

**Centre for Criminal
Justice Studies**

SCHOOL OF LAW



UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

Annual Report 2013/14



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INTRODUCTION

It is my 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 2013 - 30 September 2014. This is the first Annual Report since I took over as Director of the Centre at the beginning of September 2014, and the 26th Annual Report since the Centre was established in 1987.

It is also with much delight that I share with you news of recent noteworthy CCJS successes. First, the results of the UK Research Excellence Framework, a periodic national exercise by the Higher Education Funding Council for England (HEFCE) to assess the quality and impact of research at UK universities have placed the School of Law 8th in the UK for the overall quality of our research. Eighty-eight per cent of the School's research was classified as either 'world-leading' or 'internationally excellent' confirming the School's position as one of the leading centres in the world for research in criminology and law. For the first time, the 'impact' of the School's research on some of the challenges facing society was measured and 80 per cent of its impact case study submission was rated as 'world class' placing it 4th equal in the UK. The centre has a strong record and commitment to maximizing the potential societal benefits of its research and to close engagement with a range of research user communities -facilitated in no small measure by the highly valued support of our Advisory Board members. Bearing this out, the research of CCJS members featured prominently in the School's submission (3 out of 4 impact case studies submitted in this exercise were authored by CCJS members). I am enormously proud of my colleagues and the impressive research performance that these results confirm. Further information about the impact of the Centre's research is available at <http://results.ref.ac.uk/Submissions/Impact/2410>

Second, the N8 Policing Research Partnership, directed by Adam Crawford, has been awarded a £3 million grant from the Higher Education Funding Council for England (HEFCE) and over £4 million from policing partners and N8 universities for a five-year project led by the University of Leeds. The project brings together researchers from a variety of disciplines, Police and Crime Commissioners, police and partner organisations to generate new insights and strengthen the evidence base upon which policing policy, practice and learning are developed. It is an initiative that promises to make an important contribution to innovation and the utilisation of research in advancing the professionalisation of policing and one which positions the CCJS as a leading centre for police research.

As these developments reflect, this has been a highly productive and vibrant period in the history of the centre. Further details are set out in the Annual Report, but let me draw attention to a number of highlights from the last year.

Professor Tim Newburn, from the London School of Economics, gave the Frank Dawtry Memorial Lecture 2013 on "Reading the 2011 Riots: Disorder, Criminal Justice and 'Public Criminology'". The CCJS Annual Lecture 2014 was delivered by Professor Adrian Raine (Departments of Criminology, Psychiatry and Psychology, University of Pennsylvania, and Visiting Fellow, University of Cambridge). The Lecture was entitled 'The Anatomy of Violence: The Biological Roots of Crime'. CCJS members have additionally organised and hosted a series of high profile activities, including a workshop on Police Community Engagement led by Stuart Lister with funding from the

College of Policing, a one-day conference on 'Poverty, Inequality and Crime' organized by Emma Wincup, a Practitioners' Forum on Child-to-Parent Violence organised by Sam Lewis and a two day international conference entitled 'The Laws of Security: Reconceptualising Security at the Intersections of Law, Criminology & International Relations' led by Adam Crawford and Steven Hutchinson.

During the same period the 'Security and Justice' hub of the 'Building Sustainable Societies' Transformation Fund, directed by Adam Crawford, successfully developed and delivered a new MA Security and Justice, based within the CCJS and directed by Clifford Stott. The Security and Justice Group 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, Geography, Applied Ethics, and the Business School. The initiative has already added significantly to the work and profile of the Centre. Further details available at <http://www.bss.leeds.ac.uk/security-justice/> It is also contributing to the University's new 'Cities: Sustainable Societies and Resilient Infrastructure' cross-disciplinary theme.

Four of our colleagues performed major leadership roles within the School or Faculty: Emma Wincup as Director of Student Education, Anthea Hucklesby as REF Unit Assessment Lead and then Director of Research, Stuart Lister as Postgraduate Research Tutor and Adam Crawford as Pro-Dean for Research and Innovation.

A team within CCJS continue to edit the journal *Criminology and Criminal Justice* on behalf of the British Society of Criminology. In 2013 and 2014, the journal hosted and published a new series of keynote Annual Lectures delivered by eminent international criminologists – Professor Mariana Valverde (Toronto University) and Professor Clifford Shearing (University of Cape Town) – on topics of contemporary importance alongside responses from leading British academics in a 'debate and dialogue' format. In late 2015, the five year tenureship of the editorial group will be handed over to a new team. Over the period the journal has increased its Impact Factor, its circulation, the volume of papers published per year and the quality of the articles.

We welcomed new colleagues with the arrival of Dr Peter Whelan as Associate Professor in Law, Dr David Churchill, Research Fellow in Criminology and Criminal Justice, and Dr Andreas Armbrorst on a two year Marie Curie Fellowship. On a sadder note, we said goodbye to Professor Susanne Karstedt who has left us to join Griffith University in Australia, although I am delighted to add that Susanne retains her connection with CCJS as a Visiting Professor. Let me record my fulsome thanks to Professor Karstedt, who stepped down as Director at the end of August 2014, for her sizeable contribution to CCJS during her period in office. She will be missed by staff and students alike. This period also marked the retirement of Professor Clive Walker. Clive established the centre in 1987 having joined the University of Leeds in 1983. He was appointed Professor of Criminal Justice Studies in 1993. It would be difficult to overstate Clive's contribution to the life of the centre – and indeed, the School of Law - and we owe him an enormous debt. It is some measure of consolation to staff and students that Clive remains closely associated with CCJS and the School as Professor Emeritus.

Finally, looking forward, details of forthcoming centre events and seminars can be found at <http://www.law.leeds.ac.uk/research/events>. You can also follow us on twitter @CCJSLeeds (<https://twitter.com/CCJSLeeds>).

Louise Ellison Director, Centre for Criminal Justice Studies

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. 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 excels 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: www.law.leeds.ac.uk/crimjust/

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

MA Criminal Justice and Criminology

LLM Criminal Law & Criminal Justice

MA Security & 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

Andreas Armborst (*since Dec 2014 Marie Curie fellow*)
Lydia Bleasdale-Hill
David Churchill
Adam Crawford
Louise Ellison

Anthea Hucklesby
Saskia Hufnagel (*May 2013- February 2014, visiting fellow*)
Steven Hutchinson (*since May 2014*)
Sam Lewis

Stuart Lister
Richard Peake
Clifford Stott
Nick Taylor
Clive Walker
Peter Whelan
Emma Wincup
Henry Yeomans

Associate Members

Ian Brownlee, *Crown Prosecution Service & formerly University of Leeds*

Dr Jo Goodey, *European Fundamental Rights Agency, Vienna & formerly University of Leeds*

Dr Philip Hadfield, *Alcohol and Drug Consultant & formerly University of Leeds*

Professor Susanne Karstedt, *since January 2015 Visiting Professor, Griffith University Australia*

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

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

Members of the Advisory Board

Mr Jeremy Barnet, *Barrister*

Mark Gilmore, *Chief Constable West Yorkshire Police*

Mr Ian Brownlee, *Crown Prosecution Service & Associate Fellow*

Professor Graham Clarke, *School of Geography, University of Leeds*

His Honour Judge Ian Dobkin

Susan Field, *HMP & YOI New Hall*

Martin Goldman, *Chief Crown Prosecutor, Yorkshire and Humberside*

Phil Hadfield, *Alcohol and Drugs Research and Training Consultant*

Sue Hall, *Chief Officer, West Yorkshire Probation Board*

David Hinchliff, *HM Coroner's Office*

Mr Jim Hopkinson, *Head of Targeted Services, Children's Services, Leeds City Council*

His Honour Judge Geoffrey Kamil

Lord Justice Paul Kennedy

Susan Kennedy, *Governor, HM Prison Armley*

Mr Geoffrey Kenure, *Consultant & Ex Probation Service*

Mr Richard Mansell, *Barrister*

Mr Robert Rode, *Solicitor Superintendent*

Owen West, *Director of Training, West Yorkshire Police Training School*

Research Projects

Security Governance and Regulation

'Everyday Security'

Professor **Adam Crawford** and Dr **Steven Hutchinson** are collaborating on a project developing conceptual insights into and a research agenda around, a notion of 'everyday security'. This seeks to build upon, and yet go beyond, the insights provided by a wide body of scholarship that has highlighted the dangerous consequences of 'governing through security'. It acknowledges the risks implicit in conceiving issues through the lens of 'security', but also stresses that security projects can foster confidence and assurance which build upon people's aspirations and generate expectations that individuals and groups can count on to enhance the exercise of autonomy, enable collective vitality and allow them to live confidently in the face of risk and uncertainty. 'Everyday security' is taken to mean the lived realities and experiences of security – the manner in which security projects are interpreted, received and adapted as well as the interactions and intricate details of the ways in which security is produced by diverse actors and through plural processes. Formal security projects it is argued are embedded in and constituted by tacit security mechanisms, forms of local order, and the routine practices and habits of ordinary people as well as the discourses and practices of governmental authorities. Collective held notions about safety and security are formed and forged through the assembling of connections, collections and networks of actors, not simply by the assertions and decrees of governments and governing authorities. The project seeks to highlight three dimensions of everyday security:

1. The affective and emotional dimension;
2. The temporal dimension; and
3. The spatial and distributive dimension.

The study of each raises key empirical questions for our understanding of how security is experienced and produced.

The project attempts to move critical engagement with security beyond the diagnosis of harms, and toward a set of principles which might help us to think about, deliberate and study security projects in a way which directly incorporates their often inequitable and differential effects. The interest is not in defining or theorising 'security' as such, but rather in focusing upon the 'lived realities of security'; the wide variety of activities and practices that are carried out in the name of security, how these are experienced by different individuals and groups, and indeed how contemporary societies live with and experience (in)security more broadly. The focus, therefore, is on how security is constituted by and through practices of governance and peoples' everyday encounters with (in)security, as well as their attempts to assure and prompt their own and others' safety. It is suggested that foregrounding such lived experiences provides an invaluable critical vantage-point from which to identify power differentials and expose social inequalities, in that security endeavours often highlight the uneven distribution of both vulnerabilities and our responses to them.

To inform this agenda a two day interdisciplinary international conference was hosted in the Liberty Building at the University of Leeds 12-13 June 2014 entitled: 'The Laws of Security: Re-Conceptualising Security at the Intersections of Law, Criminology & International Relations'. Contributors to the conference included: Lene Hanson

(Copenhagen); Didier Bigo (Science Po & Kings College); Conor Gearty (LSE); Rita Floyd (Birmingham); Lindsay Farmer (Glasgow); Sirpa Virta (Tampere); and Sandra Walklate (Liverpool), as well as Clive Walker and Ted Newman from Leeds. A selection of the papers arising out of the June Conference in Leeds will be published as a forthcoming special issue in the British Journal of Criminology. A subsequent paper arising out of the project was given at the European Society of Criminology conference in Prague in September 2014.

The Marketisation of Security

In 2014 Professor **Adam Crawford** was awarded ESRC funding for a three-year research seminar series entitled 'Markets in Policing'. This seminar series will engage with unfolding debates about the future of relations between the state and market in the provision of public safety, with major implications for the changing nature of civil society. It will do so in a manner that provides a national lens with international significance, drawing on comparative insights and experiences. For some time, public policing has been shielded from debates about privatisation and the greater involvement of the private sector. Recently, however, austerity measures, against a background of a maturing private security industry as well as shifts in land-use and property ownership have created a climate in which the political terms of the debate have shifted dramatically in favour of greater marketization of public policing.

Whilst the UK is very much at the forefront of reforms, the series will also explore cross-cultural and cross-jurisdictional issues regarding the appetite for and limits to private sector involvement in policing, notably in Europe and North America. It will consider the different and alternative policy pathways via which various countries have responded to austerity in relation to the provision of public policing and the limits set to the involvement of private security providers.

The aim of the research seminar series is to bring together a core group of leading commentators from various organisational interests and disciplines to engage with prominent national and international experts to explore a series of themes and issues in a structure dialogue concerning the organisational, cultural and moral limits of markets, as well as the politics, ethics and regulation of private sector involvement in policing. The series will produce findings and conclusions for wide dissemination throughout its duration and it is intended to shape and influence policy debates.

The specific objectives are:

- To engage key national policy-makers, senior professional practitioners, other relevant user communities and international scholars in a research-informed and principled debate about the nature and implications of greater market involvement in public policing services both in the UK and internationally.
- To contribute to debate and understanding of the conceptual and policy implications of changes in policing heralded by greater private sector involvement in public policing and its ramifications for the public legitimacy and the cultural place of police in contemporary societies.
- To stimulate a debate about the values and principles that might inform considerations of whether to outsource areas of policing to the private sector and what aspects of policing might be effectively delivered by others than the public constabulary.
- To explore a number of theoretically challenging and policy relevant critical questions concerning the outsourcing of police services, and uncover those factors: (i) that are pushing and pulling police forces towards greater levels of

outsourcing (e.g. financial crisis and politics of austerity and the potential to transform organisational culture) and (ii) that are placing limits upon police outsourcing (e.g. politicisation in the public domain and organisational resistance)?

- To analyse and assess public-private partnerships, income generation schemes and outsourcing in a number of specified areas of policing including: public order; mass events; police custody; public-facing functions; cyber-crime and the internet; the night-time economy; and neighbourhood patrols.
- To highlight and begin to explore the cross-cultural and cross-jurisdictional issues concerning the appetite for, and opposition to, the greater involvement of the private sector and markets in aspects of public policing, as well as to consider the different and alternative policy pathways via which various countries have responded to austerity in relation to the provision of public policing.
- To impact on and shape policy and public debate concerning policing reforms by producing recommendations (published in a policy briefing paper) on the parameters for principles that should inform private sector involvement in policing.
- To build capacity among Post-Graduate Researchers (PGRs) and Early Career Researchers (ECRs) working in the field of policing studies and a sustainable legacy in the form of a researcher-practitioner network focused on public-private partnerships in policing.
- To forge multi-disciplinary and cross-sectoral networks that can exploit research opportunities through the co-production of research projects and the construction of sustainable international consortia.

Special Adviser to the Independent Reviewer of the Terrorism Legislation (2011-)

The Home Office appointed Professor **Clive Walker** in late 2011 as Special Adviser to the Independent Reviewer of the Terrorism Legislation. The Independent Reviewer, an office currently filled by David Anderson QC, is appointed under the Terrorism Act 2006, section 36, to report to the Home Office on the working and development of the highly controversial and sensitive legislative codes against terrorism. In recognition of his work as a leading academic author on the terrorism legislation and in view of the substantial work undertaken with the previous reviewer (Lord Alex Carlile), the Home Office created this new post for Clive as Special Adviser in view of his status as a world leader in the field (£6500 per annum). Under this contract, his duties include keeping the Independent reviewer informed of current legal developments and commenting on their drafts and submissions, as well as answering inquiries from the Independent Reviewer and the Home Office.

ESRC Research Seminar: In search of resilience: exploring shifting paradigms of contingency management (2011-13)

Professor **Clive Walker** has acted as a co-investigator in a team of five (the principal is a former PhD student, Dr Martina McGuinness, now a lecturer at Sheffield University) (total grant = £14,850). The series has focused on the hazards faced by 21st century society and reflects changes within the broader risk domain. Within the UK focusing events like 7/7, the floods of 2007 and latterly swine flu have tested existing structures of preparedness at the national and local level. This has called into

question the adequacy of the current state of UK preparedness for extreme events. Whilst the role of government remains that of guarantor of security for its citizens, this is not a task that can be tackled by government alone. The Civil Contingencies Act of 2004 created new frameworks for responding to major events reflecting a policy agenda underpinned by the concept of 'resilience'. Beyond considering whether the current resilience agenda is effective in mitigating the impact of large risk, the concept of resilience itself raises important questions regarding the nature of risk in late modernity as well as the governance of risk in an age of uncertainty. Clive's distinctive role was to organise an international symposium held at the Royal United Services Institute in London in March 2013 and attended by government and military officials as well as academics. Publications are now being organised. A special edition of the *International Journal of Human Rights* has been produced.

Law and Terrorism (2013-14)

The funding by the Royal Society of Edinburgh under its Research Workshop in Arts & Humanities scheme (total grant = £6,500), which was secured jointly by Professor **Clive Walker** and Dr Genevieve Lennon (University of Strathclyde), facilitated workshops which brought together world renowned experts from the field of terrorism law and security. The venue was the University of Strathclyde, 28-29 May 2014. The mission was to deliver an authoritative, comprehensive, and critical analysis of how laws are, and ought to be, invoked in domestic jurisdictions against terrorism. Such laws have proliferated since the events of 9/11, which demonstrated to the world a heightened risk of terrorism. They adopted a thematic approach to the substance of counter-terrorism law, examining categorical approaches, based on pursuit, protection and prevention. The contributors tackled each subject on a broad basis, with reference to comparative materials if possible. The workshops enabled cross-fertilization between the various contributors, allowing them to further develop their analysis. The papers from the workshops will be published as the *Routledge Handbook of Terrorism and Law*, a book containing around 30 chapters and edited by Clive Walker and Genevieve Lennon.

Dirty Assets: Experiences, reflections, and lessons learnt from a decade of legislation on criminal money laundering and terrorism financing (2014-15)

This project is funded by the AHRC under its Research Networking Scheme (total grant = £45,358). The principal investigators are Dr Colin King (University of Manchester) and Professor **Clive Walker**. The research will bring policymakers, practitioners and researchers together at a series of workshops to discuss current, and future, directions in asset forfeiture and terrorism financing. It will build upon the successful one day event – The Confiscation of Assets: Policy, Practice, and Research – held in Leeds in April 2011. This network will inform policy making, practice development, and research directions in the area of asset forfeiture and terrorism financing. It will allow relationships to be cultivated in an area that has traditionally been reluctant to engage with academics. The workshops were held in October and May 2014.

Deportation with Assurances (2014-)

The Home Office made a grant to Professor **Clive Walker** for £6500 in 2014 for research on international and comparative law in connection with the inquiry by the Special Adviser to the Independent Reviewer of the Terrorism Legislation into the policy and practice of 'Deportation with Assurances'. A symposium was organised in London on 24 September 2014. It is envisaged that the research will be published as a companion to the main report.

Historical Criminology

Crime Control and Everyday Life in the Victorian City

This project by **David Churchill** investigates the governance of crime in English provincial cities in the nineteenth century. Based on municipal and police archives, it aims to reveal how the response to property crime was allocated between the state and civil society, in an age marked by the birth of professional, preventative police forces. The project analyses the reform of urban police forces (both the night watch and the 'new' police), how they were organised, and what impact preventative policing had on property crime and street order. It further investigates civilian responses to crime, demonstrating that ordinary people retained a vital role in the criminal justice process, and exposing how certain forms of civilian initiative were consciously cultivated by the police and the press.

Work on this project is nearing completion, and a monograph setting out its findings is currently in preparation. This work will offer original insights into the relationship between state and society in Victorian England, and into the evolution of crime control strategies and techniques in the modern era.

Locks, Safes and Security in Modern Britain

This project by **David Churchill** explores security in Britain from the late eighteenth to the twentieth century. Based on a range of archival and published sources, it aims specifically to analyse the historical origin and development of the British security industry, and the proliferation of security technologies (particularly locks and safes). The project adopts a broad, multi-dimensional approach to the study of security, encompassing: i) business; ii) technology; iii) material culture; iv) consumption; v) urban aspects; vi) cultural resonances.

This project remains in development. Initial findings indicate the significance of spectacular lock-picking competitions (1851-1867) as a vehicle for the commodification of security, and the importance of new security technologies in subtly producing a distinctively modern conception of the 'professional' criminal (c.1850-1914). Journal articles on these themes are currently in preparation.

Taxation and Moral Regulation

In the Middle Ages, the price of alcohol was limited by law. Today, excise duties are used to inflate prices and, in the rhetoric of the Coalition Government, to help regulate 'problem-drinking'. So, when and why did alcohol become a legitimate object of taxation? Have alcohol excise duties become a means of behavioural regulation?

What normative or moral judgments are involved in their use? This project of **Henry Yeomans** investigates the historical development of alcohol excise duties as a way to govern behaviour. It involves archival research which seeks to identify when and why the major historical development of alcohol excise duties were made. Findings are currently being written up. The project was funded by a small research grant from the British Academy and Leverhulme Trust.

Criminal Behaviour and Desistance

Creativity and Effectiveness in the Use of Electronic Monitoring as an Alternative to Imprisonment in EU Member States

Professor **Anthea Hucklesby**: the project is a partnership between five Universities in Europe (Stirling, Scotland; Utrecht, The Netherlands; Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium; and Greifswald, Germany). It is co-funded by the European Commission Directorate- General Justice (Just/2013/Action Grants (JUST/2013/JPEN/AG). It focuses on the potential of electronic monitoring (EM) to provide a credible and workable alternative to imprisonment, therefore assisting in the management and reduction of EU prison populations. A core element of the Action is the first empirical study of the use of EM at three stages of the criminal justice process - pre-trial, sentence and post-release - across 5 jurisdictions (Belgium, England and Wales, Germany, The Netherlands and Scotland) which coupled with a systematic and comprehensive analysis of legal and policy frameworks at the national and European levels will provide a unique comparative study of EM. The findings will fill a significant knowledge gap about the capacity of EM to operate as an alternative to imprisonment and inform recommendations on best practice to enhance its effectiveness and ensure its legal, ethical and humane use across the EU. The Action comprises of four substantive, sequenced and complementary workstreams. It began in May 2014 and run for two years. The Action is supported by an Advisory Board of experts from research user communities across the EU. More details are available at: <http://emeu.leeds.ac.uk/>

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

Professor **Anthea Hucklesby**: the aim of the research was to examine the use by the police of pre-charge bail for further investigations to take place. More specifically the research: explored the categories of suspects who are bailed before charge; examined the circumstances in which pre-charge bail is used and the justifications for its use; explored any patterns in the use of pre-charge bail; investigated the impact of the use of pre-charge bail on the management of custody suites; and explored investigating officers views of pre-charge bail, its use and management. The research involved the collection of quantitative data from custody records (14, 173), a survey (297 questionnaires) and 38 interviews with police officers. The first phase of the research was partially funded by Socio-Legal Studies Association Small Grant Scheme and involved undertaking the research in one police force. The research was replicated in a second police force in 2013. Reports have been delivered to both forces. The research findings raise important questions about the law, policy and practice relating to pre-charge bail which go beyond proposals currently being

considered to introduce a limit to the time suspects can be on bail following a number of high profile cases. A seminar to discuss the findings will be held in 2015.

Offender Supervision in Europe

The Cost Action Offender Supervision in Europe (IS1106), funded by the European Commission is a pan-European project exploring mass supervision of defendants and offenders in Europe coordinated by Fergus McNeil (University of Glasgow). **Anthea Hucklesby** is one of the UK representatives in the Decision-making and Supervision workgroup. Full details of the project at: <http://www.offendersupervision.eu/>.

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

This research project led by Prof. Susanne Karstedt, Prof. Terry Thomas (Leeds Metropolitan University) and David Thompson (PhD student) assesses 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 data collected from 70 interviews to undertake an evaluation of CoSA and to explore offenders, volunteers, practitioners and stakeholders perspectives of CoSA. Following a change in the management of this project, Susanne Karstedt, Prof. Terry Thomas (Leeds Metropolitan University) and David Thompson conduct the research. The research has been commissioned by Circles UK and is funded by the Wates Foundation. The project included funding for a PhD student, David Thompson, whose research focuses on offenders perspectives of CoSA and its contribution to supporting their reintegration. The project will be completed with a dissemination conference and a series of seminars with the volunteers.

Policing

N8 Policing Research Partnership - College of Policing Innovation Fund Grant

The Policing Research Partnership is an initiative of the N8 Research Partnership universities in the North of England – including the University of Leeds; Durham University; University of Lancaster; University of Liverpool; University of Manchester; University of Sheffield; Newcastle University; York University. The N8 Policing Research Partnership (N8 PRP) was established in 2013 and enables universities and policing partners to develop research and exchange knowledge activities that address key policing issues. The N8 PRP provides a regional hub for the north of England, generating research and knowledge exchange work of national relevance and international significance. It includes universities, police forces, and Offices of the Police and Crime Commissioners and partner organisations across the north of England.

In January 2014, the N8 Policing Research Partnership was awarded funding from the College of Policing's *Innovation Capacity Building Fund* to support the development of its Regional Hub for Policing Research and Knowledge Exchange. This project provided a platform for collaborations between universities, PCCs, police forces and partner organisations in research, knowledge exchange and training opportunities across the north of England. The project:

- created opportunities for research, knowledge exchange and skills training;
- enabled researchers and end-users to engage in co-production (including the process of research design and implementation, grant capture and evidence gathering and dissemination);
- delivered collaborative primary research which addresses contemporary policing challenges and perennial issues;
- provided the basis for programmes of knowledge exchange, training and workshops/courses to support innovation and the use of research evidence to address policing problems in new ways; and
- enabled opportunities for the utilisation of research evidence in policing and the development of wider research skills.

Work focused on eight themes, led by academics from across the N8 Policing Research Partnership:

- community engagement;
- critical incidents decision-making;
- cybercrime;
- domestic violence;
- drugs and alcohol;
- policing partnerships;
- public order and crowd management; and
- serious and organised crime.

For each theme, a rapid review of research evidence was produced, mapping ongoing research, identifying research priorities and published as a short summary report. Thematic events/workshops with operational level police and partners in different locations across the north of England were held and a launch conference organised. Furthermore, the possibilities for and pilot training sessions and innovative approaches to police officer learning were held.

Professor **Adam Crawford** is the Chair of the N8 PRP and PI on the College of Policing Grant. Clare Johnson was appointed as the Project Manager. An online web portal serves as a platform for the N8 PRP's activities see: www.n8prp.org.uk/. Reports summarising the rapid reviews of research for each of the eight themes are available at www.n8prp.org.uk/research/.

The College of Policing Grant demonstrated the capacity and capability of the N8 PRP to build a collaborative platform with policing partners and to deliver high quality research outputs of relevance to police practitioners and policy makers.

Knowledge Exchange and Research Co-production

In 2014 the Economic and Social Research Council awarded a Knowledge Exchange Opportunities Scheme grant of £125,000 (with £132,000 match from partners) to a team led by Professor **Adam Crawford**. The project title is: 'An Exploratory Knowledge Exchange Platform for Policing: Exploiting Knowledge Assets, Utilising Data and Piloting Research Co-production'. The aim is to help create opportunities for research, information sharing and skills training, so that knowledge can be exchanged

between a research team at the University of Leeds, West Yorkshire Police and the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for West Yorkshire.

The project aims to address the challenges faced by police, exploit knowledge assets and explore models of co-production. The project objectives include:

1. To exploit opportunities for research, knowledge exchange and training;
2. The co-production of research to facilitate evidence-based contributions to policing policy and practice;
3. To generate collaborative primary research that addresses WYP/OPCCWY challenges;
4. To provide training to support innovation and use of research evidence to address policing problems in new ways.
5. To enable research evidence to be used in policing and development of research skills
6. To embed understanding of the value of research evidence and develop skills to use research evidence.

The research will focus on four themes:

- Partnerships and Culture Change,
- Understanding Acquisitive Crime: burglary and shoplifting,
- Community Engagement and
- Public Order.

Other members of the team include **Stuart Lister** and Dr **Clifford Stott** (from the School of Law) and Dr Nick Malleson (from the School of Geography). Clare Johnson is the research Project Manager. The 12 months project will commence 1 November 2014. A research officer and PhD placement will be appointed to work on the project.

The police aspect of the project is being led by 'West Yorkshire for Innovation' (WyFi), a research and development team from the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for West Yorkshire. Head of WyFi is Detective Inspector Andrew Staniforth, who said: "This unique project brings academic researchers and police practitioners together to share their expertise. This collaborative approach ensures that rigorous research shall be grounded in the operational reality of policing."

Mark Burns-Williamson, Police and Crime Commissioner for West Yorkshire added: "This new research progresses the 3i strategy I launched earlier this year which seeks to develop innovation, income and investment in policing. The findings from this research will add great value to the way in which we keep our communities safe and feeling safe."

Temporary Chief Constable of West Yorkshire Police, Dee Collins said: "This exciting project will foster greater collaboration between police and academia, enabling greater translation of research into evidence-based practice to develop the service we deliver to the public."

Psychosocial Disability and Rape Victimisation: Understanding Attrition

In this study, Professor **Louise Ellison**, Vanessa Munro (University of Nottingham), Katrin Hohl (City University, London) and Paul Wallang (St Andrews' Healthcare) examined attrition in a dataset of allegations of rape received by the London Metropolitan police service in April and May 2012 (n=679). Of these allegations, approximately one quarter involved a complainant with a recorded mental health difficulty and, consistent with previous studies, attrition was found to be significantly higher in these cases. Complainants with recorded mental health problems were found to display a range of other characteristics which the wider literature suggests heightens victim vulnerability and damages complainant credibility. More specifically, complainants in this category were significantly more likely to have learning difficulties, be homeless or reported as missing persons, have an alcohol or drug dependency and to have previously reported a rape to the police. This group of complainants were also more likely to display a range of characteristics that the research literature suggests may contradict common notions of 'real rape' and undermine credibility of the complainants: namely, they were significantly less likely to resist the attack physically or verbally, they were significantly more likely to provide an inconsistent account of the incident when recounting it to the police and significantly more likely to *appear* under the influence of drugs or drink when reporting the allegation to the police, even though they are in fact less likely to have been drinking when attacked. Indeed, police officers were significantly more likely to record general doubts about the case or specific doubts about the credibility of the complainant when the complainant had a recorded mental health problem.

Evaluation of Police Community Support Officers' role in tackling serious, organised crime groups

This research (**Stuart Lister**, with Stuart Kirby of Lancaster University) aims to assess the contribution of specialist teams of Police Community Support Officers (PCSOs) to tackling serious crime groups in local neighbourhoods. Deployed to four police divisions within the Greater Manchester Police force area, teams of specially trained PCSOs have been given responsibility for engaging the local community in order to generate intelligence of value to police efforts to combat organised criminality. The initiative is part of the force's ongoing and wider attempts to tackle organised crime within Operation Challenger. The study will employ a focus group interview methodology to assess the processes and activities through which the PCSOs have attempted to deliver on their specific remit. The findings for the project will be known in summer 2015.

International and Comparative Crime and Justice

The Drop in US Incarceration Rates: Diffusion among US States

Susanne Karstedt with Dr. Tiffany Bergin, Kent State University, start 2013, no funding.

Assassinations and Social Order: The Impact of Political Violence

This is a joint project between **Susanne Karstedt** and Dr. Amy Nivette, Oxford. It is a cross-national comparison and started in 2013.

Solidarity and Punitiveness in Contemporary Societies: Cross-national and Cross-cultural Comparison

This ongoing project started in 2013. It is a project in connection to Susanne Karstedt's supervision of the PhD student Johanna Schönhöfer (ESRC +3 Advanced Quantitative Methods Postgraduate Studentship).

Global Hot Spots of Violence: Understanding Diffusion and Contagiousness

Susanne Karstedt

'Violent Societies and the Dynamics of Violence and Peace 1970 - 2009: Constructing a Cross-National Index'

Susanne Karstedt (ongoing)

'The Role of Cultural Peers in Shaping the Global and European Penal Landscape: A Cross-Cultural Analysis of Prison Populations, Prison Conditions and Prisoners' Citizenship

Susanne Karstedt

Reducing Violence in Global Hot Spots

Susanne Karstedt

Legitimacy and criminal justice in authoritarian states and transitional societies

Susanne Karstedt

'Careers and Reputation of Sentenced Nazi War Criminals: A Study of Impunity, Normative Climate, and Collective Memories in Post-War West Germany

Susanne Karstedt

Democracy, crime and justice: Cross-national and cross-cultural analyses of interpersonal and state violence, corruption, criminal justice and punishment regimes, and legitimacy of criminal justice.

Susanne Karstedt

'Migration, revolution, and crime: Climate change and de-stabilising forces in 19th century' South West Germany'

Susanne Karstedt

SECURITY AND JUSTICE RESEARCH GROUP: BUILDING SUSTAINABLE SOCIETIES TRANSFORMATION FUND

The Security and Justice Research Group

The Security and Justice Research Group (SJRG) is an inter-disciplinary research and teaching 'hub' within a broader Building Sustainable Societies project, which in turn is now embedded within the University's 'Cities: Sustainable Societies & Resilient Infrastructure' strategic theme. The CCJS and SRG interlink to create a broader conceptual bridge within which researchers from different disciplinary backgrounds can develop ideas and research that are capable of addressing the contemporary the challenges of (in)security and (in)justice confronted by society in the 21st Century.

Consequently, at the crux of the SJRG is the vexed, ambiguous and often contradictory relationship between security and justice as social goods. The hub is an interdisciplinary platform to enable and facilitate the development of research concerning important conceptual questions about the meaning of 'security' and 'justice', the nature of social and political practices of security and justice in domestic politics and policing along with their connections to the dynamics of international relations and the lived experiences of the 'powerful' and 'powerless'. The SJRG was established in 2011 and at present incorporates insights from Political Science, International Relations, Law, Business Studies, Sociology, Geography, Psychology, Theology, History, Applied Ethics and Criminology.

The Director of the SJRG Professor Adam Crawford is supported by the Group's Principal Research Fellow Dr Clifford Stott, both from the CCJS. The Deputy Director is Professor Edward Newman from POLIS. The research priorities within the overarching theme security and justice have evolved into four distinct but inter-relating clusters loosely converging on issues of:

1. Intervention in International Society; led by Professor Newman;
2. Policing and Urban Security; led by Adam Crawford;
3. Information Management and Technologies of Justice; led by Professor David Allen (LUBS);
4. Data Analytics of Crime and Security; led by Dr Nicolas Malleson (School of Geography).

In the first phase of development, between 2011 and 2014, energies and activities have been concentrated largely in the first two thematic areas – as well as the establishment, coherence and coordination of the SJRG as a whole. It is in the context of the first two themes that the most significant collaborations, transformations and successes have already been achieved. In terms of teaching, a new MA Security and Justice, based within the CCJS, has been developed and successfully delivered in 2013-14 and has recently recruited its second cohort of students. Representing the concrete nature of the formal interdisciplinary collaborations being engineered, the MA's core module is co-taught between the School of Law and POLIS.

There have also been significant successes in research terms. For example, among other achievements, the Intervention in International Society cluster, based predominantly with POLIS, was recently awarded an ESRC funded Seminar Series on Responsibility to Protect and Prosecute Liberal Responsibilities in an age of shifting power balances with Professor Jason Ralph as Principal Investigator and Adrian Gallagher as Co-Investigator, with associated special issues of '*Cooperation and Conflict, and Global Responsibility to Protect*' planned for 2015. In the Policing and Urban Security cluster, based predominantly within the CCJS, there has been the development of the 'N8 Policing Research Partnership', led by Professor Adam Crawford (see below). The N8 PRP secured a grant of £50,000 from the College of Policing Innovation Capacity Building Fund.

Going forward in the next phase of development for the SJRG between 2014 and 2018 there will be focus upon growth, resilience, resources and endeavours that will be spread across all four areas of the group.

PUBLICATIONS

Books

Karstedt, S., & Nelken, D., (eds.), *Globalisation and Crime*, Ashgate, Dartmouth (2013)

Walker, C., and Weaver, R., (eds.), *Free Speech in an Internet Era*, Carolina Academic Press, Durham, NC (2013) 262pp (Walker is joint author of chapter 1: 'Can Newspapers Survive in an Internet Era?')

Masferrer, A., and **Walker, C.**, (eds.), *Counter-Terrorism, Human Rights And The Rule Of Law: Crossing Legal Boundaries in Defence of the State*, Edward Elgar, Cheltenham (2013) 360pp (Walker is author of three chapters: Masferrer, A., and Walker, C., 'Crossing legal boundaries in conceptual categories', Walker, C., 'Detention *in extremis*: transferring lessons from counter-terrorism policing to military detentions', Walker, C. and Staniforth, A., 'The amplification and melding of counter-terrorism agencies: from security services to police and back again')

King, C., and **Walker, C.**, (eds.), *Dirty Assets: Emerging Issues in the Regulation of Criminal and Terrorist Assets*, Ashgate, Farnham (2014) 372pp (Walker is author of: Chapter 1 – 'Emerging issues in the regulation of criminal and terrorist assets'; chapter 11 – 'Terrorism Financing and the Policing of Charities: Who pays the price?')

Whelan, P., *The Criminalisation of European Cartel Enforcement: Theoretical, Legal and Practical Challenges*, Oxford University Press, Oxford (2014)

Wincup, E., *Understanding Crime and Social Policy*, Policy Press: Bristol (2013)

Yeomans, H., *Alcohol and Moral Regulation: Public Attitudes, Spirited Measures and Victorian Hangovers*, Policy Press, Bristol (2014)

Chapters in Books

Crawford, A., (2014) 'Thinking about Sustainable Security: Metaphors, Paradoxes and Ironies', in Oude Breuil, B., Merckx L., Schuilenburg M., & van Steden R. (eds.) *Positive Criminology: Reflections on Care, Belonging and Security*, Eleven Publishing, The Hague, pp. 33-56

Crawford, A., (2013) 'The Police, Policing and the Future of the "Extended Policing Family"', in Brown J., (ed.) *The Future of Policing*, Routledge, London, pp. 173-190

Crawford, A., (2013) 'Public Safety and Private Security: Are They Reconcilable?' in Torre, A., (ed.) *Costituzioni e sicurezza dello Stato*, Maggioli Editore, Santacangelo di Romagna, pp. 507-28

Barker, A. and **Crawford, A.**, (2013) 'Policing urban insecurities through visible patrols: Managing public expectations in times of fiscal restraint', in Lippert, R.K., & Walby, K., (eds.) *Policing Cities: Urban Securitization and Regulation in a Twenty-First Century World*, Routledge, London, pp. 11-28

Hucklesby, A., (2013) 'Insiders' views of electronically monitored curfew orders', in Nellis, M., Bas, R., Beyens, K., & Kaminski, D., *Electronically Monitored Punishment: international and critical perspectives*, Routledge, London.

Karstedt, S., (2014) 'The State as Organised Crime Actor' in Paoli, L., (ed.), *Oxford Handbook of Organised Crime*, Oxford University Press, Oxford, pp. 303-320, online DOI: 10.1093/oxfordhb/9780199730445.013.031.

- Karstedt, S.**, Roth-Arriaza, N., Rymond-Richmond, W., & Sikkink, K., (2014) 'International Criminal Justice' (ed. by Golden S., and Nyseth Brehm, H.) in Hartmann, D., & Uggen, C., (eds.), *Crime and the Punished*, Norton, New York, pp. 104-123
- Karstedt, S.**, (2014) 'State Crime. The European Experience' in Body-Gendrot, S., Hough, M., Kerezi, K., & Lévy, R., (eds.), *The Routledge Handbook of European Criminology*, Routledge, Oxford, pp. 125-153
- Karstedt, S.**, (2013) 'Trusting Authorities: Legitimacy, Trust and Collaboration in Non-Democratic Regimes' in: Tankebe, J., & Liebling, A., (eds.), *Legitimacy and Criminal Justice: An International Exploration*, Oxford University Press, Oxford, pp. 127-156
- Karstedt, S.**, & Nelken, D., (2013) 'Introduction' in: Karstedt, S., & Nelken, D., (eds.) *Globalisation and Crime*, Ashgate, Dartmouth, pp. xv – xxxii
- Bullock, K., & **Lister, S.**, (2014) 'Confiscation of Criminal Assets in England and Wales: Rhetoric and Reality', in King, C., & Walker, C., (eds.) *Dirty Assets: Emerging Issues in the Regulation of Criminal and Terrorist Assets*, Ashgate, Farnham, pp. 47-69
- Walker, C.**, (2013) 'Terrorists on trial: an open or closed case?' in Cole, D., Fabbrini, F., & Vidaschi, A., *Secrecy, National Security and the Vindication of Constitutional Law*, Edward Elgar, Cheltenham, pp. 209-228
- Walker, C.**, (2013) 'Terrorism prosecution in the United Kingdom: Lessons in the manipulation of criminalisation and due process' in Gross, O., & ni Aolain, F., *Guantanamo and Beyond: Exceptional Courts and Military Commissions in Comparative and Policy Perspective*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, pp. 245-266
- Walker, C.**, (2014) 'Championing local surveillance in counter-terrorism' in Davis, F., McGarrity, N., & Williams, G., *Surveillance, Counter-Terrorism and Comparative Constitutionalism*, Routledge, Abingdon, pp.23-41
- Walker, C.**, (2014) 'Terrorism prosecutions and the right to a fair trial' in Saul, B., (ed.), *Research Handbook On International Law And Terrorism*, Edward Elgar, Cheltenham, pp. 418-436
- Walker, C.**, (2014) "'Protect" Against Terrorism: In Service of the State, the Corporation, or the Citizen?' in Jenkins, D., Jacobsen, A., & Henriksen, A., *The Long Decade: How 9/11 Changed the Law*, Oxford University Press, New York, pp. 187-208
- Walker, C.**, and McCartney, C., (2014) 'Forensic Identification and Miscarriages of Justice in England and Wales' in Mallett, X., *Advances in Forensic Human Identification*, CRC Press, Boca Raton, pp. 391-407
- Walker, C.**, (2014) 'Terrorism speech and militant democracy' in Koltay, A., (ed.), *Media Freedom and Regulation in the New Media World*, Wolters Kluwer, Budapest

Refereed Articles

Crawford, A., (2014) 'L'hétérogénéité du concept de sécurité: ses implications sur les politiques publiques, la justice et la durabilité des pratiques', *Les Cahiers de la Sécurité et de la Justice*, 27/28, pp. 125-34.

Ellison, L., & Munro, V., (2014) 'A 'Special' Delivery? Exploring the Impact of Screens, Live-Links and Video-Recorded Evidence on Mock Juror Deliberation in Rape Trials' *Social and Legal Studies* 23(1) pp. 3-29

Ellison, L & Munro, V., (2014) "Telling Tales": Exploring Narratives of Life and Law within the (Mock) Jury Room', *Legal Studies*

Ellison L., Hohl, K., Munro, V., & Wallang, P., (2014) 'Challenging Criminal Justice? Psychosocial Disability and Rape Victimisation', *Criminology and Criminal Justice*

Hucklesby, A., and **Wincup, E.**, (2014) 'Assistance, support and monitoring? The paradoxes of mentoring adults in the criminal justice system', *Journal of Social Policy*, 43(2): pp. 373-390

Hutchinson, S., (2014) 'Intelligence and Reason of State', *Economy & Society*, 43 (3): pp. 370-400

Karstedt, S., (2013) 'Contextualizing Mass Atrocity Crimes: Moving Towards a Relational Approach', *Annual Review of Law and Social Sciences*, 9, pp. 383-404

Procter, R., Crump, J., **Karstedt, S.**, Voss, A., & Cantijoch, M., (2013) 'Reading the riots: what were the police doing on Twitter?', *Policing and Society: An International Journal of Research and Policy*, 23(4): pp. 413-436

Lister, S., (2014) 'Scrutinising the role of the Police and Crime Panel in the new era of police governance in England and Wales', *Safer Communities* 14(1): pp. 22-31

Lister, S. & Rowe, M., (2014) 'Electing police and crime commissioners in England and Wales: prospecting for the democratisation of policing', *Policing and Society*

Taylor, N., (2014) 'To find the needle do you need the whole haystack? Global surveillance and principled regulation', *International Journal of Human Rights* 18(1) pp. 45-67.

Taylor, N. & HHJ Denyer, R., Q.C., (2014) 'Judicial Management of Juror Impropropriety', *Journal of Criminal Law* 78(1) pp. 43-64

Walker, C., (2013) 'The reshaping of control orders in the United Kingdom: Time for a fairer go, Australia!', *Melbourne University Law Review* 37 pp. 143-188

Walker, C., (2013) 'Within the terrorist (police) cell', *Contemporary Issues in Law* 12 pp. 209-240

Masferrer, A., and **Walker, C.**, 'Countering terrorism and crossing legal boundaries' (2014) January-February *The World Financial Review* pp. 49-51

Horne, A., and **Walker, C.**, (2014) 'Lessons learned from political constitutionalism? Comparing the enactment of control orders and terrorism prevention and investigation measures by the UK Parliament', *Public Law* pp. 267-288

Walker, C., (2014) 'Legal Perspectives on Contingencies and Resilience in an Environment of Constitutionalism - an Overview', *International Journal of Human Rights* 18 pp. 119-126 (Special Issue under Walker's editorship)

Walker, C., (2014) 'The governance of emergency arrangements', *International Journal of Human Rights* 18 pp. 211-227

Hyland, K. & **Walker, C.**, (2014) 'Undercover policing and underwhelming laws' *Criminal Law Review* pp. 555-574

Whelan, P., (2013) 'The CISAC Judgment: How Difficult It Is To Prove a Concerted Practice' *Journal of European Competition Law and Practice* 4(6) p. 486

Monaghan, M. & **Wincup, E.**, (2013) 'Work and the journey to recovery: exploring the implications of welfare reform for methadone maintenance clients', *International Journal of Drug Policy* 24(6) pp. 81-86

Wincup, E., (2014) 'Thoroughfares, crossroads and cul-de-sacs: Drug testing of welfare recipients', *International Journal of Drug Policy* 25(5) pp. 1031–1037

Yeomans, H., (2014) 'Teaching and Learning in Crime and Criminal Justice History: An Overview', *Law, Crime and History* Vol.4 (1) pp. 1-14, <http://www.pbs.plymouth.ac.uk/solon/hjournal2014Vo4.html>

Yeomans, H., (2013) 'Blurred Visions: Experts, Evidence and the Promotion of Moderate Drinking', *The Sociological Review* Vol.61 (S2) pp.58-78. This article was also published in the edited Sociological Review monograph Sociologies of Moderation: Problems of Democracy, Expertise and the Media, edited by Alex T. Smith and John Holmwood, Oxford: Wiley Blackwell.

Other Articles in Journals

Holdsworth, E. & **Hucklesby, A.**, (2014) 'Designed for men, but worn by women', *Criminal Justice Matters*, 95 pp. 14-15

Hucklesby, A., (2014) 'Looking the gift horse in the mouth: voluntary and community sector service provision in criminal justice', *Preventative Harm*, Dublin: Acjrd

Karstedt, S., (2013) 'Never waste a good crisis: Fiscal Crises and Crime Policies in the US ... and Europe', *Newsletter of the European Society of Criminology* 12(1) pp. 5-12

Book Reviews

Skoczylis, J., and **Walker, C.**, review of Frias, A.M.S. et al, 'Counter-Terrorism: International Law and Practice' (2013) *International Journal of Human Rights* 17 pp. 441–443

Wincup, E., (2014) review of Ashcroft, B., (2013) 'Fifty-one Moves', Waterside Press, Winchester, *Probation Journal* 6(2) pp. 206-7

Research Reports

Thomas, T., Thompson, D., & **Karstedt, S.**, (2014) *Assessing the impact of Circles of Support and Accountability on the reintegration of adults convicted of sexual offences in the community*. Final Report, June 2014, University of Leeds, Leeds

Lister, S., Platts-Fowler, D. and Staniforth, A. (2014) *Community Engagement: Evidence Review*, N8 Policing Research Partnership, http://n8prp.org.uk/images/editor/Evidence_reviews/CommunityEngagement_EvidenceReview.pdf

Whelan, P., *Report Examining the Desirability of Introducing Criminal Sanctions for Cartel Activity*, Submitted to the Finnish Competition and Consumer Authority, 30 April 2014. Whelan presented his final report on whether Finland should introduce criminal sanctions for cartel activity on 27 May 2014, at the House of the Estates in Helsinki. Dr Whelan's ninety-page report was jointly commissioned by the Finnish Ministry of Employment and the Economy (MEE) and the Finnish Competition and Consumer Authority (FCCA) and will be used by the MEE, the FCCA and the Finnish Ministry of Justice in order to determine whether cartel criminalisation should occur in Finland in future. In forwarding Dr Whelan's report to the Ministry of Justice, the MEE has requested the Ministry in particular to consider whether it is feasible to protect the functionality of the leniency system in the context of cartel criminalisation.

Prizes

Peter Whelan was shortlisted for a 2014 Antitrust Writing Award for his article, 'Cartel Criminalization and the Challenge of "Moral Wrongfulness"', which was published in 2013 in the *Oxford Journal of Legal Studies*. The Antitrust Writing Awards are run annually by the New York-based Institute of Competition Law and the Competition Law Centre at George Washington University's Law School. The goal of these awards is to promote antitrust scholarship and competition advocacy by recognising and awarding the best articles published in the antitrust law and law & economics fields in the last 12 months.

Henry Yeomans was awarded the SLSA Socio-Legal Theory and History Prize for his monograph *Alcohol and Moral Regulations: Public Attitudes, Spirited Measures And Victorian Hangovers* (2014, Policy Press)

CONFERENCE PRESENTATIONS AND PUBLIC SEMINARS

Bleasdale-Hill and Dickinson: 'The Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 and dangerous dogs: barking up the wrong tree?', Society of Legal Scholars Annual Conference, Nottingham UK, 10th September 2014

Churchill: 'The Locksmiths and the "Criminal Class" in Victorian and Edwardian England', British Crime Historians Symposium, University of Liverpool, 27 September 2014

Crawford: 'Temporality in Restorative Justice: On Time, Timing and Time Consciousness', keynote lecture 'Critical Restorative Justice' International Seminar, KU Leuven 15-17th October 2014

Crawford: "It ain't (just) what you do, it's (also) the way that you do it": The role of legitimacy and procedural justice in the implementation of Anti-Social Behaviour interventions with young people', European Society of Criminology conference, Prague, Czech Republic, 10-13 September 2014

Crawford: 'Socially Sustainable Security Practices: Questions of the Everyday', Contingencies of Security Panel, European Society of Criminology conference, Prague, Czech Republic, 10-13 September 2014

Crawford: 'Author Meets Critics – *Realist Criminology* by Roger Matthews', Chair and Critic at the British Society of Criminology Conference, University of Liverpool, 10-12th July 2014

Crawford: 'Everyday Security' paper to 'The Laws of Security: Re-Conceptualising Security at the Intersections of Law, Criminology & International Relations', Liberty Building, University of Leeds, 12-13 June 2014

Crawford: 'Working in Partnership: The challenges of working across organisational boundaries, cultures and practices', Policing Partnerships Workshop, N8 Policing Research Partnership, University of Manchester, 26th February 2014

Crawford: 'Research and Innovation in Policing: Building Collaborations', N8 Policing Research Partnership, University of Leeds, 26th November 2013

Ellison: 'Criminal Justice and Psychosocial Disabilities: a Victim Perspective' Gerald Gordon Seminar in Criminal Law, University of Glasgow, June 2014

Ellison: panel member, 'The Policing and Prosecution of Rape: What do we know, and how should our knowledge shape policy and practice?' LSE, London, March 2014

Hucklesby: 'Conditional release for further police enquires in England and Wales: a legitimate police power?', European Society of Criminology Annual Conference, Budapest, 4-7 September 2013

Hucklesby: 'Looking the gift horse in the mouth: voluntary and community sector service provision in criminal justice', keynote address, ACJRD Annual Conference on Preventable Harm', 4th October 2013

Hucklesby: 'Researching electronic monitoring: lessons for securing EU funding', COST Action (IS1106) Offender Supervision in Europe working group meeting, Malta, 27-28 March 2014

Hucklesby: 'Private Sector involvement in community corrections: a complex business', British Society of Criminology Annual Conference, University of Liverpool, 10-12 July 2014

Hucklesby: 'Foreign national prisoners in pre-trial detention: a challenge for 21st Century justice', European Society of Criminology Annual Conference, Prague, 10-13 September 2014

Karstedt: 'Global Hotspots of Violence: Intervention and Prevention in the Top 20 most Violent Countries', Global Violence Reduction Conference, Cambridge University and World Health Organization, Cambridge, September 2014

Karstedt: 'Proliferation, Diversity and Contingency: Institutionalizing International Criminal Law', 'Criminal law in a global world order: Crimes, criminals and institutions of global criminal law', Tilburg Law School, June 2014

Karstedt: 'Can states police themselves? The paradox of the state as guardian of human rights', 'The Laws of Security', School of Law, University of Leeds, June 2014

Karstedt: 'Responsibility to Protect and Responsibility to Prosecute: Canvassing the evidence for deterrence in international criminal law', White Rose Consortium on the Responsibility to Protect, 2nd Seminar, University of Sheffield, May 2014

Karstedt: Discussant to Keynote lecture by T. Halliday on 'The Inexorability of Globalization? Elements of a General Theory of Legal Change', 25th Anniversary of the International Institute for the Sociology of Law, Global-Regional-Local, Institutions, Relations, Networks. Past and Future of the Sociology of Law, Onati, Spain May 2014

Karstedt: 'Emotions and transitional justice: The private, the public and expressivism in international law', key note address, Conference on Emotions and Law, Munich, 12 – 13 February 2014

Karstedt: 'Reflections on the Responsibility to Protect: An evidence-based approach', invited roundtable contribution, The Responsibility to Protect and Humanity: A Study on the Idea of Human Interconnectedness', White Rose Consortium on the Responsibility to Protect, University of Leeds, 17 December 2013

Karstedt: 'Morality policies and criminal justice in federal states: Is a race to the bottom inevitable?', ESRC Seminar Series 'Crime Control and Devolution: Policy making and expert knowledge in a multi-tiered democracy', Edinburgh 13 December 2013

Karstedt: 'Does Democracy Matter for Criminologists? Situating Crime in the Institutional Context of the Polity', Presidential Panel, ASC Annual Meeting Atlanta 20 – 23 November 2013

Karstedt: 'Strafrecht, Kriminalität und Geschlecht: Wo bleibt die männliche Hexe? (Justice, crime and gender: Why are male witches rare?)', opening keynote, Study Day, Faculty of Law, University of Hamburg, 15 November 2013

Karstedt: 25th Anniversary of the International Institute for the Sociology of Law, Global-Regional-Local, Institutions, Relations, Networks. Past and Future of the Sociology of Law, Onati, Spain May 2014

Lewis: 'An Introduction to Child-to-Parent Violence', Child-to-Parent Violence Practitioners' Forum, School of Law, University of Leeds, 15th July 2015

Lister: 'Recent developments in Plural Policing in England and Wales: Fragmentation, localisation and regulation', European Conference of Criminology, September 11, 2014

Lister: 'Blurred lines? Exploring the boundaries of authority in the new police governance framework', Evaluation of Police and Crime Commissioners workshop, University of Birmingham, 30th June 2014

Lister: 'Community Engagement', N8 Policing Research Partnership, University of Leeds, 24th March, 2014

Lister: 'Police-Community Engagement: Questions for Implementation and of Outcome', N8 Policing Research Partnership: Police Community Engagement Workshop, University of Leeds, 5th March, 2014

Lister: 'Street policing of 'problem' drug users: Challenges for policy and practice', N8 Policing Research Partnership: Drugs and Alcohol Workshop, Darlington 25th February, 2014

Walker:, 'Total war on terrorism or Total counter-terrorism? Contemporary agendas against terrorism and their impacts on rights', International Symposium on The Balance Between Freedom and Security in Fighting Against Terrorism, Judicial Academy Turkey, October 2013

Walker: 'Criminal law responses to terrorism: Adaptation or manipulation?', School of Law, Vietnam National University, Dec 2013

Walker: 'Total war on terrorism or Total counter-terrorism? Contemporary agendas against terrorism and their impacts on society', People's Police Academy, Ministry of Public Security, Ha Noi, Vietnam, Dec 2013

Walker: 'Aversion to emergency: The governance of emergency arrangements in the UK', School of Law, University of Western Sydney Staff Seminar, Feb 2014

Walker: 'Living with national security disputes in court processes in England & Wales' University of Sydney Faculty of Law, Conference on Secrecy, Law and Society, Feb 2014

Walker: 'Protective security against terrorism', Crown Law Office, Government of NZ, Wellington, Seminar paper, Feb 2014

Walker: 'Protective security against Terrorism: In Service of the State, the Corporation, or the Citizen?', University of Auckland Faculty of Law, Staff seminar, Feb 2014

Walker and Clubb: 'Heroic or hapless? The legal reform of counter-terrorism financial sanctions regimes in the European Union', International Association of Constitutional Law Research Group on Constitutional Responses to Terrorism, Harvard University, March 2014

Davis and **Walker:** 'Manifestations of extremism', Law and Terrorism Workshops, Strathclyde University, 29 – 30 May 2014

Appleton and **Walker:** 'The penology of terrorism', Law and Terrorism Workshops, Strathclyde University, 29 – 30 May 2014

Vladeck and **Walker:** 'Detention and interrogation in law and war', Law and Terrorism Workshops, Strathclyde University, 29 – 30 May 2014

Walker: 'Securitisation against terrorism financing: risks, rights, and crimes', The Laws of Security, CCJS, University of Leeds,

Walker: Co-organiser and chair of panels, The Successes and Failures of Proceeds of Crime Approaches, University of Manchester, October 2014

Walker: 'Acts of charity and acts of terrorism: interaction, regulation and prosecution', Queen Mary-Renmin Criminal Justice Conference, Queen Mary University, October 2014

Whelan: 'Criminal Cartel Enforcement in the UK: Rectifying the Mistakes of the Past', Bergen Center for Competition Law and Economics, Norway, 29 October 2013

Whelan: 'The Criminalization of Cartel Activity: A Sensible Choice?', School of Law, University of Bergen, Norway, 30 October 2013

Whelan: 'The Intersection of Competition Law and Morality: A Case Study of the UK Cartel Offence', Spring 2014 Seminar Series on 'The Intersections of Antitrust: Competition Law and...', Newcastle Law School, 19 March 2014

Whelan: attended the Antitrust Enforcement Symposium, which took place on 29 March in Washington DC. The symposium was by invite only and brought together renowned experts (judges, officials, practitioners and academics) in the field of competition law enforcement. It was organised in collaboration with The George Washington University Competition Law Center, The Oxford Centre for Competition Law and Policy, and *the Journal of Antitrust Enforcement*

Whelan: 'Criminal Sanctions for Cartel Activity – An International Perspective and Implications for Finland', Helsinki, Finland, 27 May 2014

Wincup: 'Tackling Dependency: New Regulatory Approaches to Promote Drug Abstinence', International Society for the Study of Drug Policy Annual Conference, May 2014

Wincup: 'Welfare Reform and Crime Control: No Longer Strange Bedfellows', British Society of Criminology Annual Conference, July 2014

Yeomans: 'Taxation as Behavioural Regulation: The Case of Alcohol Excise Duties', British Society of Criminology's Annual Conference, University of Liverpool, 2014

Monaghan and **Yeomans:** 'Mixing Drink and Drugs: Are Drug and Alcohol Policy Converging?', British Society of Criminology's Annual Conference, University of Liverpool

Yeomans: 'Alcohol, Religion and Moralisation: The Search for a "Good" Drink', Moderation and its Discontents conference, University of Warwick, 2014

Yeomans: 'Taxation and Security: The Historical Development of Alcohol Excise Duties', Laws of Security conference, University of Leeds, 2014

Yeomans: 'Using Alcohol Research to Support Teaching and Learning in Criminology', Teaching Alcohol Studies HEA workshop, University of Leicester, 2014

CONFERENCE ORGANISATION AND REPORTS

Adam Crawford organised a number of events, including 'The Laws of Security: Re-Conceptualising Security at the Intersections of Law, Criminology & International Relations', Liberty Building, 12-13 June 2014 (with Steven Hutchinson), 'Enhancing Impact: Learning from Impact Case Studies', Woodhouse Rooms, University House, University of Leeds, 31 March 2014, 'Collaborating for Excellence and Innovation in Policing', N8 Policing Research Partnership, Great Hall, University of Leeds, 24th March 2014, 'Research and Innovation in Policing: Building Collaborations', N8 Policing Research Partnership, University House, University of Leeds, 26th November 2013, the second GERN Doctoral Summer School on Criminology and Criminal Justice, White Rose Doctoral Training Centre, University of Sheffield, UK – 9-11 September 2013 - associated with the 'Socio-legal/criminology' and 'Security, conflict and justice' pathways of the ESRC White Rose Doctoral Training Centre.

Anthea Hucklesby produced, 'Pre-charge bail', a report to a second (anonymous) police force in England and Wales.

Sam Lewis organised a Practitioners' Forum on Child-to-Parent Violence, held on 15th July 2014, which was hosted by the School of Law and funded by the Social Care Hub. The event was attended by over 100 policy-makers, practitioners and academics from around the country.

Stuart Lister organised a Police Community Engagement Workshop, under the auspices of the N8 Policing Research Partnership, University of Leeds, 5th March, 2014. Funded by a grant from the College of Policing, this workshop brought 35 delegates from research and policy and practice backgrounds to discuss and share ideas surrounding the role and focus of community engagement in local policing.

In June 2014 **Nick Taylor** arranged for the Law Commission to hold their symposium on 'Unfitness to Plead' at the School of Law.

Emma Wincup organised a one-day conference entitled 'Poverty, Inequality and Crime' (March 2014)

KNOWLEGDE TRANSFER

Work for Governments, Statutory Agencies, NGOs, Professional Bodies

Adam Crawford

- Sub-panel Member for Law (UoA 20) for HEFCE Research Excellence Framework REF 2014.
- Award Panel Member for ESRC's Research Seminar Competition (2013)
- Member of the ESRC Peer Review College
- Advisory Group for the ESRC Large Grant project 'Welfare Conditionality' (York University, 2013-)
- Member of the International Scientific Committee for the conference 'Coordination of local activities for security', 18/19 November 2013, Jagiellonian University in Krakow, Poland (2013-14).
- Member of the Advisory Board for the Centre for Criminology, Oxford University (2012-)
- Member of the International Advisory Board for the 'Crime in Society' Research Group at the Vrije Universiteit Brussel (2012-)

Hucklesby

- Member West Yorkshire Probation Trust Research Steering Committee
- Member of British Society of Criminology Executive Committee
- Chair, Women's Network, British Society of Criminology
- Member British Society of Criminology Conference Committee
- ESRC peer-review college member
- AHRC peer-review college member

Sam Lewis

- Sits on the Specialist Assessment Board of the Probation Journal
- Member of the Ministry of Justice's Race Advisory Group

Clive Walker

- Member of the Internet Society (1999-)
- Special Adviser to the Independent Reviewer of the Terrorism Legislation (2011-)
- Visiting Professor University of New South Wales (2012-)

Submissions to official inquiries

- Home Office, Stop and Search consultation, 2013
- House of Commons Home Affairs Committee, Inquiry into Counter Terrorism, Submission on 'Charities and the funding of terrorism', 2013 (also commented upon by the Public Accounts Committee)
- Independent National Security Legislation Monitor, Submission to 2014 report (Canberra)
- Australian Senate Standing Committees on Legal and Constitutional Affairs, Submission on the Independent National Security Legislation Monitor Repeal Bill 2014 (published at

http://www.aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Committees/Senate/Legal_and_Constitutional_Affairs/National_Security_Monitor/Submissions)

- **Emma Wincup** co-chair of the British Society of Criminology Yorkshire and Humberside Regional Group

MEDIA-RELATED WORK

Nick Taylor

- Interviewed on Radio 4's Law in Action to discuss the issue of Juror Contempt with regards to his work with the Law Commission on Contempt of Court.

Henry Yeomans

- Interviewed on 'Thinking Allowed' with Laurie Taylor, *BBC Radio 4*, 29th January 2014, <http://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/b03s76d5>. The interview concerned the journal article 'Blurred Visions: Experts, Evidence and the Promotion of Moderate Drinking'.
- Wrote the following piece for *The Conversation*: 'Evidence for alcohol policy is still uncertain and it's time to admit it', 17th February 2014, <https://theconversation.com/evidence-for-alcohol-policy-is-still-uncertain-and-its-time-to-admit-it-23149> . This piece was reproduced in *News Australia* (<http://australia.to>).
- Appeared on Channel 5 News to discuss new alcohol policy proposals on 11th August 2014.
- Provided comment on declining levels of violence to BBC Radio Wales and the *Yorkshire Evening Post*.

EDITORIAL WORK

Adam Crawford

- Editor in Chief, *Criminology and Criminal Justice*
- Editorial Board, *Déviance et Société*
- Editorial Advisory Board, *European Journal of Criminology* and *Restorative Justice: An International Journal*

Louise Ellison

- Editorial Board Member of *International Journal of Evidence and Proof*

Anthea Hucklesby

- Editor, *Criminology and Criminal Justice*

Susanne Karstedt

- Onati Socio-Legal Series, Editorial Board, since 2013

- International Editorial Board for *International Journal for Crime, Justice and Social Democracy* since 2012
- Ashgate, Co-Editor Series “Law, Crime and Culture”, since 2010
- Editor *Criminology and Criminal Justice*, since 2010
- Editorial Board Member for *Zeitschrift für Soziologie (Journal of Sociology)*, since 2008
- Co-Editor for Series of Publications of the Association for the Sociology of Law, Germany, since 2007.
- Editorial Board Member for *Regulation and Governance*, since 2007
- Editorial Board Member for *Studi Sulla Questione Criminale*, since 2006
- Editorial Board Member for *British Journal of Criminology*, since 2006
- Editor *British Journal of Criminology*, 2007-2014
- Editorial Board Member for *European Journal of Criminology*, since 2005
- Editorial Board Member for *Monatsschrift für Kriminologie und Strafrechtsreform (oldest and leading criminology journal in German language)*, since 2005
- Editorial Board Member for *Soziale Probleme (Social Problems)*, since 2001
- Editorial Advisory Board Member for *Zeitschrift für Rechtssoziologie (Journal of the Sociology of Law)*, since 2000.

Sam Lewis

- Book review editor for *Criminology and Criminal Justice* (with Dr. Henry Yeomans)

Stuart Lister

- Co-editor *Criminology and Criminal Justice*

Nick Taylor

- Continues to write case comments for the *Criminal Law Review*.

Emma Wincup

- Editorial board member, *Qualitative Research*
- Associate Editor, *Criminology and Criminal Justice*

Peter Whelan

- Was invited to become a member of the Editorial Board of the *New Journal of European Criminal Law*.
- Is a member of the Editorial Board of *the Journal of Antitrust Enforcement* published by Oxford University Press.
- Reviewed numerous articles as a member of the Editorial Boards of *World Competition* and the *Journal of Antitrust Enforcement*. He also reviewed numerous case reports due to his role at the Managing Editor of *Oxford Competition Law*. Dr Whelan also reviewed book proposals for Oxford University Press and Pearson UK Ltd.

Clive Walker

- Board of editors, *International Journal of Risk Management* (1998-)
- Board of editors, *Law & Justice Review* (2010-)

- Board of Editors, *Argument & Critique* (2012-)
- International Advisory Board, *Universiti Utara Malaysia Journal of Legal Studies* (2014-)

Henry Yeomans

- Book review editor for *Criminology and Criminal Justice* (with Dr. Sam Lewis)
- Guest Editor: Invited guest editor of a special issue of *Law, Crime and History* on 'Teaching and Learning in Crime and Criminal Justice History'.
<http://www.pbs.plymouth.ac.uk/solon/hjournal2014Vo4.html>

VISITING FELLOWSHIPS

Susanne Karstedt Adjunct Professor, School of Justice, Queensland University of Technology 2012 – 2015

Clive Walker Visiting Professor University of New South Wales, 2012-14.

VISITING SCHOLARS

Dr Saskia Hufnagel was during the time of her Leverhulme Visiting Fellowship a Research Fellow within the 'Vulnerable Infrastructures' Project at the Australian Research Council Centre of Excellence in Policing and Security, Griffith University, Brisbane, Australia. In March 2013 she was awarded a Leverhulme Visiting Fellowship to conduct comparative research on international police cooperation at the Centre for Criminal Justice Studies, University of Leeds. She was at the Centre from May 2013 to February 2014. After her Research Fellowship in Australia came to an end she started a full-time permanent position as a lecturer in criminal law at Queen Mary University of London.

Saskia is a qualified German legal professional and accredited specialist in criminal law. Her PhD studies were completed at the Australian National University (ANU), Canberra. She was previously employed as Assistant Professor at the University of Canberra (UC) and taught various courses in the field of comparative, criminal and EU law at UC, the ANU College of Law and the ANU Centre for European Studies.

Within the CEPS 'Vulnerable Infrastructures' Project her work focused on comparing security frameworks in Australasia, North America and the EU, particularly in the field of mass gatherings, surface transport, maritime and aviation security. She is currently co-authoring a book on the topic together with Dr Timothy Legrand (Extreme Events, Ashgate, forthcoming 2015).

Other major areas of her research encompass law enforcement cooperation in Asia, North America, the EU and Australasia, comparative constitutional law with a view to terrorism legislation and the policing of art crime.

Her work on law enforcement cooperation focuses on the interaction of formal and informal strategies of cooperation in different regions of the world and she recently published her book *Policing Cooperation Across Borders: Comparative Perspectives on Law Enforcement within the EU and Australia* (Ashgate, 2013). While this publication focuses on the comparison of cooperation within regions - in particular between EU member states and between Australian states, territories and the Australian Federal police - the research she will be conducting at the University of Leeds is aimed at analysing cooperation between regions. She co-edited *Cross-Border Law Enforcement: Regional Law Enforcement Cooperation - European, Australian and Asia-Pacific Perspectives* (Routledge, 2012) together with Clive Harfield and Simon Bronitt and published a number of book- chapters and articles in the area, including 'Cross-border police co-operation: Traversing domestic and international frontiers' (2011) *Crim LJ* 333.

Her work on comparative constitutional perspectives on terrorism legislation focuses on decisions regarding the limitation of the right to life, the right to a fair trial, and the right not to be subject to torture in a number of civil and common law jurisdictions. Her

publications in this field include 'German Perspectives on the Right to Life and Human Dignity in the "War on Terror"' (2008) *Criminal Law Journal* 101. She recently co-edited *Emergency Law* (Ashgate, 2012) together with Kent Roach and *Shooting to Kill: Socio-legal Perspectives on the Use of Lethal Force* (Hart Publishing, 2012) together with Simon Bronitt and Miriam Gani.

For her research on art crime she received a Griffith University International Workshop Award in 2011 and the papers from this event will be published in a co-edited collection with Duncan Chappell: *Contemporary Perspectives on the Detection, Investigation and Prosecution of Art Crime* (Ashgate, 2014, forthcoming).

During her fellowship in Leeds, Dr Hufnagel researched the implications of the UK opt-out of all pre Lisbon police and criminal justice measures under Protocol 36 to the TFEU (133 EU security measures) and the consequent discussions on the re-joining a number of them. For this research, the UK government reports and English, German and French literature on the topic were analysed. Rather than duplicating interviews that had been conducted with practitioners for the UK government reports, this research focused on gathering perceptions from practitioners in EU member states cooperating with the UK and the resulting implications for UK cooperation practice.

During her time at the Criminal Justice Centre Dr Hufnagel participated in a number of conferences organised by the Centre, such as the 'Justice in the Criminal Courts in the 21st Century' Conference and the 'Carrots and Sticks' Conference, which enabled her to network with both UK academics and practitioners in her field. She furthermore submitted several articles on the topic to, for example, the *European Journal of Policing Studies*.

She was invited to a number of conferences and to present seminars on her research in the UK and other EU countries and overseas. In June she presented a seminar on her terrorism and self-defence research at the University of Leeds, in July 2013 she was invited to present at the CESDIP Comparative Policing Seminar (Paris) and to present a book review of *Global Policing* (by James Sheptycki and Ben Bowling) at the British Society of Criminology Conference in Wolverhampton. With Dr Carole McCartney (at the time University of Leeds) she had been successful in obtaining a workshop grant at the Onati Institute for the Sociology of Law, which also took place in July 2013. In August Dr Hufnagel was invited to present a seminar on her research at the University of Hong Kong and at a Criminal Law Conference in Suzhou, China. In September, she presented at the European Society of Criminology Conference on both EU and Chinese Police Cooperation, participated in the GERN PhD summer school in Sheffield and presented at the CEPOL Conference in Muenster. She was furthermore invited to present her research at a Police Cooperation Workshop in Oslo and at a Comparative Police Cooperation Conference in Paris.

RESEARCH STUDENTS

Students currently working towards the completion of their research degree include:

Bader Al-Rajhi: Terrorism and the law of Kuwait

Suhail Almerdas: Cybercrime in Saudi Arabia

Mohammad Almutairi: Constitutionalising the Executive's Powers in Kuwait with Reference to the UK's laws and experience

Brahma Astagiri: Witness Protection System in Indonesia

Mohammad Hussin Ali Bin Idris: Necessity' within the Legal Framework of Self-Defence against Terrorism

Elvin Balajanov: Implementation of international human rights instruments in cyberspace

Yew Hiok Chan: The Governance of Police Abuses of Detainees in Malaysia: A critical analysis with reference to the laws and practices in England & Wales

Dung Van Chu: "The investigation of transnational crimes in Vietnam with reference to comparisons with England and Wales and the European Union."

Helen Crewe: Exploratory study of the culture of women in prison and how this is connected to integration back into the community.

Tat Dung Dang: The participation of civil society organisation in the legislative process in Vietnam with lessons from the UK

Richard Graham: Jury Interpretations of DNA Evidence Presented In Court

Diana Grech: Innocent until proven guilty: A comparison of bail court culture in England and Wales and Canada

Jeremy Harmer: Is Internet Privacy Doomed?

Ella Holdsworth: Women's Experiences of Electronic Monitoring

Lee Johnson: Understanding assaults on police officers- An ethnography of violence against police officers

Ian Marder: The involvement of police forces in the delivery of restorative practices in England and Wales: Enablers of, and barriers to, principled facilitation by the police.

Christopher Markham: Search Warrants under the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984: regulating powers or relegating rights?

Ummi Masood: An Analysis of Criminal Liability for Cyber Attacks Under International Law and Domestic Law

Deborah Platts-Fowler: 'Beyond the Riots' - Policing Social Disorder and Urban Unrest

Julie Pole: Barristers Big Bang? Understanding the response of barristers to the Legal Service Act 2007

Isra Samandecha: The offences relating to terrorism in Thailand and its effects in the context of extradition.

Johanna Schönhöfer: Retroactive Effects of Crime Control and Prevention on Social Solidarity: A cross-national study of Europe

Emmanuel Sotande: The Impact and Benefits of Compliance To Anti-Money Laundering and Counter Terrorism Financing In Developing Countries: A Case Study Of Nigeria

Andrea Tara-Chand: Beyond Recovery to sustainable resilience: what make a resilient community?

David Thompson: Assessing the Impacts of Circles of Support and Accountability on the Re-Integration of those Convicted of Sexual Offences into the Community.

Woong Jang Yoon: Legal issues in pharmacotherapy orders for sex offenders in Republic of Korea

Nohisyam Yusof: Human Trafficking: Malaysian Legal Framework To Prevent, Protect And Prosecute

CCJS PUBLIC SEMINAR PROGRAMME

The Centre's seminar series continued its successful record this year with distinguished academic speakers covering a number of topical issues. The series was very well attended with audiences consisting of staff from within and outside the Centre, practitioners and large numbers of students.

Public Seminars

Dr Saskia Hufnagel, 'CCJS Public Seminar - Mapping Police Cooperation Strategies in the EU, Greater China and Australia: Improving Cross-regional Understanding', 1 pm, 8 October 2013, Liberty Building SR (1.08)

Dr Tom Cockcroft, Senior Lecturer at Canterbury Christ Church University, 'Police Culture: Social Problem or Sociological Problem?', 5 pm, 9 December 2013, Liberty Building, Room G.28

Professor Elena Larrauri, Professor of Criminal Law & Criminology, Universitat Pompeu Fabra, 'Disclosure of Criminal Records', 5pm, 24 February 2014, G.33, Liberty Building

Dr Megan O'Neill, Lecturer, School of the Environment, University of Dundee, 'Police Community Support Officers: Walking a Thin Blue Line', 2 pm, 25 March 2014, G.28, Liberty Building

Dr Rachel Condry, Associate Professor of Criminology, the Centre for Criminology and Fellow, St Hilda's College, University of Oxford, 'The Problem of Adolescent to Parent Violence: A Criminological Study', 5 pm, 28 April 2014, G.33, Liberty Building

CCJS Annual Lecture 2014

On 5 February 2014, in the Moot Court Room in the Liberty Building, Professor Adrian Raine (Departments of Criminology, Psychiatry and Psychology, University of Pennsylvania, and Visiting Fellow, University of Cambridge) delivered the CCJS Annual Lecture for 2014: 'The Anatomy of Violence: The Biological Roots of Crime'.

CCJS Frank Dawtry Memorial Lecture

Professor Tim Newburn, from the London School of Economics, gave the Frank Dawtry Memorial Lecture 2013. In the lecture Professor Newburn reflects on the civil disorder which struck many of England's cities in August 2011, considering the 'causes' of the riots and the nature of the political and penal response to them. Based on his experience of co-directing the award-winning 'Reading the Riots' study he also looks at the idea of 'public criminology' and explores some of the challenges of attempting to conduct rigorous social scientific research in a way, and at a speed, that allows researchers to keep pace with the worlds of policy and politics. The lecture was delivered on 13 November 2013 in the Moot Court Room, Liberty Building.

CCJS PhD 'Brown Bag' Sessions

Amy Sprawson, 'Exploring Perceptions of the Seriousness of Homicide: The Moral Culpability of Perpetrators', 12 noon, 29 January 2014, G.28, Liberty Building

David Thompson, 'Deliberating Desistance: Tales of Compliance Among Convicted Sex Offenders', 12 noon, 26 February 2014, SR 1.11, Liberty Building

Johanna Schönhöfer, 'Determinants of Victim-Centred Approaches to Human Trafficking. A Cross-National Comparison', 12 noon, 26 March 2014, SR 1.11, Liberty Building

CCJS PhD Annual Conference 2014

The Centre for Criminal Justice Studies Postgraduate Research Students' Conference took place at the Law School on 17 June 2014. This conference provided postgraduate research students at CCJS with the opportunity to present papers drawing on their PhD studies. In total, eleven students presented papers. The plenary address was given by Professor Shadd Maruna, Director for the Institute of Criminology and Criminal Justice in the School of Law at Queen's University, Belfast.

Other Events

Professor David Nelken, the University of Macetera and the University of Oxford, 'Comparative Studies of Law and Society: Are Global Social Indicators Contestable?', 1 pm, 17 October 2013, Room 1.13, Liberty Building. This event was co-sponsored by the Security and Justice Group, the Centre for Criminal Justice Studies and the School of Law, University of Leeds.

Dr Clifford Stott, 'Psychology, Policing and the Politics of Riot', 5 pm, 4 December 2013,

G.32 Liberty Building

Dr Saskia Hufnagel (ARC Centre of Excellence in Policing and Security, Griffith University), 'EU Police and Justice Cooperation – Does the UK Benefit from existing Regulation', 5 pm, 28 January 2014, 1.12/1.13 Liberty Building

'Riots Reframed' – A documentary and discussion with the video producer Fahim Alam, 2 pm, 13 March 2014, Room 2.46, Liberty Building. The session was co-funded and sponsored by the Security and Justice Research Group and the Centre for Criminal Justice Studies.

'The Laws of Security: Reconceptualising Security at the Intersections of Law, Criminology & International Relations', 12 June 2014 - 13 June 2014, Symposium, Liberty Building, University of Leeds

'Centre for Criminal Justice Away Day', 18th June 2014, Weetwood Hall, Leeds

'Sex Offenders in the Community: Assessing Circles of Support and Accountability', 25 June 2014 - 26 June 2014, Conference, G.32, Liberty Building, School of Law

Professor Don Grubin (Newcastle University), 'The Contribution of Polygraph Testing to the Risk Reduction Package', 5 pm, 25 June 2014, Moot Court Room, The Liberty Building

Dr Mary Corcoran (Keele University), 'Between Trust and Risk: Volunteering in Criminal Justice', 12 pm, 26 June 2014, G.32 The Liberty Building

A Practitioners' Forum on Child-to-Parent Violence

Dr Sam Lewis

On 15th July 2014 a *Practitioners' Forum on Child-to-Parent Violence* (CPV) was held in the School of Law at the University of Leeds. The event, which was organised by the University's Centre for Criminal Justice Studies (CCJS), Leeds Youth Offending Service (YOS) and Wakefield Troubled Families Scheme, and sponsored by the Social Care Innovation Hub at the University of Leeds, attracted over 100 delegates from different agencies and areas. In the morning, the focus was on developments in policy and research. After welcoming delegates, Dr Sam Lewis (University of Leeds) considered the factors that have kept this social problem in the shadows. The shame felt by parents, a lack of CPV-specific services and concerns amongst academics about the over-criminalisation of children were all cited as being relevant. Also, political rhetoric regarding the control exerted by 'responsible' parents over their offspring appears to deny the existence of 'good parents' whose efforts are undermined by the physical, psychological, emotional and financial impacts of their children's behaviour. Anne-Marie Harris (Youth Justice Board) stated that youth justice professionals regard adolescent to parent violence (APV) as a pressing issue. As part of the policy response, APV was included in the Government's revised *Violence Against Women and Girls* (VAWG) Action Plan (2014). Information papers for local service providers are due to be published by the end of the year and dissemination events in London, Birmingham, Oxford and Manchester are planned for early 2015. Dr Amanda Holt (University of Lancaster), whose book on *Adolescent-to-Parent Abuse* was the first of its kind in the UK (Policy Press 2013), considered the diverse and divergent nature of responses by different agencies. She noted that parents often experience different types of abuse simultaneously: such a complex social problem requires a multi-faceted response. Professor Sarah Galvani (University of Bedfordshire) discussed domestic violence, CPV and substance misuse. She stated that there is no simple causal relationship between alcohol or drug misuse and violence, but that individual factors (such as pharmacological effects and expectancy effects) and socio-cultural factors are also relevant.

In the afternoon, delegates heard three papers from practitioners delivering CPV-specific services. Sally Fawcett and colleagues from Wakefield Troubled Families Scheme described the development and delivery of their 'Do it Different' programme for parents and children experiencing CPV. Whilst noting the positive impact of the programme, Sally recognised that CPV is not solved in 12 weeks: ongoing support is vital. Jenny Bright and colleagues from Leeds YOS told delegates about their Parenting and Children Together (PACT) programme. She cited the benefits of working in partnership with parents and children, different agencies, academics and policy-makers to provide a holistic response. The final paper was by Ann Ramsden, who founded the Rosalie Ryrie Foundation and spoke about her work in Wakefield to improve the lives of family members in violent relationships.

During the day, we also heard from two mothers who had experienced CPV and completed the intervention programmes. They told delegates that their relationships with their sons, whilst still not perfect, are notably improved. They also reported that receiving help and meeting with parents in a similar situation had brought additional benefits, particularly for their confidence and self-esteem. One now acts as a mentor for mothers on the PACT programme and is due to start University in September 2014. The other is training to be a mentor for women completing Do it

Different. Their moving contributions underlined the importance of timely and effective interventions for families experiencing CPV.

The presentations from the day are available (under Links and Documents) at:
<http://www.law.leeds.ac.uk/people/staff/lewis/>

N8 Policing Research Partnership

Community Engagement: Evidence Review

Stuart Lister, Deborah Platts-Fowler (University of Leeds) and Andrew Staniforth (West Yorkshire Police)

Background

Principles of community engagement have become central to the role of the police and particularly the current approach of neighbourhood policing. Community engagement can foster collaboration between police and local people to identify and tackle local policing issues, and is associated with positive police-community relations and mutually beneficial outcomes. This review identifies the benefits of community engagement, barriers to its effective implementation and transferable methods of effective practice.

Key findings

- Community engagement is a central component of democratic policing and informs the Peelian principle that the power of the police to fulfil their functions and duties is dependent on public approval of their existence, actions and behaviour, and on their ability to secure and maintain public legitimacy and respect.
- Community engagement is more than the interaction between a police officer and a citizen. It should be understood as a wider and longer term 'process' of collaboration between police and communities, in which local people are willing, purposefully enabled and empowered to participate.
- Community engagement can be enabled through a range of structures (e.g. community meetings, advisory panels, oversight committees), giving the public opportunity to participate in policing processes (e.g. audit, consultation, oversight) and which involve police sharing information with the public.
- Public participation in police-community engagement activities is often low relative to the general willingness to participate in and contribute to local policing efforts.
- Barriers to participation include absence of suitable civic structures, lack of public awareness of opportunities, cynicism that any contribution will make a difference, bureaucratic processes, and personal characteristics such as having limited time, low levels of English and poor education.
- Setting realistic expectations of inputs and outcomes attaining to processes of engagement can help avoid cynicism and disenchantment among local publics, and therein foster further willingness to participate.
- Barriers from the police perspective include training, cost, transient deployment of resources, and the increasing diversity of neighbourhoods making the process of community engagement more challenging.

- Inclusive facilitation of open public meetings can foster deliberative consultation and help to ensure meetings are not dominated by vocal minorities. But other less formal methods (e.g. *ad hoc* encounters) can help to ensure that 'quieter voices' within the community are heard and equitably responded to.
- Effective community engagement requires matching methods to particular purposes. A mix of engagement mechanisms can help to foster effective deliberation when addressing potentially divisive concerns.
- Policing approaches that focus on treating people fairly and with respect can improve participation in policing by promoting the legitimacy of the police and the law. This is likely to be a cost-effective way of promoting the full range of benefits associated with community engagement.

Defining Community Engagement

'Community engagement' is a broad term that includes a range of activities, purposes and ambitions. In policing, it is sometimes (mis-)used to refer to any interaction between a police officer and a citizen, be it a conversation or a fleeting encounter. Instead, community engagement should be understood as a wider, longer term and planned 'process' of collaboration between police and members of the local community. A recent report by the National Policing Improvement Agency (NPIA) defines community engagement ([Myhill, 2012](#)) as:

The process of enabling the participation of citizens and communities in policing at their chosen level, ranging from providing information and reassurance, to empowering them to identify and implement solutions to local problems and influence strategic priorities and decisions.

The police, citizens and communities must have the willingness, capacity and opportunity to participate. The Police Service and partner organisations must have a responsibility to engage and, unless there is a justifiable reason, the presumption is that they must respond to community input.

The term 'community' alone is problematic, however. It is used as shorthand for a group of people, assumed to share a set of characteristics and sense of identity; although sometimes both can be absent. There are three 'types' of community, including 'of place', 'of identity', and 'of interest'. The police mostly focus on a place-based notion of community, at a 'neighbourhood' level. This pragmatic approach recognises that people tend to live in a physical space in proximity with others, even if they belong to other types of communities as well. For community engagement to be most effective, however, police need to engage meaningfully with the different communities within a neighbourhood, and be sensitive to the diversity within and between each.

Benefits

Community engagement is associated with several beneficial outcomes, including improved public perceptions of safety and actual decreases in crime and disorder ([Myhill, 2012](#)). Such outcomes can create stronger communities by providing a basic level of neighbourhood security that produces the conditions in which informal social controls can flourish ([Innes & Jones, 2006](#)). Community engagement can also help make policing more understanding of and responsive to local communities, through for example processes of consultation, partnership and collaboration, resulting in increased public satisfaction, cooperation, trust and confidence in the police. There is also evidence of improved morale, job satisfaction and motivation for officers,

associated with a broadening of the police role, improved relationships with the public and co-workers, and raised expectations regarding community participation in crime prevention ([Myhill, 2012](#); [Lloyd & Foster, 2009](#)).

These benefits have been widely associated with the introduction of 'neighbourhood policing' across England and Wales during the last decade. Premised on the ideal that public accountability is best delivered through locally-responsive policing teams, neighbourhood policing has sought to embed community engagement as a mainstream policing activity. In particular, it has laid emphasis on the benefits of accessible and familiar policing which, it is believed, promote community involvement in identifying local priorities and collaborative problem-solving with partners and the public to address priorities.

BARRIERS

Policy reviews suggest there is a general willingness among the public to participate in local policing ([e.g. Casey, 2008](#)). Despite this, however, participation in policing has tended to be low, particularly for some groups, raising concerns of representation. The following factors have been found to inhibit participation:

- personal characteristics e.g. having insufficient time, poor written or spoken English skills, poor education, and disabilities and health problems ([Audit Commission, 1999](#));
- lack of confidence in the police, possibly linked to poor relations with the police historically;
- fear of crime, undermining trust in other members of the community and preventing engagement with the police because of fear of reprisals ([Lloyd & Foster, 2009](#));
- lack of awareness both of neighbourhood structures and opportunities to participate in policing;
- cynicism that any public input would bear substantial impact or influence on police decisions;
- public apathy and frustration with the time consuming and bureaucratic processes which have to be followed before police are able to consider their concerns and views ([Bullock & Sindall, 2004](#)).

From a police perspective, barriers to effective community engagement include:

- the increasing social, ethnic, cultural and political diversity of neighbourhoods;
- the often transient deployment of police personnel to local policing teams ([Flanagan, 2008](#));
- the relative status it is afforded within the institutional and occupational cultures of police compared to other contingent work demands that fall on the police ([Hughes & Rowe, 2006](#));
- the costs associated with training officers to perform community engagement, funding the number of officers required to do this effectively, and supporting the full range of engagement methods to ensure representative and inclusive participation ([Myhill, 2012](#); [Audit Commission 1999](#));

- much community engagement training is classroom-based or on placement, which is less effective than training experienced in a situated workplace environment ([Heslop, 2012](#)).

EFFECTIVE PRACTICE

The practice of community engagement can be enabled through various structures which reflect different degrees of public participation and community empowerment in local policing. Examples include hosting pre-arranged meetings in local communities, organising lay panels and co-opting community representatives on to formal partnership committees. Such structures can serve a range of functions (e.g. consultation, advisory, oversight), but all involve information sharing by the police which aims to facilitate public participation.

Raising awareness of local neighbourhood policing can significantly increase participation in local policing activities ([Bullock & Sindall, 2004](#)). This can be achieved by effective publicity campaigns, as well as by the role of police and others in bringing consultative meetings to the attention of local people. A person's level of education has been found to be a significant general predictor of awareness and participation in community policing, suggesting that additional provision may be needed for raising awareness among groups with less formal education ([Skogan & Steiner, 2004](#)).

Open public meetings are a common method of engagement, but are associated with low participation particularly of young people. The [Audit Commission \(1999\)](#) advocates increasing public participation by taking the practice of consultation to the people, for example, by talking to people at venues they already attend. It also suggests that attendance can be increased by creating a 'community event atmosphere', for example, providing refreshments and childcare facilities, and making an event more 'entertaining' by using participative and interactive consultation methods, rather than merely having speakers 'talk at' those who attend.

Public participation has been reported especially low among poorer people living in high crime areas ([Lloyd & Foster, 2009](#)). This demonstrates how community policing can add to, rather than alleviate aspects of social and economic inequality. It also highlights the need for engagement practices to promote inclusivity, rather than merely engaging the 'usual suspects' (or 'easy to reach') who may routinely exploit consultation opportunities for their own ends. Managing vocal minorities through good facilitation at meetings is essential for ensuring representative participation, and can prevent community conflict, which can be an unintended consequence of direct participation.

Many ethnic minority groups have representative organisations. But consulting these groups on a delegated basis is not an adequate substitute for engaging directly with individuals ([Audit Commission, 1999](#)). One way of reaching individuals is for community organisations to encourage people to get involved in their community activities. Socially excluded people lack formal organisations to represent them in most neighbourhoods and so they will often need dedicated strategies to them. So-called 'quiet groups' who are less visibly represented in local communities can be targeted through informal posting letters, knocking on doors, street talking and beat engagement ([Lloyd & Foster, 2009](#)).

Effective community engagement requires matching methods to the particular purpose. Some consultation techniques, for instance, may be less suitable for tackling issues where strong feelings or prejudices already exist. Holding public meetings can

give local people a chance to vent their frustrations and convince them that the authorities are willing to hear people's concerns and respond accordingly. But such forums do not always produce considered debate. It is important that diverse community demands for and expectations of local policing are subject to rationale dialogue and constructive negotiation. Techniques that are both participative and deliberative, such as citizen panels, have been reported to be more useful for tackling sensitive issues ([Audit Commission, 1999](#)).

Strategies that aim to improve the interpersonal aspects of police encounters with the public have been found to improve participation. Where the police act in ways that make people feel they are being treated fairly and with respect, this makes them more likely to trust the motives of the police and to develop a sense of obligation to accept and follow the decisions of police officers and the law more broadly ([Tyler, 2006](#)). People are also more likely to report crime, and to participate in and attend community-police meetings ([Murphy et al., 2008](#)). In times of austerity, focusing on procedural justice may offer a way for the police to achieve 'more with less' ([Hough, 2013](#)).

CONCLUSION

Principles of community engagement have long been central to British policing, recognised for their role in promoting public consent for and cooperation with the police. These principles were briefly undermined by attempts to professionalise the police during latter part of the twentieth century, but have been revived over the last three decades, particularly more recently by the introduction of neighbourhood policing. This programme has been associated with a range of beneficial outcomes including stronger communities, more effective, motivated officers, reduced crime and disorder and increased perceptions of neighbourhood safety. The studies underpinning these outcomes are mainly of multi-mechanism programmes, making it difficult to isolate the impact of individual components. Thus, there is a rationale for research into which practices work best in which contexts and through which mechanisms of change.

That said, the literature suggests that public participation can be maximised by raising awareness of local policing activities, establishing structures and processes that afford opportunity for active public engagement, and adopting approaches that treat people fairly and considerately. Further, effective and sustainable community engagement requires well-trained, resourced and highly localised policing teams able to match a range of engagement methods to particular groups and consultation purposes. Participative and deliberative methods must be inclusive, interesting, transparent and not too onerous or bureaucratic. Setting realistic expectations of inputs and outcomes attaining to processes of engagement can help avoid cynicism and disenchantment among local publics, and therein foster further willingness to participate.

Further Information

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N8 POLICING RESEARCH PARTNERSHIP

Public Order Policing: Evidence Review

Dr Clifford Stott (University of Leeds) and Dr Geoff Pearson (University of Liverpool)

Background

Public order policing is a vital component of every force's training, operational capability and responsibility. Despite recent wide-ranging reforms, there remain considerable challenges to understanding the nature of crowd dynamics and the most effective ways of managing them. This review highlights the value of evidence-based approaches to public order policing in terms of maximising safety, reducing the threat of disorder, avoiding human rights violations and resultant legal claims, and reducing the need for police deployment, therefore reducing force expenditure.

Key Findings

- The 2009 death of Ian Tomlinson as an outcome of police use of force led to widespread reform of public order policing in the UK that have fundamentally reshaped national guidance, training and resourcing and represent the most far reaching changes in public order policing policy within the UK since the 1980s.
- These reforms to policy place the maintenance of human rights at the forefront of police approaches to managing crowds. These include the Right to Life, the prohibition on Inhuman/Degrading Treatment, Freedom of Assembly, Freedom of Expression and the Right to Privacy, all of which can be triggered by policing strategies to manage crowd events. This applies even for unauthorised protests and those where individuals in the crowd commit criminal offences.
- Following recent legal cases, pre-emptive policing methods to prevent a breach of the beach that are not the least restrictive means of responding to an *imminent* threat of disorder have the potential to result in successful human rights claims. This particularly affects many football crowd management strategies.
- Human rights based approach to public order policing stresses the importance of proportionality, communication and dialogue in policing crowds; as such it is also entirely in line with the British policing model and the core principles set out by Sir Robert Peel.
- Policing approaches based upon 'classical' theories of the crowd can potentially create and escalate conflict and increase both the risk of critical incidents for the police and successful human rights complaints. The dominant peer-reviewed, evidence-based, and scientifically tested psychological and criminological theories on crowd behaviour identify the importance of understanding the social identity of individuals and groups within crowds and show that a crowd's identity can be influenced by policing.

- Policy reforms since 2009 have changed the theoretical basis for understanding crowds by rejecting the 'classical' model and replacing it with the Elaborated Social Identity Model of crowd behaviour (ESIM).
- The national guidance now set out in the College of Policing's Authorised Professional Practice highlights the importance of valid scientific knowledge of crowd psychology, specifically the ESIM, along with the derived principles of education, facilitation, communication and differentiation in crowd management.
- More research is required to examine the impact of these policy reforms on policing practice and to provide a more comprehensive evidence basis for Authorized Professional Practice.

Theory, Evidence and Practice - How Crowds Work

In public order situations, police action can become headline news and lead not just to catastrophic consequences for those involved but evolve into powerful critical incidents for the police. The 96 fatalities resulting from police failings during the 1989 Hillsborough Stadium Disaster stand as the low point in terms of consequences of poor crowd management ([The 'Taylor Report', 1990](#)) and legacy in undermining trust and confidence in the police. Other examples of large scale 'disorder' resulting in fatalities, injuries and/or severe damage to property which have undermined public trust and confidence in the police include the inner-city disturbances of 1980 and 1981, the 1984 'Battle of Orgreave', the 1985 Broadwater Farm 'Riot', the 1990 Poll Tax 'Riot', the 2009 London G20 summit protests and the 'August riots' of 2011. The on-going economic costs incurred in the policing of public order events are also significant, not least the approximate £25 million spent annually on policing football or the £3.4 million pounds recently spent by Sussex Police on policing an eight-week 'Anti-Fracking' protest.

And yet crowds have long been misunderstood. Early 'classic' theories viewed crowds as being inherently dangerous and prone to disorder. On the one hand, it was assumed that individuals lost their identity in the 'anonymity of the crowd', becoming subject to the 'laws of imitation'. Therefore random or 'mindless' acts of violence and disorder were understood to spread within a crowd like a disease, a 'contagion' whereby 'ordinary people' were likely to mimic the behaviour of others as they followed the 'herd'. On the other, it was argued that criminality in the crowd was the result of the convergence of 'riff-raff', those predisposed toward criminality. As a result this traditional understanding of crowds – most commonly associated with the work of Gustave LeBon – led to police perspectives and training that focussed on 'controlling' crowds through the use of force ([Drury et al, 2003, Hoggett & Stott, 2010; Stott & Reicher, 1998](#)). Correspondingly, there was a relative absence of strategies focused upon facilitation of crowds and the use of communication and dialogue ([HMIC, 2009; p.104](#)).

Despite their common sense appeal these classic theories have not withstood academic scrutiny. This is primarily because they lacked explanatory power and failed to account for the observed patterns and limits to collective action. The classic theories were inadequate because they could not predict or explain when riots were likely to happen, who would and would not become involved nor what would or would not subsequently become a target of collective attack. A new model of understanding crowd dynamics developed from research on the 1980 riot in the 'St Paul's' area of Bristol ([e.g. Reicher, 1984](#)). Through various empirical studies of riots this original formulation has been developed into the Elaborated Social Identity model of crowd

behaviour (ESIM) ([Drury & Reicher, 2000](#); [Reicher, 1996](#); [Stott & Reicher, 1998](#)). This social identity based understanding of crowd behaviour is now widely recognised as the leading psychological theory of riots and has been adopted within national guidance within the UK and used internationally as a framework for developing effective crowd management approaches in high-risk scenarios ([e.g. international football tournaments – Stott et al, 2008](#)).

THE HUMAN RIGHTS FRAMEWORK

Alongside these theoretical developments, public order policing in the UK has also needed to adapt to a new legal framework following the implementation of the 1998 Human Rights Act (HRA). The HRA provides citizens with a domestic remedy for infringements of their human rights, by requiring that public authorities do not act in a manner than contravenes rights set out in the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) and allowing British courts to rule on such cases. In the policing of crowds, the following ECHR rights can be triggered: the right to life (of crowd members, police officers and other citizens); the prohibition on inhuman/degrading treatment (resulting from tactics of physical force); the right to liberty (for arbitrary decisions to contain or detain crowd members); the right to privacy (surveillance and intelligence collection/sharing; freedom of religion or belief; freedom of expression (e.g. protests, football chants/banners); freedom of assembly and association (i.e. for crowds to gather even without permission); peaceful enjoyment of possessions and property.

Police forces managing crowds need to be aware that they have a both a negative duty (not to infringe rights where possible) and a positive duty (to protect citizens' enjoyment of these rights). With the exception of inhuman/degrading treatment, these rights are qualified; they can only exist in a balance with other competing rights, and police forces can restrict the rights where their actions are proportionate. The test of proportionality to be applied when restricting ECHR rights is threefold and forces must be able to prove all three branches of the test:

- i) The police must have a **legitimate objective** for their actions (e.g. protecting the human rights of others, preventing crime or upholding the law),
- ii) The measures taken must be **suitable** for the achieving of those objectives (i.e. they should work), and,
- iii) The measures taken must be **necessary** to achieve those objectives (i.e. there must not be any 'least restrictive alternatives' that could have been taken to achieve the same aims).

Police action that fails to satisfy these criteria can lead to human rights challenges and significant compensation awards. Recent examples of successful actions in protest and football crowds include [Laporte \(2007\)](#) (powers to prevent a breach of the peace need to be balanced against freedom of expression and assembly), [Lyndon \(2008\)](#) (s27 VCRA dispersal without individual assessment of threat), and [Mengesha \(2013\)](#) (kettling in order to obtain intelligence rather than prevent a breach of the peace). While the police successfully defended high-profile protest cases in [Austin \(2012\)](#) and [McClure and Moos \(2012\)](#), judgments in both cases restrict the ability of forces to contain or disperse crowds, placing further emphasis on proportionality. As a result of the recent case law many widely-used tactics for managing protest and, in particular football events, are of dubious legality.

SUCCESSFUL CROWD MANAGEMENT ACCORDING TO EXISTING LAW AND GUIDANCE

Police policy, training and practice in the domain of public order has undergone major reform since the publication of 'Adapting to Protest – Nurturing the British Model of Policing' (HMIC, 2009) and comprehensive reviews of evidence and theory have been central to these reforms (see Stott, 2009). The direct links between research and policy in subsequent reforms to national guidance (ACPO/ACPOS/NPIA, 2010) and the National Public Order Policing Training Curriculum (College of Policing, 2010) place public order policing in the UK at the forefront of a research-led approach. Subsequently, systematic analyses of policing responses during the 2011 'riots' were conducted by the MPS (2011), HMIC (2011), the Home Affairs Select Committee (2011), and the Department for Communities and Local Government (2013), in addition to the 'Reading the Riots' study (Newburn, Reicher & Stott, 2011). Additionally, Lord John Steven's Independent Police Commission published a report on the future of policing (2013); as part of the consultative process for this report a paper on the status of evidence and its implications for the future of public order policing was published (Stott & Gorringer, 2013).

A successful public order policing operation assessed against the laws and guidance set out above can be assessed along four dimensions:

- i) Facilitating the legitimate rights and expectations of crowd members along with those affected by the crowd event (e.g. police, other communities).
- ii) Reducing the risk of disorder and other forms of criminality in the context of a crowd event.
- iii) Deployment of no more police resources than are necessary to achieve (1) and (2).
- iv) An outcome that has long term benefits such as improving police community relations and ensuring that the management of future related crowd events is easier (i.e. has a de-escalation impact).

FUTURE DIRECTIONS AND RESEARCH OPPORTUNITIES

- The National Police Public Order Training Curriculum (College of Policing, 2010) reflects the reformed national guidance and post-2000 legal framework. This new training for Public Order Commanders has been rolled out nationally.
- One of the key developments arising from these reforms has been new units of 'Liaison Officers'. These officers are trained to understand the legislative context, the science of crowd psychology and are skilled in developing communication and dialogue with protestors. The emerging evidence suggests that these new units are effective at reducing conflict and facilitating rights (Gorringer et al, 2012; Stott et al, 2013). There is also some anecdotal evidence that public order policing operations that utilise this 'liaison-based' approach reduce the likelihood of use of force by police and overall policing costs.
- Rather than reducing options to prevent disorder, the Human Rights Act can give police increased operational flexibility. Commanders must now weigh up the possible outcomes of forceful interventions and the freedom to decline to intervene to prevent minor criminal offences where this could cause or exacerbate disorder. Further research is needed to gain evidence of how

human rights approaches to 'risk' crowd events can reduce disorder and the likelihood of HRA litigation.

- The available evidence shows that public order strategies based on the HMIC and College of Policing guidance are more likely to maintain dialogue and liaison as a primary tactic, lead to effective crowd management and reduce the risk of disorder ([Gorringe et al, 2012](#); [Stott et al, 2013](#); [Waddington et al, 2012](#)). However, a more coherent and systematic programme of research is needed examining the outcomes of the new reforms ([Hoggett & Stott, 2013](#)). There are also important questions concerning the extent to which communication-based approaches can be developed in the context of high-risk sporting events such as football ([Havelund et al, 2011](#)) and in the area of mass emergencies ([Carter et al, 2013](#)).
- While initial studies suggest the effectiveness of the reforms, there is a requirement to understand, evaluate and extend the impacts of this new policy, training, guidance on police operational practice in all areas of public order policing including 'mass emergencies' and football. However, there are major problems with constructing an evidence-based approach in the domain of public order policing:
 - There is as yet very little academic evidence underpinning national guidance and there is therefore a demanding need to begin establishing a consensually accepted means of developing a more comprehensive evidence base ([College of Policing, 2014](#)).
 - There are major methodological challenges to extracting data from public order operations since, (a) crowd events are not sympathetic to methods which rely upon controlling independent variables and/or quantitative methods of scientific inquiry, and (b) routine data collection in this area is not systematically or ubiquitously practiced by police forces as a matter of routine; therefore data gathering is beginning from a 'baseline' position.

Consequently, substantial work needs to be undertaken in partnership between academic researchers working alongside police and non-police organisations to develop an evidence framework from which 'good practices' can be sustainably derived and disseminated via peer-reviewed publications, policy and education. The N8 Public Order Policing Partnership is committed to working with police forces nationwide and internationally to identify and roll out good practice in the management of crowds, particularly focussing on the areas of political and environmental protests and sports crowds. Its aim is to put evidence-based policing at the forefront of strategic and operational decision-making. The N8 PRP is calling for access to information and a commitment from forces to work in partnership with us to develop research that can underpin future guidance and training at all levels of the police force order to create a fuller and on-going commitment to evidence-based public order policing.

Further Information

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