THE UNIVERSITY OF
NORTHAMPTON

VIOLENCE: CHILDREN, FAMILY & SOCIETY CONFERENCE 2015

The University of Northampton

24th – 26th June 2015

unars
UNDERSTANDING AGENCY & RESISTANCE STRATEGIES
CHILDREN LIVING WITH DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Institute of
Health and Wellbeing

Institute for
**Public Safety
Crime and Justice**
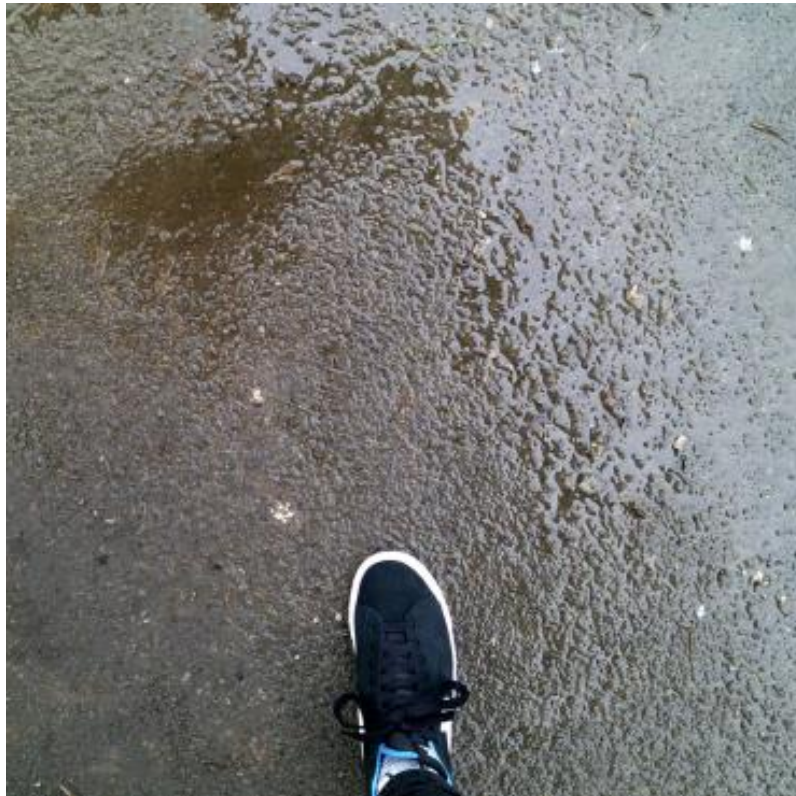
Twitter

A summary of the twitterfeed for the conference will be built and stored on Storify, we intend using #vioconf15 as the Twitter tag
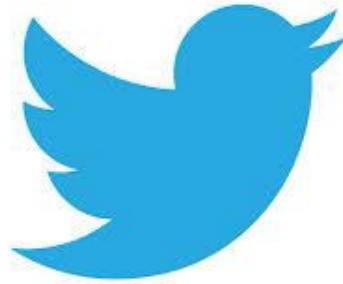

VIOLENCE: CHILDREN, FAMILY & SOCIETY CONFERENCE 2015

Website - http://www.violenceconference.com   24-26 June @UniNorthants #vioconf15

Introduction

Violence is part of the daily lived experience of many people round the world. As a tool of domination and control, it impacts negatively on people's health, mental health, interpersonal relationships, harms communities and produces a range of sociopolitical effects. This three day conference aims to provide an interdisciplinary and multi-professional context to consider the experience and impact of violence on children, families, individuals and society. We will also consider interventions and responses to violence at individual, interpersonal, community, political and social levels

Contents

Keynote Presentations

Keynote Presentation i:
Liz Kelly
Lessons from the Mirabal Project on perpetrator programmes

Keynote Presentation ii:
Carlene Firmin
Young people at risk of significant harm beyond the home - a challenge for research, policy and practice

Keynote Presentation iii:
Jane Callaghan
Children's experiences of domestic violence

Keynote Presentation iv:
Polly Neate
Change that Lasts: A new approach to ending violence

Keynote Presentation v:
Ingrid Palmary
Violence, protection and the making of the migrant child? Examples from South African Borderlands

Keynote Presentation vi:
Arlene Vetere
Family Violence and Family safety: A systemic approach to safe therapeutic practice with couples and families

Keynote Presentation i

Lessons from the Mirabal Project on perpetrator programmes

Liz Kelly
London Metropolitan University
United Kingdom

Biography

Liz Kelly, PhD (Sociology), BA (First Class, Sociology and Politics), is professor of sexualised violence at London Metropolitan University, where she is also director of the Child and Woman Abuse Studies Unit (CWASU). She has been active in the field of violence against women and children for almost thirty years. She is the author of Surviving Sexual Violence (1988), which established the concept of a 'continuum of violence' and over seventy book chapters and journal articles.

CWASU has a national and international reputation for its research, training and consultancy work. The Unit has completed over fifty research and evaluation projects and are known for their work on making connections between forms of gender violence, and between violence against women and child protection. As special advisors to the British Council CWASU undertakes considerable international work (in Africa, Asia, Europe and South America) providing consultancy and training on research and policy.

Liz has just completed a project looking at trafficking of persons for both labour and sexual exploitation in Central Asia. In 2000 she was awarded a CBE in the New Years Honours List for 'services combating violence against women and children', and in January 2005 was appointed to the Board of Commissioners of the Women's National Commission.

Keynote Presentation ii

Young people at risk of significant harm beyond the home - a challenge for research, policy and practice

Carlene Firmin

MsUnderstood Partnership & University of Bedfordshire
United Kingdom

This presentation will explore the nature of violence and abuse between young people but drawing upon research into teenage relationship abuse, child sexual exploitation, harmful sexual behaviour and serious youth violence. Identifying the common stories across these areas of research, the presentation will draw upon case file evidence and young people's voices to identify thematic trends related to all forms of peer-on-peer abuse, and consider the implications for research, policy and practice.

Biography

Carlene Firmin MBE a Senior Research Fellow at the University of Bedfordshire, where she leads their work on peer-on-peer abuse and exploitation and heads the work of the MsUnderstood partnership. Carlene also acts a consultant to local authorities and voluntary sector organisations developing responses to adolescent safeguarding. Prior to this Carlene was the Principal Policy Advisor to the Office of the Children's Commissioner's Inquiry into child sexual exploitation in gangs and groups, Assistant Director of Policy and Research at children's charity Barnardo's,and for five years researched the impact of criminal gangs on women and girls, at the charity Race on the Agenda. Carlene has been a columnist for Society Guardian for the past four years, and has had a number of papers published in academic books and journals. She is a trustee of the Prison Reform Trust and in 2010 founded 'The Girls Against Gangs Project' to train young women to influence policy on serious youth violence. Carlene was featured in Glamour Magazines 35 most powerful women under 35 in 2011, the Black Powerlist 2014, received a London Peace Award in 2008, and in 2011 was awarded an MBE for services to Women and Girls Issues.

Children's experiences of domestic violence

Dr Jane Callaghan

**The University of Northampton
United Kingdom**

Understanding Agency and Resistance Strategies is a two year project, focused on children's experiences of domestic violence and abuse. The project focuses on young people's capacity to have resilience, and a sense of resistance and agency, as they experience and make sense of domestic violence and abuse. UNARS involved interviews with 100 children in Greece, Italy, Spain and the UK, photo elicitation based interviews, focus groups with professionals and carers, a policy analysis, as well as a group based intervention with young people. In this presentation, I focus particularly on young people's and carers' accounts of their experiences of services. I argue for the importance of recognising children as victims of domestic violence, rather than as collateral damage in adult violence, and consider the implications of this recognition for service delivery.

Biography

Jane is an associate professor in psychology at the University of Northampton. Her academic interests are broad ranging, but her work covers issues relating to mental health, professional identities, race, gender, class and ethnicity, migration, and violence. Her main current research project is the European Commission funded Daphne project "Understanding Agency and Resistance: Children in Situations of Domestic Violence", and she has also led numerous other funded projects focused primarily on vulnerable children, and family life. Jane leads the MSc in Child and Adolescent Mental Health, and is also responsible for the development and management of postgraduate programmes in psychology. She is coordinator of the Social and Cultural Research in Psychology research group, and leads the Centre for Family Life in the Institute of Health and Wellbeing.

Polly Neate

Women's Aid
United Kingdom

It's time for all agencies to focus on long term recovery and independence for survivors of domestic violence. The current system frequently depletes survivors' resources and fails to provide support, in a quest to manage risk. Women's Aid is developing a new multi-agency model based on understanding and meeting the needs of survivors, nurturing and building on their own resources in order to achieve independence, ensuring opportunities to enhance independence and safety are no longer missed.

Biography

Polly Neate joined Women's Aid as Chief Executive in February 2013. Leading the organisation through a time of significant challenge and change, she is also a prominent commentator on violence against women, and on sexism and feminism more widely. Throughout Polly's career she has influenced government and campaigned for policy change and social justice. Her previous role was as Executive Director of External Relations and Communications at Action for Children, one of the UK's largest charities. Her responsibilities included public policy, campaigns, research, communications, brand and fundraising. In 2008 she was responsible for the relaunch of the organisation, formerly NCH. She also developed organisational strategy and led significant cultural change and staff engagement programmes. Polly is a journalist by profession, with her last media job being as editor of Community Care, a major weekly title for professionals in children's services and social care which under her control included two magazines as well as web-based products and large-scale events. She has contributed to national newspapers, magazines and books. She won several awards as an editor, both for journalism and campaigning. She has been a member of many advisory and working groups for government and opposition. She was recently voted one of the Top 30 charity CEOs on Twitter and can be followed at @pollyn1

Keynote Presentation V

Violence, protection and the making of the migrant child? Examples from South African Borderlands

Ingrid Palmary

University of the Witwatersrand

This paper is based on ethnographic research that was conducted in two borderlands – the South Africa/Mozambican border and the South Africa/Lesotho border. I use this research as an example to show how the migrant child that is imagined in South African law is a fantasy of the western child imagined in international child rights regimes. I then contrast this legal production of the child (and the vulnerabilities of the child) with the everyday experiences of child migrants at the border. I will argue that child rights regimes imaged as central to the protection of children in fact operate on borderlands to increase children's exposure to violence and other kinds of mistreatment because of the kind of child and nation that is imagined. In particular, the assumption that the family is the natural place for children and the state is only involved with children whose families neglect these responsibilities is rendered nonsensical for children living in borderlands where the state shapes their otherwise everyday practices and activities. By attending the historical and contextual production of childhood on borderlands we can understand how the humanitarian impulse to respond to child migrants draws on a universal notion of childhood creates the conditions for increased violence through rendering borders natural and movement as a tragedy. This limits the kinds of children and the kinds of violence that are recognised in law thus shaping the possibilities children have for recourse. It also raises questions about the impact on children's everyday life of the global and local forces that are at work in developing child protection systems and how these can gloss over the complex needs that child migrants may have.

Biography

Ingrid Palmary is an Associate Professor and the Director of the African Centre for Migration & Society at the University of the Witwatersrand. Her research interests include women's engagement with political transition and armed conflict critical perspectives on sex work and trafficking, claims brought on the basis of gender based persecution in the asylum system, the tensions between political and domestic violence and gender mainstreaming in development work.

She has recently published (with Brandon Hamber and Lorena Nunez) Healing and change in the city of gold: Case studies of coping and support in Johannesburg (Springer, 2015).

Keynote Presentation vi

Family Violence and Family safety: A systemic approach to safe therapeutic practice with couples and families

Professor Arlene Vetere
Diakonhjemmet University College, Oslo
Norway

I shall present a systemic approach to safe therapeutic practice with couple and family relationships where violence is of concern. The 'Reading Safer Families' domestic violence intervention service was established twenty years ago and this presentation will outline how systemic thinking and practice helped us develop a visible safety methodology that holds partnership working with families and the professional network as central. In our work with couples and families, we develop a safety plan, using safety strategies that help de-escalate conflictual patterns of interaction, that recognise attachment dilemmas and attachment triggers for violence, and that promote more effective problem solving and healing of unresolved hurt and loss. The intergenerational impact of living with violence in family systems and the developmental impact for children will be considered.

Biography

Arlene is professor of family therapy and systemic practice at Diakonhjemmet University College, Oslo, Norway, and affiliate professor of family studies, in the department of family studies, Malta University. Arlene retired from her post as professor of clinical psychology at Surrey University in December, 2013 in order to spend more time writing. Her latest book is edited with Miochael Tarren-Sweeney, The Mental Health Needs of Vulnerable Children, published by Routledge, 2014. She has co-written 'Systemic Therapy and Attachment Narratives' with Rudi Dallos, 2009, Routledge.

Symposia

Symposium i: Professional responses to mothers, with and without their children, when there is violence and abuse

Symposium Convenor: Laura Monk

Paper 1: '*It's all optional'*: **An exploration of power in pre-birth child protection**
Ariane Critchley

Paper 2: **Maternal alienation: a thematic analysis of how six mothers became separated from their children in a context of domestic violence**

Laura Monk

Paper 3: **Taken From Our Care: the story of telling stories for, by and about mothers living apart from their children**

Siobhan Beckwith

Paper 4: **Recovery-promoters: Ways that professionals help or hinder the recoveries of mothers and children in the aftermath of domestic abuse**

Dr Emma Katz

Symposium ii: Children's experiences of domestic violence and abuse: Agency, Resistance, Resilience

Symposium Convenor: Jane Callaghan

Paper 1: **Talking and keeping quiet: Children's relationships, emotional expression and use of disclosure in situations of domestic abuse**

Jane Callaghan

Paper 2: **Creative methods: using drawings and photos to support children's articulations of domestic violence**

Jane Callaghan

Paper 3: **Doing research with 'vulnerable families': reflexivity, ethics and practicalities**

Joanne Alexander

Paper 4: **Interventions in space, place and time: Working with children's histories of domestic violence**

Lisa Fellin

Symposium i: Professional responses to mothers, with and without their children, when there is violence and abuse

Symposium Convenor: Laura Monk

A cross-disciplinary panel of researchers explore interactions between mothering, mother-child relationships, abuse and violence through research conducted in social work, psychology, early childhood studies, and human and health sciences. The papers span a range of circumstances where mother-child relationships can be threatened, targeted, interfered with and affected by abuse and violence. They are thematically linked by a focus on the responses of related services and professionals in these situations.

Social work practice in pre-birth child protection is awarded critical thought through ethnographic study where issues of power and control are identified when there is familial violence. Maternal alienation is investigated through accounts of women who describe strategies that include exploitation of institutions and manipulation of professionals who unwittingly collude with perpetrators. A gender specific mental health and wellbeing project in the North of England has drawn on the strength of mothers' experiences of separation from their children to create powerful resources and generate social change. Research that examines how professional responses may help or hinder mothers and children to attain a life free from abuse offers insights into the important matter of how professionals enable them to promote each other's long-term recoveries.

Within the prevailing culture of mother/victim-blaming, survivors who are mothers may suffer for the actions of their abusers whilst the perpetrators remain unaccountable, refuse to engage with services, continue to abuse through unsafe contact, or even gain residency of children. Although there is often a focus on the perceived flaws of the mother who is a survivor, certain practitioners and agencies recognise that the best form of child protection is mother protection. It is important work for all in the field of violence and abuse to help support women to make changes that will ensure safety for them and their children at crisis point and in the long-term.

Paper 1: '*It's all optional*': An exploration of power in pre-birth child protection

Ariane Critchley

Pre-birth child protection is concerned with a client who is here and yet not here – an unborn baby. It asks of parents that they participate in processes designed to safeguard the well-being of their child, whom they are yet to meet. Social workers are expected to assess the risks and needs of the baby, alongside parents and relevant professionals.

Assessing and intervening in the lives of unborn babies perceived to be at risk has become an accepted social work activity. However the practice deserves our critical thought.

Focusing on those situations complicated by the risks of intra-familial violence, I will seek to explore the place of power and control in pre-birth child protection.

Paper 2: Maternal alienation: a thematic analysis of how six mothers became separated from their children in a context of domestic violence

Laura Monk

This paper presents the findings of an investigation that extends existing research into the concept of maternal alienation (MA): when mothers are alienated from their children in a context of domestic violence. The study aims to understand the mechanisms through which MA occurs.

Paper 3: Taken From Our Care: the story of telling stories for, by and about mothers living apart from their children

Siobhan Beckwith

Witnessing violence and abuse can have a profound effect on a child's development. The reason often stated for children being removed from their mother is her 'failure to protect'from an abuser. For a mother, the removal of her children can feel like a further punishment.

Relationship abuse can baffle: judges, social workers and family members ask, "W*hy does she go back? Why does she choose him over her children*?" We know it is more complex - many choices are not real choices. Some women speak of "taking the beatings" as punishment for having lost their children - for the guilt and shame they feel.

I shall present and elaborate on a number of pieces from 'In our Hearts, Stories and wisdom of mothers who live apart from their children': to tell the story of the book and its journey.

Paper 4: Recovery-promoters: Ways that professionals help or hinder the recoveries of mothers and children in the aftermath of domestic abuse

Dr Emma Katz

The issue of how mothers and children can rebuild their relationships with one another following domestic abuse is vital yet under-explored. This paper will consider how professional interventions may help or hinder mothers' and children's relationships with each other after they have separated from perpetrators. Using mothers' and children's own narratives, it will explore how professionals can strengthen mother-child relationships as part of their wider recoveries.

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Symposium ii:

Children's experiences of domestic violence and abuse: Agency, Resistance, Resilience

Symposium convenor: Jane Callaghan

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Understanding Agency and Resistance is a four-nation, European Commission funded project, exploring children's capacity to construct resistant, resilient and agentic self-identities in situations of domestic abuse. Academic and professional literature on domestic violence tends to represent children and young people as relatively passive, describing them as 'exposed' to violence, as 'witnesses', 'impacted' by the violence they see (Øverlien 2013; Mullender et al. 2003). This two year action research project involved semi-structured interviews with children and young people in Greece, Italy, Spain and the United Kingdom, exploring their experiences of domestic violence and abuse, and their capacity to maintain a sense of agency, and a capacity for resistance as part of their experience of violence at home. In this symposium, we present four papers which explore findings our interviews with 100 children from all four participating countries, the creative methods that were used to facilitate young people's expression of their experiences, researchers' reflections on working with young people, including the ethical dilemmas and practical problems they encountered while completing the research, and the intervention that arose from this work with children and young people.

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Paper 1: Talking and keeping quiet: Children's relationships, emotional expression and use of disclosure in situations of domestic abuse

Jane Callaghan, Joanne Alexander, Judith Sixsmith, Lisa Fellin

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The established literature on children's experiences of domestic violence positions young people as passive victims, damaged by their 'exposure' to violence and abuse in the home. Psychological accounts are frequently pathologising, focusing on mental health impact (e.g. Finkelhor et al. 2005; Meltzer et al. 2009), the negative consequences for social skills (e.g. Byrne & Taylor 2007), future romantic relationships (e.g. Kwong et al. 2003), neurological 'damage' (e.g. Anda et al. 2006), and poor educational and employment outcomes(e.g. Carrell & Hoekstra 2010). While recognising the importance of understanding the hurt, disruption and damage that domestic violence can cause children, the paper explores other possible ways of talking about and thinking about the lives of young people who have experienced domestic violence. Based on interviews, drawings and photo elicitation work conducted with 100 young people living in the UK, Greece, Spain and Italy, interpretive analysis (Denzin, 2001) was used to explore young people's capacity for agency and resistance. The paper explores children's management of emotion, their use of relationality,

and their management of disclosure and non-disclosure, to produce gestures of resistance that underpin the construction of (often paradoxically) resistant self-identities, and of agentic strategies for coping with the experience of violence at home.

Paper 2: Creative methods: using drawings and photos to support children's articulations of domestic violence

Jane Callaghan, Joanne Alexander

Dominant professional and academic discourses position children who have experienced domestic violence as passive observers of abuse, 'wounded' by the things they have seen (Øverlien 2013). Children's experiences of domestic violence exceed our normative definitions of 'childhood' (as 'innocent', 'free', 'protected') in many ways. Asking children to talk about these experiences, and particularly asking them to talk about their coping and sense of agency, can mean asking them to articulate experiences for which there is not an To support and extend our interviews with young people, the project used a range of drawings, including family drawing, spatial mapping (Bridger, 2013; Gabb and Singh, 2014), and free drawing, as well as photo elicitation techniques, to facilitate young people's expression of difficult to articulate experiences. For children in situations of domestic abuse, verbal expression is often perceived as 'risky'. Creative methodologies enable children initially to express their experiences and their capacity for resilience indirectly, and non-verbally. Used in conjunction with interview, creative methods extended our understanding and insight into instances where children purposefully and actively help themselves and their family members to cope while living in situations of domestic abuse, and after leaving these relationships. Visual methods generated rich data and enabled children's critical reflections and articulations of how they (agentically) used spaces and places within and outside the violent home environment. The paper explores how children represent embodied and spatial experience of violence, including a consideration of how children use their material experiences to produce resistant embodied agency. Findings illustrate children as capable and active agents, resourceful and inventive in their capacity to use, produce and construct physical, embodied and relational spaces for security, comfort and healing during and after living within violent and volatile contexts.

Paper 3: Doing research with 'vulnerable families': reflexivity, ethics and practicalities

Joanne Alexander, Stavroula Mavrou, Jane Callaghan

This paper explores the ethical and practical dilemmas of doing research with children who have experienced domestic violence. The UNARS project focuses on the ways in which children and young people cope with and resist oppressive practices operating within the family, and how they are able to constitute an agentic sense of self despite their experiences of violence and conflict. UNARS researchers were invited to reflect on their experiences of conducting research with children and young people who had lived in situations of domestic

violence and abuse. Researchers were invited to participate in semi-structured interviews or to provide written responses to a series of questions designed to build an understanding of their experiences of recruitment, data collection and analysis during the two-year project. The paper examines the reflections of 6 researchers based in the UK, Italy, Spain and Greece. The ethical dilemmas, challenges and obstacles experienced in conducting research with child survivors of domestic abuse and in accessing their stories and histories are discussed. This includes consideration of gatekeeping practices, the complexities attendant to facilitating young people voicing experiences of domestic violence, and the experience of doing research with vulnerable young people whose accounts are complex and emotionally charged.

Paper 4: Interventions in space, place and time: Working with children's histories of domestic violence

Lisa Fellin, Jane Callaghan, Joanne Alexander, Claire Harrison-Breed

There is limited evidence for effective interventions for children who have experienced domestic violence and abuse. The interventions that are available tend to target young people's relationships with non-violent parents, or focus on preventing young people from using violence and abuse themselves in their interpersonal relationships. Using insights from the UNARS research with young people who have lived with domestic violence and abuse, the project team developed a group based intervention for children and young people, that moved away from a deficit oriented, individualising and overly therapeutised way of understanding children's lives as 'damaged' by domestic violence, to a more relational and embodied approach to working with children's stories of living in violent homes. Drawing on resources from creative, systemic and feminist approaches to group work, this paper describe an intervention that facilitates embodied and spatial articulation of distress and of coping with distress. Young people's progress was tracked through these groups using routine outcomes monitoring tools, and they also completed semi-structured interviews at the end of the intervention. This paper reports on the pilot of this intervention, its development and application across four European countries (UK, Greece, Italy and Spain). Young people's reflections on their participation in these groups are also presented. The paper considers the strengths and limitations of these groups, and the implications of this work for future interventions with children and young people.

Workshops

Teaching Sexuality and Violence: An Intersectional Approach to the University Classroom
Zoe Brigley-Thompson

Conduct Disorder: Everyone's business?
Enys Delmage & Charlotte Stanniforth

The lifelong effects of inflicted violence in childhood: an auto ethnographic account
Antonio Marie

Video Interaction Guidance Service – Supporting Families who have Experienced Domestic Violence
Sarah Noble-Kendrick & Jenny Brooks

Child Sexual Abuse Is Not A Moral Panic: So How Do We Respond To Claim Makers in the Academy?
David Pilgrim

Managing Violence in an Inpatient CAMHS unit
Sachin Sankar, Josie Tatum & Lucy Lord

Developing culturally sensitive emotional regulation to promote child health in children with violent and aggressive behaviour
Sachin Sankar, Hannah Wakefeild & Bongani Duba

Zoe Brigley-Thompson

Ohio State University, USA

Teaching Sexuality and Violence: An Intersectional Approach to the University Classroom

This workshop is inspired by my experience of teaching the Sexuality Studies course "Sexuality and Violence" at Ohio State University. The course was designed to explore the relationship between sexuality and violence, drawing on current case studies such as footballer Ray Rice's domestic violence case, the Columbia University rape protest by student Emma Sulkowitz, and the online harassment of women speaking against violence such as Anita Sarkeesian. Drawing on cutting-edge research, media texts, creative responses, cultural artefacts and testimonies, the course discussions touched on a number of hot button issues that provided a range of challenges in fostering discussion and yet maintaining consciousness of the need for self-analysis and an awareness of the intersectionality of violence and its causes.

Through a number of participatory exercises based around intersectionality and teaching, this workshop will outline possible problems in teaching a course of this nature, as well as strategies for dealing with triggering subject matter, high emotions, and heated discussions. Setting participants challenges similar to those I faced, we will review strategies on how to draw out issues surrounding sexual violence, domestic abuse, discrimination against LGBTQ communities, and the violence of war. Through such challenges, we will consider the potential problems of discussing hot button topics and share strategies as to how to deal with and defuse conflicts during student debates. I will suggest that a strong, in-depth understanding of intersectionality is an absolute necessity for students approaching these issues.

Dr Enys Delmage

St Andrew's Healthcare

Dr Charlotte Staniforth

St Andrew's Healthcare
Visiting Research Associate, Institute of Psychiatry, Kings College London

Conduct Disorder: Everyone's business?

<u>Aims</u>

The workshop will aim to raise awareness of the origins of conduct disorder as well as the assessment, management and treatment of complex adolescent cases, where the nature of the violence has led to secure hospital admission or disposal.

<u>Methods</u>

Literature relating to the risk factors in childhood for later aggression, including the origins of conduct disorder will be discussed. Two case vignettes will be discussed using examples of cases from within the adolescent secure hospital environment. Each case will have a different emphasis highlighting different functions of violence and the systemic factors that can be influential. One case will focus more on mental health and the other on learning disability/ASD. The audience will be asked to participate to identify factors that were potentially influential in the development and maintenance of violence. They will also be asked to share their experience relating to the systems/services involved and where there could have been opportunities to change the trajectory for violence. The background to the case, nature of the violence, risk assessment and management and then case management, interventions and outcomes will be discussed.

<u>Findings</u>

The presenters will share their experience of what has worked well as well as contextual and systemic barriers to treatment. Common ethical dilemmas will be highlighted, particularly relating to least restrictive practice and the most recent Department of Health and NHS England reports into child and adolescent mental health services. The implications for society and recommendations around service development will be highlighted.

Antonio Marie

Brunel University

The lifelong effects of inflicted violence in childhood: an auto ethnographic account

The aim of this paper is to highlight the effects of continuous violence on children from a young age and into adulthood. Since Kempe et al highlighted the 'Battered Chid Syndrome' 53 years ago; violence against children continues at the rate of once every 5 minutes, in spite of new laws put in place. This occurs in various forms primarily defined as: physical, psychological, sexual and neglect, by agencies such as the NSPCC. However, sexual violence has become the *cause majeure* that elicits the most public outcries. None of others raise the same fervent fever of frenzied indignation that a violent sexual act does.

As solutions are sought, one constant remains, children are still being violated, as cases in Rochdale and Oxford recently demonstrated, and as several research documents and studies have shown, the lifelong after effects of any form of abuse have left victims in dire circumstances, yet violence continues.

Drawing from my own experiences and research, I believe that one crucial form of violence abuse is missing from those defined: the **Self-Inflicted Abuse**, where an abused child or adult, regardless of the severity of the abuse, magnifies the act in the mind. This magnification then leads to a whole array of physical and psychological problems affecting the child for years into adulthood as the ongoing Jimmy Savile cases are uncovering.

Victims of violence have been researched, labelled and categorised for half a century with little progress being made. This may suggest that current methods and approaches need to be examined, and that victims are listened to as 'people' and less as objects and statistical data, so that all concerned are more informed of their plights and as such better placed to provide the help that 'victims' need to cope with the effects of violence against them.

This paper is written from an ethnographic approach of the personal experiences of the author turned researcher and ready to be discussed and scrutinised.

The proposed workshop:

The workshop is designed to challenge contemporary concepts and perceived notions on the effects of abuse on individuals from childhood to adulthood. Role play and group discussions will be used to elicit personal experiences from willing participants and as a group agree or disagree if the academic community is missing the big picture. Central to the workshop will be the author's own experiences of being abuse as a child and into adulthood.

Sarah Noble-Kendrick & Jenny Brooks

Video Interaction Guidance Service – Northamptonshire

Video Interaction Guidance Service – Supporting Families who have Experienced Domestic Violence

The Video Interaction Guidance Service is commissioned by the Northamptonshire Young Healthy Minds Partnership – NCC and Nene Clinical Commissioning to deliver Direct work to Children, Young People and their families and also to deliver training to Northamptonshire Professionals in Video Interaction Guidance.

In the last two years (2013-2015) The Video Interaction Guidance Service has received over 120   referrals with 54% of those families having Domestic Violence as either a historical or current issue. The service supports families around their issues with Domestic violence specifically in terms of supporting the repair of the relationships between mothers/ carers and their children.

It does this through the use of Video Interaction Guidance which uses video cameras to film participants in naturally occurring situations for approx 10 minutes at a time. The film is then edited by the guider to produce 3-4 small but positive clips of interaction. Participants are supported and guided to then reflect on these moments in order to build more positive relationships.

It is a strengths based approach which promotes infant/child attachment, parental sensitivity and emotional warmth, encourages empathy and heightens awareness of verbal and non-verbal communication. This in turn changes behaviour outcomes and quality of relationship.

The workshop will give participants an overview of the service, the theoretical underpinning of method and how it is applied within the Domestic Violence context. It will also provide quantitative and qualitative evaluation data form the last two years. There will be an opportunity for delegates to engage in an interactive activity of micro-analysis of Video footage.

Professor David Pilgrim

Institute of Health, Psychology and Society
University of Liverpool

Child Sexual Abuse Is Not A Moral Panic: So How Do We Respond To Claim Makers in the Academy?

Child sexual abuse (CSA) has been a recurring public policy concern in recent times. It is often depicted as a 'moral panic' in the social scientific literature. The workshop offers six main criteria of a moral panic: widespread negative emotions; the unwarranted or disproportionate character of the latter; the empirical over-statement of harm; the scapegoating of low status and relatively powerless groups; the ephemeral character of the norm transgression of concern; and conservative interest work.

Applying these criteria to reports of CSA, only the first seems to be fairly warranted. The other criteria are not legitimately applied to CSA. It is under-reported and so under-estimated. It has a demonstrable harmful impact upon its victims. CSA has been linked to unremarkable social groups but also includes those who are politically and economically powerful. It is not linked on an a priori basis to socially devalued social groups. There is no evidence that it is an ephemeral phenomenon: it has been and will remain a persistent public policy focus. The evidence for these five failed expectations will be summarised.

Having presented this material, in the second half of the workshop the group or groups (depending on numbers) will be facilitated to examine how claim makers about moral panics in the academy are to be engaged (or ignored). For example, claims about presumption of innocence in relation to Jimmy Savile are being defended currently by some academic colleagues. Those, in organisations like the 'Institute of Ideas' and *Spiked!,* can be found re-stating claims about moral panics and argue for the lowering of the age of consent. What is to be done?

Sachin Sankar, Josie Tatum & Lucy Lord

Northamptonshire Hospital Foundation Trust
Child Health Directorate

Managing Violence in an Inpatient CAMHS unit

Aim: To look at the diagnosis and management of aggression in an adolescent inpatient unit

Background:

It is generally accepted that aggressive behavior in adolescent psychiatric settings is a neglected research area as most available comprehensive data derive from adult in-patient units. Aggressive behaviour has been shown to be a repetitive behaviour with similar triggers, which lends itself to self-control in many cases. The consequences of aggressive behavior on nurses, other patients and the therapeutic environment can be profound hence the need for development and implementation of innovative preventive intervention strategies. Prevention, early intervention with de-escalating techniques and emphasis on enhancing patient autonomy and dignity have been stressed in recommendations on management of aggression in child and adolescent psychiatry units
This workshop explores techniques of managing children with poor emotional regulation. It looks at diagnoses leading to Aggression. Psychological and pharmacological therapeutic techniques to reduce and manage aggression.

Speaker 1: Looks at why children develop aggression. It looks at diagnostic rubrics and the interplay off symptoms associated with attachment Disorders, social communications skills impulsivity leading to an inability to control of emotion. How diagnosis has changed over time.

Speaker 2: This presentation will reflect on the therapeutic processes inherent in a milieu-based behavioural and psychological management program designed to reduce the frequency of aggressive behaviours in a child and adolescent mental health inpatient unit. Emphasis is placed on aforementioned recommendations in addition to choice, individualized patient management plans, staff training, privilege level care and reinforcement of appropriate behaviours. Use of the least restrictive intervention is consistently upheld within the intervention framework.

Speaker3: Looks at treatment algorithm for aggression. Which include both pharmacological and non-pharmacological interventions in aggression .Looks at risks and protocols for rapid tranquilization also, restrain, seclusion. When to use it and more importantly when not to.

Learning Objective 1: Understand why children get aggressive in an inpatient setting
Learning Objective 2: manage aggression in a hospital setting
Learning Objective 3: pharmacological and milieu techniques to manage aggression

Sachin Sankar, Hannah Wakefeild & Bongani Duba

Northamptonshire Hospital Foundation Trust
Child Health Directorate

Developing culturally sensitive emotional regulation to promote child health in children with violent and aggressive behaviour

Emotion regulation is at the heart of mental health. Patterns of emotional regulation are culturally determined. Understanding the cultural barriers to displaying emotion is vital to diagnosing and managing emotional problems. Programmes to facilitate the development of emotion regulation can impact on emotional wellbeing, prevention and management of mental disorders

1. **Presentation by author 1**

    a. Aspects of emotional development including that of emotion regulation b. Cultural and other influences c. Differences between Islamic, Buddhist /Hindu and European approaches . Promoting the development of emotion regulation through primary care settings such as, enhancing Parenting Skills, Education establishments, NGOs etc.

2. **Presentation by author 2**

    a. Emotion Dysregulation and its causes
    b. Emotion regulation and psychopathology(diagnosis and useful descriptors of aggression)
    c. Interface with attachment and attention d. Therapeutic approaches and the promoting the development of emotion regulation such as through play therapy, child psychotherapy, group therapy and family therapy.

3. **Discussions (facilitated by author 1 and 2 and 3)**

Small group to undertake SWOT (Strength, Weakness, Opportunities and Threats to discussions current practices) Analysis of the following:

- Promoting the development of Emotion Regulation in Children and Adolescents
- Through Primary Care Teams
- Specialist Child Mental Health Services
- Through Child Health Services in their own health systems
- Feed back to the Large group and free floating discussion

Take Home messages:

1) Child mental health is every ones business and facilitating the development of emotion regulation in children and adolescents requires a multi-pronged approach.

2) Promotion of emotional regulation is essential for good mental health and tolerance between cultures

Papers

Abstracts

Exploring intergenerational transmission of domestic violence
Joanne Alexander, Jane Callaghan & Lisa Fellin

Witness Trauma: the legacy of growing up with domestic violence
Yvonne Anderson

It never ends – fear and threat post separation for victims of domestic violence by perpetrators
Concetta Banks

The physical and mental health impact of trauma and stress: the moderating role of confiding, social support and resilience
Jane Bayliss & Roz Collings

Mothers Living Apart from their Children: Preliminary findings of a narrative study to explore the experiences of mothers living apart from their children
Siobhan Beckwith

Beyond Symbolic Rape on Film: The Insidious Trauma of Conquest in Marguerite Duras's The Lover and Eileen Chang's "Lust, Caution"
Zoe Brigley-Thompson

A Bad Education: Sexual violence and institutional culture at two South African universities
Anthony Collins

Pre-birth child protection and the question of structural violence
Ariane Critchley

 'I never want to go back to being that person' – tattoos as embodiment of strength and identities in the aftermath of abuse
Charlotte Dann

The Impact of Environmental and Individual Factors on the Development of Self-Injurious Behaviours
Nadine Denny & Roz Collings

Domestic Violence: Information available to Young People
Izzi Dent & Estella Edwards

Family Violence and the State: State responses to gender based violence in Turkey
Bingal Durbas

Cultural violence against the girl-child in northern Nigeria
Tolulope Eboka

How do intimate partner violent men talk about self-control?
Simon Goodman & Kate Walker

Validation of the use of risk and protective factors in the assessment of violence in Children and Young People, who access Forensic Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services in the community
Jodie Hart

Child Sexual Exploitation and Serious and Organised Crime: How Agency Failings in Rotherham and beyond contributed to the Growth of a National Threat
Angie Heal

The crisis of violence and human rights violations in Nigeria: Implications on national development
Benedict Imoukhuede

Beyond the 'physical incident' model: How children living with domestic abuse are harmed by and resist regimes of coercive control
Emma Katz

"I'm here now Daddy" - A Qualitative case study of the Impact of Domestic Violence in Childhood on two Young Fathers and their parenting
Denisse Levermore

Protecting participants from harm while researching vulnerable populations: Exploring the substance use of older women who have been victims of domestic abuse
Elizabeth Martin

The 'tell-ability' and 'hear-ability' of intimate partner sexual violence: Attuning our collective ears to women's resistance efforts
Suzanne McKenzie-Mohr & Erin Whitmore

Emotional intelligence for social guardians – the relevance for police officers
Annemarie Millar

Problematising young people's individualistic and interpersonal explanations for sexual bullying
Kate Milnes & Tamara Turner-Moore

Investigating the lack of support for female survivors of violence and abuse when they become, or are at risk of becoming, separated from their children
Laura Monk

Maternal protection of children and intimate partner abuse: Paradoxes and complexities
Mandy Morgan & Leigh Coombes

Women in Abusive Relationships and Professionals' Responses: Valued Support, or Collusion with Perpetrators?
Jo Neale

Violence in Child Services
Craig Newnes

A normal response to abnormal events? To what extent does domestic violence during pregnancy contribute to the postnatal mental health outcomes of mothers? A systematic review of the literature
Nerys Owen

An Exploration of the Traumatic Experiences Amongst Individuals Who Were Displaced During the Arab Spring: A Systematic Review of Primary Research
Raoom Qureshi

Gang violence in prison
Rachel Sturrock, Shae Wright, & Keir Rogers

A qualitative study exploring the impact technology-assisted adolescent dating violence and abuse
Karlie Stonnard, Erica Bowen, Kate Walker, Shelley Price, & Tony Lawrence

Gendered understandings and experiences of sexual bullying in young people
Tamara Turner-Moore & Kate Milnes

Developing the Communitarian Restorative Justice in Brazilian Prisons
Victor Viera

Living with a Violent Child: A Parents Perspective
Jane Youell

Joanne Alexander, Jane Callaghan & Lisa Fellin

The University of Northampton

Exploring intergenerational transmission of domestic violence

To investigate and deconstruct the model of intergenerational transmission of domestic violence and abuse through an analysis of women's reflections on their experiences and support systems.

Within the vast body of domestic violence literature related to intergenerational transmission, there is a dearth of research exploring the influence of wider social contexts, professional attitudes and practices. Instead, 'the family' in isolation remains the predominant focus of discussion, and yet the voices of those who have experienced domestic abuse within multiple generations of their families are largely ignored. Where the family are located as the core focus within research, the complexities, contradictions and transitions inherent within familial and intimate relationships, tend to be over-simplified. Similarly, the mediating and moderating effects of non-violent familial or extra-familial relationships are also under researched within intergenerational study (Dekel, 2008).

Individual semi-structured interviews were conducted in the UK with women who have experienced domestic violence in multiple generations of their families. As part of the interview process, women were asked to construct ecomaps identifying micro, meso and macro support systems, and genograms representing relationships in 3-4 generations of their families.

This paper highlights initial findings from one-to-one semi-structured interviews.

There is a need for future research and intervention to challenge the model of intergenerational transmission in order to consider not only the decision-making processes of individuals, but also the embodied and lived experience of violence in multiple generations. In this respect, wider meso and macro level influences should be considered, along with acknowledgment to the ways in which popular, professional and academic beliefs, perceptions and discourses might impact upon family-identity, self-identity and the envisioned future-self.

Yvonne Anderson

Cernis Limited

Witness Trauma: the legacy of growing up with domestic violence

The NICE Programme Development Group (2014) recognised "the wide range of ill-effects that exposure to domestic violence and abuse can have on children and young people, including the effect on their social, emotional, psychological and educational wellbeing and development."

It noted that "domestic violence and abuse – and children's exposure to it – often continues beyond the end of the adults' relationship."*

Auto/biographical method is the starting point for this retrospective analysis of the mental health issues ('nascent madness') experienced by five siblings, all now in their fifties, following childhood witnessing of domestic violence. Salient perspectives arising out of the auto/biography are both sociological and psychological and include power discourse, gender relations, position in family and the role of education. A further consideration is the importance of being loved.

It has only recently come to be understood that children living in violent households are at high risk of developing mental health problems – even when they themselves are not the victims of the abuse. When, how and if these problems manifest themselves is a critical question when considering the factors that affect a child's ability to cope with adversity by building their *resilience.*

In the world of children's and young people's mental health, promoting resilience is seen as desirable. This narrative questions the nature of resilience and proposes that the protective factors which promote the child's ability to deal with adverse life events need also to be experienced in adult life, if resilience is to endure. Is it a positive, enabling process that strengthens the psyche or could it be a method of internalising and avoidance that eventually cannot be sustained?

* http://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ph50/chapter/4-considerations#children-who-are-affected-by-domestic-violence-and-abuse

Concetta Banks

Manchester Metropolitan University

It never ends – fear and threat post separation for victims of domestic violence by perpetrators

Many women who have experienced and survived domestic violence fear the threat of further domestic violence or abduction of their children. These fears can continue for many years because of the right to contact by fathers when children are involved. Interview data of victims from high risk cases of domestic violence that have been supported by the MARAC process in Manchester revealed that this fear of threat and harassment continued even when perpetrators were in prison for their offence because of failures in the system to protect survivors. Interviewees also feared about what would happen once perpetrators were released or that they would not be informed when this happens. The fear, therefore never ends for survivors of domestic violence and is compounded where children, especially young children, are involved. This results in the women being unable to make a clean break to build a new life because the right to contact with children potentially permits the exercise, control and coercion by perpetrators. The paper will examine how women survivors experience this fear and make sense of their situation. The paper will also report on the role of statutory and voluntary agencies who support the women and what could be done from the women's point of view to improve this.

Jane Bayliss & Dr Roz Collings

The University of Northampton

The physical and mental health impact of trauma and stress: the moderating role of confiding, social support and resilience

Stress is a multi-faceted concept which has a strong negative relationship with both physical and mental health. Within the current study stress was considered from four perspectives; childhood and recent trauma, daily hassles, and perceived stress. Stress and its relationship to both physical and mental health was assessed; along with the moderating role of confiding about trauma, social support and resilience on this relationship. 293 participants completed the study with 27 (9.2%) and 43 (14.6%) identifying a history of sexual and violent childhood trauma respectively and 19 (6.5%) and 16 (5.4%) reporting recent sexual and violent trauma respectively. Childhood and recent trauma were both directly and negatively related to current levels of general physical health and psychological wellbeing. Further analysis indicated that confiding about childhood trauma moderated the negative effects on general physical health. The moderating effect of confiding on the childhood trauma and psychological wellbeing relationship was approaching significance. Confiding about recent trauma had no moderating effect on the outcome variables. In assessing overall stress and its relationship to general health and wellbeing resilience and social support had direct effects on the outcome variables but did not act as a moderator in either case. The results support research on the potential long term medical and emotional consequences of childhood trauma and add to the extensive literature on stress and physiology. The results also partially support the buffering hypothesis of social support. The study was, however, retrospective recall of past traumatic events which may be biased by current levels of wellbeing. Additionally the sample was predominantly female, whereas males may respond differently leading to future research looking at coping styles, as well as the more long term effect through PTSD symptoms.

Siobhan Beckwith

University of Huddersfield

Mothers Living Apart from their Children: Preliminary findings of a narrative study to explore the experiences of mothers living apart from their children

In order to make sense of our experiences we each tell and retell stories. This paper explores preliminary findings of a study exploring what can be learned from the narratives of mothers who have accessed support around their separation from their children.

Eight mothers apart from their children were recruited via WomenCentre Mothers Apart project in Kirklees and took part in audio-recorded, largely unstructured in-depth interviews. Two readings from the Listening Guide were employed to explore the ways stories are used by mothers to position themselves in relation to others, to society, to institutions and themselves. Incorporating elements of Community-Based Participatory Research into its design and being undertaken by a research practitioner, this study aims to feed back in to practice around family services.

By examining the distinct voice of each participant the study demonstrates the very specific way each woman finding herself outside the social norm by no longer living with her child. In addition, all but one of the participants in the study has been assessed by professionals as unfit to care for their child on a full time basis.

This paper explored how elements of the Listening Guide have allowed multiple inter-related voices to emerge from the transcripts, at times contradicting each other, utilised and placed into context by each participant. Threaded through narrative voices are personal stories in which dominant narratives of mothers apart from their children are retold, reshaped and resisted.

Zoe Brigley-Thompson

Ohio State University
United States

Beyond Symbolic Rape on Film: The Insidious Trauma of Conquest in Marguerite Duras's The Lover and Eileen Chang's "Lust, Caution"

This paper seeks to challenge crude representations of sexual violence onscreen, and to consider instead a depiction of trauma that is far more nuanced. The starting point for the paper was viewing troubling representations of women on film; *The Lover* (1992, dir. Jean-Jacques Annaud) and *Lust, Caution* (2007, dir. Ang Lee) both portray their heroines suffering sexual violence and falling in love with their abusers. In both cases, however, on consulting the source material for the stories – books written by female authors – there were no such scenes of sexual violence and the conclusions were far more ambiguous than the film narratives suggested. This paper interrogates the inserted scenes and contrasts two visions of trauma: a male imaginary on film where women's bodies stand in for the violation of a land or people; and a more complex literary, female imaginary using what Ann Cvetkovich calls an "archive of trauma." Whilst critiquing the dubious aspects of the films, the discussion also gestures to the more nuanced view of trauma in the source texts: *The Lover* (1984) by Marguerite Duras (1914-1996) and "Lust, Caution" (1979) by Eileen Chang (Zhang Ailing) (1920-1995). Neither story includes sexual violence in a prominent way. Duras' traumatic portrait of French colonialism and Chang's sinister portrayal of the Japanese occupation of Shanghai refuse symbolic rape as shorthand for conquest. Instead, these stories present an archive of trauma through a series of objects that represent emotional value and provoke affective responses. Duras and Chang lament what Cvetkovich labels "insidious" or everyday trauma – the impossible histories – carried by women as a result of colonialism and war.

Anthony Collins

Durban University of Technology
South Africa

A Bad Education: Sexual violence and institutional culture at two South African universities

This paper contextualises the problem of gender-based violence at two South African universities. Beyond identifying extremely high levels of intimate partner violence and sexual assault, it analyses the factors contributing to this violence and the widely differing responses to survivors through detailed case studies.

It explores both the local organisation of gender inequality and party politics, and the more global shift in universities from liberal-democratic to neoliberal-managerial organisational cultures. Here it reveals how these seemingly unrelated social processes have a direct and immediate impact on intimate relationships and interpersonal violence.

This offers a clearer grasp of the institutional risk factors that contribute to gender-based violence in these contexts, and allows the development of prevention strategies and survivor support services that move beyond the limits of the traditional security and counselling approaches to violence between students.

Ariane Critchley

The University of Edinburgh

Pre-birth child protection and the question of structural violence

Assessing and intervening in the lives of unborn babies perceived to be at risk has become an accepted social work activity in the UK. Pre-birth child protection processes may be instigated in pregnancy to plan for the care and protection of vulnerable babies post-delivery. Because unborn babies can have no legal rights until birth, no legal measures can be taken. Parents are asked to participate voluntarily in planning for their baby's well-being. However, this means that parents can have no legal recourse when it comes to the substantive decisions being made about their future family life.

In appeal cases brought by families, Courts have generally ruled that it is appropriate for social workers to intervene at birth to protect a child from harm where reasonable grounds exist. However, local authorities have been criticised for failing to consider alternatives to separating mother and baby in order to achieve the baby's safety, and for not giving prior notification to parents of their intention to remove their child at birth.

My paper is based on current ethnographic fieldwork within a Scottish urban local authority, including to date 14 observations of child protection meetings, and 25 interviews with expectant parents and social work practitioners.

Interviewer – '*What's your understanding of legally where you stand, do you know?*

Father – '*There's nae, there's nae appeal system, there's nae, you cannae do anything about, they rule the roost that's it… What they basically say goes'*

Drawing closely on my data, I intend to consider the uncomfortable question of whether our society's efforts to protect children from harm at the very start of life, have resulted in social work procedures which can be understood as contributing to the structural violence and oppression experienced by families already disadvantaged by poverty and inequality.

Charlotte Dann

The University of Northampton

'I never want to go back to being that person' – tattoos as embodiment of strength and identities in the aftermath of abuse

Tattoos act as a form of communication, and a means of self-expression. Tattoos enable an expression and performance of who people think they are, what they have overcome and how they see themselves within their social worlds (Anderson, 2014). For women tattoos take on specific gendered and embodied meanings. The tattooed female body can be seen as a subversive act against normative hegemonic social constructions of femininity (Atkinson, 2002). Tattoos on the bodies of women are often framed negatively, as exceeding traditional representations of what it means to be a feminine woman (e.g. tattoos might be described derogatively as 'tramp stamps').

Body modification is often read culturally as a form of mutilation Pitts (1999). Some academic and media representations of tattooing pathologises body modification as 'self-harm', supporting the negative representations of those who mark their body deliberately as 'sick' or 'troubled'. This is particularly concerning when it intersects with women's histories of sexual or gendered violence, where self-harm has been particularly problemmatised in academic and professional literature. However, many women who are victim-survivors see the marking of their body with tattoos as a memorialisation of their sense of survival.

This research explores the ways in which women draw strength from their tattoos, and embody identities through their tattooed bodies, after overcoming abuse. In addition, the ways in which tattoos can provide meaning and symbolism are considered, with respect to the ways that society required justification for tattoos on the bodies of women.

Using semi-structured interviews, fifteen women were invited to discuss topics relating to femininity, their tattoos and their identities. With an intersectional focus, the analysis considers the individual lived experiences of the women, and centres on what factors form their experiences of tattooing as a form of resistance to personal histories of violence and abuse

Nadine Denny & Dr Roz Collings

The University of Northampton

The Impact of Environmental and Individual Factors on the Development of Self-Injurious Behaviours

Approximately 50% of self-injurers disclose a history of maltreatment or abuse (Conterio, Lader and Bloom, 1998). It is argued that these individuals self-injure to reduce their emotional distress which has accumulated from when they were abused (Wonderlich et al 2001). Emotional dysregulation has been found to mediate the association between childhood trauma as a risk factor of SIB in individuals with Borderline Personality Disorder (Linehan, 1993). The majority of research has focused on the strong link between childhood sexual abuse and NSSI (Bergen et al 2003; Nock & Kessler, 2006; Yates, 2004) despite research showing that multiple types of maltreatment can co-occur (Briere & Runtz, 1988; Rosenberg, 1987).

This study investigates the impact of multiple types of child maltreatment and abuse on the development of self-injurious behavior whilst considering potential mediating factors of emotional regulation and self-esteem. 286 participants (180 were self-injurers and 106 non-self-injurers) from non-clinical samples completed an online survey. Results highlighted significantly greater levels of all types of abuse/ maltreatment amongst the self-injury group with the biggest effect sizes appearing for emotional abuse and emotional neglect. Childhood trauma correlated with specific functions of SIB including affect regulation, feeling generation, anti-suicide and marking distress.

Individuals who were self-injuring showed significant decreases amongst all the emotional regulation subscales and emotional dysregulation was shown to be a mediator within the childhood trauma and self-injury relationship. Findings demonstrate the importance of the long term impact of multiple forms of trauma rather than just sexual abuse. Additionally, specific functions of self-harm are indicated within individuals who have differing forms of childhood trauma which may help in understanding, education and intervention strategies. Further research could consider potential moderating effects between the childhood-emotion regulation relationships which could help reduce the prevalence of self-injurious behaviour.

Izzi Dent & Estella Edwards

The Future Melting Pot

Domestic Violence: Information available to Young People

This paper aims to examine information that targets young people's on the issue of domestic violence in the United Kingdom, by looking at different age groups. An analysis will be performed of information available to young people, in domains where young people are active (online, social media, education, employment, youth centres and other social environments), comparing the different ages of the young people. A study will be performed on a number of community- and institution-lead campaigns as well as governmental campaigns that specifically target young people to raise awareness about DV. This study will also extend to general campaigns that may stand out to young people, for example because of their digital or interactive nature.

Acknowledging that domestic violence is an issue that is linked to other social issues, public safety campaigns that focus on specific other issues but also reflect DV will be considered in relation to the impact on young people of various ages.

Awareness of domestic violence can be raised by educating people at a young age, and this is understood to be key in reducing the occurrence of such abuse. Therefore, government strategies and MPs' policy suggestions on how to tackle DV will be considered, specifically regarding DV awareness education within school sex education or similar classes. Means of engaging with young people who are not in education, employment, or training (NEETs) will also be examined. This fits with the aims and work of The Future Melting Pot.

Bingal Durbas

University of Sussex

Family Violence and the State: State responses to gender based violence in Turkey

According to the 2000 report of the United Nations Population Fund there are 'as many as 5000' honour crimes worldwide per year (UNPF, 2005). Honour crimes occur in the Middle East, North Africa, South Asia, Latin America, Europe (Welchman and Hossain, 2005) and North America (Korteweg and Yurdakul, 2010). In Turkey, the dominant discourse in framing honour crimes is the cultural/traditional conceptualisation. Honour crimes are seen as products of culture and tradition by multiple actors such as the media, political parties, activists, state institutions and international bodies of governance (Kogacioglu, 2004). Consequently, the issue of honour crimes has been related to Turkey's largest ethnic minority group, the Kurds. However, this approach is problematic. While linking the crimes to the internal others and arguing that the solution lies in modernising and educating them to give up their 'primitive customs' also ignores the responsibility of the state institutions in perpetuating such crimes (Kogacigolu, 2004). In other words, the culturalist approach to honour crimes has not adequately addressed the role of state in continuation of these crimes.

My paper therefore aims to address the issue of gender based violence in general and honour crimes in particular with a specific focus on the role of state responses. Based on case studies, I will examine the state responses, particularly criminal justice system and institutional policies, with regards to the state's responsibility for prevention, protection and investigation of gender violence, in order to show the male dominated nature of the state practices in perpetuating these crimes. Drawing on the work of Dicle Kogacioglu, I argue that, rather than approaching these crimes as cultural practices, it is crucial to acknowledge and examine the role of state institutions to deal with it effectively. As this approach not only stigmatises the whole ethnic community but also normalises the state practices and failures in dealing with this crimes. Thus, this paper challenges the culturalist approach and contributes to a better understanding of the role of the state, which seems ignored by the dominant conceptualisation.

Tolulope Eboka

The University of Northampton

Cultural violence against the girl-child in northern Nigeria

Cultural violence (CV), as coined by Johan Galtung (1969:1) refers to "aspects of a culture that can be used to justify or legitimize direct or structural violence". CV makes direct and structural violence socially acceptable. CV can be defined as follows: when a person is harmed as a result of practices that are part of their culture. The emphasis of this research is on Child Marriage as a form of CV. According to the United Nations Children's Fund "child marriage is any marriage before the age of 18, and one which is usually forced and occurs most often when the bride is 12-16 years old" (UNICEF, 2013:1). This paper will overview the literature relating to CV in the context of child marriage and will present the empirical work to be undertaken 2015-2016.

This empirical work will explore cultural factors underpinning the perpetuation of girl-child marriage in (Kaduna state) northern Nigeria. Previous researchers have only concentrated on the effects and consequences of girl-child marriage in Nigeria. This research however, will understand this practice from the perception and practice of the people. The research question is: How do northern Nigerians explain the practice of girl-child marriage? Answers to this question will enable an understanding of how this practice came into existence in northern Nigeria, why it persists and give recommendations to how it can be eliminated.

There will be a direct observation and semi-structured interviews will be conducted with stakeholders, community leaders and parents who have either witnessed or given their daughters out in marriage at an early age. To ensure comprehensive data, participants will also be asked to identify people who meet the criteria but who are dissimilar to them in particular ways. A qualitative orientation with an interpretive interactionism approach has been chosen to analyse collected data due its ability to focus on the role of the socio-cultural context. The collection of data has been scheduled for May 2015.

Simon Goodman & Kate Walker

Coventry University

How do intimate partner violent men talk about self-control?

This study investigates discourses that male perpetrators of intimate partner violence (IPV) use regarding self-control when talking about their IPV. Literature addressing the role of self-control in committing and avoiding using violence towards partners is discussed. However it is shown that self-control has not been investigated from a discursive psychological perspective, in which the function of talk, rather than what this talk says about speakers' cognitions, is analysed.

The aim of this project was therefore to understand the ways in which perpetrators of IPV talk about self-control in regards to their violence. Discourse analysis of interviews with six male perpetrators, selected for their recent and multiple uses of IPV, revealed that talk about self-control was used in different ways. Talk of lacking self-control was used to account for situations when individuals engaged in violence. Conversely, talk about having self-control was used to account for refraining from IPV. Therefore an improvement narrative, in which perpetrators of violence talked about moving from lacking to gaining self-control, was also evident. Talk about self-control however was not as simple as this relationship between self-control and refraining from violence may suggest because it is shown that of particular interest are situations where perpetrators offered varying levels of self-control within their accounts of violence where having and lacking self-control was presented simultaneously.

This demonstrates that talk about self-control should not be viewed as an objective reflection of any real levels of self-control that may prevent the use of IPV and instead needs to be understood as a discursive resource that is used flexibly by perpetrators in order to manage their accountability for acts of IPV.

Jodie Hart

University of Manchester

Validation of the use of risk and protective factors in the assessment of violence in Children and Young People, who access Forensic Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services in the community

It is well established that children and young people in contact with the criminal justice system and those with a history of committing acts of violence, have a higher risk of mental health problems than their non-offending peers, with a huge cost to society.

Forensic Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services are one of the ways in which this group of potentially life course persistent offenders are managed, both on an inpatient basis and increasingly in the community. One of their main functions is to undertake risk assessments of an individual's potential for future violence, and other high risk behaviours. Many developments in this field have been made in recent years, particularly with the increasing use of a structured professional judgement format and with the introduction of protective factors and strengths based approach to working with this population.

Community F-CAMHS are still a relatively new concept and the services currently lack a concrete operational definition. As a result, the services tend to include both generic CAMHS and adult forensic mental health practices. They have developed on an organic, ad hoc basis, with no nationally agreed definitions or core functions resulting in different parts of England having varying levels and types of provision, and there is a requirement that we attempt to understand these services, and how they manage this high risk population.

My PhD research will use a prospective cohort follow up design to validate four risk assessment tools, which have incorporated the use of protective factors into their core function, and have not been validated in England in a community setting.

Aims -
- To validate the Structured Assessment of Violence Risk in Youth (SAVRY), The Structured Assessment of PROtective Factors Youth Version (SAPROF-YV), The Short Term Assessment of Risk and Treatability Adolescent Version (START-AV) and the Checklist for Risk and Aggression in Youth (CRAY) within community F-CAMHS in the prediction of a range of high risk behaviours including violence, self-harm, suicide and substance misuse.
- To assess the predictive accuracy of each of the assessment tools and also to assess any incremental accuracy i.e. is there an optimal combination of tools.
- To conduct a mapping exercise of children and young people who use F-CAMHS, to identify the referral rates and pathways into F-CAMHS, the discharge routes, and the services they provide.

The sample will include all young people under the age of 18, accepted on to the caseload of the 10 English Community FCAMHS teams over a period of 6 months, and will be

followed up over the course of a year, to measure to what extent these tools are able to predict violence and other high risk behaviours.

As part of my PhD at this stage I will be presenting the justification and literature review only, which will outline my approach before data collection begins.

Angie Heal

University of Sheffield

Child Sexual Exploitation and Serious and Organised Crime: How Agency Failings in Rotherham and beyond contributed to the Growth of a National Threat

It is now known that over 1,400 children were sexually exploited in Rotherham between 1997 and 2013 (Jay, 2014). Using national research (including Office of the Children's Commissioner 2013) and policy report findings (Jay 2014; Department for Communities and Local Government, 2015) and statutory guidance (DCSF, 2009), I outline the main issues in relation to CSE; discuss terminology; summarise what often goes wrong in agencies addressing CSE; and what Rotherham agencies - who had a statutory duty to protect children – knew about CSE in the town (Heal, 2003; 2006).

Consequently, I present why it appears they failed to manage the presenting risk which resulted in victims and their families left unprotected, perpetrators unchallenged, and themselves open to scrutiny and criticism from the public, Parliament and regulatory bodies and class action by groups of survivors. Whilst the situation in Rotherham had some unique characteristics, it is not an isolated case. Finally I discuss the potential impact for adult services, in relation to those who continue to be abused or start to be sexually abused after the age of 18.

Benedict Imoukhuede

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, P.M.B 1019,
RUFUS GIWA POLYTECHNIC, OWO,
ONDO STATE, NIGERIA

The crisis of violence and human rights violations in Nigeria: Implications on national development

This paper examined contemporary Nigeria government and its society vis-à-vis its democratic challenges in terms of upsurge in act of violence targeted against children, women and human rights violations generally in Nigeria. The paper recognizes the fact that democratic process within Nigeria political environment is be-devilled with socio-political related issues such as high level insurgency, human right abuses, kidnapping, poverty and political violence. Human rights abuses in Nigeria is partly adduced to the inability of the Nigerian-state to enhance good democratic practice, uphold human rights policy and sustain good governance for overall benefits of her citizens. This paper further observed the tendency by the elite and the political class to exploit primordial sentiments, ethninicity and religion issues among the various socio-political groups and prepondererance of high degree of alienation and frustration pre-dispose people to human rights violations in Nigeria. Ipso facto, there is a linkage between upsurge in terrorism and human rights violations especially in the northern axis of Nigeria.

In addition, human rights practices in contemporary democracy has not engender the rights of the citizens neither has it contribute towards sustainable democracy in Nigeria. The paper posited that there is urgent need to strengthen both democracy and human rights practices for the attainment of socio-economic development in Nigeria. In line with this view point, the paper therefore recommend pro-active and holistic measures that will address the need for tolerance, enhancing citizenship education and human rights, good governance, socio justice, human security and combating insurgency within the limit of the rule of engagement in Nigeria. The recommendations will enhance literature in the areas of human rights and national development. Also, it will provide far-reaching changes in areas of good governance and sustainable democracy which are germane and are needed in Nigeria society and the world at large in order to achieve a fair, humane and a sustainable mankind.

Emma Katz

Liverpool Hope University

Beyond the 'physical incident' model: How children living with domestic abuse are harmed by and resist regimes of coercive control

Domestic abuse extends beyond physical violence; it involves on-going coercive control that pervades everyday life through isolation, regulation and emotional, financial and sexual abuse. While the realities of coercive control are increasingly recognised in relation to abused women's experiences, understandings of children and domestic abuse remain largely embedded within a simplistic 'physical incident' model. This model leads to questions such as 'were children exposed to "the violence"?' – questions that may marginalise children's own perceptions and distort understandings of their support needs. This paper explores children's experiences of living in households where their father/father figure coercively controlled their mother. It focuses on how children were harmed by, and resisted, forms of abuse beyond physical violence.

Qualitative, semi-structured interviews were conducted with 15 UK-based mothers and 15 of their children (aged 10-14). These participants were current or former service-users of organisations such as Women's Aid, and were recruited through these services. Ethical approval was granted by the University of Nottingham, and Ritchie and Spencer's 'Framework' approach was used to analyse the data.

Forms of abuse beyond physical violence were the cause of many of the harmful impacts that children experienced. For example, when mothers were isolated from their family, children also lost contact with their relations; mothers whose movements were tightly controlled could not take their children to friends' birthday parties or after-school clubs; and financial abuse often left children with limited food and toys. Children's resistance also extended beyond intervening in physical violence: some children resisted by continuing to spend fun time with their mothers when the perpetrator was absent, thereby actively retaining elements of positivity in their daily lives. Through highlighting the broader impacts of domestic abuse on children, this paper proposes that we can gain a deeper understanding of these children's lives and support needs.

Denisse Levermore

"I'm here now Daddy" - A Qualitative case study of the Impact of Domestic Violence in Childhood on two Young Fathers and their parenting

Young men who have been exposed to domestic violence in childhood face particularly difficult challenges in the transition to fatherhood. To be supported within this role and the relationship with his child valued and encouraged, the impact of this requires careful consideration and attention. The current study aimed to gain an in-depth understanding of the experience of two young fathers who have witnessed domestic violence in their childhood, to explore and consider the impact of this on the parenting of their own children.

Semi-structured interviews were undertaken with two young fathers. Verbatim transcripts of the interviews were analysed within a case study approach using Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA).

This approach enabled exploration of how the young fathers make sense of major life experiences. The analysis produced three master themes for each case study. The main findings were in relation to the two young fathers: practical implications suggested a need for the role of Young Fathers Practitioner to be mainstreamed and the need for therapeutic input within this service, also that young fathers are engaged in services early on in pregnancy. Theoretical implications include the need for further study with a larger number of participants.

Elizabeth Martin

Queen's University, Belfast

Protecting participants from harm while researching vulnerable populations: Exploring the substance use of older women who have been victims of domestic abuse

It is vitally important that research is carried out amongst those who are the most vulnerable in our society in order to gain a better understanding of the complexity of concerns they face. Without this, there is a danger that certain populations within our community will remain hidden, and, as a result, many of the issues and problems they encounter will be largely neglected by policy makers due to lack of knowledge. However, involving those who are known to be at risk of violence, such as victims of domestic abuse, in such research, may serve to further expose them to additional distress and violence. It is crucial, therefore, that concerns regarding safety and protection for all involved are at the forefront during every stage of the project, right from the initial planning of a study, through to the dissemination of results once the research is complete.

This is a methodological paper, which will explore the responsibilities the researcher holds in keeping vulnerable participants safe within the research process. Concerns regarding sampling and recruitment, and the method of data collection are debated, as well as exploring issues such as obtaining informed consent from a population of self-reported substance users who are victims of domestic abuse. Difficulties regarding attempting to minimise the unequal power imbalance between interviewer and interviewee, particularly in this situation where participants may have been victims of an abusive relationship for many years, will be considered. This paper will also examine other matters, such as the suggestion of providing participants with some form of tangible compensation, for example a small cash payment, or vouchers, as a way of demonstrating respect for their contribution to the study. Finally, a discussion will be made regarding how, once the study is completed, the results can be safely fed back to participants, who may still be in a violent relationship, or who may have moved elsewhere.

Suzanne McKenzie-Mohr & Erin Whitmore

St. Thomas University, Canada

The 'tell-ability' and 'hear-ability' of intimate partner sexual violence: Attuning our collective ears to women's resistance efforts

In the face of Western hegemonic discourses, women often struggle to give meaning to, and articulate, their experiences of intimate partner sexual violence. In this presentation, I explore how dominant discourses have delegitimized women's experiences of sexual violence within the context of their intimate relationships, frequently denying that sexual violence took place or blaming women for its occurrence. Despite its prevalence (arguably the most common type of sexual assault) and its often times devastating effects, intimate partner sexual violence is frequently disregarded or minimized. In a social and cultural context in which intimate partner sexual violence tends to be overlooked by the public, law enforcement and service providers, it is not uncommon for women to react to such incidents with confusion, shame, and denial or minimization.

In two research projects that were conducted to explore women's sexual violence experiences, a sub-set of participants described incidents of sexual violence within their intimate relationships. This sub-set of interviews was studied, utilizing a constructivist approach to grounded theory (Charmaz, 2006) and discourse analysis (Wood & Kroger, 2000). Discourses within these accounts that refer to heterosexual, intimate relationships, and sexual violence were examined and are understood as potential sites of social control and regulation of women that can be challenged, disrupted, and resisted. Specifically, this paper will unpack women's efforts to speak around and beyond harmful hegemonic constructions of their experiences, and examine what they accomplish in doing so. Harnessing a variety of discursive tools (metaphor, use of audience, humour, and politicizing personal experience), participants developed counter-stories (or the 'saplings' of such stories) that opened up possibilities for repaired identity conclusions, positive action and social change initiatives. Finding means to attune our collective ears, as researchers and service providers, to emergent counter-stories will be discussed; advocacy, practice and training implications will also be considered.

Annemarie Millar

Queen's University Belfast

Emotional intelligence for social guardians – the relevance for police officers

The main aim of this presentation is to present and discuss the theory underpinning a current doctoral study exploring how police officers relate to children and young people (CYP) living with and experiencing the stress of domestic abuse (DA). 'Relational transactions' (Schore, 2012) between people are predicated on emotion and give it a direction. The evidence from neuroscience now shows how emotion and cognition can and must act synergistically in order to facilitate effective relationships and decision making processes. The first professional many child victims of DA often come in contact with are members of the police. Research conducted with children and young people found the attitudes of police officers to be related to positive experiences, however significant disparity can be found across studies (Stanley et al., 2009; Richardson-Foster et al., 2012). Limited attention has been paid to the role of emotions for professionals and how they may operate adaptively or mal-adaptively within the context of DA (Al ALI et al., 2012; Oyesoji Avemu & Oluwayemisi Tejumola, 2008). This may become vitally important in occupations, such as police work, that have high levels of interpersonal contact and 'emotional labour' (Josepy & Newman, 2010). EI competencies (self- awareness, self-management, and social awareness and relationship management) offer a new and holistic approach to explore how EI (high EI/Low EI) may improve response officers' effective interactions with CYP; given the primacy of 'affective-relational communication' for emotional development within modern attachment theory (Schore, 2012).

This study will explore how emotion and the integration of emotion into cognitive processes (Emotional Intelligence (EI) (Goleman, 1995) in police officers impacts how they relate to CYP. To date, no study has examined the interactions between officers and CYP from this perspective.

The presentation will focus on the concept of 'emotional intelligence' (EI) (Goleman, 1995) as a theoretical framework to explore the research aims in the above study

Kate Milnes & Tamara Turner-Moore

Leeds Beckett University

Problematising young people's individualistic and interpersonal explanations for sexual bullying

This paper will discuss one aspect of the research findings from a recent two-year EU funded project on sexual bullying amongst young people (the ASBAE project). The aims of the research were to explore young people's awareness and understandings of sexual bullying (including sexist, homophobic and transphobic bullying) and their ideas on how to combat and prevent it. Thematic analysis of focus groups with 253 young people aged 13-18 from 5 European countries identified a number of different explanations for sexual bullying which constructed it as: being biologically or developmentally driven; a reaction to 'difference'; a form of revenge or retaliation; a result of poor upbringing, problematic background or peer influence; being harmless or unintended; and stemming from the (in)actions of the person experiencing the bullying. These individualistic and interpersonal explanations for sexual bullying were underpinned by a number of problematic assumptions that we will argue should be discussed and challenged within interventions designed to raise awareness of and tackle sexual bullying.

Laura Monk

Coventry University

Investigating the lack of support for female survivors of violence and abuse when they become, or are at risk of becoming, separated from their children

This paper aims to highlight a gap in service provision for female survivors who have become, or are at risk of becoming, separated from their children in a context of violence and abuse. There is currently no comprehensive, statutory provision of support, no policy to guide practitioners, no training in this specialist area and no therapeutic guidelines to address the needs of this group of women and girls (some mothers are still children themselves). Already adversely affected by domestic and/or sexual violence and abuse in childhood and/or adulthood, the population also suffer grief for the loss of their child(ren). The dearth of support indicates a lack of recognition of this population who are underserved and marginalised by the UK health and social care system.

Methods

A mixed methods study using an Intervention Mapping Approach is underpinned by pragmatism and systems theory. The Mothers Apart Project draws on principles of participatory action research and the study involves the community in a planning group. Both service-users and service-providers have contributed to a preliminary needs assessment and the subsequent on-going development of an awareness-raising workshop for professionals that includes a protocol and therapeutic guidance.

Multiple methods of data collection include a survey, autoethnography, qualitative interviews and field notes that are utilised, along with psychosocial theory and literature, to form an evidence- and theory-based programme. Grounded theory methods are used in the data collection and analysis.

Findings

The preliminary needs analysis identified three key areas for change: an absence of a dedicated service to provide specialist support, unhelpful organisational and individual professional responses, and harmful psychotherapeutic practice.
Complex health and quality of life issues, behavioural and environmental factors, and their determinants are identified in on-going analysis. Barriers to both providing support and seeking help are also identified, as are factors that facilitate support.

Mandy Morgan & Leigh Coombes

Massey University, New Zealand

Maternal protection of children and intimate partner abuse: Paradoxes and complexities

The expectation that mothers can and will protect their children from abuse is widespread socially and culturally in Aotearoa/New Zealand and elsewhere. Since the introduction of the Domestic Violence Act (1995), here, there has also been more recognition that children experience abuse when they witness their parents' involvement in intimate partner violence.

This paper discusses the findings from two qualitative studies where the issue of maternal protection of children in the context of intimate partner violence surfaced in the course of our enquiries. In these studies, we spoke with women about their experiences of legal intervention and advocacy services following their partners' arrests for family violence charges and we spoke with advocates about their experiences of working with women whose partners were involved in court cases.

Although our research focused on the kinds of services provided for women, and what was working and not working to enhance their safety, issues around their children's safety were crucial for the women, the advocates and for us.   We heard women's accounts of the priority they gave to protecting their children, and the difficulties they faced in various contexts. We also heard advocates accounts of the difficulties they faced when children were involved in their clients' cases. Drawing on these studies, this paper discusses the paradoxes and complexities that mothers encounter in relation to their responsibilities for their children's protection. We consider how the women made sense of their responsibilities for protecting their children at different times during their relationship and how the meaning of maternal protection changed as they engaged with court processes and advocacy services. We discuss how social responses to their victimisation affected the actions they took to protect their children and how the legal institutionalisation of maternal responsibilities for child protection from family violence influenced their decision-making.

Jo Neale

University of Bedfordshire

Women in Abusive Relationships and Professionals' Responses: Valued Support, or Collusion with Perpetrators?

This paper forms part of my ongoing PhD research. Drawing on feminism and social constructionism, I wished to critically examine the ways in which abused women's choices are influenced by their perceptions of self, and by the context in which those choices are made.

Data is taken from interviews, using free association narrative method, with fourteen women who have been in relationships with abusive men. Drawing on Michael Lipsky's concept of 'street level bureaucracy', I will talk about their experiences of seeking help, and the range of interventions provided by professionals. I will discuss the kinds of responses that women found most, and least, useful in helping them to escape the abuse.

Interventions that were perceived positively were those that enhanced their sense of self-efficacy; those that were considered unhelpful left them feeling that the professionals were actively, if unwittingly, colluding with the perpetrator in frustrating their attempts to achieve safety.

Craig Newnes

Violence in Child Services

Services typically claim to serve. Experts in the professions of psychology and psychiatry frequently use concepts such as 'rights' and 'protection' and other tropes that garner cultural capital. But an historical overview reveals the contextual and constantly changing notion of 'childhood' and the ways in which children are harmed by legitimized services and Psy interventions, from counselling therapeutics to ECT. This paper explores this history and attempts by some professionals to avoid the accusation of being "bystanders" as services in which they work continue to harm children.

Craig Newnes is a Consultant Critical Psychologist, ex-Director of Psychological Therapies for Shropshire's Mental Health (NHS) Trust, editor and author. He has published numerous book chapters and academic articles and is Editor of *The Journal of Critical Psychology, Counselling and Psychotherapy.* His books include *Clinical Psychology: A critical examination* from PCCS Books and the edited volumes: *Making and Breaking Children's Lives; Spirituality and Psychotherapy; This is Madness: A critical look at psychiatry and the future of mental health services; This is Madness Too: A further critical look at mental health services.* His latest books are *Children in Society: Politics, policies and interventions*. (2015) PCCS Books and *Inscription, Diagnosis and Deception in the Mental Health Industry: How Psy governs us all.* (2015) Palgrave macmillan

Nerys Owen

University of Manchester

A normal response to abnormal events? To what extent does domestic violence during pregnancy contribute to the postnatal mental health outcomes of mothers? A systematic review of the literature

Background: Domestic violence (DV) against women is a major public health concern and it is estimated that 24% of women in the UK alone have suffered abuse at the hands of an intimate partner. Pregnancy is a known trigger for DV and can be more common than some antenatal health conditions. This paper aims to review what the postnatal mental health outcomes are of DV during pregnancy on the mother.

Method: A review of five electronic databases was carried out against a pre-determined inclusion and exclusion criteria. Thirteen articles were selected after a rigorous research protocol had been applied. A narrative synthesis was employed on the discussions and conclusions of the included studies and a question-driven deductive approach using Thematic Analysis was conducted to develop themes from the data.

Findings: Four main themes were identified from the analysis: (1) Types of Domestic Violence, (2) Frequency and occurrence of DV, (3) Prevention and Protection, (4) Mental health difficulties.

Conclusions: Psychological abuse was identified as the most common type of abuse during pregnancy with physical and sexual violence causing higher levels of depressive symptoms. Postnatal depression was presented as the main mental health outcome of psychological abuse, exacerbated by a lack of social support, negative coping styles and the inability to report abuse due to the associated stigma and shame. Future research might want to focus on raising awareness of the co-morbidity of DV during pregnancy on adverse mental health outcomes, not only to health-care professionals but also to the general public.

Raoom Qureshi

University of Manchester

An Exploration of the Traumatic Experiences Amongst Individuals Who Were Displaced During the Arab Spring: A Systematic Review of Primary Research

Background: The recent Arab Spring has exposed many individuals to traumatic experiences, including conflict and displacement. Previous literature has indicated a higher prevalence of mental illness in populations who have been exposed to such experiences. In addition to this, the stigmas and lack of education around mental health in Arab countries reduce the chances of them recognizing any existing problems they may have and seeking help for them. Despite these findings, little research has been conducted on the experiences of displaced Arabs as a result of the Arab Spring.

Aims: This systematic review aims to synthesize the research to date, in order to establish the magnitude of traumatic events that are experienced by internally and externally displaced individuals of the Arab Spring.

Method: A systematic review of the literature was conducted using an explicit research protocol in order to discover appropriate literature to address the research question. The search strategy produced 129 outcomes, which were filtered through the pre-negotiated inclusion and exclusion criteria, resulting in a total of 15 papers, which were analysed through a deductive thematic analysis.

Results/Findings: Four themes emerged from the synthesis of the data: instigators of the Arab Spring, events during conflict, impact of the conflict and treatment.

Conclusion: The themes which emerged from the data provided a clearer picture of the traumatic experiences of displaced individuals of the Arab Spring. Nevertheless, it is difficult to capture a full picture of these experiences due to the lack of research on this topic. It has also become apparent that the specificity of the research question has limited search outcomes to Libya and Syria.

Rachel Sturrock, Shae Wright, & Keir Rogers

Catch22

Gang violence in prison

This paper examines the nature of gangs in prison, the impact of gangs as a driver of violence, and how gang related violence in prisons can be reduced. Our findings are based on a study carried out in HMP Thameside, where Catch22 runs a gangs project. Prison practitioners from the project were closely involved in the research. The methodology involved interviews with prison staff and 19 prisoners considered to be involved in gangs in the community. Quantitative analysis of incident data relating to violence and misconduct was also conducted.

The findings provided no evidence that gang-involved prisoners were recreating formal, structured gang associations, mimicking those found on the street. However, those with strong affiliations to gangs imported allegiances, loyalties, and a territorial mentality to their relationships, which created exclusive and hostile affiliations in opposition to perceived 'enemies'. As prisoners from competing groups sought to establish dominance and status over one another, conflict escalated, creating complex and wide-reaching chains of hostile interpersonal interactions. While there was no evidence of gangs controlling contraband markets or other aspects of the prison, our analysis of incident data found that gang-involved prisoners were significantly more likely to be involved in violent incidents than non-gang involved prisoners.

The research highlighted a number of 'teachable moments' for gang involved prisoners. As relationships with fellow gang members in the community were weakened, their time in custody was a window of opportunity for rehabilitation. The HMP Thameside project managed to capitalise on this; 66% of violent incidents in December 2013 were gang-related compared to only 3.2% in December 2014. Therefore, it is clear that if gang involved prisoners are brought together in a controlled environment, this can lead to opportunities to reduce gang-related violence, and support gang-exit both in prison, as well as through the gate.

Karlie Stonnard, Erica Bowen, Kate Walker, Shelley Price, & Tony Lawrence

Coventry University

A qualitative study exploring the impact technology-assisted adolescent dating violence and abuse

Objectives: Electronic Communication Technology (ECT), such as mobile phones and online communication tools, are widely used amongst adolescents and have been identified to have both positive and negative impacts. While an established literature has documented the nature, prevalence and impact of traditional forms of Adolescent Dating Violence and Abuse (ADVA), limited empirical investigation has focused on the role of ECT in what has been termed Technology-Assisted Adolescent Dating Violence and Abuse (TAADVA). The aim of the present study was to examine the perceived impact of TAADVA and how ECT may affect adolescent experiences and use of TAADVA.

Design: A cross-sectional qualitative design was employed.

Methods: Fifty-four participants (28 males, and 26 females) aged 12-18 years old were recruited through opportunity sampling via two secondary schools and two youth clubs in the Midlands area of England. Seven mixed-gendered semi-structured focus groups were conducted to explore the perceived impact of TAADVA victimisation and instigation and how this compared to in-person ADVA. Thematic analysis was used to draw out key themes from the focus group transcriptions.

Results: While some emotional impacts of ADVA were found to be comparable to TAADVA, unique features of ECT was perceived to lead to unique impacts for both the receiver and the sender of TAADVA behaviours, which may result in the experience of such abuse being either more or less harmful for the victim in particular. Three superordinate themes were identified in relation to the impact of TAADVA: (1) ECT empowers the instigator (2) ECT empowers the victim; and (3) ECT disempowers the victim.

Conclusions: Implications of the findings are discussed and recommendations are made for future research and intervention.

Tamara Turner-Moore & Kate Milnes

Leeds Beckett University

Gendered understandings and experiences of sexual bullying in young people

This paper will discuss research findings from a recent EU funded project on sexual bullying amongst young people (the ASBAE project). The research aimed to explore young people's awareness and understandings of sexual bullying (including sexist, homophobic and transphobic bullying) and their ideas on how to combat and prevent it. Thematic analysis of focus groups with 253 young people aged 13-18 from 5 European countries identified that gender was central to young people's understandings and experiences of sexual bullying. Throughout the data, young men and women were frequently constructed as essentially different in terms of their characteristics, the types of sexual bullying behaviours that they engaged in, and their reactions to sexual bullying. For example, homophobic bullying was identified as being a particularly 'male problem', with young men tending to experience and engage in this more often than young women and with the bullying often focusing on what was perceived to be 'feminine' behaviour. Sexual harassment on the other hand, was experienced more frequently by young women and this appeared to be related to female objectification, with young men frequently making comments about, touching or requesting/taking photographs of young women's bodies or body parts.

Gendered ideas around reputations and responsibilities (e.g. the sexual double standard) were also seen as leading to different pressures and forms of sexual bullying for young men and women (e.g. young women being called 'sket' if they were perceived to have had sex and young men being teased if they were perceived not to have had sex). In this paper we explore how taken-for-granted assumptions about gender and sexuality can give rise to and perpetuate diverse forms of sexual bullying and argue that encouraging young people to scrutinise such assumptions should be prioritised within interventions to tackle and prevent sexual bullying.

Victor Viera

University of São Paulo, Brazil

Developing the Communitarian Restorative Justice in Brazilian Prisons

This paper explores the portrayal of the courses given by the Pastoral Carcerária in Brazil to their volunteers and to prisoners and employees of the Brazilian penal system, as part of the ONG's project of restoration and reconciliation. The course "School of Forgiveness and Reconciliation", a product of the Colombian organization *Fundación para la Reconciliación*, has been taught in almost every federal Brazilian state, and has been recognized in the International Restorative Justice Field. The programme invites people to share and listen to stories in activities of testimony production so that they can reposition themselves in relation to the violence of the past and then subjectively create conditions for their future freedom. The construction of a secure ground for reports of traumatic experiences enables an intersubjective encounter, that facilitates the experience of self-forgiveness, a symbolic suspension of trauma through which the subject's will may circulate.

In addition, the programme formulation expands the realm of individuality of the self and opens the justice paradigm by bringing together the notions of justice and forgiveness: prisoners are able to resolve their conflicts, guards can think about their jobs, and political movements begin to question how much punitive power can be reduced or detached from a system of conflict resolution in which domination is the key ingredient. A second and more technical course called Practices of Restorative Justice sets in motion the construction of a path in the form of cultural change by the now empowered civilians, within the community, in order to find progressive and radical solutions for everyday conflicts. In light of the international experiences with penal systems and their prisoners, this paper will present the current development of the courses and also elaborate hypotheses of strategies to produce recognition and accountability to make a participative justice with victims, imprisoned men and women and their families.

Jane Youell

Living with a Violent Child: A Parents Perspective

When considering child on parent violence contemporary research cites parenting styles, interfamily violence, mental ill health and substance abuse as contributory factors. Whilst child on parent research appears to be a growing are for academics, parenting violent children with additional needs is still largely underexplored. Drawing on personal experiences this abstract explores the experiences of parenting a child on the autistic spectrum, specifically in relation to violent and challenging behaviour. This abstracts offers evidence of the emotional challenges of raising a sometimes violent child, the interventions which helped and those which did not. This abstract aims to challenge the stigma and shame sometimes felt by parents of children with disabilities and suggests that a holistic joined up working approach may be effective.

Posters

Exploring intergenerational transmissions of domestic violence
Joanne Alexander, Jane Callaghan & Lisa Fellin

Improving outcomes for children at risk of abuse and neglect in Milton Keynes
Matthew Callender, Jane Callaghan, Judith Sixsmith & Angie Bartoli

Integrated working through aligned case management
Matthew Callender, Judith Sixsmith & Mei Lan Fang

The Utility of Protective Factors and Strength based Interventions for Young Offenders
Dale Goodacre & Lucy Warner

Investigating retrospective bullying experiences: how does social support contribute to current resilience and recurrent memories of bullying?
Katherine Hurren & Rachel Maunder

Understanding the factors that drives inadequate polio immunisation in Nigeria
Y. Oluwafemi

A Systematic Review on Youth Offenders of Family Violence
S. Sainato

Understanding the UK Policy Context of Domestic Violence: Perspectives on children and young people
Judith Sixsmith, Jane Callaghan, Joanne Alexander & Stephen Symons

Aspects involved in a spousal abuse relationship
Tatiana Weber & Rosangela Lopes de Camargo Cardoso

'Well that's just the ambulance job'; A Phenomenological Exploration of How Fire fighters Experience Emotion and Feeling

Lauren Ward

Joanne Alexander, Jane Callaghan & Lisa Fellin

The University of Northampton

Exploring intergenerational transmissions of domestic violence

This poster draws on preliminary findings from a doctoral research project which aims to investigate and deconstruct the model of intergenerational transmission of domestic violence and abuse (DVA). The study is comprised of two-parts, with the emphasis on the reflections of adult women who have experienced domestic violence within multiple generations of their families. An ethnographic study is also planned which aims to develop an insight into the ways that statutory sector workers intervene in intergenerational conflict and violence and their prevalent perceptions and beliefs. Within the vast body of domestic violence literature which touches upon intergenerational transmission, there is a dearth of research exploring the influence of wider social contexts, professional attitudes and practices and instead, 'the family' in isolation remains the predominant focus of discussion. The voices of those who have experienced domestic abuse within multiple generations of their families are largely ignored, and the consequences of stigmatisation on those who have experienced DVA go unexplored, with the bulk of research quantitatively investigating detrimental effects on clinical populations, or women at the point of fleeing and living in refuge (Hogan & O'Reilly, 2007; Stith et al, 2000). Where the family are located as the core focus within research, the complexities of and contradictions within familial and intimate relationships, and the roles within those relationships, are largely un-investigated. Similarly, the mediating and moderating effects of non-violent familial or extra-familial relationships are also under researched within intergenerational study (Dekel, 2008).This poster highlights dominant professional and academic discourses involving intergenerational transmission and the initial findings from one-to-one semi-structured interviews.

Matthew Callender, Jane Callaghan, Judith Sixsmith & Angie Bartoli

The University of Northampton

Improving outcomes for children at risk of abuse and neglect in Milton Keynes

Early help is a strong driver for policy and practice in the provision of health and social care as it is recognised as being beneficial for vulnerable and troubled children and their families. Core challenges to the delivery of effective early help includes integrated working practices, shared responsibility between agencies and professionals as well as shared understanding of risk. In 2012, Milton Keynes (MK) developed the model 'Children and Families Practices', comprising multi-disciplinary teams which aim to improve early support and enhanced safeguarding for children and families at risk of abuse and neglect. This ongoing study aims to examine the role and impact of the MK early help model at improving outcomes for children and young people at risk of abuse and neglect. Key objectives include to :

1. Assess models of multi-agency early help across partnerships;

2. Explore the role and impact of the MK early help model on children and families (including the voice of the child throughout) and;

3. Identify key characteristics, inputs and behaviours of the MK early help model and its impact on the needs of children and families who may be at risk of abuse or neglect.

A mixed-methods approach is being taken to address the aim and objectives involving desk-based research, semi-structured interviews, longitudinal case-mapping and case pathway workshops. This poster will provide a summary of the research design and preliminary findings from semi-structured interviews. Frontline staff across different sectors (e.g. education, health etc) and strategic managers will be interviewed to establish their views about early help and multi-agency/partnership working in MK.

Dr Matthew Callender; Professor Judith Sixsmith; Mei Lan Fang

University of Northampton, UK

Simon Fraser University, Canada

Integrated working through aligned case management

The key principles of the Northamptonshire Prevention and Demand Strategy highlight the importance of consistent and safe early help orientated towards the 'child first' within a family-based approach. Within a context of increasing demand and decreasing resources, it is vital that agencies work together in partnership to maximise positive outcomes for families. This study explored the benefits of integrating case management meetings within one day in Corby. The case management meetings that were aligned included: the Early Help Forum (EHF), the Anti-Social Behaviour Forum (ASBF), the Domestic Abuse Forum (DAF) and the Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC). The project sought to understand the impact of this new approach and build on any benefits. A mixed method approach was taken including semi-structured interviews with CAF coordinators and other key actors, textual analysis of committee/forum minutes; an online survey and two case pathway analysis workshops. In so doing, the research provides in-depth insights into the facilitators and barriers to aligned case management and effective partnership working.

Participants in the research strongly emphasised that services were in flux – creating a destabilised environment in which individuals and families receive differential support and outcomes based on geography and timing. Participants reported a value to creating opportunities for them to share their knowledge in order to collaboratively improve working

practices across the day. The analysis shows that few cases were referred between different committees within the aligned case management model in Corby. This suggests that horizontal integration (Curry and Ham, 2010, Leutz, Curry and Ham, 2010) was achieved within each of the respective meetings but vertical integration (i.e. integration between different levels of risk) required further attention. This poster will present key findings and recommendations to maximise the benefits of an aligned case management approach for children and families at risk.

Dale Goodacre & Lucy Warner

St Andrew's Adolescent Service

The Utility of Protective Factors and Strength based Interventions for Young Offenders

This poster will detail the current movement towards recognising protective factors when assessing risk (SAPROF-AV, DASH-13) in young offenders and the use of strength based interventions such as the Good Lives Model for reducing recidivism rates. Increasingly, Forensic Mental Health outcomes are being measured by recovery principles, this is coupled with the on going need to appropriately manage and reduce risk and therefore patient centred approaches are required in order to appropriately address both needs. This poster will detail how strength based approaches in terms of risk assessment and intervention are used with young people who present with violent and offending behaviour and how such approaches can improve engagement and treatment efficacy in addition to reducing restrictive practices. This poster will also discuss current research detailing the utility of strengths based approaches with young people who present with violent and offending behaviour.

Katherine Hurren & Rachel Maunder

The University of Northampton

Investigating retrospective bullying experiences: how does social support contribute to current resilience and recurrent memories of bullying?

Bullying in schools is an ongoing concern; with Young Minds (2014) reporting that half of the young people they surveyed said they had been bullied. Exposure to traumatic stressful events such as bullying can lead to unpleasant recurrent memories and intrusive imagery associated with the experience (Sansen et al, 2015; Storch & Esposito, 2003). There is convincing evidence for the short and long term negative effects that bullying can have on victims, including increased risk of depressive symptoms, anxiety and low self-worth

(Hawker & Boulton, 2000). We suggest however that the focus of research in this area has mainly been orientated towards the course and characteristics of problematic outcomes, thus has arguably neglected to adequately understand why not all victims of bullying are affected, and what factors may have helped those individuals to cope more effectively with their experiences. For example, social support is a protective factor when exposed to trauma (Agaibi & Wilson, 2005) and increased resilience is sometimes the product of stressful life events (Bogar & Hulse-Kilacky, 2006). Therefore, the present study examined the relationships between retrospective accounts of bullying at school and amount of social support available when at school, with experiences of recurrent unpleasant memories of bullying and current levels of resilience. Eighty-six participants (51 female, 35 male) completed an adapted version of the Retrospective Bullying questionnaire (RBQ) (Schafer *et al.,* 2004) measuring bullying frequency when they were at secondary school, and recent unpleasant recurrent memories of their bullying experiences. They also completed an abbreviated version of the Two-way Social Support Scale (2-Way SSS) (Shakespeare-Finch & Obst, 2011) to measure the social support they received when at secondary school, and the Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale (CD-RISC, Connor & Davidson, 2003) to measure their current resilience to life events. Mediation analysis indicated that social support was a statistically significant mediator between bullying frequency and resilience whereby frequently bullied participants were more resilient if they received greater social support when at school. Social support was not a significant mediator between bullying frequency and recurrent memories, but there was a significant negative relationship between resilience and recurrent memories, meaning that those who had greater resilience had lower reports of recurrent memories. Implications and interventions for enabling greater social support in order to promote resiliency among youths are discussed.

Y. Oluwafemi

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Understanding the factors that drives inadequate polio immunisation in Nigeria

While polio has been eradicated in many parts of the world, there are problems with polio immunisation in Nigeria, despite the fact that Nigeria as a country made significant progress in intensifying the polio eradication efforts in 2014 due to the continued commitment and leadership at the highest level in Government.

The purpose of this poster is to present research on the identification and understanding of factors that drive polio non-immunisation or inadequate immunisation in Nigeria. Such understanding will enable targeted interventions and information campaigns and challenge laid fears about immunisation, providing a more supportive social and healthcare context in which children are immunised and thereby protected from the poliovirus. Due to the conflicts between civilian defence, Boko Haram and military groups in the Northern Nigeria, around 800,00 children have been forced to flee their homes. This devastating impact on healthcare, family and children's lives across the region, as the research will reveal how best to reach the remote areas where Boko Haram violence is common in Nigeria.

In this ethnographic study, participants' observation will take place in healthcare settings and semi-structured interview and focus groups will be undertaken with parents, healthcare professionals, policy makers, religious and community leaders in the Sumaila Local Government area of Kano State. Data will be collected on participants' understandings of the process of immunisation, access to healthcare and socio-cultural beliefs and healthcare practices in the context of localised war related violence. Further suggestions on interventions to prevent or reduce polio and increase immunisation in the face of regional violence will be addressed in the research leading to the development of ways to support those most affected.

S. Sainato

University of Texas at Arlington

A Systematic Review on Youth Offenders of Family Violence

Family violence has been a social problem for many years. One of the lesser known forms of family violence is the non-intimate family violence (NIPV). The World Health Organization defines physical violence as "the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community, which either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, maldevelopment, or deprivation". This poster presentation takes an innovative approach to understand and help solve this social problem. It identifies a specific form of family violence, the non-intimate partner violence. This is acts of violence committed by adolescents or youth against a non-intimate family members. Examples include physical violence against parents, siblings, grandparents, and other non-intimate partner violence. This presentation analyzes the literature to help conceptualize this societal problem through theories, the effects (micro, mezzo, and macro), and the evidence base interventions. The systematic review has a well-defined purpose, methodology, results, and implications. The purpose of this review is to provide an evidence base of theoretical, practice, and impact of NIPV. The methodology was clear and concise when analyzing the literature. The systematic review included studies that had qualitative, quantitative and mixed methodology to encompass a thorough and wide range of unique methods. Studies with a clear theoretical framework were also included. Individual, family, and societal effects were also part of the studies selected. The systematic review yielded several important findings. First, social learning, family conflict, and family systems theories emerged as ways to help in conceptualizing family violence. Effects of family violence were seen on all three levels (micro, mezzo, and macro levels). Last, effective evidence based interventions were discovered. Implications of this study stretch across not only social work field but other fields such as criminal justice, sociology, and psychology. Recommendations include collaboration and multidisciplinary effort to help inform policy and practice.

Judith Sixsmith, Jane Callaghan, Joanne Alexander & Stephen Symons

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Understanding the UK Policy Context of Domestic Violence: Perspectives on children and young people

Background: Discourses around domestic violence (DV) tend to represent children and young people (CYP) as passive witnesses and victims - as individuals who watch, who suffer from and are damaged by the violence (e.g. Rivett and Howarth, 2006; Spilsbury et al, 2007). However, strongly positioning CYP as passive victims can have negative implications for their wellbeing (e.g. Hutchinson and Pretelt, 2010). The UNars project will provide information on the ways young people construct agentic and resistant identities when coping with experiences of domestic violence. In addition, the research will explore ways in which the policy context frames discourses which underpinned service provision to CYP now made in situations of domestic violence. As such, policy analysis addresses the following research questions:

1. What is the current policy landscape in Europe and each of the participating countries, regions and locales?

2. In what ways does the policy landscape shape the ways in which DV is conceptualised by young people and professional stakeholders?

3. How can the policy context be changed to better enable agency, resistance and resilience amongst young people who experience situations of DV?

Methods: Policy documents were identified at,national and local level. A thematic and then critical discourse analysis was performed to identify the dominant discourses which frame children within situations of DV. This work was enhanced using Wmatrix software.

Findings: Two key themes were identified revolving around 'harms' and 'addressing homes'. Dominant discourses concerning passivity, organisational agency, parental agency and responsibility were identified placing children as non-agentic and never responsible.

Conclusions: The research highlights the lack of voice children have in relation to their own negotiation of DV both within the family and within organisational contexts. The research will now progress towards articulating the way in which the policy context informs professional practice in services dealing with DV.

Tatiana Weber & Rosangela Lopes de Camargo Cardoso

Universidade Positivo

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Aspects involved in a spousal abuse relationship

This literature review study explores the phenomenon of domestic violence in Brazil, drawing on international and Brazilian literature.   The poster reviews 7 different aspects of domestic violence: prevalence data on domestic violence, both globally and in Brazil ; the history of women and family and the law in Brazil; types of violence and how they affect the victim; the role of culture and expectations partner choice and family planning and its implications for understanding domestic violence; consequences of an abusive relationship; signs that a man and a relationship might become abusive; risk factors that might lead a women to start and stay in a violent relationship. Based on this review, the poster concludes that there is a family pattern when it comes to domestic violence. Children who grow up in a house with spousal violence are heavily affected by it too. Although is a situation that happens within a private house, domestic violence is still a public health issue that need to be talked about. The poster considers specific barriers to discussing domestic violence in Brazil, and recommends that people, particularly young people, should be educated about domestic violence and abuse. This should include education in the early signs of abuse, and healthy relationships training. Domestic violence and abuse is as multifactorial phenomenon that will never be completely eradicated, but it's high incidence can and must be fought.

Lauren Ward

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'Well that's just the ambulance job'; A Phenomenological Exploration of How Fire fighters Experience Emotion and Feeling

Some research suggests that members of the frontline emergency services (e.g. firefighters, police officers etc.) are particularly vulnerable because of the nature of their job roles. Much of this research has explored their reactions to 'traumatic' events, using quantitative measures. However, less attention is paid to exploring how members of the frontline experience their roles, and more broadly, understand emotion(s) in their roles. The current research sought to provide firefighters with a voice to discuss their experiences of their roles, to further understand how fire fighters *themselves* make sense of and experience emotions and feelings whilst doing the job. The current research interviewed 17

male, and 3 female firefighters *(n=20)*. Questions encouraged participants to draw on their own lived experience of how they (and the Fire Service in general) understand and experience emotion and feeling. Using Van Manens methodological perspective as a guide, several clear 'lifeworld descriptions' emerged. Many of the interviewees understood showing emotion and feeling as something that was not within the remit of being a firefighter. And so consular type work with victims/relatives of victims was not 'their job', instead it was passively delegated to other blue light services (i.e. ambulance or police).

Doing fire fighting, was understood as an embodied practice, and something that was consistently measured via this 'watch culture' in operation. Humour was used as an acceptable way to cope with and manage this 'unhelpful' feeling on the job, and seen as serving as a protective mechanism against further trauma. Implications for these experiences are discussed in light of the changing nature of the fire fighter role.