

# Saffron Walden County High Criminology Summer Homework

This pack includes a variety of articles to help prepare you for your course. You are expected to read and highlight the articles provided and answer the corresponding questions. ***Whilst it might look like a lot of reading, this is good preparation for the Criminology course where you will NEED to undertake A LOT of reading and wider research!***

Tip: Think about ‘chunking’ your work – undertake one task at a time or take short breaks between reading to refresh and re-engage!

**DUE: BE READY TO HAND THIS TO  
YOUR TEACHER DURING YOUR FIRST  
CRIMINOLOGY LESSON IN  
SEPTEMBER**

Good luck and we look forward to seeing you in  
September

# YOUR TASKS:

## Task 1: READING TASK ON CRIME

1. Read through the articles on different crimes and answer the questions that follow.
2. Top tips – it might be worth HIGHLIGHTING key elements (for example, the crime, the victim, the offender, what happened).

***THIS TASK SHOULD TAKE YOU 1 HOUR AND 30 MINUTES (MAX) TO COMPLETE***

## Task 2: READING TASK ON CAMPAIGNS

In Criminology, you will learn about different CAMPAIGNS that have taken place. These can often lead to a change in:

- The Law (Sarah's Law)
  - Policies (Unlock)
  - The priority of agencies (No Knives, Better Lives)
  - Funding (#WeWon'tWait)
  - Awareness (#MeToo)
  - Attitudes (Stop Hate UK)
1. Using the resources pack starting on page 26 of this workbook, and ANY other links you might find online, answer the questions for each campaign after the resources given.
  2. Top tip – read through the questions first and then highlight as you go any key elements that link to the questions.
  3. In your controlled assessment you will need to be able to answer how these campaigns changed the law or raised awareness or changed attitudes (see bullet points above) so extensive notes on the crimes committed that led to the campaigns is less important than what ACTUALLY HAPPENED in the CAMPAIGN!

***THIS TASK SHOULD TAKE YOU 1 HOUR AND 30 MINUTES (MAX) TO COMPLETE***

## Task 3: CAMPAIGNS FOR CHANGE

LO3 is made up of 3 different tasks and makes up a large number of your controlled assessment marks (10+20+15). In your controlled assessment you will have to make up a campaign based on the crimes given to you in the brief. This means that you have to be well equipped to think about what makes a campaign effective and why campaigners would make certain choices about:

- The colours they use.
  - The type of font
  - The pictures they will use.
  - The persuasive language
  - The target audience they are appealing to.
  - The timeline it will take them to complete.
1. Look at the different types of media and answer the questions around each picture.
  2. Tip – think about who would be interested in this campaign and therefore how has the campaigners designed their resources with that in mind.

***THIS TASK SHOULD TAKE YOU 1 HOUR (MAX) TO COMPLETE***

# Task 1: READING TASK ON CRIME

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2. Top tips – it might be worth HIGHLIGHTING key elements (for example, the crime, the victim, the offender, what happened).

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MINUTES (MAX) TO  
COMPLETE***

## READING TASK 1 – CRIME 1

### Somaiya Begum: Uncle guilty of killing niece who refused marriage.

- Published 14 March 2023



**A man has been found guilty of murdering his 20-year-old niece after she refused a forced marriage.**

Mohammed Taroos Khan, 53, killed Somaiya Begum before dumping her body on wasteland in Bradford in July 2022. Jurors heard the university student was subject to a Forced Marriage Protection Order at the time of her death due to

attempts by her father to force her to marry a cousin "by threat of violence". Khan was convicted of murder after a trial at Bradford Crown Court. The student's body was found wrapped in a rug, tied up with string, on land near Fitzwilliam Street 11 days after she went missing. Khan, of Thornbury Road, Bradford, who denied her murder, admitted perverting the course of justice by disposing of Miss Begum's body and trying to burn her mobile phone.

On Tuesday, a jury of eight men and four women found him guilty of murder after deliberating for nine-and-a-half hours. Khan looked towards the public gallery, where sobs could be heard, as the verdict was announced. During his trial, jurors were shown CCTV footage of Khan dragging Miss Begum's body from his car and dumping it on waste ground.



The clip shows him parking on Mill Lane before getting out and pulling something long and light coloured out of the vehicle. Bradford Crown Court previously heard the Leeds Beckett University student had been living with another of her uncles in Binnie Street after her parents had been issued with the order. This followed her refusal to marry a cousin in Pakistan when she was 16 years old. A post-mortem examination found a 4in (10.7cm) metal spike embedded in Miss Begum's back which had penetrated her lung. A Home Office forensic pathologist told the court she was unable to ascertain a cause of death due to the level of decomposition.

Opening the case to jurors at the beginning of the trial, prosecutor Jason Pitter KC said: "(Miss Begum) had met a traumatic death following a violent attack at her home." Mr Pitter said Khan "bundled up" his niece's body and it was "dumped and left to rot and decompose on wasteland like rubbish, such that she was not recognisable". The prosecutor said there

were "fault lines" in the family, adding that these were partly about "the way in which members of the family interpreted their cultural or religious obligations". Khan is due to be sentenced at the same court on Wednesday morning. Speaking on behalf of Miss Begum's family outside court, Fatima Patel, a family friend, said: "Their emotions are still all over the place, they're still grieving, but there is some kind of closure for them. "All they want to do now is live on in Somaiya's memories and unfortunately continue in the grieving process."



Wed 15 March 2023

## Somaiya Begum: man jailed for life for murder of niece who refused marriage

**Mohammed Taroos Khan killed 20-year-old at home in Bradford after she would not marry man in Pakistan**

A man who killed his niece after she refused to marry a man in Pakistan has been sentenced to 25 years in prison for her murder.

Mohammed Taroos Khan killed 20-year-old Somaiya Begum in an attack at her home in Bradford, West Yorkshire, on 25 June last year. He then dumped her body on waste ground, where it was found decomposed 11 days later.

Begum, described by the judge as "an intelligent young woman of real spirit and courage" was a university student and carer.

She had been living at the house with another of her uncles and her grandmother under the terms of a forced marriage protection order, following attempts by her father to force her to marry a cousin in Pakistan "by threat of violence", a jury heard.

Violent abuser Khan was forbidden to go to the house by a restraining order, which was taken out after a conviction of battery on his daughter, in which he threatened her with a knife. The order covered his daughter, his mother and the address where Begum lived, which is where Khan's daughter had previously lived.

Begum had approached authorities in Bradford after she was promised to someone against her wishes at the age of 16.

However, sentencing Khan, 53, to life in prison on Wednesday, Mr Justice Garnham said: "It is not possible to identify a motive for this dreadful attack by you on an innocent young woman."

He added: "Moreover, it is pure speculation to consider whether this murder was part of some appalling family agreement."

He told Bradford crown court: "All that matters for present purposes is that the jury have found you guilty of the heinous crime of murder.

"I decline to speculate on your motive and I reject the prosecution's suggestion that I should treat this as any form of so-called honour killing."

Garnham chastised Khan for the "unlawful, disrespectful disposal of Somaiya's body", one of the serious aggravating factors of the sentence, which was increased from a starting point of 15 years.

Khan had stored Begum's body in a shipping container overnight, before driving around to find somewhere to dump it.

The judge said: "You showed absolutely no respect for the dead body of your niece in the way you dumped it unceremoniously, wrapped in carpet and covered in scrap material, amongst rubbish on waste ground. You left it there to rot in the summer heat and, when it was found, Somaiya's face had been eaten away by maggots."

Passing the sentence, he told Khan, who was found guilty of murder on Tuesday: "You are going to be an old man by the time you are eligible for parole."

In a victim impact statement, Begum's uncle Dawood Khan, who she had been living with, described her as "the light of my life".

The senior investigating officer, Det Supt Marc Bowes, said: "Somaiya was a bright, young woman who was studying to get a degree, had a part-time job to support herself and was happy and content with home life.

"She had her whole life ahead of her and it was cruelly cut short by her uncle, someone who is meant to love, care for and protect her."

Khan was also sentenced to a jail term of five years for perverting the course of justice, to be served concurrently.

Khan attempted to speak to the judge after he was sent down but was told he was not allowed.

## **Telegraph & Argus**

15<sup>th</sup> March 2023

A MAN who murdered his niece and dumped her body has been told he will be an old man before he can apply for parole after being jailed for life.

Mohammed Taroos Khan, 53, of Thornbury Road, Bradford, was found guilty of murdering Somaiya Begum after her body was found dumped on wasteland off Fitzwilliam Street, on the outskirts of the city centre, on July 6 last year.

Khan had denied murdering Miss Begum, 20, of Binnie Street, Barkerend, Bradford on, or around June 25, 2022, but had admitted to disposing of her body.

He was jailed for life for a minimum term of 25 years for murdering Miss Begum, who was described as a vibrant young woman in court. The jail term means Khan will be 78 by the time he can initially apply for parole.

Miss Begum had been living at the house in Binnie Street with another of her uncles and her grandmother under the terms of a forced marriage protection order, following attempts by her father, Mohammed Yaseen Khan, to force her to marry a cousin from Pakistan "by threat of violence", a jury heard.

Miss Begum had a 10.7cm-long metal spike embedded in her back, which had penetrated her lung, when her body was found, and the court heard that strangulation was a possible cause of death. She was a student at Leeds Beckett University and also worked as a carer.

There was blood found on a table in the living room of her home in Binnie Street, which was a DNA match for Miss Begum.

Khan transported Miss Begum's body to a shipping container he used at Carter Gate Works in Thornbury Road, Bradford, where it was stored overnight on June 25 last year.

He then wrapped her body in a carpet and drove to Fitzwilliam Street where he dumped his niece's body into trees, behind a wall and among rubbish there.

Sentencing Khan at Bradford Crown Court today (Wednesday), Mr Justice Neil Garnham said: "There is no significant mitigation.

"I do take into account, however, the fact that on any view, you are going to be an old man by the time you are able to apply for parole.

"You showed absolutely no respect for the dead body of your niece in the way you dumped it unceremoniously, wrapped in carpet and covered in scrap material, amongst rubbish on waste ground. You left it there to rot in the summer heat.

“It is not possible to identify a motive for this dreadful attack by you on an innocent young woman.

“All that matters for present purposes is that the jury has found you guilty of the heinous crime of murder.”

But Mr Justice Garnham would not describe Somaiya’s murder as an honour killing.

The judge added: “I decline to speculate on your motive and I reject the prosecution’s suggestion that I should treat this as any form of so-called honour killing.”

Khan was also jailed for five years, to run concurrently, for a second charge of perverting the course of justice after he had admitted the disposing of her body and trying to burn her mobile phone.

He was found guilty by a unanimous jury verdict on March 14 after they had been in deliberations for almost nine-and-a-half hours spread over three days following a 10-day trial.

Four CCTV clips, shown in court during the trial, were released by West Yorkshire Police following Khan’s sentencing.

These included the last images of Miss Begum captured on CCTV before she was killed.

It shows the 20-year-old walking home from work in the early hours of the morning, at 00.04am on Saturday, June 25.

Other CCTV clips show Khan arriving at Binnie Street at 1.52pm on Saturday, June 25 last year. Khan was also captured arriving at Fitzwilliam Street, an industrial street on the outskirts of Bradford city centre, to dump Somaiya Begum’s body at 6.46pm on Sunday, June 26 last year.

Senior Investigating Officer Detective Superintendent Marc Bowes from West Yorkshire Police’s Homicide and Major Enquiry team, said: “Somaiya was a bright, young woman who was studying to get a degree, had a part-time job to support herself and was happy and content with home life.

“She had her whole life ahead of her and it was cruelly cut short by her Uncle, someone who is meant to love, care and protect her.

“Khan subjected Somaiya to a horrendous attack for reasons only known to him.

“Khan went to extreme lengths to cover up his crime, he dumped her body in wasteland showing complete disregard and disrespect for human life, with the hope that her body would never be found.

“Somaiya will never get the life she was meant to lead; Khan stole that life and he will now be spending a significant time in prison for his violent actions.”

## ADDITIONAL RESOURCE



<https://news.sky.com/video/somaiya-begum-man-jailed-after-murdering-niece-in-bradford-12834746>

## Questions re: Somaiya Begum

1. What was the offence (crime committed)?
2. Who was the offender (who committed the crime)?
3. What type of person were they (gender, age, race, etc.)?
4. Who was the victim?
5. What type of person were they (gender, age, race, etc.)?
6. How aware were the public of what had happened?
7. Does this crime go against society's shared morals and values (what society thinks is right)? Explain how.
8. Why do you think this type of crime might go unreported?

## READING TASK 1 – CRIME 2

# Nick Leeson: Rogue Trader

## Crime Files

Born on 25 February 1967 in Watford, northwest of London, Nicholas Leeson attended Parmiter's School in Garston, near Watford. The son of a plasterer, Leeson grew up in a working class council estate but always had high aspirations for himself. Teachers considered him a poor mathematician and he graduated from school with only a few qualifications. With no financial experience, Leeson managed to find work as a clerk at the royal bank Coutts in the early 1980s. This was followed by several other banking jobs and in the early 1990s he began work at Barings Bank. Not only was it the United Kingdom's oldest investment bank, it was also personal bank to Her Majesty the Queen. Leeson worked at impressing his superiors and was soon promoted to the trading floor. Within a few years, he was promoted to manager of a new operation in futures markets on the Singapore International Monetary Exchange (SIMEX). Leeson's London bosses trusted him implicitly, as he gathered in large profits betting on the future direction of the Nikkei Index. He and his wife, Lisa, lived a life of luxury on his £50,000 salary with bonuses of up to £150,000.

## The Crimes

In 1992, Leeson began making unauthorised speculative trades. These proved successful at first and made significant profits for Barings. Leeson appeared to be an exemplary employee. However, it was not long before things began to take a turn for the worse. At that time, a derivatives trader only needed to bring to the table a small percentage of the amount being traded, thereby making it possible to incur huge losses if the deal went sour.

Many of Leeson's deals did turn sour and he opened a secret account (numbered 88888, considered an extremely lucky number in Chinese numerology) to hide his losses from the company. By late 1992 the account, for which Barings was responsible, was in the red by over £2 million and by late 1994, the sum had grown alarmingly to £208 million. Executives

at Barings were none the wiser and by the end of 1993, Leeson had made in excess of £10 million, accounting for ten percent of Barings' total annual income. The whiz kid could do no wrong in their eyes.

On 16 January 1995, Leeson placed a short straddle (a non-directional options trading strategy, involving substantial risk) in the Tokyo and Singapore stock exchanges. It was basically a bet that the Japanese stock market would make no significant overnight move. This seemed reasonable, as the Japanese economy was experiencing a rebound after a 30-month recession. However, the following morning, at 5.46am on 17 January 1995, the Great Hanshin Earthquake struck. Its epicentre was the prominent port city of Kobe, Japan. It measured 6.9 to 7.3 on the Richter scale, lasted 20 seconds and killed over 6,000 residents. Its effect was to cause massive upheaval in the Asian markets as well as in Leeson's plans. Not to be outdone, and in attempt to recoup his losses, Leeson then embarked on a series of increasingly risky new investments. He bet that the Nikkei Stock Average would recover swiftly. This did not occur and Leeson was further compromised.

He carried on requesting funds from Barings to continue trading, in the hope that he would rectify his losses. In three months he purchased more than 20,000 futures contracts – worth around \$180,000 each – in an attempt to move the market. It was all in vain and these trades totalled three quarters of the eventual \$1.3 billion loss suffered by Barings.

On 23 February 1995, two days before his 28th birthday, Leeson decided the situation was beyond his control and he would never redeem himself. He fled, leaving a note that simply said, "I'm sorry". Barings executives discovered what he had done, were forced to inform the Bank of England, and Barings bank went bust.

## The Trial

In December 1995, Nicholas Leeson was charged by the authorities in Singapore with fraud in the deception of his superiors as to the riskiness of his activities and the scale of his losses. They did however acknowledge that he had been given authorisation for the 16 January 'short straddle'.

Leeson pleaded guilty to forging documents and misleading SIMEX and was sentenced to six and a half years in a Singapore prison, rife with vicious gangs. The sentence was back-dated to his arrest on 2 March 1995. Devastated with this turn of events, Leeson's wife Lisa found work as an airhostess so that she could visit him regularly. Unfortunately it wasn't long before their marriage began to show signs of strain. The last straw was Leeson's brazen infidelity with geisha girls and Lisa divorced him immediately.

## The Arrest

The 233-year-old Barings bank incurred losses of £827 million (\$1.4 billion at the exchange rate of that time). The sum amounted to twice the bank's trading capital and reserves, and led to its immediate collapse.

Investors lost their savings and 1,200 employees lost their jobs. ING, a Dutch bank, agreed to assume the majority of Baring's debt and acquired the bank for £1. When questioned, Leeson claimed to have opened the (88888) error account to hide a £20,000 trade, made by one of his subordinates, which had been incorrectly recorded. In fact, over time, he used the account to cover numerous bad trades of his own. Leeson claimed never to have used the account for his gain but lawyers for Barings eventually found several bank accounts linked to Leeson, with a total worth in the region of \$35 million.

Barings was not entirely without blame. Leeson had been able to conduct his dealings in secret and hide his losses from the bank due to an administrative abnormality. Barings management had allowed him to perform functions usually done by two people. That is, in an unethical move, Leeson had acted both as Chief Trader whilst also settling his own trades.

It was discovered during the investigation that in 1993, an internal memo had been written, warning London head office of this very problem. It read: "We are in danger of setting up a system that will prove disastrous" but nothing was done to resolve the issue. In January 1995, SIMEX communicated their concern with Leeson's activities to Barings, but to no avail.

When Leeson and his wife went on the run, they first fled to Malaysia, then to Brunei and finally on to Germany. It was here that the law caught up with him and Leeson was arrested in Frankfurt airport on 2 March 1995, just less than two months after his first short straddle. After nearly nine months in Germany, spent trying to avoid it, Leeson was finally extradited to Singapore for trial and sentencing.

## The Aftermath

Whilst still in prison, Leeson wrote an autobiography 'Rogue Trader' (1996) that detailed his acts, published by Little Brown and Company, in Boston. It was later made into a film of the same name, released in 1999, starring Ewan McGregor and Anna Friel. In the autobiography, Leeson placed much of the blame for his crimes on Baring bank's own deficient internal auditing and risk management practices. There were many observers who agreed with this view.

When diagnosed with colon cancer, with dire forecasts, Leeson was released from prison in 1999. He returned to the UK where he underwent chemotherapy, losing both his hair and a great deal of weight. He was a shadow of his former self and his lavish lifestyle had certainly evaporated. He had no home and no work but friends and family supported him during his recovery period.

Always the survivor, Leeson overcame his illness and went on to make money from his bad experiences. He was paid a considerable fee for his book to be serialised in The Mail newspaper. In 2001 he began studying for a Psychology degree at Middlesex University, which he completed.

Describing himself as one of Britain's most sought-after speakers, Leeson is a regular guest on the after-dinner speaking circuit. He presents talks to companies on Risk Management and does conference speaking, based on his experiences. He says: "With cancer as with other problems, it's amazing how adaptable human beings are, and you will be able to cope provided you keep a strong frame of mind."

In April 2005, Leeson was appointed Commercial Manager of Galway United Football Club and was made General Manager in November 2005. Following the success of his autobiography, Leeson co-authored 'Back from the Brink: Coping with Stress' with British psychologist Ivan Tyrrell. Published by Virgin Books and released on 23 June 2005, the book picks up the story where the first left off, including in-depth conversations with Tyrrell.

Leeson now lives in Barna, County Galway in the west of Ireland with his second wife, Leona Tormay, an Irish beautician and their three children – Leona's son and daughter from her first marriage and their own son, born in 2004. Leeson still deals on the stock market but uses his own money.



## Barings collapse at 20: How rogue trader Nick Leeson broke the bank

**Twenty years ago, Nick Leeson caused the collapse of Barings, the City's oldest merchant bank and banker to the Queen**

Tue 24 Feb 2015

In his autobiography *Rogue Trader*, Nick Leeson said the ethos at Barings was simple: 'We were all driven to make profits, profits, and more profits ... I was the rising star.'

Leeson did make Barings vast sums. In 1993, he made £10m - 10% of the bank's profits for that year. But in 1995, the discovery of a secret file - Error Account 88888 - showed that Leeson had gambled away £827m in Barings's name.

The City's oldest merchant bank was finished.

Founded in 1762, British merchant bank Barings held an account belonging to the Queen. The Guardian 27 February 1995

As stock markets took fright from the biggest financial scandal in years, Watford born Leeson fled the firm's Singapore office leaving a note saying 'I'm sorry'. He then went on the run.

In his absence, a mixed picture emerged of the 28-year-old whose golden touch in the currency market earned him £200,000 a year. Some colleagues said he was 'brilliant' and the 'most confident trader in town. Others said he was a 'high-flyer who liked to dabble in dare-devil trades.'



The Guardian, 28 February 1995.

With a global manhunt underway, Leeson surprised everyone by turning up at Frankfurt airport several days later. He then began a nine month battle to avoid extradition to Singapore, which failed.

Almost a year after fleeing Singapore, Leeson landed at Changi airport escorted by security. Wearing gym gear and a baseball cap turned back to front, he looked relaxed. He was charged with forgery and fraud in relation to the collapse of Barings.



Nick Leeson arrives in Singapore, 23 November 1995.

At his trial at Singapore District Court, Leeson, who had been held at Tanah Merah maximum security prison, admitted charges of forgery and cheating. Presumably in an attempt to play the sympathy card, his lawyer told the court that Leeson had said his wife had suffered a miscarriage and that Leeson was financially ruined. Unmoved, the judge sentenced Leeson to 6 ½ years in prison.

Barings bosses move into frame as judge passes harsher sentence than expected on former trader

## Leeson gets 6½ years

Nick Cumming-Bruce  
in Singapore  
and Patrick Connor

**F**OR THE Barings trader Nick Leeson was jailed for six years in Singapore early this morning in an especially harsh sentence for his part in the bank's crash. Senior Judge Richard Yong, known as one of the toughest members of Singapore's judiciary, handed down a sentence on two charges of cheating and forgery just short of the eight-year maximum. It is believed to include the six months he spent in custody in Germany awaiting extradition. With a sentence for his complicity in Leeson that expect to serve for more than three years and seven months.

It remains to be seen whether his lawyer, John Roth, will exercise his right of appeal against a sentence that some believe was mitigated by the prosecution, which had used Mr Leeson's cooperation with their investigators.



The Guardian, 2 December 1995.

The risk of a longer prison sentence put Leeson off appealing, instead he served four years in a Singapore jail. During his spell in prison he was diagnosed with colon cancer for which he received treatment. In 1999, Leeson was freed and enjoyed champagne and smoked salmon on the flight back to London with British journalists.

Such was the interest in Leeson's remarkable story the Sunday Mirror reported that he had made £200,000 from a book deal and a newspaper serialisation. He also received a share of the £7m profit from the film Rogue Trader, which starred Ewan McGregor and Anna Friel.

As for Barings, it became part of ING, the Dutch bank paying £1.00 for it in 1995. Many of Leeson's former colleagues lost their jobs.

Barings's investors also lost out. Their misery was compounded on hearing that the bank's directors would still be getting large bonuses.

A few months later, the chancellor, Kenneth Clarke, having already said that the banking regulatory system would be 'thoroughly' reviewed, presented an eagerly awaited Bank of England report to The Commons. The report, as expected, said that Barings's fall 'came from unauthorised and concealed trading positions,' and 'serious problems of controls and management failings within the Barings group.'

## **ADDITIONAL RESOURCE**

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p08mqkhc>

## Questions re: Nick Leeson

1. What was the offence (crime committed)?
2. Who was the offender (who committed the crime)?
3. What type of person were they (gender, age, race, etc.)?
4. Who was the victim?
5. What type of person were they (gender, age, race, etc.)?
6. How aware were the public of what had happened?
7. Does this crime go against society's shared morals and values (what society thinks is right)? Explain how.
8. Why do you think this type of crime might go unreported?

## READING TASK 1 – CRIME 3



### Hacker Alex Bessell jailed for cyber crime offences

- Published 18 January 2018



**A computer hacker has been jailed for two years for committing thousands of cyber crimes, including attacks on Google and Skype.**

Alex Bessell, 21, of Aigburth, Liverpool, was also convicted at Birmingham Crown Court of other offences, including money laundering.

West Midlands Police raided his

home and found on his computer 750 names and passwords from infected computers. Bessell admitted nine charges at an earlier court appearance.

Investigators found Bessell had seized remote control of at least 9,083 "bots" - computers under his command, infected without owner's knowledge - which he used to launch 102 attacks on firms such as Pokemon, Skype and Google.

As well as the cyber attacks, the court heard Bessell was responsible for setting up what police called an "online hackers' shop". He created his own business, called Aiobuy, on the deep web - an area of the internet search engines cannot find.

Bessell made more than £50,000 in proceeds from selling both his and other people's malware products, enabling users to spread viruses, conduct attacks and steal data. He registered the company using a false address to give it a legitimate company status. His site advertised 9,077 items and had 1,000,000 recorded visitors, with over 34,000 sales.

When police raided his home, his computer was found to hold two programmes which are designed to infect computers and retrieve email, banking and log-in details from a web data form before passing it over the



internet to a secure server. Bessell was arrested following an investigation by West Midlands Police's Cyber Regional Organised Crime Unit.

Investigating officer Det Con Mark Bird said: "This is one of the most significant cybercrime prosecutions we've seen, he was offering an online service for anyone wanting to carry out a web attack. "It meant anyone who had a grudge against an individual or company, or who simply wanted to conduct a cyber-attack, didn't need the technical know-how themselves. "They simply needed to pick a piece of malware, pay the fee, and Bessell would do the rest." Hannah Sidaway, from the Crown Prosecution Service, said Bessell's actions had, "enabled others across the world to commit thousands of criminal attacks".

The logo for BirminghamLive, featuring the word "BirminghamLive" in white text on a purple rectangular background.

## Hacker Alex Bessell who attacked Google, Pokemon and Skype with online 'zombie' army is jailed

He made the equivalent of more than £500K after creating his own 'Deep Web'

A hacker who attacked Google, Skype and Pokemon has been jailed for two years after setting up an online army of 'zombies'.

Alex Bessell, 21, used more than 9,000 'zombie' computers to attack tech giants in an attempt to crash their online operations.

Bessell also created his own 'Deep Web' business selling harmful IT viruses and made more than £500,000 from his crimes.

West Midlands Police cyber detectives revealed that around 35,000 purchases had been

made from his online hackers shop - which sold remote administration tools and crypters and other malware.

He also offered a 'crypter' software package he had designed to hide bugs from computer users and makes them invisible to anti-virus systems.

Investigators found he had more than 26,000 registered customers on the site, named Aiobuy.

West Midlands detectives have warned that tech crooks must face the prospect of spending time behind bars as Bessell was jailed.

Bessell, from Liverpool, was handed two years at Birmingham Crown Court after admitting a total of 10 offences, including unauthorised access to computers, impairing the operation of computers, making and supplying malware and money laundering.

Investigating officer at the West Midlands Regional Cybercrime unit, DC Mark Bird said: "This is one of the most significant cybercrime prosecutions we've seen: he was offering an online service for anyone wanting to carry out a web attack.

"It meant anyone who had a grudge against an individual or company, or who simply wanted to conduct a cyber-attack, didn't need the technical know-how themselves.

"They simply needed to pick a piece of malware, pay the fee, and Bessell would do the rest.

"In the past we have seen hackers escape with suspended prison sentences or even community orders but courts are increasingly switching onto the damage cyber crooks can wreak.

"They can destroy businesses and cause huge financial distress for people and families.

"Anyone who is using their technical expertise for sinister motives needs to sit up and take notice of this sentence – because they face a very real risk of being jailed."

Investigators found Bessell had seized remote control of at least 9,083 'bots' – computers under his command, infected without owner's knowledge, which he used to launch DDoS attacks and send huge volumes of traffic in a bid to crash websites.

He used his zombie army to conduct 102 attacks on firms such as Pokemon, Skype and Google, stole 750 different usernames and passwords, and also caused compromised computers to download infected files.

## DataBreaches.net

The Office of Inadequate Security

UK: Alex Bessell, 21, sentenced to two years in jail after admitting to numerous Computer Misuse Act offenses

- JANUARY 18, 2018

A hacker who was responsible for thousands of cyber-attacks on firms around the world including Skype and Google has been jailed for two years.

Alex Bessell, 21, from Liverpool, was sentenced at Birmingham Crown Court today (18 January) after admitting to a number of offences under the Computer Misuse Act on 4 December at the same court. He was also convicted of various other offences, including money laundering, which were linked to the hacks. As well as the cyber-attacks, Bessell was responsible for creating programmes for sale allowing others across the globe to conduct Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) attacks and steal data.

Bessell (dob 13.09.1996) pleaded guilty to the following charges at Birmingham Crown Court on 4 December:

- Two counts of: Doing an unauthorised act or acts with intent to impair, or with recklessness as to impairing the operation of a computer or computers, contrary to section 3 of the Computer Misuse Act 1990;
- One count of: Unauthorised access with intent, contrary to section 2 of the Computer Misuse Act 1990;
- Two counts of: Conspiracy to make an article for use in offences under Section 3 of the Computer Misuse Act 1990, contrary to section 1 (1) of the Criminal Law Act 1997;
- One count of: Entering into or becoming concerned in a money laundering arrangement, contrary to section 328 (1) of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002;
- One count of: acquiring criminal property, contrary to section 329 (1) (a) of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002;
- Three counts of: conspiracy to make or supply an article for use in offences under section 3 of the Computer Misuse Act 1990, contrary to section 1 (1) of the Criminal Law Act 1997; and
- One count of: Encouraging or assisting offences, contrary to section 46 of the Serious Crime Act 2007.

When police raided his home, his computer was found to hold 750 names and passwords from infected computers. It also held two programmes which are designed to infect computers and retrieve email, banking and log-in details from a web data form before passing it over the internet to a secure server.

He created an online marketplace and sold both his and others' malware products which enabled users to spread viruses. These included remote administration tools, denial of service packages, programmes to bypass anti-virus software and other malicious programmes. He took a cut of the sales and his earnings from cyber-crime exceeded US\$50,000.

Bessell's site advertised 9,077 items and it had 1,000,000 recorded visitors with over 34,000 sales.

He registered the company using a false address to give it a legitimate company status.

Bessell was arrested following an investigation by West Midlands police's Cyber Regional Organised Crime Unit.

As part of his sentence, he was also given a Serious Crime Prevention Order.

Hannah Sidaway, for the Crown Prosecution Service, said: "Bessell was responsible for the creation, use and distribution of computer malware from 2010 onwards – during which time law enforcement have seen this type of criminality grow at a phenomenal rate.

"His actions enabled others across the world to commit thousands of criminal attacks. Such activity can result in the compromising of personal data, extortion, loss of valuable data or work, loss of custom for businesses and a high cost to rectify the damage sustained.

"Bessell's arrest and prosecution was a result of a lengthy and complex police operation, which spanned several countries and involved the collection and analysis of detailed data to identify him. The CPS provided investigative advice to the police at an early stage to ensure a case was built that could lead to his charging and eventual prosecution."

Source: Crown Prosecution Service

## Questions re: Alex Bessell

1. What was the offence (crime committed)?
2. Who was the offender (who committed the crime)?
3. What type of person were they (gender, age, race, etc.)?
4. Who was the victim?
5. What type of person were they (gender, age, race, etc.)?
6. How aware were the public of what had happened?
7. Does this crime go against society's shared morals and values (what society thinks is right)? Explain how.
8. Why do you think this type of crime might go unreported?

# Task 2: READING

## TASK ON CAMPAIGNS

In Criminology, you will learn about different CAMPAIGNS that have taken place. These can often lead to a change in:

- The Law (Sarah's Law)
  - Policies (Unlock)
  - The priority of agencies (No Knives, Better Lives)
  - Funding (#WeWon'tWait)
  - Awareness (#MeToo)
  - Attitudes (Stop Hate UK)
1. Using the resources pack starting on page 26 of this workbook, and ANY other links you might find online, answer the questions for each campaign after the resources given.
  2. Top tip – read through the questions first and then highlight as you go any key elements that link to the questions.
  3. In your controlled assessment you will need to be able to answer how these campaigns changed the law or raised awareness or changed attitudes (see bullet points above) so extensive notes on the crimes committed that led to the campaigns is less important than what ACTUALLY HAPPENED in the CAMPAIGN!

***THIS TASK SHOULD TAKE YOU 1 HOUR AND 30 MINUTES (MAX) TO COMPLETE***

## READING TASK 2 – CAMPAIGN 1

### Sarah's Law:

**Overview** - Sarah's Law refers to the Child Sex Offender Disclosure Scheme that was established following the murder of 8-year-old Sarah Paine in 2000. Following her murder, her parents collaborated with the News of The World to mount a campaign like 'Megan's Law' in the USA. The aim of the campaign was to require the police to make public information about known sex offenders in the local area. By 2008, four areas of the country piloted the scheme and by 2010 it was rolled out to all 43 police forces in England and Wales. Parents and guardians can request information from their local police force and must be informed if there is a registered sex offender(s) in the local area.



### BBC The campaign for 'Sarah's Law'

In the mid-1990s, Megan's Law was introduced in the US after the murder of seven-year-old Megan Kanko by a sex offender who had moved in across the street.

That law gives parents access to information on paedophiles living in their community.

In Britain, there has been a campaign for equivalent legislation, dubbed 'Sarah's Law' by proponents after another young victim, Sarah Payne.



The case of Craig Sweeney saw renewed calls for 'Sarah's Law'

But now the government has rejected those demands, ruling out any kind of public access to the sex offenders' register. Instead, only parents and guardians will be able to request information on specific individuals who may have unsupervised access to their children, such as new partners joining a single parent household. The decision will come as a disappointment to Sarah's parents, Sara and Michael, and to the News of the World newspaper which has championed their call for a change in the law.

### **Known risk**

When eight-year-old Sarah was killed in 2000 there was widespread public grief.

But that sentiment turned to outrage when it emerged that the culprit was a known paedophile - Roy Whiting. He had been jailed in 1995 for kidnapping and indecently assaulting a nine-year-old girl and placed on the sex offenders' register. But his behaviour remained unchanged - with terrible consequences. In July 2000, the News of the World published the names and photographs of 50 people it claimed had committed child sex offences and pledged to carry on until it had "named and shamed" every paedophile in Britain. The editors said they were "taking action for Sarah and for all the other little victims". The campaign certainly struck a chord, but it also backfired, leading to violence, vigilantism and mistaken identity.

### **Paediatrician**

On the Paulsgrove estate in Portsmouth, protesters - mostly mothers and children - took to the streets every night for almost a week, waving placards saying "Kill the paedophiles". Cars were torched, windows smashed and at least five families were forced out of their homes after becoming targets. Elsewhere, two men suspected of being child sex offenders committed suicide and in Newport, Gwent, paediatrician Yvette Cloete came home to find her front door daubed with graffiti branding her a paedophile. Someone had misunderstood her job title.

Senior police officers eventually spoke out fearing there would be a murder.

### **Right to know**

The paper then began demanding Sarah's Law instead, backed by her anguished family who were adamant that had they known Whiting's whereabouts they could have kept their daughter safe. The Paynes felt that if they had lived in the US - with Megan's Law - Sarah would still be alive. Initially, the government appeared keen to follow the US lead, saying it would make "urgent and serious consideration of the demands". But criticism from criminologists, probation officers and the Association of Chief Police Officers prompted a rethink. Those critics pointed to vigilantism in the US and suggested that greater public knowledge actually drives offenders underground and makes them harder to monitor. Eventually, Home Office minister Beverly Hughes turned down 'Sarah's Law', insisting: "We're clear that it won't help to protect children."

Instead, the government brought in other new measures in 2001, among them the requirement for sex offenders to register with their local police station within 72 hours of being released from prison.

### **Sweeney case**

The law also created Mappa - multi-agency public protection arrangements - which were designed to involve police, probation, charities and other bodies to closely monitor dangerous offenders. These were not foolproof and calls for a 'Sarah's Law' resurfaced when several child sex offenders, including Craig Sweeney, slipped through the net.

In January 2006, Sweeney kidnapped and sexually abused a three year-old-girl, despite theoretically being subject to Mappa.

His victim's mother said if Sarah's Law had allowed her to know of his past, he would never have been allowed to go near her daughter. Soon after, pressure on the government increased again when the News of the World revealed that 60 paedophiles had been housed, with official approval, at sites near schools.

Home Secretary John Reid then made the surprise announcement that the Home Office would consider Megan's Law after all and would send a minister to the US to see it in operation. Gerry Sutcliffe travelled to New Jersey and met with Megan's parents, but later said it might not be possible to transpose the legislation to the UK because of different "structures".

Then, in November last year, the newly created Child Exploitation and Online Protection centre took the unprecedented step of naming missing paedophiles on its website. It also asked the public for help to locate them. In January, Mr Reid said lie detector tests would be introduced to help keep track of offenders. The announcement came as the News of the World revealed that police forces across the UK had lost track of the whereabouts of 322 convicted sex offenders.



Sarah Payne was abducted in Kingston Gore, West Sussex



## The TIMELINE campaign for 'Sarah's law'

### 2000

- Eight-year-old Sarah Payne is murdered by known paedophile Roy Whiting.
- Rebekah Wade, editor of News of the World, campaigns for "Sarah's law", the public naming and shaming of paedophiles modelled on US "Megan's law". Publishes addresses and photographs of 50 convicted sex offenders.
- Anti-paedophile protests on estate in Portsmouth lead to five families being driven from homes. In Gwent a paediatrician finds her front door daubed with graffiti branding her a paedophile. Two men suspected of being child sex offenders commit suicide.

### 2001

- Home Office turns down "Sarah's law" but instead introduces compulsory registration and sets up "multi-agency public protection agreements" (Mappa) with police and probation service to manage sex offenders released into the community.

### 2003

- Murder of Holly Wells and Jessica Chapman sparks renewal of News of the World campaign but ministers turn down public disclosure of sex offenders' register. Instead, vetting of those working with children is stepped up.

### 2006

- Craig Sweeney case, in which he kidnapped and sexually abused a three-year-old girl despite being subject to a Mappa, revives NoW campaign. Home secretary John Reid says he will send minister Gerry Sutcliffe to US to study Megan's law.

## 2007

- Reid announces lie detector tests to be introduced for paedophiles.
- Mappa panels under new legal duty to consider disclosure requests from partners and guardians, but Megan's law ruled out by Reid.

## BBC NEWS Q&A: 'Sarah's Law' explained

Sussex Police is the latest force in England to introduce the Child Sex Offender Disclosure Scheme, often referred to as "Sarah's Law".

BBC News explains what the scheme, due to be rolled out to all forces across England and Wales by spring next year, is all about.

**What is the scheme?** The Child Sex Offender Disclosure Scheme, or "Sarah's Law", allows parents to ask police if someone with access to their son or daughter has been convicted or suspected of child abuse. Officers will look into the background of individuals and reveal details confidentially if they think it is in the child's interests.



Police will reveal details confidentially if they think it is in the child's interests. Previously, a parent could alert police to concerns about someone, but there were no clear rules about whether or not they should be told anything if child protection officers discovered cause for concern. Police can also warn parents if concerns are raised by grandparents or neighbours. Sara Payne, the mother of eight-year-old Sarah Payne who was murdered by a convicted sex offender in West Sussex in 2000, has been campaigning for the government to bring in such measures since her daughter died.

**What happened in the pilot?** The pilot started in 2008 and involved four police forces in Warwickshire, Cambridgeshire, Cleveland and Hampshire. It was a year-long project, which was hailed as a success by the Home Office. Ministers said it had protected 60 children.

Nearly 600 inquiries made to the four forces involved led to 315 applications for information and 21 disclosures about registered child sex offenders. A further 43 cases led to other actions, including referrals to children's social care and 11 general disclosures were made regarding protection issues linked to violent offending.

## What do the charities say?

Children's charities have welcomed the national roll-out, but have also warned the government to be cautious. Jon Brown, head of strategy and development at the NSPCC, said it was important that the scheme did not "lull people into a false sense of security" about sex offenders.

"The majority of sexual abuse happens in

the home or in the extended family and the majority goes unreported," he said.

"The notion that a member of the public contacts police about someone they want to check and they check them and say they have no concerns about them could create a false sense of security." Enver Solomon, assistant director of policy and research at Barnardo's, said the UK's "controlled disclosure" approach was the right way to tackle the situation but warned the scheme must be closely monitored.

"We cautiously welcome it," he said. "It has a role to play in protecting children.

"During the pilot there was no evidence of sex offenders going underground or disappearing. "Now that they (Home Office) are up-scaling this they need to monitor it to see if there are any negative consequences."



## ADDITIONAL RESOURCE

<https://www.westyorkshire.police.uk/SarahsLaw>

[AC2.1-Sarah's Law \(Change in law\) Flashcards | Quizlet](#)

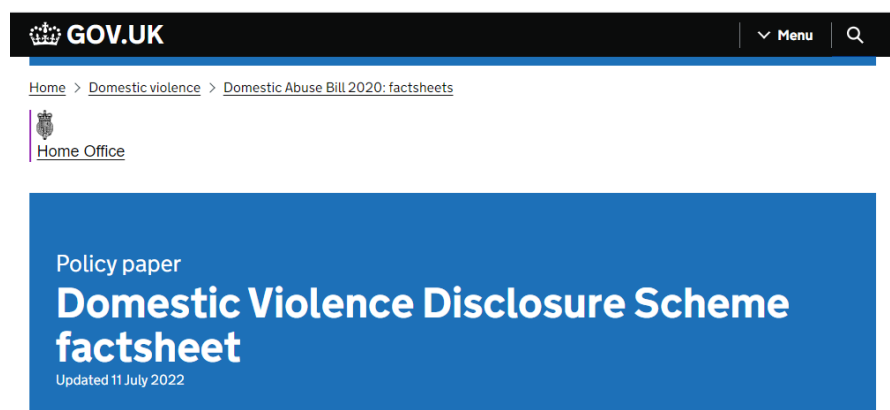
## Questions re: Sarah's Law

1. What crime(s) was committed that resulted in the campaign starting?
2. Who started and/or led the campaign? Why did they want to do the campaign? Was it personal for them?
3. What changes was the campaign hoping to achieve?
4. What help / techniques / methods did the campaigners use to help spread awareness of their campaign? E.g., did they use newspaper media, petitions, MPs or the Prime Minister, or famous celebrities?
5. Did the campaign achieve success? If so, what is the name of the law they actually created/changed?
6. Are there any statistics to show the success of the campaign?

## READING TASK 2 – CAMPAIGN 2

### Clare's Law:

**Overview** - Clare's Law refers to the Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme that was established following the murder of Clare Wood by her former partner George Appleton in 2009. Appleton had previously abused several other women, and this was known by Greater Manchester Police at the time of Wood's death. Michael Brown, Clare's father, fronted the campaign, the aim of which was to allow women to request information on whether their partner has a history of domestic violence or violence against women. It also allows police to inform women who are in relationships with known offenders. It was passed into law in 2014 following a legal campaign that used laws on the disclosure of sexual offenders, such as Sarah's Law, as a legal precedent.



The screenshot shows the GOV.UK website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the GOV.UK logo, a 'Menu' dropdown, and a search icon. Below the navigation bar, there is a breadcrumb trail: 'Home > Domestic violence > Domestic Abuse Bill 2020: factsheets'. The main content area features a blue header with the text 'Policy paper' and 'Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme factsheet', along with the date 'Updated 11 July 2022'. The Home Office logo is visible on the left side of the page.

### 1. What are we going to do?

The Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme (DVDS), also known as “Clare’s Law” enables the police to disclose information to a victim or potential victim of domestic abuse about their partner’s or ex-partner’s previous abusive or violent offending.

We will put the guidance on which the DVDS is based into statute. This will place a duty on the police to have regard to the guidance and will strengthen the visibility and consistent operation of the scheme.

We endorse the Government’s decision to place the guidance to the police on the Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme (DVDS), also known as Clare’s law, on a statutory footing. We believe this will increase awareness of the DVDS among the general public and so those who could benefit from it.

Report of the Joint Committee on the Draft Domestic Abuse Bill, June 2019

### 2. How are we going to do it?

The Act requires the Home Secretary to issue guidance to chief officers of police about the disclosure of information by police forces for the purposes of preventing domestic abuse.

The Act does not change the legal basis under which the police can make a disclosure, but places a duty on the police to have regard to the guidance about the DVDS.

This will make sure that the scheme is used and applied consistently across all police forces and will help increase the number of applications.

### **3. Background**

The DVDS, often referred to as “Clare’s Law”, was implemented across all police forces in England and Wales in March 2014.

The scheme has two elements: the “Right to Ask” and the “Right to Know”. Under the scheme an individual or relevant third party (for example, a family member) can ask the police to check whether a current or ex-partner has a violent or abusive past. This is the “Right to Ask”. If records show that an individual may be at risk of domestic abuse from a partner or ex-partner, the police will consider disclosing the information.

The “Right to Know” enables the police to make a disclosure on their own initiative if they receive information about the violent or abusive behaviour of a person that may impact on the safety of that person’s current or ex-partner. This could be information arising from a criminal investigation, through statutory or third sector agency involvement, or from another source of police intelligence.

A disclosure can be made lawfully by the police under the scheme if the disclosure is based on the police’s common law powers to disclose information where it is necessary to prevent crime, and if the disclosure also complies with established case law, as well as data protection and human rights legislation. It must be reasonable and proportionate for the police to make the disclosure, based on a credible risk of violence or harm.

### **6. Isn’t the DVDS an infringement on civil liberties?**

The police must satisfy several tests before a decision to disclose is made under the scheme – that the disclosure is necessary to protect the person from being the victim of a crime, that there is a pressing need for the disclosure, and that the interference with the perpetrator’s rights is necessary and proportionate for the prevention of crime.

Any decision to disclose under the scheme will be made based on the facts of each individual case, and the police can seek legal advice where necessary.

### **8. Key facts**

In the year ending March 2020, 8,591 ‘right to know’ applications were applied for in England and Wales. 4,479 (52%) applications resulted in disclosure.

In the year ending March 2020, 11,556 ‘right to ask’ applications were applied for in England and Wales. 4,236 (37%) applications resulted in disclosure.

## Who created Clare's Law: <https://clares-law.com/who-created-clares-law/>

Michael Brown: the man and father behind Clare's Law. Clare's Law was created by Michael Brown, after his daughter Clare was murdered by her ex-boyfriend. The inquest into Clare's death revealed that her ex-boyfriend had a record of violent behaviour against women, which she was not informed of due to a loophole in the Data Protection Act. He campaigned for the right to know, to protect others like Clare.

### A timeline of Michael's campaign

#### 2009

- Inquest into Clare's murder reveals a loophole in the Data Protection Act that prevents police from sharing information about individuals with a history of violence or abuse
- Michael joins forces with Manchester news reporter Michelle Livesey. They contact Hazel Blears, Labour MP for Salford
- Nationwide poll is published in 'Fabulous' magazine, which reveals 91% of people would want to know if their partner had a history of domestic abuse. A further 77% stated they would leave a relationship if that information was disclosed to them by police
- Michael launches the 'Respect and Protect' campaign (later re-named the 'Clare's Law Campaign') with the parliamentary support of Hazel Blears, and other MPs including former Home Secretary Alan Johnson

#### 2010

- Michael and Hazel Blears meet current Home Secretary Theresa May, who announces the launch of a Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme consultation
- Michael's petition for Clare's Law receives over 1,000 signatures. He delivers it to Downing Street with Michelle Livesey and Hazel Blears, receiving significant media coverage and public attention
- Michael uses the media push to continue his public campaign for Clare's Law

#### 2012-14

- The Home Office announce a Clare's Law pilot scheme by police forces in Greater Manchester, Nottinghamshire, Wiltshire and Gwent
- Clare's Law is finally rolled out to all police forces in England and Wales

#### 2015-16

- Michael calls for a similar scheme to be introduced in his birthplace of Scotland, travelling to Holyrood to meet with Scottish First Minister, Nicola Sturgeon
- A pilot of Clare's Law is launched in Ayrshire and Michael's hometown of Aberdeen
- Clare's Law is officially introduced in Scotland, and known as the Disclosure Scheme for Domestic

Abuse Scotland (DSDAS)

### 2016 onwards

- Michael gives many TV and radio interviews (such as GMTV and The One Show), and gives speeches at various women's refuges

- Several documentaries cover Clare's story, including The Crime that Shook Britain, Deadly Dates, Swipe Right for Murder

- Teen magazine, local publications and national news all publish Clare's story to raise awareness of the potential dangers of dating through social media

- Clare's Law informs a Coronation Street storyline between characters Geoff Metcalfe and Yasmeen Nazir

## BBC 'Clare's Law' introduced to tackle domestic violence

- Published 8 March 2014



**A scheme to let people find out from police if their partner has a history of domestic violence has been brought in across England and Wales.**

The Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme - known as Clare's Law - is intended to provide information that could protect someone from being a

victim of attack. The initiative is named after 36-year-old Clare Wood who was murdered by her ex-boyfriend in 2009. Home Secretary Theresa May said abuse by partners should not be tolerated.

Jane Keeper from Refuge and Assistant Chief Constable Louisa Rolfe discuss Clare's Law – 'Life-saving information'. The scheme allows the police to disclose information on request about a partner's previous history of domestic violence or violent acts. It has been introduced to coincide with International Women's Day, following pilot schemes in four areas - Greater Manchester, Gwent, Nottinghamshire and Wiltshire - since September 2012. The Home Office said the pilots had provided more than 100 people with potentially life-saving information. Ms Wood was strangled and set on fire at her home in Salford, Greater Manchester, in February 2009 by George Appleton, who had a record of violence against women.

Her father, Michael Brown, who campaigned for the introduction of Clare's Law, is convinced she would still be alive had she known the full extent of Appleton's previous behaviour. He said he was "absolutely delighted" that the scheme had come into force. Mr Brown, a retired prison officer from Batley, West Yorkshire,

spearheaded the "right to know" campaign after his daughter's death. "I must admit it's tinged with a bit of emotion and a bit of sadness but we have got what we were fighting for - to bring protection into the country for half the population," he said.

New powers to protect victims in the immediate aftermath of an incident of domestic violence have been introduced alongside Clare's Law. Magistrates can grant Domestic Violence Protection Orders (DVPOs) preventing perpetrators from contacting victims for up to 28 days. They were trialled in Greater Manchester, West Mercia and Wiltshire. 'Stay or not'

Home Secretary Theresa May told the BBC: "Clare's Law will give some help to those people who think they have a partner who may be acting in a way which suggests that they are somebody who is violent. "It enables that individual then to go to the police and they've got the right to ask for information about that partner. The police obviously have to think about that carefully, what information they give to the individual, and the support needs to be there for them," Ms May said. "But it enables somebody to know whether their partner has a record of violence, and to be able to take a decision as to whether to stay with them or not."



She said 76 women were killed at the hands of a partner or ex-partner last year. Crime prevention minister Norman Baker said nearly £40m had been ring-fenced for local support services and national helplines dealing with domestic violence.

### 'Facebook Fugitive'

But Jane Keeper from domestic violence charity Refuge said the law would do very little as it was targeting the wrong problem. "Most perpetrators of domestic violence are never known to police, social care or the other agencies - so usually if a woman asks the police the likeliest thing, even if he is a perpetrator, is they are not going to know anything. "The real problem is women we are working with right this minute, every day, experience really shocking failures on the part of the police and other state agencies." Ms Wood, a mother-of-one, had met Appleton on Facebook. She knew nothing about his history of violence against women, which included threats, repeated harassment and the kidnapping at knifepoint of one of his ex-girlfriends. He went on the run after murdering Ms Wood and was dubbed the "Facebook Fugitive". He hanged himself while still at large. Mr Brown urged women to make the most of the new scheme. He said: "I can remember standing outside the coroner's office feeling lost. I'd lost a daughter and I thought I'd lost the battle. "I wish I'd known what I know now because I felt desolate and for the pendulum to swing so far around, that has put a smile back on my face, it's hardly worth believing. "It's there to be used. Get it used, ask! If you are in a domestic violence situation or you think you could be seek advice and get out of there, because the ultimate is 120 women a year have lost their lives, mostly at a young age."

### ADDITIONAL RESOURCE

[Request information under Clare's Law: Make a Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme \(DVDS\) application | Metropolitan Police](#)

## Questions re: Clare's Law

1. What crime(s) was committed that resulted in the campaign starting?
2. Who started and/or led the campaign? Why did they want to do the campaign? Was it personal for them?
3. What changes was the campaign hoping to achieve?
4. What help / techniques / methods did the campaigners use to help spread awareness of their campaign? E.g. did they use newspaper media, petitions, MPs or the Prime Minister, or famous celebrities?
5. Did the campaign achieve success? If so, what is the name of the law they actually created/changed?
6. Are there any statistics to show the success of the campaign?

# READING TASK 2 – CAMPAIGN 3

## Ann Ming Double Jeopardy Law:

**Overview** - Campaigners wanted to replace the existing rule with a new one; that where new evidence was available that wasn't available at the time of the trial then a person could be tried for the same offence for a second time. The proposed changes would only apply in serious cases such as manslaughter, murder or rape. One of the most significant figures of the campaign was Anne Mings. Anne's daughter Julie Hogg had been murdered by her partner, Billy Dunlop. Dunlop later confessed to the killing but there was little that could be done because of the double jeopardy rule. The campaign was a complete success. The 2003 Criminal Justice Act 2003 abolished the double jeopardy rule for serious crimes and came into effect two years later, it was also retrospective meaning it did not matter whether an alleged offence had occurred before 2005. Billy Dunlop could be (and was) prosecuted for the murder of Julie Hogg. One of Ann's first actions was to take the police to court for their bungled investigation into Julie's murder, this helped to get publicise the case. Anne wrote hundreds of letters to the press MPs and significant legal figures. She sought and obtained help from the press, notably the Northern Echo. She went to parliament made a powerful speech in the House of Lords.

**The Northern Echo**  
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 2006 NORTH-EAST NEWSPAPER OF THE YEAR 35p

**PLAY TODAY £10,000 GIVEAWAY** **FICK3.com** Game Card One inside this paper See page 5

**Tees Valley Edition**  
**Biofuel firm's £100m plan**  
US startup company Luminos is to build a £100m plant on Teesside. The plant, which will make ethanol using locally grown crops, will create 100 jobs and will generate 100 million litres of ethanol annually. Luminos is raising funds for the project in the US and hopes to have the plant operational by the end of 2008.  
See Business page

**MEDICAL LEAP** Scientists are a step closer to developing a cure for diabetes after studying the reaction of Tays, Bennett has found that a protein discovered in the African Dwarf Frog can be used to help stem cells grow into pancreatic cells. It brings hope for those with the condition, whose bodies can't produce the beta cells that generate most insulin.  
See Health page

**TEESIDE NEWS**  
**Bad Samaritan**  
A TEENAGER who used to be part of a team having an escape for has been ordered to pay for £500 compensation after being charged with an aggravated attack. Peter Clark, 16, of Hartlepool, admitted grievous bodily harm, which he appeared before Teesside Crown Court yesterday.  
See April story - Page 4

**Blooming great**  
TEESIDE has won the best city award in the Northumbria in Shere Awards for the third year.

**Today, thanks to one woman's tireless determination, and a campaign by The Northern Echo to change an 800-year-old law, Billy Dunlop can officially be branded a lying, evil and - at long last - convicted . . .**

# MURDERER

**24/5/1991** Murder trial ends with no verdict  
**17/10/1991** Now find the real killer, says family  
**17/5/2000** It's official - he's got away with murder

**Getting away with it** How The Northern Echo reported Billy Dunlop's two acquittals for murdering Julie Hogg and the police admission, in May 2000, that he could not be retried, despite being convicted a month earlier of committing perjury during the murder trial

**CRIMINAL INJUSTICE**  
**HALFING THE VICTIMS**  
A MURDERER'S DOUBLE JEOPARDY

Disappointed to get justice for Julie, Mrs Ming began her long battle to change the double jeopardy law. The ancient rule meant that no one could be retried once they had been acquitted. Mrs Ming was eventually hailed as the lone behind the legal change, which came into effect in April last year. After yesterday's hearing, Mrs Ming said: "It has been a long and difficult journey to see my daughter's killer finally convicted in the dock at court today. It has done what it has to do."

after the hearing, the defence pleaded not guilty to a second police station, where they denied for the first time that their daughter died at Dunlop's hands. In a legal police interview, he is heard confessing to murdering Julie, from his cell. Thinking only of himself and in fear of being caught, he dropped her and ran away from her in a field but then he had her body behind the back seat in his car. In the interview, he is heard telling officers how he pushed the body into the ditch because the body was his "just one of" when Julie indicated that the officers continued to an unmarked vehicle.

**Victory: Ann Ming at yesterday's Pleas conference**

## **The Northern Echo**

**Ann Ming's fight to overturn archaic double jeopardy law to feature in**

**BBC 2 documentary 5th October 2019**

By Graeme Hetherington graemeecho Crime & Court Reporter

A MOTHER'S determined fight to secure justice against the man who murdered her daughter is set to feature in a TV show next week.

Ann Ming created legal history after spending 17 years doggedly working to overturn the 800-year-old double jeopardy law, which prevented people being tried twice for the same offence.

Mrs Ming and her husband, Charlie campaigned to get the law changed, backed by The Northern Echo, and in 2006, Billy Dunlop was finally jailed for life for the murder 1989 murder of her daughter Julie Hogg, **pictured** below.

The campaigning mother was left furious after she found her daughter's mutilated body hidden under the bath at her Billingham home and set out on a fight to bring her daughter's killer to justice.

Dunlop twice stood trial for the killing in 1991, but two juries could not reach verdicts, and he walked free because of the "double-jeopardy" rule.

However, Mrs Ming's dogged determination was rewarded after Dunlop's prison confession to the brutal killing was used against him and he was finally brought to justice.

Officers carried out a fingertip search of Julie's home but turned up nothing.

### **Former detective Mark Braithwaite who investigated the murder**

Three months later, her mother, Ann Ming, was handed the keys to Julie's Billingham home and followed a smell to the bathroom.

That led her to the decomposing body of her beloved daughter - a discovery which was missed by Cleveland Police and led to a compensation pay-out over the handling of the case.

The mother-of-one lay naked and concealed behind a bath panel, covered by a blanket.

Mrs Ming, who received an MBE in 2007 for her battle for justice, will talk of her battle during the hour-long documentary, which also features Amer Anwar, the solicitor who represented the Chhokar family and who took the opportunity, when the Double Jeopardy Law was amended in Scotland in 2011, to bring the killer of Surjit Singh Chhokar to justice.

- Ann Ming's heartbreaking story will feature in *Catching Britain's Killers: The Crimes That Changed Us* on BBC 2 on Wednesday, October 16.

## BBC Mother's battle for daughter's justice

**Ann Ming has been appointed an MBE for helping to put her daughter's killer behind bars - but she says that nothing could compensate for the horror of discovering her child's body.**

Julie Hogg, a pizza delivery girl and mother of a three-year-old boy, went missing from her home in Billingham, Stockton-on-Tees, in November 1989, sparking an extensive police hunt.



[Watch Ann Ming on her MBE](#)

The body of the 22-year-old was eventually found by Mrs Ming during the following February, hidden behind a bath panel, when the keys to her daughter's flat were returned to her.

Billy Dunlop, with whom Julie had previously had a relationship, was charged with her murder but acquitted after a trial. Nine years later he confessed to the crime and was jailed for perjury.

But he was not jailed for her murder because according to the law of double jeopardy as it stood, dating back 800 years to the Middle Ages, Dunlop could not be tried twice for the killing.

“ It's not a happy thing for me - I'd rather have my daughter with me ”

Anne Ming, MBE

It ruled that a person acquitted by a jury could not be tried again on the same charge, not even if new evidence came to light.

Mrs Ming, 61, from Norton, Stockton-on-Tees who worked as a nurse at Middlesbrough General Hospital, fought for more than 15 years to change the law on double jeopardy and launched the Justice For Julie campaign.

Finally, in April 2005, the rule was altered under the 2003 Criminal Justice Act.

Dunlop, who was jailed for life after pleading guilty at the Old Bailey last September, became the first killer to be convicted under the new legislation.

Since then there has been one other case brought to court under this new rule, which is currently being prepared for trial.

### 'Long battle'

Speaking after the investiture ceremony at Buckingham Palace which she attended with her husband Charlie, Mrs Ming said receiving her award from the Prince of Wales was "not a happy thing for me - I'd rather have my daughter with me".

She added: "I didn't expect to get any award. I just had to make common sense prevail. The double jeopardy law had to be changed. It has been a long battle but it's worth it.

"The prince said 'You've done a splendid job' and that it had been a long battle. I said it was worth it.

"I did it for our case but it's opened it up for other families. I feel it's like a legacy to Julie."

Mrs Ming also said her campaigning days were over. "I'm going to relax. It's done now. He's been convicted."

Mrs Ming described Dunlop as "pure evil" and sobbed as he pleaded guilty to Julie's murder and was imprisoned in October 2006 for a minimum of 17 years in prison.

She has now been appointed an MBE for services to the criminal justice system.

The former nurse previously explained how she and her husband "live and breathe our daughter's murder all the time. We are simply looking for some closure".

During the course of her campaign Mrs Ming met then-Attorney General Lord Goldsmith and other members of the House of Lords to argue her case.

She wrote to the Law Commission, which advises the government on legal reform, and approached the Home Secretary.

In 2001 the Law Commission announced a review of the law, and a major breakthrough came under the Criminal Justice Act 2003, which allowed the quashing of an acquittal if "new and compelling" evidence was produced.

Julie Hogg's case was the first referred to the Court of Appeal under the new Act.



Julie Hogg worked as a pizza delivery girl and had a young son

Mrs Ming has previously said how she felt let down by the criminal justice system and she later won £20,000 damages from Cleveland Police over the way they had handled the investigation.

Cleveland Police also awarded her with a Good Citizen Award in June for her work in helping to see her daughter's killer convicted for his crime.

She previously said that: "Anyone who has had a child murdered would understand that all you feel you can do is obtain justice for your child."

## Timeline <https://www.gazettelive.co.uk/news/local-news/timeline-3763634>

November 1989: Julie disappears from her Billingham home.

- 00:00, 12 SEP 2006
- **UPDATED**01:50, 14 MAY 2013

November 1989: Julie disappears from her Billingham home.

February 1990: Ann Ming finds Julie's body behind bath panelling at her Billingham home.

May 1991: Billy Dunlop walks free after a jury at Newcastle Crown Court fails to reach a verdict.

October 1991: Dunlop walks free after a second jury fails to convict him.

November 1993: Ann Ming wins a £20,000 pay-out from Cleveland Police for the bungled murder investigation.

August 1997: Dunlop jailed for seven years for attacking his pregnant former girlfriend and her partner.

April 2000: Dunlop jailed for six years for perjury after bragging of Julie's murder to a fellow prison inmate.

January 2001: The Law Commission confirms it is looking at Dunlop's case as part of a review of double jeopardy.

June 2002: Prime Minister Tony Blair lends his support to a change in the law.

July 2002: Confirmation that any changes to double jeopardy will be retrospective, so Dunlop's case can be re-opened.

May 2003: MPs vote to allow the Crown Prosecution Service to re-open serious criminal cases if new evidence emerges.

November 2003: Double jeopardy is officially scrapped as the Criminal Justice Bill receives Royal Assent.

April 2005: Cleveland Police confirm a new investigation in the light of the Criminal Justice Act.

November 2005: Director of Public Prosecutions confirms Dunlop could be re-arraigned for the murder of Julie Hogg.

February 2006: CPS formally applies to Director of Public Prosecutions for Dunlop to face the murder charge for a third time.

May 2006: Hearing before Lord Chief Justice and four other High Court Judges at the Royal Courts of Justice. They rule that Dunlop's acquittal should be quashed and that a new murder trial should take place.

September 2006: Dunlop stands accused in the Old Bailey and pleads guilty to the charge of murder.

## Questions re: Ann Ming Double Jeopardy Law

1. What crime(s) was committed that resulted in the campaign starting?
2. Who started and/or led the campaign? Why did they want to do the campaign? Was it personal for them?
3. What changes was the campaign hoping to achieve?
4. What help / techniques / methods did the campaigners use to help spread awareness of their campaign? E.g., did they use newspaper media, petitions, MPs or the Prime Minister, or famous celebrities?
5. Did the campaign achieve success? If so, what is the name of the law they actually created/changed?
6. Are there any statistics to show the success of the campaign?

# Task 3: CAMPAIGNS FOR CHANGE

LO3 is made up of 3 different tasks and makes up a large number of your controlled assessment marks (10+20+15). In your controlled assessment you will have to make up a campaign based on the crimes given to you in the brief. This means that you have to be well equipped to think about what makes a campaign effective and why campaigners would make certain choices about:

- The colours they use
  - The type of font
  - The pictures they will use.
  - The persuasive language
  - The target audience they are appealing to.
  - The timeline it will take them to complete.
1. Look at the different types of media and answer the questions around each picture.
  2. Tip – think about who would be interested in this campaign and therefore how has the campaigners designed their resources with that in mind.

***THIS TASK SHOULD TAKE  
YOU 1 HOUR (MAX) TO  
COMPLETE***

What is the name of campaign / slogan?

Why have they crossed out part of the slogan?

Why the colour yellow and not blue or pink?

Why have they got pictures of young people?

What persuasive language have they used?

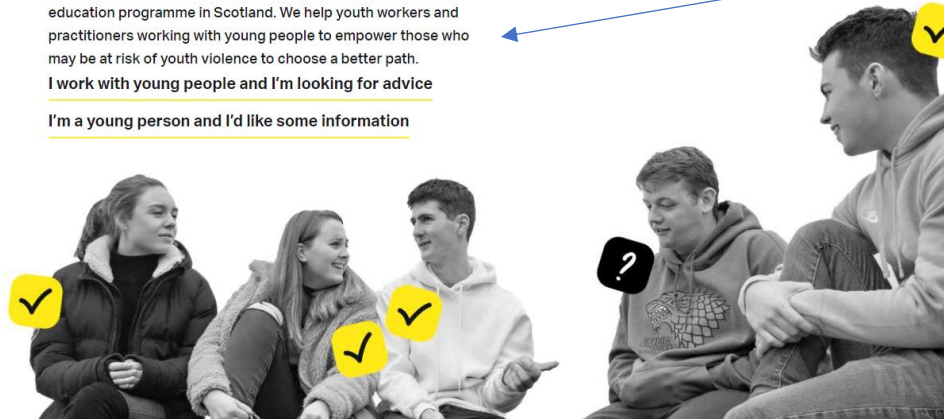
Why have they chosen this font?

# Supporting young people to make more **positive** choices when it comes to knife crime and youth violence.

No Knives, Better Lives is a prevention, early intervention and education programme in Scotland. We help youth workers and practitioners working with young people to empower those who may be at risk of youth violence to choose a better path.

I work with young people and I'm looking for advice

I'm a young person and I'd like some information



## Impact that lasts a lifetime

Since 2009, we have supported the right for young people to be safe from fear and violence, and provide tools and resources to enable this.

Since NKBL started:

**2578**

**Practitioners**

Received capacity building training and resources to deliver violence prevention work

**549**

**Peer educators**

Trained to educate other young people about knife carrying and being an active bystander

**120,000**

**Young people**

Have received an NKBL session

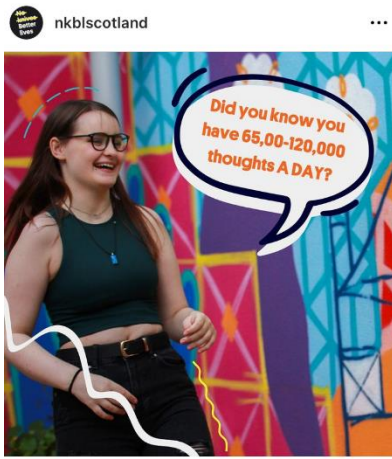
# NO KNIVES BETTER LIVES WEBSITE

Why have they written an explanation (written under the heading) of what they are aiming to achieve?

Why do they have more tabs on their website?

Why have they included the statistics?

Who is their target audience?



7 likes

nkblscotland 🧡🗨️ Over the next month we will be sharing bits from our #InsightsToWellbeing course. #InsightsToWellbeing is all about understanding how your thoughts shape your experiences and how you can connect with your wellbeing within.

Stay tuned throughout the month!

#RiverOfThoughts #InsightsToWellbeing  
#MentalHealth #NoKnivesBetterLives #NKBL  
#ViolencePrevention #PositiveChange  
#ChooseTheRightPath #SocialChange #LetsTalk  
#YoungPeople #Scotland

6 days ago



6 likes

nkblscotland #PositiveMasculinity is about being ok with yourself! ❤️

- It also means being able to:
- 🗨️ Talk about mental health.
  - 👂 Have safe spaces to talk.
  - 👉 Think about influences around you.
  - 👏 Promote respect for each other.
  - 👩🎓 Create opportunities for learning.
  - 👤 Look at your roles models.

Check out our #ImagineAMan toolkit full of resources, learning, activities and tips on #PositiveMasculinity #IAm

👉 <https://bit.ly/3Mf1On6>

#NoKnivesBetterLives #NKBL #YouthDiscussion  
#YouthViolence #ConversationTips #LifeAdvice  
#ViolencePrevention #PositiveChange  
#ChooseTheRightPath #SocialChange #LetsTalk  
#YoungPeople #Scotland #PeerEducation  
#PositiveMasculinity #Community #WorkTogether  
#GenderNorms

30 May



658 likes

nkblscotland 🤔 Which statement do you think is a lie?

#TwoTruthsAndALie #TrueOrFalse  
#NoKnivesBetterLives #NKBL #ViolencePrevention  
#PositiveChange #ChooseTheRightPath  
#SocialChange #LetsTalk #YoungPeople #Scotland  
#UKCharity #YoungLivesMatter

108ct169\_original The law cant even keep you safe

summer\_leanna\_johnstone @nkblscotland  
number 2 and 3 are truths number 1 is a lie

15 December 2022

How is the upload (picture) for post 1 effective?

How is the upload (picture) for post 3 effective?

How is the upload (picture) for post 2 effective?

How are all three Instagram posts linked to EACH OTHER and to the WEBSITE? Hint – think slogan / logo / colours / font / stats / persuasive language and AIMS!

What have they included in their post caption and comments? Hint- hashtags, rhetorical questions, links to other resources?

### Push yourself extension task:

Compare ***No Knives Better Lives*** to the campaign ***No More Red***.

Things to think about:

1. How is their website different?
2. Is their website still effective?
3. Have they used celebrities to endorse their campaign?
4. Have they got the same social media presence?
5. Who is their target audience?
6. What techniques have they used to appeal to their target audience? E.g., persuasive language, font, colours, pictures etc

<https://www.arsenal.com/nomored>