

CENTRE FOR CRIME AND JUSTICE STUDIES



Annual Report
2005–06



introduction from the chair

I AM DELIGHTED to be introducing the CCJS annual report in this, the Centre's 75th anniversary year.

From small beginnings in 1931 the Centre has grown to become an influential and respected voice in the related areas of crime and justice. The centrespread of this annual report draws on CCJS archive material to offer something of the flavour of these last 75 years.

As will be clear from this year's report, the Centre and its staff have had another busy year.

Our quarterly magazine, *Criminal Justice Matters*, continues to make an important contribution to the public policy debate. The Winter issue, which examined the relationship between criminal justice policy and criminological research, generated significant media and parliamentary interest. Our other key publication, the influential *British Journal of Criminology* published in partnership with Oxford University Press, continues to go from strength to strength under its new Editor in Chief, Professor Pat Carlen.

Over the past year we have also developed new publications formats, notably a series of briefing papers on aspects of the criminal justice system. Our briefing on the new Serious Organised Crime Agency has proved very popular. We plan to produce more of such briefings in the coming year. In a new departure, the Centre contributed towards a collection of jointly

edited essays on the emerging National Offender Management Service, based on an expert seminar we organised.

Bringing people together through innovative and challenging events has always been an important priority for the Centre. Our popular seminar series continued, with interesting contributions from figures such as the Director of Public Prosecutions Ken Macdonald QC. We also held a number of very successful delegate conferences, including a well-attended event in February on victims of crime. Our year ended with a stimulating and wide-ranging lecture by Professor Danny Dorling of the University of Sheffield.

After a number of years of relative 'feast' in the research world, the current climate is more testing. The Centre's small research team has risen to the challenge, producing influential research reports, such as our study of offender education. We hope to return to this topic, among others, in the coming year.

All this activity has also meant a busy year in media terms. Indeed, the Centre's staff have become regular fixtures in television and radio studios, as well as providing regular comment and analysis for newspapers and magazines.

The work of the Crime and Society Foundation, hosted by the Centre since 2003, goes from strength to strength. Its innovative publications and challenging seminars continue to set the



introduction from the acting director

AS WE LOOK BACK on another year of progress and development for the Centre, it is worth reflecting on the significant distance we have travelled in recent years.

In 2000, the Centre had eight members of staff and an annual turnover of under £300,000. Six years on, the Centre's staff has doubled in size. Its turnover in 2006-07 will easily top £800,000.

This significant growth, itself based on a solid foundation laid in the late 1990s, is a tribute to the hard work and dedication of a talented group of staff, supported by a Council composed of eminent and experienced individuals. But it also reflects the changed environment in which the Centre works, one characterised by a political and policy debate far more

dominated by crime and justice, 'law and order', than was ever the case in the past.

This changed environment offers fresh challenges to the Centre, its staff and trustees, as well as new opportunities. If we deal effectively with these challenges and seize the opportunities that present themselves, the Centre will continue to grow and flourish.

So as we celebrate our 75th Anniversary, we also look forward. Our new Strategic Plan, which maps out the Centre's course over the coming three years, has the aim of establishing the Centre as the leading independent and authoritative source of knowledge, expertise and critical analysis on crime, related

agenda in a number of criminal justice and social policy areas.

None of this would have been possible without the endeavour of the Centre's staff. We were delighted that Enver Solomon joined us at the end of 2005 in the newly created Deputy Director post. He has quickly established himself as a valued member of the team. The staff group as a whole has worked hard and effectively in sustaining our growing programme of work. Overshadowing all this, of course was the terminal illness of our Director, Una Padel. As an interim measure to give support to Una as her health deteriorated we appointed Richard Garside as Acting Director from the beginning of 2006. He has led the staff team through a testing few months with sensitivity and vigour. We are indebted to him.

We are grateful too for the financial support provided by organisations and individuals. Without this help CCJS could not survive.

These are turbulent times in the criminal justice world. More than ever there is a need for rational, informed debate about policy proposals and practice. CCJS is well placed to play a major role in this process. So as we reflect on and celebrate 75 years of achievement, we look forward to continuing success over coming years.

Tony Pearson CBE

harms and justice in the UK.

This is an ambitious goal. It will require us to develop new ways of financing our activities and widening our funding base, while continuing to draw on the commitment of our longstanding and much valued supporters. It will require us to rethink the ways that we organise and deliver our work, building on the success of recent years. And it will require us to reach out to new audiences and foster new partnerships, while enhancing and deepening existing relationships.

Richard Garside

Una Padel: an appreciation

Born 21 July 1956,
died 29 August 2006.



It seems mightily strange that Una is no longer with us. We have all known for a long time that she was mortally ill. Yet her extraordinary courage and determination in facing her own illness and savage treatment over several years perhaps led us to believe that she would beat the cancer. She inspired and humbled us by her bravery.

Una came to CCJS in 1999 (it was still ISTD in those days) with a tremendous record of achievement. Her four years as a probation officer in east Newcastle was an experience she never forgot. It was the background against which much of her later work was set. She then moved on to work as Deputy to Stephen Shaw at the Prison Reform Trust at a turbulent time for the prison system in the mid-1980s. From there she moved to lead work on providing HIV education in prisons at a time when AIDS was provoking near hysteria in the system. Successfully improving facilities for families visiting prisoners, especially in London, was Una's next project. She then went on to setting up CLINKS, a national organisation designed to encourage and facilitate involvement of the voluntary sector in delivering services in prisons, as founding director for a year.

Between times Una found time to write and to serve on various committees and advisory groups, evidence that her knowledge was highly valued. It was a measure of her standing that she was invited to become chair of the Penal Affairs Consortium in 2003, a post she held until her death. Professionally without doubt a full and fruitful life.

So much for Una's record of achievement, but it was also her personal qualities that made her so special to so many people. Her integrity was evident. She never wavered from a strongly held set of values. Never one to seek the limelight, nonetheless, Una spoke out powerfully on behalf of those without much of a voice or influence. Who will forget her obvious delight only a few months ago when she appeared in court and successfully helped the driver who was ferrying her to and from the office as her health deteriorated in getting permission to start training as a black cab driver.

Una conducted the small and multi-talented staff team with skill and sensitivity. She attracted enormous loyalty from colleagues at CCJS and elsewhere. She was a fighter for justice and decency. And she fought valiantly against illness, making light of the debilitating effects of surgery and successive bouts of chemotherapy and growing dependence on a portable oxygen cylinder. She contributed to the last. We have witnessed a master class in great courage.

It has been a privilege to work with Una. I, like so many others will miss her.

Tony Pearson, Chair CCJS Council, September 2006

informing policy through research and analysis

POLICY MAKERS in Whitehall and Westminster have been a key audience for the Centre's work over the past year. At a time of rapidly growing prison numbers, and a general expansion of the criminal justice system, we have sought to influence the government's policy agenda and question the assumptions that lie behind it. This has been achieved by ensuring that all our projects directly relate to current policy debates and discussions.

A shake-up of community sentences in 2003 led to the replacement of the at times confusing multiplicity of community sentences by a single generic community order that could be tailored to individual circumstances. With generous funding from the Esmée Fairbairn Foundation, the Centre embarked on a three-year project in late 2005 to assess the implementation and impact of the new regime. There continues to be a great deal of focus

on prison and release from custody but much less focus on community sentences. The project intends to address this gap by providing accessible, accurate information and policy analysis about the use and impact of the new community sentence.

The Centre has also been involved in a project that aims to explore how to improve public confidence in community sentences. Local Crime: Community Sentence, set up jointly by the Probation Boards Association and the Magistrates Association, seeks to educate the public by delivering presentations to local audiences with a range of concerns about, and interest in, crime. Having evaluated the pilot project, we have followed its progress as it has been rolled out. Our evaluation has found that it has been succeeding in changing the minds of people who initially favoured imprisonment and appears to be increasing confidence in community sentences. More research is being planned later in 2006 and the findings are being fed into the Government's work to improve public confidence in the criminal justice agencies.

As the prison population continues its relentless rise the Centre has been looking at the impact and significance of poverty among prisoners' families. While maintaining family ties is considered important for prisoners, the fortunes of their families remains little understood. Over the past couple of years, with social economists based at the Institute of Psychiatry, we have been assessing the impact of imprisonment on families, in a research project funded by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation. Action for Prisoners' Families and a number of external academic advisers have provided invaluable guidance and support. The report is entering its final phase and will be used to actively inform and develop policy over the next year. Our research has been continuing to explore new territory – restorative justice in prisons, media representations of asylum and refugees – in reports due to emerge over the coming year.

Alongside our research work over the past twelve months the Centre has extended its policy analysis by developing a portfolio of briefing papers

Reshaping probation and prisons

In July 2005 CCJS held a joint seminar with two of our neighbours at King's College, the Institute of Criminal Policy Research and the International Centre for Prison Studies to examine issues relating to the creation of the National Offender Management Service.

Presentations were given by leading probation and prison experts who warned that the Government's root and branch reform of the probation and prison services could backfire, leading to organisational chaos in the probation service and a failure to reduce re-offending. The event led to the publication of a collection of short insightful essays entitled *Reshaping probation and prisons* which was launched in January at the House of Lords to an audience of MPs, peers and senior civil servants. It identified a number of major risks such as that 'contestability' will result in increased fragmentation, with a complex mosaic of providers locked in competition. It also argued that regionally organised commissioning of services would make it harder for probation work to mesh in effectively with other local services and could undermine the Government's agenda for civil renewal and localism. Since publication the book has played a central role in the on-going policy debates around the development of the National Offender Management Service.



on topical criminal justice issues. They are intended to complement other areas of the Centre's work, for example, our conferences, or to be stand alone publications on subjects that are attracting public, media and political interest. The first briefing, 'Dealing with serious organised crime: a new approach' was given to delegates who attended our Policing Transnational Crimes conference. It was welcomed by Brian Minihane of the Serious Organised Crime Agency as 'a very good synopsis of the key issues and a welcome contribution to the debate'. Further briefings are planned for the coming year.

Staff at the Centre have continued to offer expert advice and analysis to ministers, civil servants and criminal justice practitioners. We have responded to a variety of government consultations, provided written evidence to the Home Affairs Select Committee and also to the Sentencing Advisory Panel in our capacity as a statutory consultee. In June the Centre's Acting Director, Richard Garside, attended a high-level seminar convened by the Prime Minister, along with Peter Neyroud, one of the Centre's Trustees. Richard emphasised the government should make a clearer distinction between the role of criminal justice reform, and the broader challenge of crime reduction.

Wings of Learning: the role of the prison officer in supporting prisoner education

In November 2005 we launched our report on the views of prison officers about prisoner education. Were there in reality prison 'wings of learning' where education was supported? Officers said that while they broadly supported the aims of prison education, they felt detached from the educational work done with prisoners and unable to respond to their needs because of pressures of time and lack of training. The report was highlighted in the national press and has been widely disseminated. It was discussed in a debate on prisoner education and training in the House of Lords in January. The Home Office minister, Baroness Scotland, welcomed the report saying 'It makes an interesting and important contribution to the debate.'

Following on from *Wings of Learning* we hope later this year to begin a major piece of research and public policy work examining the role and impact of education and training for convicted offenders.

stimulating and shaping debate

PUBLIC AND POLITICAL debates about crime levels and issues relating to criminal justice continue to be extremely heated. At times there appears to be a constant focus on this area of public policy with almost daily media headlines on a range of topics from anti-social behaviour to sex offenders to prison numbers and organised crime.

The Prime Minister has identified the need for 'a rational debate, from first principles and preferably unrelated to the immediate convulsion of the moment'. CCJS is perfectly placed to contribute to such a public discussion and during the past year has played an important role in both stimulating and shaping the debate on criminal justice. One of the main ways we have achieved this is through working closely with the media.

The Centre has been called upon regularly to provide comment in the print and broadcast media. Staff have appeared on flagship news and current affairs programmes, including the Today programme, Channel 4 news and Newsnight. National broadcasters and newspaper journalists and writers have often turned to us for background briefings. Following a comment

piece on sentencing policy, Jonathan Freedland of the *Guardian* told us "I very much relied on the Centre's wisdom ... it was much appreciated". We have also worked with the local and regional media, appearing on radio phone-in programmes and providing expert commentary for local news organisations. Documentary makers and scriptwriters working on crime related issues have used us as their first port of call for general information.

But the Centre has not just worked with the media. We have provided information and analysis to school children, students, academics, people who have been caught up in the criminal justice system through personal experience and practitioners working in the system. A key vehicle for this has been our 'CrimelInfo' website project.

CrimelInfo is a unique resource offering factual information for a non-specialist audience. We have continued to provide an extensive range of factsheets on criminal justice issues and each month a new topic has been covered and promoted on the site's home page. In the run-up to the World Cup the site featured a fact sheet on football hooliganism and to coincide with the creation of the Serious Organised Crime Agency in April, a fact sheet was provided on the subject. By developing the Centre's role as a leading provider of information on crime and criminal justice related issues we have hopefully been able to contribute to a more informed public debate.

Through our magazine, *Criminal Justice Matters*, the Centre has gone further and attempted to shape public, political and academic debates. *CJM* has offered a wide overview and diverse responses to a number of topical issues. Over the past year it has focused on the future of policing, providing a critical analysis of the rapid reforms engulfing the police service. It has considered how mental health and criminal justice have merged ever closer together with more people who have a range of mental health problems being processed through police stations, the courts, probation programmes and prison. *CJM* also examined the contentious

Right for the wrong reasons

In July the Crime and Society Foundation published *Right for the wrong reasons*. The pamphlet argued that criminal justice processes would only have marginal impacts on crime levels. A broader policy programme, addressing problems such as poverty, inequality and sexism, was necessary to make a significant impact on levels of crime and related harm.

The pamphlet was a subject of a high-level roundtable discussion involving key experts from the criminal justice world. It also attracted significant press interest.

The Independent's columnist Deborah Orr described it as a "masterly document" that "turns all the received wisdom of decades about the criminal justice system on its head". David Blunkett, writing in *The Sun*, was rather less convinced, dismissing it as "another load of rubbish" by a "bunch of patronising professors".

Uses of research

The Winter edition of *CJM*, *Uses of Research*, examined how research on crime is constructed and used, raising questions about the reliability of much current research in a series of articles by criminologists, including former senior Home Office researchers. The magazine looked at the development of 'evidence-based' policy making and considered whether or not data had been manipulated or evidence distorted to demonstrate that some crime reduction initiatives are particularly effective.

The magazine generated a great deal of interest including prominent media coverage in national newspapers and on BBC Radio 4 news programmes. It was also discussed in Parliament as part of the House of Commons Science and Technology Committee's inquiry into how the Government handles scientific advice, risk and evidence. The committee asked the Centre to submit a synopsis of the key arguments included in *CJM* as written evidence and one contributor to the magazine gave evidence to the committee.

Uses of Research was an example of how the Centre directly contributes to key debates on criminal justice through our magazine by providing a forum for different opinions to be expressed and discussed. In this case we played an important role in giving voice to the mounting concern about the trajectories of current research agendas and the associated policies they initiate and support.

question of punishment and rehabilitation. In his contribution Professor Ian Loader of Oxford University called for an expansive democratic debate that "has a better chance of dispelling the anxiety and resentment that drives much current law and order politics".

Despite the political and public attention given to criminal justice issues there are few publications that provide a platform to reflect, take stock and debate the direction of travel. *CJM* has continued to fill this gap and at the same time managed to raise its profile, reaching an audience of academics, students, practitioners and the general public.



past, present and future

the Centre after 75 years

A BROWSE through the CCJS archive provides a vivid illustration of why the organisation was founded back in 1931, and the need for its continued existence 75 years later. Page after page of yellowed newspaper clippings, from the 1930s through the Second World War, the post-war years and beyond, demonstrate remarkable parallels in the social concerns of the past and today. Embedded in the quaint language of the 1930s newspapers is a crime debate amazingly similar to that of today.

In an article introducing the Institute that was eventually to evolve into CCJS, *Pearson's Weekly* of 11 February 1933 captures the reader's attention with the intriguing headline 'Hospital for Naughty Boys: Latest Methods of Reclaiming Potential Law-breakers.'

The author begins with a familiar million-dollar question. "Why do people commit crimes? A few years ago the answer would have been quite simply 'because they are wicked.' Today Science is less sure. That is why the Institute for the Scientific Treatment of Delinquency has been set up. The ordinary member of the public regards the criminal community as a nuisance and believes that punishments should follow automatically upon conviction. The scientist looks at it in another way. The bulk of our criminals are men and women who return over and over again to prison. This is because there is something wrong with them. It is also because there is something wrong with our method of dealing with them. So, say the scientists, cure instead of punish; set up hospitals instead of prisons."

Bad, mad, troubled or merely excluded? Just like one of 'us', one of 'them', or 'the other'? To empower or to patronise? Treatment, social response or punishment for punishment's sake? The fierce divisions in public opinion are brought to life in news stories such as 'Jail Flogging Must Stop, Doctors Join

Dr. Edward Glover

Demand for Inquiry' from the *Daily Herald* of 13 December 1934. Flogging was a punishment meted out by British courts of the day, and following the suicide of one Dartmoor prisoner faced with 'the sentence of the lash' and the self-harming of another, a plea for an inquiry into flogging was supported by Dr. Edward Glover of the Institute for the Scientific Treatment of Delinquency, who declared "The whole system of human punishment – of which flogging is the crudest – needs revision in the light of modern psychological knowledge."

Dr. Glover's view was followed by another extensive quote beginning "The claim that corporal punishment has proved a deterrent is an insult to present-day enlightenment" by "a woman doctor" who, presumably because of her gender, was not named though apparently credible enough to quote. It is possible that this nameless 'woman doctor' was none other than the Institute's founder Dr. Grace Pailthorpe, who had served as a surgeon on the front line during the first World War and studied psychoanalysis under the guidance of Ernest Jones. Her extensive research into female prisoners and the female inmates of other institutions from 1922 to 1929 used psychoanalytical techniques, and worked from the assumptions of the importance of the diagnosis of causes in the individual in crime prevention, and a questioning of the motives of law-makers as well as those of law-breakers. Despite her efforts to publish both reports and a book based on her research, her findings were held in indefinite publication limbo by the research funders 'owing to a variety of causes' until the friendly intervention of Dr. Glover in 1932. Sadly, similar frustrations in publishing their work are familiar to some of those working in criminological and social research today.

It was perhaps fortunate that Dr. Pailthorpe had experience of the battlefield, as she was not discouraged from, in 1931, bringing together a small committee with the aim of promoting and putting into clinical practice the belief that there was a better way of dealing with offenders than putting them in prison. This Committee, later to



**SCIENCE PREVENTS
CRIME**
Psychologists and Doctors
Co-Operate
CURIOUS CAUSES OF LAW-
BREAKING

Scotland Yard had better
look to its laurels.
Someone has conceived the



**SCIENTIFIC
TREATMENT**
PROFESSOR FREUD SUPPORTS
SCHEME.
A NEW SOCIETY

become the 'Institute for the Scientific Treatment of Delinquency' and finally the 'Centre for Crime and Justice Studies', began as 'The Association for the Scientific Treatment of Criminals' with a strongly psychoanalytical component. Indeed the committee tasked with organising both a clinic and funding for treatment is a roll call of some of the most influential analysts and thinkers of the modern age – Alfred Adler, Havelock Ellis, Edward Glover, Ernest Jones, Carl Gustav Jung, Otto Rank and HG Wells and, perhaps the most telling sign of the times, Sigmund Freud, who just a few years later was to move permanently to London under the curiously dual identity of being both a gigantic figure in scientific and cultural thought, and a refugee fleeing political persecution and ethnic annihilation.

Campaigners for treatment rather than punishment continued to swim against a punitive tide vividly expressed in an archived article from 1953, when Lord Asquith of Bishopstone called for "Punishment for Crime" in the *Daily Telegraph*, and a resuscitation of the corporal punishment option that had been abolished by the Criminal Justice Act of 1948. Lord Asquith felt this was necessary due to the crime crisis of the day: 217 offences of violence against the person committed by the age group 14-17 in the year 1951. "What can you do to these young people if beating is ruled out?" he asked his audience. "Hardly anything, and well many of them know it...the fact is that many of these young gangsters have had every advantage, and in spite of that have said to themselves 'Evil, be thou my god.'" The language may be different, but this vision of crime crisis and the need for punitive retaliation due to the hopelessness of all other efforts is familiar to followers of current debates on law and order.

What became of the little committee of psychoanalysts who first met in 1931? A clinic for the treatment of delinquency was established in 1933 that was eventually renamed the Portman Clinic, and transferred to the new National Health Service in 1948. The journal which eventually became the *British Journal of Criminology* was founded in

1950 and remains the leading authoritative source amongst British journals in this discipline. *ISTD* continued its work supporting research into the causes and treatment of crime, and promoting an awareness of this approach with criminal justice professionals such as the judiciary through the decades. In the early 1980s the Institute for the Scientific Treatment of Delinquency cemented its academic links by moving to the Law School at King's College London. Since then it has occupied a unique position providing a bridge between academic research, public policy and criminal justice practice. The magazine *Criminal Justice Matters* was developed in the early 1990s to reflect this work and provide a forum for debate and discussion on a wide range of topics.

Essentially, the work of what is now the Centre for Crime and Justice Studies, the name adopted in 1999, has remained the same as that of *ASTD* and *ISTD* – to demonstrate in the most credible fashion possible that there are much more humane and effective social responses to crime than flogging or its current equivalents. The Centre is not primarily a reforming or campaigning organisation, nor does it only restrict its efforts to promotion of fact, evidence, solid research and well-reasoned argument, although those activities are a major part of our *raison d'être*. The Centre uniquely also acts as a 'town square' for the many who take part in our events, who write for our publications, who contribute to or gather from our research projects and information resources. They include teachers and students, experts and trainees, representing a variety of disciplines and opinion, be they from academic, medical, legal, enforcement, reforming, voluntary, activist or practitioner backgrounds. One thing that is shared in common, though, is an acceptance that crime, poverty, exclusion, harm, individual and social misery are still glaringly evident and that Dr. Glover's statement about the "whole system of human punishment" needing "revision in the light of modern psychological knowledge" is not a mere anachronism but may have as much relevance today as it did in the 1930s.

bringing people together – providing a reflective space

THE PACE OF criminal justice reform has not slowed over the last twelve months, with proposals for the restructuring of the police force, plans to open up the Probation Service to competition, the creation of a new Victim's Commissioner, the opening of a new agency to tackle serious organised crime and the extension of the government's 'Respect' agenda to deal with anti-social behaviour. For front line practitioners it can feel as though there is a permanent revolution under way. Yet they do not have much time to reflect on what is happening and engage in critical thinking.

Special thanks

Special thanks to the following organisations that have supported our events programme through funding and/or marketing of our events:

King's College London (School of Law)

Drugscope

HM Prison Service

NOMS

Victim Support

NOMS Safer Custody Group

Through a varied events programme the Centre has provided a reflective space for those who work for and with the criminal justice agencies. We feel it is vital to enable practitioners to stand back and hear from policy makers and academics as well as learn about best practice and new ways of working. We have also given senior civil servants and leading practitioners the opportunity to reflect on their own work and gain a greater understanding of the views of frontline staff.

Conferences have been held on range of subjects including victims and witnesses, anti-social behaviour and deaths in custody. We also broadened out to look beyond the UK by holding a conference on 'Policing Transnational Crimes'. The event was attended by delegates from more than fifteen countries and highlights the Centre's commitment to address international trends and developments.

Delegates have praised the Centre's approach to organising conferences which are not only closely focused on the issues affecting practitioners but also provide a critical edge. At each conference we have invited leading academic thinkers to raise questions and challenge government policy. The 'Making Victims and Witnesses Matter' event was addressed by Professor Brian Williams of DeMontfort University



Building a modern prosecution authority

As part of the Centre's free lecture seminar series, the Director of Public Prosecutions, Ken MacDonald QC, gave a presentation at King's College London in May on the challenges facing the Crown Prosecution Service. The event was attended by leading academics, barristers and solicitors as well as students and the general public.

In his presentation Ken MacDonald examined the need to "find a balance which improves the respect with which victims and witnesses are treated, and which secures their appropriate role at the heart of the process, while at the same time upholding defendant rights and decent fair trial principles". He also set out what he sees as "the indispensables of a fair trial, what is not negotiable" stating that: "I'm sorry I have to make this point, because it seems so blindingly obvious, but I do have to make it ... the presumption of innocence, and the criminal standard of proof beyond reasonable doubt, in criminal cases is not negotiable. It seems to me appropriate that, as head of the prosecuting authority I should say this as plainly and clearly as I can."

The seminar provided an opportunity for a leading criminal justice policy maker to reflect on his work and be put under the spotlight during a lengthy question and answer session. It demonstrates the Centre's commitment to holding events that are accessible, informative and of great value.

who questioned the Government's commitment to rebalance the criminal justice system in favour of the victim, asking whether the relationship between victims and defendants should be treated as a 'zero sum game'.

As well as running large delegate conferences, the Centre has provided smaller forums for senior criminal justice professionals, academics and policy makers to meet in a safe, private environment to discuss pressing issues. We worked with the Independent Police Complaints Commission and the School of Law at King's College London to examine the role that research plays in informing policing practice and development. Our Crime and Society Foundation project has been instrumental in questioning the assumptions that lie behind much of current policy making. It has organised seminars and roundtable discussions to debate a range of policy approaches, including diverse topics such as 'Evidenced-based policy making' and the relationship between mental distress and dangerous behaviours.

Whenever the Centre brings people together we encourage them to become members of CCJS. Our membership has remained a pivotal concern throughout the past year and we have sought to provide a stimulating and informative range

of events that meet members' interests. Over the year the Centre has become acutely aware that there is a real need to provide academics, policy makers, practitioners and other interested parties with authoritative, incisive and progressive critical analysis of criminal justice issues at a time when so much of the debate and discussion has been limited around a narrow political consensus on law and order.



new directions

FROM ITS EARLY beginnings in the 1930s as an institute dedicated to the psychoanalytical treatment of 'delinquency', to the pivotal role it played in the development of criminology in Britain, the Centre has always sought to map out new directions for study, analysis and policy in the field of crime.

The establishment of the Crime and Society Foundation in late 2003 reflected the Centre's

openness to thinking in new directions and stimulating debate in new areas. Much of the Centre's work in recent years has contributed to policy work around the role of criminal justice in reducing crime. The Crime and Society Foundation has been interested in the limits of criminal justice in dealing with crime, and the wider role of social policy interventions.

The tendency to view harmful activities

The British Journal of Criminology

The *British Journal of Criminology* (*BJC*), published on our behalf by Oxford University Press, has continued to grow as one of the world's top criminology journals that provides a forum for developing new ideas and thinking. In print since 1950, it publishes work of the highest quality from around the world and across all areas of criminology. *BJC* is a valuable resource for academics and researchers in crime, whether they be from criminology, sociology, anthropology, psychology, law, economics, politics or social work,

and for professionals concerned with crime, law, criminal justice, politics and penology.

Over the last year the *BJC* has taken articles on subjects as diverse as street crime and the corporate domination of food production; hate crime and terrorism; restorative justice and CCTV. A special issue in July 2005 focused on the question of state crime. The Radzinowicz Prize for the best article published in the *BJC* in 2005 went to Martin O'Brien for his article on cultural criminology, entitled 'What is Cultural About Cultural Criminology?'



Crime, poverty and place

"I am a charlatan. I know a little about place, less about poverty, and very little about crime. That, I'm afraid is the bad news for you this evening. The good news is that I have only been asked to talk for half an hour and will stick to that to try to conceal the full extent of my ignorance of crime."

So confessed Danny Dorling, Professor of Geography at the University of Sheffield, at the start of the fascinating and challenging lecture he gave at the 17th Eve Saville lecture in June 2006. In an expansive and liberally illustrated talk that started with homicide rates in Britain and ended with harm caused by the lack of access to everyday medications in the third world, Prof. Dorling highlighted the arbitrariness at work in the definition of crime.

"If selling cigarettes without warning is now seen as illegal, nationally – how will not supplying drugs that could have preserved life be viewed in seventy five years time?" He concluded:

"Our debate on crime needs to widen to remember all victims who are unjustly robbed of their possessions, and even of their lives; both here and abroad through the violation of political or moral law. We need to look towards the future to see how much of what we currently tolerate, we may soon begin to recognise as criminal."

through the lens of crime and criminal justice was challenged by a monograph published by the Foundation in October 2005. *Criminal Obsessions* argued that the focus on crime tended to obscure the wider range of harms that occur in society, such as workplace injuries. Harm, the authors argued, mattered more than crime. The monograph highlighted that people living in poor areas are more likely to suffer a wide range of harms, in particular, the rise in murder in recent years has been concentrated almost exclusively in deprived areas. This point was widely reported in the national media and highlighted by the chair of the House of Commons Home Affairs Committee, John Denham, in an article for the Smith Institute think tank.

Through its research and policy analysis the Centre is also developing projects that look to expand the boundaries of the debate on crime and punishment. We are examining the broader question of the purpose and impact of a range of criminal justice sentences as part of our 'Whose Justice?' project. In development over the past year, 'Whose Justice?' enters its operational phase this year. Other areas of early interest for the 'Whose Justice?' project will include victims policy and the important question of who delivers criminal justice services.

As well as breaking into new areas of research

and analysis, we have also wrestled with some old questions in new and challenging ways. CCJS started life, some 75 years ago, as an organisation devoted to the provision of psychoanalytic treatment for offenders. In 2006 working partly in collaboration with the mental health charity Mind, we returned to this subject, holding discussion forums to explore questions of dangerousness, mental health and the criminalisation of behaviours that might more appropriately be managed in other ways. We hope to develop this work further over the coming years.



financial information

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 9th October 2006 and will be submitted to the Charity Commissioners and the Registrar of Companies. The summarised financial information 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, School of Law, King's College, 3rd Floor, 26–29 Drury Lane, London WC2B 5RL.

Auditor's Statement

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

Marianne Neuhoff FCA
Neuhoff and Co., Chartered Accountants
Claydons Barns, 11 Towcester Road, Whittlebury,
Northants. NN12 8XU
10th October 2006

Accounts for the year ending June 30, 2006

	2006 <i>Unrestricted Funds</i> £	2006 <i>Restricted Funds</i> £	2006 <i>Total Funds</i> £	2005 £
Income				
Grants, contracts and donations	1,251	339,127	340,378	395,842
Events, membership, publications and other income	330,013	—	330,013	310,606
Investment income	15,956	—	15,956	13,264
Total	347,220	339,127	686,347	719,712
Expenditure				
Costs of generating funds	—	—	—	—
Charitable activities	425,294	310,962	736,256	591,344
Governance costs	15,355	—	15,355	16,004
Total resourced expended	440,649	310,962	751,611	607,348
Net (outgoing)/incoming resources before other recognised gains	(93,429)	28,165	(65,264)	112,364
Balances brought forward at 1 July 2005	73,563	381,007	454,570	342,206
Balances carried forward at 30 June 2006	(19,866)	409,172	389,306	454,570
Balance Sheet			2006	2005
Fixed assets			11,270	14,189
Current assets			444,203	483,640
Net current assets			378,036	440,381
Total net assets			389,306	454,570
Unrestricted funds			(19,866)	73,563
Restricted funds			409,172	381,007
			389,306	454,570

the organisation

Presidents, Vice-Presidents, Council, Committees and Staff for the year to 30th June 2006

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the Lord Slynn of Hadley

Vice Presidents

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(from March 2006)
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Samuels QC
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Richard Garside
(from Jan 2006)

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Enver Solomon
(from Nov 2005)

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Sylvia Kusi-Appouh

Policy and Information Officer

Chris Eades

Events Organiser

Sunita Patel

Research Director

Roger Grimshaw

Social Researcher

Rose Smith

Publications Officer

Valerie Schloredt

Community Sentences Project

Zoë Davies
(from Nov 2005)

Student Placement

Cliff Akinlusi

Crime and Society Foundation

Chair

Richard Garside

Acting Director

Will McMahon
(from Jan 2006)

Research and Policy Associate

Rebecca Roberts

Senior Associate

Sean Roberts

Administrator

Ed Brenton

British Journal of Criminology

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(to Dec 2005)
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With thanks

Thanks are due to Vivien Francis, Julia Braggins and Jenny Talbot for their work as research consultants.

We would like to thank the following for donations (over £100), sponsorship or support in kind received this year, either for general purposes or for specific undertakings: The Atlantic Philanthropies, The Esmée Fairbairn Foundation, The Joseph Rowntree Foundation, Barrow Cadbury Trust, The Sainsbury Family Charitable Trusts.

Although CCJS is a small independent charity, it is fortunate to be affiliated to the School of Law at King's College London which generously provides CCJS with office accommodation and associated services for which we are immensely grateful.

CCJS relies heavily on the generosity of companies, charitable trusts and individuals to continue and develop its work providing an objective voice on crime and criminal justice. If you would like to support the work of the Centre by making a donation or arranging a legacy please contact Sylvia Kusi-Appouh at the Centre's offices. We are always delighted to receive donations and may be able to claim Gift Aid to maximise the amount you give.

The year at a glance 2005/2006

June

'Designing out Crime' seminar.
'Sentenced to Treatment – meeting the needs of drug using offenders' conference.

July

CJM 60 *Punishment and Rehabilitation*.

September

'Policing Research' conference.

October

Criminal Obsessions. Why harm matters more than crime monograph.

CJM 61 *Mental Health*.

November

'Anti-Social Behaviour – in search of solutions' conference.

'Deaths in Custody – lessons to be learned' two day residential conference.

'Wings of Learning' report on prisoner education published.

Community Sentences research project begins.

December

AGM guest speaker Anne Owers, HM Chief Inspector of Prisons, on 'The State of Prisons in England and Wales'.

January

CJM 62 *Uses of Research*.

February

'Making Victims and Witnesses Matter' conference.

March

'Prison Officers' Attitudes toward Prisoner Education' seminar.

'So-called Dangerous Offenders' seminar.

April

'Youth Justice and Parenting' seminar.

CJM 63 *Policing*.

'Evidenced-based policy making' seminar.

May

'Policing Transnational Crimes' conference.

'Building a Modern Prosecution Authority' seminar.

June

Eve Saville Memorial Lecture – 'Crime, Poverty and Place', Prof. Danny Dorling.

'Right for the Wrong Reasons' roundtable discussion.

Seminar at Compass' annual conference.



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