundation Flanders, Panel Sciences of Law and Criminology, since 2011.
- Member of the Scientific Advisory Board of the Kriminologisches Forschungsinstitut Niedersachsen (KFN, Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony), Hanover, since 1st July 2009
- Member of the Advisory Board of the Institut für Rechts- und Kriminalsoziologie (Institute for the Sociology of Law and Crime), Vienna, since 2008

**Sam Lewis**

- Member of the Ministry of Justice’s Race Advisory Group (RAG).
Alpa Parmar

- Academic Advisor for a two part workshop on Asian women in the Criminal Justice System, Ministry of Justice, September 2012 and November 2012.

Clive Walker

- Special Adviser to the Independent Reviewer of the Terrorism Legislation (2012-).
- Consultation on a Statutory Authority to Carry Scheme on Aviation Security to the Home Office in 2011.
- Made two submissions to Home Affairs Committee inquiry titled 'The roots of violent radicalisation' as mentioned at 2010-12 HC 1446 para.82 in 2011.
- Submitted paper to the Joint Committee on the Draft Enhanced TPIMs Bill on the Draft Enhanced TPIMs Bill in 2012.
- Submitted paper, referred to Law Commission on the Scandalising the Court: Consultation no.207 in 2012.

Media-related work

Susanne Karstedt

- Information on middle class crime to a number of journalists and film and TV producer
- On the panel for the BBC Radio 4 Philosopher's Arms, Why do people obey the law?, Edinburgh, September 2012

Stuart Lister

- Lister, S. Radio: Newshour (BBC World Service, 17/07/12)
- Lister, S. Newsprint: A force for good? The rise of private police (Independent, 12/03/12)
• Lister, S. Newsprint: Crackdown on top police officers ‘retiring’ to join private forces (Independent, 05/05/12)
• Lister, Newsprint: A brave new era for policing or commission impossible? (Yorkshire Evening Post, 23/10/12)

Alpa Parmar
• Invited Panellist on a debate about Criminality and Perceptions of Muslims: live on Islam TV Channel – September 2012.

Editorial Work
Adam Crawford
• Editor in Chief Criminology and Criminal Justice.

Louise Ellison
• Editorial Board Member of International Journal of Evidence and Proof

Alpa Parmar
• Book review editor for Criminology and Criminal Justice.

Anthea Hucklesby
• Editor, Criminology and Criminal Justice

Justice Susanne Karstedt
• International Journal for Crime and Justice, International Editorial Board, since 2012
• Series “Law, Crime and Culture”, Ashgate, Co-Editor since 2010
• Criminology and Criminal Justice, Editor, since 2010
• Zeitschrift für Soziologie (Journal of Sociology), Editorial Board, since 2008
• Series of Publications of the Association for the Sociology of Law, Germany, Co-Editor, since 2007
• Regulation and Governance, Editorial Board, since 2007
• Studi Sulla Questione Criminale, Editorial Board, since 2006
• British Journal of Criminology, Editorial Board since 2006, Editor since 2007
• European Journal of Criminology, Editorial Board, since 2005
• Monatsschrift für Kriminologie und Strafrechtsreform (oldest and leading criminology journal in German language), Editorial Board, since 2005
• Soziale Probleme (Social Problems), Editorial Board, since 2001

Sam Lewis
• Book Review Editor Criminology and Criminal Justice

Stuart Lister
• Editor Criminology and Criminal Justice
Clive Walker

- Editor, *Criminology and Criminal Justice*
- Board of editors, *Law & Justice Review*
- Board of Editors, *Covert Policing Review*
- Board of Editors, *Argument & Critique*

Emma Wincup

- Editorial board member, *Qualitative Research*
- Co-editor, *Criminology and Criminal Justice* (until July 2012), Associate editor (from August 2012)

VISITING FELLOWSHIPS

Hucklesby, A., Visiting Fellow, Vrije Universiteit Brussel.

McCartney, C., Adjunct Research Fellow, ARC Centre for Excellence in Policing and Security. Griffith University, Australia.

Parmar, A., Visiting fellow, Institute of Criminology Cambridge.

Karstedt, S., Visiting Fellow, Regulatory Institutions Network, College of Asia and Pacific, Australian National University.

Walker, C., Visiting professor, School of Law, University of New South Wales.

RESEARCH STUDENTS

The following students successfully graduated during the period of review:


The following students were working towards the completion of their research degree in the period of review:


- **Eiman Alqattan**, ‘Survey and analyze the laws, sentencing structures, and treatment scenarios for sexual offenders in the U.S. and in England’. Supervisors Anthea Hucklesby & Louise Ellison.


- **Michael Cooper**, ‘Domestic Burglary. What motivates offenders; to commit burglary and why does Leeds continue to have high levels of serious acquisitive crime?’. Supervisors Adam Crawford & Emma Wincup.


- **Mark Hartley**, ‘The transfer and implementation of policy and policing strategy relating to Community Policing from the United Kingdom to the United Arab Emirates’. Supervisors Adam Crawford and Stuart Lister.


- **Lee Johnson**, ‘Understanding assaults on police officers: An Ethnography of violence against police officers’. Supervisors Stuart Lister and Teela Sanders.
• **Christopher Markham**, ‘A Critical Analysis of the Law on Search Warrants, Their Application and Effectiveness with the Area of Criminal Law’. Supervisors Anthea Hucklesby & Stuart Lister.

• **Ravinder Mann**, ‘An Examination of Victim’s Participation in Referral Orders at Coventry Youth Offending Service’. Supervisors Adam Crawford and Sam Lewis.


• **Jompon Pitaksantayothin**, ‘Regulating Sexually Explicit Content on the Internet: towards the reformation of the Thai regulatory approach’. Supervisors Ian Cram & Subhajit Basu.


• **Jessica Read**, ‘Older prisoners’ experiences of resettlement’. Supervisors Anthea Hucklesby & Emma Wincup.


• **Bassam Shrafat**, ‘Impact of criminal laws to combat terrorism on personal freedom (A Comparative Study between Jordan, Britain, America and Canada)’. Supervisors Clive Walker & Louise Ellison.


• **Andrea Tara-Chand**, ‘Resilience, threat and urban governance. Communities under pressure, how international, national and local policy intersects to effect resilience in communities; a study of the impacts of the global ‘war against Islamic terror’ on local communities’. Supervisor Adam Crawford.

• **David Thompson**, ‘Assessing the Impacts of Circles of Support and Accountability on the Re-Integration of those Convicted of Sexual Offences into the Community’. Supervisors Anthea Hucklesby & Emma Wincup, Circles Partnership.

• **Peter Traynor**, ‘Pathways into and out of knife use: young people’s motivations, rationales and experiences of carrying/using knives’. Supervisors Adam Crawford & Stuart Lister, ESRC Quota Award.
CCJ (CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE) EDITORIAL REPORT 2011/12

CCJ Editorial Team, Sage Publications and the British Society of Criminology, 09.05.2012.

Editorial Team in Leeds: Adam Crawford (Editor-in-Chief), Anthea Hucklesby (Editor), Susanne Karstedt (Editor), Stuart Lister (Editor), Clive Walker (Editor), Sam Lewis (Book Review Editor), Alpa Parmar (Book Review Editor), Lena Kruckenberg (Editorial Officer)

Associate Editors: Catherine Appleton (University of Leeds), Louise Ellison (University of Leeds), Steven Hutchinson (University of Leeds), Carole McCartney (University of Leeds), Teela Sanders (University of Leeds), Emma Wincup (University of Leeds)

International Editorial Board: Prof Katja Franco Aas (University of Oslo, Norway), Prof Biko Agozino (Virginia Tech, USA), Prof Hans-Jörg Albrecht (Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, Germany), Dr Børge Bakken (University of Hong Kong, China), Prof Sophie Body-Gendrot (CESDIP/ CNRS/ Ministry of Justice, France), Prof John Braithwaite (Australian National University, Australia), Prof Roderic Broadhurs (Australian National University, Australia), Prof Kerry Carrington (Queensland University of Technology, Australia), Prof Janet Chan (School of Law, University of New South Wales, Australia), Prof Walter DeKeseredy (University of Ontario, Canada), Prof David Dixon (University of New South Wales, Australia), Prof Anthony Doob (University of Toronto, Canada), Prof Felipe Estrada (Stockholm University, Sweden), Prof Arie Freiberg (Monash University, Australia), Prof Loraine Gelthorpe (University of Cambridge, United Kingdom), Prof Andrew Goldsmith (University of Wollongong, Australia), Prof John Hagan (Northwestern University, USA), Prof Kelly Hannah-Moffat (University of Toronto, Canada), Prof Ross Homel (Griffith University, Australia), Prof Mike Hough (Birkbeck, University of London, United Kingdom), Prof Gordon Hughes (Cardiff University, United Kingdom), Prof Neil Hutton (University of Strathclyde, United Kingdom), Prof. Martin Killias (University of Zurich, Switzerland), Prof Tapio Lappi-Seppälä (National Research Institute of Legal Policy, Finland), Prof Elena Larrauri (Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Spain), Prof Michael Maxfield (City University of New York, USA), Prof Kieran McEvoy (Queen's University Belfast, United Kingdom), Prof Gill McIvor (University of Stirling, United Kingdom), Prof Jody Miller (Rutgers University, USA), Prof Mark Moore (Harvard University, USA), Prof Stephan Parmentier (K.U.Leuven, Belgium), Prof Alex Piquero (University of Texas at Dallas), Dr Claire Renzetti (University of Kentucky, USA), Dr Sebastian Roche (University of Grenoble, France), Dr Margaret Shaw (Former Director of Analysis and Exchange at ICPC, Canada), Prof Clifford D. Shearing (University of Cape Town, South Africa), Prof Dina Siegel (Utrecht University, The Netherlands), Prof Wesley Skogan (Northwestern University, USA), Prof Betsy A. Stanko (The Metropolitan Police, United Kingdom), Prof Tom Tyler (New York University, USA), Prof Jan J. M. van Dijk (Tilburg University, The Netherlands), Prof René van Swaanningen (Erasmus University Rotterdam, The Netherlands)

Contact:

Criminology & Criminal Justice Editorial Team,

Professor Adam Crawford (Editor-in-Chief)

Centre for Criminal Justice Studies,

University of Leeds,
Greetings from the Editorial Team

This is the second Annual Report prepared by the Leeds Editorial team of *Criminology and Criminal Justice*. We would like to take this opportunity to thank all our authors, reviewers and international advisors for their continued support for the work of *Criminology and Criminal Justice* since we took over as the new Editorial Team in late 2010. This report broadly covers activities during the 12 month period May 2011-12.

Volume 11 of *Criminology and Criminal Justice* (CCJ) saw the planned increase in the number of issues published per annum from four to five. We have taken on from our predecessors the task of making the journal an excellent international forum for critical debate and high-quality scholarship in the arenas of criminology and criminal justice. The Editorial Team remains committed to the following broad aims:

- To enhance and maximise the number, range and quality of articles submitted to the journal;
- To maintain an efficient, timely and rigorous peer review process;
- To work closely with our reviewers to deliver appropriate, helpful and timely feedback to authors;
- To increase the international reputation and standing of the journal;
- To attract good quality submissions from within the UK and beyond;
- To engage fully with our international advisory board members in the work of the journal.

In the past year in line with our aims, the Editorial Team managed to reduce the turn-around time from article submission to authors being notified of the editorial decision to an average of less than 8 weeks. CCJ’s migration to the online submission and administration system has assisted us in meeting this ambitious target. The Editorial Team remains committed to providing feedback to all reviewers on the outcome of the articles that they are asked to review, along with the anonymous comments of other reviewers. In this we take our responsibilities for providing constructive and informative feedback to both reviewers – without whose vital assistance a journal like this cannot flourish – and potential authors, alike.

As part of our plans we are committed to publishing at least one Special Issue each year and a maximum of two in any given volume. In the summer of 2010 we issued a call for proposals from Guest Editors of special issues to work with the Editorial Team. We subsequently received many high quality proposals, the first of which will be published in the forthcoming issues of 2012. We also have two special issues agreed for 2013. We now receive a steady flow of proposals for special issues in line with the criteria and guidance that we have published. As such, there are no current plans to revisit this initiative through further proactive calls. The editorial team is committed to publishing special issues that are significant, rigorous, coherent, timely, and expand our normal coverage of articles either through inter-disciplinary or international collections (especially where these are in relation to under-developed subject areas and regions). We encourage our guest editors to work with the authors of papers before submission and where revisions are required. All decisions about publication rest with the editorial team. All articles submitted as part of a CCJ special issue are subject to the Journal’s normal peer review process.
Thanks largely to the efforts of the previous Editorial Team in Cardiff, CCJ was accepted into the Thomson Reuters Social Science Citation Index in 2010, where it ranks 36/46 in Criminology & Penology. The 2010 impact factor of the journal was 0.370 (Thomson Reuters, 2011). It is our aim, over the forthcoming years to increase this impact factor. This aim is all the more challenging given the increased number of issues and articles published annually.

Developments since May 2011

Editorial Team

As we have entered our second year as Editorial Team, we have made some changes to its composition. The Editorial Team now includes Adam Crawford (Editor-in-Chief), Anthea Hucklesby, Susanne Karstedt, Stuart Lister and Clive Walker. Stuart Lister (previously Book Review Editor) joined the Editorial Team in winter 2011. The book review section is now edited by his colleagues Sam Lewis and Alpa Parmar (University of Leeds). Emma Wincup will step down as Editor this summer due to other work-related commitments. She will take up the role as in-house Associate Editor, alongside Catherine Appleton, Louise Ellison, Steven Hutchinson, Carole McCartney, and Teela Sanders. Stefan Fafinski has stepped down as Associate Editor following his resignation from the University of Leeds.

Submissions

Since we moved to the online manuscript submission system, we have witnessed a slight increase in submissions. In the 12 months to May 2012, we received 106 new submissions, 18 of which related to special issues. We have dealt with 60 resubmissions (total of 166 editorial decisions).

Some 36 articles have been accepted for publication, including some articles by international scholars from Australia, Canada, Denmark, Ireland, New Zealand, and Romania. Nevertheless, the majority of authors who seek to publish in Criminology and Criminal Justice live and work in the UK, and we expect a further rise of submissions from here as the Research Excellence Framework (REF) deadline approaches. Presently (mid-May 2012), we are processing 19 articles including new submissions and resubmissions at various stages of the review process. We have developed a healthy backlog of about 15 accepted articles. Our overall accept Ratio has been 34:77 (44.2%).

SAGEtrack

Our online manuscript submission system SAGEtrack has now been fully implemented and we have completed processing all articles inherited from the previous (Cardiff) Editorial Team. We have updated the journal’s editorial and submission guidelines for standard articles and contributions to special issues. Authors are now asked to prepare only two manuscript files: One ‘complete manuscript’ (including title, abstract, keywords, figures etc) and one ‘anonymised manuscript’ suitable for viewing by reviewers. The new submission guidelines can be accessed via the CCJ website. We are still in the process of further extending our reviewer base. We are confident that the most difficult part of the transition process to SAGEtrack is accomplished. Sage’s support team, and in particular the programmers working on SAGEtrack, did an excellent job in supporting us. While we still strive to further improve and personalise the system, so far we have received mostly praise for our new submission system. Any comments on SAGEtrack and/or suggestions for further improvements are more than welcome.
Turnaround Time

We are pleased to report that so far we have been able to meet (and largely exceed) our target of a turnaround time of less than 8 weeks per article: On average we took 42 days from submission to first decision. We are greatly indebted to our reviewers who have ably supported us in this effort. Overall, we have gained the impression, supported by anecdotal feedback, that authors and reviewers appreciate this development, and that a shortened turnaround time may also increase the number of high-level submissions in future.

Turnaround time by type of decision

Number of days from Submission to Decision

Online First

Since spring 2011, SAGE’s electronic journal platform includes an ‘OnlineFirst’ section for Criminology and Criminal Justice. Currently, subscribers can access ten of our backlog articles online and prior to their inclusion in a final journal issue. We believe that this development has benefited our authors in the significant reduction in time between submission and publication of articles. Online first also allows for earlier citation opportunities by related work.

‘OnlineFirst’ will undoubtedly be an attraction to potential authors in the run up to the REF 2014 publication deadline of 31 December 2013, as articles first available electronically will be considered to be in the public domain for the purposes of the exercise. In 2013 we will provide our authors with a clear cut-off date for REF submissions. We will also give authors the opportunity to delay the online publication of their article, should they wish to do so, in order that it can count for any subsequent REF exercise as being published first after the current deadline. This will be communicated to authors and to the academic community via the BSC newsletter.
Volume 11 and 12

Considering the quality and the scope of articles published in the whole of Volume 11 and the first three issues of Volume 12, we have the strong impression that *Criminology and Criminal Justice* is living up to its aim of reflecting the vibrancy of criminology and criminal justice throughout the UK and internationally. The current issue 12(3) includes a Themed Section of three articles on 'Surveillance, Technology and the Every Day', edited and introduced by our Guest Editors David Barnard-Wills and Helen Wells. This started life as a proposed Special Issue but as a result of review a number of papers were rejected or required significant work, delaying publication. In issue 12(4) we plan to publish our first full Special Issue on 'Negotiated orders' (edited by Alistair Henry and Lesley McAra). Issue 12(5), will conclude Volume 12 with a Debate & Dialogue section focused on the theme of the 'Big Society and its implications for criminal justice'. This will include an article on the subject by Rod Morgan as well as responses from Mike Maguire, Sandra Walklate and Todd Clear.

Book Reviews

The journal currently has two Book Review Editors (Dr. Sam Lewis and Dr Alpa Parmar). Stuart Lister, who managed the Book Review section until winter 2011, now supports the Editorial Team as Editor. The Book Review Editors commission an average of four book reviews per issue. In order to secure a healthy supply of books to review, they have made contact with all the main publishers in the field of criminal justice and criminology alerting them to the change of editorial team. Since last summer, the Book Review Editors have submitted 19 book reviews for publication (across five issues).

Debate and Dialogue

The Editorial Team continues its efforts to further develop the ‘Debate and Dialogue’ section of the journal. The Editors have approached plenary speakers invited to deliver keynote lectures at the Annual British Society of Criminology conference, with the view to possibly publishing these either as future ‘debate and dialogue’ pieces or as stand-alone articles.

Special Issues

Due to the complications of the handover process no special issue were published in Volume 11. After a themed section in the third issue of 2012, the fourth issue will be our first Special Issue: Edited by Alistair Henry & Lesley McAra (University of Edinburgh), ‘Negotiated orders’ revisits important debates in criminology and the social sciences on the interconnectedness of structure and agency. This special issue includes articles written by scholars from Austria and the US as well as various parts of the UK.

We are currently working with Guest Editors on two Special Issues to be published in 2013. ‘Emerging issues of crime and justice in Africa’ (edited by Justice Tankebe, University of Cambridge; Alice Hills, University of Leeds & Bankole Cole, Northumbria University) is intended as a contribution to an emerging field of cross-cultural criminological research, broadening the geographical scope of criminological analysis. It shows how Africa’s experiences challenge Western orthodoxy about the democratic state and its role in the provision of security, about punishment and prisons, and about the nature and the scope for democratic reforms. This special issue will include articles written by specialists from Nigeria, Kenya, Ghana and South Africa as well as African researchers based in the UK. ‘Policing in a time of contraction and constraint: re-imagining the role and function of contemporary policing’ (edited by Andrew Millie, Edge Hill University, and Karen Bullock, University of Surrey) considers the nature of the contemporary
police task, the mechanisms through which policing is delivered, and how policing priorities are determined.

The titles and contents indicate that these special issues will enhance our aims to expand the international reach and inter-disciplinary coverage represented by special issues. We have already received indications of possible further special issues in 2014 which the Editorial Board will consider in due course.

**International Board**

We are greatly indebted to our International Board and our Associate Editors for their support. During 2011, we reviewed and refreshed our International Advisory Board. Some long-standing members stepped down and a number of new members were invited to join the Board (for an updated list see CCJ website and cover sheet of this report). We have been in contact with all members of the International Advisory Board and agreed with members’ revised roles and responsibilities. As a result, Board members are requested to undertake a limited number of reviews for the journal in each calendar year (typically no more than two in any one year) and more generally to support the work of the Editorial Team by encouraging colleagues and scholars to submit articles for review to the journal. In exchange, Board members are supplied with a free copy of the journal and have free access to its electronic content. We are committed to contacting the Board at least twice a year with periodic updates on the journal, its policies, activities and goals. We hope that we will be able to involve the International Board more actively in future, particularly with regard to the further development of the Debate & Dialogue section, and other journal initiatives.

**CONFERENCE REPORTS**

**Forensic Evidence: Expertise; Ethics; and Effectiveness**

*Organised by Carole McCartney*

On the 23 July 2012, the Centre for Criminal Justice Studies hosted 40 guests, brought together to examine issues facing forensic evidence. Forensic science provision in the UK and internationally, is going through a period of sustained upheaval and critical scrutiny. While questions of economics remain unanswered (the affordability of forensic science and the ideal delivery model), other controversies refuse to abate: the successful distinction between ‘experts’ and non-experts within the criminal process; the ethics of police and State use of some forensic techniques; and the effectiveness of different forensic disciplines. These, and other, controversies were the focus of this one-day symposium, with leading international experts in academia and practice, from forensic science, law and cognate disciplines.

The morning commenced with Brian Rankin, Head of the Centre for Forensic Investigation at Teesside University and previous President of the Forensic Science Society, talking about *Accreditation, Attitude and Assurance*, considering the separate but conjoined roles and remit of each in ensuring effective practice in forensic science. These themes were continued by Robert Green OBE of Greenwich University who discussed *Performance, Productivity and Price* specifically in relation to policing and crime scene investigation. He highlighted the vast discrepancies in practice, and made suggestions for how police should monitor and encourage ‘best practice’ in forensic investigation, and how efficiencies could be made if there were accurate
data about what could be achieved by forensic science during investigations, assisting with the most efficient and effective targeting of resources.

Later on down the criminal process timeline, Dave Barclay of Robert Gordon University considered the use of forensic evidence at trial, and during post-conviction reviews of investigations (often as a result of a suspect miscarriage of justice or unsolved ‘cold’ cases) in: *Forensic Evidence and Prosecutorial Ethics*. Dave, a forensic practitioner for over 30 years, related cases where prosecutors had ‘misused’ (intentionally or not) or relied upon flawed forensic evidence, and the resulting failures of investigations and trials. He made several suggestions for reform to prevent such failings in the future. Continuing the ethical theme, the first of two speakers from Australia, Assoc. Prof. Ken Fowle of Edith Cowan University, Perth, spoke about *Ethical and Effective Forensics* discussing the vital role that ethics play in forensic practice. He used cases to explain how initial findings may have led to a miscarriage of justice if not revised, and the onus on practitioners to undertake diligent research and ethical practice, to ensure that forensic scientists avoid their work being mistaken or misinterpreted.

The symposium then took a closer look at the legal profession and their handling of forensic evidence, hearing firstly from Prof. David Ormerod, the Law Commissioner for England and Wales, who detailed the Law Commission proposals for changes to the laws on expert evidence. His talk on *Forensic Experts in UK Courts* looked at how to create an ideal situation where only reliable forensic evidence was adduced at court, while Prof. Gary Edmond of the University of New South Wales, an ARC Future Fellow who has been researching the actual reception of expert evidence in courts for the last four years, detailed the failings of the courts to ensure high standards for forensic science at trial, in his empirically informed talk: *Forensic Expertise and Legal Safeguards in the Courtroom*. Dr Tony Ward of Hull University then considered the Law Commission proposals, in *Expert Evidence and the Law Commission: Implementation without Legislation?* comparing the ideal-type scenario set out by Prof Ormerod, with what happens in practice as related by Prof Edmond, recommending a third way that would not require legislation, but would ensure the worst examples of failing or flawed forensic science being used at trial were not repeated.

The day was concluded by an inspirational talk by Prof. Dr. Marco Aurelio Guimarães of Brazil, giving his perspective on *Forensic Anthropology in Brazil after the Anglo-Brazilian partnership at CEMEL (Medico Legal Centre) in Ribeirão Preto*. Prof Guimarães detailed how significant improvements, following investment in resources and training, and increased research collaboration both nationally and internationally, have been achieved in Brazil. He detailed work that he and colleagues are undertaking to identify bodies of victims of the recent series of dictatorships in that country, ensuring some justice for the victims of State violence. Reminding all the symposium attendees, that whatever the problems or difficulties faced at the law/science intersection, the work to ensure that science can be brought to bear to assist the pursuit of justice is a vital one.
Trust and Co-operation in Criminal Justice: Local, Trans-national & Global Perspectives

Organised by Susanne Karstedt and Carole McCartney

On the 3rd July 2012, the law school hosted a one day symposium entitled: Trust and Co-operation in Criminal Justice: Local, Trans-national & Global Perspectives. The day was attended by over 50 academics from across the UK. In the morning, speakers considered trust between the public and law enforcement, with Professor Justice Tankebe from Cambridge University exploring theoretical links between ‘Legitimacy, Trust and Cooperation’ with the police and criminal justice system, while Dr Katerina Hadjimatheou from the Centre for the Study of Global Ethics at Birmingham University, considered the arguments raised against generalised and targeted surveillance strategies and their potential impact upon public trust in her paper on ‘Suspicion and trust: Ethnic profiling in counter-terrorism policing’. These were followed by the first keynote address, chaired by Professor Betsy Stanko, Head of Strategy, Research and Analysis Unit at Metropolitan Police & Emeritus Professor of Criminology, Royal Holloway, University of London. This keynote, ‘Public co-operation and trust in Criminal Justice’, delivered by Prof. Mike Hough of Birkbeck College, University of London, reported results from the EU JUSTIS project, which contained questions attempting to ascertain levels of trust in policing.

After lunch, Dr Anthea Huckleby of the Centre of Criminal Justice Studies at the University of Leeds gave a paper: ‘Trust and cooperation in the mixed economy of criminal justice’ describing the relationships of trust found within the criminal justice system and detailed how this may be impacted upon by privatisation and third sector involvement in the criminal process. Professor Toine Spapens of Tilburg University then gave a presentation detailing various informal police networks across the EU, in: ‘Informal police co-operation networks:
building trust’ followed by Dr Saskia Hufnagel of the Centre for Policing & Security, Griffith University, Australia, who considered: ‘The interaction of trust and legal regulation in EU police cooperation.’ A case study of cooperative policing in action and the issues raised was provided by Gary Linton, former Head of ACPO Criminal Records Office, with his paper on: ‘Operation Thread: Issues Arising When Cooperating in the EU’, followed up by a consideration of: ‘The Integrity of Intelligence: Trusting Information’ by Dr Carole McCartney of the Centre for Criminal Justice Studies, University of Leeds. The day was finished by the second keynote, presented by Professor of Criminal Jurisprudence, Paul Roberts of University of Nottingham with his consideration of ‘Trust and Global Criminal Justice’.

The symposium brought together research and researchers from different areas of trust and cooperation within the criminal justice system and successfully explored shared concepts and potential for new avenues of investigation and synergies. The conference was followed by a wine reception and the launch of Routledge’s new book: ‘Just Authority? Trust in the Police in England and Wales’, by Jonathan Jackson, Ben Bradford, Betsy Stanko and Katrin Hohl. There was also a launch of the latest book from the Centre for Criminal Justice Studies, ‘Legitimacy and Compliance in Criminal Justice (Routledge)’ edited by Adam Crawford and Anthea Hucklesby.

Responding to anti-social behaviour (ASB): A national policy seminar

Organised by: Adam Crawford, Sam Lewis, Stuart Lister, Peter Traynor

Government concern about ASB has become a major political preoccupation and subject of public debate in recent years. Efforts to tackle ASB have produced diverse new laws, powers and technologies, many of which are concerned with governing ‘troublesome youth’. These novel regulatory tools present new conceptual and practical challenges: they straddle and blur distinctions between civil and criminal processes; they combine informal and formal interventions; and they require a diverse range of organisations with differing cultures, priorities and data collection and management systems to work together in partnership.

In February 2011 the Government announced a review of existing measures to tackle ASB, proposing a ‘radical streamlining of the toolkit’ to produce ‘faster, more flexible tools’ (Home Office 2011: 5). The accompanying consultation exercise invited stakeholders to respond to proposals which included repealing the anti-social behaviour order (ASBO) and other court orders and introducing two new tools: a Criminal Behaviour Order (CBO) and a Crime Prevention Injunction (CPI) as well as expanding informal, out of court sanctions. The responses to the consultation informed the Putting Victims First White Paper that was published in May 2012 (Home Office 2012).

On 19th July 2012 a high-level policy seminar took place at Church House, Westminster, organised by Professor Adam Crawford, Dr Sam Lewis, Stuart Lister and Peter Traynor. The seminar was designed to foster the impact of findings from two major research studies concerned with the use of ASB interventions and was timed to coincide with the publication of the White Paper. The first study explored the impact and use of dispersal orders with funding from the Joseph Rowntree Foundation (Crawford and Lister 2007). The second study examined the use of ASB interventions with young people and was funded by the Nuffield Foundation (Crawford et al., forthcoming 2013). The central London location facilitated attendance by national policy-makers and representatives of the many organisations that work in this field. The event was attended by policy makers, senior practitioners, journalists and academics, including: representatives of the Home Office; Her Majesty’s Chief Inspector of Constabulary; Baroness Newlove of Warrington; the Managing Director of the Social Landlords Crime and Nuisance Group; a Director of A4E Insight; the Policy Director of the Children’s Society; the Director of
the Police Foundation; the former Chair of the Youth Justice Board; the Deputy Chief Executive and Director of Operations for Children England; representatives of organisations including the Magistrates’ Association, the National Children’s Bureau; the Metropolitan Police, the Law Society’s Housing Committee, the Office of the Children’s Commissioner, and the Criminal Justice Alliance; and ASB practitioners, some of whom had been involved in the research studies being presented. Press releases were prepared in advance and journalists were invited to attend. A web page produced to publicise the seminar contains copies of the research Findings briefing papers that were distributed to conference delegates and key presentations from the event (http://www.law.leeds.ac.uk/research/events/responding-to-antisocial-behaviour.php).

In the morning the seminar focused on the policing of anti-social behaviour. Professor Mike Hough, from Birkbeck College, London, presented the first paper which concerned police efforts to reconcile increasing demands and reducing resources. This was followed by a presentation by Professor Adam Crawford, which highlighted key findings from research on the use and impact of dispersal orders (Crawford and Lister 2007). Stuart Lister’s presentation focused on the advent of private security patrols, drawing on research findings from a study of policing in York (Crawford and Lister 2005). The morning’s papers and discussion were chaired by Dr Sam Lewis.

The first paper of the afternoon was given by Enver Solomon, the Policy Director of the Children’s Society, whose discussion put contemporary ASB policy and youth justice in context. This was followed by an address from Baroness Newlove, who considered the anti-social actions of children and young people from the victims’ perspective. Professor Adam Crawford and Dr Sam Lewis presented key findings from the study of the impact of anti-social behaviour interventions on young people (Crawford et al., forthcoming 2013). The afternoon closed with a roundtable discussion on future directions in policy, with contributions from: Sir Denis O’Connor (Her Majesty’s Chief Inspector of Constabulary); Michael Warren (Home Office); Sally Ireland (Principal Policy Advisor, Office of the Children’s Commissioner); Kathy Evans (Deputy Chief Executive and Director of Operations for Children England); Vicki Helyar-Cardwell (Criminal Justice Alliance), and Rod Morgan (former Chair of the YJB). The afternoon’s papers and roundtable discussion were chaired by the BBC journalist Mark Easton.

The seminar enabled staff from the Law School to showcase their research at a pivotal time in the policy-making process in order to influence the debate with rigorous empirical evidence in a policy field in which traditionally this has been lacking. It facilitated engagement and debate with national and local policy-makers and practitioners. It also provided a forum for the discussion of future research in this field and enabled those involved to build contacts with people who can assist in such endeavours.

References


**Post-Graduate Conference**

This year’s Postgraduate Researcher Students’ conference took place on 20 July 2012 at the Liberty Building, again organised by a group of international and domestic students.

The theme of the conference was Researching Crime and Justice, with an introduction from the Director of Centre for Criminal Justice Studies, Professor Susanne Karstedt. The audience heard a range of fascinating papers on topics of domestic and international interest. In the morning the papers juxtaposed the ethnographic study of assaults on police officers, with methodological problems researching those who use fear and violence to gain their ends. The afternoon’s papers started with reflections on research in the field, such as fieldwork relations in the research of women’s experiences of electronic monitoring. The focus then turned to researching terrorism and crime, introducing rational choice theory as a method of framing organised crime in Nigeria, local responses to universal terrorism in Kuwait and research into the presentation and examination of DNA expert witness testimony.

We were also very fortunate to have the opportunity to welcome Professor Robert Reiner (Emeritus Professor of Criminology at the London School of Economics and Political Science) as the keynote speaker. Robert’s speech, entitled Criminology and Political Economy, fitted well into the overall theme of the day and his appearance at the Liberty Building coincided with the release by Hart Publishing of a volume of 13 essays by many distinguished academic writers. The essays explore themes raised by Robert’s work, and its publication acted as a catalyst for discussions over lunch.

It had been the intention of the organisers, from the very outset, that the conference would be as accessible to the whole of the student and staff population. This went beyond simply having a diversity agenda, but focused on making the day both accessible and inviting. To achieve this aim the programme was designed to accommodate delegates who wished to attend prayers without missing anything of the day. Similarly, ground floor rooms and easily accessible refreshment areas were utilised, along with colour coded lanyards for organisers and large font name badges.

In many ways these small points contributed significantly to the success of the day. The informality of not having titles on name badges, but just first names, precipitated conversation and discussion, breaking down barriers and forging new relationships. The themes of informality and innovation were also evident in other areas of the conference. The organisers used a local catering firm whose locally baked, specialty bread proved to be very popular. This aligned with the intention of day, which was to feed both body and mind, and the well-nourished grey cells delivered a great deal of scholarly discussion and feedback which benefitted all of the speakers. In order to maximize the opportunity for discussion the day culminated in a break-out period in the soft-seating area of the Atrium, allowing delegates to mingle and chat in relaxed surroundings while enjoying Arabic and Yorkshire teas and pastries.
While the *raison d'être* of the conference was academic and scholarly interaction and discussion, a great deal of effort had been put into including all students and staff in the whole day’s activities. It was particularly rewarding, therefore, to see so many staff and students attend the Centre’s meal at a local restaurant in the evening. Recognition is deserved by the members of the organising team who affected such a success, with tables for those who wished to drink and those who wished to abstain. To accommodate so many needs, requirements and beliefs, where everyone felt relaxed and could enjoy themselves, is testament to the strength and diversity of the Centre’s post-graduate body.

**REPORTS FROM CCJS POSTGRADUATE RESEARCHERS**

*An Unexpected Interview with Unexpected Outcomes*

**Benjamin Ellis**

It has been my experience over the last 12 months that, when conducting interviews, expectations can be shattered and new findings and analyses can provide exciting possibilities. So, when asked to contribute to this year’s Annual Report it was immediately apparent that my contribution needed to cover the degree to which one’s expectations of research and the research process can shift, for the better, within a very short space of time. For me it was one interview in the earliest stages of data collection. The subsequent research paper took me to Ghent for my first international conference and, ultimately, led to my first publication.

**Brief Background to the Research**

My research is concerned with the experience of being feared – of being an object of fear. Nearly all studies addressing the fear of crime to-date have focused on perceptions of ‘otherness’, thus taking the perspectives of those who deem particular groups a threat to their own safety and security.

My research instead turns to those who are perceived as threat, and to those groups that the public views as potential perpetrators of crime. The study focuses on perceptions, emotions and ensuing actions of those who are perceived as a threat to security by others in, mostly, fleeting encounters. It provides an in-depth analysis of the perception of fear in interactions, how this is recognised within an encounter, how these perceptions are attributed and reacted upon and how these experiences relate to particular situations and how they are structured in ongoing life experiences.

This project, in light of this, relies on qualitative research and from June 2012 fieldwork began on 30 semi-structured qualitative interviews. The sample for the study was strategically selected. Each group was selected on the basis that they will be the most appropriate and diverse groups of people from which the research could gain an understanding of the experience of being feared. The groups comprised of Police Officers, Bouncers, Students, Young people and Gym-goers.

**The Unexpected Interview**

The interviewee was chosen for interview because he fell into one of the strategically chosen groups - gym goers - but his background and previous experience led the interview in a very different and unexpected direction. It is because of the benefits of experiencing the unexpected
that this interview is being used and will reflect on the possible ways in which this research can be enhanced and expanded in light of such data.

A point of interest here is that prior to these interviews I invite the participants to choose, if they wish, their anonymised name. This is not usually of any interest but I believe that, in the case of my fieldwork to-date, it has been. In the case study being presented here the participant chose to use the name ‘Pink Fairy.’ There was no hesitation, he went straight for that name! Following this, there were a number of realisations. First, that upon writing-up, the name Pink Fairy would appear on many occasions and in possible future publications. This would appear alongside other such names gathered from subsequent interviews such as ‘Wolverine’, ‘Agent X’ and, in the case of two female Police Officers interviewed together - ‘Thelma and Louise.’ In addition, I was also to learn that the soft and gentle nature of the name Pink Fairy was a far cry from the nature of the events and situations that were described to me over the hour or so that the interview lasted.

There is little doubt that there is something to be learned from allowing interviewees to choose their alias. In the case of my research, in fact, the early introduction of the alias could have contributed to more data and, ultimately, to better data. On more than one occasion during Pink Fairy’s interview he would remark, “I can tell you this because I am a Pink Fairy.” There are, of course, always limits to the type of information someone is prepared to divulge within an interview setting and, as I was to find out, especially considering the topic the interview followed. There were also occasions during the interview that Pink Fairy explicitly stated that detailed information could not or would not be shared. In light of these statements, I did not probe or request more information in these instances.

Pink Fairy is currently a personal trainer and the manager of his own fitness business. However, he was formerly employed as a British Royal Marine Commando. He described how he saw active service in Sierra Leone on two occasions, Iraq and Northern Ireland. The situations before, during and after his time as a Royal Marine were vividly described and, in many examples, extreme. It was to these situations and his descriptions of fear, to which the major narrative of the interview turned. They included beach incursions, jungle warfare, suicide bombers and prisoner handling.

In the end, the interview explored situations of violence at its most extreme. His war experiences included specific examples where he had, during the course of his former occupation, been required to kill. It also included situations in which those around him were being killed. Amongst his civilian experiences Pink Fairy connected the way his military service and his training had a direct impact on the way he engaged in civilian interpersonal violence with, on occasion, little hesitation. He referred to his post-military temper as ‘the switch.’

Pink Fairy shared both the situations and encounters within his experience of war and his struggles to adapt to civilian life thereafter. Experiences of such extremes had, to this point, not been expected or sort within the sampling strategy and it took the research into new areas. It enabled the research to explore both the mundane and everyday experiences of those that are deemed to be an object of fear right the way to the war experiences of elite soldiers.

It was whilst exploring these new areas that the opportunity arose to write and present a paper at the GERN Summer School in Ghent. The paper presented, Framing Fear: From War to Civilisation and Back, was subsequently accepted for publication in the GERN Summer School Series and will be coming out later in 2013 – a copy will be available at the School of Law so you will be able to read in more detail about the experiences of Pink Fairy should you wish to. Suffice to say,
that my experience of the last 12 months has opened my eyes to the necessity of flexibility when conducting fieldwork and making the most of the possibilities that present themselves.

**Perception and reception: presentation of research and self in the field**

**Peter Traynor**

Contacting, meeting, gaining access to potential research participants is a complex process. Procedural and ethical challenges are present at each step of the way: ethical committees must be convinced, lengthy research request forms completed and consent forms created. These issues are often magnified when conducting research with ‘hard to reach groups’ such as young people or offenders. However, there are other challenges which, whilst in some ways more commonplace, can be equally difficult, and require skill, experience and flexibility to negotiate successfully. This short paper is about two such challenges encountered in the course of conducting a study of knife crime, the first relates to how the research, and I as a researcher, were perceived by gatekeepers, the second, to how I was received by participants. Both issues posed ethical and practical implications which are considered below.

Developing and managing relations with gatekeepers - those who can facilitate the research - is an essential part of the research process. As Hammersley and Atkinson (1995: 77) have noted ‘Gatekeepers, sponsors and the like will operate in terms of expectations of the ethnographer’s identity and intentions…these can have serious implications for the amount and nature of the data collected’.

When I was organising focus groups to explore young people’s attitudes towards knife carrying, I encountered a range of responses to the research, and to my requests for assistance. Some people simply misunderstood the nature of my request. For example, I turned up at one youth centre expecting to conduct a focus group, but ended up participating in a graffiti session, which whilst fun, was not especially productive. Something that occurred more frequently was the perception that I was somehow an ‘expert’ on knife crime. As a consequence I was invited to combine a presentation with a focus group on a number of occasions, and offered to do this unsolicited on others. In some ways these were positive experiences: whilst Van Mannen (1981: 475) has argued that ‘the researcher expects much from research participants but has little to contribute’, not only did my ‘expertise’ help me build rapport with gatekeepers, it also allowed me to feel that I was giving something back for their time and effort. At the same time however, there were ethical questions. For instance, how can consent be fully given if gatekeepers are not fully aware of, or interested in, the true nature of the research? Is it ethical to allow oneself to be perceived in a particular way as a means of gaining access? Is it deceitful or even exploitative? Did I have any right to impart as yet partial knowledge, and did I require any kind of authorisation to do so?

The second issue relates to how the participants received me, and how this impacted on my ability to conduct the research and the quality of the data I collected. There are examples of this in the literature. Jemielniak and Kostera (2010), for instance, recount stories from researchers who have for been asked by participants for advice on anything from business matters to sexual health. In the course of the knife study, I conducted seven focus groups and was received differently at each one, as I illustrate below in relation to three sessions I ran in West Yorkshire with young people of roughly the same number, age and ethnicity. This varied reception did not necessarily relate to my status as a researcher however, but rather, to me as a person: how I presented myself and how I appeared to others.
In the first session I conducted (the aforementioned graffiti session) I was upstaged by two very cool young graffiti artists who dazzled the young people with their skills. It was a losing battle, and despite my best efforts, I was practically ignored by the group. The second focus group was more successful but not without its challenges, not least when, as I was setting up, one of the young people remarked loudly that I was a ‘nerd’. This made the rest of the group titter and slightly discomfited me. Nonetheless, whilst the presentation went quite badly, the subsequent focus group was more successful and I was able to draw productively on past experiences of conducting difficult focus groups and interviews, not to mention undergraduate seminars. In fact I surprised myself and the group with my ability to maintain their attention and keep them in check, and even their previously disinterested youth worker got involved in the debate. The third session was different again – I was greeted by two very enthusiastic youth workers, and had learnt from my earlier experience and made an effort to dress a bit more ‘youth’. The presentation went really well, the kids were very engaged, and the focus group progressed fairly effortlessly. In fact it was hard to stop them talking in the end, and afterwards I was invited to stay and play cards and pool.

These experiences again raised a number of questions – how does presentation of self, including such matters as dress, impact on how the researcher will be perceived, and the kind of data they might generate? Is it ever possible to achieve consistency when group dynamics and gatekeepers are so variable? And how do we deal with the ‘issue’ of ourselves when conducting research in diverse and unpredictable settings?

More broadly, both issues raise questions about our ability to articulate adequately some kind of truth about our research, and indeed ourselves. Every research situation is a unique moment in time and place, and whilst ethical committees can help us to anticipate some of the major problems we might encounter, more commonplace and unpredictable challenges require us to draw on a wider repertoire of experiences and skills, sometimes more successfully than others.

References


