4ᵗʰ International Conference for Carceral Geography

14-15 December 2020

Defining the carceral through spaces and movements

Over the last years, a research area has gained growing attention: carceral geography. On the one hand, as a radically interdisciplinary field, it has mainly grown from an interest by geographers in the prison and, more broadly, in carceral phenomena (such as retention camps, penal limitation of mobility outside of prison, deprivation of liberty in psychiatric institutions, and so on). On the other hand it has been further developed by criminology's new look at a classical object, through a particular attention to questions of space. This current research field leads to the exploration of basic questions, such as the definition of prison (Milhaud 2009; Turner 2016) and its place in the public space (Milhaud and Morelle 2006), specificities of its space compared to other confinement areas (Altin and Minca 2017), the role of space and its arrangement in the experience of incarceration (Scheer 2016), management of transfers between prison facilities and mobility (Moran, Gill, and Conlon 2013; Turner and Peters 2017; Gill et al. 2016), the use of mobility to manage and legitimate prison (Mincke 2017; Gill 2013), etc.

One of the main challenges for carceral geography scholars is to characterise carceral spaces and the movements within. Although a lot of reflections have been published, it seems there remains a need for a dialogue around this specific question. Therefore, the next Carceral Geography Conference will be centred on combining spaces and movements, as key elements of the definition of the carceral.

The first purpose of this conference is to challenge researchers to reflect on their use of spaces and movements to define the carceral institutions or practices they are studying. Key questions might be: In which way are spaces and movements intertwined? Are they essential or might the carceral be defined beyond spatiality and mobility?

The second purpose is to explore the concrete characteristics of carceral spaces and mobilities. The spaces can be conceived in terms of openness, continuity, compartmentalisation, porosity, hierarchy, etc. The movements could be legal or illegal, constant or rare, promoted or hampered, and might be related to persons, information, ideas, diseases, goods and services, etc. Furthermore, the importance of movement in power relationships, in the perceptions of spaces and, among others, in the legitimation discourses of carceral settings should be discussed. Perspectives that include both spatiality and mobility are strongly recommended.

The third purpose of this conference is to embed these visions of carceral spaces and mobilities into typologies: is there something like a typical carceral space or (im)mobility, are carceral spaces and mobilities multiple and protean, or could the carceral cope with any type of space and mobility?

The fourth purpose underlies the others and encourages the researchers to explore epistemologies or methodologies supporting the definition and understanding of carceral spaces and mobilities. In order to motivate carceral geography in defining its objects and its relationships to them, theoretical presentations are highly welcomed.

The conference is meant to be a meeting point for various disciplines and a place where interdisciplinary approaches can be presented. Geography, criminology, sociology, anthropology, political science, history, and many other disciplines are welcomed. Empirical and theoretical contributions as well as conceptual refinements of this young research domain are included.

Programme

Monday 14th December

Central European Time

9:00 - 9:30 **Opening (click here)**
> *Christophe Mincke (National Institute of Criminalistics and Criminology, Belgium)*
> *Olivier Milhaud (Sorbonne Université France)*

9:30 - 10:30 **Session 1: Time-space (click here). Chair: Dominique Moran**
"UNLOCK!": Constructing and navigating carceral TimeSpace in prisoner writing
> *Eleanor March (University of Surrey, UK)*

Top-bunk, bottom-bunk – The geographies of cell sharing
> *Anna Schliehe (University of Cambridge, UK)*
> *Ben Crewe (University of Cambridge, UK)*

10:30 - 11:00 **Coffee break**

11:00 - 12:30 **Session 2: Carceral landscapes (click here). Chair: Anna Schliehe**
Prisons as post-military landscapes: Carceral spaces of demobilisation and military-civilian transition
> *Dominique Moran (University of Birmingham, UK)*
> *Jennifer Turner (University of Oldenburg, Germany)*

Property, racial capitalism and migrant exclusion
> *Lauren Martin (Durham University, UK)*

Carceral (im)mobilities across/within spaces unknown: The fractured reentry landscape in Washington, D.C.
> *Maya S. Kearney (American University, Washington, DC, United States)*

12:30 - 13:30 **Lunch break**

13:30 - 15:00 **Session 3: Discourses in/about prison (click here). Chair: David Scheer**
Carceral photography: Documentar(t)istic representations of prison spaces
> *Dan Kaminski (UCLouvain, Belgium)*

"You can't say that in here!" From communication spaces to moral economy in prison
> *Corentin Durand (Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, France)*

'Living in the thieves' way: The social and cultural capital of carcerality in Georgia
> *Costanza Curro (University of Helsinki, Finland)*
> *Vakhtang Kekoshvili (Georgian-American University, Georgia)*

15:00 - 15:30 **Coffee break**

15:30 - 16:30 **Session 4: Liminalities (click here). Chair: Jennifer Turner**
The quasi-carceral liminality of prison visitation transportation services
> *Dylan Haywood (University of Delaware, United States)*

The herder inmate. Challenging carceral (im)mobility in the vast estates of the Italian prison farms
> *Sabrina Puddu (KU Leuven, Belgium)*

Online exhibition

Comparative Penology and the Art of Comparison (click here) (Password: Boundary007)

> *Anna Schliehe (University of Cambridge, UK)*

Tuesday 15th December

Central European Time

9:00 - 10:30   **Session 5: Webs of exclusion I (click here). Chair: Christophe Mincke**
Conceptualising carceral mobilities through bail court ethnography: Churn, stretch and webs of exclusion
Emma Russell (La Trobe University, Australia)
Like being 'a prisoner': Considering community treatment order legislation as disability-based incarceration
Amber Karanikolas (La Trobe University, Australia)
Conceptualizing and exploring coercive space-time-regimes
Marina Richter (HES-SO Valais/Wallis, Switzerland)
Irene Marti (University of Bern, Institute for Penal Law and Criminology, Switzerland)
Ueli Hostettler (University of Bern, Institute for Penal Law and Criminology, Switzerland)

10:30 - 11:00   **Coffee break**

11:00 - 12:30   **Session 6: Webs of exclusion II (click here). Chair: Anouk Mertens**
The carceral archipelago is not that vast
Olivier Milhaud (Sorbonne Université / Médiations - sciences des lieux, sciences des liens, France)
Franck Ollivon (ENS Ulm / UMR EVS-5600, France)
A prison in superimposed states. On the ambiguities of the contemporary carceral project
Christophe Mincke (National Institute of Criminalistics and Criminology, Belgium)
Digital confinement – Reconfigurations of mobility and space through electronic monitoring and facial recognition for migration control in the USA
Carolina Sanchez BOE (Université de Paris/ CUNY/ IMC Aarhus University, Denmark)

12:30 - 13:30   **Lunch break**

13:30 - 15:00   **Session 7: Carceral continuum (click here). Chair: Olivier Milhaud**
Pains of imprisonment beyond prison walls: Lived experience of females labelled not criminally responsible
Anouk Mertens (National Institute of Criminalistics and Criminology, Belgium)
Freya Vander Laenen (Ghent University, Department of Criminology, Criminal Law and Social Law, Belgium)
Immigration reporting in the UK: Spaces and politics of indistinction in the carceral continuum
Deirdre Conlon (School of Geography, University of Leeds, UK)
Andrew Burridge (Department of Geography and Planning, Macquarie University Sydney, Australia)
Refugee camp rescaled: City as a confinement space for refugees in Turkey
Mert Peksen (Graduate Center, City University of New York, United States)

15:00 - 15:30   **Coffee break**

15:30 - 17:00   **Closing discussion**
Christophe Mincke (National Institute of Criminalistics and Criminology, Belgium)
Olivier Milhaud (Sorbonne Université France)

Online exhibition

Comparative Penology and the Art of Comparison (click here) (Password: Boundary007)
Anna Schliehe (University of Cambridge, UK)

<u>9:00 – 9:30 Opening</u> (click here)

Christophe Mincke (National Institute of Criminalistics and Criminology, Belgium)
Olivier Milhaud (Sorbonne Université France)

<u>9:30 – 10:30 Session 1: Time-space</u> (click here)

Chair: Dominique Moran

"UNLOCK!": Constructing and navigating carceral TimeSpace in prisoner writing

Eleanor March (University of Surrey, UK)

Carceral geography proposes that the experience of imprisonment is both spatial and temporal, as prisoners are confined within a designated space for a fixed period of time. For the prisoner, time and space are thus "co-constitutive", combining to form a hybrid "carceral TimeSpace" (Moran, 2012). The prisoner's journey through carceral TimeSpace can be characterised by both mobility and immobility, as they are removed from society in an act of "coerced mobility" (Moran, 2015, p.71), and held immobile in the prison. Prison authorities control movement within the carceral environment, demonstrating the power of the institution over the prisoner (Ugelvik, 2014).

This paper seeks to offer further insights into carceral TimeSpace and its movements, by drawing on the neglected area of prisoner writing. Employing techniques from literary studies, alongside theories from carceral geography, criminology and sociolinguistics, I examine how the spatiotemporal experience of imprisonment is depicted in short stories about prison, written by prisoners, and published by the UK charities Koestler Arts and the Prison Reform Trust. My analysis specifically focuses on the inclusion within prisoner writing of official prison jargon relating to prison space, routines, and movements.

My analysis of prisoner writing suggests that official prison jargon plays an important role in constructing carceral TimeSpace for prisoners and prison staff, by delineating carceral spaces and defining the ways that they can be navigated. At the same time, the presence of such language within prisoner writing constructs carceral TimeSpace for the non-prisoner reader, shaping their perception of the prison world. Crucially, writing provides a way for prisoners to resist the restrictions of carceral TimeSpace, by appropriating and reworking official prison jargon within their writing, as a way to share their experiences with those outside prison walls.

Top-bunk, bottom-bunk – The geographies of cell sharing

Anna Schliehe (University of Cambridge, UK)
Ben Crewe (University of Cambridge, UK)

Sharing a prison cell is at once mundane practice and highly complicated terrain. The politics involved in cell sharing reach right into the most personal parts of prisoners' lives, and are highly determinate of their experiences of imprisonment. While there is a small amount of research on the impact of cell-sharing on personal wellbeing and prison quality (Molleman and van Ginneken 2014; Muirhead 2018), much less has been written about the daily dynamics and significance of negotiating shared space under conditions of coercion. In this paper, based on in-depth research undertaken in England & Wales (where cell-sharing is common practice), we explore the experience of cell-sharing and the manifold ways in which the geographies of the cell matter both intimately and socially. The paper describes the

forms of collaboration and conflict involved in dealing with matters such as excrement, dirt and drug withdrawal, the norms involved in practices like watching television and choosing who has which bunk, and the relationship between such phenomena and the prisoner social world, including status and the debt economy.

11:00 – 12:30 Session 2: Carceral landscapes (click here)

Chair: Anna Schliehe

Prisons as post-military landscapes: Carceral spaces of demobilisation and military-civilian transition

Dominique Moran (University of Birmingham, UK)
Jennifer Turner (University of Oldenburg, Germany)

This paper builds on our prior theorisation of the 'prison-military complex' to describe the multifaceted, multi-scalar, entrenched and polyvalent interrelationships between prison and the military (Moran, Turner & Arnold 2019). We explore the prison as a space of military-civilian transition, focusing on the under-researched experience of ex-military prison staff, many of whom seek out prison work after their demobilisation from the Armed Forces. Articulating this work with recent geographical theorisation of (post-military landscapes, we consider the ways in which the prison, as a hierarchical, male-dominated and arguably militaristic environment, acts as a site of reintegration into 'civilian' life for former Armed Forces personnel.

Property, racial capitalism and migrant exclusion

Lauren Martin (Durham University, UK)

This paper explores the role of property values in carceral economies of migration control. The research is based on archival research on land ownership and property values surrounding Texas detention centers. The paper seeks to do two things. First, I locate seemingly remote detention centres in logistical networks and prison infrastructures, showing how small, rural Texas town mobilize their low property values and agglomeration of incarceration institutions. Second, I interrogate those low property values to reveal intersections of colonial settlement, racialised dispossession, and resource extraction. Property and land ownership play an important role in theories of racial capitalism, as the dispossession of land and incarceration racialised groups are linked in localised economic crises (cf Gilmore 2007). My research shows that detention centres' remoteness is highly relative; viewed in relation to other confinement institutions and transportation networks, this analysis reveals regional densities of detention location. In addition, Texas' detention infrastructure coincides with oil and natural gas extraction, waste processing, and temporary rental housing. What these industries have in common are mobile people: temporary workers, temporary housing and (less temporary) detention and incarceration. I discuss how Texas' detention infrastructure is, in this particular case, connected to geographies of mobility, enclosure and incarceration. I close by exploring the implications of this particular configuration proximity, distance, mobility and place for conceptualising carceral spaces more broadly.

Carceral (im)mobilities across/within spaces unknown: The fractured reentry landscape in Washington, D.C.

Maya S. Kearney (American University, Washington, DC, United States)

In Washington D.C. (D.C.), the justice system operates as a highly unknown, expansive and fractured landscape of institutions that function as trans-carceral spaces of control and punishment. As a result of the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Improvement Act of 1997, most of D.C.'s judicial and penal functions are under the control of the federal government which included the closing of its only local prison, Lorton. Since 2001, about 5000 majority Black D.C. residents are warehoused in Federal Bureau of Prison (BOP) facilities hundred and even thousands of miles away from home when convicted of a D.C. code felony. This paper introduces a conceptualization of D.C.'s unique carceral landscape through a spatial analysis that considers the voluntary and involuntary movement patterns of residents reintegrating from BOP facilities. In order to understand the exacerbated challenges of reentry for D.C. residents, I attempt to deconstruct and demystify the various forms of carceral (im)mobilities they navigate during and after release to survive under state surveillance. As such, this paper develops the concept of what I call the "intersecting liminalities" of reentry that describe the embodied and physically occupied overlapping marginalities of the carceral continuum that extends beyond the prison into community spaces of social control. The D.C. carceral state magnifies these processes due to its administrative structure of entangled federal governance and the intracontinental reach of its carceral geography. Overall, this paper provides foundational insight that can inform future research on the different types and scales of carceral spaces and the forms of state power that shape the (im)mobility of individuals under its control.

13:30 – 15:00 Session 3: Discourses about/in prison (click here)

Chair: David Scheer

Carceral photography: Documentar(t)istic representations of prison spaces

Dan Kaminski (UCLouvain, Belgium)

The communication proposal aims to highlight the graphic choices of documentary or art photographers when they work to make visible prison spaces, whether their residents are present or absent. Spatial (access, recoil) and deontological (anonymity) constraints often appear as challenges allowing the distinction of (at least) three ways of representing space in these photographic projects: the geometric documentation of dead space, the visualization of the space inhabited by "body pieces" and the inscription of humans in their environment. The author of the proposal is a criminologist and hopes that his contribution will contribute to establish a useful dialogue between three different areas of expertise: penology, geography, visual studies. This current research field leads to the exploration of basic questions, such as the definition of prison (Milhaud 2009; Turner 2016) and its place in the public space (Milhaud and Morelle 2006), specificities of its space compared to other confinement areas (Altin and Minca 2017), the role of space and its arrangement in the experience of incarceration (Scheer 2016), management of transfers between prison facilities and mobility (Moran, Gill, and Conlon 2013; Turner and Peters 2017; Gill et al. 2016), the use of mobility to manage and legitimate prison (Mincke 2017; Gill 2013), etc.

"You can't say that in here!" From communication spaces to moral economy in prison

Corentin, Durand (Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, France)

This paper introduces a new concept to understand power relations in prison – that of communication space. A particular communication space assembles heterogeneous elements: a spatial and material apparatus, specific modes of participation, and discursive norms about what can be communicated in that space by participants. The concept of communication spaces allows thinking about how formats shape discourses in prison. It offers the opportunity of underlying characteristics – such as distance, initiative, publicity, porosity, openness – to describe the diversity of communication spaces behind bars. The prison corridors where informal and daily communications between prisoners and supervisors take place, the written requests sent by prisoners to prison officials, the face-to-face audiences where one prisoner and one prison manager discuss prison-related grievances and, finally, the disciplinary hearings where communications are polarized by the almost inevitability of punishment set very distinctive spaces in which prisoners and prison officers can negotiate power relations.

Studying the opening and renewal of communication spaces between prisoners and prison authorities in France, this paper shows that a proper understanding of the contemporary transformation of prison power relations needs to address the multiplicity and mobility of prison communications between various spaces and various discursive norms. Adopting a bottom-up approach, the analysis of communicational spaces makes it possible to describe a hybrid moral economy of power relations in prison, mixing legal and authoritarian, informal and bureaucratic, cooperative and agonistic. I argue that this may renew our understanding of contemporary pains of imprisonment.

This paper mainly draws from fieldwork conducted in two French prisons. It combines ethnographic observation of the expression and handling of grievances, interviews with prisoners and professionals, and analysis of bodies of written or oral communications between prisoners and prison officers.

'Living in the thieves' way: The social and cultural capital of carcerality in Georgia

Costanza Curro (University of Helsinki, Finland)
Vakhtang Kekoshvili (Georgian-American University, Georgia)

This paper investigates the construction and organization of space in a shelter for homeless people in Tbilisi, Georgia. The shelter population is largely made up of former prisoners. In late 2000s, zero-tolerance policies and lack of social security dramatically increased the number of inmates, many of whom became homeless after release.

Based on observation and interviews with shelter residents, volunteers and medical personnel, our study looks at the ways in which prison experience and familiarity with everyday life prison norms inform understandings, narratives and practices of space beyond prison walls. It has been argued that prison space (architecture and infrastructure) has a pivotal role in shaping inmates' living experiences (Moran & Jewkes 2015, Piacentini and Slade 2015). How are these experiences transmitted to the shelter space? What kind of boundaries do former prisoners draw between different spaces (public and private, controlled and free)? How do people and items move across spaces within and outside the shelter?

Our paper contributes to the growing literature on the porosity of prison walls and the interaction of prison and imprisonment with landscapes, livelihoods and relationships 'outside' (Johns 2018, Moran 2014, Jefferson 2014, Da Cunha 2008, Wacquant 2001). We aim to delve deeply into 'carcerality' from the perspective of space, boundary drawing and boundary crossing, unpacking the metaphorical association 'this place is like a prison', which recurs in our participants' narratives as well as in common speech. The paper addresses the question of what makes a space 'carceral' vis-à-vis spaces that are not carceral. We focus on connections and discontinuities between these spaces, and on the ways in

which people appropriate these spaces, mark them off and move between them. Finally, we ask what is place of the prison across these spaces and movements, and how locating this place helps broadening our understanding of carcerality.

15:30 – 16:30 Session 4: Liminalities (click here)

Chair: Jennifer Turner

The Quasi-Carceral Liminality of Prison Visitation Transportation Services

Dylan Haywood (University of Delaware, United States)

Prison visitation transportation services provide an important yet understudied role in the process of prison visitation for many people with incarcerated loved ones. This project draws from the findings of an ethnographic study on the experiences of loved ones of incarcerated people using a small, Black-owned prison visitation transportation service. As the first study of its kind focused on the experiences of prison visitation transportation services, this project highlights the important role these services play in the lives of those who use them, and how these services are shaped by their relationship to the carceral state. Prison visitation transportation services help to mitigate carceral control over the lives of those who use these services to visit their incarcerated loved ones, but in turn these services are also subjected to an intensive form of carceral control themselves, causing them to inadvertently extend the reach of the carceral state further into the lives of their customers. Caught between mitigating the harms of incarceration for loved ones on the outside and being forced to comply with the carceral state's control of visitors, prison visitation transportation services assume a "peculiar status" of quasi-carceral liminal spaces.

The herder inmate. Challenging carceral (im)mobility in the vast estates of the Italian prison farms

Sabrina Puddu (KU Leuven, Belgium)

This paper proposes a reflection from within the tangible condition of space and mobility - through space - of humans and animals by looking at a particular carceral setting: the Italian prison farm (or agrarian penal colony) as established in the 19[th]c. and still surviving as a marginal institution within the national penal system. Occupying loosely-fenced rural estates of up to 3000 hectares encompassing forests, lakes, pastures, and agricultural fields, this peculiar type of prison is structured through a network of roads connecting a central settlement and several detached branches. Residential sub-units in charge of a specific sector of the estate, while monitoring staff and inmates' behaviour, productivity, and movement within the sector, the branches control the boundaries amid sectors and with the adjacent free countryside, minimising exchanges of illegal goods and intercourses, and the trespassing of people and animals.

Three still-operating prison farms are located in the region of Sardinia. In these carceral estates most inmates are employed as shepherds and experience carcerality by enjoying a relative freedom of movement that often unfolds disrespectful of the tracks built by the institution and according to a pastoral practice - nomadic herding - that have characterised Sardinian society since antiquity (Le Lannou, 1941). Despite the long-lasting national effort to modernise and stabilise animal-farming – effort to which prison farms actively contributed (Puddu, 2015; Di Pasquale, 2019) - errant herding has lingered in free society and also, paradoxically, within the very carceral estates. I will discuss how, within the territorial project of the Italian prison farms and its uncertain, yet extensive, structures of control, the movement of the herder inmate after the wondering of sheep, goats, and cattle in search for pastures and waters, is a practice that simultaneously contradicts and adheres to the spatiality of the prison estate. This paper is grounded on archival and field research in the prisons of Mamone, Isili, Asinara, and Is Arenas.

Conceptualising carceral mobilities through bail court ethnography: Churn, stretch and webs of exclusion

Emma Russell (La Trobe University, Australia)

This paper draws on the findings of an ethnographic study of an Australian bail and remand court – a crucial node in a system that has recently seen significant growth in pre-sentence remand. The paper uses these findings to build on existing understandings of the importance of mobilities to carceral systems and power, by developing notions of 'carceral churn', system 'stretch' and webs of exclusion. The process of bail and remand requires carceral mobilities: it sucks in and churns out un-sentenced prisoners and others subject to conditional unfreedom in the community. These conditional unfreedoms operate both temporally and spatially – via curfews, reporting, summons, and spatial exclusions – and reproduce 'webs of exclusion'. The paper argues that the bail court's churn reproduces constructions of criminality and its 'stretchy' qualities enable a project of carceral buildup.

Like being 'a prisoner': Considering community treatment order legislation as disability-based incarceration

Amber Karanikolas (La Trobe University, Australia)

Community treatment orders (CTOs) emerged as part of mental health law reforms in the 1970s and are now a major aspect of psychiatric practice across the world. Originally conceived of as a "less restrictive" alternative to involuntary treatment as an inpatient and compulsory hospitalisation, CTOs require compulsory treatment while living in the community. A growing body of literature acknowledges the human rights implications of increasing reliance on CTOs and their role in expanding the mechanisms for treatment to people's homes (Gooding 2016). If CTOs are an increasingly accepted way in which "madness" and "mad" subjects are managed, what can scholars theorising 'the carceral' (Moran, Turner & Schliehe 2017; Hamlin & Speer 2017) learn from these practices of containment, 'care' and control? Drawing on Erick Fabris's concept of 'chemical incarceration' which describes how bodies themselves become "an alien place of interlocking material and symbolic imprisonment" (Beaupert 2018), I argue that mobility is a key component of carcerality. I aim to show how the text and testimony of patients and ex-patients, available in the qualitative literature on CTOs, complicate traditional ideas of carceral space, 'sites', edifices and landscapes as static, fixed and external to the body.

Conceptualizing and exploring coercive space-time-regimes

Marina Richter (HES-SO Valais/Wallis, Switzerland)
Irene Marti (University of Bern, Institute for Penal Law and Criminology, Switzerland)
Ueli Hostettler (University of Bern, Institute for Penal Law and Criminology, Switzerland)

One distinctive feature of prisons and other quasi-carceral institutions is the use of coercion to manage inmates or people living in them. Much has been written about life in prisons and its characteristic forms of deprivation and pains (Sykes 1958) resulting from the density of rules and strict control. Following Moran (2015, 2012), we think carceral regimes of supervision need to be understood and

analyzed in their spatiality and in temporality. We propose to explore the coercive principles of management in carceral institutions using the notion of space-time regime.

For a Swiss National Science Foundation financed research project starting 2021, we developed the notion of space-time-regime to analyze and compare coercive regimes in (potentially) carceral institutions such as prisons, refugee centers, psychiatric hospitals and old-people's homes. Through space-time regimes, institutions organize individuals in specific ways, restricting their freedom of movement and autonomy to varying degrees.

We (1) outline the cornerstones of the concept based on theoretical and methodological approaches from carceral geography and institutional ethnography (Smith 1987, 2005). The use of space-time regimes as an analytical lens for the exploration of contemporary mechanisms and processes, as well as the experience of social exclusion, will open a unique and fruitful perspective on carceral and quasi-carceral institutions. This allows to develop an understanding of these institutions in their own right to compare for commonalities and differences. Moreover, it calls for a broad empirical approach allowing to investigate facets of involved actors, subtleties of rules and principles as well as different modes of resistance etc. At the same time, there is a need to develop a strategy that allows for comparison. With reference to the proposed comparison of institutions, we will (2) discuss requirements for the empirical approach and present possible proceedings.

11:00 – 12:30 Session 6: Webs of exclusion II (click here)

Chair: Anouk Mertens

The carceral archipelago is not that vast

Olivier Milhaud (Sorbonne Université / Médiations - sciences des lieux, sciences des liens, France)
Franck Ollivon (ENS Ulm / UMR EVS-5600, France)

During the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, commentators have often compared the common experience of the lockdown to the carceral experience of inmates and probationers: confinement (at home) and strong mobility reduction. We draw from our works on the French prisons and the French electronic monitoring system to discuss the relevance of such a carceral metaphor. Even if the lockdown is based on a restriction of movement like a kind of house arrest, it isn't part of a penal procedure and, as a consequence, doesn't bear the same legal and moral implications for the confined individuals. This comparison between lockdown, prison and electronic monitoring, however misleading, urges the scientific community – and geographers in particular – to reconsider the definition of the carceral beyond the articulation between space and movements.

Borrowing from Foucault's work (especially the last chapter of Discipline and Punish), we argue that the carceral and the disciplinary don't completely overlap, although they both refer to the control over the individual's whereabouts. What Foucault calls a carceral archipelago looks like a disciplinary/normalization archipelago. The carceral can be defined as only a subset of the disciplinary in the sense that, with the carceral, the control is linked to a legal punishment and a moral stigma. Punishments and stigmas remain in a post-disciplinary prison.

The production of the stigma through space and movement could be a venue for carceral geographers. It is the moral constitution of the deviant that enables geographers to focus on a more circumscribed carceral geography than the one proposed by Moran, Turner and Schliehe (2017) around detriment, intention and spatiality. By focusing on a more restricted carceral realm, geographers are to be better equipped to envision a larger geography of freedom, that fully encompasses not only the extension of the penal net but also the spatial organization of summer camps, stadiums, cruise liners, that borrow several geographical aspects of the carceral.

A prison in superimposed states. On the ambiguities of the contemporary carceral project

Christophe Mincke (National Institute of Criminalistics and Criminology, Belgium)

For a long time, the prison has been thought as an isolated (material and non-material) space, internally divided into separated areas and cells. In this context, prison-time was seen as a lost period in one's life, without any content but the infinite repetition of routines (Mincke et Lemonne 2014). Therefore, the classical prison appears as ruled by a specific time-space representation: the limit-form, based on the combination of a border-based space and a time made of stasis and ruptures (Mincke et Montulet 2019).

The prison is nowadays reframed accordingly to new standards (Mincke 2020), grounded on internal decompartmentalisation, openness to the outside and circulation of services, goods, information and individuals. Time in this "new prison" has to be used to make things change. This matches with the flow-form, which opposes the limit-form, based on a continuously flowing time and a networked borderless space (Mincke et Montulet 2019).

We have studied this material and non-material spatiotemporal shift in the preparatory documents of the Belgian penitentiary act of 2005 (the so-called "loi de principes"), using NVIVO, a discourse analysis software.

We now would like to go further and go beyond the idea of a new model replacing the old one. In our contribution, we shall argue that – and show how – the flow-form does not entirely replace the limit-form but, instead, introduces a tension between these two spatiotemporal regimes.

We aim at showing that defining the contemporary prison is a hard work, among other reasons because of a superimposition of states that results from a contradiction between carceral projects. The prison is supposed to be both open and closed, as circulation of inmates, services, goods and information should be both encouraged and hindered. We shall try to define domains in which one of these models could be prominent.

Digital confinement – Reconfigurations of mobility and space through electronic monitoring and facial recognition for migration control in the USA

Carolina Sanchez BOE (Université de Paris/ CUNY/ IMC Aarhus University, Denmark)

GPS ankle monitors, electronic shackles or "grillete electronico" in Spanish, were initially introduced forty years ago in the US criminal justice system as an alternative to incarceration. Since then, the numbers of imprisoned and monitored persons have been ever escalating. Similarly, the introduction of electronic monitoring as an alternative to the detention of immigrants (ATD) in the USA in 2004 has not stopped the ever-expanding use of detention, and in a parallel development, the numbers of immigrants who are monitored through electronic ankle monitors have skyrocketed. Both human rights advocates and private contractors have actively promoted the use of ATD as an allegedly more 'humane' and cost-effective form of border control. Private corporations, which were central for the expansion of the 'criminal industrial complex' and the 'immigration industrial complex', have invested the expanding market of ATD. Today, whether migrants are held in detention or are monitored through electronic ankle bracelets or facial recognition software, the same contractors profit.

Based on fieldwork in New York and Texas, this paper will discuss the extractive logics applied to humans and their mobility, which prevail in these forms of digital confinement, and how they have spread to increasingly diverse categories of foreign-nationals, from the supervision of so-called 'criminal aliens' to that of female asylum seekers at the Southern Border. The contribution will analyze the ways in which the patterns of mobility of migrants are shaped through a device strapped unto the body or a facial recognition software that makes them traceable at all times, and which open the

possibility for immediate arrest if they disrespect a curfew or if their immigration case amounts to a deportation. It will discuss the theoretical implications of how these forms of digital confinement reconfigure the temporal and spatial experiences of confinement and the possibilities of contestation of migrants.

13:30 – 15:00 Session 7: Carceral continuum (click here)

Chair: Olivier Milhaud

Pains of imprisonment beyond prison walls: Lived experience of females labelled not criminally responsible

Anouk Mertens (National Institute of Criminalistics and Criminology, Department of Criminology, Belgium)
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Within the carceral geography movement, research mainly focuses on carceral spaces separately, such as prisons and asylum centres, rather than studying different types of closed institutions within the same empirical research (Schliehe, 2014). In this presentation, we discuss the results of a follow-up study on lived experiences of females labelled not criminally responsible (FNCR). During phase one, interviews (n=51) gave us an in-depth insight into the experienced deprivations in prison facilities in Belgium. During the follow-up interviews (n=42) with these women, a minority was still in prison facilities, while others were transferred to forensic and general mental health care facilities. This way, lived experiences on different spaces with carceral features could be studied. It became apparent that, while the pains of imprisonment (Sykes, 1958) were so far only associated with prison facilities in the academic literature, some imprisonment pains were also experienced in secure closed care settings. In the latter, participants sometimes even felt more deprived than participants in prison facilities (more restrictions of their liberty and autonomy, e.g. a loss of previously enjoyed (penitentiary) leaves). We can conclude that in particular forensic mental health care facilities can also be considered as carceral spaces.

Immigration reporting in the UK: Spaces and politics of indistinction in the carceral continuum

Deirdre Conlon (School of Geography, University of Leeds, UK)
Andrew Burridge (Departement of Geography and Planning, Macquarie University Sydney, Australia)

Immigration enforcement regimes epitomise the intertwined tensions between space/place and movement as enforcement regimes enlist an array of spaces, actors, and activities in the effort to include and exclude people. With good reason, some facets of this carceral continuum (such as migrant deaths at sea, violent enforcement at borders, encampments, and immigration detention) have garnered considerable attention among critical migration scholars and carceral geographers. In contrast, more banal sites and practices of enforcement have received considerably less attention, to date. As interest in alternatives to immigration detention grows, use of mandated regular 'reporting' to immigration authorities by non-detained migrants or as a condition of release from detention is expanding. In the UK, for instance, approximately 84,000 migrant individuals are required to report to Home Office authorities at regular intervals (2018 figures). Reporting occurs across an array of sites; some are embedded within the immigration enforcement estate, others are almost indistinguishable from the post-industrial urban/exurban landscape. In this paper we detail some of the characteristics of these (extra)ordinary spaces; we consider how they are experienced by those required to report and perceived (or concealed) from the general public; finally, we conceptualize reporting as a space

and politics of indistinction where tensions between space and movement operate at micro and macro levels, and where inclusion and exclusion constitute another carceral continuum with potentially far reaching implications beyond migrants and/or immigration enforcement regimes. As such, this paper engages with themes one and two of this year's conference, addressing how space and movements are intertwined and exploring some of the concrete and political characteristics of contemporary carceral space.

Refugee camp rescaled: City as a confinement space for refugees in Turkey

Mert Peksen (Graduate Center, City University of New York, United States)

This paper analyzes the political geography of Turkish asylum system by focusing on policies and practices through which Turkish towns have become confinement spaces for refugees. It interrogates the complex relationship between refugee status, legality, confinement, and urban space. Turkey currently hosts around 3.6 million Syrian refugees under temporary protection and around 400,000 asylum-seekers and refugees from other countries. Instead of granting a single refugee status that is based on the 1951 Geneva Convention, Turkey governs these refugee groups by constructing multiple tiers of protection statuses (temporary, conditional, secondary), thus creating a differentiated and limited asylum regime. One of the key components of this regime is that it strictly limits refugees' mobilities within and through Turkey. Policies such as registration requirements, travel permissions and weekly reporting obligations are employed to keep refugees where they are. Moreover, refugees' access to humanitarian services and social benefits is conditional upon continued residence in the city of registration. Most often, refugees are deprived of their rights just because of residing in a city that is different from the one that they are initially registered, and they are pushed to the edges of legality, even within the country where they are officially recognized as refugees. Drawing on long-term ethnographic study of asylum in Turkey, this paper 1) analyzes the pivotal role that the Turkish asylum laws and regulations play in creating refugee subjects who constantly move between legality and illegality just by being mobile within the country, and 2) argues that the Turkish asylum regime scales up the refugee camp to the urban scale and turns Turkish towns into confinement spaces for refugees.

15:30 – 17:00 Closing discussion

Christophe Mincke (National Institute of Criminalistics and Criminology, Belgium)
Olivier Milhaud (Sorbonne Université France)

Online exhibition (click here)

Password: Boundary007

14 & 15 December

Comparative Penology and the Art of Comparison

Anna Schliehe (University of Cambridge, UK)

This online exhibition showcasing a selection of photographs of 14 different prisons across England & Wales and Norway will be available to view for attendees of the International Carceral Geography Conference for the full two days. Taken as part of the COMPEN research project (compen.crim.ac.uk) the exhibition is curated by Anna Schliehe. These pictures are meant to highlight, challenge, unsettle and help us re-think the 'comparative' in comparative prison research. The photographs reveal intimate details of prison life, showing individual cells and wings but also outside spaces, segregation areas, gyms, storerooms and reception areas where prisoners are 'processed' when they first arrive. These visuals showcase carceral environments and their inherently mobile nature.