



c c j s

the **centre** for **crime** and **justice studies**
annual report 2000/2001

The Year At a Glance

July 2000

Conference: 'Human Rights and the Criminal Justice System', Durham University.

Publication: CJM 40 *Managerialism*.

August 2000

Staffing: Researcher Sarah Salmon went on maternity leave.

September 2000

Staffing: Middlesex University student Katie Hewitt started a ten month placement.

October 2000

Publication: CJM 41 *Youth Justice*.

Staffing: Emma Karelus, Events Organiser, went on maternity leave.

November 2000

Annual General Meeting: Speech by the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Woolf.

Seminars: 'Working with Foreign Nationals in Wandsworth Prison: A Probation Officer's Perspective' Hindpal Singh Bhui.

'Drug Treatment and Testing Orders: The Evidence So Far' Paul Turnbull, South Bank University.

December 2000

Seminar: 'Adolescent Sex Abusers' Roger Grimshaw, Centre for Crime and Justice Studies and Joyce Huggins, Walksafe Project, NSPCC.

Staffing: Anstey Aizlewood, Information Officer, left to take up a post in Portsmouth.

January 2001

Conference: 'Preventing Deaths in Custody', Reading University.

Publication: CJM 42 *Violence*.

Staffing: Sarah Salmon returned from maternity leave.

February 2001

Seminar: 'Stalkers' Dr. Edward Petch, St. Bernard's Hospital, Ealing.

Staffing: Middlesex University student Natalie Santucci started a three month placement at the Centre.

March 2001

Seminar: 'What Shall We Do With Him?' Rosemary Thomson JP CBE and Clare Manning, Justices Legal Adviser, Slough.

April 2001

Conference: 'Not In My Back Yard' London Voluntary Sector Resource Centre.

Publication: CJM 43 *Crime and the Media*.

Staffing: Lee Delaney joined the Centre as Information and IT Officer. Sunita Patel joined the Centre as Events Organiser. Andrea Kilvington, researcher, left to take up post as a project manager in community safety.

May 2001

Study Tour: Fortnight-long visit by four NGO staff from Bulgaria funded by Charity Know How.

Staffing: Shirley Anderson, Director's PA, left to pursue other interests. Sylvia Kusi-Appuoh joined the Centre as Membership Secretary.

Foreword

It has been an honour to have chaired the Centre's Council since 1997. During that time one dynamic director has replaced another. Our research programme has blossomed. Our quarterly magazine CJM is thriving. Our information website has attracted widespread praise. We have held first class conferences. The British Journal of Criminology is still a world leader. We are seventy years young. We have much to be proud of.

We continue to attract knowledgeable, dedicated staff. We are fortunate in our Council, made up of experienced people drawn from different disciplines, willing to devote time to us because they believe in our values. We are also fortunate in our members.

It is worth thinking for a moment about our values. They, or values like them, have underpinned our work since 1931. They have had a powerful effect on the development of policy. Our size has always been tiny in comparison with our influence. We have always sought to understand and explain the causes of crime, and to shape our activities accordingly. Today there is some evidence, despite all the hype and short-term 'initiatives', that those now responsible for policy are taking the Centre's core messages more seriously.

The Human Rights Act came into force last year. There are still many who do not appreciate its power. In future years it will roll up our estuaries and rivers and streams as surely as the tide of European Community law which Lord Denning described so famously thirty years ago. Its language is the language of rights. Its caselaw imports the language of responsibilities. Everyone, however much of a muddle they have made of their lives, possesses the individual rights bestowed by the



above: Sir Henry Brooke, CCJS Chairman.

Convention. Every time 'authority' denies them those rights, it has to justify that denial. And as a matter of law degrading treatment cannot be justified.

This report of the Centre's year speaks for itself. We had a difficult year on the fund raising front, but we still have most of the strong reserves bequeathed to me four years ago. I am passing to Sir Graham Smith an organisation which deserves to go on from strength to strength, if those who believe in its message can be motivated to support it. I was thrilled when he agreed to succeed me. Those who heard his Eve Saville lecture this year will know that the Centre will have a very wise skipper on the bridge.

Sir Henry Brooke, CCJS Chairman

Henry Brooke writes in characteristically generous fashion about the contribution others have made to the future of CCJS.

We want to record our indebtedness to Henry for the way in which he has steered CCJS during his time as Chairman. He has worked tirelessly for CCJS, promoting its activities and raising its profile whenever opportunity arose. His unfailing kindness and understanding to staff and members of Council have been a hallmark of his stewardship - all this alongside his hugely demanding work in the Courts. We thank him for all his work, his many kindnesses and for simply being Henry.

Liz Hill and Tony Pearson, Vice Chairs of CCJS Council

About the Centre

In 2001 the Centre for Crime and Justice Studies (ISTD) celebrates its 70th anniversary. Both crime and responses to it have changed considerably in the time since the Centre, or the Association for the Scientific Treatment of Criminals as it was then called, was founded. The ASTC was established to provide psychiatric treatment for offenders, on the basis that crime was not caused simply by 'badness' which could be dealt with by punishment. The Centre no longer offers treatment (the Portman Clinic, set up by the founders of the ASTC, became part of the NHS in 1948), but continues to offer information to a wider audience about the complex factors which cause crime and the effectiveness of responses to it.

The Centre is a registered charity. Its objective is to 'advance the education of the public, and in particular those involved in the administration of criminal justice and the treatment of offenders, in the causes and prevention of delinquency and crime and the principles and operation of the criminal justice process both in the United Kingdom and abroad'.

The Centre's main areas of activity are:

- organising conferences, seminars, lectures and visits which are open to members and non-members. They provide opportunities for debate and the sharing of expertise between people working in different parts of the criminal justice system
- producing publications. These include the Centre's own quarterly magazine *Criminal Justice Matters* which offers a range of articles from practitioners and academics on current themes. The Centre also publishes *The British Directory of Criminology* as well as other publications.
- conducting research. The Centre's research team undertake both large scale projects, often as part of a consortium with other academic organisations, and small scale evaluations of voluntary sector projects in criminal justice.
- providing objective information to the very wide range of criminal justice professionals and students who contact us. Increasingly these contacts are being made by email, and central to our information service is the CCJS website,

www.kcl.ac.uk/ccjs. The website contains information about the Centre and its activities, and also provides the most comprehensive access to criminal justice information and links in the UK through its Justicelink service.

The Centre also owns *The British Journal of Criminology*, the leading English language journal in the field published outside the US, which is published by the Oxford University Press.

The Centre is a membership organisation. Its members are police, prison and probation staff, lawyers, sentencers, academics, students, policy makers and others with an interest in crime and criminal justice. Members receive quarterly copies of *Criminal Justice Matters*, advance details of CCJS's programme of activities including free lectures and seminars, and a ten per cent reduction on the cost of conference places. Organisational membership is also available and an increasing number of organisations are taking advantage of this to obtain member benefits for all their employees.



Values

All the Centre's activities are underpinned by the following seven values:

- that crime and the disruption it causes to communities and individuals cannot be dealt with by the criminal justice process alone
- that all social and economic policy should have crime prevention as one of its central objects
- that criminal justice interventions should be rational, evidence-based and have as their aims inclusion, reparation and crime reduction
- that criminal justice policy and practice should emphasise the minimum resort to custody consonant with public safety
- that criminal justice policy should address the crimes of the powerful (both individual and corporate) as well as those associated with the least powerful sections of society
- that criminal justice policy should respect human rights, and the criminal justice process should operate in accordance with the letter and the spirit of the Human Rights Act 1998
- that criminal justice policy and practice should treat victims with respect and consideration

above: Una Padel, Director of CCJS

In the beginning.....

Press comments on an innovative approach to crime from our office scrapbook

“Sir, - many of your readers who have been shocked by the amazing sentence imposed by Mr. Justice Talbot in the case of Augustine Hull, may be interested to learn that an Association has been formed recently to press for the psychological as well as the physical examination of all young offenders.”

(E.T. Jensen, *The Weekend Review*, 5 December 1931)

“STOP the supply of criminals. This is the way to arrest the alarming increase in crime. Punishment neither cures the criminal nor reduces crime. Anti-social conduct requires the same skilled diagnosis and scientific treatment as are now applied to bodily disease. These are, briefly, the aims of the Association for the Scientific Treatment of Delinquency and Crime, just formed to link up the work of similar societies and eventually develop the work on a national scale”

The Daily Herald (25 June 1932)

“To deal with a criminal as a sick man- sick in mind- and to cure him as the hospital or the doctor cures a patient is the aim of a new organisation just formed. The Association for the Scientific Treatment of Delinquency and Crime has as vice-presidents the famous Professor Freud (the “father” of modern psychology), Professor Jung, Dr. Adler, Mr. H.G. Wells, Mr. Havelock Ellis, and the Dean of Canterbury (Dr. Hewlett Johnson)”

(*Daily Sketch*, 8 July 1932)

“Our present methods of arresting and punishing criminals are doing nothing to remove the cause of crime. We hope to tackle crime at its source”. That is the laudable ambition of the newly- formed Association for the Scientific Treatment of Delinquency and Crime. It has its work cut out for it. There is only one thing more impossible than framing laws that none will break and that is to breed a human being that will break no laws”

(*Evening News*, 8 July 1932)

“ Dr. Edward Glover, Vice-President of the Institute for the Scientific Treatment of Delinquency, makes the empathetic statement that the fallacy of ‘deterrence by punishment’ has ‘ been exposed over and over again in the history of criminology, and particularly in the case of garrotting; and that in the opinion of many psychiatrists, neurologists, sociologists and psychologists (recently banded together to form a criminological institute) the ‘further powers’ necessary to cope with crime should be psychotherapeutic rather than punitive”

(*Medical Press*, 11 January 1933)

“No other society performs, or is in a position to perform, the general function of becoming a central organisation to facilitate the eventual merging of all therapeutic and criminological efforts under strictly scientific direction”

(*Star*, 4 April 1932)

“The new Institute for the Scientific Study of Delinquency, as it is called, has for its objects research into the causes of crime, investigation of methods of prevention, and the establishment of observation centres and clinics for the diagnosis and treatment of delinquency and crime. The Institute intends to make contacts with Government departments and the judicial and magisterial bench, and promote discussion and educate public opinion on these subjects. “

(*The Listener*, 4 January 1933)

The Centre's Year

Criminal justice has inevitably been a very prominent issue in this election year, even though some commentators felt there was little to choose between the policies of the two main parties. Despite the hiatus caused by the election there have been major developments in the organisation of criminal justice during 2000-2001 with more to come as the result of major reviews undertaken during the year. In October 2000 the Human Rights Act 1998 was implemented. In advance of this the Centre had a residential conference in July 2000 entitled 'Human Rights and the Criminal Justice System'. Following a long period of review and preparation the National Probation Service finally came into being on 1st April 2001. The National Drug Treatment Agency was also launched on that day. Drug treatment and testing orders became available as a sentence to the courts in October 2000 and in November the Centre held a seminar given by Paul Turnbull of the South Bank University who had been involved in the evaluation of the pilot DTTO programmes. Public reaction to the abduction and murder of eight year old Sarah

Payne brought predictable calls for tighter regulation of sex offenders, and also called into question the role of the media in relation to crime. Sex offenders were made subject to tighter registration requirements, but policy makers stopped short of public notification. The Centre held a conference on resettling hard-to-accommodate offenders in April 2001 and our magazine CJM concentrated on 'Crime and the Media' in its spring 2001 issue.

Further information about the Centre's achievements this year can be found below. For the Centre this has been a year of consolidation and development, though staff changes and two maternity leaves meant that keeping the work programme on track was sometimes challenging. Despite the fact that reduced staff levels and the need to induct new staff meant we have been unable to meet all our targets for this year, we start the new year with a very strong staff team and an interesting and innovative work programme.

Formal Events

The Centre was delighted to welcome the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Woolf (who is also one of the Centre's vice presidents) to address its AGM in 2000. He spoke about progress on the prison reform agenda he set in his 1991 report on the prison disturbances of the previous year and described his approach to his new role.

Sir Graham Smith was this year's Eve Saville Memorial Lecturer, speaking days after his retirement as HM Chief Inspector of Probation. After a long and distinguished career in the probation service culminating in nine years as HM Chief Inspector of Probation, Sir Graham was in an excellent position to review the way the roles of the

Julie Grogan photo



With thanks

We would like to thank the following for donations (over £100) received this year, either for general purposes or for specific undertakings:

The Community Fund; Sir Henry Brooke; HM Prison Service; Premier Prison Services Ltd; The Home Office; Charities Aid Foundation; Charity Know How; The Worshipful Company of Weavers.

We would also like to thank the many other individuals who have made donations to our work, both in cash and in kind, over the year. Particular thanks are due to:

The School of Law, King's College London, Barclays Bank plc, Sweet and Maxwell.

CCJS relies on the generous donations of companies, charitable trusts and individuals to continue and develop its work. It provides an important, objective voice on crime and criminal justice. If you would like to support the work of the Centre by making a donation or legacy please contact the Centre's offices. We are always delighted to receive donations, and may be able to claim Gift Aid to maximize the amount you give.

probation service and the probation officer have changed. We are delighted that Sir Graham is to become Chairman of CCJS in November 2001.

British Journal of Criminology

The British Journal of Criminology, which is owned by the Centre, is published on its behalf by the Oxford University Press. The Centre is immensely proud that the BJC is the leading English-language journal in its field published outside the United States. This is due to the skill and hard work of its Editor Professor Geoffrey Pearson and the extremely eminent members of the editorial board who are listed on the back page of this report.

Prizes

Every year the Centre presents three prizes. The two John Freeman Memorial Prizes, named in honour of a previous chairman of the organisation, are presented to students and the Leon Radzinowicz Memorial Prize to a contributor to the BJC.

The Centre has a long and active association with Birkbeck College's criminology courses and one of the John Freeman Memorial Prizes goes to the Birkbeck student deemed to have shown the best overall performance on the Certificate and Diploma Courses for Criminology. This year's Birkbeck prizewinner is Amanda Stokes-Roberts whose dissertation was entitled 'Community Court Orders and their Impact on Youth Crime'.

The Centre's relationship with King's College London was developed by John Freeman who was a member of the School of Law. The other John Freeman Memorial Prize goes to the King's Law student judged to have written the best long assessed essay on the Law School's criminology and criminal justice option for undergraduates. This

far left: Sir Graham Smith delivered the Eve Saville Memorial Lecture on 'The Modern Probation Service in the UK and Continental Europe'.

below: Paul Campayne, CCJS Treasurer from November 2000



Julie Grogan photo

year's King's law student winner is Margaret McDermott.

The Leon Radzinowicz Memorial Prize, named in honour of the great criminologist, is awarded annually for *The British Journal of Criminology* article from the latest volume which, in the opinion of the editor and associate editors of the journal, has made the greatest contribution to the development of criminology. The winner this year is Kelly Hannah-Moffat of the University of Toronto for her article 'Prisons that Empower: Neo-liberal Governance in Canadian Women's Prisons', *BJC* vol. 40 no 3.

Bulgarian Visit

For the second year running the Centre hosted a visit by Bulgarian colleagues. This year four representatives from two Bulgarian non-governmental organisations working with offenders in Varna and Pazardjik came over. They spent two weeks looking at the work of the voluntary sector in criminal justice, and meeting staff from community service and community safety projects. They were particularly interested in the networks which exist in the criminal justice voluntary sector in the UK. The Centre provided them with training on issues such as strategic planning and working with the media.

This project was funded by Charity Know-How. We were very grateful to the funders and also to everyone who met with the group.

Funding

The Centre's funding comes from a range of sources - income earned from work undertaken, membership subscriptions and income from the BJC are major elements. It is important to the Centre that it is able to price its conferences at a reasonable level and that its research prices do not make evaluations too expensive for voluntary sector organisations. Because of this, and the range of work undertaken for which the Centre receives no income, it will always rely on the generous support of trusts, organisations and individuals who support its work. This support is essential if the Centre is to develop new work and provide some of its specialist services at no cost. During 2000/2001 the Centre has found it particularly difficult to raise funding to help with core costs.

The Law School at King's College London provides the Centre with accommodation in very pleasant offices and associated services including internet access. We are extremely glad to be involved with the Law School and immensely grateful for the generous support we receive.

This year the Centre has received sponsorship for two of its conferences - Premier Prisons Service Ltd

supported the 'Human Rights in the Criminal Justice System' conference in July 2000, and HM Prison Service provided funding and very helpful advice for 'Preventing Deaths in Custody' in January 2001.

The National Lottery Charities Board, or Community Fund as it is now known, is funding part of the costs of the Information Officer and Publication Officer posts for three years, and this was the second year of that funding.

The Centre has also benefited from the support of other companies, charitable trusts and individuals who are listed on page four. We are extremely grateful to them for the generosity of their support.

Staffing

As mentioned earlier, there have been several staff changes this year and two periods of maternity leave. Sarah Salmon, one of the Centre's researchers, went on maternity leave in August 2000 returning in January 2001. Emma Karelus, the Centre's Event Organiser, went on maternity leave in October and eventually decided in February that she would not be returning. In the time she worked at CCJS Emma had a very positive impact on the way we organise conferences.

In April 2001 we were delighted to welcome Sunita Patel who started work as the Centre's new Events Organiser.

Anstey Aizlewood, the Centre's Information Officer since October 1998, left in December 2000 as daily commuting from Portsmouth finally took its toll. Anstey had an extraordinary combination of IT expertise and a criminological background and had contributed so much to the development of the

Centre's Information Service. Needless to say replacing her proved extremely difficult, so we were extremely relieved and pleased when Lee Delaney started work as the Centre's Information and IT Officer in April.

Andrea Kilvington, researcher at the Centre, left to take up a project co-ordination role in community safety in April. Andrea had undertaken the Centre's work on resettlement prisons and was working on the evaluation of the Bourne Trust's First Night in Holloway project. Shirley Anderson, Director's PA and skilled ambassador for the Centre since August 1998, left in May. Both contributed an enormous amount to the work of the Centre. We were delighted when Sylvia Kusi-Appuoh started work in May as CCJS's new membership secretary, a new post.

The Centre has been fortunate enough to benefit from three student placements this year. Katie Hewitt, criminology student at Middlesex University, spent the whole academic year on placement at the Centre. She undertook a very wide variety of tasks which included responding to requests for information, helping with administrative work, assisting at conferences and helping with the Bulgarian visit.

Natalie Santucci, studying criminology and social policy at Middlesex University, spent three months on placement at the Centre. She undertook extensive background research for the CJM issue 'International Perspectives on Criminal Justice'.

Julia Boldt, studying criminology at Hamburg University, spent three months at the Centre from June 2001. Among a range of tasks she has reorganised and catalogued the Centre's library.

below: Council and staff at the annual CCJS 'Awayday', June 2001. Back row from left to right: Lee Delaney, Tony Pearson, Sir Graham Smith, Sir Henry Brooke, Una Padel, Martin Wright, Kathy Biggar, Paul Whitehouse. Front row from left to right: Yolande Burgin, Sarah Salmon, Valerie Schloredt, Roger Grimshaw, Paul Campayne, Sunita Patel.



Julie Grogan photo

Information

Website

The Centre was one of the first criminal justice charities to develop a website designed to provide users with a range of information about criminal justice and links. So many people now have access to the Internet that it has become the main source of requests for information coming into the Centre. The Centre's site, www.kcl.ac.uk/ccjs, combines information about the Centre, its activities and publications, with an extremely comprehensive set of links to criminal justice Internet resources in Britain and around the world through its JUSTICELINK service.

The site also contains a diary of criminal justice conferences and events (including the Centre's own events), a jobs section with free advertising for jobs in criminology and criminal justice and a new book review section.

Plans are well advanced for a series of criminal justice factsheets which will be available free through a linked CCJS site, www.crimeinfo.org.uk, and will provide an excellent source of information and statistics about crime and criminal justice. They will be designed to be accessible at different levels for those working within criminology and criminal justice and a broader audience including school students and those with a more general interest in having access to clear, accurate and unbiased information. Because of its objective standpoint the Centre is in an ideal position to provide information about crime and criminal justice to such a range of audiences. The work of the Centre's Information Service is expertly guided by the Information Service Committee. Members are listed on the back cover.

Media Work

The Centre is frequently contacted by journalists from the press and broadcast media needing information, someone to comment on a news story or contacts with experts in particular areas. This year the Centre has contributed to radio and television programmes including Channel 4 News, Right to Reply, Radio 5 Live Drivetime and many local radio news/discussions.

Publications

The Centre's quarterly magazine *Criminal Justice Matters* (CJM) has had an extremely successful year. It is our main member benefit, but sales of individual issues give it a far wider circulation. Each issue concentrates on a theme which we aim to ensure is relevant to the broad readership. Some non-themed content is also included in each issue. Contributions are largely commissioned and come from a wide range of practitioners and academics.

The four themes this year were:

- Managerialism
- Violence
- Youth Justice
- Crime and the Media

More details about each issue, editorials from all four and selected articles can be viewed on the Centre's website, www.kcl.ac.uk/ccjs.

The CJM Editorial Board, whose names are listed on the back page, take a very active role in editing the magazine and we are extremely grateful for the time they contribute.



Research

Over the year our efforts have been devoted to taking forward projects that began last year and to establishing a platform for new work including a particular emphasis on evaluation of work in the voluntary sector.

The Centre's Research Advisory Group has continued to offer an invaluable resource and support. Encouraged by the progress made in our consortium arrangements with NACRO and the Policy Research Bureau, we have been actively seeking partner organisations to conduct large-scale research.

Partnership with the Home Office

We successfully applied to establish an annual framework agreement with the Home Office, which will simplify arrangements for commissioning smaller research projects undertaken on behalf of the government.

Combining custody with supervision

The national debate about a new sentencing framework will focus on mixing custody with community supervision, as foreshadowed by the Detention and Training Order. Last year the Centre was commissioned by the Youth Justice Board to evaluate the new Order, in partnership with NACRO and the Policy Research Bureau, which is coordinating the project. A report was given to the Board at Easter profiling the take-up of the Order and describing the attitudes of sentencers and practitioners towards it. We are now carrying out a

study of the impact of the Order upon young people in several sample areas across the country. This evaluation will be completed in March 2002.

First Night in Holloway

The Bourne Trust's First Night in Holloway project offers an instant referral service for women arriving in Holloway prison for the first time. Our evaluation extends from the project's start in Autumn 2000 until Spring 2002 when we hope that the report will inform an objective review of the project's progress. We have been analysing questionnaire responses from newly arrived inmates at Holloway as part of the baseline assessment of need. We plan to repeat the survey this autumn to see how far any impact of the project can be identified. Sarah Salmon has been exploring how the new project works in partnership with the prison's reception services. This research forms another example of the Centre's interest in innovative public and voluntary sector partnerships.

Managerialism, Evaluation, and the Voluntary Sector's Work with Offenders

Last year the Centre successfully applied to carry out a study under the Home Office Innovative Research Challenge Fund. Management doctrines propose that evaluation can tell us what is effective, efficient and worthwhile. But work with offenders is very varied and a good many projects in the voluntary sector operate with funding structures, assumptions and working practices that differ to a greater or lesser extent from those in the public or private sectors. This study examined how far evaluation takes account of such differences and



charted the ways in which evaluations play a part in the development of relationships between the sectors. Over 40 voluntary organisations, large and small, responded to our survey, an indication in itself of the current significance of evaluation. Interviews with evaluators, policy makers and funders gave invaluable insights into the background thinking and opinions of key figures in the field.

Future work with the voluntary and community sector

Effective partnership with the voluntary and community sector is increasingly a priority for government. ‘Managerialism, Evaluation and the Voluntary Sector’s Work with Offenders’ made us think harder about identifying distinctive evaluation agendas for the voluntary sector that recognise its specific capabilities. Evaluations should be picking up on perceptions of the voluntary sector’s potential strengths - the credibility of volunteers in the eyes of offenders, the sector’s zeal and commitment, and its lack of bureaucratic boundaries.

The project has provided the impetus to shape proposals for coherent evaluation services that address the varied needs of voluntary sector projects.

For example:

- developing toolkits and leaflets that enable the sector to take confident and informed approaches to the challenges of evaluation.
- creating a consultancy service for projects and research commissioners.

We plan to embark on more evaluations of voluntary sector initiatives and now have funding to assess the impact of two very different projects – the Payback campaign promoting community penalties, and Radio Feltham, the pioneering station presented by inmates primarily for inmates but also for the wider local community. With increasing experience and knowledge of the voluntary sector we hope that we can more clearly identify its distinctive strengths and how these can best be applied.

Getting the messages out

Last year we submitted a report on selection criteria for resettlement prisons and units that had been commissioned by the Prison Service. We were pleased to be invited to present the findings at a seminar for practitioners and policy makers working in the field.

In the autumn the Centre completed its audit of need and services in relation to adolescent sex offenders and abusers, a project commissioned by the Inner London Youth Justice Services.

Presentations to conferences and seminars have shown the depth of interest in this area. We were pleased that the study has influenced the emergence of a new multi-agency approach in a London Health Action Zone, though there is still much to do in Inner London as a whole. Prospects for an investigation of recidivism – and of the long-term impact of ‘criminalisation’ on young people – are being explored, and further publications are planned.



photos: iD.8 Photography

Conferences and Seminars

The Centre's programme of conferences, visits and seminars seeks to bring together people with different perspectives on crime and criminal justice to look at areas of common interest and exchange ideas. We ran five seminars, two residential conferences and a one-day conference during the year.

Seminars

The Centre organises a series of seminars, held in the evenings at King's College London, during the autumn and spring terms each year. Members are provided with advance notice of them, but they are free and open to anyone. This year's seminars included:

- Hindpal Singh Bhui, probation officer at HMP Wandsworth, on working with foreign nationals in prison
- Paul Turnbull, Deputy Director of the Criminal Policy Research Unit at the South Bank University, describing the evaluation of the pilots of the Drug Treatment and Testing Order
- Roger Grimshaw, Research Director at CCJS and Joyce Huggins of the NSPCC Walksafe Project describing research and practice in relation to adolescent sex abusers
- Dr Edward Petch of St. Bernard's Hospital Ealing on the work he is developing with stalkers and their victims
- Rosemary Thomson, JP, CBE and Clare Manning, Legal Adviser to the Justices in Slough, illustrating the process used in determining sentences with an exercise similar to those used to train magistrates.

We are very grateful to all of them for an excellent and varied programme of seminars.

Conferences

The Centre ran fewer conferences than usual this year because of the absence, on maternity leave, of our Events Organiser and her subsequent decision not to return to work. This meant we were without an Events Organiser for more than six months and had to adjust our plans accordingly.

Human Rights

In July 2000 the Centre held a very successful residential conference in Durham on 'Human Rights and the Criminal Justice System'. Like all the best CCJS conferences it was attended by prison, police, probation and courts service staff and

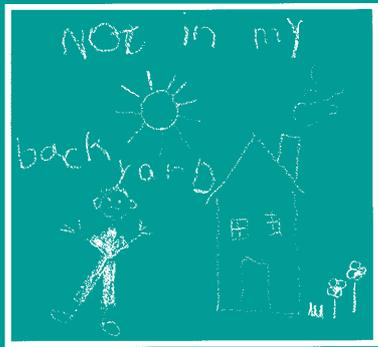
people from the voluntary sector. We were fortunate to receive sponsorship from Premier Prison Services Ltd. for this event and a number of staff from prisons operated by Premier attended. With the Human Rights Act 1998 due to be implemented less than three months later the conference provided a useful opportunity for delegates to consider its likely impact on their agencies and on their day to day work. Speakers included Sarah Spencer of the Institute for Public Policy Research who spoke of her fear that many public authorities were ill prepared for the Act. Simon Creighton, a solicitor specialising in prisoners' rights work, highlighted the likely effect of the Act on the prison disciplinary system. Veena Vasista of the 1990 Trust described how she thought the Act might be used to help ensure greater equality, particularly in relation to the numbers of black people in prison. Kate Akester of Justice hoped that the Act might be used to create a more sensitive form of youth justice which would recognise the special needs of young people.

Other speakers included Brian Mark, a Newcastle barrister, Julian Fox of South Yorkshire Probation Service and Graham Smith of Nottingham Trent University. The conference was chaired by Robert Colover.

Preventing Deaths in Custody

The fourth ISTD/CCJS conference on deaths in custody 'Preventing Deaths in Custody' took place in Reading over two days in January 2001. It was

the Centre for Crime and Justice Studies



A conference to examine the issues involved in the safe resettlement of hard-to-accommodate offenders

MONDAY 23rd APRIL 2001

to be held at
London Voluntary Sector Resource Centre
356 Holloway Road
London N7 6PA

very well attended, largely by delegates from the prison and police services, though the voluntary sector, health and probation service were also represented. Families of people who had died in custody also contributed. The conference was chaired by Tony Pearson, Vice Chair of CCJS. Speakers included Martin Narey, Director General of the Prison Service, who had recently announced that reducing the number of deaths in prison even further was his main priority for the year. The Prison Service provided sponsorship for the conference which enabled the delegate cost to be reduced, and also contributed to the planning process as part of their commitment. Sir Alistair Graham described the work of the Police Complaints Authority in investigating deaths in custody, and Dr Tim Owen spoke about the work he has been undertaking to reduce the number of deaths in psychiatric hospitals. A wide range of workshops, including a drama workshop run by Clean Break Theatre Company, provided delegates with an opportunity to concentrate on the issues which mattered most in their own professional situations. The most important element of the conference was the contribution of bereaved families who spoke about what had gone wrong for their relatives and how similar situations might be avoided. They also described the way they had been dealt with after their bereavement. On his evaluation form one delegate wrote that after more than thirty years of professional responsibility for people in custody, he had considered the impact on the families of people who die in custody for the first time at this conference.

‘Not in My Back Yard’

In the summer of 2000 feelings were running very high in parts of the country about the possibility that sex offenders might be accommodated in the midst of unsuspecting communities. While such fears are understandable criminal justice and housing agencies are left with the difficult task of resettling these and other hard-to accommodate offenders. In April 2001 the Centre held a conference entitled ‘Not In My Back Yard’ which was designed to provide a chance to discuss the balances which need to be struck. David Scott, Chief Probation Officer of Hampshire, opened the conference by describing the background to the disturbances in the Paulsgrove district of Portsmouth which followed the murder of eight year old Sarah Payne, and their aftermath. John Adams, Chief Executive of the Langley House Trust, spoke about the Trust’s efforts to reopen a hostel for ex-offenders, including some sex

offenders, in south London. A successful media campaign against the hostel had ultimately meant that plans had to be abandoned. DI Tim Bryan of the Metropolitan Police spoke about the changes in the way multi-agency risk panels operate. The dilemmas involved in housing sex offenders in local authority or housing authority accommodation were described by David Cowan of Bristol University who described research he and colleagues undertook for the Chartered Institute of Housing. On a more positive note, Helen Drewery of Quaker Peace and Social Witness spoke about the initiative ‘Circles of Support and Accountability’ developed in Canada which involves volunteers in local communities in helping sex offenders resettle. The scheme is being piloted in this country. Donald Findlater of the Wolvercote Clinic and the Lucy Faithfull Foundation closed the day by highlighting the fact that risk cannot be eliminated, it is always present and we need to recognise that. He spoke about his own experience of establishing and being involved in Circles of Support and Accountability.

Delegates came from a wide range of settings including police, probation, housing authorities and the prison service. The conference was chaired by Cedric Fullwood. Thanks are due, as always, to the Centre’s Education Committee which plans the conference programme and provides considerable help and guidance.



Accounts 2000-2001

Trustees' Statement

The following accounts are a summary of information extracted from the audited accounts on which the auditor's opinion was unqualified. The full report and accounts were approved by the trustees on 18th September 2001 and will be submitted to the Charity Commissioners and the Registrar of Companies. The summarised financial statements may not contain sufficient information to allow for a full understanding of the financial affairs of the charity. For further information the full accounts, the auditor's report on those accounts and the Trustees' Annual Report are available free of charge from the Centre for Crime and Justice Studies, 8th Floor, 75-79 York Road, London SE1 7AW

Signed on behalf of the Trustees



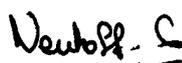
Sir Henry Brooke
18th September 2001



Paul Campayne

Auditor's Statement

As auditor to the charity I have reviewed the summarized accounts and consider that they are consistent with the full financial statements on which I gave my opinion.



Marianne Neuhoff
Neuhoff and Co., Chartered Accountants
Claydons Barns, 11 Towcester Road, Whittlebury,
Northants. NN12 8XU

The Centre for Crime and Justice Studies (ISTD) Balance Sheet as at 30 June 2001

	2001		2000	
	£	£	£	£
Fixed Assets				
Tangible Assets		4,899		6,531
Current Assets				
Stocks	750		750	
Debtors	15,437		42,366	
Bank Deposit Accounts	91,170		110,371	
Bank Current Account	9,703		1,691	
	<u>117,060</u>		<u>155,178</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	<u>30,125</u>		<u>27,900</u>	
Net Current Assets		86,935		127,278
Total Net Assets		<u><u>91,834</u></u>		<u><u>133,809</u></u>
Funds				
Unrestricted Funds				
General	86,909		118,632	
Designated	<u>1,817</u>		<u>1,817</u>	
		88,726		120,449
Restricted Funds		<u>3,108</u>		<u>13,360</u>
		<u><u>91,834</u></u>		<u><u>133,809</u></u>

The Centre for Crime and Justice Studies (ISTD)
Statement of Financial Activities for the Year Ended 30 June 2001

	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Total Funds 30 June 2001	Total Funds 30 June 2000
	£	£	£	£
Incoming resources				
Membership subscriptions	20,817	-	20,817	22,567
Grants and donations	3,109	31,615	34,724	77,018
Profit share - BJC	55,761	-	55,761	53,948
Conferences visits etc	43,338	14,000	57,338	58,158
Publications	13,960	-	13,960	17,448
Research & consultancy fees	46,172	-	46,172	61,622
Interest received	4,247	-	4,247	6,295
Total incoming resources	<u>187,404</u>	<u>45,615</u>	<u>233,019</u>	<u>297,056</u>
Resources expended				
Direct charitable expenditure				
Conference visits etc	50,463	14,000	64,463	87,044
Publications	34,629	15,012	49,641	44,753
Research and development	77,101	11,100	88,201	85,155
Information	7,040	15,013	22,053	28,340
	<u>169,233</u>	<u>55,125</u>	<u>224,358</u>	<u>245,292</u>
Other expenditure				
Fundraising	-	742	742	3,141
Administration	49,894	-	49,894	41,726
	<u>49,894</u>	<u>742</u>	<u>50,636</u>	<u>44,867</u>
Total resources used	219,127	55,867	274,994	290,159
Net (outgoing)/incoming resources for the year	<u>(31,723)</u>	<u>(10,252)</u>	<u>(41,975)</u>	<u>6,897</u>
Balances brought forward at 1 July 2000	120,449	13,360	133,809	126,912
Balances carried forward at 30 June 2001	<u><u>88,726</u></u>	<u><u>3,108</u></u>	<u><u>91,834</u></u>	<u><u>133,809</u></u>

There were no recognised gains or losses for 2000 or 2001 other than those included in the Statement of Financial Activities.

The organisation

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The Baroness Hilton of Eggardon

Vice Presidents

Leo Abse
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Lord Imbert
Sir Joe Pilling KBE, CBE
Sir Richard Tilt
Professor Gordon Trasler JP
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Marion Janner

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Una Padel

Office Manager

Julie Grogan

Director's PA

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Sylvia Kusi-Appuoh (from May 2001)

Information and IT Officer

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Lee Delaney (from April 2001)

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Sunita Patel (from April 2001)

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Dr Roger Grimshaw

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Sarah Salmon

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Valerie Schloredt

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Membership is open to all with an interest in criminal justice, both individuals and organisations.

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