

Criminal Allegations Report

Evidence Pack

(Edition 2 - August 2025)

“Institutional Criminality and Constitutional Collapse”

**Systemic Failures of the Metropolitan Police Service,
Crown Prosecution Service and Oversight Bodies**

Ethical Approach UK - August 2025

"Protecting the Public Interest and Constitutional Integrity"

Executive Summary

This Evidence Pack provides updated material since the publication of Edition 1. It sets out newly documented failures by the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS), Durham

Constabulary, the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) and oversight bodies.

The material presented is not speculation. It consists of official correspondence and directives which reveal systemic breaches of statutory duty and the emergence of what we now describe as the Closed Loop of Impunity.

Key Findings

1. Police Failures (MPS and Durham)

Serious criminal allegations were deliberately downgraded to “incidents” to avoid triggering investigative duties.

CRN 6029679/21: approx. 400 witness and expert statements submitted, yet refused recognition as a crime.

Operation Talla directives instructed forces to reject all COVID-19 vaccine-related complaints.

2. Prosecutorial Failures (CPS)

On 22 August 2025, the CPS confirmed in writing it will not consider evidence unless first provided by police.

This reduces prosecutorial independence to dependence on police willingness - a constitutional absurdity equivalent to allowing a burglar to decide whether his own theft should be prosecuted.

3. Oversight Failures (IOPC and PCCs)

Oversight bodies have deflected complaints back to the very forces accused, ensuring no independent accountability.

This reduces oversight to self-referential theatre, insulating institutions from scrutiny.

4. Judicial Risks (Judicial Office)

Pending correspondence indicates the judiciary itself may be deprived of sight of evidence by institutional gatekeeping.

Judicial independence cannot be permitted to create such a gulf between judges and reality that it becomes a constitutional concern in its own right.

Constitutional Crisis/Collapse

The cumulative picture is one of institutions evading justice and evading statutory investigative responsibilities.

The system now functions as a closed loop:

Police → CPS → Oversight → back to Police

The public are left outside this loop - spectators to a justice system which protects itself rather than the people it is meant to serve.

Public Interest

This material is released in the public interest to demonstrate that:

The rule of law in Britain is being systematically undermined.

CPIA 1996 duties are being unlawfully evaded.

Prosecutorial independence has been reduced to dependency.

Oversight bodies are failing in their core purpose.

Next Steps

Evidence Pack No. 2 will be placed before additional public bodies and may be disclosed internationally if domestic institutions continue to evade their statutory and constitutional responsibilities.

The public will be kept informed - Further disclosures are imminent.

1. Introduction

This Evidence Pack builds upon Edition 1, which documented concerns over police refusal to investigate serious criminal allegations arising from the COVID-19 period.

Since its publication, new evidence has come into our possession through formal correspondence with police forces, the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS), oversight bodies and the Judicial Office.

The findings demonstrate that the problem is not isolated but is systemic. The evidence shows that statutory obligations under the Criminal Procedure and Investigations Act 1996 (CPIA) are being actively evaded and prosecutorial independence has been reduced to dependence.

2. Police Failures

2.1 Metropolitan Police Service (MPS)

CRN 6029679/21: Approximately 400 witness and expert statements submitted in December 2021 - February 2022.

Material raised allegations of criminal conduct in relation to the COVID-19 vaccine programme.

The MPS:

Classified the matter as an “incident,” not a crime.

Declared the case “closed,” despite officers confirming an investigation was underway in early 2022.

Refused to contact any of the 400 or so witnesses.

Operation Talla Directive (25 January 2022): Directed police forces to reject COVID-19 vaccine harm reports. Issued under NPCC/UK Gold Command. This directive, in practical respects, overrode statutory duties under CPIA.

Conclusion: The MPS engaged in positive acts of review and classification - meaning CPIA duties were triggered, but then appeared to unlawfully fail to retain, log, and disclose relevant material.

2.2 Durham Constabulary

In 2023, evidence based on Dominic Cummings’ public testimony was reported.

Allegations: possible conspiracy to pervert the course of justice at government level.

Durham Constabulary refused to investigate, instead suggesting referral to the Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority (IPSA), which later confirmed criminal matters are strictly for police.

Consistent with NPCC/Operation Talla suppression.

Conclusion: Durham Constabulary knowingly evaded statutory investigative responsibilities and aligned itself with a national suppression policy.

3. Prosecutorial Failures (CPS)

On 22 August 2025, the CPS responded to Ethical Approach UK as follows:

“...we are unable to consider the material contained within the link you have supplied. If the police decide to investigate the matters you have raised they can provide the CPS with such material.”

Key Issues:

CPS admits it will not consider evidence unless first supplied by police.

This means if police suppress evidence at source, the CPS remains blind.

Prosecutorial independence is reduced to dependence.

Constitutional Absurdity: This is equivalent to a burglar deciding whether his own theft should be investigated, charged, and referred for prosecution.

Conclusion: The CPS has entrenched the closed loop. It has placed itself in a position of complicity by omission.

4. Oversight Failures

4.1 Independent Office for Police Conduct (IOPC)

Refused to examine allegations of systemic suppression.

Redirected complainants back to the very police forces implicated.

4.2 Durham Police & Crime Commissioner (Joy Allen)

Acknowledged correspondence (6 March 2024).

Failed to act or hold Durham Constabulary to account.

Conclusion: Oversight has become circular. Instead of scrutiny, complaints are sent back into the system that created them.

5. Judicial Dimension

Pending correspondence with the Judicial Office indicates it may also deflect responsibility.

Constitutional Concern: Judicial independence must not create such a gulf between judges' personal perspectives

and suppressed realities that the gap itself becomes a constitutional threat.

If judges remain blind to evidence because institutions withhold it, impartiality itself is avoided.

False Statements by the Metropolitan Police Service

Issue:

The Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) has asserted in court proceedings that “no investigation” was conducted in relation to CRN 6029679/21.

Analysis

1. Evidence of Investigative Acts

A crime reference number (CRN) was issued.

Approximately 400 witness and expert statements were received and reviewed.

Officers communicated to complainants in early 2022 that an investigation was underway.

The MPS subsequently reclassified the matter as an “incident not crime” and declared it closed.

Each of these is a positive act of investigation within the meaning of the Criminal Procedure and Investigations Act 1996 (CPIA).

2. CPIA Framework

Under the CPIA Code of Practice (s.23(1)), duties to record, retain, and disclose relevant material arise the moment investigators handle material that may be relevant to a criminal investigation.

Preliminary review and classification decisions are themselves investigative acts.

The undeniable evidence

In their Summary Grounds of Resistance filed in the judicial review proceedings brought by Hyland and Sexton (CO/2254/2023), the Metropolitan Police Service repeatedly asserted that no investigation was ever conducted into CRN 6029679/21. The defendant stated:

“The defendant first notified the claimants on 21 February 2022 that there was insufficient evidence for the police to pursue a criminal investigation into the claimants’ complaints” (para. 10).

“...the allegations made by the claimants did not disclose the commission of a criminal offence and so a criminal investigation was not warranted” (para. 12).

“The defendant made his decision on 18 May 2022 that he would not be embarking upon a criminal investigation into the claimants’ allegations” (para. 18).

“...the defendant undertook a review but declined to commence a criminal investigation because the result of that review was that on the balance of probabilities the circumstances of the claimants’ report did not amount to a crime defined by law” (para. 28).

These assertions are fundamentally at odds with both fact and law. The act of receiving, recording, and reviewing approximately 400 witness and expert statements, issuing

a crime reference number (CRN), and subsequently re-classifying the matter as an “incident not crime” are all positive acts of investigation. Under the Criminal Procedure and Investigations Act 1996, s.23(1) Code of Practice, the duties to record, retain and disclose relevant material arise the moment investigators handle material that may be relevant to a criminal offence - not only when a force chooses to characterise it as a “crime.”

This interpretation has been confirmed in case law.

In R v Chief Constable of Kent, ex parte L (1993) 95 Cr App R 416, the Divisional Court held that the police have a duty to investigate where there is credible information suggesting the commission of a crime.

In R (Green) v Police Complaints Authority [2004] UKHL 6, Lord Bingham affirmed that the obligation to investigate is not a matter of police discretion but a matter of law where allegations are sufficiently serious.

Moreover, the European Court of Human Rights has consistently held that Article 2 ECHR imposes a duty

on the state to conduct an effective investigation where deaths may be attributable to state action (Jordan v UK (2001) 37 EHRR 52).

Case Law Authority: Corner House

R (Corner House Research) v Director of the Serious Fraud Office [2008] UKHL 60

In this landmark case, the House of Lords confirmed that the Serious Fraud Office's process of gathering and reviewing evidence was to be treated in law as a criminal investigation.

Lord Bingham explicitly referred to:

“the investigation being conducted by the Director’s team”

...and scrutinised the legality of its discontinuance.

Significance:

Once officials begin reviewing and considering evidence, an investigation exists in law.

This authority utterly demolishes the MPS claim that “no investigation” occurred, since their act of receiving, logging, and reviewing ~400 witness statements constituted an investigation under the same principle.

Accordingly, the MPS denials of investigation in their Summary Grounds of Resistance are misleading to the court, legally unsustainable, and potentially amount to an attempt to evade statutory investigative responsibilities.

3. False Statement

The assertion that “no investigation” took place is therefore materially false.

If made in sworn evidence, it amounts to perjury under s.1 Perjury Act 1911.

If made by counsel or officers in submissions, it may constitute:

Contempt of court (misleading the court);

Perverting the course of justice (deliberately obstructing justice by false statement);

Misfeasance in public office (knowingly abusing public duty).

Conclusion

By falsely asserting to the court that no investigation occurred, the MPS misled judicial proceedings and sought to erase statutory duties imposed under CPIA. This raises the gravest concerns of:

Perjury (if under oath);

Perverting the course of justice (by obstructing the court's ability to act on true facts).

The effect is a potential miscarriage of justice, since the court was invited to rule on the basis of a demonstrably false premise.

In actual fact, if we were to be presenting before a court, we would confidently assert as follows:

“The Metropolitan Police Service is not a reliable witness in these proceedings. In its Summary Grounds of Resistance (CO/2254/2023), the defendant repeatedly asserted that “no investigation” was undertaken in relation to CRN 6029679/21. That assertion is demonstrably false.

Factually, the MPS received and reviewed approximately 400 witness and expert statements, issued a crime reference number, and subsequently reclassified the matter as an “incident not crime.” These are positive acts of investigation.

Statutorily, the Criminal Procedure and Investigations Act 1996, Code of Practice, para. 2.1 defines a criminal investigation to include any inquiry to ascertain whether a crime has been committed. Duties under the CPIA are triggered at that point.

Authoritatively, in R (Corner House Research) v Director of the Serious Fraud Office [2008] UKHL 60, the House of Lords confirmed that the process of reviewing and considering evidence constitutes an investigation in law.

Accordingly, the MPS assertion that no investigation was conducted is misleading to the court, contrary to statute and case law, and amounts to an attempt to evade statutory investigative responsibilities. This undermines the credibility of the MPS as a witness in these proceedings and raises concerns of perjury, contempt of court, or perverting the course of justice.”

It is certainly difficult to see how any court, when properly confronted with this contradiction between the MPS assertions and the statutory and case law authorities cited here, could regard the position advanced by the defendant (the MPS in this instance) as sustainable.”

6. Legal Framework Breached

CPIA 1996 - statutory duties of retention and disclosure breached.

Misfeasance / Malfeasance in Public Office – officers acted outside lawful authority.

Conspiracy to Pervert the Course of Justice - national directives and refusals align with deliberate suppression.

Article 2 ECHR - state duty to investigate deaths effectively breached.

7. Thematic Analysis: The Closed Loop of Impunity

Police → CPS → Oversight → back to Police

Police bury allegations.

CPS admits it cannot see evidence unless police pass it on.

Oversight bodies deflect back to police.

The public are left outside - spectators to a justice system which protects itself.

8. Public Interest and Next Steps

The evidence presented reveals not merely professional failings but a systemic constitutional breakdown.

Next steps include:

Placing further institutions (Judicial Office, MOPAC) formally on notice.

Preparing disclosures for Parliament and if necessary, international bodies.

Publishing further tranches of evidence in our upcoming Edition 3.

The British public must not accept a justice system that exists only to protect itself.

Appendix

CPS correspondence (22 August 2025)

https://ethicalapproach.co.uk/email_to_cps_22082025.pdf

Durham Constabulary correspondence (Dec 2023 - Jan 2024)

https://ethicalapproach.co.uk/durham_constabulary_correspondence_2.pdf

Durham PCC (Joy Allen) correspondence (6 March 2024)

https://ethicalapproach.co.uk/Durham_PCC_correspondence_March_2024.pdf

Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority (IPSA) correspondence (March 2024)

https://ethicalapproach.co.uk/IPSA_correspondence_Jan_to_March_2024.pdf

Police Scotland FOI Response & Speirs Directive (20
March 2025)

https://ethicalapproach.co.uk/police_scotland_foi_response_20.03.2025.pdf

Operation Talla background (Ethical Approach UK baseline
analysis)

https://ethicalapproach.co.uk/Operation_Talla_Police_Scandal.pdf

IOPC correspondence (2025)

https://ethicalapproach.co.uk/email_correspondence_with_iopc_on_22082025.pdf