

£13,000 Damages for 15 Hours Police Detention 'Without Food or Water'

John Craven a street preacher who was held by police without food or water for 15 hours after he was arrested over comments he made to two gay teenagers has been given £13,000 in compensation. He was held in Manchester after two boys claimed they were offended by his views on homosexuality. Craven said the experience in September 2011 had been "distressing". Greater Manchester Police agreed to compensate him after he alleged a breach of his human rights.

Gun Used To Kill Jill Dando 'Used Again Years Later' *Antonia Molloy, Independent, 31/03/14*

The gun used to murder BBC presenter Jill Dando was used in a gangland execution several years later, a former police officer has claimed. The officer, who remained anonymous, claimed that a link had been discovered between Ms Dando's killing and a shooting in Liverpool's docklands several years later, the Mail on Sunday reported. Ms Dando, 37, was fatally shot outside her home in Fulham, west London, on 26 April, 1999, just moments after stepping out of her car. Barry George was jailed for her murder in 2001, but his conviction was overturned in 2008 following the emergence of new evidence. No one else has been charged.

The police officer told the Mail on Sunday that the murder weapon was used a second time in Liverpool: "It was said that the same gun and/or a near identical bullet was used for another point-blank killing. "The crimping marks on the bullet were said to be very similar. Recycled guns can be extremely volatile and can explode if not handled right. They are meant to be used only once at close range." He claimed the link emerged during an investigation by Merseyside Police in 2004, during which an undercover officer infiltrated a Liverpool drugs gang and recorded conversations with other members who mentioned Ms Dando's name.

The source said that the undercover officer asked the gang members: "You know what happened to Jill Dando?" One replied: "We got asked questions about that. Even my bird claimed: 'Crimewatch: you know about her, don't you?' All I said was I knew there was a contract out on her, I think it came from Scotland. "These other bullets were supposed to be the same as those that killed Jill Dando." According to the newspaper, the former officer also said the Metropolitan Police were sure the murder was undoubtedly a targeted hit by a professional hitman. He said: "When she was shot we checked out gangland links and leading gunsmiths for any evidence of criminal activities. We all knew it was a professional hit. We were told to concentrate on the bullet rather than the gun. It was a 9mm reactivated pistol but the bullet was custom-made by a specialist. It had a deliberately reduced charge." A spokesman for Metropolitan Police said: "This case remains an unsolved murder. But, obviously, if any new evidence is found then we may be interested."

Hostages: Jamie Green, Dan Payne, Zoran Dresic, Scott Birtwistle, Jon Beere, Chedwyn Evans, Darren Waterhouse, David Norris, Brendan McConville, John Paul Wooton, John Keelan, Mohammed Niaz Khan, Abid Ashiq Hussain, Sharaz Yaqub, David Ferguson, Anthony Parsons, James Cullinane, Stephen Marsh, Graham Coutts, Royston Moore, Duane King, Leon Chapman, Tony Marshall, Anthony Jackson, David Kent, Norman Grant, Ricardo Morrison, Alex Silva, Terry Smith, Hyrone Hart, Glen Cameron, Warren Slaney, Melvyn 'Adie' McLellan, Lyndon Coles, Robert Bradley, John Twomey, Thomas G. Bourke, David E. Ferguson, Lee Mockble, George Romero Coleman, Neil Hurley, Jaslyn Ricardo Smith, James Dowsett, Kevan Thakrar, Miran Thakrar, Jordan Towers, Patrick Docherty, Brendan Dixon, Paul Bush, Frank Wilkinson, Alex Black, Nicholas Rose, Kevin Nunn, Peter Carine, Paul Higginson, Thomas Petch, John Allen, Jeremy Bamber, Kevin Lane, Michael Brown, Robert Knapp, William Kenealy, Glyn Razzell, Willie Gage, Kate Keaveney, Michael Stone, Michael Attwooll, John Roden, Nick Tucker, Karl Watson, Terry Allen, Richard Southern, Jamil Chowdhary, Jake Mawhinney, Peter Hannigan, Ihsan Ulhaque, Richard Roy Allan, Carl Kenute Gowe, Eddie Hampton, Tony Hyland, Ray Gilbert, Ishtiaq Ahmed.

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MOJUK: Newsletter 'Inside Out' No 471 (03/04/2014)

Family Campaigns – Fighting Every Step Of The Way *Harmit Athwal, IRR, March 27, 2014*

Time heals all wounds Families of Cherry Groce/Jimmy Mubenga would probably disagree. Cherry Groce: Last week, it was announced on Channel 4 News, that the Met police had made public their 2013 apology to the family of Cherry Groce, who was shot and paralysed during a police raid on her Brixton home in 1985. The police had earlier apologised in private to the family last year and paid compensation (with no admission of liability) to cover the care she would need. She was given ten years to live by doctors following the shooting but she actually lived another twenty-six years. She died aged 63 in April 2011 from a kidney infection. A pathologist for the family (and the police) found a direct link between the 1985 shooting and her death. That will be explored at the inquest which is due to be held in June 2014.

It has taken the Met twenty-six years to publicly apologise for the death. It has also taken them twenty-six years to release the findings of a highly critical internal investigation conducted at the time – a report that was only shown to the family, in December 2013. To add insult to injury, the family have now been refused legal aid for the inquest into her death – at which the Met police and Douglas Lovelock, the officer who shot her, will all be represented separately and paid for by public funds.

Jimmy Mubenga: Last week the Crown Prosecution Service announced that there was now enough evidence to charge the three G4S officers involved in the death of Jimmy Mubenga in October 2010 with manslaughter. There are, however, to be no charges brought against G4S for corporate manslaughter, with the CPS finding that there was insufficient evidence to hold the company to account. The decision to charge came over three years after Jimmy's death and after the CPS had already declined to charge the officers in July 2012. It took an unlawful killing verdict by the inquest jury in July 2013 for the CPS to reconsider. The family of Jimmy Mubenga have fought long and hard to keep the death in the headlines, with the help of their lawyers, the charity INQUEST and campaigners against G4S. Regular demonstrations have been held at the CPS offices and outside the London HQ of G4S. On the decision, Adrienne Makenda Kambana, Jimmy Mubenga's widow said: 'My children and I have waited a long time for this decision. We hope the CPS will now move this case forward quickly. We feel like we are another step closer to getting justice for Jimmy.'

Azelle Rodney: These decisions reflect the lengths families have to go to for a semblance of justice. For the odds are inevitably stacked against families seeking to expose what happened behind 'closed doors'. Another family awaiting a decision from the CPS and following an unlawful killing verdict, is that of Azelle Rodney. In July 2013, a judge-led inquiry found that Azelle was unlawfully killed, after he was shot six times in a pre-planned operation, on 30 April 2005, by armed police in Edgware, north London. In July 2013, the inquiry led by Sir Christopher Holland found that 'that there was no lawful justification of shooting Azelle Rodney so as to kill him. I am wholly satisfied that firing so as to kill him ... was disproportionate and therefore unreasonable and unlawful.' In February 2014, the officer involved was refused permission to a judicial review of the inquiry verdict which his lawyers argued was 'irrational and unsustainable'. (This is a police marksman who has already killed two people and injured two others in the 1980s.) The Mayor of London's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) even

funded his judicial review to the tune of £140,000 (plus VAT)[1] and his separate legal representation to the inquiry (of over £200,000 (plus VAT)[2].

Stephen Lawrence: Furthermore, we have witnessed the twenty-year campaign waged by the family of Stephen Lawrence who was murdered in a racist attack – which ultimately resulted in two convictions and the landmark Macpherson Inquiry. But still the campaign for justice has to continue as more and more information about police corruption and spying surrounding the original investigation and Macpherson inquiry leaks out. Every step of the way involves a fight with the state. Yet, the last time state agents faced charges and a criminal trial, following an unlawful killing verdict, was in 2002 for the death of Christopher Alder in April 1999. (The five police officers were ultimately cleared of manslaughter and misconduct in public office charges.) And the last time a someone was convicted for involvement in a BME death in custody was in 1971 – over forty years ago – when two police officers were convicted (but only after another police officer broke ranks to voice his concerns about the 1969 death of David Oluwale (who was pulled from the River Aire on 4 May 1969). The one and only conviction for a BME death in custody was over forty-three years ago. So how can the families of those who die in custody have confidence in a system which consistently fails them time and time again?

So Much for the So-Called People's Police

Nina Power, The Guardian

From Stephen Lawrence to today's Taser revelations, Britain's forces of law and order have defiled the idea of the public sphere: "The police are the public and the public are the police," said the force's modern founder, Robert Peel, in the early 19th century. Never has a fundamental principle come to sound so hollow. Everything from the treatment of domestic violence victims and the appalling treatment of the Lawrence family to the Hillsborough campaign smears, undercover spying on protesters – and today's revelations about Taser use – even the stitch-up of a high-level government minister – reveals quite the opposite: that the police regard the public as a dangerous, entirely separate thing, to be surveilled, imprisoned and physically restrained wherever possible.

The police force manifestly does not understand itself to be part of this "other" public, but rather a separate agent dealing with an always potentially dangerous mob, some of whom can be pre-emptively singled out on the basis of poverty, ethnicity or opposition to state policy (or a combination of these) and reminded of their place: big brother is watching you, and if you catch him in the act he'll harass, smear and stomp on you until you get back in line. The police are the public, we could say, but not the public of the people, where the term originates, but the public of "public order".

What we are witnessing, over many decades but creeping on with alarming speed, is the replacement of one notion of the public with another. This idea of "public order", often linked to notions of minimising the noise of city life, or of social decorum – but also, and more aggressively, to notions of policing and quashing dissent of any kind – has, not by accident, come to dominate the way in which we see the public as such: less through the eyes of those who benefit from whatever dwindling public provision is left, and more through the eyes of some fantasy about security and private ownership. It is not inappropriate to ask whether there is anything left of the "public" for the people.

We see this not just in the way police treat protesters, or the way in which the courts regularly throw public order offences such as "affray" and "violent disorder" at the most minor of street transgressions, but also in the way cities are zones of privatised and patrolled space, where the people who actually live there have less and less sense of "belonging" there as security firms, fences, dogs and cameras make it very clear that "shared space" is a utopian fantasy, up there with free water and housing for all.

Hindu Prisoner Wins Injunction to Attend Father's Funeral Without Handcuffs

A Hindu prisoner from Tamworth serving a default sentence for non-payment of a confiscation order was refused Release on Temporary Licence (despite being eligible under the scheme) under influence from the Christian prison chaplain. It was recommended that the prisoner should go handcuffed due to risk of him absconding. The prison chaplain when learning from a family member that the prisoner's outside probation officer had approved his application for overnight release to attend his father's funeral said "I will eat my hat if that happens". HMP Oakwood in Wolverhampton stood by their decision to refuse the application even after being threatened with High Court action by the prisoner's family and legal representatives.

Bhatia Best Solicitors from Nottingham, Ramby Demello barrister from No5 Chambers, and Tony Mumin from 43 Temple Row worked hard to bring an urgent application at the High Court Birmingham to challenge the decision. The application was brought against the Secretary of State for Justice and G4S care and Justice Services (UK) Ltd.

Mr Muman said: "This is a case of considerable importance and as far as I am aware is the first time the Court has had to deal with this issue. "The Court will be required to balance the prisoner's and his deceased father's genuinely held religious beliefs on the one hand with any credible concern that the prison may have on the other. The issue is an important one which may affect others in similar predicaments." This is a national case, the outcome of which will have wide-reaching repercussions

On the 31st March a High Court judge heard the case and ordered that the decision was wrong and granted an injunction to allow the prisoner to attend the funeral without handcuffs. The judge also awarded costs against the defendants amounting to thousands of pounds. This judgement will have an impact on all other prisoners. The family is contemplating taking libel action against the prison chaplain for "Racial Discrimination" and against the prison for "Institutional Racism". *Rani Kashyap <ranikashyap@hotmail.co.uk>*

HMP Full Sutton Inmate Guilty Of Prison Officer Attack *BBC News, 31/03/14*

An inmate has been found guilty of assaulting a prison officer at HMP Full Sutton in East Yorkshire. Woolwich Crown Court heard Richard Thompson was attacked amid tension in the prison following soldier Lee Rigby's murder, four days earlier. Feroz Khan, 26, was cleared of holding Mr Thompson hostage, along with Fuad Awale, 26, and David Watson, 27. However, Khan was convicted of inflicting grievous bodily harm on the guard after the seven-week trial. Both Khan and Awale were also found guilty of making threats to kill Mr Thompson.

Prosecutor Sally Howes QC told jurors relations between prison staff and some of the Muslim inmates "became strained" in the days after Fusilier Rigby was murdered. The court heard that Awale said to Mr Thompson: "I've killed two people. I'll kill you." During the trial, the jury heard the defendants were alleged to have called for the release of Abu Qatada and Roshonara Choudhry, a student who attempted to stab MP Stephen Timms to death in 2010. They were also accused of demanding to be flown to Afghanistan, the jury heard. All three defendants were found not guilty of false imprisonment. Khan was found guilty of inflicting grievous bodily harm on Mr Thompson, but was cleared of assault occasioning actual bodily harm against another officer, Rachel Oxtoby.

Assistant Chief Constable Mark Milsom, from the North East Counter Terrorism Unit, said it was a "terrifying" incident for all involved. This attack was unprovoked and pre-planned," he said. Thankfully, Khan and Awale were prevented from carrying out their threats in full and prison staff escaped with serious, but not life-threatening, injuries." Khan and Awale are due to be sentenced on 7 April.

'Who Killed Maxine' - Birmingham Pub Bombings 40 Years on

Twenty-one people were murdered when 'terrorists' blew up two Birmingham pubs on the same night almost 40 years ago. The question, 'Who Bombed Birmingham?' remains unanswered. Unanswered by the powers that be, though it is widely believed that this Government and preceding Governments, know the identity of those who planted the bombs and their present whereabouts.

Julie Hambleton : On Sunday 23 March 2014, my family were honoured to meet a group of victims' families and survivors of terrorist attacks from Northern Ireland. A group of 45 came to our great city to first pay their respects at the National Arboretum on Saturday and the following day we had arranged with the Malmaison hotel to host a short conference and networking event. There was a range of people at the conference, from survivors from the Enniskillen, Claudy & Birmingham terrorist atrocities. Also in attendance was Ann Travers whose sister, Mary, was shot in the back of the head by IRA gunmen as she left Sunday Mass, where the gunmen continued to shoot her father six times after killing his daughter in front of his eyes. We may be parted by water, but this does not in anyway diminish the support and tight links we have with the people of Northern Ireland.

There are over 3,500 innocent victims who have been murdered in terrorist attacks during the past four decades or so. The stark reality of such losses is that there are more than 20,000 people still mourning the loss of their family members and friends who grieve every day. They are faced with the fact that our politicians on the mainland (UK) have abandoned the sanctity of justice in the name of 'peace'. ... or at least that is what they say.

It is not possible to have peace or to 'move forward' (another favourite sound bite our MPs like to use) when there are still so many unanswered questions and still so much injustice. Without Truth and Justice, there can never be 'Peace'. The so called 'Good Friday Agreement' has not been the panacea that most people thought it would be. If anything, the 'peace process' is hanging in the balance on very thin ice, especially in light of the immoral & corrupt dealings conducted by Tony Blair & Peter Hain with the 'on the run' (OTRs) letters. Many commentators have stated recently that this latest indictment of pandering to such an organisation such as Sinn Fein and their collaborators has sent the 'peace process' back 20 years. Blair and Hain must now reap what they sowed.

That is why it is imperative that everyone should write to their MPs demanding a Full Judicial Public Inquiry according to the Inquiries Act 20005. This would compel witnesses like Blair & Hain to give evidence and would provide the opportunity for victims and survivors to tell their 'story'. If we all do not act now, who knows what government will continue to try and 'slip in' behind closed doors? Is a dictatorship something you want your children and grandchildren to live in, where one rule of law applies to you and no laws apply to those in government? You may think my thoughts are rather outlandish, however, consider this... a group of known terrorists who should be locked up forever, have been given assurances that they are either, not currently 'wanted' by police or have been given a Royal Pardon. If you had known of these facts prior to them being implemented, I am sure you would not have agreed to them being put into practice then or now. For us, the 'On The Runs' have become the ultimate nadir in our justice system. It is extremely worrying to think that there is a dichotomy in our judiciary, where those who implement the laws do not abide by them, but we must! *Julie Hambleton: Justice 4 the 21*

Justice 4 The 21 are not a political campaign, but our fight for justice is! As a campaign we are prepared to speak with any political party who can assist us with getting justice for 21 innocents with 182 maimed survivors. With Justice will come truth. That's all we want nothing more, nothing less.

"Public order" has come to replace ideas of the public sphere, public space, public provision and the public good. But the public on whose behalf the police and the law operate does not, in fact, exist. The public of "public order" allows the law to do what it wants to unfortunate individuals in the name of an imaginary mass of people who supposedly agree with whatever the courts decide. Meanwhile, the actual public – those bodies and lives that possess real existence – are subsumed by economic imperatives, given little space to roam and no access to common resources.

If older notions of the "bourgeois public sphere" were restrictive in terms of who could participate in supposedly rational discourse, we should rather reclaim the idea of the living people: a global, justifiably angry, living mass, radically opposed to the abstract and nonexistent publics of the law, and even more so to the image of "public order" invoked by the police to keep the rabble in check.

The police are not the real public, and never were. We need to reclaim the public, not merely as an idea but as a practical force and material relation to space – before everything that used to belong, at least in part, to us belongs entirely to them.

Met 'Covered up' Warnings of 'flawed' Evidence on 21/7 London Attacks

Shiv Malik & Rob Evans, The Guardian, 27/03/14

Metropolitan police officers covered up warnings from government scientists that key evidence in a major terrorist trial was seriously flawed and riddled with errors, an appeal court has been told. Lawyers seeking to quash the conviction of one of several plotters behind the 21/7 attempted bombings on London's transport system argued that the Met did not disclose real concerns about a crucial expert witness in the original trial.

Stephen Kamlish QC, representing Manfo Asiedu, said police had been warned that Dr Stuart Black's evidence, which was about to be put in front of the jury in the 2007 trial of the 21/7 bombers, was seriously flawed. The court was also told that three scientists at the government's Forensic Explosives Laboratory were so concerned about Black's evidence that they drafted a report warning of a possibility of a miscarriage of justice. Those concerns, the court was told, were relayed to investigating officers in the Met. In an email on 17 November 2006 sent on to 11 police colleagues, a counter-terrorism officer, DS Jolly, wrote: "In essence some of Stuart's [Dr Black's] work ... has been proved to be unsound." Kamlish told the court that the legal abuse in not disclosing the forensic expert's critical report and police emails was "as bad as it gets".

Two weeks after the 7/7 bombings, which killed 52 people, four suspects were seen fleeing trains and buses after rucksacks they were carrying began fizzing but seemingly failed to detonate. Asiedu dumped his device beforehand and later handed himself in to police. In 2007 Asiedu pleaded guilty to conspiracy to causing explosions after jurors could not reach a verdict about his guilt in the trial of the 21/7 bombers. His lawyers argue he would not have pleaded had he known the doubts about Black's evidence. The event caused widespread panic and led to a huge security operation in the capital and the killing of an innocent young Brazilian man, Jean Charles de Menezes, by armed police.

Counsel for the crown, Max Hill QC, dismissed allegations from Asiedu's lawyers that crucial documents had been deliberately concealed. He said that at all stages of the original prosecution Black had made his reports available to the defendants' lawyers. He said expert evidence that had been used to convict the terrorists came from a number of witnesses and that no single expert formed the cornerstone of the prosecution. Addressing Asiedu's demand for more documents, Hill said prosecution lawyers had nothing to hide and had not taken "a narrow approach" to disclosing documents to Asiedu legal team. He added that the criticisms

levelled against Black by Doyle and the other FEL scientists had been "misinterpreted" and reminded the court that Asiedu had pleaded guilty to his part in the bomb plot.

The three judges, Lord Leveson, Mr Justice Irwin and Mr Justice Foskett, delayed giving a ruling on whether to allow Asiedu to launch his appeal. The delay came after prosecutors agreed to hand over more internal government documents to Asiedu's lawyers. Leveson told the hearing that it appeared to be "very important case" involving allegations of a conspiracy between police and a scientist or scientists to pervert the course of justice. He told the court : "I am concerned to ensure that we deal with all the issues that can be legitimately raised" adding that he was keen to ensure that the case did not drag on.

At the preliminary hearing at the court of appeal, Kamlish, for the applicant, told the court that Sean Doyle, a former chief government scientist at FEL turned whistleblower, had said in witness statements that he helped prepare the "potential miscarriage" report with two other FEL scientists before the start of the 2007 bombers' trial. Doyle said he also warned police directly that scientific analysis about to be put in front of a jury by Black was seriously flawed. Kamlish told the appeal court that "the viability of the devices was the key evidence" in the trial. "The crown's case was that they [the convicted terrorists] were incompetent," Kamlish said. However, he said repeated criticisms of Black's work from government scientists put into doubt whether the bombs could have ever been real. If you fill your rucksacks with cornflakes and everyone in the room knows it is cornflakes you can't agree to kill people, on the facts ... you can't agree to kill somebody if you don't have the means," Kamlish said.

World's Longest-Serving Death-Row Prisoner Iwao Hakamada Freed

David McNeil, Independent, 27/03/14

For more than 45 years, Iwao Hakamada has woken up each morning wondering if it was going to be his last. Today, however, the world's longest-serving death-row prisoner is a free man, sleeping in a Tokyo hotel after a Japanese court ruled that police evidence against him was probably fabricated. A former factory worker and professional boxer, Mr Hakamada, 78, was convicted of murdering a family of four in 1966, largely on the basis of a confession into which he says he was coerced. Since his conviction was finalised in 1968, he has lived in solitary confinement, waiting to be hanged. He has always maintained his innocence.

On Thursday 27/03/14, Mr Hakamada, who is said to be showing signs of dementia, emerged from a Tokyo detention centre looking frail and bewildered before stepping into a waiting car accompanied by his 81-year-old sister. His lawyer, Katsuhiko Nishijima, said Mr Hakamada at first could not take in that he had been freed. "His first reaction was: 'That must be a lie.' It only sunk in after he got out of the car and walked around a little."

Mr Hakamada was in his thirties and living in Shizuoka, south of Tokyo, when his boss was robbed and murdered, along with his wife and two children. The killer set the house on fire and fled. Police arrested and detained Mr Hakamada, who had been a live-in employee of the family, for three weeks without a lawyer. He signed a confession after 20 days of closed interrogation, but later retracted it, insisting he was beaten and coerced into giving the statement. A panel of judges nevertheless convicted him of all four murders in 1968. Six months later, one of the three judges resigned, saying that the conviction haunted him.

On Thursday, Shizuoka District Court said Mr Hakamada should be retried because items of clothing and other evidence presented by the police in court "may have been fabricated".

His lawyers say DNA tests on five items of blood-stained clothes believed to have been

Death Sentences and Executions 2013

778 Executions were recorded in 22 countries January through December 2013, one more than in the previous year. As in 2012, it could not be confirmed if judicial executions took place in Egypt or Syria. The overall number of reported executions worldwide was 778, an increase of almost 15% compared with 2012. As in previous years, this figure does not include the thousands of people executed in China; with the death penalty treated as a state secret the lack of reliable data does not allow Amnesty International to publish credible minimum figures for China. Common to almost all executing countries was again the justification of the use of death penalty as an alleged deterrent against crime. But this position is becoming increasingly untenable and discredited. There is no convincing evidence that capital punishment is a particular deterrent to crime. Many of those states that retain the death penalty continue to flout international standards and safeguards in relation to its application. Grossly unfair trials and the execution of people who were under the age of 18 at the time they allegedly committed the crime were again reported in 2013. In some countries, it is not possible to obtain reliable data because governments do not make figures for death sentences and executions available, while others actively conceal death penalty proceedings.

Report on an Unannounced Inspection of HMP Kirkham

Inspection 28 October - 8 November 2013, published 26/03/14

HMP Kirkham holds up to 630 men, nearly a quarter of whom are either life sentence prisoners or subject to indeterminate sentences for public protection. Inspectors were concerned to find that: - use of illicit drugs was higher than usually seen in open prisons; - the number of prisoners subject to segregation had increased significantly and the facility was bleak; and - although relationships between prisoners and staff were respectful, over a quarter of prisoners said they felt victimised by staff, which needed more investigation by managers. - Inspectors made 82 recommendations

Report on an Unannounced Inspection of HMP Featherstone

Inspection 14/25 October 2013, published 28/03/14

HMP Featherstone is a male category C training prison near Wolverhampton that holds nearly 700 adult men. Inspectors were concerned to find that:

- There was clearly a problem of debt in the prison, in part linked to the availability of drugs and tradable medicines, some of which, as the prison was aware of and addressing, did not show up in the normal testing processes. The issue of debt was, in turn, partly responsible for many of the violent incidents and much of the bullying.

- The prison did not have an adequate handle on the patterns and trends of violent incidents. Support for victims was inadequate and they accounted for a significant proportion of those who self-harmed. A small number of prolific self-harmers contributed to levels of self-harm which were higher than we see in comparable prisons. We believed that staff offered a satisfactory level of care to those at risk of suicide or self-harm but poor recording practices meant that we could not be fully assured of this.

- Offender management was the weakest part of the prison. A large backlog of risk assessments and sentence plans simply reflected what prisoners said they wanted to do rather than incorporating the assessments of other departments. Offender supervisors had too little contact with individual prisoners. Offender management unit was under resourced, isolated, and staff needed more support and training. - Inspectors made 99 Recommendations.

missing the need for an inquiry as "absolute nonsense".

Scotland Yard said that at a private meeting with the commissioner on 13 March, Baroness Lawrence had mentioned threats made to the Stephen Lawrence Trust Twitter account, and that an officer was investigating. The force said: "As stated by Keith Vaz at the home affairs select committee, we can confirm that Baroness Lawrence raised an issue regarding social media at a private meeting between her, the commissioner and the deputy commissioner on Thursday 13 March. "Her legal team were contacted shortly after the meeting in relation to the inquiry and permission sought to access the Stephen Lawrence Foundation Twitter account, as this was the account receiving the threat. A few days later an officer from the MPS contacted Baroness Lawrence directly and on 21 March an officer contacted the Stephen Lawrence Foundation via email seeking further information. They followed this email up with a second email on 24 March. The officer in the case continues to progress inquiries." Baroness Lawrence and her family fought a long campaign to force the Met to investigate her son's murder properly. Stephen, 18, was murdered in a racist attack in Eltham, south-east London, in 1993.

West Mercia Police 'Wrong to Taser Man on Roof'

BBC News, 27/03/14

Two officers have had misconduct charges upheld after a man fell from a roof after being Tasered in 2012. The man was armed with a knife and hammer on a roof in Worcester, threatening to harm himself, the Independent Police Complaints Commission (IPCC) said. Trying to detain him under the Mental Health Act, an officer Tasered him, despite a negotiator being on the way. He suffered minor injuries in the 8ft fall and made a complaint. He said officers had not warned him in advance that the device would be used. The IPCC concluded there was a case for misconduct and, at a hearing earlier this month, West Mercia Police upheld the charge. An inspector and sergeant received management advice for authorising its use to a third officer, who was himself cleared of any wrongdoing. The IPCC said the victim did not pose a threat. "He was clearly distressed and in my view it was wrong to use force against him, whilst the option of persuading him to come down safely remained open," IPCC Deputy Chair Rachel Cerfontyne said. She described the Taser use as "potentially very dangerous and completely inappropriate".

HMP Northumberland: Prison 'Stand-Off'

A "major incident" in which more than 50 prisoners took over a wing at the privately managed jail in the north east of England has reportedly come to an end. Trouble broke out at HMP Northumberland in Acklington just after 19:30 GMT on Friday when inmates at the category C jail refused to go back to their cells. The Prison Officers Association's General Secretary Steve Gillan said there was a "stand-off" at the prison. There have been no reports of any injuries during the disturbance. Mr Gillan told the BBC that prison officer Tornado teams, trained to deal with riots, were put on standby on Friday night in case the situation "got out of hand". "We do not know what has sparked this major incident, but I do know that 50 plus inmates have taken over a wing," he said, describing the incident as "concerted indiscipline".

HMP Northumberland was taken over by Sodexo last year. The firm has a 15-year contract and claimed it would save the taxpayer £129m. Last year, talks began on plans to cut 200 jobs at the prison, which houses over 1,300 inmates. The jail was formed by the merger of Castington and Acklington jails in 2011, but the prison building was built 40 years ago. It is a Category C jail for inmates including vulnerable sex offenders. A spokesman for the prison's operator, Sodexo, said: "We can confirm there was a disturbance at HMP Northumberland. It was confined to part of one wing of the prison and has been resolved." We will carry out an investigation into this incident."

worn by the culprit proved the blood was not his. "It is unbearably unjust to prolong detention of the defendant any further," said presiding judge Hiroaki Murayama in a ruling statement. "The possibility of his innocence has become clear to a respectable degree." Prosecutors now have four days to appeal the decision. Although Japan incarcerates fewer people than many Western countries, it has been widely condemned for what human rights campaigner Nobuto Hosaka calls the "peculiar cruelties" of its death penalty.

Eight people were executed in Japan last year, and nearly 130 people are believed to be on death row. According to a 2010 government survey, around 86 per cent of Japanese people said they were in favour of the death penalty. Death row inmates are deprived of contact with the outside world, a policy designed to "avoid disturbing their peace of mind", says the Justice Ministry. The inmates are kept in solitary confinement and forced to wait an average of more than seven years, and sometimes decades, in toilet-sized cells while the legal system grinds on. When the order eventually comes, implementation is swift. The condemned have minutes to get their affairs in order before facing the noose. There is no time to say goodbye to families. Lawyers in Japan say that courts still rely too heavily on confessions in criminal trials. Police can hold suspects for weeks. The conviction rate in Japanese courts is about 99 per cent.

Mr Hakamada was not executed because of the appeals process for his case. The Supreme Court took 27 years to deny his first appeal for a retrial. His second appeal was filed in 2008, with the court finally ruling in his favour yesterday. Mr Hakamada is only the sixth death row inmate to receive a retrial in Japan since the Second World War. Amnesty International, which has campaigned for years to have Mr Hakamada released, said yesterday it would be "callous and unfair" for prosecutors to appeal the court's decision to free him. "If ever there was a case that merits a retrial, this is it," said Roseann Rife, Amnesty's East Asia research director. "The Japanese authorities should be ashamed of the barbaric treatment Hakamada has received." Mr Hakamada's sister Hideko, who had devoted more than half of her life to fighting for her brother's freedom, fought back tears as she spoke to reporters yesterday. "I just want to praise him for enduring all these years," she said. "Forty-seven years is an awfully long time."

Freedom of Information Act 2000 (FOIA)

Information is the key to sound decision-making, to accountability and development; it underpins democracy and assists in combatting poverty, oppression, corruption, prejudice and inefficiency. Administrators, judges, arbitrators, and persons conducting inquiries and investigations depend upon it; likewise the press, NGOs and individuals concerned to report on issues of public interest. Unwillingness to disclose information may arise through habits of secrecy or reasons of self-protection. But information can be genuinely private, confidential or sensitive, and these interests merit respect in their own right and, in the case of those who depend on information to fulfil their functions, because this may not otherwise be forthcoming. These competing considerations, and the balance between them, lie behind the issues on this appeal.

The Freedom of Information Act 2000 ("the FOIA") provides a framework within which there are rights to be informed, on request, about the existence of, and to have communicated, information held by any public authority. But the framework is not all-embracing. First, these rights do not apply at all in cases which are described as "absolute exemptions" (see sections 2(1)(a) and 2(1)(b)) and are subject to a large number of other carefully developed qualifications. Second, as the other side of this coin, section 78 of the FOIA specifies that nothing in it "is to be taken to limit the powers of a public authority to disclose information held by it".

Northern Ireland - On-the-Runs

House of Commons / 25 Mar 2014 : Column 16WS

Secretary of State for Northern Ireland (Mrs Theresa Villiers): In my written ministerial statement on 25 February 2014, Official Report, column 14WS, following the judgment in the case of John Downey, I indicated that around 200 people were subject to the scheme established by the previous Government to deal with so-called “on-the-runs” (OTRs). I also stated that my Department is working with the police and prosecuting authorities to check whether anyone sent a letter under the scheme is wanted for an offence committed before the date of the letter. That process has included work to reconcile the different information held by the Northern Ireland Office, the Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI) and Sinn Fein to determine the actual numbers dealt with by the scheme.

On 11 March I announced the appointment of Lady Justice Hallett to conduct an independent inquiry of these and other aspects of the operation of the OTR scheme. The provision of a full public account of the scheme will be possible only after the completion of this inquiry. However, I am now in a position to give some further clarification following work undertaken by the NIO. This information remains provisional pending completion of the investigation by Lady Justice Hallett. The information we will provide to the Hallett inquiry will include the following. Records held by my Department indicate that a total of 207 names were provided by Sinn Fein or by solicitors on their behalf. A further 10 names were identified by the prison service and four by the Irish Government, bringing the total to 221. In addition, the PSNI’s records show that they received a further seven names which do not appear to have been passed to the NIO for consideration.

To date, the process of reconciling the numbers has disclosed that 45 individuals have had their cases considered since this Government came to power in May 2010, rather than the 38 I stated in answer to the hon. Member for Belfast East (Naomi Long) on 4 March 2014, Official Report, column 744W. This recent work has also indicated that three of these cases were passed to the PSNI by solicitors and then notified to the NIO after May 2010. Since May 2010, 12 individuals have been sent letters by the NIO stating that on the basis of the evidence available they were not wanted by the police, with the final one of these sent in December 2012. As I have made clear, none of the letters contained any amnesty, immunity or exemption from prosecution. If the Government had been presented with such a scheme on coming to office, we would have stopped it.

Authors Campaign Against Ban on Sending Books to Prisoners *Telegraph, 24/03/13*

Eminent writers and academics are campaigning against a Ministry of Justice regulation banning prisoners being sent books. The ban is part of the Incentives and Earned Privileges scheme, which allows prisoners to buy their own basic supplies using funds awarded to them for good behaviour. Novelist Mark Haddon has called on other writers to sign an open letter against the rule, calling it “malign and pointless extra punishment” and announced he would attempt to get “every writer in the UK publicly opposed to this by tea time”. Other prominent figures to express their outrage at the rule include Cambridge Classics professor Mary Beard, who tweeted: “Books educate and rehabilitate. Crazy to ban them being sent to prisoners in jail”. Children’s author Philip Pullman, described the rule as “one of the most disgusting, mean, vindictive acts of a barbaric government”. Novelists Hari Kunzru and Joanne Harris, poet Ruth Padel and folk musician Billy Bragg also spoke out about the regulation, which bans family members from sending prisoners small items, including books, “unless there are exceptional circumstances”.

Haddon, author of *The Curious Incident of the Dog in the Night-Time*, said: “Do you want people released into the community who have been retrained, who are more liberal and

imprisonment or more, or 12 months' imprisonment for a sexual, drug or violent offence. Where an EEA offender receives a shorter sentence, deportation will be pursued where it can be justified in accordance with the Immigration (EEA) Regulations, taking into account the particular circumstances of the case. These regulations state that deportation action must be proportionate and that an individual must represent a “genuine, present and sufficiently serious threat affecting one of the fundamental interests of society”.

Documentation and removal -We make every effort to ensure that a person's removal or deportation coincides, as far as possible, with completion of sentence, including arranging travel documentation to facilitate this. This process can sometimes be delayed as a result of non-compliance by an FNO, such as the adoption of false identities, nationality swapping, refusing to engage with the Home Office, or refusing to engage with foreign embassies. The UK has now established safe routes and re-documentation arrangements with a significant number of countries which is aiding our ability to return foreign nationals.

Early Day Motion 1224: Reforming The Law On Psychiatric Injury *House of Commons*

That this House believes that the current law in England and Wales on psychiatric injury for people who witness the death or injury of a loved one is restrictive and unfair; further believes that 25 years after the Hillsborough disaster, when the law was enshrined, the law no longer reflects modern society; further believes the law must recognise that you do not need to have a parental or marital relationship to love someone, you do not need to be shocked to suffer psychiatric injury, and you do not need to be standing next to someone when they are killed or injured to be traumatised; and urges the Government to reform the law.

Met 'Failed to Investigate Death Threats Against Doreen Lawrence *Rob Evans, theguardian.com*

Britain's biggest police force has been accused of failing to investigate death threats that have been made against Doreen Lawrence, the mother of murdered teenager Stephen Lawrence. The charge was levelled against Sir Bernard Hogan-Howe, the commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, by Keith Vaz, the chair of the home affairs select committee, on Tuesday. It came as Vaz said Hogan-Howe had a reputation for promising to root out corruption and racism within the police force, but “at the end of the day” had failed to deliver. Vaz also revealed that his committee is to launch an investigation into the culture and governance of the Met, following a series of scandals that have engulfed the country's largest police force.

Hogan-Howe had been called before the committee to explain why his force had shredded a large number of internal files relating to alleged corruption in the Met's botched investigation into the murder of Lawrence. Vaz told Hogan-Howe: “I spoke to Baroness Lawrence. She said she had a meeting with you in which it was put to her that you had evidence of people making death threats against her. This was done in the presence of a solicitor, yet nothing has happened as far as she can see with regards to anyone coming back to her to tell us about this very serious issue.” With going into further detail, Vaz added that “promises were made” about “very serious matters”. Hogan-Howe said he would look into it “immediately”. In often testy exchanges, Vaz told the Met commissioner that he did not seem to have a proper grip of the controversy surrounding the Lawrence investigation. Hogan-Howe had said that he had experienced one of the worst days in his police career when a report by QC Mark Ellison revealed earlier this month that the Met had spied on the Lawrence family. Its findings led home secretary Theresa May to order a public inquiry into the undercover policing of political groups. Vaz announced the committee's inquiry into the Met despite Hogan-Howe dis-

Foreign Nationals HMP Liverpool HMCIP Report March 2014

Interpreting services for prisoners who did not speak English were not used often enough. Foreign national prisoners spoke highly of the support they received from the equalities officers, and an independent legal aid law firm ran a monthly advice surgery. However, Home Office officials no longer held regular surgeries and some prisoners received far too little notice of plans to detain them at the end of their sentence.

Provision for the 69 foreign national prisoners was mixed. There was insufficient use of telephone interpreting for those who did not speak English and no up-to-date information about the prison was translated into common languages.

Home Office immigration surgeries no longer took place. Equalities officers did their best to obtain information about the progress of a prisoner's immigration case, but this was often difficult as telephone calls to immigration officers were frequently unanswered. An independent legal aid law firm ran a useful monthly immigration advice surgery; however, recent restrictions on the scope of legal aid meant that they could not advise prisoners on many pressing legal issues. There were 11 detainees, some of whom were held in the prison despite being suitable, on risk assessment, for transfer to an immigration removal centre. Detainees were subject to the same regime as remand prisoners, rather than to a more relaxed regime more suited to their status, which an IRC would have provided. It was common for prisoners to be given less than a week's notice informing them that they were going to be detained at the end of their sentence.

Recommendations: 2.40 Wing staff should make greater use of the telephone interpreting service to communicate with foreign national prisoners who do not speak or understand English. Information about the prison should be translated into common languages. 2.41 Foreign national detainees should be moved to an immigration detention centre once their criminal sentence has been served. (Repeated recommendation 4.14). 2.42 The Home Office should serve all decisions to detain a person under immigration powers at least one month before the end of a prisoner's custodial sentence expiry date.

Immigration: Deportation of Foreign Nationals

House of Lords / :Column WA78

Lord Hylton to ask Her Majesty's Government when deportation will follow the end of a prison sentence served by a foreign national; whether they always arrange the necessary documents as soon as the release date is known; and to what extent problems arise from statelessness or the failure of other states to cooperate.

The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Home Office (Lord Taylor of Holbeach) (Con): The Home Office considers for deportation or other immigration enforcement action all foreign national offenders (FNOs) who are sentenced a period of imprisonment following a criminal conviction. Deportation is considered in the following circumstances:

For Non European Economic Area (EEA) Nationals - There is a duty on the Secretary of State to deport a non-EEA foreign national who is sentenced to a period of imprisonment of 12 months or more. In addition, the Home Office considers deportation action in cases where a non-EEA national is sentenced to 12 months or more as an aggregate of two or three sentences over a period of five years, or where there is a custodial sentence of any length for a drug offence (other than possession), or where a Court has recommended deportation. For EEA nationals - The deportation consideration process in the cases of EEA nationals takes account of the Immigration (EEA) Regulations 2006 and any human rights considerations on a case-by-case basis.

Deportation will normally be pursued where the person is sentenced to two years'

humane, or people who have been relentlessly deprived of the things we all feel are important in life? People tend to think there's us, and then there are the prisoners, but these are people who will be our future neighbours and colleagues." The rule has been in force since November 2013, but attracted widespread attention following an essay published Sunday morning on Politics.co.uk by Frances Crook, chief executive of the Howard League for Penal Reform.

Crook wrote: "Book banning is in some ways the most despicable and nastiest element of the new rules. An inspection report published on 18 March on Wetherby prison, which holds 180 young boys, praised the jail for only containing the children in their cells for 16 hours a day during the week and 20 hours a day at weekends. While many will not want to read a book to pass these endless hours, many boys I have met in prison do indeed read avidly. Of course prisons should have incentive schemes to reward good behaviour. But punishing reading is as nasty as it is bizarre."

The prisons minister, Jeremy Wright, defended the ban on sending books to prisoners, and denied that books were banned outright. He said: "The notion that we are banning books in prisons is complete nonsense. All prisoners can have up to 12 books in their cells at any one time, and all prisoners have access to the prison library. Under the incentives and earned privileges scheme, if prisoners engage with their rehabilitation and comply with the regime, they can have greater access to funds to buy items, including books."

A Change.org petition asking justice secretary Chris Grayling to review and amend the rules currently has over 6,000 signatures. The Howard League for Penal Reform is preparing an open letter to the Ministry of Justice, which has not yet been published.

Secret Second Metropolitan Police Corruption Probe Revealed *Tom Harper, Independent*

The Metropolitan Police corruption scandal has deepened after The Independent uncovered the existence of a previously secret investigation into criminal officers that went much further than the files destroyed by Scotland Yard. Operation Zloty, a wide-ranging inquiry spanning at least nine years, found dozens of rogue detectives in the employ of organised crime and operating with "virtual immunity". The "long-term intelligence development operation" included information on police corruption originally gathered by 17 other investigations – including Operation Othona, the contents of which were inexplicably shredded sometime around 2003. Crucially, Zloty included bombshell evidence from Othona about a "persistent network" of corrupt officers that could have been beneficial to a landmark review commissioned by the Home Secretary into how the Stephen Lawrence murder was handled by the Metropolitan Police.

Mark Ellison QC was forced to inform Theresa May earlier this month that he could not finalise conclusions on whether police corruption tainted the Lawrence case because a "lorry-load" of Othona material was mysteriously shredded by the Met more than 10 years ago. However, the emergence of Zloty means some of the Othona material may still exist – and the network of corrupt officers could still be brought to book. Mr Ellison names dozens of sensitive investigations into police corruption in his report. But Zloty is not among them. The Independent asked Mr Ellison's office whether or not Scotland Yard had disclosed Zloty to his team, but a spokesman said he was "not able to comment".

Earlier this week, the Met Commissioner Sir Bernard Hogan-Howe admitted corrupt police officers may escape justice due to the controversial destruction of Operation Othona, which included intelligence on detectives trafficking drugs, fabricating evidence and selling sensitive police information to organised crime syndicates. A senior former Scotland Yard source with

knowledge of its anti-corruption command said of Zloty: "There is no way the Met would have just stopped its deep-cover inquiries into corruption once Othona had been wound up in 1998. It sounds like Zloty may still exist and, if it does, I am surprised there is no reference to it in the Ellison report." When Scotland Yard was asked whether Operation Zloty was shared with the Ellison review, a spokesman replied: "This is a report marked 'secret' – it is inappropriate to discuss it publicly."

Keith Vaz, chairman of the Home Affairs Select Committee, said: "Anything less than full disclosure on these issues is unnerving. The committee will want to hear evidence from Mr Ellison to be satisfied that he was given all of the information he requested during his inquiry. We will also want to be reassured all other relevant inquiries were disclosed to him."

A leaked police report from 2002, codenamed Operation Tiberius, concluded organised crime syndicates were able to infiltrate Scotland Yard "at will" through the bribing of corrupt police officers. Buried in the small print of Tiberius is a reference to Othona and Zloty. "Operation Zloty is a long-term intelligence development operation designed to assess the current threat that organised criminals and their associations with serving and retired police officers pose to the MPS, other law enforcement agencies and the criminal justice system," the Operation Tiberius file says. The analysis of intelligence available indicates that a persistent network continues to thrive within the MPS, particularly the north-east London area. These subjects have been undermining the MPS with virtual immunity for the last 10 years and were identified during the course of two previous Directorate of Professional Standards intelligence-gathering operations, 'Othona' and 'Centaur'."

A spokesperson for the Met said: "We retain a powerful anti-corruption unit and the Met is a hostile environment for corrupt officers. The Met's Anti-Corruption Command investigates allegations and intelligence relating to corrupt police officers and to those that may seek to corrupt them."

'Giant' Criminal Jude Medcalf Freed as Jail Bed too Small *BBC News, 26/03/14*

A 7ft 2ins-tall (2.2m) criminal has been released from custody after a judge accepted prison beds and uniforms were too small for him. Jude Medcalf, 23, of Newton Abbot, Devon committed a spate of crimes after being diagnosed with a rare growth disorder, Exeter Crown Court heard. He has Klinefelter Syndrome that means he is still growing. He was given a six-month curfew and 12-month community order after being held in jail on remand. The court was told Medcalf's chromosomal disorder, which also leaves him with adolescent emotions, was diagnosed last year. It led to a history of minor anti-social offending which culminated in an incident last July in which he armed himself with a BB pistol and a lock knife. Prosecutor Brian Fitzherbert said that when Medcalf saw his girlfriend calling the police after he had attacked an acquaintance's car in Torquay, he fired the BB gun at her, which cracked a window. "When the gun was pointed at her she did not know it was not real and feared for her life," Mr Fitzherbert said. He admitted possession of an imitation firearm and a bladed article, criminal damage and burglary at an earlier hearing was remanded in custody until his sentencing.

William Parkhill, defending, said Medcalf had been unable to access the specialist medical and psychiatric treatment he needed since his "tragic" diagnosis. He has spent 75 days in prison on remand and he is not somebody who copes well because of the physical aspects in terms of accommodation, bedding and clothing," Mr Parkhill said. He is also a target because he is big enough to be seen as someone who it is impressive to assault but immature enough that he cannot deal with it. He has been targeted twice and had a black eye the last time he came to court."

Recorder Adam Vaitilingam QC said there had been a temptation to pass a lengthy sentence, however he accepted Medcalf "had a lot of difficulty in life" and his condition had caused people to pick on him.

Prison Van Escapee Cleared of Murder *BBC News, 26/03/14*

A drug dealer who escaped from a prison van as he was being driven to court has been cleared of murder. John Anslow, 33, from Tipton, had been charged with killing Richard Deakin when he was freed by a masked gang near HMP Hewell, Redditch in January 2012. The fugitive was arrested in Cyprus and brought back to the UK, but was cleared by a jury at Woolwich Crown Court. He admitted a charge of conspiracy to escape from lawful custody and was jailed for seven years in December. Staffordshire Police said they were disappointed with the verdict but revealed for the first time that Anslow was already serving a "significant prison sentence". Det Ch Insp Darren Harding said Anslow had also been sentenced, in September 2012, to 22 years for his involvement in large-scale drugs supply. "Reporting restrictions in place at the time meant Anslow's involvement could not be revealed," he said. We are satisfied this longstanding investigation has finally come to an end. It also means we can expose Anslow's involvement in the previous cases and the public can finally learn what a pivotal role he played in drugs supply in the region."

Mr Deakin was shot by a masked gunman as he lay in bed at his home in Chasetown, Cannock, on the morning of 5 July 2010. Anslow was charged over the killing in January 2012 but was freed from a prison van as he was being driven to a court hearing.

Police launched an appeal to find him and he was eventually traced to the Alancak region of Northern Cyprus, in March 2013. Upon his return to the UK, Anslow was charged over the prison van ambush. He admitted escaping lawful custody in September, but denied any role in Mr Deakin's murder. Two men - David Harrison, 63, and Daryl Dickens, 34, from the Bilston area, were handed life sentences for Mr Deakin's murder in December 2012.

Unfair handling of Expert Evidence at Trial - Violation of Article 6/1

In Chamber judgment in the case of *Matytsina v. Russia* (application no. 58428/10), which is not final, the European Court of Human Rights: held, unanimously, that there had been a violation of Article 6 § 1 (right to a fair trial) of the European Convention on Human Rights on account of the unfair handling of expert evidence in the proceedings, and by a majority, that there had been no violation of Article 6 § 3 (d) (right to obtain attendance and examination of witnesses) on account of the absence of the alleged victim from the trial. The case concerned a yoga instructor's conviction of "illegal medical practice" after a participant in one of her courses in traditional Indian spiritual practices experienced serious psychological problems. The Court found in particular that the Russian courts had unfairly handled the expert evidence in the criminal proceedings, which made it very difficult for Ms Matytsina's defense to effectively challenge the expert evidence submitted by the prosecution.

Corrupt Detective Nicholas Mcfadden to Pay Back £257,000

A former detective who stole large amounts of seized drugs and conspired to sell them back on to the streets has been ordered to pay back £257,000. Nicholas McFadden, of Church Avenue, Leeds, stole class A drugs from evidence stores. He was jailed for 23 years in April 2013. The former West Yorkshire Police officer, aged 38, has now been ordered to pay the money under the Proceeds of Crime Act. His trial at Leeds Crown Court heard how McFadden took more than £1m of heroin, cocaine and cannabis by exploiting "slack" procedures while working at secret evidence stores. He then conspired with his brother to sell the drugs. Ass Ch Const Mark Milsom of West Yorkshire Police said: "Although he received a lengthy prison sentence we did not feel justice could be done unless we relentlessly pursued the monies he and his family made from their crimes."