Appendix 5: Schedule of witnesses who appeared before Part One of the Stephen Lawrence Inquiry

Day 1	16 March 1998	Application by Michael Mansfield QC
Day 2	24 March 1998	Opening remarks by Chairman and Advisers followed by opening speeches from:
		Edmund Lawson QC (for the Inquiry)
		Michael Mansfield QC (for the Lawrence family)
		Jeremy Gompertz QC (for the Metropolitan Police Service)
Day 3	25 March 1998	Part statement of Doreen Lawrence read
		Police Constable Linda Bethel
		Police Constable James Geddis
Day 4	26 March 1998	Conor Taaffe
		Police Constable Anthony Gleason
		Police Constable Joanne Smith
		Police Sergeant Nigel Clement (part heard)
Day 5	27 March 1998	Police Sergeant Nigel Clement (part heard)
		Geoffrey Mann
		Michael Salih
		Catherine Avery
		Helen Avery
		Graham Cook
Day 6	30 March 1998	David Sadler
		Police Constable Stephen Hughes
		Statements read:
		Brian Wolfe
		Denise Wolfe
		Dr Priti Patel
		Part statement of Neville Lawrence read
		Superintendent Jonathan McIvor
Day 7	31 March 1998	Russell Mansford
		Mandy Lavin
		PC Michael Pinecoffin
		Detective Sergeant Donald Mackenzie
Day 8	1 April 1998	Police Sergeant Nigel Clement
		Police Sergeant Andrew Hodges
		Inspector Steven Groves (part heard)
Day 9	2 April 1998	Inspector Steven Groves
		Police Constable Paul McGarry
		Police Constable Paul Robson
		Police Constable Samantha Tatton
		Police Constable Paul Smith
Day 10	6 April 1998	Detective Constable Steven Pye
		Chief Superintendent Christopher Benn

Day 11	7 April 1998	Inspector Ian Little
		Detective Constable Keith Hughes (part heard)
Day 12	8 April 1998	Detective Constable Keith Hughes
		Detective Inspector Philip Jeynes
Day 13	20 April 1998	Detective Sergeant David Cooper
		Detective Sergeant John Sparrowhawk
		Statements read:
		John Moroney
		Anthony Goodman
		Stephen Mendom
		Dev Barrah (part heard)
Day 14	21 April 1998	Detective Sergeant David Kirkpatrick
		Detective Constable Neil Stoddart
		Detective Sergeant Phillip Sheridan
Day 15	23 April 1998	Detective Inspector Clifford Davies
		Detective Sergeant Steven Knight
		Philip Pitham
		Detective Constable Peter Canavan
Day 16	24 April 1998	Detective Constable Michael Tomlin (part heard)
		Detective Constable Dennis Chase
		Detective Sergeant John Davidson (part heard)
Day 17	27 April 1998	Detective Constable Michael Tomlin
		Detective Sergeant John Davidson
Day 18	28 April 1998	Detective Constable Christopher Budgen
		Detective Constable Martin Hughes
		Detective Inspector John Bevan (part heard)
Day 19	29 April 1998	Detective Inspector John Bevan
Day 20	30 April 1998	Statements read:
		Detective Sergeant David Ashwell
		Chief Superintendent Kenneth Chapman
		Detective Inspector Michael Martin May
		Royston Westbrook
		Inspector Laurence Slone
		Statements read:
		Inspector John McIlgrew
		Inspector Barry Craig
		Sergeant Albert Russell
		William House
Day 21	5 May 1998	Detective Constable Linda Holden
		Police Constable David Pennington
Day 22	6 May 1998	Detective Sergeant Christopher Mould
		Stephen Christopher Fuller
		Detective Constable Robert Crane
		Adrian Wain (part heard)

Day 23	7 May 1998	Adrian Wain
		Dr Angela Gallop
		Detective Sergeant Christopher Crowley (part heard)
Day 24	8 May 1998	Detective Sergeant Christopher Crowley
		Inspector John McIlgrew
Day 25	13 May 1998	Detective Superintendent Ian Crampton (part heard)
Day 26	14 May 1998	Detective Superintendent Ian Crampton (part heard)
Day 27	15 May 1998	Statement of Duwayne Brooks read
		Detective Inspector Michael Barley
Day 28	18 May 1998	Detective Inspector Benjamin Bullock (part heard)
Day 29	19 May 1998	Detective Inspector Benjamin Bullock
Day 30	20 May 1998	Detective Superintendent Ian Crampton (part heard)
Day 31	26 May 1998	Detective Superintendent Ian Crampton
		Detective Superintendent Brian Weeden (part heard)
Day 32	27 May 1998	Detective Superintendent Brian Weeden (part heard)
Day 33	28 May 1998	Detective Superintendent Brian Weeden (part heard)
Day 34	29 May 1998	Detective Superintendent Brian Weeden
		Ahmet Ratip
		Detective Sergeant Peter Flook (part heard)
Day 35	1 June 1998	Detective Sergeant Peter Flook
		Detective Chief Superintendent Michael Burdis (part heard)
Day 36	2 June 1998	Detective Chief Superintendent William Ilsley (part heard)
		Detective Chief Superintendent Michael Burdis
Day 37	3 June 1998	Detective Chief Superintendent William Ilsley (part heard)
Day 38	4 June 1998	Detective Chief Superintendent William Ilsley
		Commander Raymond Adams (part heard)
		Detective Chief Superintendent John Barker (part heard)
Day 39	8 June 1998	Detective Chief Superintendent John Barker
		Deputy Assistant Commissioner David Osland (part heard)
Day 40	9 June 1998	Deputy Assistant Commissioner David Osland
Day 41	10 June 1998	Deputy Assistant Commissioner David Osland
		Commander Hugh Blenkin (part heard)
Day 42	11 June 1998	Commander Hugh Blenkin
		Doreen Lawrence
		Neville Lawrence
		Detective Superintendent William Mellish (part heard)
Day 43	15 June 1998	Detective Superintendent William Mellish (part heard)
Day 44	16 June 1998	Detective Superintendent William Mellish
		Acting Commissioner Perry Nove
Day 45	17 June 1998	Assistant Commissioner Ian Johnston
Day 46	22 June 1998	Chief Superintendent John Philpott (part heard)
Day 47	23 June 1998	Chief Superintendent John Philpott
		Police Sergeant Peter Solley (part heard)

Day 48	24 June 1998	Police Sergeant Peter Solley
		Police Constable Alan Fisher (part heard)
Day 49	25 June 1998	Police Constable Alan Fisher
		Harcourt Alleyne
		Dev Barrah
		Statements read:
		Richard Shepherd
		Andrew Mitchell QC
		Statement of Peter Finch summarised
Day 50	29 June 1998	Jamie Acourt
		Neil Acourt
		David Norris (part heard)
Day 51	30 June 1998	David Norris
		Luke Knight
		Gary Dobson
		Statements read:
		Phillip Medwynter
		Graham Grant-Whyte
Day 52	1 July 1998	Phillip Medwynter
		Howard Youngerwood
Day 53	2 July 1998	Superintendent Leslie Owen
		Detective Chief Inspector Alan Buttivant
		Statements summarised:
		Vivienne Pert
		Anthony Connell
Day 54	16 July 1998	Commander Raymond Adams
		Detective Sergeant John Davidson (recalled)
		Detective Constable Christopher Budgen (recalled)
Day 55	17 July 1998	Statement of Commander James Gibson summarised
		Imran Khan (part heard)
Day 56	20 July 1998	Imran Khan
		Statement read:
		Michael Mansfield QC
Day 57	17 Sept 1998	Closing submission, Michael Mansfield QC
Day 58	18 Sept 1998	Closing submission, Jeremy Gompertz QC
		Closing submission, Sonia Woodley QC
		Closing submission, Michael Egan
Day 59	19 Sept 1998	Closing submission, Ian Macdonald QC
		Closing submission, William Panton
		Closing submission, Jeffrey Yearwood
		Closing submission, Mukul Chawla
		Closing submission, Brian Barker QC

Appendix 6: Family liaison letter written by Commander Ray Adams on 30 April 1993

Your reference:

Our reference:

Date: 30 April 1993

METROPOLITAN POLICE

METROPOLITAN POLICE SERVICE
3 Area Headquarters

20 Well Hall Road
London SE9 6SF
Telephone 081-853 8212
Facsimile 081-850 0474

J R Jones Esq
J R Jones Solicitors
58A The Mall
Ealing
London W5 3TA

Direct line 081-853

Dear Mr Jones

Re Murder of Stephen Lawrence

In response to your recent letters and in particular that of 29 April 1993.

As you are aware Chief Superintendent Philpott is the officer responsible for policing activity within Plumstead Division. The murder of Stephen Lawrence is being conducted, on his behalf, by Detective Superintendent Weeden. The appointment of a senior detective from the Area Major Investigation Team is normal practice in these circumstances.

In the overwhelming majority of murder investigations liaison with the family of the victim is direct. It is most unusual for the appointment of Solicitors to represent the family interest as there is no conflict of interest or purpose. Police are of course fully aware of the private and public concern and distress over the murder of Stephen. To address these concerns Detective Superintendent Weeden appointed liaison officers from within his team to deal with enquiries and concern from both Mr and Mrs Lawrence.

You are no doubt aware of the conference at Eltham Police Station on 28 April 1993, when Deputy Assistant Commissioner Osland, the officer commanding 3 Area, met with members of the Commission for Racial Equality, Bexley and Greenwich Councils. At the meeting concern was expressed that the murder investigation team were being inundated with enquiries from the many parties interested in the progress of the enquiry. It was said that the level of enquiry was distracting the team from the task in hand. Appreciating the genuineness of most enquiries Chief Superintendent Philpott asked that all such enquiries be channelled to either Chief Inspector Whapham, Plumstead Police Station, or himself.

On reading your particular correspondence it occurs to me that whilst many of your questions ask about the sort of information that is generally provided to families of victims some is not. In particular the information requested at 1. of your letter dated 26.4.93 is not material that is normally released.

I was concerned to read your comments in your letter of 29.4.93 concerning the liaison arrangements with Mr and Mrs Lawrence. I have discussed this with Mr Weeden. the arrangements and briefing of the officers is being examined. We shall also be talking to both Mr and Mrs Lawrence to satisfy them of our earnest wish to do everything to keep them properly informed.

I think you will agree with me that we must all do everything in our power to ensure that those responsible for the murder of Stephen are brought to justice. I ask that you resist the temptation to enquire direct with the Senior Investigating Officer or his team. Chief Superintendent Philpott is available as well as I to assist you and other interested parties.

I trust my comments assist you in your delicate task.

Yours sincerely

R Adams
Commander (Support)

Appendix 7: Correspondence between the Stephen Lawrence Inquiry and Deputy Commissioner Stevens, June and September 1998

11 Jun '98 11:06 P.01

4/14/9.

THE INQUIRY INTO THE MATTERS ARISING FROM THE DEATH OF STEPHEN LAWRENCE

Chairman: Sir William Macpherson of Cluny
Secretary: Stephen Wells
Room 313
Hannibal House
Elephant & Castle
London SE1 6TE

Telephone No: 0171 277 4326
Fax No: 0171 708 4665

11 June 1998

Mr John Stevens QPM
Deputy Commissioner
Metropolitan Police
New Scotland Yard
Broadway
London SW1H 0BG (By fax)

Dear Mr Stevens

I am writing to you on behalf of the Chairman of this Inquiry, in the light of the front page report in today's Guardian "Police corruption exposed".

I would be grateful for your confirmation - as soon as possible - that your investigation does not extend to any officers involved in the Stephen Lawrence case; or any relatives or associates of Clifford Norris, the father of one (David Norris) of the original suspects in this case.

Yours sincerely

STEPHEN WELLS

MPS CHARTER
RECEIVED
11 JUN 1998
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

John A Stevens QPM LL.B M.Phil CIMgt
Deputy Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis

METROPOLITAN POLICE

METROPOLITAN POLICE SERVICE

New Scotland Yard
Broadway
London SW1H 0BG
Telephone 0171-230 1212

Stephen Wells Esq
Secretary to the Stephen Lawrence Inquiry
Room 313
Hannibal House
Elephant & Castle
London SE1 6TE

12 June 1998

Dear Mr Wells,

Thank you for your letter dated 11 June 1998. I can confirm that no police officer or former police officer who has been called or is due to give evidence to the Stephen Lawrence Inquiry is under investigation for corruption at this time.

During the preparation for the current investigation a considerable amount of intelligence of various value was gathered. Many documents were examined including those relating to "Operation Russell" and the death of Detective Constable Alan Holmes, both of which have been made available to the Inquiry Chairman. An intelligence database was created and the names of some of the witnesses to the Inquiry were included. However, the intelligence does not necessarily indicate corrupt or suspect behaviour and much of it is background information. None of the intelligence I refer to is being developed at this stage, although it relates to witnesses to the Inquiry.

There are no records relating to Clifford Norris or David Norris or any of their known associates or relatives. There are a few and not very full references to a David Norris who was murdered in Belvedere in 1991. He is not thought to be related to Clifford or David Norris. The intelligence I refer to is a matter of extreme sensitivity and disclosure of it or its existence could considerably hamper our investigations into corruption. Although I will assist your Inquiry in every aspect, I am sure you will understand that we would have to try to restrict the publication of this material by the use of public interest immunity.

Should I be able to assist you any further in relation to this matter please do not hesitate to contact me personally.

Yours sincerely,

Deputy Commissioner

John A Stevens QPM LL.B M.Phil CIMgt
Deputy Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis

METROPOLITAN POLICE

METROPOLITAN POLICE SERVICE

New Scotland Yard
Broadway
London SW1H 0BG
Telephone 0171-230 1212

Stephen Wells Esq.
Secretary to the Stephen Lawrence Inquiry
Room 313
Hannibal House
Elephant & Castle
London SE1 6TE

11 September 1998

Dear Stephen,

I write further to my letter dated 6 June 1998 in which I indicated that no police officer or former police officer called to give evidence to the Stephen Lawrence Inquiry was under investigation for corruption.

I should now make you aware that recent information has enabled officers investigating offences of alleged corruption to open new lines of enquiry. One of those lines of enquiry has implicated ex-Detective Sergeant John Davidson. The information became available on 28 July and was developed resulting in the search of Davidson's home address on 10 September 1998. He was not arrested and the investigation continues.

There is no connection between the investigation and Clifford Norris, any of his known relatives or associates or any other person connected to the Stephen Lawrence Inquiry.

I will inform you if this, or any other corruption enquiry, appears to be connected to the Stephen Lawrence Inquiry.

I would again wish to stress the extreme sensitivity of our corruption investigations and the intelligence and evidence supporting them.

Yours sincerely,

Deputy Commissioner

8/25/98

THE INQUIRY INTO THE MATTERS ARISING FROM THE DEATH OF STEPHEN LAWRENCE

Chairman: Sir William Macpherson of Cluny
Secretary: Stephen Wells
Room 313
Hannibal House
Elephant & Castle
London SE1 6TE

Telephone No: 0171 277 4326
Fax No: 0171 708 4665

21 September 1998

J A Stevens Esq QPM
Deputy Commissioner
Metropolitan Police Service
New Scotland Yard
Broadway
London SW1H 0BG

Dear Deputy Commissioner —

Thank you for your letter of 11 September.

We have seen that the press have now given ex-Sergeant John Davidson's name as one of the officers whose home has been searched in connection with new lines of enquiry into alleged corruption.

Mr Davidson was, as you know, a central witness in this Inquiry. Strong allegations were made against him, including allegations that he *"back pedalled"* the investigation and that he lied about the registration of a most important witness as an informant. His evidence will be familiar to you and your team.

Naturally we are most concerned to know whether any contact, however remote, may have existed between Mr Davidson and, in particular, Clifford Norris, [redacted] (known here as XX), or anybody involved in the Clifford/Alexander Norris drug cases of 1988-1989, which led to their conviction.

You will also appreciate that <u>any</u> wrongdoing would go to Mr Davidson's credit. So that we simply ask that we should be kept up to date with any developments concerning this retired officer. Much may turn upon this as the Inquiry proceeds.

We are most grateful for your help in this connection. Naturally we accept that this is a matter to be *"channelled"* through the Inquiry and not through Mr Imran Khan.

Yours sincerely,

William Macpherson of Cluny.

SIR WILLIAM MACPHERSON OF CLUNY

Appendix 8: Letter to the interested parties dated 25 June 1998

THE INQUIRY INTO THE MATTERS ARISING FROM THE DEATH OF STEPHEN LAWRENCE

Chairman: Sir William Macpherson of Cluny
Secretary: Stephen Wells
Room 313
Hannibal House
Elephant & Castle
London SE1 6TE

Fax No: 0171 740 4301
Direct Line: 0171-740 4311

25 June 1998

To the represented parties

Pursuant to various requests made by the advisers to Mr & Mrs. Lawrence, the Chairman and his Advisers (and counsel to the Inquiry) have considered a very substantial quantity of documents, which were suggested by those advisers to have some bearing on the evidence of ex-Commander Adams. The Chairman has directed me to indicate his decisions (with which his advisers agree) concerning these documents, as follows:

"1. We have been asked to consider many documents alleged to have some bearing on Mr. Adams' evidence. The applications relating to those documents would, in litigation, have been regarded and at least largely dismissed as a 'fishing expedition'; but, having been told by responsible lawyers that there were reasonable grounds for suspecting the existence of relevant material in those documents, we were bound to spend a large amount of time looking at papers.

2. We were asked - to consider whether there were further documents which ought to be published to the parties and thus would or could enter the public domain relating to the following topics:

(1) Adams' medical retirement
(2) Adams' record as per his personal file
(3) Adams' involvement with David Norris, deceased, as an informant
(4) Disciplinary investigations involving allegations made against Adams.

3. We have carefully considered documents relating to all the above. Our decisions are as follows:

(1) Medical retirement: we have seen documents recording that (a) Adams was recorded as absent through "back disorders" from 04.05.93 and that he did not resume duty before retiring on 31.08.93; (b) on 07.05.93 Adams was recommended by the Force MO for medical retirement on the grounds of chronic back pain, an injury award being made by reason of his condition being attributable to or contributed to by an injury on duty; and (c) on 07.06.93 it was reported that Adams was "likely to be hospital for the next 3 weeks" and that his retirement would formally occur on 31.08.93. We see no reason to direct disclosure of any documents concerning his retirement. The facts above may be referred-to if relevant to any issue.

(2) The personal file: we have read Adams' personal file. It contains nothing whatsoever to Adams' detriment and does not refer to anything touching upon this Inquiry. There is no reason to disclose the file.

(3) Involvement with D. Norris, dec'd: the Inquiry was asked to look into this topic in the light of Adams' statement to the Inquiry in which he referred to having been co-ordinator of 9RCS (later, SERCS) between July 1985 & January 1987, during which time, he says, he "was involved in the management of an informant, David Norris."

We called for the SERCS 'contact-files' relating to Norris, dec'd. Those files contained no reference to Adams; further there is no reference therein either to Clifford Norris or to any police officer known to us in the course of this Inquiry. The files contain information irrelevant to this Inquiry which information is still - and reasonably - regarded as sensitive. There is no proper basis for disclosing any of these files.

DI Barley has produced for the inspection of the Inquiry all correspondence dockets which contain reference to Adams. We have inspected them: they reveal Adams to have been concerned with various applications concerning Norris. dec'd, as an informant, between October 1986 and March 1988: his involvement was that of a senior officer seeking or giving authority for various steps taken concerning Norris dec'd, including the provision of confidential information to judges before whom Norris appeared for sentence and recommending rewards.

There is, in our firm view, nothing in any of that material which bears upon the issues being considered in this Inquiry. For that reason we are currently not minded to allow questioning of Adams as to the above: if we are persuaded that it is of any relevance, we will permit the facts, as above, to be referred to; but we do not consider it appropriate to allow cross examination of Adams or others on this topic.

(4) Disciplinary investigations

There have been produced to us voluminous papers relating to disciplinary investigations conducted in the late 1980s by Winship and by Wagstaff. Winship's principal investigation, known as Operation Russell, was carried our subject to PCA supervision. None of these investigations resulted in any criminal or disciplinary proceedings against any officer or revealed any established facts in any way relevant to the issues before this Inquiry. The PCA agreed that no disciplinary proceedings should be brought. We have previously directed that unsubstantiated allegations cannot properly to be introduced, the law forbidding reliance to be placed upon them: *R. v. John Edwards* and *R. v. Guney*.

Adams was given "suitable advice" in relation to one incident which occurred in 1987 Having regard, however, to (a) the time elapsed between 1987 and the events under review in this Inquiry; (b) the lack of any connection between the 1987 events and persons alleged to have played a role in the Stephen Lawrence investigation; and (c) Adams' very limited role in the latter investigation, we do not consider it appropriate or necessary to direct the disclosure of any documents relating to the above; neither does it appear to us appropriate to permit cross-examination of Adams concerning the disciplinary investigations.

4. Mr. Mansfield QC has informed us of further enquiries being made by his team relating to Adams. We think it unlikely that we would wish to change the directions above whatever may result from those enquiries; but, of course, those directions will

be reviewed if any further information or evidence comes to light making such review appropriate. We have asked that the MPS keep the voluminous documents referred to above available lest any review is necessary."

If any party wishes to make further representations to the Chairman in relation to the above, such representations should, in the first instance, be addressed to him in writing.

STEPHEN WELLS

Secretary to the Inquiry

Appendix 9: Media reports published in March 2012

The Independent, 6 March 2012

The copper, the Lawrence killer's father, and secret police files that expose a 'corrupt relationship'

The failure of the original hunt for the killers of Stephen Lawrence will come under fresh scrutiny today following the emergence of secret Scotland Yard files which reveal police concerns about one of the officers involved in the inquiry.

The police intelligence reports, obtained by The Independent, outline extensive allegations of corruption against John Davidson, a lead detective investigating the racist murder. The files can be made public following the convictions in January, 19 years after the event, of Gary Dobson, 36, and David Norris, 35.

It can also be revealed that details of the officer's alleged criminality were held back from the public and the Lawrence family's legal team.

The Lawrence family last night demanded that the Metropolitan Police explain why it never showed them the files or revealed their existence. Doreen Lawrence said: "Had we known even a scintilla of this in the last 18 years, we would have been shouting it from the rafters."

The Lawrence family has long suspected that corruption played a part in the Met's failure to arrest Dobson, Norris and three other members of a white gang, despite dozens of people coming forward to name them within days of the 1993 fatal stabbing in south-east London. There have been numerous Met internal inquiries and an inquiry by the police watchdog. But vital facts relevant to the Lawrence case have not been made public. The evidence gathered by The Independent reveals that:

- A key investigator in the original botched hunt for the killers was corrupt and engaged in extensive criminal enterprise, according to the secret Met files. Detective Sergeant John Davidson, who interviewed key Lawrence suspects and witnesses within days of the stabbing, was a "major player" in a ring of bent detectives "operating as a professional organised crime syndicate", according to previously unpublished intelligence reports.

- Davidson had corrupt relations with informants, dealt in Class A drugs and "would deal in all aspects of criminality when the opportunities presented themselves", according to the files written by senior anti-corruption officers.

- Davidson is alleged to have admitted that officers had a corrupt relationship with Clifford Norris, the gangster father of murderer David Norris. A police supergrass recently gave evidence under oath at the Old Bailey that Davidson had told him bent cops "looked after old man Norris".

- Anti-corruption officers were aware of the alleged link with Norris during the 1998 Macpherson inquiry, according to new testimony from the former Crown prosecutor on the case, but an internal Met legal memo suggests that the force feared the claim would get out while it was being sued by the Lawrence family.

- John Yates, the former Met Assistant Commissioner who led the investigation into Davidson and his colleagues, can be revealed to have prepared testimony for police corruption proceedings last year, unrelated to Davidson, confirming that "there was a huge appetite to prosecute John Davidson, who we considered then and still do now to have been a major corrupt player of that era".

Davidson never faced criminal charges and was allowed to retire on ill health grounds to run a bar on the Spanish island of Menorca after prosecutors decided there was a lack of corroborating evidence. The detective denies being corrupt, describing the allegations as "devastating and false".

These intelligence files and the previously unreported evidence from recent police corruption proceedings raise serious questions for the Met about whether the Macpherson inquiry – which in 1999 found the force to be "institutionally racist" – was shown the full extent of the allegations against Davidson.

Macpherson found that incompetence, rather than corruption, was to blame for the failure to catch any of the killers, and no officer faced serious disciplinary measures over their role in an investigation whose shortcomings provoked a transformation in British policing which many feel is incomplete.

Lingering suspicions remain that extraordinary lapses – such as the two-week delay before any of the suspects were arrested – cannot be put down to mere procedural shortcomings. At least three of Stephen Lawrence's killers remain at large.

Imran Khan, Doreen Lawrence's solicitor, said: "Doreen Lawrence said after the verdicts that they had achieved only partial justice and wanted the police to pursue the other individuals who were involved. We want the Metropolitan Police – and those who are in a position to do so – to conduct a full inquiry into the allegations The Independent has raised. If there was corruption, the Metropolitan Police needs to uncover it and deal with it, so that those who were under its influence are now free to do and say what they want to say."

"We don't know if there are such witnesses but it still leaves a potential opening. We can't rely on forensic evidence and we now have to look to other lines of inquiry. This is a legitimate and credible line of inquiry. It's important for the family that those leads are followed that could result in prosecution of those who are still at large."

Last night, a member of the Macpherson inquiry's advisory panel confirmed it had suspected that corruption played a role in the failure of the original police investigation and that not all information available had been handed over by the Met. Dr Richard Stone said: "There was a whole lot we were not told. If this is true, it confirms suspicions we had during the inquiry that seemed very likely with David Norris's father around."

Inside the Met's corruption files

Davidson, a hard-bitten cop who began his career as a constable in Glasgow, arrived at the Lawrence investigation within 36 hours of the stabbing.

He dealt with a key informant who had just identified David Norris and others as suspects for the murder– and whose informant file was lost during the murder investigation. Davidson also arrested and interviewed Gary Dobson and carried out the interview of another suspect, Luke Knight.

In the subsequent Macpherson report into the bungled murder inquiry Davidson was strongly criticised as "self-willed and abrasive" and offering "undoubtedly unsatisfactory" evidence. However the inquiry panel concluded: "We are not convinced that DS Davidson positively tried to thwart the effectiveness of the investigation."

But files from "Operation Russia" – the investigation by the Met's anti-corruption unit into bent officers in south London in 1998 – show that detectives believed that John Davidson had long been corrupt, and lend weight to the calls for him to now be questioned.

In 1994, with no one charged with the murder of Stephen Lawrence, Davidson had transferred to the South-East Regional Crime Squad (Sercs) in East Dulwich, London, where corruption with informants was endemic. A group of detectives there was already the target of a secret Met anti-corruption unit known as the Ghost Squad. A new anti-corruption squad was formed in January 1998, CIB3.

Then-Detective Superintendent John Yates, a senior CIB3 officer, targeted Davidson as one of 14 "core nominals" – detectives whose "criminality is extensive and, in essence, amounts to police officers operating as a professional organised crime syndicate", he explained in the case file.

Yates wrote to his superiors in blunt terms in October that year about the evidence he had found against Davidson: "It is now apparent that during his time at East Dulwich Davidson developed a corrupt informant/handler relationship. Their main commodity was Class A drugs, predominantly cocaine, however, Davidson and his informant would deal in all aspects of criminality when the opportunities presented themselves."

This eye-wateringly direct assessment was written at one of the most politically perilous moments in the history of the Met. The Macpherson inquiry was about to finish hearing evidence and begin writing its report.

Yates, the future head of Britain's counter-terrorism policing, seems to have been aware of the wider significance of the evidence he held on Davidson. In a note to senior officers, also written in October 1998, he set out a list of "Difficulties/threats" posed by his investigation into police corruption. One of the "threats" bullet points read: "Lawrence Enquiry [sic] – exposure of ex DS Davidson as a corrupt officer."

The Met did tell the Macpherson inquiry in September 1998 about Operation Russia's interest in Davidson, but said the corruption allegations it was investigating had no connection to the Lawrence murder. The Inquiry asked to be kept fully informed about developments. The Met this week declined to say whether it had shared Yates's October 1998 reports with Sir William Macpherson.

There was one officer however itching to tell Sir William about Davidson – but the Macpherson inquiry would never hear from him.

The police supergrass – and his new evidence under oath

Detective Sergeant Neil Putnam, a colleague of Davidson at East Dulwich and a member of the corrupt cabal, was arrested by Met anti-corruption officers in July 1998, in the middle of the Macpherson inquiry. He immediately agreed to turn "supergrass" against his former comrades.

Putnam said he was "fed up with the lies to cover the lies to cover the lies".

Over a period of four months between July and October 1998, while Macpherson continued to take evidence at his inquiry, Putnam detailed the scale and nature of the corruption that had consumed the East Dulwich branch of the regional crime squad. This included three specific acts of dishonesty he claimed to have carried out with his sergeant Davidson and an informant they managed together: the disposal of stolen watches, handling stolen electrical equipment, and the theft of cocaine from a drug dealer.

Putnam insists he made another, more serious allegation against Davidson: that Davidson had one day casually admitted to him that he was in a corrupt relationship with Clifford Norris – the drug dealing father of David, who murdered Stephen Lawrence.

Putnam has now expanded on this allegation under oath for the first time, during new corruption proceedings at the Old Bailey against other officers from the same crime squad.

Putnam, a born-again Christian who was jailed for his own corruption offences in 1998, told the court four months ago that when he and Davidson had been alone in the office one Sunday, he had asked Davidson about the Lawrence case.

He said: "We were talking and I turned round and said that I felt that it was obvious that the boys were guilty, so obvious something's wrong. And then John suddenly came out with the fact that he'd been dealing with, his exact words were, 'old man Norris'.

"Now I knew that one of the boys was Norris and old man Norris is the dad. John said that he'd given them information. John wasn't precise as to what the information was and John said they'd looked after him, those were the exact words 'they'd looked after him' and then, that there'd been 'a real little earner out of it' and I knew exactly what he meant by 'a real little earner' and it meant that they'd received cash, received money."

Putnam told the court he had known immediately the implication of what his colleague was telling him: "The person we were talking about was Clifford Norris and no one else." He added that he was troubled by the revelation, saying: "I didn't want to know any more. You didn't push the question, it was the culture we were in."

The supergrass told the Old Bailey that he had provided this information to his CIB3 debriefers in the summer of 1998 and they had written the details down in a notebook. Given that his revelations were being made at the height of the Macpherson hearings, where Davidson had already appeared, Putnam said he had been assured this information would be passed to the inquiry and he would be called to give evidence. The call never came.

Putnam told the court that he believed his evidence was "brushed under the table" because the allegation would "blow apart" the Met.

Asked why he was now giving evidence, he replied: "I said it to the police and they did nothing about it. As far as I'm concerned they hid it away, they didn't want it to come out." Putnam had never given evidence under oath about the Lawrence allegation and risked returning to prison for perjury if he was now lying at the Old Bailey.

The officers in charge of debriefing Putnam also gave evidence under oath and denied he had mentioned corrupt links in the Lawrence case. The Met produced five notebooks, which it said covered the entire period of Putnam's debrief and contained no trace of the claim. Putnam believes at

least 15 notebooks were used to record his evidence and he was "absolutely certain" the Norris claim was recorded, telling the court: "It was written down."

The Met has admitted mistakes in the way it debriefed the supergrass – specifically that the initial debriefings were not tape-recorded.

Ever since the allegations about Davidson having a corrupt relationship with Clifford Norris became public, Scotland Yard "sources" have tried to downplay Putnam's credibility as a witness. But senior figures at the Yard in fact privately enthused about Putnam's credibility, Met documents now show.

Police intelligence files show that John Yates told his superiors categorically in 1998: "Putnam's value as a witness to the Crown cannot be over-estimated. In spite of his criminality he will present as a credible witness thoroughly contrite about what he has done and the shame that this will bring upon him, his family and the MPS [MetropolitanPolice Service]. This has been a consistent thread throughout his debrief."

The same police intelligence report shows that Yates regarded Putnam as "an unremarkable figure – a follower rather than a leader, a grass eater rather than a meat eater, a man desperate to show he was one of the boys – a trait that led him into a spiral of heavy drinking, debt and thus vulnerable to corruption."

Putnam's estranged former wife Gail also gave evidence for the first time, under oath at the Old Bailey, supporting his explosive claims. She told the court that Putnam had confided in her while he was a supergrass that "evidence was withheld for some time because [Davidson] was linked to the father of one of the suspects." She said she was "incensed" the information had not come out before.

Putnam has aired some of his claims about corruption previously – notably in the controversial 2006 Panorama titled "The Boys Who Killed Stephen Lawrence", which broadcast claims that the original Lawrence inquiry was tainted by corruption. But his evidence in October was the first time he has put forward the allegations under oath.

Even then, the Met's position is that its one-time star witness Putnam was not lying but simply "mistaken". The supergrass, however, has received significant support from an unlikely official source, revealed here for the first time.

Crown prosecutor's testimony on 'corrupt' officer

In July 1998, Martin Polaine was a highly regarded CPS barrister in charge of reviewing the case file on the Lawrence murder when he was recruited to a new hand-picked team of prosecutors with the highest security clearance to analyse the Met's secret intelligence on corruption.

Polaine was trusted by anti-corruption bosses and put in charge of reviewing evidence obtained by Operation Russia to see if it was capable of being used in prosecutions against officers, including Davidson.

Describing how he had been regularly updated by CIB3 officers about the debriefing of Putnam, the former Crown prosecutor told the Old Bailey at recent corruption proceedings: "I have a recollection I was told by someone in CIB3 of a link between Clifford Norris and Davidson."

He told the court that when this information was passed to him in late 1998 it was considered "of great significance" and added: "It stuck in my mind ... I recall not being surprised when it was more recently reported that Neil Putnam was speaking of the link."

Polaine's evidence raises the question of whether some of the allegations against Davidson were not made public to prevent further damage to Scotland Yard's reputation at the time of the Macpherson inquiry.

The nightmare scenario for the Met was that Davidson would be found to have thwarted the Lawrence murder investigation. It can now also be revealed that David Hamilton, the Met's head of legal affairs at the time, submitted a witness statement to the recent police corruption proceedings also recalling that there had been "a suspicion of an association or contact between Davidson and the Norris family".

This appears to support a legal memo Hamilton wrote in August 2000 outlining the Met's reluctance to disclose intelligence it held on Davidson – at a time when the force was facing a civil damages claim from the Lawrence family.

Hamilton, then the Met's most senior lawyer, wrote in 2000: "Disclosures relevant to Davidson's contact with the Norris family could have an adverse effect on the Commissioner's position in the ongoing High Court action by Mr and Mrs Lawrence.

"Part of their claim is based on misfeasance in public office and alleges wrongdoing in relation to dealings between police and the Norris family."

The Lawrences were eventually paid more than £300,000 by the Met in an out-of-court settlement.

When approached by The Independent, Polaine – who was disbarred in 2010 as a barrister for "far-reaching errors" in his advice to a Yates-led anti-corruption inquiry in the Cayman Islands – stood by his evidence in court, and declined to comment further.

Last night, Richard Stone, a member of the Macpherson inquiry, described this latest evidence from Polaine and Hamilton as "very disturbing".

Clifford Norris

In 2006, the Lawrence family asked the Independent Police Complaints Commission (IPCC) to investigate Putnam's claims to Panorama that the Met failed to disclose to the Macpherson inquiry what he had told them of a Davidson-Norris link. The police watchdog said it could not find evidence for Putnam's Panorama allegations. The IPCC concluded that Polaine, Putnam and Hamilton had confused Clifford Norris with a different crime squad informant coincidentally called David Norris. But the latter Norris had been murdered in 1991, two years before Stephen Lawrence, and all three witnesses insist there was no confusion.

Davidson declined to meet with the IPCC investigators who were looking into the alleged link to Clifford Norris. The former detective could not be reached via his lawyers or the Police Federation to comment on the latest revelations but he has previously issued a statement strongly denying he was guilty of corruption.

Davidson said: "The first and only time I came into contact with Clifford Norris was in 1994 when, whilst leading an arrest team, I arrested him for offences including firearms and drugs. He was

subsequently charged and convicted in relation to these offences. Other than in relation to this arrest, I have had no dealings either directly or indirectly with Clifford Norris.

"I am not corrupt. I did not hamper in any way the investigation into the death of Stephen Lawrence. I am not 'a friend' of, nor did I know, Clifford Norris other than that mentioned above. I would stress the only time I dealt with Clifford Norris was after I had stopped working on the Lawrence investigation."

The former detective also criticised Yates for saying he was corrupt: "I am also very concerned that ... Yates thought it appropriate to condemn me as a corrupt officer."

Clifford Norris meanwhile has denied paying police officers or knowing Davidson. The Macpherson inquiry did hear that a different officer, David Coles, was seen meeting Norris in the late 1980s and receiving a carrier bag containing unknown items. Approached by The Independent recently at his flat above a hardware shop in a seedy area of Ashford, Kent, Clifford Norris said "Fuck off", and slammed the door.

A police force 'in denial'

Scotland Yard now acknowledges that it knew of corruption within Davidson's unit before he was allowed to give evidence to the Macpherson inquiry, and that it subsequently found evidence of Davidson's own corruption – but says it could not find evidence of Davidson having thwarted the Stephen Lawrence murder inquiry.

A spokesman for the Met said: "While there was intelligence of potential corruption within the South East Regional Crime Squad (East Dulwich) no individuals were identified as suspects until Operation Russia began in the spring of 1998. It was not until the arrest of ex-DC Neil Putnam in July 1998 that specific allegations relating to ex-DS John Davidson emerged."

The Met was asked if it had disclosed to Macpherson Yates's belief that Davidson was a key player in a gang of officers "operating as a professional organised crime syndicate".

A Met spokesman replied that the Yard had informed Macpherson of the broader investigation: "We were at a very early stage of the investigation and the allegations were un-corroborated and did not relate to Stephen's murder. However we recognised the significance of Davidson as a witness to the Inquiry and therefore informed them of the investigation."

The Met spokesman added: "Ex-DS John Davidson was subject to an in-depth corruption investigation, during which there was never any evidence of Davidson being involved in corrupt activity within the Stephen Lawrence inquiry or doing anything to thwart that investigation. Had we had such information it would have been determinedly pursued.

"The corruption investigation revealed much intelligence and some evidence of Davidson, and others being involved in corrupt activities, but their actions were unconnected to the investigation into Stephen's death.

"We do not consider that any new or significant information has emerged ... since the IPCC reached their conclusions in 2007. Should any substantive information arise relating to alleged corruption in the original Stephen Lawrence murder investigation it would be seriously considered."

Asked why its own head of legal affairs from 1998, David Hamilton, said in his witness statement to the recent corruption proceedings at the Old Bailey that there had been a "suspicion of an association

or contact between Davidson and the Norris family", the Met spokesman replied only: "Inquiries by the MPS and the IPCC have found no evidence of a link between ex-DS John Davidson and the Norris family."

A spokeswoman for the IPCC said: "We are aware of Mr Putnam's claims and were aware of them during our investigation. We are also aware of Mr Polaine's comment ... There is nothing which would change our findings or cause us to look into this matter again – they provide no more to substantiate Mr Putnam's claims than the information we previously had.

"The material in this case is now archived but we have no reason to believe that any Operation Russia material was withheld from the IPCC or the Macpherson inquiry. We were provided with full access to the material. We have no reason to believe that the Macpherson inquiry was not fully aware of allegations involving DS Davidson."

"Untouchables" by Michael Gillard and Laurie Flynn will be published this month by Bloomsbury

The Guardian, 16 March 2012 (Vikram Dodd)

Report into Stephen Lawrence officer was not shown to inquiry

Met investigation raised questions about Ray Adams's conduct before case, sources say.

A secret Scotland Yard report detailing questions about the conduct and integrity of a police chief involved in the Stephen Lawrence case was not given to the public inquiry into the racist killing, the Guardian has learned.

Lawyers for the Lawrence family questioned former commander Ray Adams at the Macpherson inquiry in 1998 about corruption.

But neither the Lawrence family nor the inquiry panel were given a report by Scotland Yard containing the intelligence and findings of an investigation by its anti-corruption command.

The investigation, codenamed Operation Russell, raised questions about Adams's conduct before the Lawrence case, informed sources say, while finding insufficient evidence to bring criminal charges. Adams insists it exonerates him, and told the Guardian he denies any wrongdoing.

Imran Khan, solicitor for Doreen Lawrence, described the revelations as earth-shattering and said they met the legal standard for the home secretary to order a fresh public inquiry into whether the killers of Stephen Lawrence were shielded by corruption. Richard Stone, a member of the Macpherson inquiry panel, said: "If there had been any sort of documentation, we would have leapt on it. If that had been before us, we would have immediately taken it very seriously and acted on it."

Stone said the allegations were serious and the inquiry should have been told about the Met's report. Scotland Yard said it could not establish if the report had been passed to the Macpherson inquiry.

The inquiry into the murder of Stephen Lawrence in 1993 heard of suspicions from the Lawrence family of corruption among a number of officers. The final report found no evidence of corruption, but the Lawrences say this conclusion must now be revisited. The Met's investigation into Adams began in April 1987, by which time he had risen to become the Met's head of criminal intelligence, in charge of gathering information about major criminals and criminal networks.

It ended with no criminal or misconduct charges being brought against Adams but lists concerns about him, in one instance describing his conduct as highly questionable and unprofessional.

The investigation was carried out by the Met's complaints investigation bureau and conducted by then deputy assistant commissioner Peter Winship. It was triggered by allegations that Adams had taken bribes from criminals and had improper relationships with criminal informants, which he strenuously denied.

During the investigation a detective close to Adams, Alan Holmes, was found shot dead in July 1987. An inquest found he had killed himself, on the eve of Adams being interviewed by corruption investigators. The Met inquiry found Holmes had met Adams during the corruption inquiry and was believed to have passed him details of the allegations and of the investigation's progress.

Some of the allegations against Adams centred on his relationship with Kenneth Noye, a major criminal and police informant. Noye was acquitted of murdering a police officer in 1985, but later convicted of a road rage killing.

One senior police source told the Guardian: "Adams's name came up again and again. The Met never did nail him. It's always embarrassing, especially when somebody is at commander level."

A second report was also not passed to the Macpherson inquiry. Operation Othona was a secret four-year investigation into corruption in the Met ordered by the then commissioner, Paul Condon, in 1993. Part of it featured intelligence and allegations about Adams's conduct, a senior source said, "but not the evidence to take to court".

At the Macpherson inquiry the Lawrence lawyers claimed Noye had a criminal associate, Clifford Norris, whose son, David Norris, was a prime suspect in the murder. David Norris was finally convicted in January 2012 of the murder.

Documents seen by the Guardian show that weeks after the murder, Clifford Norris returned to the Eltham area, despite being on the run, such was his concern about his son. A witness says Norris was confident the police would not arrest him, bragging "he was putting his face up front and nothing was happening".

At the Macpherson inquiry, allegations were also made against a key detective on the first investigation to Lawrence's murder, Detective Sergeant John Davidson. The Guardian has learned that Holmes, a close colleague of Adams, was close friends with Davidson and had partnered with him. On his final day alive Holmes spent most of his time in the company of Davidson, who has denied allegations he was corrupt in the Lawrence murder investigation or during his policing career.

Questions about Davidson's involvement with Norris were first raised in a Guardian article in 2002, with the same allegations being made by the BBC in 2006, and a third news organisation a fortnight ago. Holmes had been interviewed by anti-corruption officers, and was upset by the experience. He was allowed to work on the Met's serious crime command, despite officers knowing he was in a relationship with the wife of a suspected criminal.

Adams retired from the Met in 1993 because of a painful back problem. He later got a job as head of security at NDS, a company controlled by Rupert Murdoch's News Corporation.

On the face of it, Adams was only peripherally involved in the liaison between the police and the Lawrence family during the early stages of the investigation, intervening a week after the murder to

sign a letter. But the family had suspicions, detailed in Macpherson's report, which refers to "a notice of allegations and issues" delivered to Adams by the Lawrence legal team, which says: "A potential channel for such influence arises from Commander Adams's previous links with Kenneth Noye who in turn has links with Clifford Norris."

Adams told the Guardian that Operation Russell and the Macpherson inquiry had both exonerated him. Of the Met investigation he said: "The head of the investigation shook my hand at the end of it and said 'you are the only person who's probably told the whole truth'. I only signed a letter, for that I get hammered in the [Macpherson] inquiry, with no supporting evidence at all, not one shred. There is no connection between [Operation] Russell and [the] Macpherson [inquiry]."

Doreen Lawrence said: "I am shocked and appalled by the revelations. Not only must a new public inquiry look at whether corruption existed in the police investigation, but why it was that such critical information was kept from us – Stephen's family. We had a right to know."

The Met said it could not establish if details of Operations Russell and Othona had been passed to Macpherson: "Should any new information arise relating to alleged corruption in the original Stephen Lawrence murder investigation it would be seriously considered."

This article was amended on 22 March 2012. The original said that questions about Davidson's integrity were first raised in a Guardian article in 2002. This has been corrected.

Appendix 10: Metropolitan Police Service Review (published version), 31 May 2012

31 May 2012

Metropolitan Police Service

Review into whether relevant material concerning corruption allegations was passed to the Stephen Lawrence Inquiry

In March 2012 allegations appeared in the media suggesting there was new evidence of corruption in relation to the original investigation into the murder of Stephen Lawrence and secondly, that the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) failed to disclose key documents in relation to corruption within the service to the subsequent Stephen Lawrence Inquiry. This report, prepared by the MPS Directorate of Professional Standards and overseen by the Deputy Commissioner, summarises the MPS review into those allegations and details our findings.

Metropolitan Police Service

Review into whether relevant material concerning corruption allegations was passed to the Stephen Lawrence Inquiry

Introduction

The purpose of this report is to explain what action the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) took, as well as our findings, following recent allegations and speculation in the media that the MPS withheld relevant information regarding police corruption at the time of the public Inquiry into the murder of Stephen Lawrence.

Allegations of corruption affecting these enquiries have been made over the years by various interested parties. These include Stephen Lawrence's family, their legal representatives, members of the press and others researching material for literary works.

It is important to note that this review of the material does not represent a re-investigation into the allegations of corruption nor of those officers subject of those allegations. A considerable amount of material has been viewed by officers from the Directorate of Professional Standards (DPS) in order to ascertain whether relevant information was disclosed at the time to the Inquiry.

Methodology

Over the years the various investigations and inquiries, both criminal and civil, have generated many thousands of documents. These range from those prepared during the original and subsequent investigations as well as civil litigation. All available files relating to these matters have been reviewed.

Specifically officers have reviewed the Operation Russell file, the Operation Russia file and a significant amount of material representing several thousands of documents which have been compiled by the MPS Directorate of Legal Services. We have also scoped material within the government archives in Kew where publicly accessible material has been archived.

The DPS has spoken to numerous officers, both serving and retired, regarding the original investigation and subsequent Inquiry. These include retired Deputy Assistant Commissioner John Grieve and retired Deputy Assistant Commissioner Roy Clarke, both involved in anti corruption operations in the 1980s.

Despite the MPS making requests to the Independent, Evening Standard and Guardian newspapers, they have declined to produce any alleged new evidence or other material in support of the various claims made.

Commander Ray Adams

Operation Russell

Commander Ray Adams was subject of two corruption investigations during his service which ran under the name of Operation Russell.

Operation Russell was supervised by the Police Complaints Authority (PCA, fore-runner of the Independent Police Complaints Commission) and ran from May 1987 to February 1989. None of the allegations against Adams were substantiated and no action was taken against him.

There is no evidence to indicate that Commander Adams had any involvement or was able to apply adverse influence in the initial investigation into the murder of Stephen Lawrence.

Commander Adams initially appeared on day 38 of the Inquiry when his evidence was adjourned for the purpose of the production and review of relevant material from Operation Russell. He returned to the witness box on day 54.

During this interval information was disclosed to the Inquiry. More detail on this appears in this report under ‘Disclosure to the Stephen Lawrence Inquiry’.

Detective Sergeant John Davidson

Operation Russia

Operation Russia was an anti corruption investigation into a cell of corrupt officers within the Regional Crime Squad (RCS) office at East Dulwich.

The operation began in April 1998 following intelligence offered by a then resident informant Eve Fleckney. In July 1998 DC Neil Putnam was arrested for corruption and he to became a resident informant giving evidence of corruption against other RCS officers.

Issues relating to DS John Davidson only arose late in 1998 after he had attended the Inquiry and given his evidence. Those issues were not related to the Stephen Lawrence murder investigation and involved his relationship with a number of known criminals.

Putnam initially implicated DS John Davidson in a number of matters none of which were related to the Stephen Lawrence murder investigation. Those allegations relating to Davidson in Operation Russia were investigated but could not be substantiated.

In 2006 Neil Putnam was interviewed by Mark Daly, a BBC journalist for the programme 'The boys who killed Stephen Lawrence'. During this interview Putnam makes allegations that he told his de-brief officers that Davidson had looked after the interest of Clifford Norris' son David during the initial Stephen Lawrence murder investigation and implied that he had received payment using the words 'he's a good little earner'.

On 26th July 2006 the BBC aired 'The boys who killed Stephen Lawrence'. An official complaint followed from Doreen and Neville Lawrence's solicitor which resulted in an IPCC investigation.

IPCC Investigation

The IPCC Investigation centred on 3 areas of complaint:

1. Allegations those officers who had de-briefed Putnam had failed to record or act upon information he had given them concerning allegations of corruption in the original Stephen Lawrence murder investigation.

The IPCC concluded that there is no corroborative evidence to support the allegation that Putnam told any MPS officer of a corrupt link between Clifford Norris and John Davidson or of any specific corruption involving the Stephen Lawrence murder investigation and were of the view that the allegation was not substantiated.

2. The MPS had failed to advise the Stephen Lawrence enquiry of concerns regarding a witness, DS John Davidson.

The IPCC concluded that there was no evidence to suggest that the Metropolitan Police withheld information concerning the integrity of Davidson from the

Stephen Lawrence Enquiry. In fact it is clear from the correspondence obtained during the investigation that the MPS ensured Lord Macpherson was aware of the emerging facts concerning the allegations around Davidson.

3. The allegation of corruption involving Davidson and Clifford Norris the father of one of the suspects implicated in the murder of Stephen Lawrence.

The IPCC concluded that they were not able to establish a 'link' between Clifford Norris and John Davidson or any corruption in the original Stephen Lawrence murder investigation.

Neil Putnam has not to date been re interviewed or questioned further regarding alleged historic conversation between him and Davidson and alleged association with the Norris family. This matter was specifically dealt with in the subsequent IPCC investigation.

David Norris (Deceased)

David Norris (deceased) was a long time police informant during the 1980s. During some of this time Commander Ray Adams was employed as No 9 RCS Coordinator. In this role he would have had 'distant oversight' of Norris the informant. There is no suggestion of any personal relationship between the two. Davidson had at one time handled Norris the informant, and clearly they were well known to each other. This David Norris has been the root of some confusion over the years and this issue was itself explored during the Inquiry. There is no evidence of any connection either familial or by association between David Norris the informant and Clifford Norris (father of the now convicted David Norris) or of any other member of that family.

David Norris was the victim of a contract killing outside his home on 29th April 1991, prior to Stephen's murder.

Officer XX

Officer XX (as he was known at the Inquiry) was subject of one discipline investigation during his service. In October 1987 he was observed during a Her Majesty's Customs and Excise (HMCE) operation to meet with and exchange packages with the then suspect drugs importer Clifford Norris, father of the now

convicted David Norris. This resulted in a discipline hearing for making false entries on duty states, being away from a place of duty and other related misconduct. Officer XX was required to resign, which following appeal was changed to a reduction in rank with restrictions upon his future operational deployment.

Officer XX had no connection with the initial investigation into the murder of Stephen Lawrence. He was not called to give evidence during the Inquiry. Whilst not a member of the investigation team he was utilised on 22 April 1996 as an escort for Duwayne Brookes at the Central Criminal Court. This was during the period of the second investigation.

The MPS has previously expressed our regret for the use of Officer XX for this purpose and had the previous relationship with the Norris family been known to those arranging the escort, then he would certainly not have been used. The Inquiry set out the concerns regarding the association of Officer XX and Clifford Norris. Officer XX's minimal role (as above) extended only to the second investigation where there have been no allegations of collusion or corruption.

Officer XX did not give evidence personally at the Inquiry. The Inquiry did accept evidence of the clear connection between Officer XX and Clifford Norris (father of the now convicted David Norris) based on the previous investigation following the HMCE operation. The Inquiry examined the officer's personnel and discipline file and accepted that his role in the second investigation was so remote and inconsequential that it was not of concern.

Disclosure to the Stephen Lawrence Inquiry

On 16th March 2012 the MPS Directorate of Media and Communications (DMC) received notice that the Guardian Newspaper was intending to run an article claiming the MPS did not disclose relevant information to the Inquiry, particularly the contents of Operation Russell and Operation Othona. These concerned Ray Adams and other officers involved in the Lawrence investigation or Inquiry, in particular DS John Davidson, Officer XX and the 'Putnam allegations'. Our analysis of the documents has identified the following:

The MPS made known to the Inquiry that there had been concerns regarding the integrity of both Adams and Davidson and the MPS held intelligence and files documenting that. Lord Macpherson tasked his leading counsel Edmund Lawson QC (now deceased) to review the material.

On 12th June 1998 the then Deputy Commissioner, Sir John Stevens, sent a letter to the Secretary of the Inquiry stating that no police officer who had been called or was due to give evidence in the Inquiry was under investigation at that time.

During the interval before Commander Adams was re-called, Jason Beer QC (then Junior Counsel for the MPS and recently spoken to for the purpose of this review) recalls that he and Lawson met in Chambers and the files concerning Adams and Davidson were disclosed. Jason Beer recalls the large number of files and circumstances of the allegations and how they were made. Beer recollects that the Inquiry was interested in the three individuals Adams, Davidson and an officer known to the Inquiry as Officer XX. A decision was made to identify and disclose to the Inquiry all past investigations, discipline records and any other intelligence relevant to possible corruption in relation to the three. These files included the Operation Russell investigation.

Searches were made at the MPS File Repository known as General Registry in order to identify relevant documents. These same searches have been conducted recently and clearly reveal the existence of the previous investigations in relation to Adams, Davidson and Officer XX, as well as their production in 1998 to be provided to the Inquiry.

Following the review of the papers held, Edmund Lawson QC came to the conclusion that the material was not relevant and it would not need to be openly disclosed or subject to PII consideration. It was this material that Lord Macpherson referenced in his closing remarks to the Inquiry when he refers to confidential material that has been viewed but was not relevant.

On 25th June 1998 Mr Stephen Wells, Secretary to the Inquiry, wrote to all interested parties. In his letter he clearly makes reference to the material disclosed as that of Operation Russell and other misconduct files and other documents relating to Commander Adams. He confirms in his letter that the material was not considered relevant to the Inquiry.

Mr Lawson addressed the enquiry:

"If anything should come to our notice to suggest that there was any connection between Clifford Norris and any police officer, we would procure that that information was disclosed. Thus far, it has not come to our notice, despite our looking at a great many documents, but if it had, it would be disclosed." (Mr Lawson TR/p.5607-5608)

The Chairman offered his own assurances in relation to various confidential intelligence files:

"These documents have been very carefully sifted by counsel and will be looked at by me and I can simply give everyone this assurance: that if there is any relevant to the case being put forward by Mr and Mrs Lawrence in respect of corruption or in respect of collusion or in respect of the influence of Clifford Norris, then of course it will be revealed" (Chairman TR/p.5609-5610)

On 17th July 1998 Mr Peter Whitehurst (Solicitor to the Inquiry) wrote to the MPS confirming that the Chairman has considered investigation files in relation to Davidson and commented on the decisions allowing the officer to resign prior to its conclusion.

On 23rd July 1998 further correspondence from the MPS to Mr Whitehurst confirmed that the Inquiry was still considering the files relating to DS Davidson.

On 11th September 1998 the Deputy Commissioner wrote to the Secretary of the Inquiry to say that a new line of enquiry regarding corruption had opened (Operation Russia). This line of enquiry implicated John Davidson (Davidson had already given evidence to the enquiry in April and July 98). The letter also stated that the information relating to Davidson and corruption did not relate to the Lawrence investigation.

Operation Rome (the retrial of Clarke and Drury) provided all relevant material to the CPS for the recent Lawrence murder trial and it is of note that Mark Ellison QC was lead counsel for both matters.

Operation Othona

Commissioned in 1993 by the then Commissioner Paul Condon, Operation Othona was a covert intelligence gathering operation established to understand the corruption picture within the MPS. It provided the first strategic threat assessment of corruption within the MPS.

Whilst given an operation name, this was an intelligence gathering process. That intelligence would be reviewed, developed and a decision made as to the most appropriate way to respond to it.

The operation led to the formation of Complaints Investigation Bureau (CIB3) Ghost Squad and the modern DPS Anti-Corruption Command. Much of the work of Operation Othona did not find its way onto mainstream MPS intelligence

systems and whilst its findings undoubtedly led to numerous proactive operations over the years it is difficult to identify those operations retrospectively as stringent safeguards were put in place to maintain their secrecy and sterile corridors established to protect the extensive covert assets.

Retired DAC Clarke has been spoken to and can confirm the nature of the operation. Any files generated under the operation name concerned only finances and administration issues and not subjects.

Conclusions

- There have consistently been three officers of concern relating to the murder investigation of Stephen Lawrence, the subsequent review and Inquiry. The officers Adams, Davidson and Officer XX have been subject to much speculation. No subsequent investigations nor review nor the Public Inquiry have uncovered evidence of corruption or collusion which could have adversely affected or otherwise influenced the path of the original investigation or subsequent investigations.

- The MPS disclosed all material in relation to adverse information held regarding the three officers of concern. The Adams material was reviewed by Counsel for the Inquiry who reported to Lord Macpherson. When Davidson become of interest to Operation Russia, the Inquiry was further updated of these concerns and material was disclosed to them. Davidson had by this time given his evidence.

- There is no other material known to be held by the MPS which suggests that corruption or collusion in any way impacted upon the initial investigation in the murder of Stephen Lawrence.

- There are no new allegations arising from the recent media coverage. Allegations or suggestions made to date have already been investigated by the MPS and the IPCC.

David Hurley
A/Detective Superintendent
Head of Intelligence
Directorate of Professional Standards
31 May 2012