### CROSS

# The ENGLISH SENTENCING SYSTEM

Third Edition

Butterworths

## THE ENGLISH SENTENCING SYSTEM

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#### PREFACE TO THIRD EDITION

It is with deep sadness that I find myself writing this Preface alone. By the time of Sir Rupert's death in September 1980, we had completed the revision of Chapter III and part of Chapter I. My hope is that the remainder of the revision succeeds in reflecting the tremendous benefit (and pleasure) which I derived from working beside one of the most accomplished lawyers and textwriters of our time. We had discussed in broad terms the changes which were to be made to these other parts of the book. I have attempted to effect those changes.

The six years since the appearance of the Second Edition have seen a wide range of developments. Although the legislature has not, apart from the Criminal Law Act 1977, been particularly active on sentencing matters, the activities of the Court of Appeal (Criminal Division) have more than compensated for this. The tide of appellate decisions on sentencing rises each year, and there have been three noteworthy landmarks in the form of the publication of the second edition of David Thomas's Principles of Sentencing in 1979. the introduction of a new series of law reports devoted exclusively to sentencing cases (the Criminal Appeal Reports (Sentencing)), and the judgments of Lord Lane, C.J., in Upton and in Bibi. The reform bodies have also been active in this sphere: recent reports of the Law Commission and of the Criminal Law Revision Committee have sentencing implications, and two reports of the now defunct Advisory Council on the Penal System, on The Length of Prison Sentences and Sentences of Imprisonment: a Review of Maximum Penalties, have made significant and provocative contributions to debate about the sentencing system.

Both the structure of the book and its aims remain essentially the same as for previous editions. The main task has been one of bringing the text up to date, and it is hoped that the book reflects the

sentencing system at 1st October 1980. The form of Chapters I, II and IV has been little altered in the process of up-dating; the opening section of Chapter III remains unchanged, but there has been considerable re-writing in the remainder of Chapter III and in Chapter V.

Andrew Ashworth

Worcester College, Oxford, March, 1981

#### PREFACE TO FIRST EDITION

This book is based on lectures given in the University of Oxford and primarily designed for candidates for a law degree who had opted, or were thinking of opting, for a paper on criminal law and penology; but it is hoped that the book may appeal to all those concerned with the penal system and indeed to all who are interested in the problems of punishment and sentencing. For this reason I have been deliberately "elementary" at certain points in my account of the law. The book is not a textbook, although the first two chapters contain about as much information concerning the law of sentencing as most students are likely to require; my aim has been to provoke thought and further reading. This accounts for the note on further reading in the appendices. I have deliberately made it brief and it has accordingly been necessary to be highly selective.

I lay no claim to originality of thought or research. So far as the thought is concerned, all that I have done which others have not done in works of a similar nature is to link the theories of punishment with sentencing practice, and to say something of the whys and wherefores of the latter. So far as research is concerned, the only out of the ordinary information on which the book is based is the response of a number of Queen's Bench Judges, Recorders, Chairmen of Sessions and Magistrates to a variety of oral and written questions. I wish to express my deep gratitude for this cooperation so willingly given by such busy men.

RUPERT CROSS

All Souls College Oxford, March, 1971.

#### TABLE OF CASES

Abbott, [1964] 1 Q.B. 489, C.C.A Ambler, [1976] Crim. L.R. 266, C.A. Ames, [1938] 1 All E.R. 515, C.C.A Ankers (1975), 61 Cr. App. Rep. 170, C.A. Ashdown (1973), 58 Cr. App. Rep. 399, C.A. Ashworth, [1980] Crim. L.R. 556 Aston, [1948] W.N. 252, C.C.A. Atkinson, [1978] 2 All E.R. 460, C.A. 115,	
Bainbridge (1979), 1 Cr. App. Rep. (s) 36 Baker (1971), 55 Cr. App. Rep. 182, C.A. Ball (1951), 35 Cr. App. Rep. 164, C.C.A. Battams (1979), 1 Cr. App. Rep. (s) 15 Beacock (1979), 1 Cr. App. Rep. (s) 198	191 178
Bentham, [1973] 1 Q.B. 357, C.A.  Bibi (1980), 71 Cr. App. Rep. 360	101 178 196
Black, [1971] Crim. L.R. 109, C.A.  Blackburn (1979), 1 Cr. App. Rep. (s) 205  Blake, [1962] 2 Q.B. 377, C.C.A.  Bosomworth (1973), 57 Cr. App. Rep. 708, C.A.	50 101
Bottomley (1922), 16 Cr. App. Rep. 184	189
Brandon (1969), 53 Cr. App. Rep. 466, C.A. Brighton, [1963] Crim. L.R. 64, C.C.A. Broad (1978), 68 Cr. App. Rep. 281, C.A. Bruce (1977), 65 Cr. App. Rep. 148, C.A.	193 118
Buchanan, [1980] Crim. L.R. 317 Burton (1941), 28 Cr. App. Rep. 89, C.A. Bushell, [1980] Crim. L.R. 444 Byrne (1975), 62 Cr. App. Rep. 159, C.A.	92 118
Caird (1970), 54 Cr. App. Rep. 499, C.A. 82, Campbell (1979), 1 Cr. App. Rep. (s) 12	184 188 91
Cardwell (1973), 58 Cr. App. Rep. 241	189

Carnwell (1978), 68 Cr. App. Rep. 58, C.A. Cash (1969), 53 Cr. App. Rep. 483, C.A. Castro v. R. (1880), 6 App. Cas. 229, H.L. Clarke (1975), 61 Cr. App. Rep. 320, C.A. 135, 1 Coe, [1969] 1 All E.R. 65, C.A. 12 Coleman (1967), 51 Cr. App. Rep. 244, C.A. 13 Coleman (1976), 64 Cr. App. Rep. 124, C.A. Collins (1969), 53 Cr. App. Rep. 124, C.A. Collins (1969), 53 Cr. App. Rep. 385, C.A. Copley (1979), 1 Cr. App. Rep. (s) 55 Coplin, [1964] Crim. L.R. 483, C.A. Cox, [1968] 1 All E.R. 386, C.A. Cox, [1968] 1 Q.B. 72, C.C.A. Creamer, [1966] 1 Q.B. 72, C.C.A. Crosby (1974), 60 Cr. App. Rep. 234, C.A. Curbishley, [1964] Crim. L.R. 555, C.A. Cuthbertson, [1980] 2 All E.R. 401, H.L. 68, 1	100 100 191 189 189 65 81 125 157 33 197
Daher (1969), 53 Cr. App. Rep. 490, C.A.       137, 1         Davies, [1965] Crim. L.R. 56       1         Davies, [1980] Crim. L.R. 598       117, 1         Davies and Gorman (1978), 68 Cr. App. Rep. 319, C.A.       1         Davis, [1979] Crim. L.R. 327, C.A.       1         Depledge, [1979] Crim. L.R. 733, C.A.       1         Director of Public Prosecutions v. Anderson, [1978] 2 All E.R. 512, C.A.       67, 87,	194 184 195 117
Director of Public Prosecutions v. Majewski, [1977] A.C. 443, H.L 1         Director of Public Prosecutions v. Ottewell, [1970] A.C. 642 51, 1         de Haan, [1968] 2 Q.B. 108, C.A	159 190 117 134
Eaton (1969), 53 Cr. App. Rep. 118, C.A. 1 Elvin, [1976] Crim. L.R. 204, C.A. 142, 1 Evans, [1977] 1 All E.R. 228, C.A. 1	188
Ford, [1969] 3 All E.R. 782,n., C.A. 1 Ford (1976), 62 Cr. App. Rep. 303, C.A. Forsythe, [1980] Crim. L.R. 313 Fraser, [1967] 3 All E.R. 544, C.A. 1	189 64 48 141 80 26
Genese (1976), 63 Cr. App. Rep. 152, C.A. 27, Goodlad, [1973] 2 All E.R. 1200, C.A. Gordon, [1970] 2 All E.R. 385 Grafton (1979), 1 Cr. App. Rep. (s) 305 Gravell, [1978] Crim. L.R. 438, C.A. Gumbs (1926), 19 Cr. App. Rep. 74, C.C.A. 1	59 52 65 91
Hair and Singh, [1978] Crim. L.R. 698, C.A	92

TABLE OF CASES	xv
Hargreaves, [1964] Crim. L.R. 236, C.C.A.   1 Harper, [1968] 1 Q.B. 108, C.A.   1 Harris (1970), 55 Cr. App. Rep. 290, C.A.   1 Harrison, [1979] Crim. L.R. 262, C.A.   1 Harrison, [1979] Crim. L.R. 262, C.A.   1 Hayes (1974), 60 Cr. App. Rep. 234, C.A.   1 Headley (1979), 1 Cr. App. Rep. (s) 158   1 Heather (1979), 1 Cr. App. Rep. (s) 139   1 Hercules, [1980] Crim. L.R. 596   1 Hodgson (1967), 52 Cr. App. Rep. 113, C.A.   49, 50, 1 Hollyman, [1980] Crim. L.R. 60   1 Huchison, [1972] 1 All E.R. 936, C.A.   1 Hudson (1979), 1 Cr. App. Rep. (s) 130   1 Hume, [1973] Crim. L.R. 320, C.A.   1 Hunt (1958), Times, November 16th   1 Hunt, [1978] Crim. L.R. 697, C.A.   1 Hyam v. Director of Public Prosecutions, [1974] 2 All E.R. 41   1	17 185 54 33 50 161 50 51 18 90 156 187
	65 58
Jagger, [1967] 3 All E.R. 545, n., C.A.         James (1913), 9 Cr. App. Rep. 142, C.C.A.       1         Jamieson (1975), 60 Cr. App. Rep. 318, C.A.       1         Jones (1971), 56 Cr. App. Rep. 212, C.A.       1         Jones (1976), 62 Cr. App. Rep. 291, C.A.       1         Jones, [1976] Crim. L.R. 203, C.A.       1	96
, [ ]	02 88 92 58
Lemon, [1979] 1 All E.R. 898       1         Lester (1975), 63 Cr. App. Rep. 144, C.A.       90,         Lewis, [1965] Crim. L.R. 121          Lewis, [1975] Crim. L.R. 353, C.A.          Llewellyn Jones, [1968] 1 Q.B. 429, C.A.       129, 1         Long, [1980] Crim. L.R. 315          Lott-Carter (1978), 67 Cr. App. Rep. 404, C.A.	91 23 64 40 92 26 82
Marquis, [1974] 2 All E.R. 1216	12 73 24 99 58 24 18 90 92

Mohan, [1976] Q.B. 1, C.A.       1         Morris, [1951] 1 K.B. 394, C.C.A.       1         Morris, [1961] 2 Q.B. 237, C.C.A.       1         Motley (1978), 66, Cr. App. Rep. 274, C.A.       137, 1         Mottershead (1979), 1 Cr. App. Rep. (s) 45       1         Mowatt, [1968] 1 Q.B. 421, C.A.       1         Moylan, [1970] 1 Q.B. 143, C.A.       58, 1         Munday (1971), 56 Cr. App. Rep. 220, C.A.       1         Mustafa Fuat (1973). See Fuat (Mustafa).       1	40 64 38 50 82 41
Nelson, [1967] 1 All E.R. 385,n., C.A. 2 Newbury (1976), 62 Cr. App. Rep. 291, C.A. 1 Nicholson, [1947] 2 All E.R. 535, C.C.A.	01 42 88
Officer, [1976] Crim. L.R. 698, C.A.         O'Grady (1978), 66 Cr. App. Rep. 279, C.A.       1         O'Keefe, [1969] 2 Q.B. 29, C.A.       56,         O'Neill (1967), 51 Cr. App. Rep. 241, C.A.       1         O'Toole (1971), 55 Cr. App. Rep. 206, C.A.       1	57 58
Parry, [1951] 1 K.B. 590, C.C.A.          Pennifold and Naylor, [1974] Crim. L.R. 130, C.A.          Pitson (1972), 56 Cr. App. Rep. 391, C.A.          Practice Direction, [1966] 2 All E.R. 929, C.C.A.          Pritchard (1973), 57 Cr. App. Rep. 492          131, 1	91 95
Reeves (1972), 56 Cr. App. Rep. 366, C.A.       24, 1         Riddle (1970), 114 Sol. Jo. 492, C.A.       134, 2         Roberts, [1977] 3 All E.R. 527, C.A.       1         Robinson (1969), 53 Cr. App. Rep. 314, C.A.       1         Robinson (1979), 1 Cr. App. Rep. (s) 108       1         Roscoe (1979), 1 Cr. App. Rep. (s) 24       1	201 176
	58 26 141 158
Sholanke (1977), 66 Cr. App. Rep. 127, C.A. Simons, [1977] 3 All E.R. 527, C.A. Smedleys Ltd. v. Breed, [1974] 2 All E.R. 21, H.L. Smith (1967), 51 Cr. App. Rep. 376, C.A. Smith, [1975] Crim. L.R. 468, C.A. Smith (1976), 64 Cr. App. Rep. 116, C.A. Smith and Woolard (1978), 67 Cr. App. Rep. 211, C.A. 94, 1	. 64 164 102 33 143
Soanes, [1948] 1 All E.R. 289, C.C.A.  Spencer (1979), 1 Cr. App. Rep. (s) 75  Stapleton and Lawrie, [1977] Crim. L.R. 366, C.A.	50 65 32

TABLE OF CASES	xvii
Storey (1973), 57 Cr. App. Rep. 840, C.A.  Street, [1974] Crim. L.R. 264, C.A.  Taggart (1979), 1 Cr. App. Rep. (s) 144  Tait and Bartley (1979), 24 A.L.R. 473  Tarry, [1970] 2 Q.B. 561, C.A.  Taylor, [1977] 3 All E.R. 527, C.A.  Termine (1977), 64 Cr. App. Rep. 299, C.A.  Thomas (1973), 57 Cr. App. Rep. 496, C.A.  Thornett (1979), 1 Cr. App. Rep. (s) 1  Toland (1973), 58 Cr. App. Rep. 453, C.A.  Tolley (1978), 68 Cr. App. Rep. 453, C.A.  Tonks, [1980] Crim. L.R. 59  Tremayne (1932), 23 Cr. App. Rep. 191  Trowbridge, [1975] Crim. L.R. 295, C.A.  Turner, [1974] 2 All E.R. 639, C.A.  Turner (1947), 32 Cr. App. Rep. 45, C.C.A.  Turner (1967), 51 Cr. App. Rep. 72, C.A.  Turner, [1970] 2 Q.B. 321, C.A.  Turner (1975), 61 Cr. App. Rep. 67, C.A.	192 92 116 58 184 183 173 50 71 135 118 88 6, 60 18 188 99 115
Upton (1980), 71 Cr. App. Rep. 102	201 189
Veen v. R (1979), 23 A.L.R. 281	50 40, 156 66
Wallace (1978), 67 Cr. App. Rep. 291, C.A. Wallis (1979), 1 Cr. App. Rep. (s) 168 Wehner, [1977] 3 All E.R. 553, C.A. West (1959), 43 Cr. App. Rep. 109, C.C.A. Whybrew, [1979] Crim. L.R. 599, C.A. Wigley, [1978] Crim. L.R. 635, C.A. Wilde (1978), 67 Cr. App. Rep. 339, C.A. Wilkes (1769), 4 Burr. 2527, H.L. Wilkins (1977), 66 Cr. App. Rep. 49, C.A. Wilkinson (1979), 1 Cr. App. Rep. (s) 69 Williams, [1974] Crim. L.R. 558 Williams, [1974] Crim. L.R. 558 129, Willison, [1965] 1 Q.B. 402, C.C.A. Wilson, [1965] 1 Q.B. 402, C.C.A. Wishart (1979), 1 Cr. App. Rep. (s) 322	184 100 92 65 140 135 196

#### **CONTENTS**

Pe	age
Preface to Third Edition Preface to First Edition Table of Cases	vii
INTRODUCTION	. 1
CHAPTER 1—THE ENGLISH SENTENCING SYSTEM	5
Section 1—Non-Custodial Measures A. Absolute discharge B. Conditional discharge C. Binding over D. Probation E. Fines F. Community service orders G. Deferment of sentence	
C. Extended sentences D. Suspended sentences E. Suspended sentence supervision orders F. Partially suspended sentences G. Proliferation of penal measures and trends in the	34 39 43 51 55 60 61
Section 3—Ancillary Orders  A. Restitution  B. Compensation  C. Criminal bankruptcy	62 63 64 64 67 68

x

Section 4—Mentally Disordered Offenders  A. Probation with psychiatric treatment B. Hospital and guardianship orders C. Reform		69 70 70 73
Section 5—Offenders Under Twenty-One A. Children B. Young persons C. Young adult offenders		75 77 80 81
CHAPTER II—THE SYSTEM IN OPERATIO  A. The judgment in English  B. Taking other offences into consideration  C. Information available to the judge  D. Limitations on judicial discretion as to lead		85 85 87 89
of prison sentences  E. The effect of remission and parole F. Consecutive and concurrent sentences G. Observations of the judges H. Sentencing in Magistrates' Courts I. Appeals against sentence J. The prerogative of mercy K. Plea bargaining		100 103 107 111 114
CHAPTER III—THEORIES OF PUNISHMEN	T	120
Section 1—Introduction  A. The general object of State punishment B. Punishing the innocent C. Punishment and desert		121 123
Section 2—The Different Theories of Punishment and Aims of Sentencing  A. Retributive Theories  B. Utilitarian Theories  C. The judgment in Sargeant		128 135
Section 3— Theories of Punishment in Practical Cases A. Intention, knowledge and recklessness B. Negligence C. Attempts and other inchoate crimes D. Causing harm which was not contemplated E. Intoxication F. Provocation C. Montal disorder		146 150 151 157 158 161

CHAPTER IV—FIXING THE LENGTH OF A PRISON SENTENCE
Section 1— The Ranges of Prison Sentences— "The Tariff System"167A. The notion of a tariff167B. The normal ranges of sentence170C. Determining the sentence175D. The question of publication177
Section 2—Gravity       178         A. Grading of offences       178         B. The circumstances of the offence       184
Section 3—The Avoidance of a Sense of Injustice and the Exercise           of Mercy         191           A. Co-defendants         191           B. Occurrences at the trial         192           C. Credit for going straight         193           D. Contrition         193           E. Cooperation with the police         194           F. Mercy         195
Section 4—A Further Illustration and Conclusions         196           A. The Case of Wilson         197           B. Conclusion         199
CHAPTER V—SOME FURTHER QUESTIONS
APPENDIX I—STATISTICAL TABLES 220
APPENDIX II—FURTHER READING 235
INDEX

#### INTRODUCTION

The aim of the first two chapters of this book is to give a reasonably comprehensive account of the law and practice of sentencing in England and Wales with the exception of the practice followed by the Courts in fixing the length of a prison sentence. This is considered in Chapter IV after the different theories of punishment which influence it have been examined in Chapter III. In Chapter V we discuss some recent proposals for reform of the sentencing system.

At the beginning of Chapter V we raise the question, "Is the present English sentencing system too retributive?" The answer must of course be largely dependent on the meaning to be attached to the word "retributive"; but the question has a special contemporary relevance on account of the recent return to forms of retributivism, following widespread disillusionment with reformation and rehabilitation as aims of sentencing. Such research as has taken place has produced little evidence that sentences intended as reformative or rehabilitative are more effective in preventing reconvictions than other kinds of sentence. It is in this sense that some contemporary penologists refer to the decline of the rehabilitative ideal. There has also been a general decline in confidence in the ability of research to provide satisfactory evidence of the effectiveness of sentences, as awareness of the difficulties which beset thorough research has grown. Both sources of penological pessimism result partly from the building of artificially high hopes. For years we have all been too ready to say that the answer to some problem will be provided by research and all that we need to do is to contrive some short-term makeshift. It is essential to realise that there are sentencing problems which will probably never be solved by research, that in the case of others the research will be very long term, and that there are matters with regard to which it is difficult even to see how a satisfactory beginning to research can be made.

These changes in prevailing penal philosophy have led to some changes in the law and practice of sentencing—not great changes,

since the English sentencing system never abandoned retributivism and proportionality as leading principles and bears relatively few marks of the emphasis on rehabilitation and "effectiveness" which characterised penological debate in the 1960s and early 1970s. But some changes have taken place. In the 1960s short prison sentences were anathema to the advanced penologist because they contaminate the offender without reforming him; but now there is scepticism about the reformative and, as regards the individual offender, the greater deterrent effects, of longer sentences. The late 1970s saw many exhortations to sentencers to pass shorter prison sentences, and in 1980 the Lord Chief Justice added his authority to this movement. In the 1960s it was the unquestioned penological doctrine that, although it might be right for the judge to have the power of determining the maximum period for which an offender should be in custody or otherwise subject to state control, the executive should decide when the offender should be released from custody. This doctrine led to the introduction of parole, and it remained influential with the Advisory Council on the Penal System in 1974 when they recommended changes in the sentencing of young adult offenders (aged 17 to 21). But there is now widespread scepticism about the greater ability of those, such as prison governors, psychiatrists and social workers, to decide upon the optimum moment for release, not to mention reservations about the propriety of leaving such questions to be determined by them. In the 1960s there was optimism about the rehabilitative potential of the probation order; in the 1970s the use of probation declined substantially, and the ethos of "treatment" is now increasingly questioned. The arrival of the community service order may be said to be consistent with the philosophies of both the 1960s and the 1980s, since it contains variable elements of reform and retribution. The interaction of the different and changing views in this paragraph is reflected at various points in this book.

For the benefit of the occasional reader who is neither a lawyer nor a law student a few words may be added about the criminal courts and some of the other matters about which a rudimentary knowledge is assumed in the following pages.

The lower courts are Magistrates' Courts, which try summary offences and offences "triable either way". A summary offence is one which can generally only be tried by a Magistrates' Court; an offence "triable either way" is an indictable offence which may be tried either in a Magistrates' Court or in the Crown Court with a jury. According to the procedure introduced by the Criminal Law Act 1977, where a person appears before a Magistrates' Court charged with an offence triable either way, the Magistrates may

decide that the charge is so serious that it should be tried in the Crown Court; if they do not so decide, then the accused is asked whether he consents to be tried summarily or wishes to be tried by a jury, so that his wishes then determine mode of trial. The powers of Magistrates' Courts are now consolidated in the Magistrates' Courts Act 1980: the sentencing powers of Magistrates are in general limited to six months' imprisonment, but they may commit someone convicted of an indictable offence to the Crown Court if they think that the sentence which they can impose would be inadequate. A glance at Table I, in Appendix I, should suffice to show that the vast majority of crime in this country is tried by the Magistrates. The table is confined to offenders of 21 and over. When it is recalled that a great deal of crime is committed by persons under that age and that practically all offenders under seventeen are tried in Magistrates' Courts, it should not come as a shock for anyone to discover that nearly 98% of the offenders brought to trial each year are tried by Magistrates' Courts. The Crown Court tries indictable offences with a jury. Its judges are High Court judges, Circuit judges and Recorders, of whom the latter are almost all practising barristers or solicitors serving as judges on a part-time basis. The Crown Court, sitting without a jury, hears appeals from the decisions of Magistrates' Courts. It sits at various places on the six circuits into which the country is divided and, since the beginning of 1972, it has taken the place of Assizes and Quarter Sessions. Indictable offences were formerly tried by Quarter Sessions with a jury and appeals from Magistrates' Courts were heard by Quarter Sessions.

Appeals against convictions after trial with a jury in the Crown Court are heard by the Criminal Division of the Court of Appeal, since 1966 the successor of the Court of Criminal Appeal which used to hear appeals from convictions at Quarter Sessions and Assizes. Subject to the fulfilment of the necessary conditions, there is an appeal by the prosecution or the defendant from the Court of Appeal to the House of Lords.

Throughout this book the word "judge" should generally be taken to mean High Court judge, Circuit judge, Recorder or Magistrate.

The sources of the law relating to sentencing are, like the sources of the general criminal law, statutes and judicial decisions. The principal statute is the Powers of Criminal Courts Act 1973, although some provisions of the Criminal Justice Acts of 1948, 1967 and 1972 remain in force. In order to understand the law and practice of sentencing it is necessary, in addition to consulting text-books and periodicals, to refer to reports of Royal Commissions, Departmental and Interdepartmental committees, and white