resources are applied to current investigations, unless there is a good reason for review [33].

The remaining question was what the post-conviction duty of disclosure does entail [34]. Clearly, if the police or prosecution come into possession of evidence affording arguable grounds for contending that the conviction was unsafe, it is their duty to disclose it to the convicted defendant [35]. This was the limit of the duty of disclosure [38]. There are however additional safety nets: The CCRC has a power to review any conviction and refer a conviction it considers unsafe to the Court of Appeal. It has extensive investigative powers including powers to require production of evidence held by public bodies, to appoint investigators, and to assemble fresh evidence [20]. Its powers include making enquiries to see whether a prospect of a reasonable conviction can be shown, which includes a power to direct new scientific tests [39].

It is always open to police and prosecutors to accede to representations made on behalf of convicted persons. Police and prosecutors should exercise sensible judgment when such representations are made and, if there appears to be a real prospect that further enquiry will uncover something of real value, there should be co-operation in making those further enquiries [41].

Background To The Appeals: Mr Nunn was convicted in November 2006 of killing his girlfriend following the end of their relationship. Her body was found by a river two days after that end, having been subjected to various indignities and abuses. Evidence was given at trial that he had rowed noisily with her on the night she disappeared, and had been seen carrying what appeared to be a body out of her house. Small traces of sperm were found on her inner thigh and pubic area. Mr Nunn consistently asserted his innocence before, during, and following his trial. He pointed to the sperm presence as indicating another killer, since he had had a vasectomy. Following his conviction Mr Nunn sought to appeal, which was refused.

In January 2008 Mr Nunn began to make written applications to the police for supply of all of their records of the investigation into his case. By February 2010 he had instructed fresh solicitors, who made further applications to the police on his behalf. They initially sought the investigation records and requested fresh enquiries to be made into Mr Nunn's girlfriend's finances. Some research was undertaken, and the CPS responded saying that the deceased had not been living beyond her means. A number of other requests followed, including a request for notes of the forensic scientists working on the case, and various items of evidence. The police formally replied, stating that their only obligation was to disclose material which might cast doubt on the safety of the conviction. Mr Nunn judicially reviewed that decision, arguing that the police were required to provide, after conviction, the same disclosure as is required of them pending trial and appeal. The Divisional Court rejected that application.

Mr Nunn appealed to the Supreme Court, arguing that there is an enforceable common law disclosure obligation requiring the police to provide, in his case, at least: (i) Access to the working papers of the forensic scientists who advised the Crown and/or gave evidence, and (ii) Requests for

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 Cullinene, 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 482 (19/06/2014)

Frank Newell Wins 40 Year Fight to Clear Name

BBC News, 16/06/14

A former taxi driver who was jailed for the armed robbery of a post office has won a 40-year battle to clear his name. Senior judges quashed Frank Newell's conviction based on the non-disclosure of crucial material that undermined the prosecution case. Mr Newell aged 73, was originally sentenced to four years in prison for the robbery in Lisburn, County Antrim, in August 1973. Mr Newell, 73, from Shankill Road, Belfast, had his jail term doubled when a first appeal was thrown out.

But he continued to protest his innocence, insisting that his car was hijacked by the thieves who took £3,000 in the robbery which was linked to loyalist paramilitaries, the Ulster Volunteer Force (UVF). His case was referred back to the Court of Appeal after being studied by the Criminal Cases Review Commission, a body which examines potential miscarriages of justice.

In court in Belfast on Monday 16/06/14, defence lawyers argued that police and the prosecution failed to disclose three categories of information during the non-jury trial. These included: Details of an alibi statement from colleagues placing Mr Newell at his taxi depot on the day of the robbery - Discrepancies in witness identification statements - Police intelligence pointing to both his innocence and to the real culprits having connections to the UVF.

The court heard that Mr Newell had been scared to name those who hijacked his car because of the consequences for him and his family. His barrister Karen Quinlivan QC, pointed to evidence dating to the 1970s that showed high-ranking police officers believed Mr Newell was innocent. "You have significant body within the RUC and beyond expressing concern about the safety of the conviction, but nobody seems to take the next step," she told the court. Urging the three-judge panel to quash the conviction, she insisted: "Mr Newell has been an unfortunate victim of a miscarriage of justice and spent four years in custody. It has caused him great stress and anxiety, even still."

At one stage in the hearing Lord Chief Justice Sir Declan Morgan, sitting with Lord Justices Girvan and Coghlin, reflected:: "It does appear that there are periods when there was a disconnect between the investigative criminal justice branch of the police and the intelligence side of the police." Following submissions he then confirmed: "We are satisfied this is a case where we should allow the appeal. Full written reasons will be given at a later stage.

Mr Newell, who was in court with his wife Myrtle and their three children, hugged his lawyers after the decision was announced. "I feel great that this is all over and I have been declared an innocent man," he said. His daughter, Franchine Young, said: "We are absolutely delighted. This has been a long time coming, it's been a stigma hanging over us." She said the family's battle to have the conviction overturned involved lobbying and campaigning government representatives. Human rights group, the Committee on the Administration of Justice (CAJ), also fought to get the case heard. CAJ representative Gemma McKeown said: "We're delighted our client's conviction has been quashed, and question why the prosecution was taken at the time." CAJ is an independent human rights organisation with cross community membership in Northern Ireland and beyond. It was established in 1981 and lobbies and campaigns on a broad range of human rights issues. CAJ seeks to secure the highest standards in the administration of justice in Northern Ireland by ensuring that the Government complies with its obligations in international human rights law.

'Victorian-Style' Corporal Punishment on Young Offenders *Chris Green, Indpendent,*

Chris Grayling's plans to allow force to be used on children at new "secure colleges" for young offenders are illegal and must be changed immediately, an influential parliamentary committee warns today. The Joint Committee on Human Rights said proposals in the Criminal Justice and Courts Bill to allow authorised staff to use "reasonable force where necessary to ensure good order and discipline" was a clear breach of international standards.

Earlier this week the Justice Secretary unveiled detailed plans for an £85 million secure young offender unit in Leicestershire, which will hold up to 320 inmates between the ages of 12 and 17. He said it would put "education at the heart of custody" and would move away from the traditional approach of "bars on windows" when it opens in 2017. But staff would be subject to the same rules laid out in the Bill, prompting Labour to urging ministers to scrap the "Victorian-style" proposals. MP John McDonnell has compared the proposed Leicestershire facility with the notorious private jail HMP Oakwood in Staffordshire, claiming it would become an "Oakwood for children" and lead to riots and assaults.

In a report published today 11/06/14, the cross-party committee said the idea that officials could use physical force on children to keep order in young offender institutions was unacceptable under the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR). "In our view, it is clear… that it is incompatible with Articles 3 and 8 ECHR for any law, whether primary or secondary legislation, to authorise the use of force on children and young people for the purposes of good order and discipline," the report said. Committee chair Hywel Francis said the MPs were "disappointed" that the Government did not appear to have examined international standards on the rights of children before publishing its Bill. "Perhaps as a result there are a number of issues relating to secure colleges in particular that need examination and amendment, including making clear that force cannot be used on children to secure 'good order and discipline'," he added.

Campaign groups welcomed the committee's report and called on the Government to redraw the Bill so it did not sanction the use of force on children. Frances Crook, chief executive of the Howard League for Penal Reform, said: "MPs have recognised that allowing prison officers to restrain children violently, simply if they don't follow orders, is illegal and will put lives at risk. It is symptomatic of the kind of institution that ministers are proposing – not a college with education at its heart, but a giant prison where human rights are infringed and physical violence becomes part of the rules." Paola Uccellari, director of the Children's Rights Alliance for England, added: "Allowing prison officers to use force to make children behave themselves is dangerous and carries a risk of injury. The Government is putting children's lives at risk by pushing ahead with its unlawful plans. It must listen to parliamentarians and remove these powers to use force from the Bill."

A Ministry of Justice spokesperson said: "The development of a Secure College is a pioneering approach to tackling the reoffending rates of young people, putting education at the heart of custody. This will give them a far better chance of getting out of the criminal justice system, and will mean much better value for money than just continuing to lock up the same young people time and again. We are clear that restraint should only be used against young people as a last resort where it is absolutely necessary to do so and where no other form of intervention is possible or appropriate. Significant improvements have been made to restraint practice in youth custody in recent years , including the introduction of a new independently assessed system of restraint. It is those improvements that we will build on as we develop our proposals for Secure Colleges. We will consider the recommendations made by the committee."

sustained no compensable loss. I would set those damages at £5.

Kevin Nunn Knocked Down by the Supreme Court

However all is not lost the Supreme Court was clear that though the legal challenge failed and always would, stated emphatically, 'It is always open to police and prosecutors to accede to representations made on behalf of convicted persons. Police and prosecutors should exercise sensible judgment when such representations are made and, if there appears to be a real prospect that further enquiry will uncover something of real value, there should be co-operation in making those further enquiries.' Quite clearly the CC of Suffolk & anor, never observed the later, so the Campaign though at a legal dead end, goes on!

R (Nunn) (Appellant) v Chief Constable of Suffolk Constabulary and another (Respondent)

Judgment: Supreme Court unanimously dismisses the appeal. Lord Hughes gives the judgment, with which, Lords Neuberger, Clarke, Reed, & Carnwath, agree.

The common law duty of disclosure exists in addition to the statutory duty of trial disclosure created by the Criminal Procedure and Investigations Act 1996 ("CPIA 1996"). The basis of the common law duty is fairness, and what fairness requires varies depending on the stage reached by the proceedings. There is no basis for the submission that the full 'trial' duty of disclosure and investigation continues indefinitely: this would be contrary to the public interest in finality and to the need for finite police resources to be appropriately applied. The extent of the common law duty post-appeal is correctly stated in the Attorney-General's guidelines: any material coming to light that might cast doubt on the safety of the conviction should be disclosed. However, the Criminal Cases Review Commission can, in appropriate cases, make enquiry to see whether a reasonable prospect of a conviction being quashed can be demonstrated, which includes a power to direct new scientific tests and similar. Moreover, the police and prosecutors can choose to accede to representations for further enquiry made on behalf of convicted persons, and should exercise sensible judgment in relation to such representations.

Reasons for the judgment: The Crown's duty of disclosure and inspection was formulated by the common law in the second half of the twentieth century, mirroring parallel developments in other common law jurisdictions. A general duty was formulated to disclose any evidence reasonably thought capable of assisting a defendant [16]. Inspection would generally go with disclosure, though there were additional considerations in this sphere [17]. The CPIA 1996 put the duty of disclosure on a statutory footing, displacing the common law duties within its sphere of operation, and applying to any material which "might reasonably be considered capable of undermining the case for the prosecution or of assisting the case for the accused". That statutory duty is temporally limited: for Crown Court cases, it applies between the arrival of the case in the Crown Court to the end of the trial [18-20]. Thus it does not apply to Mr Nunn.

The basis of the common law duty of disclosure is fairness. However, fairness does not require the same level of disclosure at every stage of the process [22]. Before committal, the duty is limited to evidence that might be relevant at that stage [23]. Similarly, pending sentence, the duty is only to disclose material relevant to sentence [24] and, pending appeal, to disclose material relevant to the appeal [25]. That conclusion is consistent with the approach reached in other common law jurisdictions: New Zealand, Canada and America [26-28]. Therefore there is no basis for finding a temporally limitless duty of disclosure post-conviction identical to that subsisting during trial [29]. During trial, the defendant is presumed innocent: post-conviction he/she is proved guilty. There is an important public interest in exposing any flaw in the conviction, but there is also a powerful public interest in finality of proceedings [32], and in ensuring that the police's finite

The defense has said the Fisa documents – submitted with a request to secretly record Daoud – could indicate that expanded surveillance led investigators to target Daoud. If so, they could challenge all subsequent evidence on constitutional grounds. During oral argument, defense attorney Thomas Durkins said Daoud was working on a term paper about Osama bin Laden around 2012 and that the Fisa records could shed light on whether US investigators flagged Daoud because of internet searches regarding bin Laden. theguardian.com

Early Day Motion 111: IT and Probation Sponsors: Llwyd, Elfyn / McDonnell, John

That this House is alarmed by the ongoing reports of IT issues within the newly formed National Probation Service (NPS) and 21 community rehabilitation companies (CRC); notes the failure of the NDelius IT system in the first days of the new service with some areas in England and Wales reporting the system was down for four days; is concerned that this has resulted in numerous residual issues including delays in court reports and prison recall as well as significant delays in transferring cases to the new organisation; is further concerned that staff working in the CRCs cannot access records of the NPS and this has resulted in CRC staff being unable to assess an individual's risk of harm, including risk registers such as child protection and sexual offences, which is putting both staff and the public at risk; and calls on the Government to assess the risk to public safety of the new probation service and halt the process of privatisation to protect the public and the dedicated staff of both the NPS and CRCs.

Chris Grayling Refuses to Pay Compensation to Victor Nealon *Gwyn Topham, theguardian*

The Minister of Justice has refused to pay compensation to Victor Nealon, the former postman who was wrongly imprisoned for 17 years before being freed on appeal last December. Nealon was convicted in January 1997 of the attempted rape of a woman leaving a nightclub in Redditch, Worcestershire, and was not paroled because he consistently denied the offence.

Despite judges having decided the conviction was unsafe, Nealon's application for compensation under the statutory scheme has been turned down. The MoJ told Nealon's lawyers that the justice secretary, Chris Grayling, had reviewed the information and "concluded that your client has not suffered a miscarriage of justice as defined by section 133 of the 1988 Act".

Mark Newby of Jordans solicitors, who fought for Nealon's release, said they would be seeking a judicial review of the decision. He said: "It's a nonsense. At the end of the day, his conviction was quashed on the basis that someone else was responsible, so why should he not be entitled to compensation?" Nealon is now living in temporary accommodation in Birmingham, where he has been since being suddenly discharged from the category A Wakefield prison in December. He said: "I'm still picking up the pieces of my life. My fight isn't over. It's going to take years." The Criminal Cases Review Commission finally referred Nealon's case to the court of appeal in 2013, after accepting his legal team's argument that DNA traces from a single, unknown male on the 22-year-old victim's clothing may have come from the attacker. The court of appeal ruled that had the jury been aware of DNA evidence, as well as weaknesses in the identification evidence, "it could well have led to the appellant's acquittal".

£5 Damages For 11 Months Unlawful Detention

Accordingly, whilst Cente Sheikh Noor Mohammed's imprisonment between 23 October 2007 and 9 September 2008 was unlawful, he is entitled to only nominal damages since he

Inquest Into Death of Lloyd Butler in West Mids Police Custody

Opened Monday 16th June 2014: Lloyd Butler died on 4 August 2010, aged 39. He was highly vulnerable with a history of serious mental health issues and was under the care of mental health services. Police were called when he was seen to be acting in a disturbed and disorientated way. He was detained by West Midlands Police for being 'drunk and incapable' and taken to Stechford Police Station. Within three hours of his detention he was discovered collapsed on a police cell floor. Attempts were made to resuscitate him and an ambulance was called. He was taken to hospital where he was later pronounced dead.

His family has waited nearly four years for the inquest. There are far reaching questions concerning all aspects of the care and treatment that Lloyd received during his detention by West Midlands police, including: - Why, despite appearing intoxicated, wholly disorientated and "not understanding anything" the police decided to take him to a police station and not to a hospital and why they treated him as fit for detention - Whether the necessary 'rousing checks' to ensure Lloyd's care and welfare were carried out - The appropriateness of comments and conduct of the police towards Lloyd throughout his detention - The speed at which urgent medical assistance was summoned despite evidence of Lloyd's poor and deteriorating health. - Questions about the appropriateness of the police's response and the assumptions made concerning the cause of his disorientated and confused behaviour at the station (there are questions about the actual level of Lloyd's intoxication and what was in fact causing him to behave in the way he was) The seriousness of the case is reflected in the unusual steps taken by the IPCC in recommending disciplinary action for gross misconduct against several officers involved with Lloyd's care.

Janet Butler, Lloyd's mother said: "Lloyd suffered problems with his health and wellbeing from the age of 20. However it is important to us to remember the many periods of Lloyd's life that were filled with good times, and happy memories. He worked very hard to keep a well-balanced and healthy mind, this he did with the support of his family and friends. He was very well liked and loved by many, including his two children, and often talked about his future with great expectations and joy. We are devastated that his life was cut short in this way. It has been a long and torturous wait for answers and accountability."

Deborah Coles, co-director of INQUEST said: "It is unacceptable that this family have had to wait four years for answers about how their vulnerable relative with complex needs ended up dying in police custody. This has not only placed a terrible emotional toll on the family but in the absence of proper public scrutiny has frustrated the opportunity for learning and accountability." - INQUEST has been working with the family of Lloyd Butler since his death in August 2010. The family is represented by INQUEST Lawyers Group members Ifti Manzoor from Irwin Mitchell solicitors and Stephen Cragg QC of Doughty Street chambers.

Secret Royal Pardons Granted to NI Paramilitaries *Chris Buckler, BBC News, 10/06/14*

The government has admitted that royal pardons were given secretly to paramilitaries in Northern Ireland in return for information. The cases date as far back as the 1980s. But Northern Ireland Secretary Theresa Villiers said it would be wrong to name those granted a royal prerogative of mercy in terrorism-related cases.

Speaking on BBC Radio 4's File on 4, she said there was an argument for making details public in future cases. Her comments follow revelations that royal prerogatives of mercy were used in 16 terrorism-related cases in the years immediately after the Good Friday Agreement. However, Ms Villiers said it was impossible to give a total beyond that, because records for

the decade leading up to the crucial peace agreement had either been lost or not kept. "I can't give you information about that ten-year period, but prior to that ten-year period it may well have been that the RPM was used in relation to some terrorist cases." Questioned further, she said that there were several instances when pardons or prerogatives of mercy had been granted during Margaret Thatcher's time in government. "It was used, for example, in cases where people might be released early on compassionate grounds," she said. It was also used in some instances, I understand, in exchange for information provided to assist the authorities in prosecuting other people - again to shorten sentences."

Northern Ireland First Minister Peter Robinson has called for the issue of royal pardons to be included in the judge-led inquiry into the On the Runs controversy. On the Runs is the term used to refer to people who are suspected of, but who have not been charged or convicted of paramilitary offences during the Troubles. It was a process that involved letters being given to republican paramilitary suspects assuring them that they were not wanted by police anywhere in the UK.

Details of the On the Runs scheme came to light after the trial of a man suspected of the IRA bombing of Hyde Park in 1982 collapsed in London earlier this year. John Downey, from County Donegal in the Republic of Ireland, had denied killing four soldiers in the attack. A court ruled that he should not be tried because of the assurance contained in a letter that he had been given in error by the government. Informants who gave evidence during so-called supergrass trials are thought to be among the recipients of the pardons. However, Theresa Villiers indicated that some names and uses of royal pardons had never been made public. "Throughout the debate on the past we do need to be careful about disclosing the identities of individuals," she said. We always have to bear in mind the importance of ensuring that we don't end up revealing information that can jeopardise life and limb."

When royal prerogatives of mercy are used in England they are printed in the London Gazette. However, RPMs are generally not published when they are granted in Northern Ireland. Ms Villiers acknowledged that after the controversy over both On the Run letters and pardons, there was now an argument for the details of RPMs to be made public in Northern Ireland too. We are looking at that at the moment and I think there is a case for that, I think that question though is somewhat different to retrospective publication of names from the past." Northern Ireland's outgoing victims commissioner, Kathryn Stone, said: "When news of these comes out again in a kind of drip, drip, drip way, again it erodes the trust and confidence, "But it is such a serious thing. And you start to move into Donald Rumsfeld territory don't you... There are things that we know, we don't know and there are things that we don't know, we don't know. And we don't know what else there is that's going to be revealed."

Dishonest UK Police Face 14 Years in Jail Under New Law

Corrupt police officers in the UK will face up to 14 years' imprisonment under a new criminal offence of police corruption unveiled in the wake of allegations of serious failings in Scotland Yard's investigation into the murder of black teenager Stephen Lawrence, says a report in The Daily Telegraph. Damian Green, the Policing Minister, pledged that bent officers would face 'the full force of the criminal law' under the proposals, which carry the same maximum sentence as burglary or importing Class B drugs such as cannabis. The terms of the proposed legislation, first announced earlier this year, were wider than expected and will include officers who threaten to do something - or not do something - for an 'improper purpose'. It will also ensnare police who fail to act because of a friendship or other relationship with a perpetrator, states the report.

Hussain from going on to commit the grave crime of murder, but it is clear that the officer did not investigate the initial assault quickly and thoroughly enough, despite being provided with clear lines of enquiry. There are lessons for Nottinghamshire Police to learn from these events to improve the service they provide in future." The IPCC investigation concluded in December last year and the report and findings were shared at that time with Nottinghamshire Police, who have accepted the IPCC's recommendations.

Report on an Unannounced Inspection of HMP Bedford

Inspection 27 January – 7 February 2014 by HMCIP, published 17/06/14: HMP Bedford is a small prison dating from the 19th century. At its last inspection in 2009, inspectors described a well run prison that tried to mitigate the risks it managed and was achieving some reasonable outcomes . This inspection has made similar judgements, although there had been some deterioration in the provision of work, education and training and resettlement services.

Inspectors were concerned to find that: - the prison was very overcrowded; - young adults were significantly over-represented in violent incidents and more needed to be done to understand and address this; - accountability for the use of force, of which there were a significant number of incidents, also required improvement; - there had tragically been four self-inflicted deaths since 2009 but inspectors were assured lessons had been learned from these incidents and that investigation action plans were being followed up; - accountability for the use of segregation and the routine in the segregation unit needed to be better, although staff worked well with the prisoners held there; - there was sufficient purposeful activity for only half the population, although the prison had sought to maximise the limited space available for providing activity places; - resettlement services and offender management were not well coordinated; - public protection arrangements were very weak and required urgent attention. - Inspectors made 112 recommendations

US Court Denies Access to Fisa Surveillance Documents in Adel Daoud Terror Case

Overturning unprecedented decision to allow access to secret records, appeals court gives US government victory: Daoud, a US citizen, has denied allegations he accepted a phony car bomb from undercover FBI agents in 2012, parked it by a Chicago bar and pressed a trigger. His trial is scheduled to start 10 November. Attorneys for Daoud will not be allowed unprecedented access to secret intelligence court records, a US appeals court ruled on Monday, reversing a trial court and handing a victory to the federal government. The US seventh circuit court of appeals issued an unusually quick ruling, releasing its opinion just days after oral arguments in a case that touched on hotly debated surveillance issues raised by former government contractor Edward Snowden. Snowden's revelations about expanded US phone and Internet spying and how the Fisa court secretly signed off on them raised a furor over the practices.

Prosecutors argued in their written appeal that letting Adel Daoud's lawyers see records submitted to the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court, or Fisa court, would be a dangerous "sea change" in established procedures and endanger national security. In its Monday opinion, the appellate court agreed. "Our own study of the classified material has convinced us that there are indeed compelling reasons of national security for [the records] being classified" and kept from the defense, the appellate court opinion said. Since Congress created the Fisa court in 1978, no defense attorneys had been told they could go through a Fisa application — until US district judge Sharon Johnson Coleman's 29 January ruling in Daoud's case. At the time, she said the fact that no judge had ever granted such Fisa access before wasn't a reason not to do it now.

only to do with resettlement. There's nothing in it that requires exploration of his work as an IRA informant. It's purely that they failed to provide for psychiatric help for his injuries and failed to pay the disability benefits they had promised. He was shot by the IRA in 1999. There have been public statements by state bodies about him confirming his former role, including that he has given valuable service to the state. He was named in the Bloody Sunday inquiry so the government cannot rely on saying they 'neither confirm nor deny' his role when it[The government] has already confirmed publicly that he has been an agent. There's no need for closed hearings. It's part of a pattern of creeping secrecy."

McGartland worked for the security services in Northern Ireland between 1987 and 1991 when his cover was blown. He was kidnapped by the IRA but managed to escape by jumping from a third-floor window. He was moved to north-east England but was tracked down after his address was released during a trial. He was shot seven times but survived and now suffers from post-traumatic stress. *Owen Bowcott and Henry McDonald, The Guardian, Sunday 15 /06/14*

IPCC Finds Failings With Nottinghamshire Police Investigation

An investigation by the Independent Police Complaints Commission (IPCC) has found failings in a Nottinghamshire Police investigation of an assault where the assailant later went on to commit a murder. Imran Hussain was convicted of the fatal stabbing of 18 year old Kieran Crump Raiswell in Greater Manchester on 16 January 2013 in an unprovoked attack. Twelve days previously Mr Hussain had assaulted a man in Nottingham.

The IPCC investigation found that a Nottinghamshire Police officer had a case to answer for misconduct for failing to conduct a thorough and timely investigation into the assault by Imran Hussain on the man in Nottingham, and more particularly: failing to properly handle exhibit evidence; keep an adequate record of evidence within his pocket note book; promptly create a crime report and to keep it and other police records adequately updated with significant details; and pursue appropriate lines of enquiry, despite having the registration number of the vehicle and a description of the assailant, to trace and identify the suspect in order to efficiently progress the investigation. At a misconduct meeting held by Nottinghamshire Police on 6 March the allegation was proven against the officer who will now receive management advice.

The IPCC has also made learning recommendations around several gaps identified in Nottinghamshire Police's policies and procedures including: the use of the violent crime handover policy force-wide; improved performance reviews; and improved communications between intelligence staff, control room staff and operators.

On 4 January 2013 a man was walking along the street in the Derby Road area of Nottingham when he was approached by Imran Hussain who punched him to the side of the head and then ran to a nearby motor vehicle, driving away from the scene. The attack was unprovoked. The incident was reported to Nottinghamshire Police along with the registration number of the motor vehicle. On 16 January 2013 Kieran Crump Raiswell, aged 18, was fatally stabbed by Imran Hussain in an unprovoked attack in the Greater Manchester area. He drove away from the scene in a motor vehicle, which was subsequently identified as the same vehicle used to drive away from the attack on the man in Nottingham. Imran Hussain was later arrested, charged and was convicted of murder on 11 July 2013 at Manchester Crown Court.

IPCC Commissioner Sarah Green said: "This was a shocking and unprovoked murder of a promising young student. My thoughts are with Kieran's family and friends at this difficult time.

We will sadly never know whether a more prompt investigation might have deterred Imran

Migrants in Texas Federal Prisons Subjected to 'Shocking Abuse'

With attention focused on other aspects of immigration reform, the federal government has quietly gone on a massive immigrant prison building spree. Since 1999, the Bureau of Prisons has contracted for the operation of 13 for-profit private prisons located mostly in isolated towns far from the prying eyes of activists, prisoner's families or attorneys. Five are located in Texas. Run by three private companies, these 13 "criminal alien requirement" prisons, as the BOP calls them, house one of America's fastest-growing prison populations: immigrants in federal custody, many convicted for the crime of illegally crossing the border. The 13 facilities collectively house more than 25,000 immigrant prisoners at a cost to US taxpayers estimated at $1bn a year.

The BOP typically operates its own prisons, and they have a reputation for being well run and relatively free of scandal. In contrast, the private immigrant prisons, which are filled mostly with low-security inmates, have been rocked by riots and allegations of woefully inadequate medical care. These private prisons exist in legal shadows, unanswerable to many BOP policies and protected by laws that exempt them from open-records requirements. In a multi-year ACLU investigation, the organization found that the BOP shields contractors from disclosing information, claiming "trade secrets" in response to public information requests. The prisoners – non-citizens far from home with little social capital – have few means to speak out.

Such private prisons constitute a dark and little-scrutinized corner of the nation's vast incarceration apparatus – and perhaps, in the light, its ugliest, according to the ACLU investigation. In a report, released today 10/06/14, on the five Texas prisons, 'Warehoused and Forgotten: Immigrants Trapped in Our Shadow Private-Prison System, the ACLU claims that the BOP policies discriminate against non-citizen inmates and that prisoners are "subjected to shocking abuse and mistreatment." Between 2009 and 2014, the ACLU visited all five Texas prisons, interviewed hundreds of prisoners and their families and reviewed contracts, medical records and other documents held by the Bureau of Prisons. The report describes BOP policies that incentivize overcrowding, indiscriminate use of solitary confinement, and extreme cost-cutting measures that have led to both the death of prisoners and an unusually high number of riots among low-security inmates. The report claims that immigrant prisoners in these facilities have far less access to educational programming and rehabilitation services than their citizen counterparts, raising questions about how America's unequal treatment of non-citizen inmates.

But the Bureau of Prisons told the Observer that the immigrant prisons are an "effective means" to alleviate overcrowding in BOP's low- and medium-security prisons housing US citizens. "It is our policy to contract out bed space for non-U.S. citizen inmates in order to make space available for U.S citizen inmates in BOP facilities so they can receive required programming," wrote spokesman Chris Burke in an email to the Observer. The majority of these inmates are sentenced criminal aliens who will be deported upon completion of their sentence. Use of private facilities for this population allows staff in BOP institutions to focus on pre-release preparation for US citizens returning to their communities upon release."

A hopeless situation? In 2006, the Bush administration unveiled its latest showpiece in a growing network of for-profit detention centers housing undocumented immigrants: the Willacy County Detention Center. As part of a larger border crackdown, Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) had suspended its policy of "catching and releasing" undocumented immigrants. Instead, such immigrants would be locked up in civil detention centers while their cases were processed.

Willacy, located in Raymondville, an impoverished and remote south Texas town about 40 miles from the border, had gone up in a hurry, the result of a $65m no-bid contract tainted

by charges of corruption among county officials. Run by Utah-based Management & Training Corp, the 2,000-bed detention center came to be known as "Ritmo" (a play on Gitmo, the nickname for Guantánamo Bay). Others called it "Tent City" for the jail's unusual architecture: 10 "tents" consisting of a Kevlar-like material stretched over steel frames. Each tent houses 200 men in bunk beds spaced three feet apart. Before long, reports of awful conditions inside began leaking out: beatings by guards, hundreds of sexual assault allegations, prisoners being denied silverware, maggots in the food, a dangerous lack of medical care. Detainees described their situation as hopeless.

The Willacy County Detention Center became a symbol of a cruel and reckless immigration policy. In 2011, the Obama administration, as part of a pledge to create a "truly civil detention system," announced that it would remove all detainees from Willacy. But the tents weren't empty for long. The Bureau of Prisons contracted with Management & Training Corp to house so-called criminal aliens – some of them undocumented migrants and some legal residents – convicted in federal court mostly of immigration crimes. The 10-year contract is worth up to $532m. Inmate advocates said virtually nothing about the facility changed, except which federal agency was nominally in charge. The ACLU report depicts Willacy as a human pressure-cooker, where inmates have rioted in reaction to overcrowding, squalid conditions and a lack of anything to occupy their time. Inmates described overflowing toilets, insect-infested facilities and tiny recreation yards that have to be shared by 400 prisoners. The few prison jobs available pay between 11 and 17¢ an hour. "They don't have a job for us," said Sergio*, a 26-year-old Honduran man who came to the US with his parents when he was eight. "They don't have any education. They just don't have any space for all of us. Sometimes it makes me go crazy."

Things are much worse for those unlucky enough to land in solitary confinement, also known as the SHU ("special housing unit"). According to ACLU interviews with prisoners, about 300 inmates – or 10% of Willacy's population – are locked up in the SHU at any given time. Since April 2013, according to the report, prison administrators have sent new arrivals straight to the SHU because there's no space available in the general population dorms – a practice the ACLU calls "pointlessly cruel" and "inconsistent" with BOP policies. In solitary confinement prisoners spend almost every hour of the day locked up in tiny cells, with very little outside contact. Prisoners in solitary are forced to spend 22 to 24 hours per day inside a cell, and some prisoners at Eden said they were only offered showers at 1am and recreation at 5am, and as result some chose to never leave their cells. Phone calls to family and friends are limited. According to the ACLU, "the extreme isolation drives men to the verge of psychosis."

The ACLU documented excessive use of solitary confinement at all five Texas immigrant prisons: Willacy, Eden Detention Center near San Angelo, Reeves County Detention Center in West Texas, Giles W Dalby Correctional Facility in Post and Big Spring Correctional Center. The report suggests that the prisons use solitary confinement to punish inmates for minor infractions, for complaining about conditions and simply to relieve overcrowding. When inmates began planning a strike to protest conditions at Reeves in 2013 – following massive riots in 2008 and 2009 after an epileptic inmate died in the SHU – prison staff tear-gassed inmates, shot them with rubber bullets, locked down the facility and crammed groups of four into two-person solitary cells for two days.

The overuse of solitary confinement can be traced to BOP's contracts with the prison companies, the ACLU claims. Each contract requires that the prison use 10 percent of its bed space as isolation cells – almost double the rate in BOP – run facilities. One bidder for the

Northern Ireland Informer Court Hearings to be Held Partially in Secret

Two partially secret court hearings involving Northern Ireland informers are due to take place in London and Belfast this week, as the government deploys fresh legal powers. The applications for closed material procedures (CMPs) appear designed to prevent details emerging about the controversial roles of Freddie Scappaticci, the west Belfast man alleged to be the military informer codenamed Stakeknife, who ran the IRA's internal security unit in the 1990s; and Martin McGartland, a former RUC agent who infiltrated the IRA. Lawyers allege the cloak of national security is being used to resist legitimate claims.

The coincidence of restrictions being imposed on both historic intelligence cases suggests Whitehall departments and the Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI) are determined to exploit the controversial procedure in domestic as well as international cases. Earlier this year, the Northern Ireland Office indicated it would also apply for a secret hearing in a third case involving a former dissident republican who was reimprisoned after his release on licence was revoked without the full reason being given.

CMPs allow the judge and one party to a civil dispute to see sensitive evidence but prevent claimants and the public from knowing precisely what is being alleged. They were introduced by the Justice and Security Act, which came into force late last year. Most of the arguments during the legislation's passage through parliament focused on operations of the intelligence services in Iraq and Afghanistan.

The more commonly used public interest immunity (PII) certificates prevent evidence being used by either side in a court case. CMPs add a new legal weapon to the government's armoury, permitting intelligence to be introduced into a case but withheld in full from a claimant. Supporters, including the cabinet minister Ken Clarke, who ushered the act through parliament, argue it enables the government to resist ill-founded claims. Critics say courtroom battles are no longer fought on a level playing field.

The Belfast case has been brought by Margaret Keeley – whose husband was the MI5 informer known by the pseudonym Kevin Fulton – against the Ministry of Defence, the PSNI and Scappaticci. She alleges she was wrongly arrested and falsely detained in 1994 to protect her husband. Her solicitor, Kevin Winters of KRW Law, Belfast, told the Guardian: "In order to proceed with her claim against the British government for the violation of her human rights, Mrs Keeley requires disclosure of documents relating to her arrest and interrogation and the collusive role of the state in this. Both the MoD and PSNI have applied for such information only to be disclosed to the judge and a special advocate in a closed material hearing. This is a controversial procedure under the recent Justice and Security Act 2013, which means that Mrs Keeley will be excluded from the assessment of the material. [We] oppose these applications for CMPs. This procedure is not applicable to historical intelligence material which is no longer live and was never intended for use in proceedings relating to the conflict-related cases. The procedure is an offence to the principle of open justice."

Scappaticci rose through the republican movement to head its internal security unit or "head-hunters". Their task was to unmask, interrogate and kill informers working inside the IRA. But at the same time as Scappaticci was overseeing the murder of state agents, he was providing RUC special branch and MI5 with high-grade intelligence on senior IRA figures and operations. At first he and Sinn Féin denied he was working as an informer but the republican leadership has since admitted Scappaticci was Stakeknife, although Scappaticci has always denied it.

Nogah Ofer, of Bhatt Murphy solicitors, who represents McGartland, said: "The claim is

Was Public Protection Unit 2008 Policy Change Implication Unlawful?

Out of the five dispersal prisons, HMP Whitemoor is the only one without a Vulnerable Prisoners Unit (VPU) since it was converted into the induction unit in 2008. As everyone knows, prisoners who have sexually abused children are kept on VP units and are subject to extra restrictions upon their ability to contact children through Public Protection Measures (PPM) which are implemented by the Public Protection Unit (PPU). So the removal of the VPs means the removal of the PPU, right? HM Chief Inspector of Prisons report recently published following its January inspection of Whitemoor quotes the population at that time to be 452. How then, does almost a quarter, 104 men, manage to qualify for PPM and have to apply through social services to contact even their own children? Are 104 'nonces' secretly mixing on normal location?

The answer is quite simple: in order to maintain their jobs, the PPU massively widened the scope of their assessments to ensure enough prisoners still required monitoring through PPM. But this change took place in 2008; surely the victims of this unlawful policy implementation would have challenged it to force it to follow the national guidance by now? The assessments should only highlight those posing a 'continued risk to children', so any complaint up to the Ombudsman without even the need for a solicitor's involvement should resolve the matter, so why has nobody complained? Unfortunately, these 104 prisoners have accepted the 'nonce' label, rather than taking action to have it removed. The few minutes it would take to follow the two internal complaint stages, than appeal it to the Ombudsman are too much hassle for them.

Secure Colleges - *House of Lords / 12 Jun 2014 : Column 319W*

Dan Jarvis: To ask the Secretary of State for Justice what the average annual cost is of a place in a new Secure College. When the construction contract for a Secure College awarded to Wates was put out to tender. What fee Wates will receive for the construction contract for a Secure College; and what proportion of the overall budget for a Secure College this fee will represent. When the construction contract for a Secure College was formally awarded to Wates.

Jeremy Wright: The Government's vision for Secure Colleges was set out on 17 January 2014 in its response to the consultation paper "Transforming Youth Custody". Secure Colleges will place education at the heart of custody, and equip young people with the skills they need to turn their lives around. The current average cost of a place in youth custody is around £100,000 per annum, with some places costing in excess of £200,000. Secure colleges will achieve ongoing savings by operating at a significantly lower cost per place than the current average, while allowing withdrawal from more expensive and inefficient provision. The MOJ will not publish estimates of the annual cost per place until the operator competition for the Secure College has been completed. Invitations to tender for the design and build of the Secure College pathfinder were issued under the Ministry of Justice's Strategic Alliance Framework Agreement on 31 January 2014, shortly after we published the Government response to the Transforming Youth Custody consultation on 17 January and announced plans for the Secure College pathfinder in the east midlands.The Ministry of Justice will work with Wates to develop a design for the Secure College pathfinder over the coming months, and will agree a maximum price for the construction once the detailed project proposals have been agreed. The construction contract for the Secure College pathfinder has not been awarded. The Ministry of Justice has selected Wates as the preferred bidder to design and build the pathfinder. The Project Partnering Agreement, which commits the Ministry of Justice to working with Wates to develop the design for the Secure College pathfinder, will be signed later this month. A further contract, a Commencement Agreement, is required for construction.

Willacy contract asked if the 10% quota could be waived "[d]ue to the low security nature of the intended population," but BOP pressed forward with the requirement. Burke told the Observer that the "requirement is intended to ensure contractors have sufficient bed space to safely manage their inmate populations." In September, the BOP asked its prison contractors for recommendations on how to reduce the number of SHU beds from the current 10% to 5%.

Overcrowding is also a result of BOP policies that financially reward prison companies for stuffing their prisons to the breaking point, according to the report. All the Texas contracts require that the prisons maintain at least 90% occupancy, and provide extra payments for additional inmates up to 115% of capacity. "The companies actually make more money by admitting more prisoners from BOP than their facilities were designed to hold," the report states.

But the BOP says the ACLU misunderstands how the occupancy requirements work. The 90% requirement "simply guarantees that the contractor will receive a minimum payment, regardless of population numbers in their facility," Burke said. And the 115% figure "does not mean that the facility is 15% overcrowded" – it is equal to a cap on the total number of inmates specified in the contract. There is no overcrowding in the BOP's privately-operated secure adult correctional facilities," Burke said. Finally, he said that in "most most of these facilities the SHU beds are not part of the maximum contract amount of 115%, so there is no financial incentive to keep these beds filled unnecessarily."

'The medical care in here is no good and I'm scared' - In reviewing the Texas prisons' medical records, the ACLU found that immigrants at all five facilities are routinely denied adequate medical care, resulting in deaths and life-threatening complications. At Reeves, prisoners with physical and mental illnesses were placed in solitary confinement because the prison didn't have an infirmary. According to the report, a man with bipolar disorder committed suicide in solitary after prison staff refused to give him psychotropic medication, putting him in extreme isolation instead. Four months later, Jesus Manuel Galindo died in the SHU after suffering a seizure. Prison staff had known Galindo was epileptic, and had placed him in solitary confinement when he was released from the hospital following a seizure.

During the month that he was in the SHU, the ACLU says, Galindo suffered two other seizures before the one that resulted in his death. "I get sick here by being locked up all by myself," Galindo wrote in a letter to his mother the day before he died. "They don't even know and I am all bruised up … [T]he medical care in here is no good and I'm scared." Galindo repeatedly requested that his medication be adjusted, and asked prison staff to remove him from solitary confinement so he wouldn't be alone if he had another seizure, the report says. When prisoners found out he died, they rioted, setting part of the prison on fire. Despite a second riot during which inmates took two prison employees hostage and set a fire that caused $20m in damage, prisoners report that conditions remain the same, and that they continue to be denied medical attention. According to the ACLU report, Reeves had only one physician's assistant and until recently only one doctor to serve a population of more than 3,600 inmates.

In 2010, the contract with GEO Group, a major prison company that runs Reeves, came up for renewal. A BOP official compiled a list of pros and cons, which the ACLU obtained through an open records request. The list contains more than three times as many cons as pros. These include "lack of healthcare has greatly impacted inmate health and well being" and "contractor shows little sign of improvement." It also mentions that the BOP "spends a significant amount of money" doing GEO Group's quality control and that GEO is "unable to successfully achieve their own plans of action to correct deficient areas." The list cites 14 repeat deficiencies,

161 deficiencies, and 57 notices of concern in a 46-month period. In the end, the BOP renewed the contract.

The other two corporations the BOP pays to run its immigrant prisons, Corrections Corporation of America and Management & Training Corp, also fail to provide medical care to immigrant prisoners, according to the ACLU investigation. Inmates at all Texas facilities report a lack of treatment for chronic conditions such as diabetes and kidney disease, and for injuries including varicose ulcers and hernias. Many inmates have to wait months before they can see a doctor—if they see one at all—and have trouble filling prescriptions, including for antibiotics, or are prescribed Tylenol and ibuprofen for a spectrum of serious health problems.

Ian, a Guatemalan immigrant imprisoned at Dalby, was prescribed laxatives when he complained of intense abdominal pain. His condition worsened, and when he was finally sent to a hospital in Lubbock, his appendix had ruptured and contamination had spread to his intestines. Doctors had to remove part of his lower intestine, and he was then sent to a Brownsville hospital to receive a 20-day intensive antibiotic treatment.

At Eden Detention Center, Santiago was diagnosed with hepatitis C, but doctors there didn't tell him he had contracted the virus. Four months after he was transferred to Willacy, "Santiago became so weak and confused that fellow inmates had to help him stumble out of his cell to eat," according to the report. "To see a doctor, he squeezed into a cell with 25 other ailing inmates and waited eight hours. Staffers denied his pleas for blood work. Weeks later, a visiting doctor told him why he was sick."

Nearly two years after he finally found out he has hepatitis C – which can lead to cirrhosis and liver cancer if left untreated – Santiago has yet to receive any treatment. His mother, Beatrice, lives more than 500 miles away in McCamey, Texas, and has no idea her son is sick. Beatrice is an American citizen, born in the United States, and says that Santiago was born in Presidio, Texas. Beatrice has been on her own, and responsible for her two younger siblings, since the age of 10. When she was 17 she delivered Santiago in the small house an old man let her live in after her father died, she says, and it wasn't until her son became an adolescent and tried to get an ID that she learned she was supposed to have obtained a birth certificate for him. His three younger siblings were all born in hospitals, so they are all American citizens, as are Santiago's two children. Santiago was not able to prove he had been born in Texas, his mother says, but did secure a US visa and driver's license and worked as a truck driver for many years. He was later deported for drug charges, and it wasn't until he was sent to Mexico that he learned Spanish. When he attempted to return to the US years later, he was arrested for reentry.

Lucrative boom - A decade ago, Santiago probably wouldn't have been thrown in prison for re-entering the country. Before the Bush administration established Operation Streamline in 2005, those caught attempting to enter the country illegally were simply deported or faced hearings in civil courts. Last year, 97,384 people were prosecuted for immigration crimes in the US, a 367% increase from 2003, according to Syracuse University's Trac Immigration project. Nationwide, more than half of all federal criminal prosecutions last year were for illegal entry or reentry into the United States. More people are sent to federal prison for immigration offenses than for violent crime, weapons, and property offenses combined.

This criminalization of immigration has set off a lucrative boom in private prisons. Private prison companies insist they do not try to influence immigration law and enforcement, but in 2012 an Associated Press analysis found that the three biggest private prison companies – Corrections Corporation of America, GEO Group and Management & Training Corp – had

spent $45m to lobby state and federal governments over the past decade. The three companies brought in almost $4bn in revenue in 2012 alone, according to the ACLU report. The BOP plans to expand its contracted immigrant prison portfolio, and recently posted a solicitation for two more prisons that together can house up 4,000 "at the 115% [capacity] level."

Early Day Motion 82: Investigation Into The Ballymurphy Massacre

That this House is deeply concerned by the Government's decision not to establish a review panel to assess the evidence relating to the massacre in Ballymurphy, Belfast in August 1971; is dismayed that the families of the victims continue to be denied justice; is further concerned that the decision runs contrary to the spirit of the peace and reconciliation process in Ireland; and calls on the Government to issue a statement of innocence, to issue an apology to the families and to deliver an independent international investigation, modelled on the Hillsborough Independent Panel, examining the circumstances surrounding these deaths.

Inquest Into the Death of Brian Dalrymple at Colnbrook IRC

Opened 2:00pm Monday 16th June, listed for two weeks: Brian Christopher Dalrymple, 35 years old, died on 31 July 2011 from a ruptured aorta while in detention at Colnbrook Immigration Removal Centre. Brian was an American citizen and had come to England on holiday from Philadelphia, USA. He suffered from an anxiety disorder and schizophrenia. He arrived in the UK on 14 June 2011 and sought entry as a tourist but was refused entry and was instead detained overnight at Harmondsworth. The following day when he returned to the airport he refused to board the plane and was returned to Harmondsworth. He subsequently stated that he wanted to claim asylum but about two weeks later he withdrew his asylum claim. In his immigration file it was recorded that although he was not documented as having any psychiatric condition he did not give the impression of being completely rational in his thinking. While still at Harmondsworth a referral was made to Hillingdon hospital as he had dangerously high blood pressure and an enlarged heart. It appears that Brian then discharged himself against advice. Brian's psychiatric condition began to deteriorate significantly and he was placed in segregation. His behaviour was noted as 'strange' and he was recorded as being incoherent and whispering and muttering to himself. Despite this, staff at Harmondsworth did not explore any possible medical reasons for his deteriorating behaviour.

For reasons that are currently unclear, Brian was then transferred to Colnbrook. He arrived there without his medical records and staff at Colnbrook were not made aware of his recent hospital admission and his current state of health. Staff there did identify that he had mental health problems and made an appointment for him to have a full mental health assessment with a psychiatrist but he died on 31 July 2011 before he had an opportunity to see anyone. There are 7 interested parties in the inquest, GEO Group, Nestor Primecare Services, Serco Group, Dr Hamid, The Practice, Home Office and Hillingdon Hospital NHS Foundation Trust. Deborah Coles, co-director of INQUEST said: "This is a shocking death of an extremely vulnerable mentally and physically ill man. Serious questions need to be asked about the quality of care he received while being detained by an immigration system that seems totally unfit to safeguard the needs of vulnerable people, and is known to exacerbate mental and physical ill health." Brian's death is the second death in Colnbrook IRC. The jury at the inquest into the death of Muhammad Shukat who died there on 2 July 2011, 28 days before Brian, concluded that neglect contributed to his death. Family represented by INQUEST Lawyers Group members Jocelyn Cockburn and Lucy Cadd from Hodge Jones and Allen solicitors, and barrister Nick Armstrong from Matrix chambers.