

THE HOWARD LEAGUE FOR PENAL REFORM

(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

ANNUAL REPORT & ACCOUNTS

for the year ended 31st May 2000



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COMPANIES HOUSE 29/03/01

Company No. 898514 (England & Wales)

THE HOWARD LEAGUE FOR PENAL REFORM

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	David Faulkner CB Thomas Crowther
Secretary	Frances Crook
Status	Company limited by guarantee
Number	898514
Charity number	251926
Registered office	1 Ardleigh Road London N1 4HS
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THE HOWARD LEAGUE FOR PENAL REFORM

TRUSTEES REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2000

The trustees present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 May 2000.

List of Trustees 1999/2000

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Core beliefs

The criminal justice process should be based on the principle of repairing the damage done by crime
Public resources should be concentrated on preventing crime
The basis of the penal system should be effective community based penalties
Imprisonment should be the last resort
Prisons should provide a positive experience
Prisons should offer each prisoner a realistic chance of rehabilitation
The needs and rights of victims should be given proper status
Children should not be held in prisons

Mission

To promote the science of penology and the prevention and limitation of criminal and anti-social behaviour
To promote the welfare and constructive treatment of offenders
To educate the public and professionals in the UK and internationally about good practice in the penal and prison systems
To demonstrate practical sanctions and develop restorative measures and the rehabilitation of offenders

Objectives for 2001

To promote the Centre for Penal Reform as a national resource
To develop the public understanding of restorative justice
To monitor and publicise the treatment of children, young people and adults in prisons
To set up a nationwide service for the Citizenship and Crime project
To conduct and publish research on education for juveniles, suicides and self injury in prisons, mothers and babies, human rights, disabled prisoners and young black prisoners

Objectives for 2000

To establish the nation's first Centre for Penal Reform	Achieved
To foster the public debate about restorative justice	Started
To extend the Howard League's Youth Justice Law Project and the work for children's rights in prisons	Achieved
To launch new research on education in prisons for young people	Achieved
To develop the Citizenship and Crime project	Started
To conduct and publish research on suicides in prisons, community sanctions, race and penal issues, work and industry in prisons, children and crime, and other topics of public concern	Achieved

Chair's report

Three impressions stand out as I look back over my first twelve months as Chair of the Howard League. They are the ability and commitment of our staff; the interest, support and enthusiasm of our Council and members; and the difficulty and complexity of the work we do or would like to do.

Reformers, in any area of public life, can work in any or all of several different ways. We can identify and expose abuses and sandals; we can work for a better public understanding of the issues and problems; we can give encouragement and support to the professionals who work in our field; and we can try to influence government. We have done all of these over the last year, but it is hard to decide our priorities, or to judge where we can be most effective. We can work to a defined, practical and short-term agenda, or we can try to take a longer term, more reflective and more strategic view. If we do the first it may in practice be harder to do the second. The second may in the end have more impact, and in penal reform it is a gap which seriously needs to be filled; but it may be necessary to do the first if the second is to have credibility and authority.

Frances Crook's report describes what we have been doing. It is an impressive account. We can find justifiable pride in the Howard League's considerable output. But it is one thing to feel satisfied with a task that has been successfully accomplished, and another to know that it has made a difference in the "real world". It is one thing to stand up for what we believe in, and another to see it adopted in legislation, policy and professional practice.

Today's politics of penal reform, like the politics of social justice and racial equality, are confused and full of contradictions. The Government has taken some excellent initiatives which deserve recognition and support. Public servants working in these fields are conscientious, hard working and committed. Some things - quite a lot of things - have improved and yet, and yet...

Once respectable liberal principles are misrepresented and derided. Professional experience and wisdom are dismissed as "elitism". The cosy language of "communities" is often used, but with no real meaning or substance. Public services are seen as "failing" with a pervasive culture of blame and recrimination. They are subjected to processes of "modernization" and central direction which seem to have no ethical basis although their work crucially influences and reflects the values which determine the character of our society. The Government's short-term political agenda drives out longer term or independent thinking and ideas.

The Howard League is affected by these pressures and the culture they produce no less than the criminal justice services and even the courts. We do our best to sustain and promote the principles of justice, respect, equal value and tolerance in all the work we do. So does the Government in its public statements. But this practical application seems to be increasingly difficult.

Major, longer term issues are beginning to emerge about the way the state, and this country as a whole, deal not only with crime and the people who commit it, but also with people who are perceived as dangerous or even just a nuisance. These issues go to the relationship between the

institutions and agencies which act on behalf of the state – especially in the field of the prison and probation services; the rights and duties of citizenship, especially in the context of the Human Rights Act; and the responsibilities of civil society. They are not issues which the Howard League can resolve, or even address, on its own. But do our best to put them on the national agenda, to offer a space in which they can be discussed, and to make a contribution of our own.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "David Faulkner". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, looped 'D' and a long, sweeping underline.

David Faulkner
Chair

Directors' report

1999 to October 2000

This was a year when we laid the foundation stone for the work of the Howard League for generations to come. It was particularly apposite that we moved into the building which will become the nation's first Centre for Penal Reform in the first year of the new millennium. As yet it is still not much more than a shell, although we have experimented with the space by holding a seminar and a book launch. Each year I hope we can report that this amazing building has become a resource and a focus for research and campaigns which will significantly improve the life and prospects of thousands of people. The vision is for a centre which embraces debate and imagination, which attracts learning and training, and which focuses the attention of the public on the constructive treatment of offenders.

The move from and sale of 708 Holloway Road was surprisingly painless, but it inevitably consumed a great deal of time from staff.

Citizenship and Crime project

The two day programme has been successfully delivered in diverse, multi-cultural London schools for three years now, including mainstream secondary schools, special schools and pupil referral units. Over three years the project has worked with:

- 51 different schools
- 70 conferences
- 6700 children
- 731 advisers

We have informed and challenged young people about the reasons for having a criminal justice system, the rights and responsibilities of citizens, and the consequences of offending behaviour. We have empowered young people to make choices and to reject behaviour harmful to themselves and others. We have constructed positive and caring relationships between adults and young people working together.

The programme included drama, court room re-enactments, quizzes, poster making and discussion.

The consequences of crime session looks at one particular crime committed by a fictional young person and evaluates the effect of that action on individuals and communities. The students work in groups of about 10, and each deals with a different crime: shoplifting, bullying, possession of cannabis, theft from or of a car.

The learning outcome of the session is aimed at developing skills to contribute to group discussion, analytical skills to explore and evaluate the impact of a crime on individuals and

communities, and knowledge about sentences available to the courts.

We have consulted young people about their experiences of crime and found:

- 79% had been subjected to verbal abuse
- 72% had been physically assaulted
- 40% had been 'flushed at' in a public place
- 28% said they would not report a crime as it might be seen as insignificant by adults
- prejudice and discrimination were seen as being contributory factors to criminal activity along with a lack of moral awareness of crime and its consequences in both adults and children.

During the last year we have worked in

Queen Elizabeth girls	Barnet
Henrietta Barnett girls	Barnet
Hendon mixed comprehensive	Barnet
Pavilion study centre (PRU)	Barnet
John Kelly boys technology college	Brent
Copland community	Brent
Cardinal Hinsley RC boys	Brent
Willesden High	Brent
Queens Park comprehensive	Brent
Claremont comprehensive	Brent
Brent PRU	Brent
Henry Compton boys comprehensive	Hammersmith & Fulham
Burlington Danes mixed comprehensive	Hammersmith & Fulham
Hammersmith & Fulham PRU	Hammersmith & Fulham
North Westminster community	Westminster
Marie Fidelis Catholic girls	Camden
Camden girls	Camden
High gate Woods mixed comprehensive	Haringey
Haringey PRU	Haringey
La Retraite Catholic girls	Lambeth

Volunteer advisers this year included police, youth justice workers, actors, lawyers, staff from the Lord Chancellor's Department, prison governors, prison officers, probation staff and students, and lots more.

Over the coming year the Citizenship and Crime project will be rolled out nationwide, not in its present format, but as an advisory service and, if we raise the money, translated onto an interactive CDROM.

Rehabilitating Work: what are prison workshops for?

In September the Howard League published a report which indicated that prisons were failing to address prisoners' employment needs. Sentenced prisoners are required to work which is meant to develop their job skills. In reality, we found that low pay, unskilled jobs and poor

conditions were sending the message that crime pays.

Key findings included high levels of unemployment, working conditions which bear little resemblance to the outside work, and prisoners on pocket money wages which led to low self-esteem.

We called on the government to extend its pledge to full employment to include prisoners, to encourage the development of imaginative schemes and to demonstrate the benefits of hard work.

Portland

Towards the end of last year we started to receive allegations of violence by prison officers against young inmates inside Portland. One allegation in particular raised alarm bells. We started to fear that a pattern was emerging, and decided to do a bit of investigating.

We interviewed a random sample of ten young men who had just been released. Their testimony indicated an institution where violence by staff was not uncommon, where the regime was based on fear and where the objective appeared to be to demean the young people.

We started to investigate more thoroughly. We realized that the individual allegations of assaults formed only part of the problem of a prison which had been failing badly for many years. Indeed, this had been brought to the attention of the authorities by the Chief Inspector whose reports in 1993 and 1997 condemned the disciplinarian culture and drew attention to allegations of physical assaults by staff, particularly in the segregation unit.

We came to believe that that what we found was something quite different to the "bad apple" syndrome where isolated incidents of violence do occasionally occur inside closed institutions. It also appeared not to be a simple case of a badly managed prison. What we were finding in Portland was endemic abuse as part of the management of the whole running of the prison.

It was our belief that this amounted to institutional abuse. The beatings were not isolated incidents, but the inevitable result of a system which was designed to terrify and humiliate teenagers.

We first raised our concerns at a meeting with the Director General of the Prison Service last summer. The governor of Portland was changed and attempts were made to change some of the worse aspects of the regime. However, we continued to get allegations of abuse, and we understood that the Chief Inspector was also very worried about the regime.

We published our dossier of testimonies from the ten boys in November 1999. This received a great deal of media coverage, principally on BBC 9 o'clock news, in the Guardian and the Daily Express.

We considered that an inquiry independent of the Prison Service was needed. Most of our evidence had been given in confidence by people who did not want to be identified to the Prison Service.

Jackie Ballard MP tabled an Early Day Motion in the House of Commons asking for an inquiry, which was signed by 142 Members of Parliament.

We continued to correspond with the Director General who wanted us to identify the complainants so that the cases could be passed to the police.

Our main concern has always been the safety and welfare of the young men inside Portland, but we wanted to make sure that lessons are learnt about the nature of abusive regimes so that this never happens again.

Working with Hickman & Rose solicitors we continued to gather evidence and in July 2000 presented a detailed dossier to the Director General. This included

1. Description of six cases in which civil claims are being brought
2. Accounts from ten randomly selected boys who were held in Portland during 1999 [who wish to remain anonymous]
3. Statements from three staff members
4. Detailed accounts from eight former inmates who suffered assaults

The Director General passed our dossier to the police immediately. Dorset police set up an inquiry team of 10 full time officers and started interviewing the boys we had identified and tracing others. The Prison Service suspended four prison officers from duty, and issued a statement to the media.

We continue to be contacted by young men who allege that they were beaten inside Portland, and are passing this information on to the police, who hope to complete their inquiries early next year.

Whilst it is possible that criminal charges may be brought against some individuals, the Howard League remains adamant that an independent inquiry is required to reveal what has been happening over many years, and that changes need to be made to the management of the prison system as a whole to prevent this sort of abuse ever happening again.

We are nevertheless extremely pleased that the Prison Service is clearly treating the allegations so seriously and has taken action. In a letter to the Howard League in September 2000, Martin Narey responded to our detailed suggestions very positively. He restated that he will not tolerate abuse of prisoners, that there was a comprehensive re-training programme for all staff working with young people and on children's rights, that he is considering a public interest disclosure protocol for the whole Prison Service, and that they are considering a central record of allegations against staff. We still want to see the Prison Service accept that the Children Act applies to prisons, and want juveniles removed from Portland. However, there is a constructive dialogue between us, which should result in safer prisons to the benefit of prisoners, staff and the wider community.

Drug treatment

In April we published research which indicated that over 2,500 women could be diverted away from prison and into drug treatment programmes. The Drug Treatment and Testing Order

could reduce the use of prison, and at the same time reduce the volume of crime committed by drug dependent individuals. But, the Howard League warned that greater attention must be paid to the particular needs of women.

We found that drug dependency is high amongst women caught up in the criminal justice system, and that many of these women have acute needs.

The report said:

- Over 2,500 drug dependent women were sentenced to prison last year
- Imprisoning these women was costly, damaging and ineffective in terms of preventing re-offending
- There was a disproportionately high prevalence of abuse and traumatic life events amongst these women

We recommended that treatment facilities catering specifically for women, including single sex groups, should be developed. The report said there was a need for better child care arrangements and access to temporary accommodation.

Julie was one of the first women to receive the DTTO. Aged 34, she had been using heroin for seven years. Her persistent offending had led to four prison sentences and several probation orders, but she had never been offered help with her drug abuse. She told the Howard League:

"It's only the drugs, there's no way if I'm off them I'd re-offend, it's just the drugs but that's how they get you. I'm made up now I'm on the order, without it I'd have gone straight back on it, that's 100%....the order's good because it's especially for drug addicts, it's tough but that's good. It's funny because this is the hardest order I've ever been on but it's the first one I haven't breached."

Community service

Last November we held a conference to discuss women and community service, following publication the previous year of the report on women's experience of community service. The speakers included Susan Chilton, a magistrate; Helen Grindrod QC; Jean Gulley of the Inner London Probation Service; Rt Hon Lord Justice Waller, who is Chairman of the Judicial Studies Board; and Sir Graham Smith, the Chief Inspector of Probation. The conference heard that 3,000 women had been sentenced to prison last year for less than 6 months and that community service would have been a more effective and cheaper option.

Ethnic minorities

Black people are seven times more likely to be in prison than white people, according to figures we released in March. The statistics indicate that racial imbalances can be found at every stage of the criminal justice process.

The educational factsheet *Ethnic minorities in the criminal justice system* showed that the number of people in prison per 100,000 of the population in 1998 was 185 for white people, 168 for South Asians and 1,245 for black people.

The publication of these statistics generated widespread media comment and public debate. The Howard League will be developing its work on discrimination by holding a half day conference to discuss the treatment of young black men in prisons.

Suicides

In January we published the annual suicide statistics for prisons, and revealed that 91 men, women and children had taken their own lives in 1999. This was the highest ever total and was almost double the rate 10 years previously. We found

- 47 prisons affected by suicides
- 5 commercially managed prisons suffered suicides, with 3 at Altcourse, 2 at Blakenhurst and one each at Doncaster, the Wolds and Parc
- 62% of prisoners taking their own lives were unsentenced
- 5 women killed themselves
- there were 8 suicides at Manchester and 5 at Leeds.

We said that despite the best efforts of many prison staff, prisoners were finding the experience unbearable. The scale of the problem was indicative of the failure of the prison system to provide decent conditions, care and activity, and of establishments strained to the limits by a record number of people incarcerated.

In December we wrote to the Director General urging him to encourage governors to exercise compassion when considering home leave and early release for prisoners over the millennium period, as the long holiday would be a particularly difficult time.

Self injury

Record numbers of prisoners are inflicting injuries on themselves. *Scratching the surface: the hidden problem of self harm in prisons* argued that while the Prison Service had accepted its responsibilities in relation to suicidal prisoners, thousands of people are harming themselves but are provided with little or no support. We found that staff find it difficult to understand self-harming behaviour and their reactions often exacerbate the problem. Key findings of the research included

- there were 7,023 recorded incidents of self-harm in one year
- the rate of self-harm among women prisoners is over 5 times that for men
- more than half of all incidents are in local prisons
- no coherent system for gathering data on self harm exists

We said that the official figures may hide a much bigger problem. We believe that many of the people who are sent to prison are damaged and vulnerable and cannot cope with the isolation and boredom of imprisonment.

The Howard League did find examples of good practice in Holloway, Durham, Norwich, Highpoint, Ranby, Belmarsh, Glen Parva and Feltham where efforts were being made to protect vulnerable prisoners.

Girls in prison

In July we published figures which revealed that the number of girls sent to prison had increased by 382% between 1992 and 1998 despite the rate of offending by girls having dropped by a quarter.

We said that 302 girls aged 15, 16 and 17 were sentenced to prison during 1998 compared to only 79 in 1992, yet the number of girls cautioned or found guilty by the courts fell from 2,183 girls per 100,000 of the population in 1992 to 1,632 in 1998.

The Howard League inquiry into girls in prisons in 1997 found that girls were exposed to bullying, drugs and self harm. As a result of our subsequent campaign, the home secretary made a commitment to Parliament that 15 and 16 year old girls would not be incarcerated inside prisons. Yet girls were still being housed inside prisons because of inappropriate sentencing.

We brought this to the attention of ministers, and wrote to the Home Secretary about the cases of young Romany girls being sent to prison for theft, despite it being their first offence.

Alexandra, just 16 years old, had given birth to a baby conceived as the result of rape by a soldier in Bosnia. She was convicted of theft and sent to a secure unit and her baby was taken away. Although Alexandra's family was able to care for the baby for her, she cried every day, pining for her child. The staff did all they could to support her, allowing her extra visiting time with her baby, but this inevitably meant that other children in the unit has less time for their visits.

Resettlement of young prisoners

As part of our commitment to developing good practice in support of young people emerging from prison, we agreed to do a commissioned piece of work for Haringey Youth Offending Team. We wrote a manual for the team on the provision of the Detention and Training Order, and followed this with training for the staff.

Education of juveniles in prisons

We have set up a research project to investigate the education provision for 15 and 16 year old boys in prisons. The aims of the research are

- to identify and publicize good practice

- to undertake an assessment of the provision
- to compare this with other institutions and gather examples from the wider education community
- to make recommendations for improvement.

The research has been approved by the Prison Service and the Howard League is grateful for the support and help we have been given by headquarters and prison staff.

Youth Justice Law Project

The lawyers involved in the Youth Justice Law Project have been working on a range of key issues and advising on individual cases.

Three judicial reviews had been taken alleging unfair tribunal at adjudication hearings for juveniles and were successful with costs being awarded against the Home Office. Once the Detention and Training Order came into force, juveniles would no longer have days added to their sentence as a punishment for misbehaving in prison, and the group has started to monitor the loss of privileges.

Solicitors involved in the group acted for the complainants from Portland and the group advised on the work on Portland.

Detention and Training Orders do not require that any time be deducted from a defendant's sentence to take account for time served on remand, and this was considered an issue for challenge by the group.

The group also considered the disparity between young offender sentences and adults caused by early release using an electronic tag, the designation of young offender accommodation, juvenile remands to local authority accommodation, practice directions in the Crown Court, and the definition of persistence.

The issue of the application of the 1989 Children Act to prisons continued to be an issue of concern to group and it has been decided to take action on this in the coming year.

Disabled prisoners

Prisons face a radical programme of structural alterations if they hope to comply with the Disability Discrimination Act. We published a factsheet which showed that at least 400 prisoners have sensory or mobility disabilities, yet few prisons have lifts or are wheelchair accessible. A survey of prisons found none with large dial telephones for the visually impaired or Minicom systems for the hard of hearing.

We had undertaken the work because we received letters from prisoners complaining about serious problems gaining access to basic services.

"The story begins when he was taken to hospital for a hip replacement operation. Very soon

after the operation he was sent back to prison. His crutches, medication, fruit, stationery and vitamins were taken away from him and he was given a zimmer frame. He was given some medicines the next day, but not painkillers. Staff told him to fetch his own lunch, but he pointed out he could not carry a tray when he was using his zimmer frame. His cell mate was reprimanded for carrying the tray for him. I visited him the next day and his face was ashen with pain, he was dirty and smelling and wearing dirty clothes. I found the number for the Howard League and they rang the prison immediately. The governor said he did not know about it. My friend was moved into the hospital and given his own cell and a special high toilet was fitted for him. His meals were brought to him and he got the right medication. The Howard League called the governor to check on how he was doing, and their policy officer spoke to my friend directly. I would like to give my heartfelt thanks to the Howard League and without it I don't know what we would have done."

Extracts from letter, August 2000

Towards the end of the year we started to bring together a committee of experts from organizations working on disability issues and we met for the first time in a room in the House of Lords, under the guidance of Lady Masham. The group will be providing advice on issues and strategies for our future research.

Penal policy

The first event we held in Centre for Penal Reform was a forum to discuss the future of probation. It was attended by about 25 leading practitioners and thinkers, and considered Government proposals for moving towards a national service and the challenges facing probation.

In October 1999 the Home Office conducted a review of the legislation and practice surrounding the sentences for 18 to 20 year olds, following the introduction of the detention and training order for juveniles. The Howard League submitted a proposal that a separate sentence for the 18 to 25 year olds should be created and that the Prison Service should provide separate regimes for this age group. We welcomed the establishment of separate accommodation and regimes for under 18s, but were concerned that once young people achieved their 18th birthday the proposal was to treat them as adults.

Early in the year the Home Secretary announced the formation of a targeted performance initiative working group which would look at better ways of identifying and managing failing prisons. We submitted our views to the group, saying that the Prison Service must be an integral part of a coherent Government strategy on criminal policy. We said that success or failure is a difficult notion to measure unless legally enforceable minimum standards are introduced.

In February we contributed to the Prison Service review of parole processes, and in May we commented on the review of the key performance indicator on purposeful activity. We reiterated our concern that this sort of measurement focuses on the quantifiable and can be a mechanistic approach to a complex human problem.

We contributed to Lord Justice Auld's review of the criminal courts. We said that public confidence in the rule of law depends on quality as well as efficiency. Amongst specific

recommendations for change was the raising of the age of criminal responsibility to 14 and eventually to 16.

We participated in the Prison Service consultation about the future relations between it and the voluntary sector. We welcomed better understanding between the statutory and voluntary agencies. We warned that outsiders should be encouraged to report any concerns about inappropriate behaviour, that voluntary agencies should not be used to provide cheap services, but should be there to push out the frontiers of good practice.

In September we wrote to the National Audit Office in reply to its request for our views on value for money to reduce prisoner re-offending. We said that our overall concern was that the drive towards accredited programmes was excluding other activities. It appeared that some minority groups do not get the same opportunity to benefit from courses, and drew particular attention to lifers and disabled prisoners.

Early in 2000 the Government set up a team under the leadership of a civil servant to conduct a review of the sentencing framework. We wrote to express our discomfort with the way this was being carried forward, and suggested that a Royal Commission or Parliamentary committee would have a higher degree of public accountability. We stressed that the over use of prison was the key problem, that sentencing principles should be based on reductionism and reparation, and that a move towards the "seamless sentence" would be disastrous.

The Howard League contributed to the Home Office review of criminal justice inspection and audit arrangements by suggesting that services should be judged not only on their daily performance but on the longer term outcomes. We emphasized how important it is for inspections and audits to be carried out in the public interest and not to be confined to cost-effectiveness.

Prisons

Howard League staff visit prisons and other agencies regularly. During the year staff participated in the Ministerial group on suicide prevention, met with members of the Youth Justice Board, liaised with members of local Youth Offending Teams across the country, attended the Prison Service Conference for governors, took part in the Prison Service forum on women prisoners, worked with the Prison Service family ties group, consulted with local authorities in London and nationally about community safety, and participated in the meetings of the Penal Affairs Consortium.

Staff also participated in the Prison Service Forum on Women Prisoners, Suicide prevention group in the Prison Service, the Women lifers working group and the Family Ties network.

In addition to visits and liaison with probation services and project nationwide, local authorities, police and youth justice projects, we maintain a programme of visits to custodial institutions:

Coldingley
Holloway
Long Lartin

Feltham
Huntercombe
The Mount

Pentonville
Ranby
Eastmoor secure unit
Thornbury secure unit

Portland
Send
Stamford House secure unit

Education

We are pleased that so many children and students ask us for help with their projects and research. In order to help them with their studies we produced some new educational materials this year. We brought our factsheets on children in prison, children on remand, volunteering in the criminal justice system, women in prison and girls in prison up to date, and we published new factsheets on the youth justice system, education in prisons, sex offenders, drugs and crime, women and community sanctions and ethnic minorities in the criminal justice system.

We are often asked to provide speakers, and Council members and staff travel across the country to talk about the work of the Howard League and topical issues. Staff addressed meetings organised by the University of the Third Age, the National Association of Prison Visitors, the Islamic Cultural Centre and many schools.

We talk to the wider community through the media and participate in radio and television debates and interviews daily. This year we have taken part in Radio 4's Woman's Hour and the Radio 2's Jimmy Young show, BBC and ITN news, and countless local radio stations.

Human rights and penal issues

Our eighteenth annual conference was held in New College, Oxford, and looked at the theme of human rights and penal issues, focusing on the introduction of the Human Rights Act in October 2000.

Keynote speakers included the Rt Hon Lord Justice Brooke; Tony Butler, Chief Constable of Gloucestershire; David Faulkner; Gill Mackenzie, Chair of ACOP; Harry Mawdsley JP, Chair of the Magistrates' Association; Dame Helen Reeves, CEO of Victim Support; Stephen Rimmer, Governor of Wandsworth; Stephen Shaw, Prisons Ombudsman; Gurbux Singh, Chair of the CRE; Dick Whitfield; and Sir David Ramsbotham, the Chief Inspector of Prisons. The question time session was chaired by Jonathan Aitken and included Mark Leech, Lorna Whyte and Professor David Wilson.

One hundred and fifty people including academics, police, prisoners, lawyers and magistrates took part in two days of lively debate. Academics and practitioners from across the criminal justice spectrum presented papers on a wide range of issues, and some of these will be published next year.

Papers based on contributions at the 1999 conference were published under the title *Citizenship and Crime*.

Political party conferences

The Howard League and the National Association of Probation Officers held fringe meetings during the political party conferences on the theme "Does prison prevent crime?".

Lord Dholakia, president of the Liberal Democrats, chaired a lively meeting, at which Jackie Ballard MP, the prisons spokesperson and Harry Fletcher, assistant general secretary of NAPO, spoke.

The Rt Hon Sir Peter Lloyd MP chaired a crowded meeting at the Conservative conference, which was addressed by Ann Widdecombe MP, David Faulkner and Harry Fletcher.

Keith Vaz MP, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, chaired a well attended meeting at the Labour Party conference, and Trevor Phillips, Frances Crook and Judy McKnight spoke. We were given a free stall and used the opportunity to talk to people about our activities, collecting signatures in support of five pledges.

The five pledges, headed "justice for future generations", were

1. Use prison as the last resort
2. Reduce the prison population to 40,000 in five years
3. Balance the books of justice – the costs of sentences must equate with their effectiveness
4. Stop prison for children and mothers
5. Raise the age of criminal responsibility to 14 years

1999 Annual General Meeting

The keynote speaker at our AGM was the director general of the Prison Service, Martin Narey, who set out his vision of purposeful regimes and an achieving environment.

The Margery Fry award for excellence in penal practice was presented to Powys Challenge, a crime reduction project. A special commendation was given to Housing Advice for Black and Asian Prisoners.

The Media award to was given to David Taylor, Home Affairs Editor of the Daily Express.

Professor David Wilson, Editor of the Howard Journal, and Phil Dileo, Head of Special Education in Haringey, were elected onto the Council. Peter Hodgkinson, Anthony Scrivener QC and Professor Donald West resigned from the Council, and Keith Vaz MP stood down when he became a Minister in the Lord Chancellor's Department.

United Nations

Jack Holland, the Assistant Chief Probation Officer in Hampshire, and Frances Crook

represented the Howard League at the tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders, which took place in Vienna. Our permanent representative in Vienna, Christian Kuhn, also attended.

A paper on citizenship and young people was submitted to the Congress and distributed by the UN to government and non-governmental organisation representatives.

An ancillary meeting was held to discuss young people and was one of the most successful and lively held during the Congress. Speakers included

- Frances Crook, director of the Howard League
- Graham Giles, a university teacher in Romania
- Ricardo Mukonda, a youth justice manager in Namibia
- Ann Skelton, who helped to draft new youth justice legislation in South Africa
- Charlotte Williams, who runs a project for young women in Chicago
- Renate Winter, a youth court judge in Austria and UNICEF consultant
- Chaired by Jack Holland

Thanks to the excellent organisation of the UN we were provided with simultaneous interpretation into Spanish, French and Russian.

The Howard League continues to participate in the annual Commission meetings of the United Nations.

Council of Europe

In 2000 the Howard League was awarded Consultative Status with the Council of Europe.

In June 2000 the Social, Health and Family Affairs Committee agreed to adopt recommendations to close mother and baby units inside prisons, to encourage the use of community sanctions for women, and to urge member states to set up special units in the community for the small number of mothers and small children who require custody. This paper was drafted by the Howard League for Dr Rudi Vis MP, a member of the British Parliamentary delegation to the Council of Europe and of the committee. The paper has been passed to ministers from member states for deliberation. This is the first time that the Council of Europe has considered developing a policy on mothers and babies in prison.

House of Lords dinner

John Mortimer and Lord Dholakia were the joint hosts for a dinner in the House of Lords to celebrate the tenure of Professor Andrew Rutherford as Chair of the Howard League. Professor Rutherford had been Chair for 16 years and had guided the organisation through some challenging times in the early years, establishing it as financially sound and internationally respected. His commitment to a reductionist strategy for the Howard League reinvigorated the organisation.

The dinner was preceded by a lecture by Dr Jerome Miller, the President of the National Center on Institutions and Alternatives in Virginia, USA, who flew over especially for this event.

Finances and fundraising

Our policy on fundraising is that events or activities should be designed not simply to generate funds but also to raise awareness. Fundraising should be an integral part of pursuing our charitable objectives through education. We do not do rock concerts, parties or gimmicky events.

Lord Chadlington organized a benefit lunch for us inside Pentonville prison which raised awareness about prison issues with an influential group of diners and raised funds for our work. About 40 guests sat with prisoners and staff to share a meal and talk to each other. The governor, Robert Duncan, took our visitors on a quick tour of the prison before and after the lunch. This raised a significant sum for the Howard League, and was a convivial and educational experience for all concerned, and we want to say a big thank you to the staff and prisoners in Pentonville.

We sent out several appeal mailings to members and supporters during the year, relating the stories of individual prisoners and the results of our research.

We are very grateful to everyone who contributed during the year. The Howard League relies entirely on voluntary donations, membership support and income from our conferences and sales of publications. Our policy is to accept no funding from central government or from private security companies.

Early in 1999 the Howard League set up a separate trading company, principally to deal with our Christmas card sales. The company has been operating successfully for over a year.

Our turnover for the accounting year June 1999 to May 2000 was £672,948, which represents an increase of one fifth over the previous year, mainly because of the fundraising for the Centre for Penal Reform. Full audited accounts are available on request.

We want to record our thanks to the auditors and banks for their help during the year.

Membership

We are delighted that the number of people who are members of the Howard League is continuing to grow. We maintain a lively relationship with members and supporters, trying to respond to queries promptly.

As part of the service we offer, and to develop new contacts round the world, we have developed our website, which has attracted new supporters and helped to sell our publications.

During the year members received copies of the Howard Journal, the members' magazine *HLM*, mailings about our conferences and publications, and letters about our activities including suggestions about how they can help.

The membership is the lifeblood of the charity, and we are constantly amazed at how generous and imaginative our supporters are.

Treasurers' report

The Financial Statements once again reflect the continued growth of the Howard League's activities.

Total incoming resources increased by £147,097, or 28%, over the 1998/1999. This clearly indicates clearly the Howard League's ability to maintain good funding levels.

On the expenditure side, the Howard League's expended resources increased by £80,636 over the previous year. Of this increase £67,170 was on direct charitable expenditure and this shows the Howard League's determination to focus on the complex issues that surround penal reform today.

This year's Treasurers' report must mention the acquisition of the Howard League's new Headquarters at 1 Ardleigh Road. The acquisition of this building, for £650,000 financed by a combination of a Business Development Loan and Donations, is a major commitment to the future of the organisation.

This commitment states that the Howard League is intending to devote itself to Penal Reform for many years to come.

Finally it is worthwhile to note that a surplus of Assets over Liabilities of £467,557 shows that The Howard League remains solvent and financially strong.



Thomas Crowther
Hon. Treasurer

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the group and of the profit or loss of the group for that period. In preparing those financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the companies Act 1985. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of irregularities.

AUDITORS' REPORT

We have audited the financial statements on page 26 to 37 which have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of certain fixed assets and the accounting policies set out on page 29-37.

RESPECTIVE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DIRECTORS AND AUDITORS

As described on page 24 the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion, based on our audit, and on those statements and to report our opinion to you.

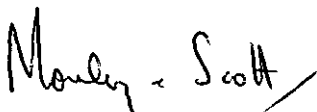
BASIS OF OPINION

We conducted our audit in accordance with Auditing Standards issued by the Auditing Practice Board. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgements made by the directors in the preparation of the financial statements, and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

We planned our audit so as to obtain all the information and explanation which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatements, whether caused by fraud or other irregularity or error. In forming our opinion we also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements.

OPINION

In our opinion the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the group as at 31 May 2000 and of the group's results for the year then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.



Morley & Scott
Chartered Accountants
Registered Auditor
London

21 November 2000

Consolidated Statement of Financial Activities (Incorporating an income and expenditure account)**For the year ended 31 May 2000**

	Notes	2000		2000	1999
		Unrestricted	Restricted	Total	Total
		Funds	Funds	Funds	Funds
		£	£	£	£
<u>Incoming resources</u>					
Donations	5	141,943	399,552	541,495	355,898
Membership income		60,911	-	60,911	65,065
Legacy income		17,306	-	17,306	37,402
Investment income		3,396	-	3,396	2,996
Conferences and Publications		34,117	-	34,117	53,175
Interest receivable		7,013	-	7,013	11,315
Misc income		3,000	-	3,000	-
Net income from trading subsidiary		5,710	-	5,710	-
Total incoming resources		273,396	399,552	672,948	525,851
<u>Resources expended</u>					
Direct Charitable expenditure	6	188,045	227,847	415,892	348,722
Management & Administration	7	67,057	-	67,057	52,950
Fundraising and Publicity	8	16,228	17,292	33,520	34,161
Total resources expended		271,330	245,139	516,469	435,833
Net incoming/(outgoing) resources before transfers		2,066	154,413	156,479	90,018
Transfer between funds		(77,447)	77,447	-	-
Net incoming/(outgoing) resources		(75,381)	231,860	156,479	90,018
<u>Other recognised gains and losses</u>					
Unrealised loss on revaluation of Investments		(3,733)	-	(3,733)	3,950
Net movements in fund		(79,114)	231,860	152,746	93,968
Balance at 1 June 1999		161,424	159,097	320,521	226,553
Balance at 31 May 2000	16	82,310	390,957	473,267	320,521

All income and surpluses derive from continuing activities and there are no recognised losses other than those passing through the Statement of Financial Activities.

Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31 May 2000

	Notes	2000	1999
Fixed Assets			
		£	£
Tangible assets	10	735,099	84,199
Investments	11	<u>111,665</u>	<u>115,398</u>
		846,764	199,597
Current Assets			
Stocks - goods for resale		7,885	1
Debtors	12	6,151	4,296
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>82,117</u>	<u>216,262</u>
		96,153	220,559
Creditors: amount falling due within one year	13	<u>(140,497)</u>	<u>(36,698)</u>
Net Current Assets		<u>(44,344)</u>	<u>183,861</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		802,420	383,458
Creditors: amount falling due after more than one year	14	<u>(329,153)</u>	<u>(62,937)</u>
Net Assets		<u>473,267</u>	<u>320,521</u>
Income Funds			
Unrestricted funds		82,310	161,424
Restricted funds	15	<u>390,957</u>	<u>159,097</u>
	17	<u>473,267</u>	<u>320,521</u>

These financial statements have been prepared with the special provision of Part VII of the Companies Act 1985 applicable to small companies.

These financial statements were approved by the Board on 21 November 2000



David Faulkner
Director



Thomas Crowther
Director

Charity Balance Sheet as at 31 May 2000

	Notes	2000	1999
Fixed Assets			
		£	£
Tangible assets	10	735,099	84,199
Investments	11	<u>116,665</u>	<u>115,398</u>
		851,764	199,597
Current Assets			
Stocks - goods for resale		1	1
Debtors	12	14,861	4,296
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>75,262</u>	<u>216,262</u>
		90,124	220,559
Creditors: amount falling due within one year	13	<u>(139,468)</u>	<u>(36,698)</u>
Net Current Assets		<u>(49,344)</u>	<u>183,861</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		802,420	383,458
Creditors: amount falling due after more than one year	14	<u>(329,153)</u>	<u>(62,937)</u>
Net Assets		<u>473,267</u>	<u>320,521</u>
Income Funds			
Unrestricted funds		82,310	161,424
Restricted funds	15	<u>390,957</u>	<u>159,097</u>
	17	<u>473,267</u>	<u>320,521</u>

These financial statements have been prepared with the special provision of Part VII of the Companies Act 1985 applicable to small companies.

These financial statements were approved by the Board on 21 November 2000



David Faulkner
Director



Thomas Crowther
Director

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2000

1. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

a) Basis of accounting

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of certain fixed assets and in accordance with applicable accounting standards and include the results of the group's operations as indicated in the directors' report, all of which are continuing. The financial statements follow the recommendations in Statements of Recommended Practice Accounting for Charities.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption in Financial Reporting Standard No. 1 from the requirement to produce a cash flow statement on the grounds that it is a small group.

b) Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of tangible fixed assets on a straight line basis over their estimated useful lives on the following basis: -

Fixtures, furniture and equipment	10 per cent per annum
Library books	15 per cent per annum
Computers	50 per cent per annum

The directors have included the freehold property in the accounts at open market value. The market value is to be reviewed by the directors each year. A professional valuation will be carried out every 5 years. As such no depreciation is charged. The directors are of the opinion that this accounting policy is necessary to give a true and fair view.

c) Stocks

Stocks have been valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

d) Investments

Fixed asset investments are valued on the basis of a mid market value at the Balance Sheet date.

Any gain or loss arising on revaluation is taken on the Statement of financial activities.

e) Income

Donations, legacies, membership income and fixed asset investment income are accounted for on a receivable basis by the company.

f) Apportionment of expenses

Salaries, National Insurance, pension costs and office overheads are apportioned between Direct Charitable, Expenditure and other Expenditure based upon a fair estimate of time spent by employees in

g) Restricted Funds

Restricted funds are to be used for specified purposes as laid down by the donor. Expenditure, which meets these criteria, is identified to the fund, together with a fair allocation of management costs.

h) Value added tax

The company is registered for VAT. The accounts include any irrecoverable Vat under management and administration expenses.

i) Pensions

The pensions cost charged in the financial statements represent the contributions payable by the charity during the years in accordance with SSAP 24.

j) Consolidation

The accounts include the accounts of the charity and its trading subsidiary undertaking for the period.

2. Operating Surplus

This is stated after charging the following	<u>2000</u>	<u>1999</u>
Depreciation on owned assets	<u>£2,997</u>	<u>£2,797</u>
Auditors' remuneration	<u>£4,500</u>	<u>£4,500</u>
Hire costs and operating leases	<u>£3,326</u>	<u>£2,680</u>
Interest payable on loans repayable in more than five years and after crediting:	<u>£17,518</u>	<u>£5,791</u>
Interest receivable and similar income	<u>£7,013</u>	<u>£11,315</u>

3. Taxation

The company is not liable to corporation tax as its activities are solely for charitable purpose.

4 Net Income from Subsidiary

The charity has a wholly owned trading subsidiary, Howard League Trading Limited, which was acquired on 6 September 1999. The subsidiary is registered in England and Wales. The principal activity of the company is that of selling greeting cards and managing other events for the benefit of charitable organisations. A summary of its results are given below:

	<u>2000</u>
	£
Turnover	8,952
Cost of Sales	<u>1,404</u>
Gross Profit	10,356
Administrative expenses	<u>(4,665)</u>
Operating Profit	5,691
Other interest receivable	19
Deed of gift to charity	<u>(5,710)</u>
Retained profit in subsidiary	<u>—</u>

Notes to the accounts for the year ended 31 May 2000**5. Donations**

	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	2000 Total Funds	1999 Total Funds
	£	£	£	£
General Donations	141,943	-	141,943	161,938
Follow up Research	-	-	-	627
Imprisonment of Girls	-	-	-	653
Juvenile Monitor	-	42,100	42,100	-
Education Research	-	53,200	53,200	-
Property Fund	-	196,981	196,981	17,104
Crime & Citizenship	-	67,557	67,557	115,956
Magazine-HLM	-	4,620	4,620	-
Youth Law Project	-	3,500	3,500	5,300
Youth Policy Project	-	31,594	31,594	29,320
Women & Community Sanctions	-	-	-	19,000
Publications	-	-	-	6,000
	<u>141,943</u>	<u>399,552</u>	<u>541,495</u>	<u>355,898</u>

6. Direct Charitable Expenditure

Salaries and National Insurance	104,181	149,867	254,048	223,056
Recruitment	-	962	962	1,775
Books and Subscriptions	1,328	233	1,561	1,607
Howard Journal and HLM	30,211	4,620	34,831	33,804
Conference & Seminar expenses	7,462	-	7,462	22,439
Conferences & Meetings	3,043	594	3,637	3,615
Travelling expenses	3,094	2,664	5,758	5,720
Publication Costs	9,551	8,625	18,176	19,615
Telephone & Postage	11,609	7,479	19,088	13,680
Stationery	881	2,579	3,460	3,864
Consultancy Costs	-	-	-	3,179
Misc. Expenses	6,265	2,497	8,762	10,098
Staff Training	1,200	674	1,874	470
Equipment Purchase	637	1,637	2,274	-
Equipment Hire	832	1,663	2,495	1,340
Professional fees	-	7,921	7,921	-
Premises costs and other overheads	<u>7,751</u>	<u>35,832</u>	<u>43,583</u>	<u>4,460</u>
	<u>188,045</u>	<u>227,847</u>	<u>415,892</u>	<u>348,722</u>

Notes to the accounts for the year ended 31 May 2000

	2000	2000	1999
	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total
7. Management and administration	Funds	Funds	Funds
	£	£	£
Salaries and national Insurance	23,140	-	23,140
Depreciation	2,997	-	2,997
Telephone & Postage	3,204	-	3,204
Travelling expenses	816	-	816
Audit & Accountancy	3,500	-	3,500
Recruitment	-	-	-
Books & Subscriptions	258	-	258
Miscellaneous expenses	1,299	-	1,299
Meeting and Conference	1,157	-	1,157
Printing and stationery	4,447	-	4,447
Bank Charges	4,870	-	4,870
Equipment Maintenance	2,491	-	2,491
Staff Training	85	-	85
Equipment Hire	831	-	831
Premises costs and other overheads	444	-	444
Mortgage Interest	4,878	-	4,878
Business development loan interest	12,640	-	12,640
	<u>67,057</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>67,057</u>
			<u>52,950</u>

8. Fund-raising and Publicity

Salaries and National Insurance	3,513	10,537	14,050	19,135
Greeting Cards	-	-	-	3,293
Printing and Postage and stationery	5,808	3,559	9,367	4,942
Professional Fund-raising costs	-	2,506	2,506	2,761
Travelling expenses	138	-	138	136
Books & Subs	-	-	-	145
Misc Expenses	2,190	690	2,880	3,191
Conferences & Meetings	4,135	-	4,135	-
Premises costs and other overheads	444	-	444	558
	<u>16,228</u>	<u>17,292</u>	<u>33,520</u>	<u>34,161</u>

9. Staff Costs

	2000	1999
	£	£
Staff costs during the year were as follows:		
Salaries and pensions	270,946	239,830
Social Security	<u>20,292</u>	<u>22,232</u>
	<u>291,238</u>	<u>262,062</u>

The average monthly number of persons employed by the company during the year was as follows:-

	2000	1999
Direct objectives	7.5	8
Management and administration	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
	<u>9.5</u>	<u>10</u>

There was one employee in the year whose emoluments fell within the band of £40,000-£50,000.

The directors received no remuneration in the year. Directors reimbursed expenses during the year in respect of attendance of meetings did not exceed £1,000.

Notes to the accounts for the year ended 31 May 2000**10. Tangible fixed assets - Charity**

	Freehold Property £	Long Leasehold Premises £	Computers £	Fixtures Furniture & Equipment £	Library Books £	Total £
Cost						
At beginning year	-	80,000	21,579	15,055	2,018	118,652
Additions	<u>650,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,089</u>	<u>2,808</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>653,897</u>
At end of year	<u>650,000</u>	<u>80,000</u>	<u>22,668</u>	<u>17,863</u>	<u>2,018</u>	<u>772,549</u>
DEPRECIATION						
At beginning year	-	-	21,427	11,009	2,017	34,453
Charge for year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,212</u>	<u>1,785</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,997</u>
At end of year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>22,639</u>	<u>12,794</u>	<u>2,017</u>	<u>37,450</u>
NET BOOK VALUE						
At end of year	<u>650,000</u>	<u>80,000</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>5,069</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>735,099</u>
At beginning of year	<u>-</u>	<u>80,000</u>	<u>152</u>	<u>4,046</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>84,199</u>

The net book value at 31 May 2000 represents fixed assets used for:

	Freehold Property £	Long Leasehold Premises £	Computers £	Fixtures Furniture & Equipment £	Library Books £	Total £
Direct charitable purposes	568,750	70,000	25	4,436	1	643,212
Fundraising and publicity	8,125	1,000	-	63	-	9,188
Management and administration	<u>73,125</u>	<u>9,000</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>570</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>82,699</u>
	<u>650,000</u>	<u>80,000</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>5,069</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>735,099</u>

Notes to the accounts for the year ended 31 May 2000**11. Fixed Assets Investments**

Listed Investments:	Charity £	Group £
Market Value at 1 June 1999	115,398	115,398
Net loss on revaluation	(3,733)	(3,733)
Additions	5,000	-
Market Value at 31 May 2000	116,665	111,665

At 31 May 2000 the charity held units in the Caf Balanced Growth Fund with a market value of £68,839. and held units in Caf Income Fund with a market value of £13,034. Each of these holdings represents more than 5% of the market value of listed investments held at 31 May 2000.

12. Debtors

	Group		Charity	
	2000 £	1999 £	2000 £	1999 £
Income tax recoverable	3,229	851	3,229	851
Amounts due from subsidiary undertaking	-	-	8,710	-
Prepayments and accrued income	2,922	3,445	2,922	3,445
	6,151	4,296	14,861	4,296

13. Creditors- amounts falling due within one year

Business development loan	41,017	-	41,017	-
Mortgage loan	58,808	-	58,808	-
Operating creditors	14,065	6,170	14,065	6,170
Accruals & Deferred Income	26,607	30,528	25,578	30,528
	140,497	36,698	139,468	36,698

Notes to the accounts for the year ended 31 May 2000**14. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year - Charity**

	<u>2000</u>	<u>1999</u>
	£	£
Business development loan	304,153	-
Mortgage loan	-	62,937
Other loans	<u>25,000</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>329,153</u>	<u>62,937</u>

Loan maturity analysis

Between two and five years	189,068	-
In five years or more	<u>140,085</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>329,153</u>	<u>-</u>

The mortgage is secured by a charge over the long leasehold property and is repayable on or before 18.12.01.
The average rate of interest charged during the year was 7%.

15. Restricted Funds

	Balance B/F	Incoming Resources	Expenditure	Transfer from General Fund	Balance C/F
	£	£	£	£	£
Youth Law Project	1,429	3,500	3,735	-	1,194
Crime & Citizenship	87,118	67,557	133,614	-	21,061
Youth Policy Project	10,795	31,594	30,086	-	12,303
Education Research	-	53,200	7,939	-	45,261
Juvenile Monitor	-	42,100	10,962	-	31,138
Property Fund	59,755	196,981	54,183	77,447	280,000
HLM	-	4,620	4,620	-	-
Total	<u>159,097</u>	<u>399,552</u>	<u>245,139</u>	<u>77,447</u>	<u>390,957</u>

Notes to the accounts for the year ended 31 May 2000**16. Analysis of group net assets between funds at 31 May 2000**

	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Total Funds
	£	£	£
Tangible assets	455,099	280,000	735,099
Investments	5,708	110,957	116,665
Current assets	90,124	-	90,124
Current liabilities	(139,468)	-	(139,468)
Non current liabilities	(329,153)	-	(329,153)
	<u>82,310</u>	<u>390,957</u>	<u>473,267</u>

Unrealized gains and losses included above:

On revaluation of:-

Investments assets in year

Shares	<u>(3,733)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(3,733)</u>
	<u>(3,733)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(3,733)</u>

The directors consider that the charity has sufficient resources held in appropriate form to enable each fund to be applied in accordance with the restrictions imposed.

17. Reconciliation of movement in total funds - group and charity

	2000 £	1999 £
At beginning of year	320,521	226,553
Net incoming resources	<u>152,746</u>	<u>93,968</u>
At end of year	<u>473,267</u>	<u>320,521</u>

18. Limited liability

The company is limited by guarantee. Every member of the company guarantees to contribute a minimum of £1 on winding up, including one year after ceasing to be a member.

Notes to the accounts for the year ended 31 May 2000**Membership income**

	<u>2000</u>	<u>1999</u>
	£	£
Subscription and payments under covenant	49,973	55,311
Income tax recoverable	<u>10,938</u>	<u>9,754</u>
	<u>60,911</u>	<u>65,065</u>

Conferences, Seminars and Publications

Royalties	7,099	5,887
Sale of books and literature	9,641	10,213
Sale of greeting cards	-	8,905
Conferences & seminars	<u>17,377</u>	<u>28,170</u>
	<u>34,117</u>	<u>53,175</u>