## PROGRAMME

### Day One: Thursday 13 June

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:30</td>
<td>Registration opens (available all day)</td>
<td>McLeod Hall</td>
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<td>Parallel pre-conference workshops: sign up required</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:00</td>
<td>Representing Fieldwork: A workshop on visual and (ethno)graphic methods</td>
<td>Mary Barbour Suite</td>
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<td>Workshop: Rip it up, and start again!</td>
<td>Vestibule</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:00</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:45</td>
<td>Welcome</td>
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<tr>
<td>13:00</td>
<td>Keynote: Anna Souhami Ethnography at the periphery: the challenges of remote islands for imagining ethnographies of crime and its control</td>
<td>McLeod Hall</td>
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<td>Parallel sessions:</td>
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<tr>
<td>14:00</td>
<td>1. Risk and Ethics</td>
<td>Mary Barbour Suite</td>
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<td>2. Violence in the Field</td>
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<tr>
<td>15:15</td>
<td>3. Access and Emotion Work</td>
<td>Mary Barbour Suite</td>
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<td>4. Performing Ethnography</td>
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<tr>
<td>17:00</td>
<td>Keynote: Laura Piacentini Digital Ethnographer: How 'interneting' in Russian prisons produces collective expression/control of Russian prisoners' communal mind.</td>
<td>McLeod Hall</td>
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### Day Two: Friday 14 June

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<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:30</td>
<td>Film Screening: ‘Govan Young’ (2016) followed by Q&amp;A with filmmaker David Archibald</td>
<td>McLeod Hall</td>
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<td>Parallel sessions</td>
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<td>10:30</td>
<td>5. Visual and Sensory Methods</td>
<td>Vestibule</td>
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<td>6. Methods on the Move</td>
<td>Board Room</td>
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<td>11:45</td>
<td>7. Ethnography and Storytelling</td>
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<td>8. Collaboration and Coproduction</td>
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<tr>
<td>13:00</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
<td>McLeod Hall</td>
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<tr>
<td>14:00</td>
<td>Publishing Workshop with Jules Willan (Emerald Publishing) and friends</td>
<td>McLeod Hall</td>
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<tr>
<td>15:00</td>
<td>Keynote: Sveinung Sandberg Team Ethnography and Public Criminology</td>
<td>McLeod Hall</td>
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<tr>
<td>16:00</td>
<td>Closing remarks</td>
<td>McLeod Hall</td>
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VENUES

**Conference: The Pearce Institute**, 840-860 Govan Rd, Glasgow G51 3UU
https://goo.gl/maps/qrBjd5k9KsUC9Mhd7

**Pub: Shilling Brewery Co**, 92 West George St, Glasgow G2 1PJ
Following the book launch and wine reception on Thursday evening, please join us for a further drink at the Shilling Brewery Co. The best way to get there is to hop on the subway at Govan, which is a three minute walk from the Pearce Institute, and get off at Buchanan Street. The pub is a minute’s walk from the station. https://goo.gl/maps/cvKbkoy5bq1pPjmR6
KEYNOTE SESSIONS

Ethnography at the periphery: the challenges of remote islands for imagining ethnographies of crime and its control
Anna Souhami
Senior Lecturer in Criminology, University of Edinburgh

Remote islands are at the periphery of what we think about as criminological researchers. While there is a rich tradition of ethnographic criminology, studies of non-urban life remain marginal and studies of remote places are rarer still. But how has the urban orientation of criminological research shaped what we see as important in thinking about crime and its control? And how does it affect what we notice when we do ethnography – and what we miss?

Drawing on a large, ethnographic study of policing in the remote Northern islands of Scotland, this paper explores the challenges islands present for the way we imagine criminological ethnography - and the implications for the craft of ethnographic research. It explores what it is like to do ethnographic research in small islands 220 miles from the UK mainland, and what the challenges reveal about phenomena of social control. In particular it focuses on phenomena of the sky, and explores how light, darkness and weather are central both to the organisation of remote island life and the ways that police officers think about their social world and their role within it. It argues that the lack of attention to these phenomena in ethnographic research reveals that our work is fundamentally structured by assumptions of place, even when we are not explicitly thinking about place.

Digital Ethnographer: How 'interneting' in Russian prisons produces collective expression/control of Russian prisoners' communal mind.
Laura Piacentini
Professor of Criminology, University of Strathclyde

Criminology continues to pay scant attention to Russia' extraordinary, contemporary penal system. This is even more surprising given Criminology's recent theoretical turn towards disrupting the dominance of global north scholarship through new critical work coming from 'the global south'. Yet, the former Soviet Union is nowhere in these debates on punishment’s formation. The field is still dominated by Western and Southern criminological research. The absence of Russia from theoretical and empirical understandings of world penal development has significant impact on methodological approaches to the study of post-Soviet punishment, not least researcher positionality, ethnographic and cultural engagement and self-reflexivity, ethical ambiguities, sample sizes and so on. This paper seeks to both develop and disrupt commonly held ethnographic approaches by providing a critical, methodological account of new social media
approaches to prison research in Russia. I describe my role as a digital ethnographer. I then map out how 'interneting' Russia's penal landscape creates a multiplication of opportunities that provide for greater cultural oxygen for prisoners through limitless virtual space and, at the same time, multiple dangers when ethnography is enabled by the lubricant of the internet. The findings draw down from a UK Leverhulme study into the sociology of rights consciousness amongst Russian prisoners who are engaging in online prisoner blogging using illicit communication devices. The paper will examine how the researcher exercises power by emphasising the ontological awareness of knowledge production. In describing Russian prisoners online as producing 'cultural citizenship', I will interrogate the problem and pitfalls for online prisoner bloggers as 'research subjects'.

Team Ethnography and Public Criminology
Sveinung Sandberg
Professor of Criminology, University of Oslo

The classic model of ethnography is the lone researcher entering an unfamiliar community and revealing the "truth" about it for a small academic community on the outside. It has been challenged by several developments including multi-cited ethnography, netnography, auto-ethnography and a general dilution of the concept of ethnography, but is - for good reasons - still the dominant ideal in ethnographic work. In his talk, Sandberg discusses other ways of thinking about ethnography: including how to get data, how to understand them better, and not the least how to increase their societal impact. Based on his new projects "Radicalisation and Resistance" and "MuslimVoices" he discusses the advantages of group ethnographic research as well as strategies for more empowering and inclusive ways of disseminating academic research.

PRE-CONFERENCE WORKSHOPS

Representing Fieldwork: A workshop on visual and (ethno)graphic methods
Mitch Miller

When you open your field notes, what do you see? Text, scribbles, notes, picture, diagrams, pictures, or maps? In this workshop ethnographer and graphic illustrator Mitch Miller will share the pages of his diaries, work-in-progress and incomplete illustrations to start a conversation about the different ways of reading and representing fieldwork. Introducing his own unique style of ethnographic text-making, called a dialectogram, he will demonstrate hands-on techniques to map out and illustrate fieldnotes differently. Bring your fieldnotes and by the end of the workshop you will have a visual sketch that sees them through new eyes.

Rip it Up and Start Again
Lisa Bradley and Phil Crockett Thomas
In this workshop we will take a hands on approach to exploring how cutting, scoring, folding and joining offer alternative ways to traditional qualitative methods for working with and exploring ethnographic data; how such approaches open the potential for different lines of analysis to emerge; the opportunities that exist for collaboration within such techniques; and the how such acts may themselves shape the representations that follow. Scissors, pens, paper, glue and co-participants will be provided; all that you have to do is bring along some of your own data, that you’d like to work with and/or reimagine.

BOOK LAUNCH & WINE RECEPTION

Young Men's Experiences of Long-Term Imprisonment: Living Life
Rachel Rose Tynan
Respondent: Fergus McNeill

Long sentenced young people are a small but significant part of the juvenile prison population. The current approach to young people convicted of serious crime speaks to wider issues in criminal and social justice, including the idealisation of (some) childhoods, processes of racialisation and identity and the sociology of the body. Analysing the relationships between biography, trauma and habitus reveals the ways in which class, racial and legal status are experienced and resisted.

Young Men's Experiences of Long-Term Imprisonment: Living Life considers the need for the reinvigoration of prison ethnography and calls for a phenomenological approach to understanding youth crime and punishment. An insightful ethnographic study on imprisoned 15- to 17-year-olds in England, this volume examines how young people experience long-term imprisonment, manage their time and imagine and shape their futures. Drawing on observations, interviews and correspondence, Tynan situates long-term imprisonment of young men within the wider social context of criminal and social justice; and analyses constructs and practices that locate responsibility for crime with individuals and communities.

The book was published in 2019, as part of the series Routledge Advances in Ethnography.
PARALLEL SESSIONS

1. Risk and Ethics
13 June, 14:00 – 15:15, Mary Barbour Suite
Chair: Jennifer Fleetwood

Ethnographic research on crime and deviance
Lisa Potter
Criminology PhD student, Lancaster University

This paper presents the case for more ethnographic research on illicit markets with the criminal’s perspective. This objective is achieved by providing an overview of the researcher’s own ethnographic study in a town in North-East England involving the buyers and sellers of pirated goods to support this argument. In the last decade within the social sciences there has been a decline in ethnographic research with the criminal’s perspective this statement is notably true within the study of illicit markets (Fleetwood and Potter, 2017; Calvey, 2017). Social scientists rarely research the criminal’s perspective but seeing through the eyes of others, the buyers and sellers of illicit goods perspective, is essential in developing an understanding of ‘criminal reality’ (Hobbs and Antonopoulos, 2014). The paper acknowledges research ethics need to be upheld to maintain research council’s standards of ethical diligence but argues research ethics are often unworkable (Calvey, 2017).

Illegal ethnography and ethics beyond “arse-covering”
Theo Kindynis
Goldsmiths, University of London

Within an increasingly managerialist academy, several commentators have suggested that research ethics ‘has degenerated into risk management’ amidst an institutional framework in which the need to defend against litigation and scandal is palpable (Ancrum, 2013: 115). For many postgraduate researchers and academic colleagues engaged in ethnographic research, ritualistic formalised and standardised ethics procedures are seen as little more than a bureaucratic “arse-covering exercise” performed solely for the purpose of satisfying institutional rules and regulations. This understandable cynicism belies a situation in which the ethics process can do more harm than good. There is a danger that researchers come to view any ethics process as an ‘empty performance’, merely an administrative ‘hoop to jump through rather than a genuine attempt to pursue an ethical research agenda’ (Winlow and Hall, 2012: 412). This paper considers how we might better equip ethnographers to negotiate the kind of ethical, legal and practical dilemmas and ambiguities they confront during fieldwork.
Drug - Business - Friendship - Research | Position and role of the researcher in the university drug scene
Adam Desi
PhD candidate, Eotvos Lorand University (Hungary)

How can we conduct research about a setting which we live in? How is it possible to study and evaluate our own field through a scientific lens? When I chose the university drug dealing scene for my dissertation topic it became unavoidable to address these ethical and methodological challenges. As in my interviews, narratives of friendship and business surfaced repeatedly. I had to deal with a similar problem relating to the boundary of research and friendship. The only thing which guaranteed the safety of the dealers and social suppliers was the faith and confidence in our mutual (gatekeeper) friend. My aim is to interpret my position and role as a researcher in the context of my own scene and embedded within my interpersonal relationships.

2. Violence in the Field
13 June, 14:00 – 15:15, Vestibule
Chair: Ali Fraser

Navigating Hostility and Conflict in the Field
Jason Warr
Lecturer in Criminology & Criminal Justice, De Montfort University

In ethnography, the researcher is confronted by the rich totality of cultural and social practice. This necessarily includes the negative, harmful, and even violent aspects of sociality and human life. These present particular issues and problems (both ethical and practical) for ethnographic researchers. This presentation, utilising quasi-ethnographic research conducted in multiple prison sites, focuses on three forms of hostility and conflict that can arise in the field, what issues these raise for the ethnographer, and how these can be navigated? The three forms of hostility and conflict focused on are: 1. Conflict and violence between participants in the field. 2. Hostility towards and rejection of your presence in the field. 3. Challenges to, and hostility towards, your credentials as a researcher/academic and your purpose for research.

The Gang and I: Negotiating Emotions and Otherness in ‘Dangerous’ Fieldwork Settings
Elke van Hellemont
University of Kent

In this paper I reflect on the experiences of a total of eight years studying young (eighteen to thirty-one years old) male gang members of predominately Congolese descent in Brussels, Belgium. As a white, Flemish, middle-class, female, 27 year old PhD student, getting access to and conducting participant observation amongst these men demanded some extreme forms of performance management and emotional work. Following these men during their daily routines
involved a continuous negotiation of femininity, race, ethnicity and social class, an emotional investment in accepting behaviours and opinions unacceptable in a non-fieldwork setting, and a daily struggle with language and cultural barriers. Moreover the violent and criminal character of such a fieldwork setting, requires all ethnographers to cope with extreme emotions and high levels of stress over the assumed control they have during fieldwork. Finally, feelings of guilt and shame might challenge an ethnographers’ pursue of a career in the current ‘publish or perish’ academic climate.

Researching women and gangs in a field of constant change and high volatility
Ellen Van Damme
PhD Student, Leuven Institute of Criminology, KU Leuven

A great part of my research on women and gangs in Honduras, Central America, consisted of a constant adaptation to the volatility of the field of study. Although the country is covered with gang cliques, accessing them was hampered by the rotation of gang leaders between the neighborhoods, which caused new rules in the communities every couple of months. Moreover, the rising levels of risks forced organizations (and gatekeepers) to stop working with the gangs and in gang zones. At the same time, while the gangs seemed to be more accessible in prison in the past, the prison direction changes regularly, which means new and augmented rules to enter the prison. On top of this almost inaccessible field, scheduling meetings and making arrangements is based on a ‘here-and-now’-culture, and very prone to last minute changes and cancellations, which highly hampered the data gathering.

3. Access and Emotion Work
13 June, 15:30 – 16:45, Mary Barbour Suite
Chair: Jason Warr

Doing Prison Ethnography Well
David Sheldon
King’s College London

Prisons are closed institutions and completing an ethnography within them poses its own unique challenges such as negotiation of access, overcoming the researchers position as an outsider and the on-going power dynamics of the prison. However, overcoming these challenges is an integral part in conducting a prison ethnography and have been discussed at length in the literature. A notable absence however, still, is the position of the researcher and how prison ethnographies affect them and the influence the environment has on them and those around them. The upshot of this is that prison ethnography extends beyond the researcher and those within the prison, but also the researcher’s relationships with families and friends. The emotional labour of completing a prison ethnography raises questions about how such research projects are conducted and what it means to do a ‘good’ and ‘real’ prison ethnography.
Access and Ethics in a Foreign-National Prison
Liz Kullmann
PhD student, Centre for Criminology, University of Oxford

I am currently conducting fieldwork in a foreign-national only prison in the UK with the aim of learning about male Polish prisoners’ experiences of imprisonment and possible deportation. As well as interviewing prisoners, I spend a lot of time hanging out with them, pretending to pray whilst waiting for social time in the chapel, and observing their interactions with other prisoners and staff. I think that this means I can call myself an ethnographer (albeit a first-time, naïve and inexperienced one)! It seems, however, that I spend as much time on a weekly basis negotiating with my gatekeepers as I do in the prison conducting ‘proper’ fieldwork. More so than with prisoners, my relationship with gatekeepers is raising a number of personal and ethical questions that I am struggling to navigate. Without their support, my research will crumble. I welcome the opportunity to discuss some of the issues I am facing and strategies that I am leaning on to ensure my access is not shut down, as well as hearing how others have managed these all-important relationships.

Ethnography on a ‘newsy’ topic
Jack Spicer
PhD Student and Lecturer in Criminology at UWE, Bristol

During 2017 – 2018 I undertook ethnographic fieldwork with a police force to explore the ‘County Lines’ phenomenon and the responses to it. During this time period, the issue became increasingly high profile, generating significant attention not just within the police but also more widely. This talk will reflect on the experiences of undertaking ethnographic fieldwork on a ‘newsy’ topic. It will consider the benefits, challenges and anxieties of being in such a situation, especially as an inexperienced researcher. It will reflect on how I undertook and managed the fieldwork in light of this, with particular consideration given to how this influenced interactions in the field, questions of access and my insider/outsider status. Finally, it will consider and seek to promote discussion on issues such as the importance of having a theoretical ‘thread’ to guide data collection and analysis, and the implications for appropriately and effectively disseminating findings.

4. Performing Ethnography
13 June, 15:30 – 16:45, Vestibule
Chair: Lisa Bradley

The view from backstage: Instant ethnography and moments of crisis in festival drug policy negotiations
Verity Smith
PhD Candidate, Department of Sociology, Durham University

This research uses an inductive and ethnographic approach to explore the unique and complex challenges to managing, policing and responding to drugs within music festival settings. While festivals are ‘bounded’, liminal leisure spaces, containing elevated levels of intoxication and drug experimentation, as licensed events, festival management must implement drug policies which promote public safety and prevent crime and disorder. Drug policies are implemented through contracted multi-agency partnerships, often involving the police. Drawing on an example of an on-site drug-related emergency that occurred during fieldwork last summer – referred to as ‘Fentanyl-gate’ – this presentation will discuss the relevance of ‘instant’ ethnography to festival research. I will argue that moments of emotive, time-pressured, back-stage negotiations between a number of agencies are integral to revealing some of the complexities of festival drug policy decision making and the interests behind them.

Young women, consumption and control
Donna MacLellan
PhD Student, SCCJR, University of Glasgow

My PhD research is examining the consumption preferences and practices of a small group of young women from the Southside of Glasgow. Through the use of ethnographic methods, I am ‘hanging out’ with these young women, both ‘in real life’ and online; getting to know them and the wider structures that frame their lives. Gaining access via a local youth group, I have been participating in, and observing, their everyday shopping trips, restaurant visits and music gigs, and been invited to join their ‘real’ and ‘spam’ social media accounts and groups. This presentation will tell the story of a recent shopping experience with this group of young women, exploring themes of conformity and deviance in relation to consumer expectations, gender stereotypes and social control. It will highlight the messiness, unpredictability and joys of my ethnographic research by outlining the ethical, practical and emotional dilemmas that I have encountered, so far.

No Such Thing as a Classical Courtroom Ethnography
Andreea Mihut
University of Edinburgh and Heriot-Watt University

Carlen (1976), a seminal voice on courtroom research, was among the first to use dramaturgical imagery to describe courtroom interactions. Her work found observer and defendant rendered equal in their role as spectators of events beyond their control. Appropriately, therefore, courtroom researchers have almost universally incorporated ethnographic methods within their mixed research designs (e.g. Rock, 1991; Mulcahy, 2007; Brown, 1991). Focusing on the Sheriff Courts in Edinburgh, this research explored the methodologies of ethnography and autoethnography to answer three aims: 1. How is the defendant inducted into the staged action
of the courtroom?; 2. Is the language of drama the most appropriate metaphor for courts?; And 3. How should we do courtroom ethnography? Retrospective reflection on this project brought up reflexive dilemmas about the performance of ethnography. How does one determine the lived experience of attending court? And how does one account for myriad intersectional differences between researcher and accused?

5. Visual and Sensory Methods
14 June, 10:30 – 11:45, Vestibule
Chair: Phil Thomas

A moment inside?
Kate Herrity
University of Leicester

“I think when you initially come it comes as a shock, it’s that sense of that proper old Victorian asylum type conditions almost, of people behind iron doors you know? Kicking and screaming and shouting and banging” (Diane).

Our experience of our social world is mediated by our senses, and yet our understanding is dominated by the visual. Kramer (2019) invites us to consider the implications of listening as attentively as we look. I use sound and reading* to encourage engagement with what this might mean for how we understand the prison in particular, and for spaces of crime, harm and control in general. I draw on an aural ethnography of a local men’s prison to consider what accounting for the auditory does for the production and presentation of knowledge. I invite those present to explore what feelings are invoked by listening, and what this might do for how we understand this most particular of spaces.

Noise Pollution and Ethnography: A proposal for inventive methods
Aysegul Yildirim
University of London, Goldsmiths

This paper discusses the possible methods that can be used in an ethnographic study on noise pollution under contemporary social order in big cities. Ethnographic studies on invisible crimes and social harms have so far focused mostly on the visual. In order to overcome this ocular centrism, underlining the seriousness of noise as pollutant in everyday life is rather relevant as well as strong a departure point. This can well take us to consider the ontological vitality of sound on one hand, and the extent of hyper-stimulation of the senses in the chaotic city, leaving bodies out of tune, on the other. Inspired by a set of ‘sound effects’ defined by Augoyard and Torgue in order to grasp sonic experience, I will suggest that interdisciplinary methods (including but not limited to field recordings, sonic elicitation, soundwalking) tailored to the contemporary
conceptualisation of noise capture well the different dimensions of the problem: from criminological to affective and aesthetic.

**Reflections on ethnographic work with stateless children**  
Nicoletta Policek  
Associate Professor in Criminology, University of Cumbria

Contemporary discourses about statelessness talk about criminalization of migration and rest at the intersection of national and international laws about displacement, national security and citizenship. The consequences of criminalization of migration are considered in this contribution through the experiences of stateless children in Italy. Boundaries of ethnography, in particular access, gatekeeping and personal and ethical dilemmas are taken into consideration in this discussion when seeking to address the following questions: how do ethnographers enter the children's worlds, to what extent do we observe and participate, and how do we write the ethnography to fully present the children's perspectives. In terms of the ethnography itself, it is argued in the concluding remarks, our notions of authorship and authority may obscure the children's narratives – which are offered here through children’s drawings. Their narratives are often polymodal and neither linear nor sequential: the task of interpretation thus bearing huge responsibilities and ethical dilemmas.

**6. Methods on the Move**  
14 June, 10:30 – 11:45, Board Room  
Chair: Theo Kindynis

**Left to their own devices: A technosocial ethnography of penal electronic monitoring**  
Ryan Casey  
PhD Candidate, SCCJR, University of Glasgow

Drawing on a wider doctoral study, this presentation will explore the distinct networks of connectivity generated and enabled by digital technologies and how meaning is constructed by the various actors subjected to and within the penal electronic monitoring regime in Scotland. EM remains largely invisible to society while simultaneously rendering its subjects peculiarly visible to the state. Using methods of participant observation, I follow the flow of data as it moves from a person’s private sphere to a national database and how meanings are constructed and acted upon along the way by the private sector officers responsible for enforcing this service and those subjected to this form of ‘coercive connectivity’. From listening in on phone calls between monitoring staff and monitored people, to accompanying officers in the night as they visit the homes of those being surveilled, this presentation will critically reflect on observing ‘technosocial’ relations and processes.

**Ethnographies of net-working: studying transactional security spaces**
Rhys Machold  
University of Glasgow

Transnational circulations of expertise and technologies are a growing field of scholarly interest in relation to the study of policing, security and beyond. In trying come to grips with how these circulations take place and their repercussions to policy-making, scholars have turned to ethnographic and mobile methods to study commercial security spaces such as weapons and security expos, trade shows and policy conferences. Drawing on previous experiences of carrying out participant observations at such events in the UK and India, I reflect on the challenges and possibilities of this kind of work in rethinking the production and mobility of knowledges and technologies. Although such spaces may at first sight appear as transactional spaces through which already-existing actors exchange ideas and technologies, I suggest that ethnographies of such events open up fruitful questions about how the very ‘essences’ of involved actors are relationally established through interaction.

**Getting ‘stuck’ and getting ‘free’ in homelessness**  
Andrew Burns  
PhD Researcher, Urban Studies, University of Glasgow

If ‘home’ provides the background to journeys (in that each passage originates from, and is directed towards it), then individuals who are homeless may be thought of as highly mobile, always on the move but with nowhere to go. The ideas of the tramp and the vagabond are examples of such a conceptualization. The same individuals can also be characterized as ‘stuck’, particularly by services and policy-makers who target ‘entrenched homelessness’.

This presentation, based on ethnographic research in Glasgow, focusses on homeless individuals’ mobilities and journeys to explore issues of stuckness and freedom. It will specifically look at different types of waiting (situational and existential). When the past is immanent in your present, and the future is not imagined as good, the experience can be confining tiredness, exhaustion, and boredom. In the face of this confinement, time may be controlled, collapsed, or ceased.

**7. Ethnography and Storytelling**  
14 June, 11:45 – 13:00, Vestibule  
Chair: Kate Herrity

**Formulating a Collective Biography of Greater Pilton: Informing a Research Methodology Sensitive to Local Need**  
Luke Campbell  
Associate Lecturer in Community Education, University of the West of Scotland
Serving as an immersive introduction to the researcher’s Ph.D. investigation, this symposium paper offers a twofold reflection on formulating a collective biography for Greater Pilton - understood to be an area of severe multiple deprivation (SIMD, 2016) - whilst also addressing the social harms caused by post-2010 U.K. Government austerity to the researched community, lone parent families. Through splicing together the limited existing reflections on the area (see e.g. Greene, 2006; Carlin, 2017; and Campbell, 2019), with local press (North Edinburgh News, and North Edinburgh Community News), and forms of observational pedagogies, the researcher produces a five-part consideration on Greater Pilton as a place to live, as economic, political, and artistic communities, as well as noting social development. This collective biography (informed by Merrill and West, 2009) will enable the researcher to establish a research methodology that is sensitive to need in his own local community.

Researching Prepper Culture – A Narrative Criminological Perspective
Michael Mills
University of Kent

Jennifer Fleetwood
University of London (Goldsmiths)

This paper argues that the attention to stories emphasised within narrative criminology can add much to the pursuit of ‘criminological verstehen’ (Ferrell, 1998) lauded by cultural criminologists. In doing so, it focusses on research grounded within the USA’s ‘doomsday’ prepping movement. We consider the impact of ethnographers’ storytelling in a subcultural field – drawing attention to the ways in which the narratives researchers share with respondents about their aims can shape their access to stigmatised fields of activity (such as prepping). We also explore the ways that respondents’ perceptions of an ethnographer’s position in political struggles can potentially hinder ethnographies – particularly within the highly ‘polarized’ culture prepping sits within, in which various forms and degrees of difference may close-down space for empathetic engagement between researchers and respondents. Bringing attention to the ways that thinking about narrative has served to enhance to ethnographic fieldwork around prepping, we also consider other contexts to which such considerations may prove valuable to researchers.

Talking Lines: Dialectograms and graphic ethnography
Mitch Miller
Glasgow School of Art

Dialectograms are complex illustrations that tell complex stories by using place and space as their narrative principle. They are made through adapting ethnographic and participatory methods and since 2009 have been used to prompt debate on regeneration, document social histories of modernist architecture, intervene in design processes and as a socially engaged/participatory art form. Mitch Miller will talk about his own experiences making his first dialectograms in Glasgow,
but will also talk about how other practitioners have adopted the dialectogram for their own purposes in Belfast and Porto in Portugal.

**The Hardman in the Call-Centre**  
Ali Fraser  
University of Glasgow

The image of the hard man runs like an electric current through Glasgow's history. Unafraid, unabashed, with outlaw swagger, he stalks the pages of countless crime novels and TV dramas. The unpredictable tough guy, schooled in both fist and knife, a symbol of the city's industrial past. But what does being a hard man mean in the Glasgow of today, now call-centre capital of Europe? And what lessons can be drawn from his changing fates and fortunes to understand masculinity and violence elsewhere? This talk will be based on a forthcoming BBC radio broadcast of the same name, recorded last week at the York Festival of Ideas. It combines fieldnotes and cultural commentary to convert ethnographic text into spoken word.

**8. Collaboration and Coproduction**  
14 June, 11:45 – 13:00, Board Room  
Chair: Ryan Casey

“I'm neither up nor down”; exploring the coproduction of narratives of transition with those reintegrating into the community after punishment.  
Julie Parsons  
Associate Professor, Plymouth University

In this paper I draw on preliminary findings from a pilot project entitled ‘Finishing time’ (FT), funded by a discretionary grant awarded by the Independent Social Research Foundation (ISRF). The aim is to give voice to those who have graduated from a resettlement scheme (RS) that works with men released on temporary licence (ROTL) from prison and others referred to the RS through probation, as they reintegrate into the community after punishment. The FT project utilises a modified photo-voice technique and works with participants in mapping/charting their journeys post release, drawing time lines, illustrated with photographs of significance to them. To date I have worked with seven graduates in research encounters in which we have engaged in processes of making and unmaking, organising and arranging a kind of temporal bricolage that reveals alternative rehabilitative conceptualisations of wellbeing and meaning, beyond the notion of released subjects as risky and potentially transgressive.

**Coproduction in Criminal Justice**  
Maggie Hall  
University of Western Sydney
presenting on behalf of:
Diana Johns, University of Melbourne
Clare Spivakovsky, University of Melbourne
Shelley Turner, Monash University
Catherine Flynn, Monash University

A renewed appreciation for the benefits- human rights, prudential or economic, of patient/user/customer/citizen involvement in services and research has been apparent. Service user involvement or research foregrounding subjects challenge traditional conceptions of service provision and research. Criminal justice poses special challenges for coproduction and focuses the theoretical lens on power relations In this paper I explore some of the preliminary theoretical and methodological questions we encounter. Through the lens of governmentality, we aim to theorise a continuum of varying ontologies of ‘co-production’ using case studies drawn from International and Australian sources. The challenge will be to analyse the multiplicity of practices and power relations inherent in any attempt to utilise “service user” perspectives, particularly in criminal justice.

**Distant Voices in the TREEs: Songwriting for a New Creative Research Method in Collaborative Action Research**

Jo Collinson-Scott
University of the West of Scotland

Distant Voices: Coming Home is a 3 year ESRC/AHRC funded collaborative action research project exploring coming home after punishment. The project uses songwriting (and other creative methods) as a form of enactment of (re)integration, a method for generating and capturing research data, as well as a means of analysis and expression of research findings. As part of developing the collaborative aspects of the project (working with a core group of experts in experience) we have developed a new practice-based method which we call TREEs (Tiny Research Explorations and Enquiries). This presentation describes those methods in the context of the project, explores their implications and presents some of the songs that have been produced as part of the research process.