

THE HOWARD LEAGUE FOR PENAL REFORM

(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

ANNUAL REPORT & ACCOUNTS

For the year ended 31st May 2001



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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
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THE HOWARD LEAGUE FOR PENAL REFORM

TRUSTEES REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2001

The trustees present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 May 2001

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ANNUAL REVIEW

Highlights of the year

November 2000	AGM speaker was Lord Woolf First seminar in the new Centre for Penal Reform was on community safety Lady Bland was host for fundraising lunch inside Wandsworth prison Publication of factsheet on young adults in prison
December	Seminar on young black people in prison
January 2001	Publication of suicides in prison statistics Citizenship and Crime programme in Brent pupil referral unit
February	Publication of briefing on fixed penalties Council of Europe Committee of Ministers responds to Howard League sponsored resolution on ending imprisonment of mothers and babies Seminar on rehabilitating regimes
March	Seminar on preventing suicides in prison and on release Government announces children to be taken out of Portland next year, following Howard League campaign Citizenship and Crime programme in Willesden high school
April	Seminar on preventing self-harm in prisons Publication of human rights and penal issues report Citizenship and Crime programme in Salusbury primary school and Islington Green
May	Publication of sentencing for success report Seminar on preventing suicide and self-harm by women prisoners Citizenship and Crime programme in Salisbury school and with Bedford YOT
June	Publication of Howard League general election manifesto and campaign launch Lord Chadlington is host to fundraising lunch inside Brixton prison Citizenship and Crime programme in Claremont high school and Archbishop Michael Ramsey school
July	Publication of lay monitoring report Expert witness in judicial review on remanded juveniles Citizenship and Crime programme in Geoffrey Chaucer, Copland, Kingsbury and Walworth schools
August	Publication of Missing the Grade report on education for juveniles in prison Publication of report on Lancaster Farms prison Publication of report on Castington prison Publication of report on preventing suicide and self-harm in court cells and vans
September	Annual conference in Oxford on Villains and Victims Fringe meeting at LibDem conference
October	Fringe meeting at Labour conference with Tom Conti, Margaret Drabble, Claire Rayner

Diary dates for 2002

January	Publication of prison suicide statistics Publication of report on Wetherby young offenders institution Citizenship and Crime programme in Brent pupil referral unit and Kingsdale school, Southwark
February	Publication of report on Villains and Victims: children in the penal system Publication of report on Brinsford young offenders institution
March 13 th March 19 th	Conference on young people in prison Conference on education of young people in prison Citizenship and Crime programme in Thurleston high school, Ipswich
April 17th	Conference on prisoners' rights Citizenship and Crime programme in Claremont school, Brent, and Islington Green
May 15th	Conference on prisoners with special needs
June	Citizenship and Crime programme in Burlington Danes school, Hammersmith & Fulham
July	Citizenship and Crime programme in Copland school, Brent
September 17 & 18	Annual conference in New College, Oxford LibDem conference fringe meeting, Brighton Labour conference fringe meeting, Blackpool
October	Conservative conference fringe meeting, Bournemouth
November 27 th	AGM

Chair's report

The director's report indicates the range of the Howard League's activity during the year, some of it is publicly recognised and widely reported, for example the Citizenship and Crime project which has had a massive impact – nearly 10,000 children, 1,000 volunteers and 70 schools have been involved, with support from companies and trusts. Some of our work is less well known, but is still important and often influential. None of it would have been possible without the dedication and energy of our staff, and the support of our Council and members.

The year ahead will be even more demanding. The Government is now preparing its legislation on sentencing and on the criminal courts following the Halliday and Auld reports. We will contribute to that process, drawing on our practical knowledge and experience to show the effects which the proposals are likely to have on offenders, victims and those who work in the criminal justice system. We will be concerned to correct any unrealistic claims or expectations of what the proposals can achieve, to point out any disproportionate effects on vulnerable or minority groups, and to argue that the prison and probation services must be able to provide programmes and conditions of the quality that is needed before the legislation is put into effect.

We will continue to promote the ideas of citizenship and civil society, and their application to the prevention of crime and the rehabilitation of offenders. We will try to make sure that relational justice is developed with vision and integrity, and not taken as an excuse for greater intrusion into the lives of offenders or victims or treated as a more effective form of punishment. We will continue to promote and protect the rights of children, and to challenge practices whose effect is to criminalize even larger numbers of young people and to do so at an even earlier age. We are concerned that the limitations of the criminal justice process should be properly understood. We believe that where a situation can be resolved or damage can be repaired without recourse to the criminal justice process or to punishment, an alternative should be found. We will try to explore what those alternatives might be. We will continue to expose and criticise abuses or weaknesses where we find them, but we will acknowledge and applaud good practice.

We recognise that the vast majority of public servants, in criminal justice or elsewhere, are working conscientiously to serve the public, often with too little support or encouragement. We welcome the government's commitment to public service reform, which we hope will apply to criminal justice as it does to other areas. The issues are not only about involvement of the private sector, on which we still have reservations, but also about accountability, legitimacy, integrity and the relationship between political and professional – and in criminal justice judicial – responsibility and judgement. One aspect of that relationship will present itself in the formulation of sentencing guidelines, which are an important feature of the Halliday report. Others will arise in the prison service and now increasingly in the national probation service.

The Howard League can take justifiable pride in what it has achieved during the year. But we are acutely conscious of our limitations as a small voluntary organisation. We are also conscious of the responsibility we carry, as a charity and as a part of civil society, to make a distinctive and independent contribution to society and to national life. We do that partly through our practical work with different organisations, through the advice and support we give to individuals and groups, and through our research and reports. But we must also contribute to the national debate. The style of government and politics, and the distribution of power and influence, are changing. Methods and alliances which were once effective no longer produce results. New forms of exclusion are emerging among those who cannot make their voices heard by conventional means. The government and its political agenda seem

everywhere to be more controlling and intrusive. The government is keen to consult and to listen, but on its own terms and on questions which it has formulated to suggest the answer it wants to hear.

This is the situation to which the Howard League has to respond. We are now reviewing our organisation and our methods to make sure that we can do so effectively.

The year ahead will be even more demanding.

David Faulkner
Chair

Director's report

2000 to October 2001

As I am sitting down to write this year's review of our work, I am faced with the details of yet another 16 year old boy who hanged himself in his prison cell. Kevin Jacobs was found in his cell in Feltham young offenders institute in the early hours with a noose around his neck.

He was the third 16 year old to take his own life in a prison in 2001. Anthony Redding died in the health care unit in Brinsford in February, hanging from the bars with his tracksuit. Mark Dade died in Wetherby prison in July, having been sentenced to four months for theft.

Kevin Jacobs' death came a month after the youth justice board implored courts to refrain from the inappropriate use of prison sentences for children. Its statement supported the view taken by the Howard League that short custodial sentences for children are disruptive and wasteful. Welcome attention was drawn to regional disparities in sentencing which resulted in "justice by geography" for children.

The number of juvenile boys and girls held in prison service custody rose to 2,798 in July 2001 and declined slightly following this admonition from the YJB and the August holiday period to 2,600 at the end of September. The daily figure masks the real number of children who experience prison during the year, because so many are remanded or sentenced for short periods.

The Howard League continued to campaign for an end to the use of prison custody for children and at the same time an improvement in their treatment. We firmly believe that prison is always damaging for children. Removal of a person's freedom should only ever be done as an absolutely last resort, and for children it should be wholly exceptional and should only take place within a small facility which replicates the best sort of family care. When a child is taken by the state, she or he must be afforded the very best protection. This is critical when a child is damaged and damaging, or the intervention will inevitably result in more anger and violence.

This is not to deny that prison life for children did improve during the year, as a result of an injection of funding for new buildings and more staff to deliver busier regimes. It is clear that many people working with children in prison are committed to doing the very best they can, and that there is determined leadership from the director general of the prison service to achieve improvements.

Adult prisoners faced a similar predicament with dramatically rising numbers. In January 2001 there were 61,918 people in prison, and by the end of September there were 67,475, representing an increase of more than 5,500 people in just nine months.

The rising prison population

1992	40,606
1993	44,566
1994	48,794
1995	51,047
1996	55,281
1997	61,114
1998	65,298
1999	64,771
2000	64,602
2001	67,475

The number of women imprisoned has also risen from 3,142 in January to a record 3,930 in September 2001, but has more than doubled in the years since 1992 when there were 1,353 women in prison.

A decade of home secretaries telling the courts and the public that the places will be built, that places will be found, that the prisons will take anyone sent to them, only served to encourage the irresponsible use of penal custody, that most costly of resources.

It is in this challenging environment that the Howard League has achieved some significant successes in its work. We were pleased that children would be taken out of Portland from next year, that following our research and campaign on girls in prisons, they too were going to be moved out of the prison system. Our work with children in schools on crime prevention has been an astounding success. The move to a new building last year enabled us to organise seminars and events on the premises and to develop our information and library service, and provided much improved working conditions for staff and volunteers.

Missing the Grade

In August 2001 we published research which showed that more than 300 school aged children in prison were not receiving the education they needed. We had visited all of the 13 prisons holding young teenage boys and spoke to a third of all the 15 year olds.

A quarter of the boys had been studying for GCSE exams before being sent to prison

A fifth had special educational needs

A third found reading and writing difficult

Our researchers found examples of good practice, for example at Stoke Heath the learning support centre for boys with special educational needs held one-to-one sessions tailored to the individual child and offering a wide range of resources.

However, overall we found

Classes in prison frequently cancelled

Teachers lacked the qualifications or experience to teach school children

Boys who could barely read or write were not offered individual help

Boys who had been studying for GCSEs not able to continue

The Howard League would like to record its thanks to the Paul Hamlyn Foundation which funded the research and to the advisory committee who guided the work

Professor Bernard Crick

Professor Roger Graef

Molly Hattersley

Professor Margaret Maden

Paul Manwaring

Angela Sarkis

Patricia Lankester

Roger Matthews

Sheffield and Birkbeck universities and chair of the government advisory group on the teaching of citizenship and democracy

Oxford university; writer and film maker

Institute of Education in London

Keele university

governor of Huntercombe young offenders institution

chief executive of the Church Urban Fund

director of the Paul Hamlyn Foundation

district audit office in Solihull

Publication of the report was met with considerable media interest, including features on the BBC and Guardian websites, articles in the Times, the Times Educational Supplement, Community Care and the Friend, and a letter in the Times.

We are now working with the youth justice board and the prisons to discuss how best to take our recommendations for improvement forward.

Children in prison

The history of imprisoning children in this country is long and inglorious. Whatever the approach – borstal, approved school, community homes, youth custody centre, boot camp, young offender institution – all have failed to prevent re-offending and have served to brutalise many of the young people held in them.

The 1998 crime and disorder act introduced the new supervisory body, the youth justice board, which co-ordinates local youth offending teams and purchases places for children in prisons, local authority secure units and the commercial secure training centres.

The Howard League launched a new research programme this year which is investigating the treatment of children in the 13 prisons holding juveniles.

We published the first two reports on Lancaster Farms and Castington in August 2001. We looked at four guiding principles

Protection from harm

Promotion of the child's welfare and development

Emphasis on social reintegration and inclusion

Participation and involvement of the children

Children in prisons may be offenders but they are still children and have equal and inviolable rights. We used the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and other UN conventions relating to children and the 1989 Children Act as guides to the research.

Despite considerable improvements in the range of activities available to young prisoners, we found the quality of care still failed to meet these standards

Lack of participation in decision-making

Lack of specialist training for staff

Prison units too large to provide for individual care

Limited access to daylight or open air

Difficulties in controlling bullying

Lack of preparation for release

Areas of good practice in Lancaster Farms included a low incidence of violence and an anti-bullying strategy which permeated all aspects of the regime. We found that Castington was close to achieving its targets for purposeful activity and that it had developed improved first night procedures for receiving young people.

Areas of concern common to many prisons holding young people include an appalling lack of staff cover at night, too few staff supervising association, and the poor attitude of some staff towards child protection.

These reports made uncomfortable reading for many involved in directing, managing and working in the young offender institutions.

Youth Justice Law Project

Following our year long investigation into allegations of brutality at Portland prison by staff towards young prisoners, the police in Dorset set up "Operation Hourglass". They identified a total of thirty five victims and conducted a lengthy criminal inquiry into the allegations of assaults on prisoners which included taking statements from the victims. Unfortunately, the staff trade union, the prison officers' association, recommended to its members not to help the police with their inquiries, and it was therefore impossible to get corroborative evidence.

"I was sent to E hall at Portland for using my mate's radio. I was told to run down a corridor lined with wardens. As I ran I was punched, slapped and kicked, then told to run back. The same thing happened. Then I was stripped naked and stuck in a cell for the night. I was told if I said anything I'd get more of the same. It was more than 10 years ago, but I'll never forget the pain and shame." He was 17 when he was in Portland.

In May 2001 the police submitted their file to the crown prosecution service

In July the CPS announced that no action would be taken against any prison officers.

This was the largest ever investigation into physical abuse of young people in prisons, and because prison staff maintained a wall of silence there were no prosecutions.

The prison service is now conducting its own inquiry and the Howard League will be submitting evidence to it.

The youth justice law project team is working closely with solicitors and barristers on cases involving young prisoners challenging their treatment whilst in prison, and in one case challenging the legitimacy of using prison instead of sending the child to the more suitable local authority secure accommodation whilst he was on remand.

The project is now about to enter a new phase and in the coming year The Howard League will be setting up a legal department.

Citizenship and crime programme

Our work to educate young people about the consequences of crime has been a resounding success.

The two-day programme has now been delivered in nearly 100 schools involving 10,000 children and 1,300 adult volunteers.

The young people follow a highly structured and well-resourced two days aimed at developing their skills to contribute to group discussion, improving analytical skills to explore and evaluate the impact of a crime upon individuals and communities, and provide information about sentences and the penal system.

The year group comes together in a plenary session to meet the volunteers and hear about the objectives of the project. They work in small groups, guided by an adult volunteer using games, drama, quizzes and questionnaires

A typical programme includes:

Group agreement on behaviour and consideration for others
Quiz on young people and crime
Adult free zone – what would you make a crime and devise your own responses
Court room drama – consider one crime
Worksheet on the consequences of crime
Moral dilemmas game – for example “doing something illegal is OK as long as it doesn’t hurt anyone” or “stealing a chocolate bar is as bad as stealing a car”
Rights and responsibilities quiz
Youth offender panel drama
Storyboard on peer pressure
Taking risks quiz
Evaluation

Copland community school, Brent
Brent pupil referral unit
Willesden high school, Brent
Claremont high school, Brent
Kingsbury comprehensive school, Brent
Salisbury primary school, Brent
Geoffrey Chaucer school, Southwark
Archbishop Ramsey school, Southwark
Walworth school, Southwark
Warwick Park school, Southwark
Salisbury comprehensive school, Enfield
Arnold middle school with Bedford youth offending team
Islington Green comprehensive school, Islington education action zone
and London Youth developing package for youth workers

This year more than 2,000 children aged 11 to 14 participated in the Citizenship and Crime programme from 13 schools in five boroughs involving 250 adult volunteers.

General election

As part of our public education drive we ran a rather special general election campaign of our own this year.

We published a Howard League manifesto for penal reform with a press conference. It was well attended by journalists from television and newsprint and coverage of our manifesto concerns included Radio 4 and Radio 5, LBC, local radio, Independent, Guardian, Daily Express, Daily Telegraph, Observer and local papers across the country.

The manifesto suggested five guiding principles and five immediate priorities for the incoming government

The criminal justice process should be based on repairing the damage done by crime
Public resources should be concentrated on preventing crime
A penal system based on effective community penalties
Imprisonment should be the last resort
Prisons should provide a positive experience and a realistic chance of rehabilitation

Reduction of the prison population to the European average

Developing community sanctions for adults using the successful youth justice reforms
Taking children out of prisons
Giving proper status to the rights and needs of victims of crime
Promoting safer communities through social and economic policies

We mailed 10,000 copies of the manifesto to Howard League members and supporters who gave them to local candidates. The Labour Party and Conservative Party both issued statements to all their candidates suggesting policy responses to our manifesto, and we had a very good response from many local candidates.

We used the opportunity to improve our website by offering hyperlinks to articles on the Howard League in newspapers, a facility to join our email list, daily news items on the Howard League general election campaign, and information about how to get involved.

Sentencing for success

Reform of sentencing policy is key to creating a more humane and effective criminal justice system. The Howard League published a discussion paper in May which set out a comprehensive argument for a new sentencing framework.

A new sentencing structure which would work in harmony with other social policies to promote a healthier society and more effective prisons system

A clearly defined custody threshold, so that prison is reserved for people who really need it – people who are a damage to the public because of the violence or sexual nature of their offending

A new conflict resolution service to solve disputes and minor offences at the community level without the need to go to court

Cost effective sentencing, so that the taxpayer will no longer have to pay £26,000 a year to lock up someone how could safely be doing community service at a cost of £2,000 a year

A tough but humane approach to repeat offending, so that courts do not have to resort to imprisoning people who have committed a string of minor offences, but can respond appropriately to a pattern of offending.

The Howard League study was published partly in response to proposals emanating from the Government and party in anticipation of the ideas likely to be suggested by the Halliday review on sentencing. We were particularly concerned that the problem of the damaging and expensive use of prison for non-violent offenders looked set to continue, and would probably be exacerbated by Government plans to add 2,500 new prison places to the estate.

Prison regimes

Following publication of our research on prison workshops last year, we held a seminar to develop the discussion on rehabilitating regimes. A busy afternoon we heard from

Sir David Ramsbotham	HM chief inspector of prisons
John Slater	governor of Ranby prison
Professor Andrew Rutherford	Southampton university
Dr Ursula Smartt	Thames Valley university
Lorraine Atkinson	Howard League researcher on education in prisons for juveniles
Tim Colbourne	Howard League, author of rehabilitating regimes report

Molly Hattersley

educationalist

Suicides and self-harm in prisons

The inappropriate use of prison custody costs lives. For many years the Howard League has been conducting research and leading the campaign to reduce the incidence of suicides in prisons.

In January we published figures welcoming an overall reduction in the number of self-inflicted deaths from 91 in 1999 to 82 in 2000, but raised the alarm over the fact that 8 women had killed themselves. Women made up 5% of the prison population but accounted for 10% of the deaths.

During 2000

50 prisons were affected by the suicide of a prisoner

49 of the prisoners were unsentenced

three 17 year olds took their own lives

three commercial prisons were affected by suicides: 5 at Doncaster, 1 at Blakenhurst and 1 at the Wolds

This was the first year that there had been a reduction in the number of suicides, and the Howard League commended the work of prison staff for saving lives. However, the number of people dying by their own hand was still too high, and the cause was the over-use of prison custody. Inner city local prisons struggled to cope with the sheer volume of people, as over 200,000 were received into prisons throughout the year.

We held three seminars to discuss the best ways to prevent suicides and self-harm in prison.

The seminar on suicide in prison and after release in March 2000 was attended by 100 people and heard from

Martin Narey, director general of the prison service

Sir David Ramsbotham, HM chief inspector of prisons

Professor Pamela Taylor, from the Broadmoor special hospital authority and the institute of psychiatry

Arnold Barrow, the chief probation office in Suffolk

Patrick Branigan, from the prison service health promotion research project

Frances Crook, director of the Howard League

The speakers at the seminar on self-harm in prisons in April comprised

Stephen Moore, governor of Wormwood Scrubs prison

Angela Smith, chair of the national self-harm network

Theodore Mutale, from the youth justice board and an adolescent forensic psychiatrist

Ingrid Posen, head of the prison service suicide prevention policy group

Tim Colbourne, policy officer at the Howard League

Professor David Wilson, university of central England

The third seminar held in May dealt with suicide and self-harm among women and girls in prison

Niall Clifford, operational manager of the women's prisons

Vicky Herod, mother of Jenny who took her own life in Holloway

David Lancaster, governor of Holloway

Professor Dorothy Wedderburn, chair of the committee on women's imprisonment

Dr Anne Reuss, from the university of Abertay in Dundee

Anita Dockley, assistant director at the Howard League

These seminars formed the start of a programme of research aimed at reducing self-harm and suicide in prison.

In August we published the first research ever conducted on the incidence of self-harm and suicide in court cells and prison vans. We found that cold, dirty court cells combined with a lack of welfare support and hours spent in claustrophobic vehicles contributed to the problem.

There were 376 incidents of self-harm in court cells and prison escort vehicles in one year, including many attempted hangings. Twenty eight per cent of suicides take place within a week of reception to prison.

People held in court cells are predominantly unconvicted or unsentenced. They should be treated with humanity and respect. We recommended that there should be an independent review of the privatised prisoner escort service, employment of link workers and better information available to people held in the cells.

Further research will take place during the coming year, focussing on women and self-harm and suicide following release from prison.

Meanwhile, the Howard League participates in twice yearly meetings with the minister for prisons, and meetings with the prison service safer custody group, to explore better ways of treating vulnerable prisoners.

A clean slate: a new structure for lay visitors to people in custody

In 2000 the government asked Sir Peter Lloyd MP to conduct an inquiry into the future of the prison boards of visitors. We met with him and his team to discuss our views and subsequently published a paper setting out our ideas for a radical overhaul of the system.

Our report recommended a new co-ordinating body to oversee the lay monitoring of all people held in prisons, police stations and court cells, and the abolition of the current structure. We said a new group of community visitors should be set up with strengthened powers to promote the welfare of prisoners.

Education

The Howard League is the first port of call for many students looking for help with their academic or professional studies. This year we published a wide range of educational materials designed to aid students, including simple factsheets

- Young adults in prisons
- The prison population
- Home detention curfews
- Reconviction rates
- Suicide and self-harm
- The work of the probation service
- Homicide
- The use of imprisonment for girls
- The work of The Howard League
- Scottish prison statistics
- International comparisons
- Children in prison

Essential facts on the penal system
Suicides in commercial prisons

Young black people in the penal system

Our seminar in December on young black people in the penal system was very well attended. We heard from a variety of speakers and participants how young black people face discrimination and the impact this has on them. Our speakers included

Judy Clements, race equality adviser for the prison service
Patrick Lewis, director of the social inclusion unit in Brent
Inspector Mick Morris, Metropolitan police
Cynthia Winifred, Howard League council
Lee Jasper, senior policy adviser to the Mayor of London
David Mathieson, Howard League council

Following the murder of Zahid Mubarek in Feltham we were asked to join a delegation comprising his family and his lawyer, Imran Khan, to see the Minister, Paul Boateng. We pressed for a public inquiry which would consider issues relating to sentencing and mental health. We welcomed the announcement that the commission for racial equality would include Feltham in its inquiry into racism in prisons, but this does not negate the need for a public inquiry.

Community safety

Towards the end of last year we held a seminar to look at how we could best achieve a safe environment, deal with people who are regarded as being outside or on the margins of society, and what sort of controls are acceptable. Instead of using the penal system as a blunt instrument and criminalizing huge numbers of people, the Howard League has recommended that a nationwide community conflict resolution scheme should be established. Speakers at the seminar included

Jeremy Johnston, from the government crime reduction programme
Diana Sampson, the community safety adviser from the local government association
Martin Davis, head of community safety in Hackney council
Frances Crook, director of the Howard League
Prunella Scales, actor

Consultation

The Howard League is often asked for its views by various statutory agencies and government departments.

In July we submitted our views on the rehabilitation of offenders act to the home office review, saying that the legislation was confusing and open to too many interpretations, particularly since so many new pieces of legislation relating to the same issue had now been passed.

In March we set out our views on the reform of the laws on sex offences. We concurred with the suggestion from the home office that the definition of rape should be extended, and that steps towards making offences gender neutral should be taken.

In March we met with Judge Ray Singh and his team from the commission for racial equality who were conducting the formal investigation into the prison service. A paper setting out our concern that the very structures which maintain the prison system work against prioritising good human relations. We suggested that the CRE should investigate management and staffing issues; discipline and control;

placement in work, education and prisons; health issues; and cultural and religious respect. In September we attended the day seminar held by the CRE to hear from the minister for prisons and director general about the progress on race relations following the murder of Zahid Mubarek by his cell mate inside Feltham.

In February we submitted our views on the idea of fixed penalty notice to the home office. We suggested that such a system of fines should aim at minimising the response, should be protected from having a differential impact and that fine levels should be as low as possible. A constructive response from the minister, Charles Clark MP, agreed with many of our proposals but insisted that a sliding scale of fines would be higher than we would have liked.

In January we responded to a consultation from the cabinet office social exclusion unit with our views on how to reduce offending by former prisoners. We suggested a reductionist strategy, seeing offenders as citizens, and that prisons should give greater priority to resettlement issues.

Also in January we participated in a consultation emanating from the women's policy group of the prison service on the future treatment of women offenders. We said that joined up thinking should concentrate on reducing the numbers of women going into prison, and drew attention to the 65% of women held in custody on remand who do not subsequently get a prison sentence. Later in the year when the government's response was published our submission was extensively quoted.

Towards the end of last year we submitted our comments on the future for prison and probation service inspections as part of a home office review. We supported the maintenance of a distinction between the loss of liberty through imprisonment and someone serving a community penalty. We were pleased that although the prisoners' ombudsman has taken over cases from the probation service, the prisons and probation inspectorate have remained separate.

The Howard League was invited to contribute to the UK's report on progress achieved implementing policies for children ready for the UN special session on children. We drew attention to the detention of children, particularly the high numbers of children in prisons, the lowering age of criminal responsibility and the extension of the criminal law through anti-social behaviour orders and curfews.

We responded to a request from the sentencing advisory panel on the handling of stolen goods, saying that we were concerned that the premise appeared to be that prison was the normal penalty for handling stolen goods. We suggested that defendants should be given the option of restoring the goods to the victim and that this should be a mitigating factor.

In November 2000 we participated in the lord chancellor's department seminar on the rights of defendants, as part of the wider review of the criminal justice system. We raised the issue of inappropriate remands being the most serious curtailment of people's rights.

We attended the prison service seminar to discuss the implementation of the abolition of the sentence of detention in a YOI for 18-20 year olds. Once the crime and disorder act 1998 was passed which created the new sentence for the under 18s, it was clear that changes had to be made for the older age group. The Howard League argued that they should not be treated as adults and held in adult prisons, but that arrangements should be made to recognise their vulnerability and the immaturity of many of this age group.

International

Jack Holland and Tim Colbourne represented the Howard League at the 10th UN commission on crime prevention and criminal justice in Vienna in May 2001, developing contacts with government delegations, commission staff and other NGOs, and promoting our concerns for penal reform.

In February the reply from the committee of ministers in the Council of Europe to the parliamentary assembly resolution on mothers and babies in prison, sponsored by the Howard League last year, was published. The ministers emphasised that member states had been promoting community based sanctions especially for pregnant women and mothers of babies or young children and that even in more serious cases non-custodial disposals should be given consideration.

We met with members of the Council of Europe committee for the prevention of torture when they came to carry out an inspection of detention facilities in the UK, and gave them a very thorough briefing on our concerns.

We were pleased to welcome visitors from the Egyptian ministry of the interior to a discussion about penal reform during their visit to the UK.

Parliamentary

We continue to have excellent relations with ministers from various departments and members of parliament and to provide a briefing service for debates and questions.

We met with the chair of the home affairs select committee, Robin Corbett MP, when he was leading an investigation into the treatment of juveniles in prisons, and participated in a seminar for MPs in the house of commons for the committee.

2001 Annual Conference

The theme of this year's annual conference, our nineteenth, was children and the penal system. We welcomed 150 participants to the charming setting of New College in Oxford and had an impressive list of guest speakers.

Our proceedings were darkened by the terrible events of 11 September in New York and we watched with mounting horror the events taking place. Nevertheless, it was decided to go ahead with the programme, but to leave a television available for everyone to follow what was happening in between sessions. We must record our thanks to all the speakers who carried on despite these events.

Tony Burden, President	Association of chief police officers
David Calvert Smith QC	Director of public prosecutions
Peter Clarke	Children's commissioner for Wales
Althea Efunshile	Director, children and young people's unit, cabinet office
Paul Ennals	Chief Executive, national children's bureau
Anna Ford	Broadcaster
Professor Barry Goldson	University of Liverpool
Sheila Hancock	Actor
Keir Hopley	Head of policy, national probation service
Simon Hughes MP	LibDem
Blake Morrison	Writer
Dr John Muncie	Open university
Martin Narey	Director general, prison service
Annabella Scott JP	Youth justice board

The plenary sessions were very lively and the seminars produced some challenging debate and really useful information. The conference provided an opportunity for practitioners and academics and policy makers to discuss the treatment of children in trouble and in custody and to explore solutions. Too often the response to anti-social behaviour by children only serves to make them into victims. Too often the

children are demonised by the media and characterised as merely villains. The conference provided a space for everyone to learn about how to respond to challenging children in a constructive way.

Human rights and penal issues

The passing of the human rights act in 1998 was a recognition that rights-based law could offer better protection to minorities including those caught up in the criminal justice system. The Howard League report brought together contributions from key experts exploring some of the issues raised by the act. It included papers by Lord Justice Brooke, Dr Silvia Casale, Dr Nic Groombridge, Gurbux Singh and Dick Whitfield amongst others.

Liaison

The Howard League is frequently invited to provide speakers for meetings of other organisations, and during the year a representative spoke to the department of public policy in the university of central England, the national association for youth justice, the national association of prison visitors, the university of Abertay, the national community safety network,

Prisons visited

Ashfield
Askham Grange
Blantyre House
Brinsford
Brixton
Bullwood Hall
Castington
Eastwood Park
Feltham
Glen Parva
Holliesley Bay
Holloway
Huntercombe
Lancaster Farms
Leicester
Onley
Portland
Stafford
Stoke Heath
Thorn Cross
Wandsworth
Werrington
Wetherby
Woodhill
Wormwood Scrubs
and Orchard Lodge and Vinney Green secure units

Annual General Meeting 2000

The guest speaker at last year's extremely well attended annual meeting was the Rt Hon Lord Woolf who treated us to an authoritative overview of penal law and the role of the courts.

The Margery Fry award was presented to Paul Manwaring, governor of Huntercombe young offenders' institution for his significant contribution to improve the treatment of juveniles.

The Howard League Media prize was awarded to Jonathan Stamp for his BBC 2 series of programmes Behind Bars and a special commendation went to Jenny Cuffe, David Lewis and David Ross from Radio 4 File on Four team for the programme on bullying in prisons

Membership and Fundraising

The number of members has remained steady throughout the year, and we are very grateful to our members and supporters who make donations and other contributions towards our work.

The Howard League is entirely independent and accepts no government funding, and is therefore reliant on donations from individuals, companies and trusts. We also have a policy of not accepting donations from the private security companies who manage prisons.

We particularly want to thank Lord Chadlington and Lady Bland for acting as host to two fundraising lunches in Wandsworth and Brixton prisons. Our guests found the visits very interesting, and we are grateful to the staff and inmates of both prisons for welcoming us so warmly.

Our small trading company contributed funds to our work through the sale of seasonal cards.

Public relations

Representatives of the media phone us every single day to ask for interviews, comments and help with background information. On an average day the staff will help two or three journalists from newspapers, do one or two radio interviews, and answer a handful of other media queries. When we publish a report we may well have to do over thirty interviews, for example:

Publication of the report on preventing suicide and self harm in court cells and transportation involved 8 radio interviews, a 2,000 word feature article for a professional journal, interviews with local newspapers, information for the BBC and Guardian websites, help with articles in three magazines.

Publication of Missing the Grade, the report on education in prisons holding juveniles, generated three television packages, features on Radio 1 Newsbeat and six other radio stations, articles in the Times and five local papers, a letter in the Times, a feature in the Times Educational Supplement and Community Care, internet features on various websites, and several other articles and features in professional journals.

The Howard Journal of Criminal Justice

The Howard Journal of Criminal Justice was published four times and the Howard League owes a debt of gratitude to David Wilson and Tony Fowles for editing the journal, Greg Mantle, the book review editor and Brenda McWilliams, the publishing editor.

The Journal maintains its position as one of the leading journals in the field, publishing a wide variety of articles covering issues as diverse as the experience of imams working inside prisons to tackling offending on bail.

HLM

We published four editions of the magazine HLM during the year and distributed them to our members and supporters. Thanks to the generous help of Psion plc we were able to send HLM to prison governors

and MPs and other opinion leaders. The magazine represents the key communication tool with our supporters and professionals in the field, providing information about our research and campaigns.

Staff and volunteers

We were pleased to welcome Fran Russell back at the end of her maternity leave having had twins, Hannah and Zoe.

Anita Dockley left to go on maternity leave in September.

Tim Colbourne left to take an MA at the LSE after working with the Howard League for two years.

Mike Grewcock came to work in our new campaigns and legal department. Mike Grewcock worked as a policy officer with us some years ago, left to go into private practice as a solicitor, and is now employed as a solicitor with the Howard League.

Michael Simmons acted as our consultant on HLM, and we are grateful to him for his help with articles and production.

We are very grateful to the many volunteers and students who helped in the office during the year. They have stuffed envelopes, packed cards, answered the phone, drafted factsheets, helped with the database, and been a cheery support to all our work. It would not have been possible without them.

Treasurers' report

This year shows another successful year for The Howard League in settling into new accommodation successfully and combining good management with robust accounting practices. The Howard League has maintained good funding levels during this period, whilst continuing to keep resources expended as low as possible.

Successful fundraising by the Director has ensured increased levels in unrestricted donations for this year. The fall in the levels of restricted donations was due largely to the donations received in the last financial year for the purchase of the building.

The Howard League has implemented many of the government strategies to help charities namely the new gift aid, which has successfully being implemented. The Howard League will implement the new SORP in the next year's accounts.

The Howard League continues to look to expand the Citizenship & Crime project nationally. We are confident that through this project The Howard League is making a real impact in the lives of both adults and children, who are likely to be the decision makers of the next generation.



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

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 2001 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

.....14 November.....2001

Statement of Financial Activities (Incorporating an income and expenditure account)
For the year ended 31 May 2001

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>Unrestricted</u>	<u>Restricted</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>
		<u>Funds</u>	<u>Funds</u>	<u>Total Funds</u>	<u>Total Funds</u>
		£	£	£	£
<u>Incoming resources</u>					
Donations	5	207,704	200,214	407,918	541,495
Membership income		74,272		74,272	60,911
Legacy income		4,000	-	4,000	17,306
Investment income		3,942	-	3,942	3,396
Conferences and Publications		48,593	-	48,593	34,117
Interest receivable		4,340	-	4,340	7,013
Miscellaneous income		15,119	-	15,119	3,000
Net income from trading subsidiary		-	-	-	5,710
Total incoming resources		357,970	200,214	558,184	672,948
<u>Resources expended</u>					
Direct Charitable Expenditure	6	173,890	182,985	356,875	415,892
Management and Administration	7	77,714	-	77,714	67,057
Fundraising and Publicity	8	18,209	14,887	33,096	33,520
Total resources expended		269,813	197,872	467,685	516,469
Net incoming/(outgoing) resources		88,157	2,342	90,499	156,479
<u>Other recognised gains and losses</u>					
Unrealised loss on revaluation of Investments		(4,526)	-	(4,526)	(3,733)
Recognised gain on disposal		8,714	-	8,714	-
Net movements in fund		92,345	2,342	94,687	152,746
Balance at 1 June 2000		82,310	390,957	473,267	320,521
Balance at 31 May 2001	16	174,655	393,299	567,954	473,267

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

Balance Sheet as at 31 May 2001

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>
Fixed Assets		£	£
Tangible assets	10	659,952	735,099
Investments	11	<u>107,139</u>	<u>111,665</u>
		767,091	846,764
Current Assets			
Stocks - goods for resale		4,186	7,885
Debtors	12	16,256	6,151
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>95,347</u>	<u>82,117</u>
		115,789	96,153
Creditors: amount falling due within one year	13	<u>(84,429)</u>	<u>(140,497)</u>
Net Current Assets		<u>31,360</u>	<u>(44,344)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		798,451	802,420
Creditors: amount falling due after more than one year	14	<u>(236,703)</u>	<u>(329,153)</u>
Net Assets		<u>561,748</u>	<u>473,267</u>
Income Funds			
Unrestricted funds		168,449	82,310
Restricted funds	15	<u>393,299</u>	<u>390,957</u>
Total Funds	17	<u>561,748</u>	<u>473,267</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 17 October 2001



David Faulkner
Director



Thomas Crowther
Director

Charity Balance Sheet as at 31 May 2001

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>
Fixed Assets			
		£	£
Tangible assets	10	659,952	735,099
Investments	11	<u>112,139</u>	<u>116,665</u>
		772,091	851,764
Current Assets			
Stocks - goods for resale		1	1
Debtors	12	28,453	14,861
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>87,541</u>	<u>75,262</u>
		115,995	90,124
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	<u>(83,429)</u>	<u>(139,468)</u>
Net Current Assets		<u>32,566</u>	<u>(49,344)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		804,657	802,420
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	14	<u>(236,703)</u>	<u>(329,153)</u>
Net Assets		<u>567,954</u>	<u>473,267</u>
Income Funds			
Unrestricted funds		174,655	82,310
Restricted funds	15	<u>393,299</u>	<u>390,957</u>
Total Funds	17	<u>567,954</u>	<u>473,267</u>

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

These financial statements were approved by the Board on 17 October 2001



David Faulkner
Director



Thomas Crowther
Director

Notes to the accounts for the year ended 31 May 2001

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 Statement 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. No depreciation is provided on the freehold property, as this is considered immaterial. The trustees have carried out an impairment review and are satisfied that the value of the property as shown in the financial statements is at least equivalent to cost.

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 each area

Notes to the accounts for the year ended 31 May 2001**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 year in accordance with SSAP 24.

j) Consolidation

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

2. Operating Surplus

This is stated after charging the following:	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>
Depreciation on owned assets	<u>£3,400</u>	<u>£2,997</u>
Auditors' remuneration	<u>£2,500</u>	<u>£4,500</u>
Hire costs and operating leases	<u>£2,611</u>	<u>£3,326</u>
Interest payable on loans repayable in more than five years and after crediting:	<u>£30,616</u>	<u>£17,518</u>
Interest receivable and similar income	<u>£4,340</u>	<u>£7,013</u>

3. Taxation

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

Notes to the accounts for the year end 31 May 2001**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>2001</u>	<u>2001</u>
	£	£
Turnover	9,780	8,952
Cost of Sales	<u>9,035</u>	<u>1,404</u>
Gross Profit	745	10,356
Administrative expenses	<u>(7,050)</u>	<u>(4,665)</u>
Operating Profit/Loss	(6,305)	(5,691)
Other interest receivable	99	19
Deed of gift to charity	<u>-</u>	<u>(5,710)</u>
Retained profit/loss in subsidiary	<u>(6,206)</u>	<u>-</u>

Notes to the accounts for the year ended 31 May 2001**5. Donations**

	<u>Unrestricted Funds</u>	<u>Restricted Funds</u>	<u>2001 Total Funds</u>	<u>2000 Total Funds</u>
	£	£	£	£
General Donations	207,704	-	207,704	141,943
Juvenile Monitor	-	35,850	35,850	42,100
Education Research	-	-	-	53,200
Property Fund donations	-	52,751	52,751	196,981
Crime & Citizenship	-	59,581	59,581	67,557
Magazine-HLM	-	-	-	4,620
Youth Law Project	-	7,500	7,500	3,500
Youth Policy Project	-	34,032	34,032	31,594
Imprisonment for Girls	-	1,000	1,000	-
Suicides Project	-	9,500	9,500	-
	<u>207,704</u>	<u>200,214</u>	<u>407,918</u>	<u>541,495</u>

6. Direct Charitable Expenditure

Salaries and National Insurance	83,883	155,725	239,608	254,048
Recruitment	-	30	30	962
Books and Subscriptions	407	264	671	1,561
Howard Journal and HLM	38,008	-	38,008	34,831
Conference & Seminar expenses	10,163	-	10,163	7,462
Conferences & Meetings	2,158	70	2,228	3,637
Travelling expenses	2,514	3,475	5,989	5,758
Publication Costs	9,178	7,377	16,555	18,176
Telephone & Postage	14,286	6,027	20,313	19,088
Stationery	1,056	3,169	4,225	3,460
Misc. Expenses	2,831	785	3,616	8,762
Staff Training	450	962	1,412	1,874
Equipment Purchase	-	497	497	2,274
Equipment Hire	832	1,056	1,888	2,495
Professional fees	-	-	-	7,921
Premises costs and other overhea	8,124	3,548	11,672	43,583
	<u>173,890</u>	<u>182,985</u>	<u>356,875</u>	<u>415,892</u>

Notes to the accounts for the year ended 31 May 2001

	Unrestricted	Restricted	2001 Total	2000 Total
	Funds	Funds	Funds	Funds
	£	£	£	£
7. Management and Administration				
Salaries and National Insurance	25,137	-	25,137	23,140
Recruitment	-	-	-	-
Books and Subscriptions	495	-	495	258
Conferences and Meetings	636	-	636	1,157
Travelling expenses	687	-	687	816
Printing and stationery	4,580	-	4,580	4,447
Telephone and Postage	4,090	-	4,090	3,204
Miscellaneous Expenses	2,335	-	2,335	1,299
Staff Training	135	-	135	85
Equipment Hire	224	-	224	831
Equipment Maintenance	-	-	-	2,491
Depreciation	3,399	-	3,399	2,997
Audit and Accountancy	2,500	-	2,500	3,500
Bank Charges	2,093	-	2,093	4,870
Premises Costs and Other Overheads	787	-	787	444
Mortgage Interest	2,518	-	2,518	4,878
Business development loan interest	28,098	-	28,098	12,640
	<u>77,714</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>77,714</u>	<u>67,057</u>

8. Fund-raising and Publicity

Salaries and National Insurance	1,488	13,409	14,897	14,050
Books and Subscriptions	297	-	297	-
Conferences and Meetings	-	-	-	4,135
Travelling Expenses	-	-	-	138
Printing, Postage, Telephone and Stationery	8,782	-	8,782	9,367
Miscellaneous Expenses	6,865	-	6,865	2,880
Professional Fund-raising costs	-	1,478	1,478	2,506
Premises costs and other overheads	777	-	777	444
	<u>18,209</u>	<u>14,887</u>	<u>33,096</u>	<u>33,520</u>

9. Staff Costs

	2001 £	2000 £
Staff costs during the year were as follows:		
Salaries and pensions	255,902	270,946
Social Security	23,740	20,292
	<u>279,642</u>	<u>291,238</u>

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

	2001	2000
Direct objectives	7	7.5
Management and administration	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
	<u>9</u>	<u>9.5</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 2001**Tangible fixed assets - Charity**

	Freehold Property	Long Leasehold Premises	Computers	Fixtures Furniture & Equipment	Library Books	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cost	650,000	80,000	22,667	17,864	2,018	772,549
At beginning of year						
Additions	-	-	3,328	4,925	-	8,253
Disposals	-	(80,000)	-	-	-	(80,000)
At end of year	<u>650,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>25,995</u>	<u>22,789</u>	<u>2,018</u>	<u>700,802</u>
DEPRECIATION						
At beginning of year	-	-	22,639	12,794	2,017	37,450
Charge for year	-	-	1,600	1,800	-	3,400
At end of year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>24,239</u>	<u>14,594</u>	<u>2,017</u>	<u>40,850</u>
NET BOOK VALUE						
At end of year	<u>650,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,756</u>	<u>8,195</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>659,952</u>
At beginning of year	<u>650,000</u>	<u>80,000</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>5,069</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>735,099</u>

The net book value at 31 May 2001 represents fixed assets used for:

	Freehold Property	Long Leasehold Premises	Computers	Fixtures Furniture & Equipment	Library Books	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Direct charitable purposes	568,750	-	1,536	7,171	1	577,458
Fundraising and publicity	8,125	-	22	102	-	8,249
Management and administration	<u>73,125</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>198</u>	<u>922</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>74,245</u>
	<u>650,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,756</u>	<u>8,195</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>659,952</u>

Notes to the accounts for the year ended 31 May 2001**11. Fixed Assets Investments**

	Charity £	Group £
Listed Investments:		
Market Value at 1 June 2000	116,665	111,665
Net loss on revaluation	(4,526)	(4,526)
Market Value at 31 May 2001	<u>112,139</u>	<u>107,139</u>

As of 31 May 2001 the charity held units in the Caf Balanced Growth Fund with a market value of £67,303. and units in Caf income Fund with a market value of £12,891. Each of these holdings represents more than 5% of the market value of listed investments held at 31 May 2001.

The charity also had an investment of £5,000, representing 5000 ordinary shares in the subsidiary undertaking.

12. Debtors

	Group		Charity	
	<u>2001</u> £	<u>2000</u> £	<u>2001</u> £	<u>2000</u> £
Income tax recoverable	12,117	3,229	12,117	3,229
Amounts due from subsidiary undertaking	-	-	12,197	8,710
Prepayments and accrued income	3,714	2,922	3,714	2,922
Other Debtors	<u>425</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>425</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>16,256</u>	<u>6,151</u>	<u>28,453</u>	<u>14,861</u>

13. Creditors- amounts falling due within one year

Business development loan	41,017	41,017	41,017	41,017
Mortgage loan	-	58,808	-	58,808
Operating creditors	15,916	14,065	15,916	14,065
Accruals & deferred income	<u>27,496</u>	<u>26,607</u>	<u>26,496</u>	<u>25,578</u>
	<u>84,429</u>	<u>140,497</u>	<u>83,429</u>	<u>139,468</u>

Notes to the accounts for the year ended 31 May 2001**14. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year - Charity**

	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>
	£	£
Business development loan	211,703	304,153
Other loans	<u>25,000</u>	<u>25,000</u>
	<u>236,703</u>	<u>329,153</u>

Loan maturity analysis

Between two and five years	115,730	189,068
In five years or more	<u>120,973</u>	<u>140,085</u>
	<u>236,703</u>	<u>329,153</u>

15. Restricted Funds

	Balance <u>B/F</u>	Incoming <u>Resources</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>	Balance <u>C/F</u>
	£	£	£	£
Youth Law Project	1,194	7,500	3,238	5,456
Crime and Citizenship Project	21,061	59,581	67,459	13,183
Youth Policy Project	12,303	34,032	28,618	17,717
Education Research	45,261	-	39,987	5,274
Juvenile Monitor	31,138	35,850	36,318	30,670
Property Fund	280,000	52,751	13,409	319,342
Suicides Project	-	9,500	7,843	1,657
Imprisonment of girls	-	1,000	1,000	-
Total	<u>390,957</u>	<u>200,214</u>	<u>197,872</u>	<u>393,299</u>

Notes to the accounts for the year ended 31 May 2001**16. Analysis of group net assets between funds at 31 May 2001**

	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Total Funds
	£	£	£
Tangible assets	379,952	280,000	659,952
Investments	5,000	107,139	112,139
Current assets	109,835	6,160	115,995
Current liabilities	(83,429)	-	(83,429)
Non current liabilities	(236,703)	-	(236,703)
	<u>174,655</u>	<u>393,299</u>	<u>567,954</u>

Unrealised gains and losses included above:

On revaluation of:-

Investments assets in year

Shares	<u>(4,526)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(4,526)</u>
	<u>(4,526)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(4,526)</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

	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>
	£	£
At beginning of year	473,267	320,521
Net incoming resources	<u>94,687</u>	<u>152,746</u>
At end of year	<u>567,954</u>	<u>473,267</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 2001**Membership income**

	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>
	£	£
Subscription and payments under covenant	55,850	49,973
Income tax recoverable	<u>18,422</u>	<u>10,938</u>
	<u>74,272</u>	<u>60,911</u>

Conferences, Seminars and Publications

Royalties	8,023	7,099
Sale of books and literature	9,878	9,641
Conferences and seminars	<u>30,692</u>	<u>17,377</u>
	<u>48,593</u>	<u>34,117</u>