

Borders, Racisms, and Harms: A Symposium

2-3 May 2018 | Birkbeck, University of London | #borderharms



Asylum Removal (2008) by Lucy Edkins, lucyedkins.com

Welcome to Borders, Racisms, and Harms: A Symposium! This symposium is part of the Birkbeck School of Law's 25th anniversary celebrations. It is generously funded by the School of Law, Birkbeck, University of London.

Thank you for your participation!

Monish Bhatia (m.bhatia@bbk.ac.uk | @DrMonishBhatia)
Gemma Lousley (g.lousley@bbk.ac.uk | @gemmalousley)
Sarah Turnbull (sarah.turnbull@bbk.ac.uk | @SL_Turnbull)



Welcome from the Birkbeck School of Law!

This event is part of the School of Law's 25th Anniversary celebrations. The School of Law at Birkbeck, University of London was founded in 1992 as a Department of Law with three members of academic staff. Over the last twenty-five years it has become a School comprising the Departments of Law and Criminology as well as the Institute for Criminal Policy Research, four research Centres, 40 members of staff, and an overall student body of over 1,000. The School is proud of being a pioneer in establishing and developing a hub for the field of critical legal studies. While our national and international reputation has been forged through critical legal research, more recently we have gained recognition for critical criminological and activist research, socio-legal scholarship, and policy-engaged empirical research. In recognition of this the last Research Excellence Framework exercise ranked us as being in the top 10 law schools in the UK and in the top 3 in London, while our research environment was judged conducive to producing research of the highest quality.

In this our 25th Anniversary year we will be holding a series of events reflecting on our history and successes as well as looking forward to the opportunities and challenges facing critical legal and criminological teaching and scholarship in the 21st century. Find out more about the 25th Anniversary celebrations at our website: bbk.ac.uk/law.

The symposium organisers would like to thank Sophia Khalid, Matt Wicks, Kamariyah Mbamba, and the Birkbeck Estates, Catering, and IT Services teams for their help in bringing this event together. Many thanks as well to artist Lucy Edkins for permitting us to use her artwork, *Asylum Removal*, for this symposium.



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Programme

Day 1: Wednesday, 2 May 2018

12:30–13:00	Tea and Coffee Room 417 Art Installations: <i>Origami Art in Immigration Detention</i> (Joanne Vincett, The Open University) and <i>Une Saison d'errance. Sur les camps / A Season of wandering. On the camps.</i> (Laura Genz)
13:00–13:10	Introduction and Welcome Room 421 Speakers: Stewart Motha and Sarah Turnbull (Birkbeck, University of London)
13:10–13:45	Opening Plenary Room 421 <i>Years of Litigation and Yet We're Further Away from Justice</i> Toufique Hossain (Duncan Lewis Solicitors) Chair: Monish Bhatia (Birkbeck, University of London)
13:45–14:00	Break
14:00–15:15	Parallel Session 1.1 Room 417 <i>[No]rthern Borders: Addressing Social Harm in the lives of Women Seeking Asylum in the North of Europe</i> Victoria Canning (The Open University) <i>Space, Materiality and Vulnerability in Yarl's Wood</i> Emma Patchett (University of Helsinki) <i>Immobilisation and the Bordering of Asylum Seekers in Ireland</i> Anne Neylon (University of Liverpool) Chair: Gemma Lousley (Birkbeck, University of London)
14:00–15:15	Parallel Session 1.2 Room 415 <i>The Case of Baby 'Asha' and the Post-national Sociology of Solidarity</i> Katherine Tonkiss (Aston University) <i>Vulnerability as a Skill: Ending Exclusions of Migrants with Disease/Disability</i> Laura Bisailon (University of Toronto)  <i>'Unwise as well as mean': Everyday Bordering in the NHS, An Activist Perspective</i> Jessica Potter (Queen Mary, University of London)

Chair: Sarah Turnbull (Birkbeck, University of London)

14:00–15:15

Parallel Session 1.3

Room G15

From Crisis to Crisis: Syrian Refugees in Urban Spaces in Turkey

Glenda Santana de Andrade (Université Paris 8)

Women Asylum Seekers and Refugees in Higher Education in the UK: A Gendered Gaze to Borders and Harms

Rumana Hashem (University of East London)

Coping with the Asylum System

Amy Cross (The University of Manchester)

Chair: Monish Bhatia (Birkbeck, University of London)

14:00–15:15

Parallel Session 1.4

Room G16

Managing Migration through Surveillance of Third-country in a 'Security Union': Is There a Limit?

Niovi Vavoula (Queen Mary, University of London)

'Dubious' and 'Enemy' Citizen: Exploring the Impact of the Community Cohesion and Counter-terrorism Policy on Young British Muslim Youth Through Youth Participatory Action Research

Amina Shareef (University of Cambridge)

Byron Burgers & Beyond: Private Citizens as Immigration Enforcement Officers

Julian Norman and Rebecca Penfold (Drystone Chambers)

Chair: Eddie Bruce-Jones (Birkbeck, University of London)

15:15–15:30

Break

15:30–16:45

Keynote Address

Room 421

Borders as Mirrors: Racial Hierarchies and the Politics of Migration

Dr Alpa Parmar (University of Oxford)

Chair: Monish Bhatia (Birkbeck, University of London)

16:45

End of Day 1

Day 2: Thursday, 3 May 2018

9:15–9:45

Tea and Coffee

Room 417

Art Installations: *Origami Art in Immigration Detention* (Joanne Vincett, The Open University) and *Une Saison d'errance. Sur les camps / A Season of wandering. On the camps.* (Laura Genz, France)

9:45–9:50

Welcome

Room 421

Speaker: Sarah Turnbull (Birkbeck, University of London)

9:50–11:15

Plenary: 'The Politics of Harm': Bordering Spaces and Possibilities for Resistance

Room 421

Harmful Times

Gargi Bhattacharyya (University of East London)

The Burden Paradox: The Impact of the Prohibition to Work on Asylum Seekers

Nuria Targarona Rifa (Independent Researcher) and Giorgia Doná (University of East London)

Effective Harms: Tracing Harms as Emotional, Embodied, Affective Doings in Asylum Activist Spaces in the UK and Germany

Isabel Meier (University of East London)

Beyond the Vulnerable Subject: The 'Politics of Harm' and the British Families of Asylum Seekers

Georgie Wemyss (University of East London)

Chair: Monish Bhatia (Birkbeck, University of London)

11:15–11:30

Break

11:30–13:00

Parallel Session 2.1

Room 417

Carceral Trajectories of Foreign National Women in Spain: The Impact of Gender, Nationality and Citizenship

Ana Ballesteros-Pena (Independent Researcher-Evaluator) 

Policing the Border Within: Hierarchies of Belonging in Contemporary Britain

Ana Aliverti (University of Warwick)

Sentencing Unwanted Migrants: The Border, Racism, and the Narration of Punishability

Gemma Lousley (Birkbeck, University of London)

The Long Arm of the Law: Everyday Policing and Immigration Enforcement

Rita Chadha (Migrants' Rights Network)

Chair: Alpa Parmar (University of Oxford)

11:30–13:00

Parallel Session 2.2

Room B30

Trapped at Home: Return, Reintegration and Re-bordering

Nassim Majidi (Samuel Hall)

Deportation as Punishment: The (De)criminalization of Romanian Migrants and their Subsequent Deportation from France

Ioana Vrăbiescu (University of Amsterdam) 

Legal Violence and the 'Deportation Gap': Crimmigration and the Policing of a Limbo State in Germany

Aino Korvensyrjä (University of Helsinki)

On the Ways Deportees Express the Wrong Done by Deportation

Clara Lacadet (National Center for Scientific Research)

Chair: Sarah Turnbull (Birkbeck, University of London)

11:30–13:00

Parallel Session 2.3

Room 415

Sex Work on the Other Side of the Sea: Border Harms, Debt and Death in Women's Migration to Europe

Sine Plambech (Danish Institute for International Studies)

Existence Precedes Nascence: An Argument for Accepting Greater Numbers of Refugees

Arianne Shahvisi (Brighton & Sussex Medical School)

Decolonising Space, Decolonising Refugee Studies: The Refugee between Modernity and Coloniality

Hannah Berwian (University of Oxford)

Lampedusa: A Polysemic Space Between the Colonial Archive and the War on Terror

Gaia Giuliani (University of Coimbra)

Chair: Monish Bhatia (Birkbeck, University of London)

11:30–13:00

Parallel Session 2.4

Room 421

Immigration Detention: An Anglo Model

Çetta Mainwaring (University of Glasgow)

Looking at the Italian Detention Field Through the Eyes of Professional Actors

Francesca Esposito (ISPA-University Institute)

Sacralised Public Safety and Privatized Religious Care in U.S. Immigrant Family Detention Centres

Gregory L. Cuéllar (University of Oxford)

Indefinite Detention of Stateless Persons

Tommaso Braida (Uppsala University)

Chair: Victoria Canning (The Open University)

13:00–14:00	<p>Hot Vegetarian Lunch Lobby, Clore Management Centre</p> <p>Screening of <i>Together Apart</i> Room 417</p> <p>Film: <i>Together Apart</i> (Maren Wickwire, Manifest Media, 2017, 38 min.)</p>
14:00–15:15	<p>Parallel Session 3.1 Room 421</p> <p><i>Extending the 'Hostile Environment'</i></p> <p>Speakers: Frances Webber (Institute for Race Relations), Anya Edmond-Pettitt (Institute for Race Relations), Lorenzo Pezzani (Goldsmiths), and Ben Hayes (Transnational Institute)</p> <p>Chair: Monish Bhatia (Birkbeck, University of London)</p>
14:00–15:15	<p>Parallel Session 3.2 Room 417</p> <p><i>Take Down These Walls: Abolishing Immigration Detention</i></p> <p>Speakers: Marchu Girma (Women for Refugee Women), Mishka (Freed Voices), Afiya and Theresa (Hunger for Freedom), and Sheroy Zaq (Duncan Lewis Solicitors)</p> <p>Chair: Gemma Lousley (Birkbeck, University of London)</p>
14:00–15:15	<p>Parallel Session 3.3 Room B30</p> <p><i>Reluctant Refugee: Taking an Archaeological Approach to Sites of Temporary Refugee Shelter in Athens, Greece</i> Rachael Kiddey (University of Oxford)</p> <p><i>Emotions, Borders and the Role of Visual Culture in Refugee Arrivals</i> Claudia Tazreiter (University of New South Wales)</p> <p><i>The Fatal Liaison: Traditional Media, Social Media and Everyday Racism in Italy's North-Eastern Border</i> Max Mauro (Southampton Solent University)</p> <p>Chair: Sarah Turnbull (Birkbeck, University of London)</p>
14:00–15:15	<p>Parallel Session 3.4 Room 415</p> <p><i>Resisting Everyday Border Policies and Practices: Eritrean Asylum Seeking Women in Israel</i> Laurie Lijnders (School of Oriental and African Studies)</p> <p><i>Placing Religion at the Centre of Asylum and Refugee Discourses: The Case Study of Christians from the Muslim Majority World Seeking Asylum in the UK</i> Roda Madziva (University of Nottingham)</p> <p>Chair: Alpa Parmar (University of Oxford)</p>
15:15–15:30	<p>Break</p>

15:30–16:40

Parallel Session 4.1

Room 421

Social Identities and Well-being: Experiences Inside Immigration Removal Centres
Blerina Kellezi (Nottingham Trent University)

Becoming an Immigrant: Local Authority Care, Criminal Justice, and the Detention of Young Arrivers in the UK

Dan Godshaw (University of Bristol)

The 'Unchildlike' Child, Racialisation, and Everyday Borders: The Care of Child Migrants by Child Migrants in the UK's 'Hostile Environment'

Rachel Rosen (University College London)

Chair: Joanne Vincett (The Open University)

15:30–16:40

Parallel Session 4.2

Room 415

Responding to the Hunger for Freedom Protests: Witnessing and the Politics of Amplification in the Context of Detainee Activism

Tom Kemp (University of Kent)

'We're lucky enough to only do the fun part! We only do rescues.' Icelandic Exceptionalism and Fortress Europe

Eyrún Ólöf Sigurðardóttir (University of Iceland)

Crimes of Solidarity: What the Criminalisation of Migrant Support Networks Means for EUrope's Borders

Martina Tazzioli (Swansea University)

Chair: Sarah Turnbull (Birkbeck, University of London)

15:30–16:40

Parallel Session 4.3

Room 417

Exploring Migratory Experiences of Asylum Seekers Hosted in Italy: A Quali-Quantitative Analysis of Narratives

Francesca Tessitore (University of Naples Federico II)

The 'Culture of Disbelief,' Hostility, and Necropolitical Brutality: The Mental Health of those Seeking Asylum in the UK

Monish Bhatia (Birkbeck, University of London)

Bordering Sweden Through Chaos and Order: The 2015 'Refugee Crisis'

Inga Sagolla (UN World Food Programme)

Chair: Victoria Canning (The Open University)

15:30–16:40

Parallel Session 4.4

Room B30

'No Safe Place': When Freedom-seeking was Illegal

Faith Marchal (Soroptimist International)

Refugees as the Racialized 'Other': Racialization of Displacement and Security

Maja Korac-Sanderson (University of East London)

Refugees and Asylum Seekers in Higher Education

Imad Iddine Habib

Chair: Gemma Lousley (Birkbeck, University of London)

16:40–17:00

Break

17:00–18:20

Keynote Address

B01, Clore Management Centre

Deportees' Time

Prof Shahram Khosravi (Stockholm University)

Chair: Monish Bhatia (Birkbeck, University of London)

18:20–18:30

Closing Remarks

18:30–19:30

Book launch: After Deportation: Ethnographic Perspectives

Lobby, Clore Management Centre

Speakers: Shahram Khosravi (Stockholm University), Michael Collyer (University of Sussex), Clara Lecadet (National Center for Scientific Research), Nassim Majidi (Samuel Hall), Sine Plambech (Danish Institute for International Studies)

Chair: Sarah Turnbull (Birkbeck, University of London)

19:30

End of Symposium



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Abstracts and Contributor Biographies

Day 1: Wednesday, 2 May 2018

ART INSTALLATIONS

Joanne Vincett

Faculty of Business and Law, The Open University, UK
joanne.vincett@open.ac.uk | @jovincett

Joanne is a third year PhD candidate in the Faculty of Business and Law at The Open University based in Milton Keynes, UK. Her current research project is an organisational ethnography of Yarl's Wood Befrienders, a voluntary organisation that visits women migrants and asylum seekers detained in Yarl's Wood Immigration Removal Centre in Bedfordshire, England. She is a full member of the organisation she is studying, as a volunteer befriender to detainees and a trustee on the Board of Directors responsible for fundraising. Her study furthers our knowledge of the compassionate practices and emotion management in volunteer work to support marginalised and vulnerable groups in society. For more information on Joanne's project, go to hiddensocialspace.wordpress.com.

Origami Art in Immigration Detention

This is an exhibition of paper folding art works (also known as 'origami') that have been produced by Chinese women migrants and asylum seekers in immigration detention in the UK. The art works were collected throughout an on-going three-year organisational ethnography of a British charity, Yarl's Wood Befrienders, to explore the experiences and activities of volunteer visitors who offer emotional support to detainees in Yarl's Wood Immigration Removal Centre. A 'complete-member-researcher' approach is taken in which the researcher is a member of the voluntary organisation and a befriender to detainees (Adler and Adler, 1987). The origami art sculptures being exhibited were hand-crafted by detainees and given as unexpected gifts to the researcher-befriender, not solicited, during her immersive nine months of fieldwork from June 2016 to February 2017. This collection is comprised of approximately 25 small sculptures that are displayed in four locked metal cages, symbolising spaces of confinement and secured containment where the art was produced. Art created in detention can be conceptualised as representations of coping with time and uncertainty to mitigate the impact of an indefinite detention regime on detainees' mental health and emotional wellbeing. It is also argued that artistic gifts created by detainees may contribute to reaffirmation of their self-esteem and human dignity, particularly within a Chinese cultural framework of gift-giving as an act of gratitude and respect.

Laura Genz

Drawer and Activist, France
genz.laura@yahoo.com | lauragenz.com

Drawing is, furtively, getting into a place to take a stand. And meet people.

Laura is a drawer and an activist. Drawing migrations' struggles is a way to make visible what is going on over here, in Europe, for people from somewhere else. Main works include: *Une Saison d'errance*, France, 2015 (276 drawings of street camps); *Hier colonisés, aujourd'hui exploités, demain régularisés*, Paris, 2008-2010 (324 drawings telling the long occupation of the Coordination 75 des Sans Papiers); and *Hier colonisés, aujourd'hui exploités, demain régularisés Lyon* (with M. Diallo and V. Fofana, Fage, 2010).

Une Saison d'errance. Sur les camps / A Season of wandering. On the camps.

From elsewhere, this other who survived anything might be me if I was not from here and this is the way we get an unhoped-for opportunity to meet.

On 2 June 2015, French authorities dismantled the street camp 'La Chapelle,' which appeared in Paris in 2010. About two hundred people, mostly from Northeast Africa, were displaced to emergency housing. A few dozen

others, outcasted, stayed on the streets, chased away by police. Local people, supporters, and activists, rallied around them in solidarity. This first 'humanitarian operation,' highly publicised, initiated a sequence still operative, alternating dispersion by police harassment, emergence of new camps, and dismantling, followed either by evacuation to housing or by raid to police stations and detention centres for foreigners. Made as days passed from June to November 2015, 269 drawings tell this life of the street camps of run-around, newly arrived people in Europe. The series testifies to an undignified, violent, and absurd daily life – the fruits of our 'welcome policy.' This is how we, Europeans, welcome those who managed to flee these elsewhere of poverty, dictatorship, war. While along routes to Europe, in Libya, in the Sinai... human trafficking and torture get organised in large-scale. While in the Sahara Desert, in the Mediterranean Sea, as far as our borders... people die in the hope of saving their own skins. Only testifying would not be enough. The first exploitation of these drawings is the sale of reproductions to distribute all the profit to activist groups supporting people in precarious migration situations.

INTRODUCTION AND WELCOME

Prof Stewart Motha

School of Law, Birkbeck, University of London, UK
s.motha@bbk.ac.uk

Stewart is Executive Dean and Professor of Law at Birkbeck, University of London. He has previously taught at the University of Adelaide; Lancaster University; and at Kent Law School. Stewart's research is on sovereignty, violence, and legal theory. His current research is focused on the Indian Ocean region – including Australia, the Chagos Islands, Sri Lanka, migration and refugees in that region, and on post-apartheid jurisprudence. His research also examines law and aesthetics. He is currently working on a book, *Archiving Sovereignty*, forthcoming with Michigan University Press.

Dr Sarah Turnbull

School of Law, Birkbeck, University of London, UK
sarah.turnbull@bbk.ac.uk | @SL_Turnbull

Sarah is Lecturer in Criminology in the School of Law at Birkbeck, University of London. She is currently completing a research project that explores immigration detention and deportation, with specific focus on issues of identity, home, and belonging in contemporary Britain. Sarah is the author of *Parole in Canada: Gender and Diversity in the Federal System* (UBC Press, 2016) and has recently published on immigration detention and deportation in *Time & Society*, *Punishment & Society*, and *Social Justice*.

OPENING PLENARY

Toufique Hossain

Duncan Lewis Solicitors, UK
toufiqueh@duncanlewis.com | @ToufiqueHossain

Toufique is a director of public law at Duncan Lewis Solicitors. Most of his work is done under legal aid, and the majority of his clients are asylum-seekers, many of whom are survivors of torture, rape, and trafficking. He has extensive experience in the Administrative Court, Court of Appeal, and the Supreme Court, litigating across a broad range of areas and regularly conducting high-profile class-action challenges to unlawful policies and practices affecting vulnerable people. Toufique's practice includes challenges by judicial review to unlawful detention, unlawful return to European countries under the Dublin Convention, and unlawful removal to countries of origin. He has been ranked by Chambers UK 2018 as a 'Leader in his Field' for judicial review work and has been referred to by Legal 500 as a 'genuine star.'

Years of Litigation and Yet We're Further Away from Justice

This presentation focuses on two main topics, immigration detention and the deportation/removal process, from a legal perspective. In particular, it considers the lack of effective safeguards against the detention of vulnerable people (Rules 34 and 35), offering several illustrative case studies; and the human impacts of the deportation/removal process, including the legality of the Home Office's removal policy in relation to 'no notice'

removals and the use of 'removal windows.' It also considers what strategic litigation has been able to achieve in challenging Home Office policy.

PARALLEL SESSION 1.1

Dr Victoria Canning

School of History, Religious Studies, Sociology, Social Policy and Criminology, The Open University, UK
Vicky_Canning@open.ac.uk | @Vicky_Canning

Victoria Canning is a lecturer in Criminology at The Open University, and migrant rights campaigner working specifically on the rights of women seeking asylum. Currently she is leading a two-year ESRC Future Research Leader Project which explores socially harmful practices in asylum processes in Britain, Denmark and Sweden. She is author of *Gendered Harm and Structural Violence in the British Asylum System* (Routledge, 2017), and co-editor of *Strategies for Survival, Recipes for Resistance* (with Migrant Artists Mutual Aid) (2017).

[No]rthern Borders: Addressing Social Harm in the lives of Women Seeking Asylum in the North of Europe

How borders are enacted is ever-shifting. The externalisation of controls through physical barriers – walls, wires and border policing – is increasingly supplemented with more banal and bureaucratic internal constrictions which work to encourage immigrants to leave (Barker, 2018; Canning, 2017). Detention, degradation, and destitution have become the modus operandi for facilitating the removal of unwanted migrant bodies (Khosravi, 2016). This paper unpacks state responses to women seeking asylum in three Northern European countries: Britain, Denmark, and Sweden. It reflects on activist participation in the North West of England, oral histories with women in Danish asylum centers, and interviews in Swedish immigration detention centres. In doing so, it addresses key impacts of structural violence, sexual violence, and the trajectories and continuums therein. Overall, it sets these considerations as a background for understanding ways in which the impacts of violence can be compounded by the process of seeking asylum, including the invisibilisation of women through self-confinement in social housing (Britain) and asylum centres (Denmark and Sweden). Developing from a zemiological perspective, this paper adopts three key approaches – social harm, structural violence, and feminist participation – to problematise the treatment of women fleeing domestic and sexual violence, torture, and persecution and seeking asylum in these three countries. Ultimately, it aims to identify practices which both exacerbate and ameliorate emotional, physical and temporal harms in varying asylum processes so that they might be further mitigated.

Dr Emma Patchett

Centre of Excellence in Law, Identity and the European Narratives, University of Helsinki, Finland
epatc01.ep@gmail.com | @eepwrites

Emma is a postdoc soon to be based at the Centre of Excellence in Law, Identity and the European Narratives in Helsinki, focusing on immigration detention and the construction of the European spatial imaginary. Emma previously worked at the Käthe Hamburger Kolleg in Bonn exploring space and diaspora and was a Visiting Fellow at the Menzies Centre at King's College London looking at offshore detention. During her doctoral fellowship with the CoHaB (Diasporic Constructions of Home and Belonging) ITN at WWU Münster, Emma investigated the literary refractions of migration law, exclusion, and belonging in the literature of the Roma diaspora, published as *Spacing (in) Diaspora: Law, Literature and the Roma* (De Gruyter, 2017). She also co-edited *Spatial Justice and Diaspora* with Sarah Keenan (Counterpress, 2017).

Space, Materiality and Vulnerability in Yarl's Wood

The spatio-temporal lawscape continues to manifest material, spatial realities through which racialised and gendered hierarchies are reproduced. Employing feminist legal theories of vulnerability to deconstruct the lived spaces of immigration detention provides a framework through which to re-assert the vulnerability of the national spatial imaginary and the state-sanctioned neo-colonial registers through which it is arbitrarily organised. Understanding vulnerability as a recursive and relational process always emerging and unevenly in production through the lawscape challenges the way in which immigration detention in the carceral state is identified, when hegemonic narratives insist upon vulnerability as a corporeal concept born on the bodies of those subject to border violence rather than of the space itself. In this way, it is possible to consider what material concepts and knowledges may be encountered from this re-framing of vulnerability. Through a critical

spatio-temporal reading theorised through vulnerability of the recent case of *R (Muasa) v Secretary of State for the Home Office* (2017), this paper seeks to interrogate the materiality of Yarl's Wood and the punitive and harmful use of racialised and heteronormative segregation, as a manifestation of a recursive lawscape which must constantly deny its uneven and material originary narrative. Through shifting the concept of vulnerability from the corporeality of the 'disruptive' detainee to the violence of identification as part of an ongoing material production of space, this paper seeks to evoke the violent unsettlement intrinsic to immigration detention's racist and harmfully spatialising normativity.

Dr Anne Neylon

School of Law and Social Justice, University of Liverpool, UK
A.Neylon@liverpool.ac.uk | @AnneNeylon

Anne is a Lecturer in Law at the University of Liverpool. She is a graduate of NUI Galway (BCL) and University College Cork (LLM and PhD). Her research mainly focuses on refugee and immigration law and policy as well as critical legal geography.

Immobilisation and the Bordering of Asylum Seekers in Ireland

In decisions handed down in May 2017 and February 2018, the Supreme Court of Ireland (SC) formally declared that a ban that prevented asylum seekers in Ireland from working was unconstitutional. While in theory the judgment should be welcomed, the lifting of the ban does not equate to an unqualified freedom for asylum seekers to seek and engage in paid work, with many legal and practical obstacles to accessing work remaining. Yet while the Supreme Court has indicated that the ban must be lifted, the National Driving Licence Service (NDLS) has recently stated that asylum seekers are not eligible for driver's licences in Ireland. Since Ireland is a rural country with poor transport links, preventing a group from accessing a driver's licence is almost equivalent to outright preventing them from accessing employment. In this paper, it is argued that this contradiction between the opinion of the SC and the NDLS points to a longer-term project of immobilising asylum seekers as a means of isolating them from Irish society. Policies like denying driver's licences and the Direct Provision (DP) system in which many asylum seekers are housed, are based on the premise that the asylum seeker will only experience them temporarily. The experience of DP has shown that this is usually not the case. This paper therefore examines the continuity between DP and the denial of driver's licences in Ireland and how they are part of a long-term policy of immobilisation and marginalisation through the enforcement of hyper-temporariness.

PARALLEL SESSION 1.2

Dr Katherine Tonkiss

School of Languages and Social Sciences, Aston University, UK
k.tonkiss@aston.ac.uk | @ktonkiss

Katie is Senior Lecturer in Sociology and Policy at the School of Languages and Social Sciences, Aston University. Her research explores migration rights, post-nationalism, (non)citizenship and belonging. Katie's recent publications have focused on noncitizenship, statelessness, and post-national forms of activism. She is currently working on British Academy funded research examining migration rights activism in the UK and Australia and is writing a book on the practice of post-nationalism in policy spaces and everyday life.

The Case of Baby 'Asha' and the Post-national Sociology of Solidarity

In February 2016, healthcare professionals at the Lady Cliento Children's Hospital in Brisbane, Australia, refused to discharge 'Asha,' a twelve-month-old baby born in Australia to parents who had arrived by boat in order to seek asylum but who were moved to offshore immigration detention on the island of Nauru. The doctors cited concerns that Asha would be at risk of significant harm if returned to Nauru, while the government remained steadfast in its stance that the baby, in line with Australia's detention policy, should be returned. In this paper I draw on this case to explore the sociology of solidarity between existing citizens and those experiencing harmful bordering practices. In refusing to discharge Asha despite government instruction to the contrary, the healthcare professionals disrupted the nationally defined borders of the state's child welfare obligations and placed child protection above national politics. I draw on a novel theorisation of 'post-nationalism as practice' to conceptualise this as a form of post-national solidarity, through which actors disrupt the hegemony of nationally defined borders from within the state.

Dr Laura Bisailon

Interdisciplinary Centre for Health and Society, University of Toronto, Canada
lbisailon@utsc.utoronto.ca

Laura is a social scientist concerned about structurally arising inequities. She is Assistant Professor at the Interdisciplinary Centre for Health and Society and Social Justice Education Department at the University of Toronto, Canada. Her research agenda contributes to the sociology of health and illness, and medico-legal, disability, and migration studies. Topically, she focuses on Canadian immigration law, state decision-making, and medical inadmissibility. Using the social organisation of knowledge approach from sociology, she explores bureaucratic practices relating to people experiencing marginality. Specifically, she uses institutional ethnography to 'listen organisationally' for how policy, law, and regulation manifest, and with what consequences in our lives. She is completing the monograph entitled, *Disease, Disability and Decision-making: HIV and Unexplored Intersections Between Medicine and the Law in the Canadian Immigration System*, which will be published with University of British Columbia Press.

Vulnerability as a Skill: Ending Exclusions of Migrants with Disease/Disability

How does the Canadian immigration system permanently admit people with disease/disability? This system is structured around a textual reading of applicants, and it disadvantages the diseased/disabled. What are consequences of these exclusionary practices that keep particular bodies outside the Canadian border? I explore how medical inadmissibility decision-making about people with disease/disability is, and has been, produced, organised, and carried out. We are asked to consider how we know people with disease/disability and also the contributions they make. I draw from history, the social studies of health and illness, migration studies, the law, disability studies, and social justice. I explore from the standpoint of migrants who are, or who have been, directly impacted by immigration medical assessment as embodied or allied subjects. I foreground lived experience to shine light on the materiality and unexplored intersections of vulnerability, resilience, ontological insecurity, emotion and affect, cognitive migration, and waiting work that people with disease/disability do in relation to medical evaluation. Since 2007, I have worked on medical inadmissibility in the Canadian immigration system and I am publishing a book on this topic. In March, I rallied to support the repeal of medical exclusion in law of prospective immigrants. A re-reading of the latter is long overdue. We need to lift the diseased/disabled from extractive and economically predetermined assessment frames by developing counter narratives that conceptualise vulnerability as a skill. Such people are expert practitioners of openness, susceptibility, and receptiveness, which are all coveted strengths. Refugees, in particular, have emerged from social situations characterised by chronic existential uncertainty and protracted material depravity. Skills acquired along the way make them the most resilient people one could meet. I offer new ways to interpret migrant bearers of disease/disability that resist the gatekeeping and bordering practices that exclude them.

Dr Jessica Potter

Centre for Primary Care and Public Health, Queen Mary, University of London, UK
jessica.potter@qmul.ac.uk | @DrJessPotter

Jessica is a lung doctor in the final year of her MRC funded PhD which explores access to healthcare for migrants with TB in the UK. She works on the frontline in the NHS as well as campaigns on issues relating to migrant health. Jess currently co-ordinates Medact's Refugee Solidarity Group and is a member of Docs Not Cops. Jess has spoken about these issues on BBC radio and television and has written for *The Independent*, *The Guardian*, and *The Conversation* alongside her academic publications.

'Unwise as well as mean': Everyday Bordering in the NHS, An Activist Perspective

This year we will celebrate 70 years of the National Health Service (NHS) in the UK. Its founding principles were to provide healthcare from 'cradle to grave' for everyone, on the basis of need, not ability to pay. In his book *In Place of Fear*, Aneurin Bevan resisted those that sought to introduce barriers to care for people not born in the UK by arguing that health tourism was 'a negligible fraction' of the overall NHS budget and that visitors to the UK contribute to the economy in any case. He even alluded to the 'healthy migrant effect.' Following the Immigration Act 2014, increasing restrictions have been placed on migrants' access to the NHS. In this paper, I will discuss how a requirement for some to pay their 'fair contribution,' as Jeremy Hunt has described it, has been constructed through a framing of migrants as 'underserving others' through public and

political conflation of the migrant, financial, and NHS crises. I will draw on research data collected as part of my PhD which explores access to healthcare for migrants and my experiences as a doctor and an activist working with Medact Refugee Solidarity Group and Docs Not Cops to highlight the ways in which 'health-related deservingness' is a damaging precedent to set for patients, healthcare workers, and the public. I will end with stories of resistance as hope for change.

PARALLEL SESSION 1.3

Glenda Santana de Andrade

Sociological and Political Research Center of Paris, Université Paris 8, France
glenda.santana-de-andrade@etud.univ-paris8.fr

Glenda is a PhD candidate in Sociology, attached to the Sociological and Political Research Center of Paris (Université Paris 8). Her research focuses on refugees, migration, citizenship, collective action, and survival strategies, with a geographical focus on Middle East. In addition, she holds a master's degree in Political Science from the Panthéon-Sorbonne University (Université Paris 1) and a master's degree in International Political Economy from The University of Manchester. She is the author of *What Kind of Citizenship in Refugee Camps? Palestinians in Lebanon / Quelle citoyenneté dans les camps de réfugiés? Les Palestiniens au Liban* (L'Harmattan, 2016).

From Crisis to Crisis: Syrian Refugees in Urban Spaces in Turkey

The number of displaced people worldwide has reached unprecedented levels. Since 2011, only with the conflict in Syria, 5.5 million people have had to leave the territory. In Turkey alone, there are 3.2 million Syrians registered with the government. Most of them live outside camps, in urban areas. Once in the host country, or when trying to reach other destinations in the search for a better life, Syrians are confronted with a series of challenges and constraints. This contribution proposes to analyse the different experiences and survival strategies of Syrians in a context of urban exile in Turkey. It aims to explain how refugees manage to create their own visibility in this new urban space full of limitations. By questioning public policies of reception, we will show how the reductive and passive status granted to refugees is limited and it makes problematic a real understanding of the social relations developed in exile. The participation of refugees in the new life of urban areas can deconstruct the dominant norms and representations of refugees, seen as a threat or as voiceless victims. The idea is to go beyond the vulnerability of refugees, but at the same time paying attention to the violence they endure in an environment of constraint. To do so, the study is based on a series of semi-structured interviews. This methodology is complemented by an anthropological/ethnological approach of these urban spaces.

Dr Rumana Hashem

Centre for Migration, Refugees and Belonging, University of East London, UK
r.hashem@uel.ac.uk | @DrRHashem

Rumana is a sociologist and an immigrant educator. Currently based at the University of East London, she teaches on an open access programme for asylum seekers and refugees in higher education. She coordinates an International Working Group for Archiving and Documentation of History of Forced Migration and Refugees. Her current research and teaching focus on three interrelated fields: belonging, identity, and nationalism; ethnicity, identity politics, and racialisation of migration; and ethno-nationalist conflict, narratives of displacement, and gendered representation. Rumana has published on identity politics and transcultural encounters of migrants and refugees in Britain; cultural conflicts and intersectional feminist analysis of conflict; narratives of displacement and gendered violence in ethno-nationalist conflict; and life narratives of refugees and migrants in higher education.

Women Asylum Seekers and Refugees in Higher Education in the UK: A Gendered Gaze to Borders and Harms

A recent study on education suggests that women are more advanced than men in educational achievement in the UK (Finding, 2013). Despite sexist bias in higher education and career opportunities, women are achieving more successes if/when provided with access to higher education (Yvette et al., 2018). But how many women asylum seekers and refugees have access to higher education in Britain? This presentation is concerned with how everyday borders and institutional racism affect the right to education, especially higher

education, for women asylum seekers and refugees. I broaden the discussion on borders and racism to the gender and ethnicity of asylum seekers and refugees to identify the different forms of borders which women from different ethnic background encounter whilst trying to access higher education. Drawing on case study and first-hand accounts of women refugees seeking higher education in the UK, the paper intends to address questions such as: what are the forms of borders that women asylum seekers and refugees experience in universities? What other discrepancies in terms of gender and sexuality do refugees face and how do these differences affect their career chances in the host country? I utilise experience in teaching and learning with asylum seekers and refugees in an Open Learning Initiative (OLive) programme.

Amy Cross

Centre for Criminology and Criminal Justice, The University of Manchester, UK
amy.cross@postgrad.manchester.ac.uk | @AmyCro55

Amy is a PhD candidate in criminology at The University of Manchester. Her research focuses on the victimisation of refugees and asylum seekers. In particular, the project explores how experiences of victimisation shape psychological stress and coping mechanisms. This project is funded by a University of Manchester scholarship. Prior to her PhD, Amy completed her MRes in criminology at The University of Manchester, winning the Centre for Criminology and Criminal Justice Chairs' Prize for the Most Outstanding Postgraduate Criminology Dissertation in 2017. She also holds a first-class BA (Hons) in criminology from The University of Manchester. Amy has since published one of her undergraduate essays in *The Manchester Review of Law, Crime and Ethics*.

Coping with the Asylum System

Upon arrival to the UK, people seeking asylum are required to undergo a complex and lengthy application process with no guarantee of being granted leave to remain. During this process, asylum seekers are frequently forced into poverty and destitution. This paper explores the stressors faced by asylum seekers during the asylum application process, and the coping strategies employed in response to these stressors. The paper is based on in-depth interviews with men who had recently been granted either refugee status or leave to remain on the grounds of humanitarian protection. The participants originated from Libya and Iran. The most stressful experiences for the participants included a feeling of living in 'limbo' while waiting for Home Office decisions before, during, and even after being granted status. One of the most dominant coping strategies was distraction. Participants described attending classes to 'de-stress.' None of the participants disclosed any maladaptive coping strategies. While this is positive, it could be used to support the argument that the UK asylum process is adequately supportive of its claimants. However, the participants here were reliant upon third sector support in many ways. If this support had not been available, the participants may not have fared so well. Asylum seekers used adaptive coping strategies, and these should be encouraged and facilitated in policy and by claimants.

PARALLEL SESSION 1.4

Dr Niovi Vavoula

School of Law, Queen Mary, University of London, UK
n.vavoula@qmul.ac.uk

Niovi is Post-Doctoral Research Assistant at Queen Mary, University of London and part-time Teacher at London School of Economics and Political Science. She is also Assistant Editor to the *New Journal of European Criminal Law* and Coordination Assistant to the European Criminal Law Academic Network (ECLAN). She has given lectures at the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, and has been a visiting researcher at Université libre de Bruxelles. Her research interests lie in the areas of EU immigration and criminal law and she has acted as an expert consultant for the Commission, the European Parliament, and the Fundamental Rights Agency. Her PhD examined the privacy challenges stemming from the establishment of EU immigration databases and will be published by Brill.

Managing Migration through Surveillance of Third-country in a 'Security Union': Is There a Limit?

The past three decades have been marked by the proliferation of highly sophisticated pan-European databases processing a wide range of personal data collected by different categories of third-country nationals. At present, three databases are fully operational: the second-generation Schengen Information System (SIS II), the Visa Information System (VIS), and Eurodac. The momentum for immigration databases is currently high, as in

addition to significant reforms to the legal regime of the existing schemes, the Entry/Exit System (EES) will be set up by 2020, whereas the EU legislator envisages the establishment of the European Travel and Information Authorisation System (ETIAS) and the ECRIS-TCN. In addition, interoperability of these divergent systems is in the pipeline and currently negotiated as a matter of priority. This article aims at mapping the historical evolution of pan-European immigration databases, both existing and on paper, and provides insights into key fundamental rights concerns raised by their establishment and operation. It is argued that in the past few years, the scope of immigration databases is increasingly blurred to the extent that immigration and crime are severely intertwined under the auspices of the umbrella concept of 'security.' The contribution also questions the premise that immigration databases should become interoperable by critically evaluating the changes brought forward by this additional functionality.

Amina Shareef

Faculty of Education, University of Cambridge, UK
as2627@cam.ac.uk

Amina is currently a PhD student at the Faculty of Education at the University of Cambridge. Her research explores the impact of the War on Terror on the sense of self and belonging of young British Muslims. She seeks to understand how the War on Terror has created a certain politics of belonging through its counter-terrorism policies and how this subsequently serves as the backdrop against which young Muslims must negotiate their sense of place within the UK. Her past research projects investigated how the meanings young undergraduate Muslim American women on US campuses give to their head scarves reflect a process of self-production that seeks to negotiate the racialised conceptions of Muslim womanhood circulated within the cultural logic of the War on Terror.

'Dubious' and 'Enemy' Citizen: Exploring the Impact of the Community Cohesion and Counter-terrorism Policy on Young British Muslim Youth Through Youth Participatory Action Research

Over nearly the past two decades, the United Kingdom has targeted British Muslim communities with two sets of policies: community cohesion (CC) and counter-terrorism (CT) policies. As CT policy intertwined with CC, it securitized the social policy of integration as well as British values (HMG, 2011), casting the figure of the Muslim as 'dubious' citizen with a second layer of meaning—that of 'enemy' citizen. These policies have indisputably produced a politics of belonging by the way in which they constitute British Muslims outside of belonging to national identity. It is precisely this politics of belonging that is of interest to me in my PhD research study, which aims to explore the impact of this politics of belonging on the sense of self and belonging of young British Muslims in Sheffield, UK. I draw on the heuristic device of positionality as developed by Anthias (2008) to conceptually approach the study of identity and belonging. As this research is ongoing, my paper will lay out in more detail the political context of the politics of belonging as well as the conceptual and methodological approach I will be taking in my study to explore my research questions.

Julian Norman

Drystone Chambers, UK
julian.norman@drystone.com | @julian_norman1

Julian is a barrister at Drystone Chambers. She has over fifteen years' experience in immigration law and was a solicitor prior to cross qualifying and being called to the Bar in 2012. She is instructed in all types of appeals and judicial reviews across the spectrum of immigration, and in particular in Article 8 cases. She also has a smaller extradition and regulatory practice. In her spare time, she is a Trustee of the women's human rights charity FiLiA and lives in London with her partner and their daughter.

Rebecca Penfold

Drystone Chambers, UK
rebecca.penfold@drystone.com | @RebeccaLPenfold

Rebecca was called to the Bar in 2012 and is a barrister at Drystone Chambers. She predominantly defends in criminal cases and has a developing practise in immigration law. She has particular interest in EEA cases, deportation, and asylum law. Her background in criminal law has allowed her to develop strong advocacy skills, which she readily and successfully deploys before the tribunals.

Byron Burgers & Beyond: Private Citizens as Immigration Enforcement Officers

Byron Burgers hit the headlines with allegations that they had permitted the Home Office to conduct raids on their premises, knowing that there were migrants working without permission to do so there, in exchange for a lesser penalty. This presentation will analyse the development of immigration law between 2012 and 2018, examining the ways in which employers, landlords, and other private citizens are expected to take responsibility for the immigration status of others, often in situations where the power dynamic is unbalanced, and the effects on migrants, both documented and undocumented. We will look at the legislative history, the law itself, and the consequences and remedies available to those affected.

KEYNOTE ADDRESS

Dr Alpa Parmar

Centre for Criminology, University of Oxford, UK
alpa.parmar@crim.ox.ac.uk | @AlpaParmar11

Alpa is Senior Research Fellow at University of Oxford, Centre for Criminology, and Associate Director of Border Criminologies. She conducts research on the policing of migration and is interested in race, gender, and class, and how the intersection of criminal justice and borders racialise minority ethnic groups. Alpa also conducts research using life history methods to understand the pathways into and out of offending for minority ethnic groups and their experiences of being involved with the criminal justice system in the UK. She is the co-editor of the recently published *Race, Criminal Justice, and Migration Control* (Oxford University Press, 2018) and her book, *Crime and the Asian Community*, is forthcoming with Oxford University Press.

Borders as Mirrors: Racial Hierarchies and the Politics of Migration

In this paper I propose that borders across western liberal democracies are like mirrors that reflect, deflect, and obscure the image of western democracies and their attitudes about race and emotions toward racial others. Conceptualized as mirrors, the juxtaposition of the transformative function of borders alongside their aim to preserve racial and colonial hierarchies across the world becomes clear. Borders have transformed cities, policing, categories of belonging and the mobility of migrant groups. Alongside these changes, borders also remind us of the productive capacity of the state to make and maintain race, and framed as such, borders reflect the facticity of racial hierarchies that govern mobility for some and not others. Borders conceptualized as mirrors as opposed to lines and boundaries, or barriers and walls, allows their ambiguous and protean nature to be better captured. The paper draws on empirical research on policing migration in England to demonstrate how borders operate as mirrors at micro and macro levels, and their role in ultimately ensuring that sites of racial belonging are liminal. The paper concludes by asking how the metaphor of borders as mirrors opens up the possibility for western liberal democracies to engage in a process of self-reflection (by holding a mirror to ourselves) to enable us to see beyond the apparent irreconcilability of current bordering practices and the duality of their humanitarian and exclusionary aims.

Day 2: Thursday, 3 May 2018

PLENARY: 'THE POLITICS OF HARM': BORDERING SPACES AND POSSIBILITIES FOR RESISTANCE

Panel convened by the UEL Centre for Research on Migration, Refugees and Belonging (CMRB)

Prof Gargi Bhattacharyya

School of Law and Social Sciences, University of East London, UK
g.bhattacharyya@uel.ac.uk

Gargi is Professor of Sociology and co-director of the Centre for Research on Migration, Refugees and Belonging (CMRB) at the University of East London. Her published work includes: *Dangerous Brown Men* (Zed, 2008), *Crisis, Austerity and Everyday Life* (Palgrave Macmillan, 2015), and *Rethinking Racial Capitalism* (Rowman and Littlefield, forthcoming 2018).

Harmful Times

The extension of bordering practices into increasingly numerous areas of everyday life has altered the conduct of the state. Whereas the period of ascendant welfare capitalism coincided with the widespread belief that

citizens held entitlements that could and would be fulfilled by the state, we have entered a phase where entitlement is under question for many if not all. As a result, everyday state practices have shifted towards surveillance, monitoring, and punitive measures with, increasingly, demands for the population to actively evidence entitlement to anything. These practices echo bordering practices and reintroduce practices of state-sponsored harm into everyday spaces. Whereas practices of state violence in a just past/passing era have been located in particular delimited locations targeting particular demonised populations such as strikers, protesters, or black communities, the extension of bordering reintroduces explicitly coercive practices into more diffuse spaces. In the process, harm becomes threatened among increasingly diverse populations and the experience of being under suspicion is extended to greater numbers. This paper will argue that everyday bordering should be understood as a characteristic of the decline of welfare capitalism.

Nuria Targarona Rifa

Independent Researcher, UK

u1600746@uel.ac.uk

Nuria graduated in Political Sciences at Pompeu Fabra University (Barcelona, Spain) and in Refugee Studies at the University of East London (UEL). She volunteers as an integration adviser at the Refugee Council providing advice to newly granted refugees on immigration, housing, welfare, and health. She taught English to asylum seekers and refugees as part of the UEL OLIVE programme. She volunteered at the Immigration Detention Centre of Barcelona offering practical, emotional, and legal support to detainees. Her current research focuses on the psychosocial impacts of the denial of the right to work for asylum seekers in the UK. Nuria is also a member of the Centre for Research on Migration, Refugees and Belonging (CMRB) at the University of East London.

Prof Giorgia Donà

School of Law and Social Sciences, University of East London, UK

G.Dona@uel.ac.uk

Giorgia is Professor of Forced Migration and co-director of the Centre for Research on Migration, Refugees and Belonging (CMRB) at the University of East London, and Fellow of the Higher Education Academy. She has researched and published extensively in the area of conflict and forced migration. Edited publications include *Child and Youth Migration: Mobility-in-Migration in an Era of Globalisation* (with Angela Veale, Palgrave Macmillan, 2014); 'Research Methodologies in Forced Migration,' a special issue for the *Journal of Refugee Studies* (with Eftihia Voutira, 2007); and 'Child and Youth Migration,' a special issue for the *International Journal of Migration, Health and Social Care* (2006).

The Burden Paradox: The Impact of the Prohibition to Work on Asylum Seekers

Current UK bordering practices and immigration policies create an increasingly hostile environment towards migrants. This paper unpacks the policy discourse around the prohibition to work for asylum seekers by examining how multiple bordering practices impact asylum seekers' lives and wellbeing at different levels. The paper examines 'the politics of harm' that are present in the prohibition to work, its impact on asylum seekers and their responses. Asylum seekers who navigate the system are confronted with the choice to not work and experience forced unemployment, or to break the rules and work in the undocumented industry. The concept of 'the burden paradox' is introduced to explain the multiple burdens that are being imposed on both asylum seekers and the host society, in the short- and long-term, and the paradoxes associated with these burdens.

Isabel Meier

Faculty of Social Sciences, University of East London, UK

i.meier@uel.ac.uk

Isabel is a third year PhD student working at the Faculty of Social Sciences at the University of East London. Drawing on her own experience as activist, her work explores the role of relationality and affectivity in asylum activist spaces in the United Kingdom and Germany. Her project uses ethnography to investigate how political spaces are affectively experienced by bodies that are controlled and regulated by everyday bordering practises. She is interested in the positioning of the migrant and today's dominant mode of political subjectification. Isabel

is a member of the Centre for Research on Migration, Refugees and Belonging (CMRB) at the University of East London.

Effective Harms: Tracing Harms as Emotional, Embodied, Affective Doings in Asylum Activist Spaces in the UK and Germany

Drawing on my own experience as activist, this paper traces 'harms' as emotional, embodied, and affective doings in asylum activist spaces in London and Berlin. In doing ethnography, I explore how political spaces are affectively experienced by bodies that are controlled and regulated by everyday bordering practices. The paper adds to emerging literature that explores the visceral nature of racialised encounters and brings it in conversation with the construction of political spaces. I will explore the politics of harm in the context of activism and solidarity and its relationship with resistance by mapping what bordering practices do and how they impact upon racialised bodies in asylum. As I will argue, next to depletion, 'harms' open up possibilities for resistance.

Dr Georgie Wemyss

Centre for research on Migration, Refugees and Belonging, University of East London, UK
g.wemyss@uel.ac.uk

Georgie is Co-Director at the Centre for research on Migration, Refugees and Belonging (CMRB) at UEL where she worked on the EUBORDERSCAPES Project. Her research focused on the Dover/Calais border and everyday bordering in London. She produced the film *Everyday Borders* (vimeo.com/126315982) to raise awareness about how UK immigration legislation has been shifting the border further into everyday life. Trained as a youth and community worker, teacher, and social anthropologist, she completed her DPhil at the University of Sussex and an ESRC fellowship at the University of Surrey. Before working in border research, her ethnographic work focused on postcolonial London and past and present links with Bangladesh. She is author of *The Invisible Empire: White Discourse, Tolerance and Belonging* (Routledge, 2016).

Beyond the Vulnerable Subject: The 'Politics of Harm' and the British Families of Asylum Seekers

Everyday bordering has become a major technology of control of both social diversity and discourses on diversity, in ways that threaten the convivial co-existence of multicultural societies. In this paper I draw on interview material from earlier research (Wemyss, 2015; Yuval-Davis et al., 2017) to consider the evolving impacts of state bordering on multicultural societies through examining the bordering encounters of the British extended families of asylum seekers and others who have been detained or threatened with detention. In using the 'politics of harm' to frame the discussion, I argue first that the subjects of harmful state bordering strategies include family members who would not consider themselves 'vulnerable' and who are forced to take on contradictory roles of both supporting their family members and carrying out border guarding responsibilities in relation to them. Secondly, I show that focusing on the impacts of everyday bordering on family members who are British citizens enables a deeper consideration of the trans-temporal and trans-spatial nature of the 'politics of harm' of contemporary bordering and resistances to it.

PARALLEL SESSION 2.1

Dr Ana Ballesteros Pena

Independent Researcher-Evaluator, Spain
a.ballesterospena@gmail.com | @anaballes

Ana holds a PhD in Sociology from the University of Barcelona. Her research examined female incarceration in the Spanish penitentiary system with specific focus on the analysis of prison policies implemented over the past decade. Ana also holds a BA in Political Science and Public Administration (Complutense University of Madrid), an Expert's Degree in Evaluation of Programs and Politics (Complutense University of Madrid), an MA in Participatory Research for Local Development (Complutense University of Madrid), and an MA in Gender and Equal Opportunities, with specialisation on feminist and gender research (Jaume I University, Castellón).

Carceral Trajectories of Foreign National Women in Spain: The Impact of Gender, Nationality and Citizenship

Over the last decades, the Spanish penal system has maintained a significant presence of foreign nationals within its prison population. In spite of the fact that current trends of migration policies in the country have

accelerated deportation processes and, consequently, the percentage of foreigners has decreased, still today (as of January 2018) 28% of those serving sentences in Spain are foreigners. In the case of women, they represent 28.6% of the total female prison population. Bearing in mind the gendered nature of the criminal justice system and its intersection with other variables such as nationality and citizenship, this paper seeks to analyse the trajectories of foreign national women in the Spanish penitentiary system. Through qualitative research inside prisons in Spain, the paper will use the narratives of foreign national women prisoners and members of the staff to describe how gender, nationality, and citizenship shape elements like the options provided during incarceration, such as work opportunities or penitentiary benefits, and daily life inside the prison in relation to aspects like contact with family and friends or access to basic products, among others. Finally, I will also explore in what extent these variables collide with the purpose of social rehabilitation still attributed to prison systems in many jurisdictions.

Dr Ana Aliverti

School of Law, University of Warwick, UK

A.Aliverti@warwick.ac.uk | @a_aliverti

Ana is an Associate Professor of Law at the School of Law, University of Warwick. She holds a D.Phil. in Law (Oxford, 2012), an MSc in Criminology and Criminal Justice (Distinction, Oxford, 2008), an MA in Sociology of Law (IISL, 2005) and a BA in Law (Honours, Buenos Aires, 2002). Before joining Warwick, she worked as a Post-Doctoral Research Fellow in the Centre for Criminology at the University of Oxford, and as Stipendiary Lecturer in Criminal Law at Wadham College, Oxford, having previously taught criminal law and criminology courses at Oxford and Buenos Aires. Her research explores questions of national identity and belonging in criminal justice, and of law, sovereignty and globalisation. Her book, *Crimes of Mobility* (Routledge, 2013), was co-awarded the British Society of Criminology Best Book Prize for 2014. She received the British Academy Rising Star Engagement Award (BARSEA) in 2015 and the Philip Leverhulme Prize in Law in 2017. Ana serves on the editorial boards of *Theoretical Criminology* and the *Howard Journal of Crime and Justice*.

Policing the Border Within: Hierarchies of Belonging in Contemporary Britain

In recent decades, criminal and immigration law enforcement has become increasingly connected in Britain and elsewhere amid growing concerns about migration from poorer countries. As inland immigration enforcement has gained prominence in the policing of foreign nationals in Britain, longstanding informal arrangements between the police and the immigration force became formalised and strengthened. Drawing on empirical data from a pioneering study on joint police and immigration cooperation in the West Midlands, this paper explores how the policing of foreign nationals in contemporary Britain relies on and contributes to reproduce hierarchies of belonging which are highly racialised. Through interviews with police and immigration staff and observations of joint enforcement operations, it examines how these hierarchies are constructed, negotiated, and contested in daily policing encounters. This paper ultimately reveals tensions and contradictions in the policing of migration in multicultural Britain.

Gemma Lousley

School of Law, Birkbeck, University of London, UK

g.lousley@bbk.ac.uk | @gemmalousley

Gemma is a PhD student in the Department of Criminology at Birkbeck, University of London. Her thesis, entitled *Sentencing Unwanted Migrants: The Border, Racism, and the Narration of Punishability*, explores how the racialised narratives circulated by the UK government and media in the current era to stigmatise non-white and 'not quite white' migrants and problematise their mobility are seeping into the practice of the sentencing hearing, and have become woven into the construction, and negotiation, of unwanted migrants' punishability. Gemma is also the Policy and Research Coordinator at Women for Refugee Women, a charity which works with women seeking asylum in the UK to challenge the injustices of the asylum system.

Sentencing Unwanted Migrants: The Border, Racism, and the Narration of Punishability

Critics within the recently established and rapidly expanding criminological sub-field of the criminology of mobility have demonstrated how, in the current era of mass migration and its control, the UK criminal justice system has started to look different, as its core agencies and institutions including the prison, the courts, and the police have been injected with practices of border enforcement. My PhD research, which is also concerned with the contours of criminal justice in an age of mass migration, suggests that in addition to this, the border

might be touching and marking the criminal justice system in a more subtle and covert way. In particular, it suggests that the racialised narratives circulated by the government and the media in the current era to stigmatise unwanted migrants and legitimate practices of control and enforcement against them – which we might understand as contemporary narratives of bordering – might also be permeating the criminal justice system and, specifically, the area my thesis is focused on: the practices of the courtroom and the sentencing hearing. Drawing on observations conducted in three Crown Courts in London, my paper shows how one of the key contemporary narratives of bordering, which racialises unwanted migrants as abusive cheats, perpetually duping and exploiting the immigration system, is reproduced and contested in the particular narratives delivered in the sentencing hearing: the prosecution’s ‘facts of the case,’ the defence’s plea in mitigation, and the judge’s sentencing remarks. It argues, then, that in sentencing hearings for unwanted migrants, contemporary narratives of bordering have become woven into the practice of constructing, and negotiating, the defendant’s punishability.

Rita Chadha

Migrants’ Rights Network, UK

r.chadha@migrantsrights.org.uk | @SeriousRita + @migrants_rights

Rita is Interim Director of Migrants’ Rights Network. She is an experienced charity manager and freelance consultant with over twenty-five years of experience of working in a variety of roles in the community and voluntary sector at the local, regional, and national levels. She has developed a particular specialism in the monitoring and promotion of equality, diversity, and cohesion across a range of equality strands.

The Long Arm of the Law: Everyday Policing and Immigration Enforcement

The paper will look at the relationship between territorial policing (everyday policing) and the development of immigration enforcement as a specialism within the Home Office. In failing to draw a distinction between the broader role of territorial policing and immigration enforcement, it is this paper’s suggestion that victims and witnesses of crime are receiving an inferior service from the police. The paper will draw on examples from targeted operations such as Skybreaker and Nexus, and business raids, stop and search, hate crime, and the experiences of domestic violence survivors. It will argue for clarity in data sharing and in the Victims Code to ensure that all are seen as equal before the law.

PARALLEL SESSION 2.2

Dr Nassim Majidi

Samuel Hall, Kenya

nassim.majidi@samuelhall.org | @nassimmajidi

Nassim is the Co-Founder of Samuel Hall, a social enterprise dedicated to migration research, where she leads evidence-based research and policy development on migration and displacement. She is an Affiliate Researcher at Sciences Po Paris’ Centre for International Studies (CERI) and Research Associate at the African Centre for Migration and Society (ACMS) at the University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa. Covering three continents (Africa, Asia, Europe) over the past ten years, her crosscutting skills have led her to interview refugees, migrants and returnees in the world’s border areas, conflict settings and countries of origin. Nassim was nominated in 2015 by the Norwegian Refugee Council for the Nansen Refugee Award in recognition for her work on behalf of Afghanistan’s displaced population.

Trapped at Home: Return, Reintegration and Re-bordering

Trapped populations are populations who aspire to move, who need to move for their own protection, but who lack the authority to move (Black and Collyer 2014). This is the case of Afghanistan, a society that continues to rely on migration as a coping strategy, but for whom international migration has become an irregular venture, dissociated from refugee protection and entering the unclear world and boundaries of irregular migration. Over the past decade, the Afghan refugee crisis has moved to a discourse on an Afghan irregular migration crisis. Governments’ preferred solution to this migration has been to promote return and, in some cases, pairing return with reintegration programmes. The impact of these policies has been to create new borders within Afghanistan. Returnees – whether refugees, voluntary returnees, or deportees – may not find themselves part of any community nor territory. They do not connect with the home nor with the place, they are left outsiders of their own country, especially for the youth. They seek spaces of recognition but are caught

in invisible borders, beyond state boundaries, secluded in areas, even neighbourhoods, which are bounded. This research builds on primary survey and qualitative data collected in Afghanistan between 2013-2018 to highlight the urban trap for youth upon return, recounting a story of economic and social isolation with psychosocial consequences.

Dr Ioana Vrăbiescu ©

Department of Anthropology, University of Amsterdam, the Netherlands

I.Vrabiescu@uva.nl

Ioana is a postdoctoral researcher on the ERC project 'SOLIDERE: The Social Life of Deportation Regimes: A Comparative Study of the Implementation Interface' at the University of Amsterdam. Her project, 'Deporting "Failed" EU Citizens: The Eviction and Expulsion of Romanians in France,' investigates the circumstances in which EU citizens are detained and deported to Romania. Previously she was a postdoctoral researcher on the H2020 project 'RELOCAL: Spatial Justice,' Roma Initiative Office Fellow at the Open Society Institute, and a visiting scholar at the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, supported by an InGRID program grant. She holds a PhD in political science with a background in gender studies and international relations. Ioana was also the vice president of the Romanian Women's Lobby and editor of the www.feminism-romania.ro.

Deportation as Punishment: The (De)criminalization of Romanian Migrants and their Subsequent Deportation from France

Despite the right to freedom of movement shared by EU citizens, France has been deploying strategies directed at containing and forcing the mobility of Romanian citizens, often detaining and deporting them. The trend in criminalising migration and the enhanced securitisation of mobility turns foreign nationals into deportable subjects. In this article, I aim to explain the ways in which France manages migration by illegalising and criminalising EU migrants, enforcing evictions on 'Roma camps,' and operating Romanian police agents to help identifying 'their own' citizens. By policing petty criminals and then instrumenting administrative coercion as a form of punishment, France chooses to detain, deport, and ban the entry of some EU citizens, who are mostly Roma ethnics. This article builds on my fieldwork conducted between 2016-2017 in Paris among high-ranked and street-level bureaucrats, police officers, NGOs and private agents, and administrative and judicial court personnel. Agents working alongside the deportation apparatus exercise much discretion in implementing rules and norms as part of their job, whether to identify Romanians on the street, to issue detention and deportation orders, or to overlook judicial charges. Detailing and analysing the issue of state orders of mass eviction, expulsion, and deportation coupled with bilateral police collaboration between France and Romania, this article investigates how the deportation apparatus act as a punishing tool against undesirable EU migrants. Highlighting the contribution of police alliances to the implementation surplus in deporting Romanian citizens, it engages with debates on the criminalisation of migration, the deportation apparatus, and non-penal punishment.

Aino Korvensyrjä

Department of Social Research, University of Helsinki, Finland

ainoakoo@gmail.com

Aino's research deals with the criminalisation of migration, policing and other state violence affecting third country nationals in Europe. She currently conducts her PhD research (Sociology, University of Helsinki) in Germany on the legal status of persons with pending deportation order. She is active in the antiracist trial-monitoring group Justizwatch, participating in campaigns against racial profiling in Berlin and against security violence in Bavarian transit camps. In 2016-2017 she was part of the working group Culture of Deportation (cultureofdeportation.org), putting together an online archive on German deportation policies.

Legal Violence and the 'Deportation Gap': Crimmigration and the Policing of a Limbo State in Germany

There are over 200,000 persons in Germany with a pending deportation order (Central Register of Foreigners ZAR). The majority are 'tolerated' with an administrative act (Duldung) which temporarily suspends deportation in case of an obstacle. This is a limbo status, not a residence permit: The stay is not lawful, yet also not a crime or an offense – according to the letter of law. In practice, the 'tolerated' are vulnerable to diverse sanctions and criminalisations. My paper asks how is this legal status which is not a legal status is materially constituted and lived by the affected foreigners, in particular, through forms of legal/state violence. I argue

that policing affects these foreigners as a pervasive practice, performed not only by police officers but also by the foreigners' administration (Ausländerbehörde), as well as by asylum camp employees, private securities, courts, and even by the media and citizens.

Dr Clara Lecadet

National Center for Scientific Research, France
clara.lecadet@wanadoo.fr | @ClaraLecadet

Clara is a researcher at the National Center for Scientific Research and a member of the Institut Interdisciplinaire pour l'Anthropologie du Contemporain (EHESS-CNRS) in Paris, France. Her research focuses on the emergence of expelled migrants' protest movements in Africa, and on the various forms of organisation used by expelled migrants during the post-expulsion period. She co-edited with Michel Agier *Un monde de camps* (2014) and is the author of *Le manifeste des expulsés* (2016). She is currently participating in the 'Air Deportation Project' directed by William Walters at Carleton University, Canada.

On the Ways Deportees Express the Wrong Done by Deportation

This presentation deals with the expression of the wrong done by deportation policies and practices through self-organised deportees' associations in Africa (Mali, Sierra Leone, Togo). It aims to understand how deportees can produce a word which constitutes deportation as a collective and then political experience. Following the hypothesis that an experience acquires a political status only if it is collectively appropriated and elaborated, deportees' interviews in the media, testimonies, and political claims give us access to the violence and the wounds of deportation closest to the subjects who undergo them. I will highlight the link between the individual expression of trauma related to state violence and the formulation of political claims which give a collective dimension to this experience and the emotions associated with it. The expression of the wrong done by deportation will be considered as an inseparably individual and collective experience: if the association is a frame which makes this expression not only possible but also public, there is an interactive process in which individual stories are reframed by the move to collective action and the collective discourse, and the political claims relate to particular experiences. What comes out of this experience concerns both the expression of trauma, shame, stigma, violence, and abuse, and a collective affirmation turning deportees into political subjects in their demands for better protection.

PARALLEL SESSION 2.3

Dr Sine Plambech

Danish Institute for International Studies, Denmark
spl@diis.dk | @sineplambech

Sine is an anthropologist and Senior Researcher at the Danish Institute for International Studies (DIIS) and Visiting Professor (2017-2018) at Barnard, Columbia University, Department of Women's, Gender & Sexuality Studies. She has extensive fieldwork experience from Nigeria, Thailand, Italy, and Denmark. She has published on trafficking, migration and deportations in journals such as *Social Politics*, *Journal of Ethnic & Migration Studies*, and *Feminist Economics*. She is leading the project 'Women, Sex & Migration – Seeing Sex Work Migration and Human trafficking from the Global South' and is part of the 'Transnationalism from Above and Below Migration Management and How Migrants Manage' (MIGMA) with the University of Oslo. Sine is an award-winning film director behind five films documenting international migration, sex work, and human trafficking.

Sex Work on the Other Side of the Sea: Border Harms, Debt and Death in Women's Migration to Europe

A few months ago, 26 young Nigerian women were buried in Italy. The women had drowned in the Mediterranean on their way from Libya. Rarely has a funeral for migrants received such massive media coverage. The funeral was attended by sex workers in Italy, NGOs, journalists, and local politicians. The photos of the rows of brown caskets decorated with white flowers paid for by the Italian authorities went viral. The press described the women in sensationalised terms as sex slaves – victims of trafficking – on their way to Europe. Migrant women rarely catch our attention unless – as was the case here – the Mediterranean claims their lives in large numbers, or when they are called sex slaves, or when they sell sex in the red-light districts near where we live. However, behind the sad and dramatic images of drowned women lies a reality in which more and more women from Africa and Asia migrate alone and engage in sex work upon arrival. Due to

increased border controls at all points of their journey, migrant women now arrive with greater debts via more dangerous routes and live more vulnerable lives forced to survive under the radar. Yet, they still migrate. Based on fieldwork in Nigeria and Sicily, this paper, anchored in critical trafficking studies, discusses border harms at the interlinkage of women's migration, risk, border death, and debt. The presentation is a combination of talk and visuals from the field sites.

Dr Arianne Shahvisi

Brighton and Sussex Medical School, University of Sussex
a.shahvisi@bsms.ac.uk

Arianne Shahvisi is an academic philosopher based at the Brighton and Sussex Medical School. She holds a doctorate in philosophy of science from the University of Cambridge. In her research, she applies philosophical tools to real-world problems, with a particular interest in race and gender. Her current projects focus on: migration, reproductive issues such as abortion and surrogacy, the ethics of genital alterations, and global health.

Existence Precedes Nascence: An Argument for Accepting Greater Numbers of Refugees

In this article I argue that since the projected birth-rate for the UK is vastly greater than the number of asylum applications to all European countries, convincing arguments are needed in order to justify favouring persons who do not yet (and may never) exist and whose rights claims are merely abstract, over refugees currently seeking asylum, whose rights claims are concrete and urgent. Given that the UK is unlikely to undertake measures to prevent or curb the procreation of current citizens and presumably intends to accommodate the expected rise in population and the associated needs and costs, then it should assign those intended resources to refugees whose needs are extant, rather than reserving them for persons who may never exist. I describe the motivations that might be given for favouring the future offspring of existing citizens over those of existing non-citizens, the most prominent of which are concerns about local cultures being lost, and concerns about once-majority racial groups becoming demographic minorities. I explore the relationship between culture and globalisation and the evolution of cultural practices in the UK and contend that the first concern is unfounded. By reviewing the literature on racial groups, I determine that the second concern is founded on flawed science and is in any case impossible to articulate in terms that are not racist. I therefore conclude that the needs of existing people should be prioritised, and that states should accept as many refugees as they would births.

Hannah Berwian

Department of International Development, University of Oxford, UK
hannah.berwian@gmail.com

Hannah completed her undergraduate degree in International Relations at the University of St Andrews and Sciences Po Paris and holds an MA in Contemporary European Philosophy from Kingston University London and Université Paris VIII Vincennes/St Denis. Her master's dissertation focused on the politics of revolutionary anti-slavery in Haiti and Hannah Arendt's thought. She is currently enrolled in the MSc in Refugee and Forced Migration Studies in Oxford and focuses on bringing a decolonial perspective to bear on refugee studies.

Decolonising Space, Decolonising Refugee Studies: The Refugee between Modernity and Coloniality

Refugee studies lacks a profound engagement with the relation between contemporary flows of forced migration, border control practices, and the imperial legacy of major destination countries. However, if the refugee is considered the paradigmatic figure of modernity (Malkki, 1995; Haddad, 2008; Baumann, 2002) and modernity has materially and conceptually been constituted by coloniality (Gilroy, 2005), how can we think the relation between coloniality and the refugee on a theoretical and empirical level? Drawing on black feminist, afro-pessimist, and de-/postcolonial thought, I attempt to bring such a perspective to bear on refugee studies. I juxtapose Hannah Arendt's critique of human rights, a ubiquitous reference in refugee studies, with Sylvia Wynter's genealogy of 'man' to scrutinise the way that race and coloniality have structured the division between citizen and non-citizen along the dichotomy between the human and the not-quite human. Is it possible to conceptualise a politics of resistance that does not reify hegemonic relations of power and knowledge? How can we carve out a space of refuge without creating borders that produce new forms of exclusion? What can the role of refugee studies be?

Dr Gaia Giuliani

Centre for Social Studies University of Coimbra, Portugal

gaiagiuliani@ces.uc.pt

Gaia is Researcher at the Centro de Estudos Sociais - University of Coimbra, Associate Professor in Political Philosophy (ASN 2017, Italy), Principal Investigator of the FCT project '(De)Othering' on constructions of risk and otherness in Portuguese and European mediascapes, and founding member of the Interdisciplinary Research Group on Race and Racisms (Italy). Her research interests focus on visual constructions of race and whiteness from an intersectional viewpoint. Her methodology crosses political philosophy, critical race and whiteness studies, and postcolonial, cultural and gender studies. Among her publications are the co-authored monographic book *Bianco e nero. Storia dell'identità razziale degli italiani* with Dr Cristina Lombardi-Diop (Le Monnier, 2013) which won first prize in 2014 in the 20th-21st century category by the American Association for Italian Studies, and the forthcoming *Race, Nation, and Gender in Modern Italy: Intersectional Representations in Visual Culture* (Palgrave Macmillan, 2018).

Lampedusa: A Polysemic Space Between the Colonial Archive and the War on Terror

As a semiotic space/polysemic border, Lampedusa represents the hyper-real functioning (or dys-functioning) of border control. A site of biometrics and (re)definition of the European 'imagined community' (Anderson), Lampedusa is the conundrum of a number of colour lines/borders that have older and more recent origins: the North/South fault (Continental Europe vs. Mediterranean Europe), the South-South one (Mediterranean Europe vs. Mediterranean Africa), the South-East one (Mediterranean Europe vs. the Middle East) – constructed within a set of discourses that are racialised, gendered, and sexualised. My paper wants to explore the overlapping of local, national, and international colour lines and European borders as well as their interaction in constructing a system of definitions – fixing the meaning of 'life' (Butler, 2009) – and distinctions – between 'expendability' and 'must-be-defended-ness' (Asad and Mbembe) – within what Talal Asad has called the 'small colonial wars.' By local, national, and international colour lines, I mean the cultural, social, and geographical axes assigned of a specific colour (racialised identities) by European agencies involved in the control and management of transnational migration. With 'European borders,' I mean those 'instable fictional boundaries' established by European government(s) in order to contain Europe within an idea of itself that identifies the EU as the Northern outpost of civilisation, whiteness, and rightfulness. My reflection connects 'texts' and 'contexts,' whether the texts are those upholding 'national security' discourses and 'risk management' measures, or the cultural materials forging the imaginary of the War on Terror.

PARALLEL SESSION 2.4

Dr Cetta Mainwaring

School of Social and Political Sciences, University of Glasgow, UK

Cetta.Mainwaring@glasgow.ac.uk

Cetta is an Early Career Leverhulme Fellow in the School of Social and Political Sciences at the University of Glasgow. Her research interests lie at the intersection of migration, borders, and state controls, with a particular interest in the Mediterranean region. Cetta previously co-led a collaborative cross-regional project, 'Clandestine Migration Journeys,' which links migration policies with the everyday experiences of migrants travelling to Europe and North America. As a Leverhulme Fellow, she is now exploring the externalisation of borders by looking at how the UK uses visa policies and practices to control migration. Her work has been published in *International Political Sociology*, *Migration Studies*, *Geopolitics*, *Population*, *Space and Place*, and elsewhere. Cetta's first book is currently under review with Oxford University Press.

Immigration Detention: An Anglo Model

Over the last twenty-five years, immigration detention policies and practices have proliferated around the globe. We look at four liberal democratic countries with the largest immigration detention systems – Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom, and the United States – and identify components of an immigration detention policy 'package' as well as historical parallels in the early adoption of detention in these countries. This 'Anglo model' of detention is based on three main features: (1) the existence of indefinite and/or mandatory immigration detention policies; (2) the use of private security actors and infrastructure to house and manage the growing detainee population; and (3) the use of creative legal geographies in order to interdict and detain people offshore. Past scholarship on detention has focused on single national case studies or assumed the

leadership of the U.S. as the primary innovator in the field. Our paper establishes the empirical and theoretical grounds for considering these countries as a group and suggests a more complex process of policy adoption among them. Identifying an Anglo model of detention lays the critical groundwork for understanding the persistence of immigration detention and the transnational diffusion of detention policies among these countries, as well as where and how countervailing pressures to detention might form.

Non-presenting co-author: Dr Maria Lorena Cook, Cornell University, U.S.

Francesca Esposito

ISPA-University Institute of Lisbon, Portugal

fesposito@ispa.pt

Francesca is a PhD candidate in community psychology at the ISPA-University Institute of Lisbon. Her research project is a study on immigration detention in Italy and Portugal. Mixing qualitative and quantitative interviews and ethnographic observations, she studied the life in these sites of confinement and the lived experiences of people within them. Francesca is also a member of the feminist NGO BeFree (Rome). She worked several years as an advocate for women victims of gendered violence held in Rome's detention centre.

Looking at the Italian Detention Field Through the Eyes of Professional Actors

Detention has proliferated around the world as a measure to govern human mobility and confine unwanted noncitizens. Despite the academic interest around this issue, we still know relatively little about life and lived experiences of people inside these sites of confinement. This is particularly true for those who, in a variety of ways, find themselves carrying out professional activities inside them. Yet, their perspective, as a complement to detainees' one, is crucial for a critical understanding of how the detention regime works. Based on these considerations, this paper draws on thirty-four months of fieldwork inside Rome's centre of Ponte Galeria, the largest Italian detention facility. In particular, fieldnotes from participant observation and interviews with staff as well as with external civil-society actors (human rights advocates, volunteers of faith-based organisations and religious congregations, lawyers, and journalists) are analysed using a thematic approach. Two overarching themes emerge from the analysis: the emotional, ethical, and political challenges faced by participants in their everyday work, and the relationship with detainees. Continuities and discontinuities across different experiences and narratives, as well as interconnections between the two themes, are discussed. Overall, this paper seeks to unveil views, experiences, and feelings of professional nonstate actors working at detention facilities. Further, it aims to contribute to an ongoing scholarly debate on the intersections between humanitarian and security logics under the framework of contemporary immigration law and policies. In so doing, it problematises the idea that 'humanising detention' can be a solution for change.

Dr Gregory L. Cuéllar

Centre on Migration, Policy and Society, University of Oxford, UK

gregory.cuellar@compas.ox.ac.uk

Gregory is currently a Visiting Academic at the University of Oxford's Centre on Migration, Policy and Society. His research lies at intersections of religion, migratory aesthetics, borderlands and postcolonial trauma. He is currently researching the social, political, and ethical contours of privatised religious care within U.S. family detention facilities. His most recent article on the topic is titled 'Deportation as a Sacrament of the State: The Religious Instruction of Contracted Chaplains in U.S. Detention Facilities.' In terms of advocacy work, he is the co-founder of a refugee artwork project called *Arte de Lágrimas* (Art of Tears). Through a traveling art exhibit of original children's art, this project engages both the politics and the lived experiences of Central American migration to the United States.

Sacralized Public Safety and Privatized Religious Care in U.S. Immigrant Family Detention Centres

Permeating the political rhetoric of U.S. President Donald J. Trump is his appeal to Christian nationalist tropes of righteous public, patriotic bloodshedding, and sacred duty to define U.S. sovereignty, citizenship, and public safety. Within this religious framework, border security and immigration enforcement are understood as sacred duties of those who 'believe' and 'love' America. As such, this sacralisation of public safety extends to the State's activities of mass immigrant detention and deportation. Of primary concern here are the ways this new ethos of a sacralised public safety informs privatised religious care in family detention centres. In this paper, I will demonstrate how the hiring of chaplains at these facilities involves a vetting process that privileges U.S. evangelical candidates. Given the links between Trump's religious nationalism and the U.S. evangelical church,

I argue that the religious care provided by evangelical detention chaplains assumes a constrictive and criminalising nature instead of one rooted in religious freedom. Such a dynamic points to an ethical nodal point in which religious care in immigrant family detentions is suspect of facilitating the State's dehumanising immigration policies and the profit objectives of the private prison industry. Not only does this paper examine the ethics of these networks of affiliation, it also offers reflections on more organic forms of religious care for immigrant families that have in view their physical liberation from detention.

Tommaso Braidà

Department of Philosophy, Uppsala University, Sweden

tommaso.braida@filosofi.uu.se

Tommaso is a PhD candidate in Philosophy of Law at Uppsala University. Previously a practicing lawyer in Italy with an interest in the history of legal thought, Tommaso investigates the administrative detention of non-nationals, including stateless people, in Europe today. Challenging constitutional principles and human rights, such measures call for better understanding. Under which conditions do such practices constitute a derogation from principles of responsibility? Do they root back to responsibility for identity? How is identity cast for this to occur?

Indefinite Detention of Stateless Persons

Persons placed in administrative immigration detention or under restriction of liberty in order to be removed, returned, or deported include rejected asylum seekers, migrants whose applications for permits of stay have been refused or rejected but who have not left the country, and non-nationals convicted of a criminal offence who have served their sentence. Among these detainees, some cannot be returned to their country of origin for various reasons. The unreturnable end up in a legal limbo that can last indefinitely: they can be subjected to repeated long-term detention. It is well known that detention increases anxiety, fear, and frustrations and can exacerbate past traumatic experiences; it is connected to a significant increase in mental and physical ill-being and sickness, due to uncertainty about the future. Some unreturnable, who cannot avail themselves of the protection of their country of origin, are stateless. Stateless persons often have no way to be recognised and protected as such, because most states, including EU Member states, lack statelessness determination procedures and do not take into account the barriers to removing stateless persons when formulating policy. In many countries, the detention of irregular migrants, including stateless, occurs on a mandatory and automatic basis. In this paper I argue that the status of statelessness as such determines a condition of vulnerability. Law does currently not account for this condition of vulnerability. It is triggered by the risk of being exposed to indefinite and repeated detention that amounts to serious harm.

LUNCH: SCREENING OF *TOGETHER APART*

***Together Apart* (2017) (38 min.)**

Maren Wickwire, Manifest Media, Germany

maren@manifestmedia.de | marenwickwire.com/together-apart/ | @MarenWickwire

Together Apart is an intimate family portrait of two Igorot women, a mother and a daughter, who leave the Philippines to seek work in Cyprus. The film portrays issues of separation and hope across three generations. Guil Ann, a twenty-five-year-old woman from the Cordilleras, follows her own mother Carren to the other side of the world. As the most eastern outpost of the European Union, Cyprus has one of the lowest wages for migrant domestic helpers, but still recruits large numbers of workers. Only months after mother and daughter reunite on the island, unexpected events lead to Carren's forced departure. Having lived abroad for almost two decades, the mother has to adjust to a new life in the Philippines, while the daughter is passed the baton of having to provide cross-generational income. Shifting between the temporary present and future imagination of serial migrants, the film contemplates notions of self-hood, belonging, and care, sharing insights into the complex emotional web of transnational migration as it transcends victimisation and sacrifice.

PARALLEL SESSION 3.1: EXTENDING THE 'HOSTILE ENVIRONMENT'

Frances Webber

Institute of Race Relations, UK
frances@irr.org.uk | @FrancesWebber5

Frances is a former barrister who specialised in immigration, refugee and human rights law until her retirement in 2008. She is vice-chair of the Institute of Race Relations, a member of the Helen Bamber Foundation Human Rights Advisory Board, and honorary vice-president of the Haldane Society of Socialist Lawyers. She co-edited *Macdonald's Immigration Law and Practice* (5th edition, 2001; 6th edition 2005) and *Halsbury's British Nationality, Immigration and Asylum* (4th edition; 2002 reissue) and speaks and writes on migration and human rights issues. She has also written *Borderline Justice: The Fight for Refugee and Migrant Rights* (Pluto Press, 2012).

Anya Edmond-Pettitt

Institute of Race Relations, UK
anya@irr.org.uk

Anya is a research assistant at the Institute of Race Relations, where she has contributed to its most recent publication 'Humanitarianism: The Unacceptable Face of Solidarity.' She has a Masters in Transnational Studies, with a focus on European colonial migration and is fluent in French. Anya previously worked at Arts Council England and the Heritage Lottery Fund. She has volunteered with a charity supporting refugees and asylum-seekers in south west London and more recently travelled to Calais to support the refugee aid work on the ground.

Dr Lorenzo Pezzani

Centre for Research Architecture, Goldsmiths, University of London, UK
l.pezzani@gold.ac.uk

Lorenzo is Lecturer in Forensic Architecture at Goldsmiths, University of London. Since 2011, he has been working on Forensic Oceanography, a project that critically investigate the militarized border regime in the Mediterranean Sea and has co-founded the WatchTheMed platform. Together with several NGOs, scientists, journalists, and activist groups, he has produced maps, videos, installations, and human right reports that attempt to document and challenge the ongoing death of migrants at sea. His work has been used as evidence in courts of law, published across different media and academic outlets, as well as exhibited and screened internationally.

Dr Ben Hayes

Transnational Institute, UK
ben@statewatch.org | @drBenHayes

Ben is an activist and researcher specialising in counter-terrorism, international security, border control, human rights, and applied ethics. He is a Fellow of the Transnational Institute, an Associate of the Human Security Collective and the Peace Research Institute Oslo, and over the past 20 years has worked for a range of human rights and civil liberties organisations including Statewatch, the European Centre for Constitutional and Human Rights, and Open Society Foundations. His work has focused on the development of the 'security-industrial complex,' 'Fortress Europe,' counter-terrorism policy, surveillance technologies, and the 'shrinking space' for civil society.

Extending the 'Hostile Environment'

The 'hostile environment' signifies the cluster of policies explicitly designed to deter migrants, in particular spontaneous refugees and displaced people, from arriving in the UK and to force those already here to leave. It embraces aggressive policing (home and workplace raids, street stops, detention of street-homeless, Operation Vaken, Operation Nexus) and the conscription of various sectors (landlords, employers, NHS and social services staff, banks, DVLA, schools and universities) into the policing of migrants and (in most cases) ensuring their exclusion from all the basic necessities of life. Our panel discusses ways in which this basic model has been extended – territorially – to other locations such as the informal camps in northern France, where migrants including children are denied the necessities of life and brutally policed, and the Mediterranean Sea,

where the retreat of state-led search and rescue operation is used as a strategy of deterrence; and in the aggressive policing and criminalisation of those attempting to provide humanitarian assistance.

Frances outlines the legal framework of the hostile environment in the UK and the use of anti-trafficking and anti-smuggling laws against humanitarians in EU member states. Her colleague Anya looks at the policing of migrants and those helping them in Calais as a case study in the extension of the hostile environment. Lorenzo looks at the turning of the Mediterranean Sea into a deadly border and at the criminalisation of sea rescue. Ben discusses the further 'externalisation' of these policies, using EU funds to prevent the departure of migrants and refugees, or return them to third countries, at any cost.

PARALLEL SESSION 3.2: TAKE DOWN THESE WALLS: ABOLISHING IMMIGRATION DETENTION

Marchu Girma

Women for Refugee Women, UK
admin@refugeewomen.co.uk | @4refugeewomen

Marchu is Grassroots Director of Women for Refugee Women, a charity which works with women seeking asylum in the UK to challenge the injustices of the asylum system. Marchu is passionate about empowering refugee and asylum-seeking women to speak up about their experiences and enabling them to use their voices for change. At Women for Refugee Women she has co-authored research reports, designed and delivered training, and helps to maintain refugee women's networks around the country. In 2018, Marchu organised the #AllWomenCount lobby of Parliament led by migrant and refugee women.

Mishka

Freed Voices, UK
freedvoices@detentionaction.org.uk | #FreedVoices

Freed Voices are a group of experts-by-experience committed to speaking out about the realities of immigration detention in the UK. Between them, they have lost over 20 years to detention in this country.

Afiya and Theresa

Hunger for Freedom, UK
#HungerforFreedom

In February 2018, a group of 120 women held in Yarl's Wood detention centre began a month-long hunger and work strike. Afiya and Theresa, who have now been released from Yarl's Wood, were part of the strike, Hunger for Freedom. The demands of the strike included: the introduction of a 28-day time limit on all immigration detention; an end to the detention of vulnerable people; an end to charter flights; respect for the rights of people seeking asylum; and an amnesty for anyone who has lived in the UK for more than ten years. Hunger for Freedom attracted significant press and political attention and resulted in the Home Affairs Committee announcing an inquiry into immigration detention.

Sheroy Zaq

Duncan Lewis Solicitors, UK
sheroyz@duncanlewis.com | @SheroyZaq

Sheroy is a solicitor and supervisor within the Public Law and Immigration departments at Duncan Lewis. He has conducted a number of high profile claims for judicial review, representing claimants in cases concerning administrative detention, injunctive relief against removal, and various other challenges to the policies of the Home Office. He has also regularly represented individuals seeking to make initial claims for asylum, in addition to conducting successful appeals against adverse decisions to the First-Tier/Upper Tribunal. Sheroy trained within Duncan Lewis' Public Law, Immigration, and Prison Law departments.

Take Down These Walls: Abolishing Immigration Detention

Every year, around 30,000 people are locked up in immigration detention, as the government attempts to expel them from the UK. Those held in detention come, predominantly, from countries in the Global South and Eastern Europe; they are locked up without any idea of when they might be released, as there is no time limit on immigration detention in the UK. Campaigning by a broad range of groups, as well as litigation, resulted in the Home Office, in 2016, announcing its intention to reduce the use of immigration detention – but to-date

there has been little evidence of change. This panel will focus on the racism and harms of the UK's system of immigration detention; and it will also explore what is being done, and what more needs to be done, to ensure the abolition of detention.

PARALLEL SESSION 3.3

Dr Rachael Kiddey

Pitt-Rivers Museum, University of Oxford, UK

rachael.kiddey@prm.ox.ac.uk | @RachaelKiddey

Rachael is Postdoctoral Researcher on 'Architectures of Displacement,' a joint project between the Pitt-Rivers Museum and the Refugee Studies Centre at the University of Oxford. She received her PhD in 2014. Her doctoral research involved developing collaborative methodologies for working archaeologically with homeless people, documenting how cultural heritage can function in transformative ways. This research was shortlisted for the Times Higher Education student award for Widening Participation (2012) and came second in the Society for Historical Archaeology Mark E. Mack Community Engagement Award (2016). Rachael's monograph, *Homeless Heritage*, was published by Oxford University Press in 2017.

Reluctant Refuge: Taking an Archaeological Approach to Sites of Temporary Refugee Shelter in Athens, Greece

A vital concern for migrants when they first leave their homes is where to find a safe and stable space in which to rest, eat, socialise, and sleep. Tents and camps dominate media images of forced displacement, but migrants must find shelter in many other ways. Starting from the view that the experience of forced displacement is profoundly shaped by where people find shelter, the analysis of material forms can offer unique insights into the study of migration and refugees. Archaeological analysis too brings an awareness of time, duration, and loss. This paper draws on archaeological fieldwork recently undertaken in Athens for 'Architectures of Displacement,' a joint research project between the Pitt-Rivers Museum and the Refugee Studies Centre (Oxford). Taking the concept of 'shelter' to encompass a range of qualities and approaching the 'problem' of the current refugee crisis using explicitly material, cultural heritage methodologies, I document the city as a landscape of 'reluctant refuge.' A palimpsest landscape emerges of complex and, at times, conflicting social memory, where the city is transformed through multi-temporal notions of 'past-as-present' and 'time-as-crisis.' I show how, through imaginatively re/using and adapting the limited materials and technologies available to them, forced and undocumented migrants (and others working in solidarity) create diverse spaces that offer some of the intangible features of 'home,' too often lacking from conventional forms of emergency shelter. The paper is positioned against the polarising discourses of humanitarianism and securitisation, to produce 'new,' 'authentic,' and more nuanced understandings of experiences of temporary refugee shelter.

Dr Claudia Tazreiter

School of Social Sciences, University of New South Wales, Australia

c.tazreiter@unsw.edu.au | @ctazreiter

Claudia is Associate Professor of Sociology at the University of New South Wales, Australia. Her research is in the fields of political sociology, social theory, race, ethnicity, and migration with a focus on the social and affective impacts of forced and irregular migration, on human rights culture, the role of civil society in social change, and gender in migration. She is the author of *Asylum Seekers and the State: The Politics of Protection in a Security-Conscious World* (Ashgate, 2004, 2006); *Fluid Security in the Asia Pacific: Transnational Lives, Human Rights and State Control* (Palgrave, 2016); and *Globalisation and Social Transformation in Two Culturally Diverse Societies: The Australian and Malaysian Experience* with Tham Siew Yean (Palgrave, 2013).

Emotions, Borders and the Role of Visual Culture in Refugee Arrivals

Multiple meanings of border, as physical and metaphysical, visible and invisible, will be explored in this paper with the intention of disrupting the dominant, embedded notions of border as synonymous with territory and exclusions of those deemed outsiders. In particular, the paper argues that new forms of border thinking are able to disrupt the hierarchy of humans that is a by-product of the national border and its systems of control, criminalisation, and exclusion. The links between crisis narratives, the rhetoric of migrant/refugee as an existential problem, and the explosion of representations of migrant/refugee as spectacle of fear and rejection in modes of visual and emotive affect are explored alongside the generative impact of images of migrants and

refugees as affective triggers for both empathy and turning away. In the present era of so-called 'crisis migration,' border crossings are represented and communicated in media and by many political actors in ways that often trigger anxiety and fear in a receiver society. Simultaneously, visual modes of expression and representation are utilised, often by migrants and refugees themselves as well as by artists and activists, to document, to remember, and to communicate the experiences and encounters in the process of migration, integration, or return. The paper draws on examples of visual depictions of 'irregular migrants' and refugees and the interplay with affective triggers of empathy and the telling of life stories. In reflecting on the dynamics of the biopolitical, the paper shows the importance of visibility as a social relation.

Dr Max Mauro

Faculty of Cultural Industries, Southampton Solent University, UK
max.mauro@solent.ac.uk | @maxmauro10

Max is an author and lecturer focusing mainly on media, and migration and leisure cultures. A former recipient of the FIFA/Havelange Research Grant, he is the author of *The Balotelli Generation: Issues of Inclusion and Belonging in Italian Football and Society* (Peter Lang, 2016). He is currently working on a book on youth, migration, and sport due to be published by Routledge in 2019.

The Fatal Liaison: Traditional Media, Social Media and Everyday Racism in Italy's North-Eastern Border

This paper investigates the rise of xenophobic and racist discourses in a border region of Italy. Friuli-Venezia Giulia lays on the northern border with Slovenia and Austria and is a region encompassing different 'cultures,' including Slovene and German speaking minorities and a large population who speaks Friulian, a recognised minority language. It was in this part of Italy that, in 1938, Mussolini announced the racial laws against Jewish people. And it was again here that Slavic minorities were persecuted under the Fascist regime. In the hands of the state and nationalist ideologies, a fluid entity such as 'the border' is being used to foster exclusion and discrimination. This paper argues that the proliferation and heterogenisation of borders across contemporary Europe (Mezzadra and Neilson, 2013) produces multiple and new categories of excluded. In this scenario, xenophobic discourses are becoming 'common thought.' These days, online media forums, comments on articles, and the Facebook pages of national and local newspapers are the virtual places in which hate speech against immigrants and refugees originates. One particular category which is targeted in Italy is the second generation of immigrants. Drawing on recent case studies, this paper traces the production of racist discourses and tries to highlight patterns of resistance and counter-narratives. In November 2017, a music video by a young local artist of African background, shot on a WWI memorial placed symbolically close to the state border, unleashed a torrent of online abuse after an article published in a local newspaper. What happened next?

PARALLEL SESSION 3.4

Laurie Lijnders

Centre for Gender Studies, School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, UK
618850@soas.ac.uk

Laurie is a PhD candidate at the Centre for Gender Studies, SOAS, University of London. Laurie's research focuses on how various forms of violence, including state, gender and interpersonal violence, intersect and intrude on the everyday lives of female asylum seekers from Eritrea and Sudan in Israel and the UK. She explores how women resist and overcome criminalising asylum policies, racism from host societies, and patriarchal structures in their own communities. Laurie's academic studies correspond with nearly a decade of grassroots activism toward social justice, particularly refugee rights. Laurie works at the London-based charity, Race on the Agenda, supporting refugee communities in London address mental health inequality. Her past work includes research on human trafficking and violence in refugee camps in Sudan and Ethiopia.

Resisting Everyday Border Policies and Practices: Eritrean Asylum Seeking Women in Israel

This presentation focusses on the experiences of and barriers faced by asylum seeking women from Eritrea in Israel. It highlights how three levels of oppression – criminalising national policies, racism of the host-society, and patriarchal structures within women's communities – are experienced and how various forms of violence, such as state, gender, and interpersonal violence, influence and intrude on women's everyday lives, including processes of family-making. Moving on from the geographical border, a high-security border fence, the

presentation discusses how everyday political, social, economic, and bodily borders, or frontiers, affect female asylum seekers in Israel. Aside from detention and deportation, other policies affect women directly, such as salary taxation, employer taxation, exclusion from employment, and medical and social rights through separate discriminatory legal status. These policies serve to criminalise asylum seekers, create precarious life situations, and disproportionately affect women and children. Experiences along the migration route, including human trafficking, torture, sexual violence, extortion, and imprisonment, further weigh on women's lives. Despite such difficulties, women have been at the forefront of organising community protests, and support systems, and overcome the everyday struggles of survival for themselves and their children. The presentation emphasises how oppressions intersect and compound, through women's experiences, as they resist and overcome exclusion in Israel. The presentation explores acts of everyday activism and resistance in both the political and intimate sphere. Insights shared in this paper are based on doctoral field research and extensive activism with refugee communities from the Horn of Africa in Israel over the last seven years.

Dr Roda Madziva

School of Sociology and Social Policy, University of Nottingham, UK
roda.madziva@nottingham.ac.uk | @RodaMadziva

Roda is Assistant Professor in the School of Sociology and Social Policy at the University of Nottingham. Her research interests are in the area of international migration and diasporic studies. Her empirical work has focused on the use of evidence in immigration law, forced migration, family separation, refugees, and highly skilled migrants' integration and access to services, bringing together work on education, employability, and entrepreneurship and, more recently, the links between migration and contemporary slavery.

Placing Religion at the Centre of Asylum and Refugee Discourses: The Case Study of Christians from the Muslim Majority World Seeking Asylum in the UK

The current European 'crisis' of refugee movement draws to the fore longstanding public worries about welcoming refugees. Religion and religious identity are central to this, both from the perspective of the host society and refugees themselves, and yet very little is known about the role of religion in facilitating or hindering refugee reception and even the adjudication of asylum claims. In this paper, I draw on research with Christians from Pakistan seeking asylum in the UK, showing the complex intersection of names, bodies, religion, and nationality in the construction of identity within the UK asylum system. I argue that immigration officials' criteria for screening and assessing individual cases often derive from their own categorisations, ambiguous stereotypes, and social prejudices, which in turn creates complex borders and boundaries for those seeking protection on religious grounds. I conclude by arguing for a more open asylum system that takes religious persecution seriously, especially in the context of the global refugee crisis.

PARALLEL SESSION 4.1

Dr Blerina Kellezi

School of Social Sciences, Nottingham Trent University, UK
blerina.kellezi@ntu.ac.uk | @BlerinaKJ

Blerina is Senior Lecturer in Social and Health Psychology at Nottingham Trent University, interested in understanding ways groups are impacted by and react to traumatic events. Her research takes a human rights approach to understanding the impact and aftermath of mass human rights violations, war, dictatorship, unlimited confinement, and torture. Her current research is exploring the mental health impact of immigration detention in the UK, the role of transitional justice processes in post-dictatorship Albania and post-conflict Kosovo, and the experiences of discrimination among Muslim minorities in the UK.

Social Identities and Well-being: Experiences Inside Immigration Removal Centres

Over 30,000 foreign nationals are detained yearly in British immigration removal centres (IRCs) for an undefined period of time. This study, the first to apply the Social Identity Approach to the experience of immigration detention, investigated the role played by social identities in the ways detainees are affected by, make sense of, and deal with detention. An opportunity sample of 40 detainees was interviewed on topics like support, identity, and well-being, and data were analysed using theoretical thematic analyses. Participants struggled with losing their rights, and experienced distress due to confinement, but shared social identities with other detainees or family and friends outside detention enabled participants to cope. At times of distress,

shared identities guided exchange of support, aided meaning-making, and mitigated distrust, serving as a 'social cure.' However, in some cases, shared identities could be sources of burden, ostracism, and distress, serving as a 'social curse.' Inability to maintain existing identities or to create new ones promoted isolation and exclusion. Participants also reported strategic use of social identities so as to maximise their benefits. The implications for theory and for IRCs are discussed.

Dan Godshaw

School of Sociology, Politics and International Studies, University of Bristol, UK
dan.godshaw@bristol.ac.uk | @DanGodshaw

Dan is a PhD researcher at the University of Bristol's School of Sociology, Politics and International Studies, and member of the Bristol Institute for Migration and Mobility Studies. His work straddles academia and activism. He has worked with a number of grassroots NGOs on migration and immigration detention, most recently with Gatwick Detainees Welfare Group. His PhD connects the structural and everyday workings of intersecting dimensions of power for men held in UK immigration removal centres, with a particular focus on masculinities, gender, and the interconnections between the carceral and broader social space.

Becoming an Immigrant: Local Authority Care, Criminal Justice, and the Detention of Young Arrivers in the UK

Immigration detention and deportability in the UK context have been explored from a range of disciplinary perspectives. While bodies of literature are emerging that focus on foreign national prisoners (Griffiths, 2017; Turnbull and Hasselberg, 2017) and former unaccompanied minors (Wilding and Dembour, 2015; Chase, 2016) in the immigration system, these studies have not adequately drawn connections between people from diverse migratory backgrounds who arrive in the UK as children without citizenship, or 'young arrivers.' This has left elements of the relationship between border controls and the care and the criminal justice systems underexplored, as well the existential impact of becoming deportable for people who have grown up in Britain. This paper begins to address this gap by examining the stories of young arrivers held in immigration removal centres. Drawing on qualitative data collected as part of a collaborative research project with Gatwick Detainees Welfare Group (Godshaw, 2017), including interviews with men in detention and practitioners who work with them, this paper shows that young arrivers share common routes to detention and experience specific forms of harm while detained. I argue that young arrivers are effectively set up for deportability by the state through the care and criminal justice systems that simultaneously include and exclude them from British society. Furthermore, detention is experienced as catastrophic shock which causes people who grew up feeling British to recast their identities and become immigrants. In sum, this paper shows how some young arrivers are funnelled towards deportability through state institutions that fail them, and views detention as a dramatic rupture in their biographies.

Dr Rachel Rosen

UCL Institute of Education, University College London, UK
r.rosen@ucl.ac.uk

Rachel is a Senior Lecturer in Childhood at University College London. Her work is located at the intersections of sociology of childhood and materialist feminist thought, with a focus on unequal childhoods, migration and social reproduction. She is co-author of *Negotiating Adult-Child Relationships in Early Childhood Research* (with Deb Albon, Routledge, 2013) and co-editor of *Feminism and the Politics of Childhood: Friends or Foes?* (with Katherine Twamley, UCL Press, 2018), and *Reimagining Childhood Studies* (with Spyros Spyrou and Daniel Cook, forthcoming with Bloomsbury Press). Her current research, with Sarah Crafter (Open University) and Veena Meeto (UCL), focuses on the care of separated children, by children, on migration journeys, as well as how these caring practices are taken into account (or not) in children's efforts to settle and claim asylum in the UK.

The 'Unchildlike' Child, Racialisation, and Everyday Borders: The Care of Child Migrants by Child Migrants in the UK's 'Hostile Environment'

Despite limited opportunities for separated children to come to the UK through legalised routes, and state attempts to block irregular migration, separated children continue to risk their lives attempting to access the UK (Crafter and Rosen, forthcoming). Once in the UK, separated children face, on the one hand, a concern over their welfare and protection as 'children.' On the other hand, Prime Minister Teresa May's proclamation of

a 'hostile environment' for 'illegal' immigrants supports the fortification of everyday borders for the nominal protection of citizens, rendering separated child migrants as 'suspect.' This paper explores the ambivalent positioning of separated child migrants with a focus on the care that they themselves provide. Drawing on interview data with state and non-state actors involved in the immigration-welfare nexus, we argue there is every indication that care by children, for children, is highly valued by this group of young people. However, children's care for each other is considered atypical and even unchildlike by adult stakeholders, and in some cases is considered in morally-laden and racialised terms as threatening or highly problematic. Such an examination sheds light on the complex ways that care is bound up with state attempts to manage the immigration-welfare nexus. Here we emphasise the political consequences for separated child migrants in an age of massive state retrenchment from public provision of care and rising xenophobic nationalism.

Non-presenting co-authors: Dr Sarah Crafter, The Open University, UK, and Dr Veena Meeto, UCL Institute of Education, UK

PARALLEL SESSION 4.2

Tom Kemp

Kent Law School, University of Kent, UK
tom.kemp90@gmail.com | @tomgk90

Tom is a member of SOAS Detainee Support and part of the facilitation collective of the Detained Voices project. He is also a PhD student at Kent Law School writing on anti-detention activism and the political thinking and creativity in the everyday work of anti-border social movements. This work considers the role of 'post-representational' politics in abolitionist anti-detention activism in forging critical, reflexive, and accountable practices of support in grassroots practices of protest, visiting, and witnessing.

Responding to the Hunger for Freedom Protests: Witnessing and the Politics of Amplification in the Context of Detainee Activism

This paper reflects on the barriers to the expression of dissent faced by people incarcerated in detention centres in the UK and the role of witnessing in the anti-detention movement. It draws from experience working with the Detained Voices collective in the period in which the group supported the Hunger for Freedom action, a sustained, collective protest in Yarl's Wood that included a hunger and work strike. Mindful of certain dangers inherent within testimony – such as its investment in authenticity, immediacy, intelligibility, and individualism – the paper asks how and to what extent is testimony a useful component of an abolitionist politics of anti-detention activism? And moreover, what modes of witnessing are being fostered within anti-detention groups that respond to the conditions of detainee protest?

Eyrún Ólöf Sigurðardóttir

Faculty of Social and Human Sciences, University of Iceland
eos2@hi.is

Eyrún is an MA student in anthropology at the University of Iceland where she also works as a part-time teacher and research assistant. Her field of interest is contemporary migration and border control and she is currently working on her thesis on the Icelandic state's participation in joint European border control at the EU's external borders. Previously, Eyrún has been involved in various pro-migrant grass roots initiatives in Iceland and internationally.

'We're lucky enough to only do the fun part! We only do rescues.' Icelandic Exceptionalism and Fortress Europe

This presentation examines some manifestations of Icelandic exceptionalism, nationalism, and origin myths in regard to the Icelandic state's participation in European border security. Underlying the analysis is the participation of the Icelandic Coast Guard in border control at the external border of the European Union under the direction of Frontex, the EU's border and coast guard agency. Iceland has long had an ambivalent relationship with military alliances such as NATO as well as supranational political entities such as the EU. Iceland's identity as a peaceful nation without a military coexists in tension with NATO membership, as Iceland has periodically sought to project military and political power on an international stage, such as with the Icelandic Crisis Response Unit in Afghanistan. The aim of this presentation is to critically examine the role of the Icelandic Coast Guard in the securitisation of Europe's borders in the context of the so-called European

refugee crisis, while simultaneously projecting an image of a non-violent nation committed to peace, equality, and democracy. The analysis is based on qualitative interviews with Coast Guard staff who worked for Frontex, as well as an analysis of how these activities were presented and discussed in media and public debates in Iceland.

Non-presenting co-author: Dr James Rice, University of Iceland

Dr Martina Tazzioli

Department of Geography, Swansea University, UK

martina.tazzioli@swansea.ac.uk | #CRIMESOFSOLIDARITY

Martina is Lecturer in Political Geography at Swansea University. She is the author of *Spaces of Governmentality: Autonomous Migration and the Arab Uprisings* (2015), co-author with Glenda Garelli of *Tunisia as a Revolutionized Space of Migration* (2016), and co-editor of *Foucault and the History of Our Present* (2015) and *Foucault and the Making of Subjects* (2016). She is the co-founder of the journal *Materialfoucaultiani* and member of the editorial board for *Radical Philosophy*.

Crimes of Solidarity: What the Criminalisation of Migrant Support Networks Means for Europe's Borders

In this presentation, which builds from work co-authored with William Walters, I examine the increasing criminalisation by states and the EU of citizen networks that have mobilised across Europe for supporting migrants in transit and the simultaneous increased criminalisation of refugees. Through these transnational solidarity practices, a sort of infrastructure of migrant support has been built. The presentation focuses on 'crimes of solidarity' which took place in France and in Italy, focusing on the French-Italian border and on the criminalisation of single individuals and groups that are helping the migrants to cross the Alps – from Bardonecchia to Briançon – or that have opened spaces to host the migrants. In this common work we argue that the criminalisation of individuals who build solidarity connections across borders paradoxically constitutes a radical challenge to Europe's principles of citizens' solidarity across borders. The infrastructure of migrant support enacts a form of Europeanisation of citizens' practices that states and local authorities try instead to undermine. The presentation moves on by focusing on the ambivalences of the expression 'smuggling activities' which is more and more used to name individuals who help migrants to cross or to stay without making any economic profit out of that. The presentation takes into account the frictions between local, national, and European authorities in tolerating or criminalising citizens that act in solidarity with the migrants, bringing humanitarian help and building material channels for safe passages. The final part of the presentation reads the moment of crimes of solidarity in terms of a genealogy of European borders. It argues that one consequence of the criminalisation of solidarity is that new hybrid forums concerning migration, citizenship, and borders questions are emerging. These arise, for example, when citizens are prosecuted for acts of assistance. Their trials have potential to become public scenes and spaces of counter-politics where it is not only the citizen but Europe that is in the dock. While some have argued that criminalisation and humanitarianism close down the politics of European borders, this paper argues that it may allow for unexpected political opportunities.

Non-presenting co-author: Prof William Walters, Carleton University, Canada

PARALLEL SESSION 4.3

Dr Francesca Tessitore

Department of Humanities, University of Naples Federico II, Italy

francesca.tessitore@unina.it

Francesca is a PhD student in Mind, Gender and Language (XXXI Cycle) at University of Naples Federico II, Italy. Her research interests are: psychoanalysis and ethno-psychoanalysis of migrations; trauma and resilience; parenthood in at-risk conditions; dream as language and narration. From a psychodynamic perspective, she is conducting a research project, 'Trauma and Response to Adversities in Asylum Seekers and Refugees' Experiences,' investigating traumatic experiences and adaptive functioning of forced migrants arrived and hosted in Italy. Currently, she is a visiting academic at Nottingham Trent University (supervised by Dr Blerina Kellezi). Francesca is also a psychologist and specialist in psycho-diagnostics and forensic psychology.

Exploring Migratory Experiences of Asylum Seekers Hosted in Italy: A Quali-Quantitative Analysis of Narratives

The present study aimed at an in-depth exploration of representations that asylum seekers attribute to their migration experiences and to consider if and how different levels of trauma and resilience differentiate the experiences. Twenty asylum seekers, hosted in two Italian extraordinary reception centres, were interviewed in depth; the PTSD Checklist and Resilience Scale were also administered. A quali-quantitative methodology of data analysis through the software T-Lab was conducted. Few participants presented post-traumatic stress disorder symptoms, but moderately high resilience levels emerged. The analysis of the interviews shows four thematic clusters: a godforsaken place; from death to life across the sea; memories from the past; and searching for a land of care. Graphic representation of clusters on the factorial plane confirms the identity fracture that the migration experience produced. In the narratives, different levels of traumatic symptoms did not differentiate experiences, suggesting that trauma has a homogenous quality that marks all the migration phases. The need to look at the asylum seekers' experience overall, in its temporal dimension and complexity, emerged.

Non-presenting co-author: Dr Giorgia Margherita, University of Naples Federico II, Italy

Dr Monish Bhatia

School of Law, Birkbeck, University of London, UK
m.bhatia@bbk.ac.uk | @DrMonishBhatia

Monish is Lecturer in Criminology at Birkbeck, University of London. He researches and teaches in the areas of race, migration, and criminal justice, and asylum and state violence. In 2015, he was granted a prestigious Carnegie Trust funding to carry out a study on destitution, drug use, and 'crimes' amongst asylum seekers. Monish's recent co-edited book, *Media, Crime and Racism*, was recently published with Palgrave (2018). He is currently working on sole-authored manuscript entitled *Border Harms: Treatment of Asylum Seekers and Illegalised Migrants in Great Britain*, to be published by Palgrave in 2019.

The 'Culture of Disbelief,' Hostility, and Necropolitical Brutality: The Mental Health of those Seeking Asylum in the UK

In the context of the United Kingdom's increasingly restrictive and harsh immigration and asylum measures, legal professionals, refugee charity organisations, and human rights campaigners have suggested that a 'culture of disbelief' permeates within the border agency. This disbelief impacts all policy areas and decision-making. Those seeking asylum are by default portrayed as individuals abusing the hospitality of 'soft touch Britain' and as 'not genuine,' as opposed to vulnerable individuals fleeing dangers and various threats to life. Racialised knowledges are constantly applied to dismiss their suffering and genuine nature of the claims. This could have serious consequences for those experiencing mental distress. In this paper, I will use Achille Mbembe and Johan Galtung's work to explain the state violence(s) directed against asylum seekers. The paper will bring narratives and experiences of this group to the forefront and highlight the psychological impacts of neglect, denial, disbelief, surveillance, and control measures. It will also outline their treatment by the criminal justice system. The aim of this paper is to show ways in which mental distress is created and exacerbated by state, having serious – and at times fatal – consequences.

Inga Sagolla

UN World Food Programme, Italy
inga.sagolla@gmail.com

Inga is a graduate of the MSc in Migration Studies at the University of Oxford and currently works for the UN World Food Programme in Rome. She previously completed her undergraduate studies in Liberal Arts and Sciences at the University of Freiburg and UCL. Her research interests are in the areas of migration, citizenship, borders, and the nation-state.

Bordering Sweden Through Chaos and Order: The 2015 'Refugee Crisis'

In the space of just a few months in 2015, Sweden went from open borders and a welcoming attitude towards refugees to border controls and strict asylum rules. In order to examine this change, which had dramatic consequences for those crossing the border, my paper focuses on the border in and around the Swedish city of Malmö. Drawing on interviews conducted in Malmö and on other primary and secondary sources, I analyse the bordering practices and discourses of a variety of actors. In particular, I draw out the role played by chaos

and order in these bordering processes, highlighting the ways they produce or seek to prevent harm. My approach combines micro and macro perspectives on the border and embeds the local practices in their wider national and European context. I argue that the border is both the place where the struggle over chaos and order takes place and is itself defined by chaos and order. Specifically, I trace the development from a 'welcoming border,' characterised by bordering discourses and practices both 'from above' and 'from below' which enabled the welcome of refugees; to processes of 'competitive bordering,' in which different actors sought to assert their vision of order at the border, often underpinned by racist ideas; to a final 're-bordering,' when the Swedish state ultimately implemented its own view of order, which resulted in border controls, tightened asylum rules, and a reduced participation of nongovernmental actors.

PARALLEL SESSION 4.4

Dr Faith Marchal

Soroptimist International, UK

faithmarchal@hotmail.co.uk

Faith obtained her doctorate in 2017 from the School of Law, Birkbeck, University of London, where in 2010 she achieved her LLM Human Rights. For her PhD she investigated anti-slavery resistance in the United States before the Civil War, seeing it as an early example of grass-roots human rights activism in practice. Until August 2012, she was an equality and diversity advisor in higher education. Since then she has worked for the Equality and Diversity Forum Research Network (EDFRN), a national umbrella group of equality and human rights academics, and she is currently Programme Action Officer for her local branch of Soroptimist International, the world's largest women's service organisation, which has consultative status at the United Nations.

No Safe Place': When Freedom-seeking was Illegal

The current debate on borders, racisms, and harms is in fact not new: similar issues were debated for over 150 years in the United States and are as yet unresolved, providing important lessons for today. During the 19th century, when racialised chattel slavery in the U.S. was at its peak, a form of anti-slavery resistance known as the Underground Railroad emerged to challenge what I call an unholy, unruly rule of law. This was slaveholder law, which protected the interests of slaveholders at the expense of millions of enslaved African Americans. At the heart of slaveholder law were the notorious Fugitive Slave Acts, which turned people fleeing from the suffering and injustice of enforced bondage – whom today we would regard as refugees – into fugitives. Acts of slave-hunting, re-capture, transportation, and re-enslavement of fugitive slaves – akin to what we know as illegal trafficking – were then perfectly legal. By contrast, the Acts criminalised all those who assisted the refugees – that is, people whom today we would regard as human rights activists – subjecting them to social censure, imprisonment, injury, and even death. The activists of the Underground Railroad therefore faced incredible risks, knowingly breaking those laws through deliberate acts of civil disobedience, the like of which would not be seen in the United States for over one hundred years. Thus, the Underground Railroad turns our understanding of human trafficking, as well as our understanding of the rule of law, upside down.

Dr Maja Korac-Sanderson

School of Social Sciences, University of East London, UK

m.korac@uel.ac.uk

Maja is Reader in Refugee and Migration Studies, and Co-Director of the Centre for Social Justice and Change. Her research interests are in the areas of: conflict, gender, displacement, and gender-based violence; conflict, intervention and development; and gender, migration and integration. She is one of the founding members of the Women in Conflict Zones Network (WICZNET), an international network of scholars, policymakers and grassroots women's groups from around the world. Currently, Maja's research is focusing on tension between human security and state centred security concerns. She is also working on an auto-ethnographic book that explores experience of displacement in life and scholarly work.

Refugees as the Racialized 'Other': Racialization of Displacement and Security

This paper explores how the notion of being besieged has been linked to the construction of refugees as the racialised 'Other.' It points to the link between neoliberalism and displacement and argues that the North-South migration divide, structured by race and class, is constitutive of neoliberal processes and policies. As such, they echo coloniality of global power relations, reflected in racialised notions of 'border security,' securitisation of

migration, and related politics of fear. It further asserts that the production of fear from being besieged is gendered as well as racialised. This helps create an idealised 'fearing subject' – the nation-state, people/nation, and its values, and renders the economic, social, and political sources of insecurity, invisible.

Imad Iddine Habib

imad.habib@riseup.net

Imad is a human rights activist. He has campaigned for various issues including anti-slavery, anti-racism, secularism, LGBT rights, and Sahraui self-determination. He is a refugee in the UK since 2015.

Refugees and Asylum Seekers in Higher Education

The presentation is concerned with how everyday borders and institutional racism affect higher education for refugees and asylum seekers in Britain. I wish to broaden the discussion on borders and racism to identify the different forms of borders which forced migrants and refugees experience across UK, whilst trying to access higher education. In particular, I would like to explore the following questions: What are the forms of racism that asylum seekers, forced migrants and refugees experience in universities in the UK? What are the barriers for refugees to accessing higher education after Brexit vote?

KEYNOTE ADDRESS

Prof Shahram Khosravi

Department of Social Anthropology, Stockholm University, Sweden
shahram.khosravi@socant.su.se

Shahram is Professor of Social Anthropology at Stockholm University and the author of the books: *Young and Defiant in Tehran* (University of Pennsylvania Press, 2008), *The Illegal Traveler: An Auto-ethnography of Borders* (Palgrave, 2010), and *Precarious Lives: Waiting and Hope in Iran* (University of Pennsylvania Press, 2017); and is the editor of *After Deportation: Ethnographic Perspectives* (Palgrave, 2018). He has been an active writer in the Swedish press and has also written fiction.

Deportees' Time

This paper is about the temporal aspects of (post)deportation. Deportation is not only the removal of a person spatially but also temporally. Many have spent a long time in the host country before being deported. They, particularly long-term residents, have worked, built networks, paid taxes, and spent time to become accustomed with language and culture. The time they invested to accumulate these forms of social capital is lost to a large extent. Deportees are dispossessed of their time. Some have left behind unpaid salaries (work time), others their youth. Being spatially removed means that they are robbed of an amount of time. The socio-political conditions of post-deportation generates its own temporality. That many, particularly long-term residents, experience post-deportee life as exile or diaspora reveals the fact that life is experienced by deportees as fragmented, interrupted, and scattered in the same way exile and diaspora are usually experienced in the form of a broken link between time and place.

BOOK LAUNCH

Prof Michael Collyer

Department of Geography, University of Sussex, UK
M.Collyer@sussex.ac.uk | @CollyerMC

Michael is Professor of Geography. He was previously lecturer, senior lecturer, and reader at Sussex. During the 2012/13 academic year, he held a Fulbright scholarship in the Department of Geography at the University of Washington, Seattle. He has held other visiting positions at universities in Egypt, France, Morocco, New Zealand, and Sri Lanka. Before his appointment as Lecturer at Sussex, he held a three-year Marie Curie Outgoing International Fellowship, based at the University of Colombo, Sri Lanka. Michael was previously a Nuffield Foundation New Career Development Fellow at Abdelmalek Essaadi University in Tétouan, Morocco. He completed his PhD, on the dynamics of the Euro-Algerian migration system, in 2002.

Dr Clara Lecadet

National Center for Scientific Research, France

clara.lecadet@wanadoo.fr | @ClaraLecadet

Clara is a researcher at the National Center for Scientific Research and a member of the Institut Interdisciplinaire pour l'Anthropologie du Contemporain (EHESS-CNRS) in Paris, France. Her research focuses on the emergence of expelled migrants' protest movements in Africa, and on the various forms of organisation used by expelled migrants during the post-expulsion period. She co-edited with Michel Agier *Un monde de camps* (2014) and is the author of *Le manifeste des expulsés* (2016). She is currently participating in the 'Air Deportation Project' directed by William Walters at Carleton University, Canada.

Dr Nassim Majidi

Samuel Hall, Kenya

nassim.majidi@samuelhall.org | @nassimmajidi

Nassim is the Co-Founder of Samuel Hall, a social enterprise dedicated to migration research, where she leads evidence-based research and policy development on migration and displacement. She is an Affiliate Researcher at Sciences Po Paris' Centre for International Studies (CERI) and Research Associate at the African Centre for Migration and Society (ACMS) at the University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa. Covering three continents (Africa, Asia, Europe) over the past ten years, her crosscutting skills have led her to interview refugees, migrants and returnees in the world's border areas, conflict settings and countries of origin. Nassim was nominated in 2015 by the Norwegian Refugee Council for the Nansen Refugee Award in recognition for her work on behalf of Afghanistan's displaced population.

Dr Sine Plambech

Danish Institute for International Studies, Denmark

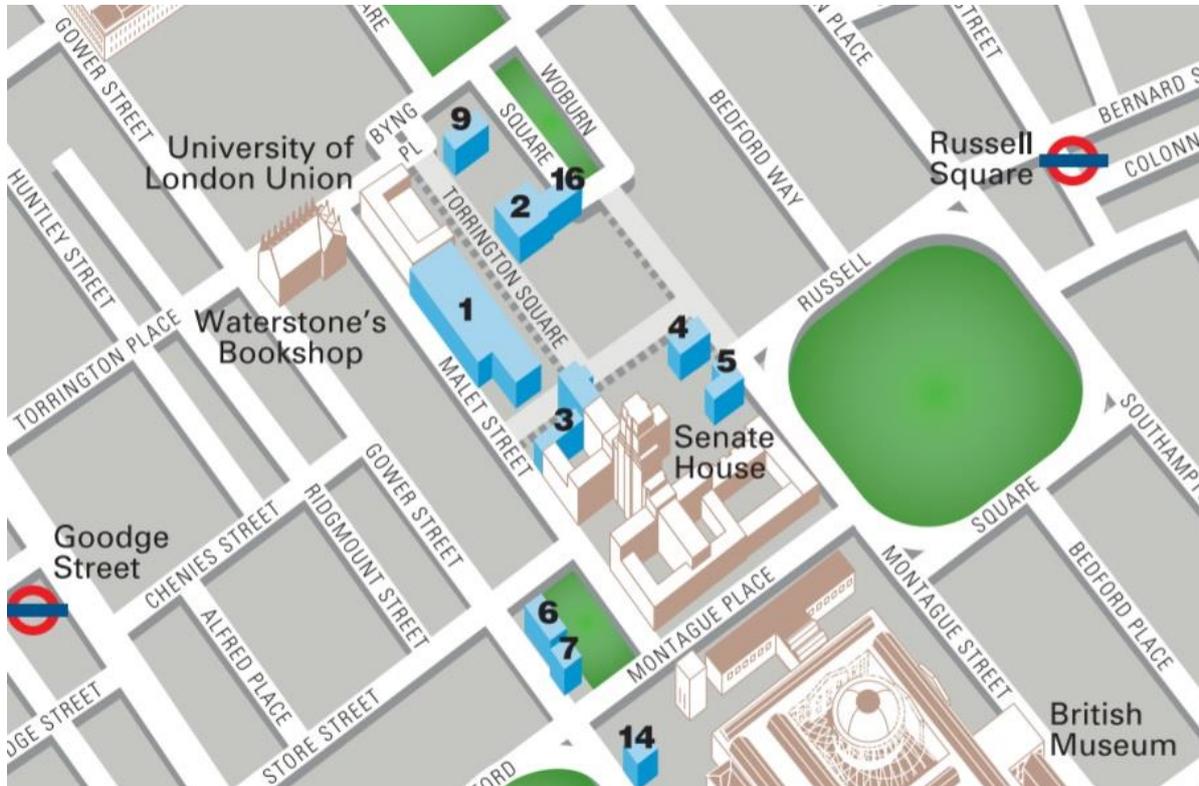
spl@diis.dk | @sineplambech

Sine is an anthropologist and Senior Researcher at the Danish Institute for International Studies (DIIS) and Visiting Professor (2017-2018) at Barnard, Columbia University, Department of Women's, Gender & Sexuality Studies. She has extensive fieldwork experience from Nigeria, Thailand, Italy, and Denmark. She has published on trafficking, migration and deportations in journals such as *Social Politics*, *Journal of Ethnic & Migration Studies*, and *Feminist Economics*. She is leading the project 'Women, Sex & Migration – Seeing Sex Work Migration and Human trafficking from the Global South' and is part of the 'Transnationalism from Above and Below Migration Management and How Migrants Manage' (MIGMA) with the University of Oslo. Sine is an award-winning film director behind five films documenting international migration, sex work, and human trafficking.

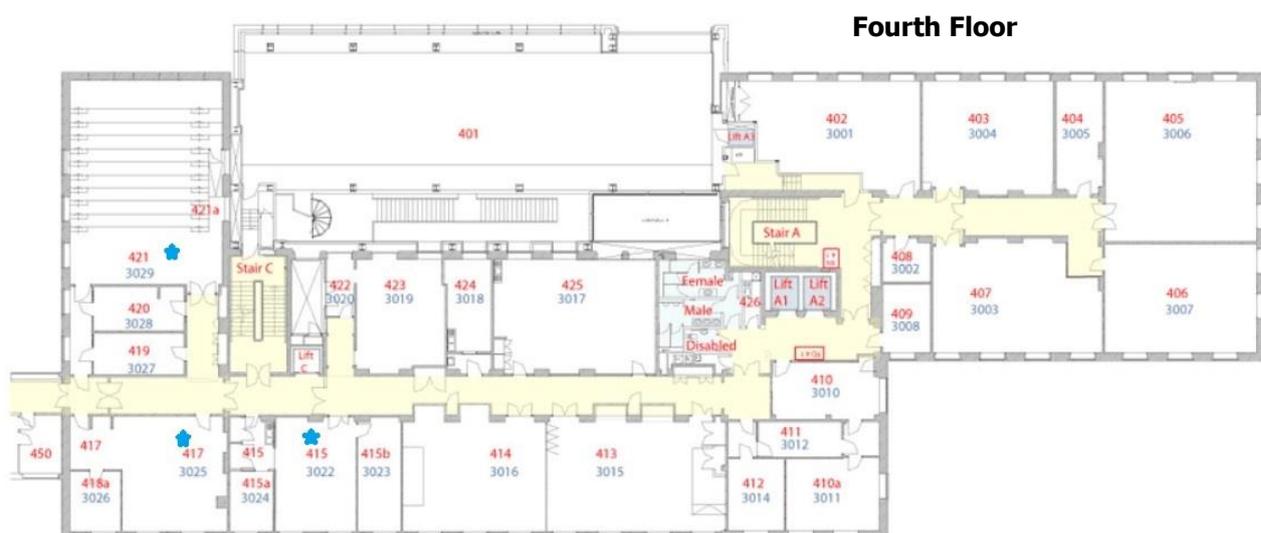
Borders, Racisms, and Harms: A Symposium

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Maps of Symposium Venues

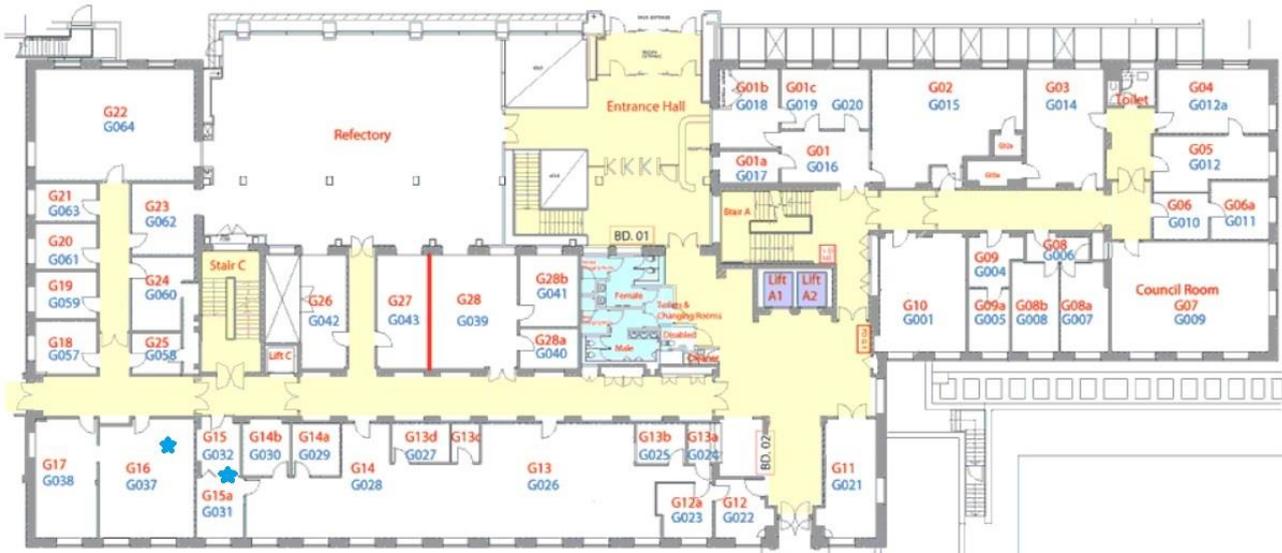


The symposium is taking place at the main Birkbeck building (1) and the Clore Management Centre (2), both accessed from Torrington Square.



Most sessions for the symposium are held on the fourth floor of the main Birkbeck building in rooms 415, 417, and 421 (blue stars). This floor is best accessed via Stair A or C or Lifts A1/A2.

Ground Level



Two sessions (1.3 and 1.4) on Wednesday, 2 May are held in G15 and G16 (blue stars). From the fourth floor, the ground floor is best accessed via Lifts A1/A2 or Stair C.

Basement Level



Three sessions (2.2, 3.3, and 4.4) on Thursday, 1 May are held in B30 (blue star). From the fourth floor, the basement is best accessed via Lifts A1/A2 or Stair C.