

An application was submitted to the Criminal Cases Review Commission (CCRC) in challenge of the conviction of David ‘Dai’ Morris for the Clydach Murders (i.e. the murders of Mandy Power, 34, her mother Doris Dawson, 80, and her daughters Katie, 10, and Emily, 8, at some time between 7.30 p.m. on Saturday 26 June 1999 and 12.25 a.m. on Sunday 27 June 1999).

This application to review the conviction of David George Morris is based on the findings of retired lawyer John Morris, and criminal investigator, Paul Dalling, all of which are set out in the book *Force of Evil: Crossing the thin blue line to murder*. The account follows a thorough and meticulous investigation carried out over more than two decades, commencing soon after the criminal investigation began in late June 1999.

We provide herein never-before-heard “fresh evidence” in accordance with the Criminal Appeal Act 1968 S.28 which, we assert, meets the requirement of the Criminal Appeal Act 1995 S. 13 in that (in the light of this fresh evidence) the conviction has a “real possibility of not being upheld”.

This application will show that:

- * South Wales Police officers, specifically Sir Anthony Burden, Wynne Phillips, head of CID, Detective Superintendent Martyn Lloyd-Evans, Detectives Phillip Rees, Stewart MacKenzie, Simon Evans and others conspired to wrongfully convict David George Morris of Murder, and pervert the court of justice.
- * South Wales Police officers, specifically Sir Anthony Burden, Wynne Phillips, DS Martyn Lloyd-Evans, Detectives Phillip Rees, Stewart MacKenzie, Simon Evans and others conspired to wrongfully conceal the identities of individuals who were, or may have been, involved in the murders.
- * DS Martyn Lloyd-Evans conspired with others, including Detectives Phillip Rees, Stewart MacKenzie, Simon Evans and others, to pervert the course of justice by wrongfully delaying the murder investigation for more than a year, blaming the delay on vulnerable child witness Louise Pugh.

- * DS Martyn Lloyd-Evans, Detective Shane Ahmed and/or officers under Lloyd-Evans's command, manufactured evidence, interfered with evidence, concealed evidence, tampered with, and manufactured witness statements, either in part or in full, and perverted the course of justice.
- * DS Martyn Lloyd-Evans, and/or officers under his command repeatedly interfered with, and hindered the murder investigation and perverted the course of justice.
- * DS Martyn Lloyd-Evans and/or officers under his command lied repeatedly to the victims' families, misled the public and fraudulently misused and/or misspent many millions of pounds of public funds.
- * DS Martyn Lloyd-Evans and/or officers under his command, specifically detectives Phillip Rees, Stewart MacKenzie and Simon Evans, bribed witnesses into changing their evidence, paying them money to do so, or attempted to bribe them, and bullied, cajoled and/or pressured witnesses into changing their evidence and/or attempted to do so, and perverted the course of justice.
- * That there was, or may have been, a conspiracy between Prime Minister, Tony Blair, and the then Home Secretaries, David Blunkett, Jack Straw et al and officers in the employ of South Wales Police, to conceal the true identities of those individuals who were, or may have been, involved in the murders, and to pervert the course of justice.
- * Over 500 pieces of evidence, many exculpatory and therefore crucial to demonstrating David Morris' innocence, have been concealed behind Public Interest Immunity (PII) with the knowledge and complicity of Tony Blair, David Blunkett, Jack Straw et al, Sir Anthony Burden, Martyn Lloyd-Evans, Wynne Phillips and officers in the employ of South Wales Police
- * DS Martyn Lloyd-Evans, Wynne Phillips, Detective Phillip Rees and others conspired with Patrick Harrington QC to pervert the course of justice.
- * That David George Morris was not involved in the Clydach murders of 26/27 June 1999.

We set out herein each numbered **Subject of complaint** which is followed by our **Observations** where we identify, and set out the details of, perceived wrongdoing by government and South Wales Police officers' et al.

We also provide **Suggested reading** in *Force of Evil: Crossing the thin blue line to murder* and *The Clydach Murders: A Miscarriage of Justice* and direct you to the Page number of the Chapter

which deals with the relevant aspect of each complaint. We encourage you to read and cross-reference written material in both books as it will make our application so much clearer and easier to understand.

Timetable of key events:

In November 1998, ex-South Wales Policewoman Alison Lewis, wife of South Wales Police sergeant Stephen Lewis, commences a lesbian relationship with divorcee Mandy Power of 9 Kelvin Road, Clydach.

Between November 1998 and May 1999 Stephen Lewis makes many unannounced visits to Mandy Power's home at 9 Kelvin Road when his wife Alison Lewis spends time there because of his suspicions, fuelled by Christina Pugh, that they were having an affair.

There was an allegation by a police firearms officer that Sergeant Stephen Lewis had attempted to obtain a firearm and bullets for a purpose that was never publicly disclosed.

In November 1998 XXXX later claimed that her then boyfriend, ex-South African mercenary, XXXX, told her that he had been offered £10,000 by a South Wales Police officer to kill a family including an old woman and children.

On the night of the murders, she says, XXXX arrived at her home at 5.00 a.m. on Sunday 27 June 1999, and warned her that 'If the police come asking questions, to tell them that he was with [her] all night.'

She says the police showed no interest in her claims, and never took her statement.

Early hours of New Year's Day 1999 Christina Pugh punched her daughter, Louise Pugh, in the face. Mandy Power slapped Christina Pugh's face, and Doris Dawson threatened her with her walking stick and told her that they were going to expose her as a paedophile and child abuser.

On or about 15 May 1999, Mandy Power had a brief intimate relationship with XXXX, then working as a taxi driver at A & M Taxis in Pontardawe.

At or about 3.00 p.m. on Monday, 7 June 1999, Stephen Lewis arrived at the doorstep of 9 Kelvin Road in his police uniform, and threatened to kill Mandy Power in the presence of her two daughters terrorising them. He shouted at her, 'Keep away from my fucking wife or I will kill you all!'

Stephen Lewis's threat was heard by 16-year-old witness Louise Pugh, Mandy Power's friend, who lived next door.

Later, Mandy Power told her friends in the Farmers Arms pub and others about Stephen Lewis's threat, and was overheard by 'David 'Pancho' Powell, a registered police informer.

At or about 10.00 p.m. on Thursday, 9 June 1999, Mandy Power and Louise Pugh saw a middle-aged man wearing a police bomber-type jacket looking towards the house from the lane behind the back garden. They failed to recognise him, but they believed him to be Stephen Lewis

On or about Friday, 10 June 1999, Alison Lewis attends her solicitor to file for divorce and apply for custody of their two daughters.

On Thursday 24 June 1999 Stephen Lewis asked his wife, Alison Lewis, to invite Mandy Power to a barbecue at their home in Pontardawe the following evening so that he could apologise for his threat.

On Friday morning, 25 June 1999, Louise Pugh says she saw David Morris having sex with Mandy Power on the upstairs landing at Mandy Power's home, 9, Kelvin Road.

Stephen Lewis and or Alison Lewis deliver their two daughters to Stephen Lewis's mother, Pamela Lewis, in nearby Gurnos village where they will stay until Monday.

At or about 6.00 p.m. Alison Lewis collects Mandy Power from 9 Kelvin Road. They drive to the Lewises home at 8 West Crossways, Pontardawe to attend the barbecue. Stephen Lewis questions her, inter alia, about her daughters', Katie and Emily's, whereabouts that weekend. Mandy Power tells him that they will be staying with their father at his home.

Also present at the barbecue is a work colleague of Stephen Lewis, a police officer whose first name is Ainsley.

Mandy Power stays the night in the Lewises home. The following morning, after Stephen Lewis leaves for work, Mandy Power and Alison Lewis 'get into Stephen's bed'. This statement made by Alison Lewis in David Morris's trial confirms that at this time the Lewises were separated and not sharing the same bed.

Saturday morning, 26 June 1999, Alison Lewis drives Mandy Power home. Alison Lewis tells Mandy Power that she will be coming round that night.

Early on Saturday afternoon Michael Power unexpectedly returns his daughters to 9 Kelvin Road. He should have kept them for the whole weekend, but claimed that work commitments prevented him from doing so.

Mandy Power does not communicate this information to Alison Lewis, so neither she, nor her husband Stephen Lewis, were aware that Mandy Power's daughters would be in the family home that night.

At about 2.10 p.m., Mandy, Louise, Katie and Emily set off for the shops to buy wine for Alison Lewis who Mandy Power was expecting that night. Doris Dawson was in her bed.

2.37 p.m. Mandy Power and Emily's movements were captured in Kwik Save, Clydach on the store's CCTV.

At about 3.30 p.m. In the presence of Louise Pugh, Mandy Power received a phone call on her mobile phone from Alison Lewis. She tells Mandy Power to pass the phone to Louise Pugh. Alison Lewis tells Louise Pugh to give the ring and wrist watch back to Mandy that she had previously taken back from Mandy Power, and given to Louise Pugh for safe keeping.

Later Saturday afternoon, Mandy Power's friends Kimberley Wilson and Gary Beynon visit her. Louise Pugh, who was also there, says they asked her how the barbecue went and what Stephen Lewis had to say about his threat.

Mandy Power told them that he had asked lots of questions about the children's whereabouts that weekend. She also told them that she was frightened of Stephen Lewis.

About 5.00 p.m., Louise Pugh leaves 9 Kelvin Road and goes to the Clydach Fish Bar.

5.30 p.m. Louise Pugh gave Doris Dawson a meal of fishcake, chips and peas.

At some time between 7.30 p.m. on Saturday and 12.25 a.m. on Sunday, Mandy Power, 34, her mother Doris Dawson, 80, Katie, 10, and Emily, 8, were murdered.

8.00 p.m. Stephen and Alison Lewis, Paul and Sandra Powell and David and Amanda Jones met for a drink in the Lewises back garden.

8.30 p.m. Louise Pugh discovered that the key to 9 Kelvin Road, which was usually kept in a drawer in her mother's house next door, was missing, so she pushed the video *Armageddon* through the letterbox of 9 Kelvin Road.

10.00 - 10.30 p.m. Stephen and Alison Lewis left their guests and went indoors.

10.00 p.m. Stuart Lewis left his office and was not seen again until 3.00 a.m.

At sometime during the late evening Christopher Lewis left his home in Crynant village driving his wife's red Peugeot, and was not seen again until he returned home at 2.00 a.m. Then he burned something in a bonfire in his back garden.

11.30 p.m. David Morris left the New Inn pub.

11.48 p.m. Mandy Power and her daughters arrived home in a taxi driven by Kevin Duffy. He was the last person known to have seen Mandy Power, Katie and Emily, alive.

12.20 a.m. on Sunday, 27 June 1999, a witness spotted a white Ford car parked on Tan Yr Allt Road near the junction of Kelvin Road.

12.30 a.m. Rosemary Jones noticed that 9 Kelvin Road was in complete darkness.

Between 1.00 and 1.30 a.m. Rosemary Jones heard a diesel car approaching from the direction of Gellionen Road, which pulled up outside. She got up to take a look, a passenger got out, and the car drove off. The passenger went up the steps to the house. Mrs Jones said she believed that the person was familiar with the house 'because they went up the steps quickly in the dark'. Using a key to unlock the front door, the visitor entered the house and closed the door. As the hall light came on, Mrs Jones saw the silhouette of the person's head against the frosted glass of the front door.

1.20 a.m. A taxi driver saw a red Peugeot parked near 9 Kelvin Road with two male occupants.

2.30 a.m. The first of four separate fires was started.

2.15 - 2.25 a.m. Mike Dubenski claimed to have seen Stephen Lewis and Stuart Lewis on Vardre Road, close to Kelvin Road.

2.35 a.m. Claire Bishop, her husband Keith Bishop, and their passenger, saw two police officers and two police cars parked in a layby in Clydach High Street. South Wales Police deny the presence of police officers in Clydach at that time.

3.50 a.m. The last fire is lit in the kitchen.

4.10 a.m. Smoke is spotted rising from the house.

4.00 - 4.30 a.m. John Allen claims he saw Stephen Lewis with a green kitbag under his arm on Gellionen Mountain Road between Clydach and Pontardawe.

4.40 a.m. Acting Inspector Stuart Lewis arrived at 9 Kelvin Road. He failed to secure the crime scene, gave instructions to firemen to douse the house again, which, had they done so, would likely have destroyed fingerprint and DNA evidence, then left within just eight minutes, and never reported the murders to his superior officer.

5.00 a.m. Rosemary Jones saw Alison Lewis in Christina Pugh's house at 7 Kelvin Road.

5.30 a.m. Stephen Lewis left home for work.

At or about 5.30 a.m. Mandy's friends from the lesbian community congregated outside number 9 Kelvin Road.

Carol Ann Isaac and Beverley Lewis, identify Alison Lewis in Kelvin Road. They said she was wearing a green T-shirt, green shorts and green socks. Her hair was wet and she smelled freshly washed. Despite all the evidence placing her at the crime scene early that morning, Alison Lewis denied being there until about 9.30 a.m. In David Morris's second trial at Newport, Stephen Lewis himself placed Alison Lewis at the crime scene at 5.30 a.m.

By 6.30 a.m. large crowds had gathered in Kelvin Road including many people from the lesbian community. Once they learned that Mandy Power and her family had been murdered, many of them, including lesbians Carol Anne Isaac and Beverley Lewis, besieged police detectives telling them that they needed to speak to Stephen Lewis and Alison Lewis because, three weeks earlier, Stephen Lewis had made a threat to kill Mandy Power and her family. The detectives failed or refused to take their statements.

This is the time when South Wales Police realised that two of their own, at least, were involved in the murders.

Between 10.30 and 11.00 a.m., Alison Lewis drove with Christina Pugh to murder victim Doris Dawson's sister's house in Penydre, Clydach, where Pugh's daughter, Louise Pugh, had spent the night. Upon arriving at Penydre, Christina Pugh's first words to her daughter were, 'What the fuck are you doing here? You should have been in Kelvin Road with that lot.' The three females then went to Alison Lewis's home in Pontardawe. When they arrived, Stephen Lewis was still in his police uniform, and his brothers, Stuart Lewis and Christopher Lewis, were in the kitchen. In the living room were Alison Lewis's friends: Joanne Anthony, her adult daughter Victoria, Kimberley Wilson, Meryl James and Julie Todd. Paul and Sandra Powell may have been there too.

When Louise Pugh entered the house, Stephen Lewis grabbed her around the throat, hoisted her into the air, pushed her against a wall and told her, 'It's all your lot's fault you fucking lesbians.' In attempting to push him away, Louise Pugh fought back, and as she did so, she pushed back his shirt and saw fresh scum marks on Stephen Lewis's shoulder; marks left by fingernails raked across skin. Then, Alison Lewis intervened and pulled him away.

On Sunday morning several of Mandy Power's and Alison Lewis's mutual lesbian friends met in the Lewises home in 8 West Crossways, Pontardawe.

At about noon two South Wales Police detectives turned up to speak with Stephen Lewis and Alison Lewis privately. They told them that the Power family had not died in the fire but had been murdered, and that many people were saying that they, Stephen Lewis and Alison Lewis, should be investigated as a matter of urgency.

Once the two detectives left, Stephen Lewis became enraged, punching walls and screaming, 'Get these fucking lesbians out of my house.'

Alison Lewis went upstairs and supposedly attempted to jump out of a first-floor window. She was temporarily admitted at her own request as a private patient into Cefn Coed psychiatric hospital, where she could not be questioned for the duration of her stay. She was later told to leave the hospital because psychiatrists could find nothing wrong with her.

On Sunday afternoon, the bodies of the four murder victims were taken to Morriston Hospital in Swansea. Hitherto, all murder victims in Wales were taken to the Heath Hospital in Cardiff, where the Home Office's pathologist was based, and world-class medical equipment was in place to investigate causes of death.

On Monday, 28 June 1999, at about 12.00 noon, Louise Pugh says she gave her full statement, lasting about two and a half hours, to Detectives Tony Meyrick and Lyn Powell at her godmother's home in Penydre, Clydach.

On the afternoon of 28 June 1999, David 'Pancho' Powell, a police informer, met with South Wales Police detective Michael O'Byrne and told him what he had overheard three weeks earlier in the Farmers Arms pub; that Mandy Power had been threatened by South Wales Police sergeant Stephen Lewis. The detective made a contemporaneous note of their conversation and logged

Message 23, aka Action 92, on the HOLMES (Home Office Large Major Enquiry System) police computer database.

At some time between Monday, 28 June and the end of July 1999, detectives interviewed David Morris. They did not ask him any questions regarding the text messages he received from Mandy Power which they knew about after obtaining Mandy Power's mobile phone and its records.

Tuesday, 29 June 1999, a 6-day search commenced at the Lewises home in Pontardawe. Various items were taken including the Lewises washing machine. Alison Lewis was taken away for questioning. Alison Lewis's arrest was denied by Detective Inspector Phillip Davies who said 'This was not the case,' and 'I can confirm that no one has been arrested in connection with this case.' Might she have gone voluntarily?

On 6 July 1999, Stephen Lewis, now a person of interest in Wales' biggest mass murder, was unbelievably allowed by South Wales Police to leave the country. He went with his children to Germany, where he could not be questioned for the duration of his stay.

On or about 14 July 1999 Detective Phillip Rees told Louise Pugh that Doris Dawson was 'probably dead by 7.30 p.m. [on the Saturday night], and that they had found the Armageddon videotape and it had Mandy Power's blood on it. He did not tell her that the video tape was found in the search of the Lewises home in Pontardawe.

On or about 24/25 June 2000 Louise Pugh was persuaded by Detective Simon Evans to make a statement in which she repeated the account she gave to Detectives Powell and Meyrick a year earlier on Monday 28 June 1999.

Her earlier statement included Stephen Lewis's threat to kill Mandy Power and her children, and her visit to Kwik Save in Clydach to buy wine for Alison Lewis. When she protested, telling the detective she had already told them all she knew, Simon Evans persisted, telling her that DS Martyn Lloyd-Evans and Detective Phil Rees had said, 'You've got to make a statement.'

Louise Pugh was accompanied by her mother Christina Pugh whom Louise Pugh did not want. A responsible adult should have accompanied Louise Pugh at the interview in accordance with the Police and Criminal Evidence Act (PACE) but none was provided to her. Did they count Christina Pugh / her mother as the required appropriate adult? Simon Evans knew, or should have known, that Christina Pugh could not act as a responsible person because this was in breach of PACE rules because Christina Pugh was a witness.

4 July 2000, South Wales Police officers, Stephen Lewis and Stuart Lewis, and ex-WPC Alison Lewis were arrested on suspicion of involvement in the murders.

On 22 January 2001, all three Lewises were told that no charges would be brought against them.

On 20 March 2001, David Morris was arrested on suspicion of the murders.

The only evidence South Wales had in their possession to charge Morris was a claim by Detective Shane Ahmed that he overheard Morris admitting his relationship with Mandy Power, which he wrote down on a Post-it note.

This evidence was disputed by Peter Rouch QC for the defence, and the Post-it note evidence was withdrawn before the trial started, so when the trial did start, there was no evidence to continue the proceedings. But South Wales Police continued to prosecute David Morris nonetheless.

On 10 April 2002 Morris's first trial commenced at Swansea Crown Court.

On 28 June 2002 Morris was found guilty of the four murders and sentenced to four life terms.

In 2005, Morris's conviction was quashed at Cardiff Crown Court, owing to a conflict of interest by one of his legal team.

After the hearing, Michael Mansfield QC who had represented Morris, told him in the presence of his solicitor, Danny Simpson, that when evidence about the intimate text messages Mandy Power sent to him were revealed, especially the twelve he received on valentine' Day, he would be a free man in 18 months. This account given by Debra Thomas.

18 May 2006, Morris's second trial commenced at Newport Crown Court.

Morris defence counsel, Gareth Rees QC failed to produce Mandy Power's intimate text messages to the court, so the jury never got to learn that they were intimately involved.

Gareth Rees QC made numerous errors during his extremely inadequate defence of David Morris, and he failed to recall Stephen Lewis to the witness stand after it was discovered that he had lied on oath during Morris's trial about a crucial point. Lewis had said that he used two matches, found at the crime scene, to light the gas cooker in Mandy Power's house. But as Debra Thomas, Morris's sister, pointed out to him during a break in the proceedings, Mandy Power's cooker was electric. Later, Rees agreed that Mandy Power's cooker was indeed electric. Stephen Lewis could and should have been recalled to the witness stand to be re-examined, but he failed to take this step and the opportunity to expose Stephen Lewis's lie was lost. A letter later sent to him by David Morris's daughter, Janiene O'Sullivan, asking him to explain his inadequacies, was never answered.

17 August 2006, David Morris was found guilty of the murders and sentenced to four life terms to be served concurrently, with a recommendation that he should serve at least thirty years.

20 August 2021, David Morris died in HMP Long Lartin while serving his sentence.

David Morris always protested his innocence.

1 Subject of complaint:

The bodies of the four victims, Doris Dawson, Mandy Power, Katie Power and Emily Power, were removed from 9 Kelvin Road on Sunday afternoon, 27 June 1999. They were taken to Morriston Hospital, near Swansea, where pathological examinations were carried out.

Observations:

This was unusual because, hitherto, all murder victims in Wales were taken to the Heath Hospital in Cardiff where the Home Office's pathologist was based, and world-class medical equipment was available to investigate causes of death. Why the four bodies were removed to Morriston Hospital on this solitary occasion has never been explained.

We believe that the murder victims were taken to Morriston Hospital so that South Wales Police could more easily control the information flow.

None of the pathologists' reports detailing the times and dates of death of any of the victims have ever been released. At neither trial were these details provided to the defence. These details must be made publicly available.

Witness Louise Pugh says that on or about 14 July 1999 Detective Phillip Rees told her Doris Dawson was 'probably dead by 7.30 p.m. [on Saturday night 26 June 1999]' A report on Ancestry.com confirms that Doris Dawson died on 26 June 1999 whilst reports on Mandy Power, Katie and Emily confirm that they died on Sunday 27 June 1999.

It is crucial to establish the time that Doris Dawson died, because if what Louise Pugh says is true – that Detective Phillip Rees told her that she died at about 7.30 p.m. – then David Morris could not be her killer because he was in the New Inn Pub in Craig Cefn Parc at this time. And if Morris did not kill Doris Dawson he did not kill any of the victims because the killer's modus operandi was the same for all the victims; i.e. battered to death with a metal pole by someone familiar with martial arts.

All documents relating to the decision to take the murder victims' bodies to Morriston hospital instead of Cardiff must be retrieved and considered for any suggestion of wrongdoing.

The pathologists reports must be considered to determine the time and date of Doris Dawson's death.

Suggested reading:

Force of Evil: Crossing the thin blue line to murder

Chapter 1 Page 23

Chapter 3 Page 58

2 Subject of complaint:

At the insistence of Sir Anthony Burden, all South Wales Police officers who were on duty on the night of 26/27 June 1999 were required to sign a confidentiality agreement not to reveal what they might have heard over the radio.

Observations:

This was not standard police practice at the time (June 1999), even following a serious crime, and why this unusual procedure was adopted at this time, and for these four murders in particular, Sir Anthony must explain. Records are available for all radio messages sent and received at the time of the murders. They must be retrieved and investigated for evidence of possible wrongdoing. We believe that Sir Anthony Burden was involved in, or even orchestrated the police cover-up, because there can be no valid reason for him issuing such an order.

Suggested reading:

Force of Evil: Crossing the thin blue line to murder

Chapter 2 Page 47

Chapter 6 Page 106

Chapter 7 Page 112

Chapter 11 Page 171

3 Subject of complaint:

On the morning of the murders, Alison Lewis, Christina Pugh and Louise Pugh drove to the Lewises home in Pontardawe. When Louise Pugh entered the house, Stephen Lewis grabbed her around the throat, hoisted her into the air, pushed her against a wall and told her, 'It's all your lot's fault you fucking lesbians.' In attempting to push him away, Louise Pugh fought back and as she did so, she pushed back his shirt and saw fresh scam marks on Stephen Lewis's shoulder; mark which looked as though fingernails had raked across his skin. Then, Alison Lewis intervened and pulled him away.

Observations:

This aspect of the case – Stephen Lewis's shoulder injury – has never been investigated, and Louise was never given the opportunity to tell the juries what she saw. During both her court appearances, she was told to answer the question she was asked, and no more. She was never able to tell in court the whole truth that she knew, and therefore, the details of Stephen Lewis's scam injury were never told to the jury.

Suggested reading:

Force of Evil: Crossing the thin blue line to murder

Chapter 3 Page 58

Chapter 10 Page 143

4 Subject of complaint:

Key witness Louise Pugh insists that she gave her first police statement to South Wales Police Detectives, Tony Meyrick and Lyn Powell, at about 12.00 noon on Monday, 28 June 1999, the day after the murders.

She says they interviewed her in her godmother's house in Penydre, Clydach, where she was then living. Louise Pugh says that they told her they wanted to take her statement urgently and as soon as possible, and that she should tell them everything she knew.

Louise Pugh remembers that they questioned her intensively for about two and a half hours. She insists that she recalled all the times, days and events accurately.

Pugh says, *inter alia*, she told the two detectives about:

- (1) Stephen Lewis's threat to kill Mandy Power three weeks before the murders.
- (2) David Morris's secret affair with Mandy Power and the sex act she witnessed between Mandy Power and David Morris on the Friday morning before the murders.
- (3) The broken gold neck-chain that Mandy Power placed in the pot pourri bowl beside her bed. Louise had told her, 'You didn't hide that well. I spotted it.'
- (4) The sexually explicit text messages the couple exchanged on their mobile phones, including 12 text messages sent by Mandy Power to David Morris on St Valentine's Day 1999.
- (5) The visit Mandy Power made with her two daughters to Kwik Save in Clydach to buy wine for her and Alison Lewis, who she was expecting at 9 Kelvin Road on the night of the murders.
- (6) The approximate time on the night of the murders, 5.30 p.m. that she gave Doris Dawson a meal of fishcakes, chips and peas.
- (7) The approximate time on the night of the murders, about 8.30 p.m., that she posted the *Armageddon* video in its case through the letterbox of 9 Kelvin Road.
- (8) The fresh scam marks she saw on Stephen Lewis's shoulder on the Sunday morning following the murders.

Observations:

The statement that Louise Pugh insists she gave to Detectives Meyrick and Powell on 28 June 1999 has never been seen, but it is crucial to establishing wrongdoing on the part of South Wales Police officers, and demonstrating David Morris's lack of involvement in the crime

Louise Pugh's statement of 28 June 1999 must be obtained. It may be concealed behind Public Interest Immunity (PII).

Suggested reading:

Force of Evil: Crossing the thin blue line to murder

Chapter 1 Page 23

Chapter 3 Page 58

Chapter 4 Page 79

Chapter 6 Page 106

Chapter 7 Page 112

Chapter 8 Page 129

Chapter 10 Page 143

Chapter 11 Page 171

Chapter 12 Page 196

Chapter 13 Page 218

Chapter 16 Page 247

Chapter 17 Page 265

Chapter 20 Page 315

Appendix I Louise Pugh's Official Complaint about South Wales Police

Appendix II Louise Pugh's sworn affidavit

5 Subject of complaint:

Detective Phillip Rees arrived at the home of Christina Pugh where Louise Pugh was then living, bringing with him a tape recorder. He told Louise Pugh to leave the room, but, instead of doing so, Louise went upstairs, left a bedroom door slightly ajar, and listened to what was going on. She overheard Detective Rees say to Christina Pugh to ring Alison Lewis, and telling her what she should ask Alison, and he would tape-record the call. There was no answer, but after a few minutes, Alison Lewis rang back. Detective Rees recorded the conversation. An unnamed female police officer said, 'there was great stuff on the tape,' but failed to say what was said.

All Louise heard Alison say was, 'Do you think he [Stephen Lewis] will give me an alibi?' While Louise Pugh heard no more of the conversation, the little she did hear raises the obvious question: Why would a person claiming to be innocent believe they needed an alibi?

Observations:

And what else was on the tape that amounted to ‘great stuff’? Was it evidence that implicated Alison Lewis, and perhaps Stephen Lewis too, in the murders, or was it evidence that exonerated David Morris. The tape must be retrieved and considered.

Suggested reading:

Force of Evil: Crossing the thin blue line to murder

Chapter 6 Page 106

6 Subject of complaint:

At some time between Monday, 28 June and the end of July 1999, detectives interviewed David Morris. They did not ask him then, or at any time, questions regarding the many intimate mobile phone text messages he had received from Mandy Power, which confirmed his close relationship with her.

Observations:

At this time, mobile phones were in their infancy and, in June 1999, only 37% of the UK population owned a mobile phone. Since South Wales Police took early possession of Mandy Power’s mobile phone – a blue Siemens model – they would have expeditiously gathered data from her records; 6 months for texts and 12 months for phone calls. They also took possession of Alison Lewis’s and Louise Pugh’s mobile phones, and gathered data from them, too.

Having taken possession of Mandy Power’s mobile phone, all her records would have been available including the 12 intimate calls she made to David Morris on Valentine’s Day 1999, so South Wales Police was fully aware that David Morris and Mandy Power were intimately involved.

It therefore beggars belief that detectives did not question David Morris about his intimate relationship with Mandy Power at this, or at any time, other than to deny his relationship with her.

The police, and later prosecuting barrister, Patrick Harrington QC, always denied that Mandy Power and David Morris were intimately involved, even though they had read Mandy Power's text messages to him, which confirmed that they were.

The reason why the police did not question David Morris about the mobile phone text messages he received from Mandy Power is that it suited them not to do so; because they intended setting him up for the murders. If it were shown that David Morris was having an intimate relationship with Mandy Power, it would have removed his motive for murder entirely. So, they did everything in their power to withhold this crucial information from the defence, and consequently, the jury.

In neither trial was the mobile phone data mentioned, so in neither trial did the juries hear about the intimate text messages that Mandy Power had sent to Dai Morris that would have confirmed their intimate relationship, and likely changed the outcome of the trial.

Peter Rouch QC did not request the text message data for Morris's 2002 trial in Swansea Crown Court, perhaps because he did not know about it, but by 2005, after Michael Mansfield QC successfully won Morris's appeal against conviction at the Appeals Court in Cardiff, he was aware of them, and knew just how critical they were in establishing Morris's innocence.

Visiting David Morris in prison, Michael Mansfield, together with his instructing solicitor, Daniel Simpson, told David Morris their good news about the mobile phone records. Mansfield put his hand on David Morris's shoulder and said, 'When the details come out of all the text messages exchanged between you and Mandy, especially the large number she sent to you on St Valentine's Day 1999, you'll be a free man in eighteen months.' This account given by Debra Thomas.

Morris's solicitor, Danny Simpson, who instructed Michael Mansfield QC on Morris's successful appeal, and who would continue acting on his behalf in Morris second trial at Newport Crown Court, was fully aware of just how crucially important it was that Mandy Power's intimate text messages to David Morris were made known to the jury. Will he confirm this?

Yet this did not happen. Danny Simpson discussed the case with Courtenay Griffiths QC a Jamaican-born British barrister, a member of Wyeth Thomas Chambers, who had taken silk in 1998 and defended accused persons in some high profile cases. Griffiths would have been the ideal man for to defend Morris, but somehow, the case landed in the lap of Gareth Rees QC.

Gareth Rees QC failed to produce the mobile phone records that he should have been aware of, which would likely have changed the outcome of the trial.

How was it that Morris's solicitor, Daniel Simpson, failed to impress upon Gareth Rees QC the crucial importance of the exculpatory mobile phone records that suggested Morris's innocence?

Did he not brief Gareth Rees properly, and inadvertently omit this essential point from the barrister's instructions? Or did the fault perhaps lie with Gareth Rees QC for some unknown reason.

Whatever the explanation, and wherever the blame lies, the fact remains that the jury in Morris's Newport Crown Court trial were never made aware of the intimate text messages between Mandy Power and David Morris, messages that would likely have cleared him of murder.

But this was not Gareth Rees QC's only failure.

When Stephen Lewis was in the dock being cross-examined by Gareth Rees QC and asked to explain how his DNA came to be on the two matches found at the crime scene, Lewis said that he had used the matches to light the gas cooker in Mandy Power's kitchen.

But Gareth Rees knew, or should have known, that this was a lie, because Mandy Power's cooker was electric.

During a court recess, Debra Thomas (Morris's sister) and Janiene Morris (his daughter) challenged Gareth Rees on this point in his chambers. They were dismissed out of hand as Rees calmly and arrogantly told them, 'I know what I'm doing and saying, and you are wrong.'

Just a few days later, while the trial was still going on, Gareth Rees came to Debra Thomas and apologised, saying, 'Yes, you were right. It was indeed an electric cooker and not a gas cooker.'

But Rees failed to recall Stephen Lewis to the witness stand to put the question to him again, so the opportunity to get to the truth and affect the outcome of the trial was lost again.

Furthermore, Gareth Rees frequently got witnesses' names wrong and muddled up the evidence.

Neither were the pathologists, Dr Deryk James and/or Peter Vanezis, questioned by Gareth Rees about the time that Doris Dawson died on the evening of Saturday 26 June, the day before the other victims died. This evidence too would likely have cleared Morris of the murders. But Gareth Rees QC presented none of this crucial evidence to the jury.

Why did Danny Simpson instruct Gareth Rees QC to defend Morris in his 2006 Newport Crown Court trial? Gareth Rees had taken silk (become a Queen's Counsel) in 2002 but had never before or since acted in a murder trial.

Why did Danny Simpson fail to ensure that Gareth Rees presented Mandy Power's text messages to the jury, which might have changed the outcome of the trial? Why did Danny Simpson fail to ensure that Gareth Rees recalled Stephen Lewis to the witness stand to re-examine him on his gas stove lie?

Since this was the worst case of multiple murder that South Wales had ever known, it is incomprehensible that Danny Simpson should have instructed Gareth Rees QC, a barrister with no criminal defence experience, to defend David Morris.

On 29 June 2022, Janiene Morris wrote to Danny Simpson and Gareth Rees asking for answers to all these questions, which she has every right to hear. She has never received the courtesy of a reply. Perhaps they will respond to an enquiry from the CCRC.

Danny Simpson is today the most senior lawyer in the Independent Office for Police Conduct (IOPC).

Were Danny Simpson, Courtenay Griffiths, Michael Mansfield and Gareth Rees QC part of the cover-up, too?

Mandy Power's mobile phone records must be obtained to confirm her intimate relationship with David Morris.

Courtenay Griffiths QC died in 2025, but Danny Simpson needs to be questioned as to why he instructed Gareth Rees QC in Morris's Newport Crown Court murder trial. He is currently employed by Independent Office for Police Conduct (IOPC).

Gareth Rees KC needs to be questioned as to why he failed to obtain Mandy Power's mobile phone records and reveal their contents to the jury, and he needs to be questioned as to why he failed to recall Stephen Lewis to the witness stand to re-examine him on his gas stove lie.

Michael Mansfield needs to be questioned as to why he claimed he could not represent David Morris in his trial at Newport Crown court citing a hearing in the Hague, when there was no such hearing that we could find.

Suggested reading:

Force of Evil: Crossing the thin blue line to murder

Chapter 1 Page 23

Chapter 3 Page 58

Chapter 5 Page 87

Chapter 8 Page 129

Chapter 9 Page 138

Chapter 10 Page 143

Chapter 11 Page 171

Chapter 12 Page 196

Chapter 13 Page 218

Chapter 16 Page 247

Chapter 21 Page 323

Affidavit of Louise Pugh – See Appendix II

Janiene Morris's Letter to Peter Vanezis dated 15 June 2022 – See Appendix V

Janiene Morris's Letter to Deryk James dated 29 June 2022 – See Appendix VI

Janiene Morris's letter to Danny Simpson dated 29 June 2022 – See Appendix VII

Janiene Morris's Letter to Gareth Rees QC dated 29 June 2022 – See Appendix VIII

7 Subject of complaint:

About two weeks after the murders, on or about 14 July 1999, South Wales Police received the results of Doris Dawson's post-mortem examination conducted at Morriston Hospital, Swansea.

The report, prepared by Professor Peter Vanezis, an expert in forensic medical sciences, and Dr Deryk James, a top forensic pathologist, established, amongst other things, the cause, time and date of her death. This report has never been publicly revealed and its contents concerning the time of Doris Dawson's death was never revealed to either jury.

It was just after the post-mortem report was received by South Wales Police that Louise Pugh claims that Detectives Phillip Rees and Simon Evans called on her at her godmother's house in Penydre, where she was then living. She says Detective Rees said to her, 'I'd like to have a chat with you, Louise. Tell me again about the videotape. Was the videotape in the box?'

The word 'again' contained in the sentence is significant because it confirms that Louise Pugh had already given this evidence to detectives Meyrick and Powell in her statement of 28 June 1999. Nevertheless, Louise Pugh repeated to Detective Rees what she had previously told detectives Meyrick and Powell.

She told him about the supper of fishcakes, chips and peas that she bought from the Clydach Fish Bar for Doris Dawson, and then gave to her at about 5.30 p.m. on the Saturday evening.

And she told him that she had pushed the video cassette *Armageddon*, in its protective case, through the letterbox of 9 Kelvin Road at about 8.30 p.m. on the night of the murders.

Louise Pugh says that Detective Rees told her that her mother Christina Pugh's DNA had been found in Doris Dawson's bedroom following the murders.

This statement by the police officer shocked Louise because her mother, Mandy and Doris Dawson hated one another, so Christina Pugh's DNA should not have been anywhere in the house, let alone in Doris Dawson's bedroom. Mandy Power and Doris Dawson had complained to Swansea social services at least three times about Christina Pugh's abusive treatment shown towards her daughter, Louise Pugh. On one occasion, when Mandy Power threatened Christina Pugh with the social services because she had sold Louise Pugh's baby, Mandy Power slapped Christina Pugh's face, and Doris Dawson shouted downstairs, 'Get that woman away from this house.'

Louise Pugh says that Detective Rees then told her that they had found the videotape *Armageddon*, and that it had Mandy Power's blood on it.

He failed to tell her, however, that the videotape had been found in the Lewises home during the forensic search which commenced on Tuesday, 29 June 1999.

He said that Doris Dawson's post-mortem examination revealed that the remains of her last meal were still in her stomach, and that the mass of undigested food was easily recognisable as fishcakes, chips and peas; from this, and other discoveries, the approximate time of her death was established.

When Louise Pugh told Detective Rees the time she had posted the video through the letterbox on the night of the murders – about 8.30 p.m., he put his hand on Louise Pugh's shoulder and told her

that when she had posted the video through the letterbox, ‘Doris Dawson was probably dead by 7.30 p.m. that evening.’

Observations:

The post-mortem report on Doris Dawson by Dr Deryk James and Professor Peter Vanezis, must be obtained to establish the time and date of her death. If it discloses the time stated to Louise Pugh by detective Phillip Rees – about 7.30 p.m. on Saturday evening – then David Morris could not be her killer because he was in the New Inn pub in Craig Cefn Parc in the company of people who knew him, and who gave statements to the police stating that he was there from about 5.00 p.m., and did not leave the pub until about 11.30 p.m.

And if Morris did not kill Doris Dawson, then he did not kill any of the victims because the modus operandi for each of the killings was the same: beaten to death with a metal pole by someone familiar with martial arts, which Morris was not.

Simultaneously, the two girls’ post-mortem reports must be obtained to ascertain if they had any defensive and/or restraint injuries, suggesting that more than one person was involved in the murders.

No screams or cries for help were heard from any of the victims, even though there numerous neighbours living close by who would likely have heard something had there been any such noises.

Louise Pugh’s claim that, at some time between 12 and 14 July 1999, Detective Phillip Rees had put his hand on her shoulder and told her that ‘...Doris Dawson was probably dead by 7.30 p.m. that evening, is corroborated by the following:

Ancestry.com is a reliable website which inter alia collects and publishes details of deaths throughout the United Kingdom and further afield. Ancestry.com purchases blocks of information from local authorities, which is then processed so it can be retrieved by members of the public as and when required.

Entering the name and other details of a deceased person in the Death Registry section of the Ancestry.com search database will return a copy of any interim death certificate and, inter alia, the date of death.

For the funerals of Doris Dawson, Mandy Power, Katie and Emily to take place, interim death certificates were essential. A copy would have been provided to a Power family representative, and to the funeral directors in charge of the burial arrangements. A further copy would be taken to the Swansea City Council offices to register the deaths.

The date on the interim death certificate issued for Doris Dawson was Saturday, 26 June 1999. The date on the interim death certificates issued for Mandy, Katie and Emily was Sunday, 27 June 1999.

The dates of death for all the victims were taken from their forensic post-mortem records. The date of Doris Dawson's death is also available on the website findagrave.com. This also confirms that she died on 26 June 1999.

The entry in **Find a Grave memorial** website reveals that Doris Dawson died on 26 June 1999

Doris Violet Eveline Graham Dawson

BIRTH 1918, Greenwich, Royal Borough of Greenwich, Greater London, England

DEATH 26 Jun 1999 (aged 80–81)

Clydach, Swansea, Wales

BURIAL Coed Gwilym Cemetery, Clydach, Swansea, Wales

MEMORIAL ID 139282724 · View Source

The entry in Find a Grave memorial website shows that Mandy Power died on 27 June 1999:

Amanda Jayne “Mandy” Dawson Power

BIRTH 1965, Wales
DEATH 27 Jun 1999 (aged 33–34), Clydach, Swansea, Wales
BURIAL Coed Gwilym Cemetery, Clydach, Swansea, Wales
MEMORIAL ID 139282725 · View Source

Therefore, it is certain that Doris Dawson died on 26 June 1999, while her daughter and granddaughters died on 27 June 1999.

On 2 July 2002, the Coroner, J. R. Morgan, issued a final death certificate for Doris Dawson altering her date of death to 27 June 1999. For all legal purposes, the date of Doris Dawson's death now coincided with the date of the deaths of her daughter and granddaughters, but this was not Doris Dawson's true date of death.

The forensic post-mortem record of Doris Dawson must be obtained to conclusively establish the estimated time and the date of her death, because, even on its own, this document will confirm whether or not David Morris was the killer.

This crucial document may be concealed behind Public Interest Immunity (PII).

Suggested reading:

Force of Evil: Crossing the thin blue line to murder

Chapter 4 Page 79

Chapter 9 Page 138

Chapter 13 Page 218

Chapter 17 Page 265

Chapter 21 Page 323

Appendix XI

8 Subject of complaint:

After David Morris's arrest, he was taken to Morriston Police Station.

His solicitor, David Hutchison arrived and was shown into an interview room which was wired to allow police officers to monitor interviews.

The interview monitoring equipment in the police station was said or known to be faulty. A light should have illuminated inside the interview room when the monitoring equipment was turned on. But the light did not come on in the interview room to show that conversations inside the room could be heard elsewhere in the police station.

Hutchison was assured that the equipment was turned off. This was untrue. At 1.34 p.m. David Morris joined Hutchison in the interview room.

While Hutchison and Morris were in the interview room, South Wales Police Detective Inspector Shane Ahmed arrived. He claimed that he accidentally overheard part of a conversation, via the faulty monitoring equipment, between Morris and Hutchison, which he said he wrote down on a number of Post-it notes. One of Ahmed's notes read: 'I've been shagging Mandy Power for a long time, and [on Sunday 27 June 1999] I arrived home at 4.00 a.m.'

Observations:

Ahmed's choice of words, 'a long time', is interesting because Dai Morris had enjoyed a sexual relationship with Mandy Power since mid-1998. But both Hutchison and Morris denied this statement, so the only way that Shane Ahmed could have known about Morris's affair with Mandy Power was because they had Mandy's mobile phone records, and because Louise Pugh had told them this in her statement to Meyrick and Powell on 28 June 1999.

At Morris's trial in Swansea Crown Court, Patrick Harrington QC for the prosecution, insisted that David Morris never had an affair with Mandy Power, though Mandy Power's mobile phone records, if produced, would have shown otherwise.

Mandy Power's phone records must be obtained as they will show the length and intensity of Morris's relationship with Mandy Power, and they will remove entirely his motive to murder.

Why Morris was taken to Morriston Police Station after his arrest, with its known faulty monitoring equipment, was an incomprehensible choice. David Morris was the only suspect in Wales's biggest murder investigation. Cockett Police Station headquarters, just three miles away, had all the latest technology for monitoring interviews, and a light would have illuminated in the interview room when conversations were being monitored, unlike the police interview room in Morriston. Significantly, there were other people in the monitoring room where the alleged solicitor/client conversation was overheard, but they denied hearing anything.

Why was Morriston Police Station, with its allegedly defective monitoring equipment, South Wales Police's preferred location for the interview of a multiple murder suspect?

Suggested reading:

Force of Evil: Crossing the thin blue line to murder

Chapter 1 Page 23

Chapter 3 Page 58

Chapter 5 Page 87

Chapter 8 Page 129

Chapter 9 Page 138

Chapter 10 Page 143

Chapter 11 Page 171

Chapter 21 page 323

9 Subject of complaint:

Detectives Rees and Evans, particularly Detective Phillip Rees bullied Louise Pugh remorselessly over a period of about 6 years as they tried, unsuccessfully, to persuade her to change the details in the statement she had given to Detectives Meyrick and Powell on 28 June 1999 to the new version they wanted her to provide; a version that, Louise Pugh says, was contrary to the truth.

Observations:

Louise was just 16 years old at the time of the murders and technically a child, so the detectives' behaviour when they interviewed and intimidated her was contrary to the protocols and procedures of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984, which were blatantly ignored.

Some of the changes they wanted her to make were:

- (1) To retract her statement that she had witnessed Stephen Lewis threatening to kill Mandy Power three weeks before the murders.
- (2) To retract her statement where she said that she had seen Dai Morris having sex with Mandy Power on the Friday morning before the murders.
- (3) To say that Mandy was frightened of David Morris, rather than of Stephen Lewis.
- (4) To change the date when she had pushed the *Armageddon* video through the letterbox of 9 Kelvin Road on the night of the murders.
- (5) To deny that she had seen fresh scam marks on Stephen Lewis's neck on the morning of the murders,

All attempts made by the detectives to persuade this young witness, and close friend of the deceased victims, to change her statement failed.

In his efforts to persuade Louise Pugh to change or retract her statement, Pugh says that Detective Rees told her friends that she was a drug dealer, which was untrue. At other times, she says he intercepted her on public streets and tried to persuade her to change her statement. She claims he even went to the college where she was studying for her exams, took her out of her class, and bundled her into his police car, where he tried bullying her, without success, into giving him the statement he wanted.

On another occasion, Detective Phillip Rees intercepted Louise Pugh in Clydach by the Co-op store. She says he said to her, 'If you don't say what we've told you, we'll disclose your past. I'll bring up everything.'

Another time, she said he promised her, 'If you do what you're told, we'll make you very comfortable.' Lest there be any misunderstanding as to what Detective Rees meant by this remark, South Wales Police was willing to pay Louise Pugh many thousands of pounds to change her testimony to make it appear as though David Morris had committed the murders.

Detective Stewart MacKenzie accused Louise Pugh of carrying out the murders herself, telling her: 'It would be better for you if you confessed.'

While Louise Pugh made new statements in accordance with the detectives' requests, she refused to lie or provide the officers with untrue statements.

Detective Rees abused his police powers considerably when he took Louise into the old Swansea Central police station, placed her in the cells and left her overnight. Rees told her that she was being charged with a criminal offence and that it would be on her record for life. He did not, however, give Louise Pugh details of the charge to which he was referring, and there is no record of South Wales Police ever charging Louise Pugh with any offence.

So determined was Detective Phillip Rees to force the teenager to change her testimony that he used every opportunity to intimidate her. When she went to Liverpool to celebrate her eighteenth birthday with a friend, she took a phone call there from Detective Rees, who told her there was no point in coming back to Swansea because her house had been fire-bombed.

But, undaunted, Louise returned to Swansea. As her train pulled into Swansea railway station, Detective Rees and a team of armed response police officers were there to meet her. All the passengers were told to get out of the carriage, leaving Louise Pugh waiting inside alone. When she emerged, she was ordered down onto her knees at gunpoint, though she refused because she didn't want to get chewing gum on her trousers. Detective Rees pulled her hands behind her back and handcuffed her, causing her pain and public humiliation.

Her mother, Christina Pugh, who knew Detective Rees, asked him to bring Louise to her home, which he did. And after removing her handcuffs, he dropped her off in full view of the neighbours.

She later discovered that her own house had indeed been damaged by fire. The cause was never established.

Detective Rees also visited Power family members, encouraging them to persuade Louise Pugh to change her statement. This resulted in two adult male Power family members threatening her and ordering her to change her statement. Once again, she refused.

The pocketbooks of detectives Rees and Evans should be retrieved and examined for evidence of bullying and attempted bribery. A statement may be taken from Louise Pugh.

If they show that they acted in the manner alleged by Louise Pugh, then they interfered with a witness and attempted to pervert the course of justice.

Suggested reading:

Force of Evil: Crossing the thin blue line to murder

Chapter 2 Page 47

Chapter 8 Page 129

Chapter 11 Page 171

Appendix I Page Louise Pugh's Official complaint about South Wales Police

10 Subject of complaint:

Under questioning at Morriston Police Station during early July 2000, Alison Lewis repeatedly denied responsibility for the murders. She claimed that she and her husband were both at home that night, and that she heard him get up twice before returning to bed. She said that she had woken up twice in the night, though she did not know at what time. Each time, she said, Stephen Lewis was lying in bed beside her. But the second time she woke, she got up to attend to one of her daughters who was crying.

Observations:

If the Lewises were in bed together all night as they claimed, then they could not have been involved in the murders. DS Martyn Lloyd-Evans claimed ‘their reciprocal evidence that they were in bed together gave them concrete alibis’.

But the evidence shows that the Lewises did not spend the night together in one bed; they were seen out and about in the vicinity of Kelvin Road at various times during the night.

And according to Louise Pugh, Alison Lewis’s testimony was untrue because both Lewis’s daughters were staying with Stephen’s mother, Pamela, who lived on the Gurnos estate in Ystradgynlais for that whole weekend, and Alison Lewis did not share a bed with her husband at this time.

David and Amanda Jones, who were at the small gathering in the Lewises back garden that night, said that neither Stephen nor Alison Lewis went into the house at any time that evening to check on their young twin girls – simply because they weren’t there.

Alison’s brother, Paul Powell, and his wife Sandra, were also at the gathering, and chatted and drank until about midnight.

South Wales Police may have taken statements from the Powells. These statements, which have never been made public, may or may not corroborate DS Martyn Lloyd-Evans’s frequent claims that ‘the Lewises had concrete alibis – they were in bed together’ – and could have been corroborated by these two people, relatives, who may have stayed there the night.

DS Martyn Lloyd-Evans never admitted that there were two other people – Paul and Sandra Powell – who could have corroborated the Lewises alibis.

Paul and Sandra Powell's statements, if taken, must be obtained and checked to see if they do or do not corroborate the claims of Stephen and Alison Lewis that their daughters were with them in the family home that night.

Suggested reading:

Force of Evil: Crossing the thin blue line to murder

Chapter 1 Page 23

Chapter 3 Page 58

Chapter 10 Page 143

Chapter 12 Page 196

11 Subject of complaint:

Also, during her time in detention at Morriston Police Station, Alison Lewis was overheard by a witness on 6 July talking to her solicitor. The witness said he heard a male voice (presumably her solicitor) saying, 'You've got to come up with something.'

A female voice (presumably Alison Lewis) replied; 'I didn't do it. I couldn't do it. I've got babies of my own. He did it. Not me.'

Observations:

Who was the 'He' Alison Lewis was referring to. This accusation has never been explained and/or clarified, neither was the 'he' ever identified.

Suggested reading:

The Clydach Murders: A Miscarriage of Justice

See Appendix III

12 Subject of complaint:

In the 2023 UK television documentary Cold Cases – *Dream of Murder*, Wynne Phillips, head of South Wales Police CID, said he drove up to Yorkshire to meet a barrister in his chambers to determine if the evidence in his possession justified prosecuting all three Lewises.

Observations:

For the Crown Prosecution Service to commence criminal proceedings, it must be satisfied that the evidence obtained makes it more likely than not that the prosecution will succeed; that is, more than a 50 per cent chance that the case will result in a conviction. The evidence against all three Lewises is overwhelming and discloses a case that exceeds this minimum standard by a considerable margin.

Who was the barrister consulted by Wynne Phillips? What evidence was he given to consider, and what advice did the barrister give to Wynne Phillips? The advice was never made public. It is now time that it was. If it exists it may be concealed behind Public Interest Immunity (PII).

Suggested reading and viewing:

Force of Evil: Crossing the thin blue line to murder

Chapter 10 Page 143

2023 UK television documentary Cold Cases - <https://www.imdb.com/title/tt23857540/>

13 Subject of complaint:

The murders were committed on the night of 26/27 June 1999. As far as members of the public were concerned Stephen Lewis, Stuart Lewis and Alison Lewis were prime suspects. Yet DS Martyn Lloyd-Evans did not arrest them as potential murder suspects until 4 July 2000, and their homes were then searched.

It was only when Lloyd-Evans appeared in a Sky TV documentary *Murder in the Valleys* in February 2022 that he provided, for the first time, the reason why the Lewises were arrested on 4 July 2000, over a year after the murders.

He said that ‘a vital witness [Louise Pugh] had come forward with two new pieces of evidence, and this new evidence prima facie implicated the Lewises.’

A video recording was shown of Louise Pugh in a police interview room, with a detective and her mother present, appearing to give her ‘new’ evidence. It was this evidence which, DS Martyn Lloyd-Evans claimed, justified him in arresting the Lewises and searching their homes.

The first piece of new evidence Lloyd-Evans claimed that Louise had provided was that Sergeant Stephen Lewis had threatened Mandy Power on the doorstep of 9 Kelvin Road three weeks before the murders. He said this was the first they had heard of such a threat, and it was the first time that Louise Pugh had told them what she had heard: ‘Keep away from my fucking wife or I will kill you.’

The second piece of new evidence that Lloyd-Evans said Louise Pugh had given them was that Alison Lewis was coming to 9 Kelvin Road on the Saturday night of the murders for a drink and possibly a curry. He said that Louise Pugh had told them that she, Mandy and the two girls had gone to Kwik Save in Clydach to buy two bottles of wine for Mandy and Alison to enjoy that night.

As if by way of confirmation that events really had unfolded in this way, a year after the murders, and that South Wales Police had fully investigated Louise Pugh’s new evidence, Lloyd-Evans said that CCTV footage for the afternoon visit to Kwik Save had recently been retrieved from the Clydach store. The footage was shown in the documentary. The time and date of the video were clearly visible onscreen – 2.37 p.m., 26 June 1999 – and Mandy could be seen with Emily, walking around inside the store holding a bottle of red wine. Katie was not shown in the video because she was waiting outside with Louise.

‘Why she [Louise Pugh] had waited so long to give this vital evidence was inexplicable,’ Lloyd-Evans said, shaking his head and looking bewildered. He added ‘it undermined her reliability as a

credible witness. But it was based on this new evidence that the decision was taken to arrest the Lewises and conduct a forensic search of their homes.’

A second video was shown dealing with the search of Stephen and Alison Lewis’s home following their arrest. A scenes of crime officer wearing white coveralls entered the house through the front door, went into the living room, walked over to the far side of the room, and picked up the *Armageddon* video, minus its case, lying on top of a pile of other videos on a shelf in the living room.

As far as DS Martyn Lloyd-Evans was concerned, this was corroboration of their claims, and the video footage shown in the programme appeared to confirm the detective superintendent’s claim that Louise Pugh really had come forward almost a year later with new evidence which justified the arrests of the Lewises – except that none of it was true.

Observations:

Louise Pugh says that she never went to the police to make a statement; they always came to her. She insists that the two new pieces of information that Lloyd-Evans claimed, in the television documentary, she had given to them almost a year after the murders, were already in their possession, and were included in the statement she gave to Detectives Meyrick and Powell on 28 June 1999, the day after the murders.

She says that as the first anniversary of the murders approached, Detective Constable Simon Evans called at her home and told her that she had to ‘come in and make a statement’. Louise Pugh told him that she had already given her full statement to Detectives Meyrick and Powell, and there was nothing more she could add. But Detective Evans persisted, telling the teenager that DS Martyn Lloyd-Evans and Detective Phil Rees had said, ‘You’ve got to make a statement.’ So, only reluctantly, and under pressure from both Evans and her mother, the two women went in DC Simon Evans’s car to Clydach Police Station.

Louise Pugh did not want her mother, Christina Pugh, to attend the interview as a responsible adult. PACE rules forbid a witness from acting as a responsible person, so Detective Simon Evans was in breach of PACE rules when he took Louise Pugh's statement.

Outside the interview room, and before the recording began, Louise repeated to DC Evans that she had 'nothing more to add' to her statement of 28 June 1999. Nevertheless, despite her objections to giving another statement, Simon Evans interviewed Louise Pugh on video and tape.

Louise Pugh repeated her account of the threat Stephen Lewis had made to Mandy Power, and the visit she, Mandy and the girls had made to Kwik Save in Clydach. Then DC Evans asked her, 'Why is it that you are only now telling us this?' Louise was confused because this was not the first time she had told detectives about these two events.

But the interview, and DC Simon Evans's carefully planned questions, recorded on video, was a trap. It was deliberately recorded so that anyone watching the manufactured video would believe that Louise Pugh really did come forward with new information that she could, and should, have given to the police a year before.

Not only was DS Martyn Lloyd-Evans's claim that Louise Pugh came forward with new evidence eleven months after the murders untrue, but her rebuttal of these claims is corroborated by irrefutable facts.

Taking first DS Lloyd-Evans's new-evidence claim: Stephen Lewis's threat to kill.

South Wales Police officers in Kelvin Road on the morning of the murders were mobbed by friends of Alison Lewis and Mandy Power, including taxi drivers Carol Isaac and Beverley Lewis, and several neighbours. They all told the detectives the same thing: that Stephen Lewis had threatened to kill Mandy Power, and he ought to be investigated. The detectives refused and/or failed to take their statements.

But crucially, three weeks before the murders, the time when Louise Pugh said she witnessed Stephen Lewis threatening to kill Mandy Power and her children, David ‘Pancho’ Powell, a registered police informer, overheard a conversation Mandy Power had with her friends in the Farmers Arms pub in Clydach. Powell met with South Wales Police Detective Michel O’Brien on the afternoon of Monday, 28 June 1999, and told him what he had heard. The detective made a contemporaneous note of their conversation and lodged the memorandum known as Message 23 and Action 92 on the HOLMES police computer system.

CONTACT [REDACTED] TO CLARIFY SOURCE OF INFO M23
CONTACT [REDACTED] OF [REDACTED] TEL [REDACTED] RE SOURCE
OF INFORMATION OF M23 STATING THAT INFT STATED THAT N2 MANDY POWER BEING
THREATENED

MESSAGE NO M23 DATE 280699 TIME 1647 MESSAGE TYPE PHONE IN
SURNAME [REDACTED] FORNAMES [REDACTED]
ADDRESS NATIONAL CRIME SQUAD SANDFIELDS POLICE STATION PORT TALBOT

TELEPHONE [REDACTED] EXT [REDACTED]
I'VE JUST BEEN CONTACTED BY AN INFORMANT WHO STATED THAT HE KNEW MANDY POWER
AND SHE WAS GAY AND THAT SHE HAS BEEN DRINKING IN FARMERS PH CLYDACH
INFORMANT STATED 3 WEEKS AGO HE OVERHEARD CONVERSATION MANDY WAS HAVING WITH
2 FEMALES WHO STATED THAT HER AND HER KIDS HAD BEEN THREATENED BY HER
CURRENT LOVERS HUSBAND WHO WAS A POLICE OFFICER
ACTION RESUME CONTACT [REDACTED] TO CLARIFY SOURCE OF INFO M23

The original detailed printout mentioning threats from a police officer was never disclosed to the defence during either of David Morris's two trials.

This message came to light only in 2014 – eight years after Dai Morris’s trial in Newport Crown Court. Until then, South Wales Police had hidden it away from both the defence and the public.

The existence of the unedited message was eventually brought to light by legal researchers and journalists during investigations by The Justice Gap and BBC's Panorama, who gained access to the original police files and identified the discrepancy between the full HOLMES record and the version used in court.

Thus, it is quite clear that DS Martyn Lloyd-Evans and South Wales Police did know that Stephen Lewis had threatened Mandy Power three weeks before the murders, and Lloyd-Evans’s claim that

he learned about the threat only when Louise Pugh came to them almost a year after the murders was untrue.

Taking next, Lloyd-Evans's second new-evidence claim: the visit to Kwik Save.

The CCTV system operating in the store that Mandy and Emily visited on the Saturday afternoon, 26 June 1999, erased its footage after a two-week period, so that it would have been impossible for the footage to have been retrieved by detectives a year later.

Furthermore, Kwik Save employee Wendy Mayers, who had worked at the store for twenty-seven years and was there in the summer of 2022, says that on the afternoon of Saturday, 26 June 1999, she clearly remembers seeing Mandy Power and one of her daughters walking around the store. She also said that, within days of the murders, detectives came to view, and then take away with them, the store's CCTV footage. It was, she said, all still vivid in her mind.

South Wales Police did not, and could not have retrieved the CCTV footage a year later, as DS Martyn Lloyd-Evans claimed, because it would not have existed. It was possible to retrieve the footage within days of the murders only because Louise Pugh told Detectives Meyrick and Powell about Mandy's visit to Kwik Save in her statement of 28 June 1999.

DS Lloyd-Evans claimed that it was on the basis of Louise Pugh's new evidence, eleven months after the murders, that on 4 July 2000 the three Lewises were arrested, and their homes forensically searched for the first time. This, he also claimed, was when the video *Armageddon* had been found. This assertion was also untrue.

Living next door to Stephen and Alison Lewis were David and Amanda Jones. They clearly recall that on Tuesday, 29 June 1999, South Wales Police detectives arrived at the Lewises home. Police cars blocked off the entrance to the cul-de-sac, and scenes of crime operatives, clad in white coveralls, went into the house. The Joneses insist they heard the sounds of an intensive search taking place inside the house, in the attic, and even in the back garden.

The forensic search, David and Amanda Jones recalled, continued for six days, ending on 4 July 1999, during which time numerous bags of items were removed from the house and taken away for forensic analysis. Even the washing machine and the couple's two cars were taken. David and Amanda Jones remember the search taking place particularly well because when Stephen Lewis's washing machine was taken by detectives, the Joneses washed his clothes in their washing machine.

When the forensic search took place at the Lewises home, neighbours rang the *South Wales Evening Post* to tell them that a search was taking place. News of the search was reported in the newspaper, though, at the insistence of South Wales Police, the address where the search was taking place was withheld.

Under the headline 'Rumours Dismissed', a report in the South Wales Evening Post, dated 30 June 1999, stated that residents had rung the newspaper to report that 8 West Crossways was surrounded by police. This was the day when the search commenced, though police scotched rumours that the house had been searched, or that anyone had been arrested.

Thus, there is absolutely no doubt that South Wales Police did conduct a forensic search at the Lewises home commencing on 29 June 1999 because, in addition to eyewitness reports from reliable witnesses, the search was also reported by veteran journalist Nick Servini in *The Mirror* newspaper in an article published on 5 July 2000:

THE CLYDACH MURDERS: A VILLAGE IN AWFUL TORMENT; Locals in shock as police swoop on three addresses.

MURDER squad detectives knew every inch of one of the houses they swooped on at dawn yesterday.

The smart semi lived in by Mandy Power's lesbian lover Alison Lewis and Det. Sgt Stephen Lewis was combed for clues *over a year ago*. [My italics]

The family house which they shared with their two children was top of the police hit-list in the wake of the Clydach crime.

The raid was one of the first to be carried out by Det. Supt. Martin [sic] Lloyd-Evans's squad of 50 officers – the biggest ever put together to hunt a murderer in Wales.

They were looking for a quick result after the killings of Mandy Power, her daughters Katie and Emily and gran Doris Dawson.

The house, situated just a few miles [a]way from the Clydach bloodbath, in Pontardawe, was looked at in minute detail.

Detectives took away dozens of items in bags and even removed the two family cars for forensic analysis.

After extensive tests there was no further action against the couple and the police probe rumbled on for a year without any success.

Louise Pugh insists that, in the statement she gave to Detectives Meyrick and Powell on 28 June 1999, she told them about the *Armageddon* video she had pushed through the letterbox of 9 Kelvin Road at about 8.30 p.m. on the night of the murders.

A member of staff at the Blockbuster video store in Clydach recalls that, within days of the murders, two detectives arrived at the store. The detectives learned that the *Armageddon* video had been rented by Kimberley Wilson; the date she had taken it out, and that its return to the store was long overdue.

A curious anomaly appears in Lloyd-Evans's staged film recording of the search of the Lewises home. When Louise Pugh posted the *Armageddon* video through the letterbox of 9 Kelvin Road on Saturday 26 June 1999, anti-tamper stickers and a rewind sticker were affixed to the video with a super-strength adhesive. But the video shown in the film footage, held up to the camera by the SOCO officer on 4 July 2000 showed that these stickers had been removed. A small oblong area on the video showed the residue of glue where a sticker had once been affixed. Clearly the video/evidence had been tampered with.

One possible reason might be that the blood – which Detective Phillip Rees told Louise Pugh was Mandy Power's blood – had seeped between the stickers and the plastic video case, and the only way to cleanse the video of blood was by removing the stickers. Clean removal of the stickers was extremely difficult and could be achieved only with specialist knowledge and equipment that private individuals would not possess.

Whatever the explanation for the missing stickers, there can be no doubt that the video *Armageddon* was found in the search of the Lewises home, which commenced on Tuesday, 29 June 1999. The video was taken either to the police forensic laboratory in Chepstow for forensic testing, or to police headquarters in Cockett to be tested there.

It is significant that Louise Pugh says she gave her full statement to Detectives Meyrick and Powell on Monday 28 June 1999, and the search of the Lewises home commenced the next day on Tuesday 29 June 1999.

Was Louise Pugh's statement the basis for the Magistrates Court application for a search warrant?

Only the police know and they will not say, though it was as a direct result of what Louise Pugh told the two detectives in her statement given on 28 June 1999 that the CCTV footage of Mandy and Emily at Kwik Save was retrieved so quickly from the store.

Why did DS Martyn Lloyd-Evans wait almost a year to arrest the Lewises on 4 July 2000, when it is clear that they possessed all the necessary evidence to do so in Louise Pugh's statement taken on Monday, 28 June 1999?

South Wales Police knew that Stephen Lewis had threatened to kill Mandy Power three weeks before the murders because they had the HOLMES memorandum, and they knew that Mandy Power had visited Kwik Save on the Saturday afternoon, because Louise Pugh had told them so in her statement of 28 June 1999. This was how South Wales Police detectives were able to retrieve the video footage within days of the murders, and before it self-deleted within a fortnight.

Why did DS Martyn Lloyd-Evans claim that Stephen and Alison Lewis's home was searched for the first time after the Lewises were arrested on 4 July 2000, when all the evidence – including next door neighbours, eyewitness and a national newspaper report – unequivocally proves that the house was, in fact, forensically searched on 29 July 1999?

And why did DS Martyn Lloyd-Evans organise a staged video film to be taken of a scenes of crime officer, clad in his white protective clothing, entering the Lewises home and purporting to find the video *Armageddon* in July 2000, when Detective Phil Rees had already told Louise Pugh that the video had been recovered from the Lewis's home with Mandy Power's blood on it within just days of the murders.

Why did DS Martyn Lloyd-Evans allow the investigation to continue for a year, racking up many millions of pounds in costs, and wasting thousands of hours of police time, when he already had all the evidence he needed to arrest the Lewises by 28 June 1999?

Why did Sir Anthony Burden assure the public that the police would 'do whatever it takes to bring the killer to justice' when they already had the evidence necessary to arrest three suspects for the crime?

And why did DS Martyn Lloyd-Evans deliberately conceal this crucial evidence for almost a year – it had been in his possession since 28 June 1999 – when Louise Pugh, a teenager, told her story to Detectives Meyrick and Powell, and South Wales Police had acted on her information?

DS Martyn Lloyd-Evans blamed the eleven-month delay in the murder investigation on Louise Pugh, labelling her as ‘unreliable’, which was untrue. DS Martyn Lloyd-Evans himself was to blame for the almost year-long delay, and it demonstrated that DS Martyn Lloyd-Evans and officers within South Wales Police perverted the course of justice.

Suggested reading and viewing:

Force of Evil: Crossing the thin blue line to murder

Chapter 7 Page 112

Sky TV documentary *Murder in the Valleys* - <https://www.sky.com/watch/series/09f55e1a-91bc-4715-9f4d-3678124eda43>

14 Subject of complaint:

In the months leading up to Morris’s first trial, Patrick Harrington visited Louise Pugh, a key witness for the defence, at the home of Mandy Power’s sister Sandra Jones in Penydre. Sandra introduced Patrick Harrington to Louise, and he said to the teenager, ‘Lovely to meet you. Don’t worry, I will protect what you say.’

By this time Patrick Harrington had read Louise’s statement of 28 June, and he knew exactly what she had said: that it exonerated Dai Morris and strongly pointed the finger of suspicion at Stephen Lewis. But disastrously for Louise Pugh, Harrington’s words would prove to be an empty promise, and once she was in the witness box he humiliated and discredited her.

Patrick Harrington also spoke to Christina Pugh in Penydre, and to Janice ‘Sticks’ Williams, who lived next door to Dai Morris in Craig-Cefn-Parc, amongst other individuals, all of whom had given the police their statements.

Observations:

Talking to witnesses for the defence outside of a courtroom setting was highly unusual for a prosecuting barrister. Louise Pugh was called as a witness for the defence, though she could just as easily have been called as a prosecution witness. If she had been, Patrick Harrington QC would not, and could not, have examined his own witness so aggressively. Was this the reason why Louise Pugh was called as a witness for the defence and not for the prosecution?

But Patrick Harrington went further than this. He visited Alison Lewis, a potential murder suspect, who was staying in a police safe house in Portmead, Swansea after she left Cefn Coed Hospital. Part of their conversation was overheard by a reliable witness:

Patrick Harrington: 'If we don't get him on this, we're all going to be fucked.'

Alison Lewis: 'Do you think he'll give me an alibi?'

Who was the 'him' to whom Patrick Harrington was referring, and was this not a strange conversation for a prosecuting QC to have with a potential suspect in a murder case?

Patrick Harrington KC should be questioned as to why he acted in this way in the lead up to David Morris's first trial in Swansea Crown Court.

Suggested reading:

Force of Evil: Crossing the thin blue line to murder

Chapter 10 Page 143

15 Subject of complaint:

A clear understanding of the part the *Armageddon* video plays in the Clydach murders is crucial because it is an important piece of exculpatory evidence, potentially devastating to South Wales Police and a key to solving the crime.

Alison Lewis and Mandy Power loved the video film *Armageddon* and considered its theme 'I don't wanna miss a thing' by the pop group Aerosmith, as their special song.

The *Armageddon* video was rented from Blockbuster Video in Clydach a few days before the murders by Kimberley Wilson, a friend of Mandy Power.

During the afternoon on the Saturday before the murders, Louise Pugh received a mobile phone call from Mandy asking her to return the *Armageddon* video to her home so that she and Alison could watch the film together later that night. Louise promised that she would.

At about 8.30 p.m. Louise Pugh, and 8-year-old Lisa Sullivan, went to 7 Kelvin Road and retrieved the video from her mother's house next door.

The key was missing from its usual place and the door to 9 Kelvin Road was locked, so Louise Pugh pushed the video *Armageddon* in its case through the letterbox, then she and Lisa Sullivan returned to Penydre.

At about 10.30 p.m. Alison Lewis contacted Mandy Power by text or phone to tell her she was not coming to 9 Kelvin Road that night after all.

Observations:

On Monday, 28 June, Louise Pugh gave her full statement to South Wales Police detectives Tony Meyrick and Lyn Powell. She is adamant that she included in her statement Stephen Lewis's threat to kill Mandy three weeks before the murders whilst wearing his police uniform; seeing Mandy and Dai Morris locked in a sexual act in Mandy's home on the Friday morning; the broken gold neck-chain that Mandy placed in a potpourri bowl on her bedside cabinet; the gathering at Mandy's

home on Friday afternoon when Mandy told her friends Gary Beynon and Kimberley Wilson that she was afraid of Stephen Lewis; the trip to Kwik Save on the Saturday afternoon to buy wine for Mandy and Alison Lewis; the meal she gave Doris Dawson at about 5.30 p.m. on Saturday evening, and at about 8.30 p.m. pushing the video *Armageddon* in its protective case through the letterbox of number 9 so that Alison and Mandy could watch it later that night, and the fresh scam marks she says she saw on Stephen Lewis's shoulder the next morning. This statement was given to the two detectives at about 12.00 noon on Monday, 28 June 1999, the day after the murders.

It was based on Louise Pugh's statement – specifically Stephen Lewis's threat to kill, Mandy's trip to Kwik Save to buy wine for her and Alison Lewis, and the *Armageddon* video that Louise posted through the letterbox of 9 Kelvin Road – that South Wales Police were able to obtain a search warrant for the Lewises home.

In the forensic investigation at 9 Kelvin Road, scenes of crime officers discovered the protective case for the *Armageddon* video, but the video itself was missing.

The following day, Tuesday 29 June 1999, the Lewises home was subjected to a thorough, lengthy forensic search which concluded on Sunday 4 July 1999.

The Lewises next door neighbours David and Amanda Jones confirmed that a six-day search took place at 8 West Crossways, and this activity was also confirmed by other neighbours and in the newspapers. And, we believe, this was when the blood-spattered video *Armageddon* was found, without its protective cover.

It was about two weeks after the murders that South Wales Police received the results of Doris Dawson's post-mortem. The report revealed that her stomach contents were undigested at the time of her death, and were still recognisable as fishcake, chips and peas. This finding, along with other factors, suggested that she had died soon after taking her last meal, perhaps as early as 7.30 p.m. on Saturday night. At about the same time, they received the results of the tests carried out on the blood-spattered *Armageddon* video.

This was the time when Detective Phillip Rees called at Penydre where Louise Pugh was then living, and told her that he wanted to have a chat with her. Louise repeated to the detective that she had given Doris her last meal at about 5.30 p.m. on the Saturday evening, and at about 8.30 p.m. the same night, she had pushed the videotape *Armageddon* in its protective case through the letterbox of 9 Kelvin Road.

Sympathetically putting his hand around Louise Pugh's shoulders, Phil Rees told her, 'I'm sorry to tell you that when you posted that video through the letterbox, Louise, Doris was already dead.' He also told her they had found the videotape *Armageddon*, and that it had Mandy's blood on it.

Mandy Power's blood discovered on the video suggested that one or both of the Lewises were involved in the crime, but a cloak of secrecy was thrown over the case by South Wales Police so that neither the forensic search of the Lewises home nor the discovery of the blood-spattered video found in the Lewises home was made public.

This should have been the end of the investigation because the *Armageddon* video with Mandy Power's blood on it, discovered in the Lewises home in the forensic search just two days after the murders, prima facie implicated Alison Lewis and Stephen Lewis in the crime. The discovery would have fully justified their arrests on suspicion of murder, but this did not happen.

Instead, both the house search and subsequent discovery of the blood-spattered video were kept hidden from the public by South Wales Police for almost a year. It was during this period that the security stickers were professionally removed, and the video was cleansed of its tell-tale blood.

Despite all the evidence against Stephen and Alison Lewis, by 6 July 1999, when DS Martyn Lloyd-Evans appeared before a televised press conference, the government-approved cover-up had begun. The Lewises were not arrested, and the *Armageddon* video disappeared into temporary oblivion; a police informer's record of Stephen Lewis's threat to kill Mandy Power was concealed on the HOLMES police computer system for fifteen years, and the CCTV video footage of Mandy

Power in Kwik Save, Clydach was retrieved by detectives within days of the murders, and before it could self-destruct.

On 4 July 2000, just over a year after the murders, the Lewises were arrested, and their homes were forensically searched – according to the police, for the first time – and this, also according to the police, was when the video *Armageddon* was found. A short video clip was shown of a scene of crime officer entering 8 West Crossways, walking into the living room and picking up the video, which revealed a small, discoloured smear where a security sticker had been removed along with Mandy Power's blood.

This suggested that whilst in the care of South Wales Police, the video's security stickers had been professionally removed, and the video was forensically cleansed of Mandy Power's blood, and perhaps also the DNA of the person who had taken it from 9 Kelvin Road to the Lewises home in Pontardawe.

When David Morris's case came to trial, Patrick Harrington QC used all his guile to discredit the teenager. Reinforcing DS Martyn Lloyd-Evans's bogus claim that Louise came forward with new evidence almost a year later, he suggested that her memory about posting the video was faulty owing to effluxion of time, and falsely claimed she had actually posted the *Armageddon* video through Mandy Power's letterbox on a different night. 'Perhaps it was the Friday before,' he suggested to Louise Pugh, 'and how could she possibly remember what day it was a whole year later?'

This was the reason why Louise Pugh's court testimony had to be controlled. Her evidence about the *Armageddon* video alone was enough to throw doubt on the prosecution case. So, either Louise Pugh had to be persuaded to change her evidence to agree that she had pushed the video through the letterbox on a different night, or she must be shown in court to be an unreliable witness.

Despite the efforts of South Wales Police detectives to force or bribe Louise Pugh to change her evidence she refused to do so. This was the reason why Patrick Harrington QC worked so hard to attack her memory when she gave her evidence in court.

To the immense annoyance and frustration of South Wales Police, Louise Pugh has remained adamant that it was on the Saturday night of the murders that she posted the video through Mandy Power's letterbox, and on no other night. She became so upset and frustrated by Harrington's broken promises to protect her as she gave her evidence, she stormed out of court giving the impression of an unreliable witness which suited Patrick Harrington and South Wales Police, but it was an act she later regretted.

The significance of the *Armageddon* video is this. Its discovery, with Mandy Power's blood on it, found at the Lewises home in the six-day forensic search that commenced on 29 June 1999 – confirmed within days of the murders to Louise Pugh by Detective Phillip Rees – strongly suggests that the Lewises were involved in the crime. Therefore, based on this evidence alone, they could and should have been arrested and questioned then.

That the video should be found again a whole year later with its security stickers professionally removed, but this time without Mandy Power's blood on it in a search that DS Martyn Lloyd-Evans falsely claimed was a first search, demonstrates conclusively that South Wales Police not only interfered with evidence – forensically cleansing the video of blood – but deliberately delayed the case for eleven months, wrongly blaming the delay on Louise Pugh.

Shockingly, all the evidence we have uncovered shows that DS Martyn Lloyd-Evans, South Wales Police detectives and Patrick Harrington QC treated their key teenage witness, Louise Pugh, with total disregard, acted illegally, and perverted the course of justice in the Clydach murders investigation.

Suggested viewing & reading

Force of Evil: Crossing the thin blue line to murder

16 Subject of complaint:

In the BBC documentary *The Clydach Murders: Beyond Reasonable Doubt* broadcast 16 October 2020 two previously unheard witnesses came forward to give evidence:

John Allen said he saw Stephen Lewis with a green kitbag under his arm on Mountain Road near Kelvin Road on the night of the murders.

Mike Dubenski, a taxi driver, identified both the Lewis twins in Vardre Road on the night of the murders.

Observations:

While their evidence was crucial, and both witnesses were positive in their identification of the Lewises, the police brushed them off as ‘unreliable’.

The evidence given voluntarily by these two witnesses should be examined and added to the weight of evidence that suggests that Stephen and Stuart Lewis were in the vicinity of Kelvin Road on the night of the murders, and not, as Stephen says, tucked up in bed with his wife, and not as Stuart says, investigating a break in at a warehouse

Suggested viewing and reading:

The Clydach Murders: Beyond Reasonable Doubt -

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/m000nrl2>

Chapter 11 Page 171

17 Subject of complaint:

Soon after the end of the forensic search of the Lewises home on 4 July 1999, Detective Shane Ahmed rang the Lewises next-door neighbour, David Jones, telling him, 'We got him.'

'Got who?' Jones asked, wondering what Ahmed was talking about.

'We got Stephen Lewis', Ahmed replied.

'What do you mean?' Jones asked.

'We got Stephen Lewis up the mountain with a kitbag,' Ahmed replied.

Observations:

Detective Shane Ahmed did not divulge the identity of the witness who had seen Stephen Lewis with a kitbag, so we have no way of knowing his or her identity.

It could not have been witness John Allen, who identified Stephen Lewis with a green kitbag under his arm on Mountain Road near Kelvin Road, because Allen did not come forward with this evidence until 2020. Therefore, it must have been another witness, as yet unknown, whose identity South Wales Police have chosen not to divulge.

The statement given by this unknown witness is corroborated by the evidence of John Allen, who South Wales Police discounted as a credible witness, but adds to the weight of evidence that Stephen Lewis was in the vicinity of Kelvin Road during the early hours on the night of the murders.

The statement must be obtained and the maker identified.

It may be concealed behind Public Interest Immunity (PII).

Suggested reading:

Force of Evil: Crossing the thin blue line to murder

Chapter 11 Page 171

Chapter 12 Page 196

18 Subject of complaint:

On 19 January 2021 South Wales Police confirmed that they had spoken to taxi driver Mike Dubenski and John Allen to establish what evidence they could provide. A SWP spokesman said, ‘We are carefully assessing this information and will determine our next course of action in due course.’

John Allen, came forward to say that he could positively identify Stephen Lewis as the man he saw with a green kitbag under his arm on the Mountain Road between Clydach and Pontardawe on the night of the murders.

In early July 2021 South Wales Police made an announcement. The two new witnesses, unearthed by BBC Wales in *The Clydach Murders: Beyond Reasonable Doubt*, taxi driver Mike Dubenski and John Allen, unemployed, who gave evidence in the documentary, of a sighting of an individual or individuals near the scene of the murders, were discounted as credible witnesses.

Observations:

The police summarily dismissed Allen’s evidence because his statement was unacceptable and did not fit into their narrative. They did not want corroborating evidence that Stephen Lewis was identified near Kelvin Road on the night of the murders. Allen’s evidence was never tested in a court of law.

Another new witness, taxi-driver Mike Dubenski, said he twice contacted the police to say that he saw Stephen and Stuart Lewis on the night of the murders, but they never contacted him to take his statement. This was surely a grave omission, because his evidence strongly corroborated the testimony of Nicola Williams and John Allen.

Dubenski’s evidence that he had seen both the Lewis twins (Stephen and Stuart) in Vardre Road on the night of the murders was also discounted by the police.

Suggested reading:

Force of Evil: Crossing the thin blue line to murder

Chapter 11 Page 171

19 Subject of complaint:

DS Martyn Lloyd-Evans told *Murder in the Valleys* television viewers that ‘Stuart Lewis could not have been anywhere near Kelvin Road on the night of the murders, because ‘he was attending an incident at a carpet warehouse in Swansea where a police dog bit someone, presumably a burglar.’

Observations:

Journalist Phil Parry discovered that there were no records of such an incident having taken place that night either at a carpet warehouse, or anywhere else. If a police dog had bitten someone, there would have been a record of the event. Despite an intensive search, he was unable to confirm DS Martyn Lloyd-Evans’s claim that Stuart Lewis was at a carpet warehouse that night, or that a police dog had bitten someone. The police car’s logbook, which Stuart Lewis should have completed, went missing and could not be accounted for.

Suggested reading:

Force of Evil: Crossing the thin blue line to murder

Chapter 16 Page 247

20 Subject of complaint:

Our investigations discovered that numerous witnesses, in addition to child witness, Louise Pugh, had been bribed, threatened and/or persuaded by South Wales Police detectives to change their statements.

Janice Williams

Davis Morris's next-door neighbour, Janice 'Sticks' Williams, made it known that she received £30,000 from South Wales Police for her part in Morris's conviction, even though she turned up drunk in court, was incoherent, and was the only witness to swear that Morris was 'slagging off Mandy Power' on the night of the murders.

Observations:

Janice Williams's statements must be obtained and compared. Should they differ significantly as suggested, then detectives will have interfered with witnesses, and perverted the course of justice.

Suggested reading:

Force of Evil: Crossing the thin blue line to murder

Chapter 10 Page 143

Chapter 11 Page 171

21 Subject of complaint:

Christina Pugh

Louise Pugh says that, after the trial in Swansea Crown Court ended, her mother, Christina Pugh, received a lot of cash from South Wales Police detectives which she spent on house furnishings.

Observations:

We are unaware of any statements given by Christina Pugh and she did not appear as a witness in either of David Morris's trials.

What exactly was Christina Pugh being paid for?

Suggested reading:

Force of Evil: Crossing the thin blue line to murder

Chapter 1 Page 23	Chapter 3 Page 58
Chapter 4 Page 79	Chapter 5 Page 87
Chapter 6 Page 106	Chapter 10 Page 143
Chapter 11 Page 171	Chapter 12 Page 196
Chapter 16 Page 247	Chapter 17 Page 265
Chapter 19 Page 296	Chapter 20 Page 315
Chapter 21 Page 323	

22 Subject of complaint:**Gary Beynon**

In witness Gary Beynon's first police statement, he had said that Mandy Power was afraid of Stephen Lewis, but after he allegedly received a large payment from the police he changed his statement to say that Mandy Power was afraid of David Morris. This was a significant change because Stephen Lewis was not then a suspect, but David Morris was.

On the Saturday afternoon before the murders, Mandy Power made coffee for Louise Pugh, Kimberley Wilson and Gary Beynon in the kitchen of her home at 9 Kelvin Road. Louise says that Mandy talked about the barbecue she had attended the night before at the Lewises home in Pontardawe. During the course of the conversation, Mandy told Beynon that she was afraid of Stephen Lewis.

After a visit by South Wales Police detectives, Gary Beynon changed his statement. In court, he claimed that Mandy Power said she was afraid of David Morris.

Louise Pugh says that Mandy Power did not discuss David Morris with Gary Beynon that afternoon and would never have done so. Mandy's relationship with David Morris was a secret,

which Louise Pugh discovered only by chance. Louise says, ‘There is no possibility that Mandy would have discussed Morris with Gary Beynon.’

Eight months after the murders, but before the case came to court, Gary Beynon, aged twenty-three, who was heavily in debt at that time, received sufficient cash from South Wales Police to pay off his creditors, and moved away to Manchester to begin a new life. A place where, he later said, he ‘didn’t know a soul, or where anything was’.

After Beynon gave his evidence in court, Louise Pugh challenged him, ‘Why did you say in a court statement that Mandy stated she was frightened of David Morris that day when we were all in Mandy’s kitchen. You know she didn’t say that. Why did you lie?’

Beynon replied, ‘Shut up. You’re only sixteen. You’re too young to understand. You don’t know what’s going on.’

Observations:

Gary Beynon’s statements must be obtained and compared. Should they differ significantly as suggested, then detectives will have interfered with witnesses, and perverted the course of justice.

His first statement naming Stephen Lewis may be concealed behind Public Interest Immunity (PII).

Suggested reading:

Force of Evil: Crossing the thin blue line to murder

Chapter 5 Page 87

Chapter 8 Page 129

Chapter 10 Page 143

Chapter 12 Page 196

Chapter 16 Page 247

23 Subject of complaint:

Rosemary Jones

Witness Rosemary Jones who lived directly opposite 9 Kelvin Road received a visit from detectives. She said ‘they tried to put words in my mouth’ by alleging that the person whose head she saw was a different height to the person she actually saw. This would make it more likely that the person whose head she saw was David Morris.

She too said she was ‘not prepared to lie’.

Observations:

Rosemary Jones’s statement demonstrates that the detectives were endeavouring to interfere with witnesses and pervert the course of justice.

Suggested reading:

Force of Evil: Crossing the thin blue line to murder

Chapter 1 Page 23

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Chapter 16 Page 247

Chapter 19 Page 246

Appendix IX – S9 Statement of Rosemary Jones

24 Subject of complaint:

Georgina Sherlock

In 1999, Mrs Georgina Sherlock lived at 94 Kingrosia Park in Clydach. Just days after the murders, she was walking her dog in the woods when it sniffed out a bag. The bag contained female sports clothes: a pink rugby shirt, and a single sports sock. All the kit was washed and still damp. Mrs Sherlock reported her find to the police who collected the bag of clothes and thanked her for her assistance, and that was the last she heard from them.

Observations:

This find was significant because the killer used a sports sock as a glove when wielding the murder weapon, and it was found after the murders in 9 Kelvin Road soaked in blood. There was never any mention by the police that what might have been its twin was found in the bag that Georgina Sherlock's dog found.

Did this wet sports sock match the blood-soaked sports sock found in 9 Kelvin Road? If so, perhaps the technology not available in 1999 could be applied to this sock also in order to identify its owner.

Or is the answer to the question already known to the police, and yet kept hidden behind PII?

Suggested reading:

Force of Evil: Crossing the thin blue line to murder

Chapter 15 Page 232

25 Subject of complaint:

Claire Bishop and Keith Bishop

At about 2.35 a.m. on Sunday 27 June 1999 witness Claire Bishop, her husband Keith Bishop who lived in Swansea, and a second passenger, David Tonner, who lived in Sybil Street, Clydach were in a car being driven by Keith Bishop.

As they travelled north along Clydach High Street, they saw two police cars with their lights off.

They were parked bonnet to bonnet, in a layby on the left-hand side of the road, outside a business which is today called Dynamic Rock.

In the gap they saw two police officers wearing black police jackets.

Keith slowed down, but he and Claire kept their eyes on the police officers who just stared back at them as they drove past.

A week after the murders and responding to an appeal for witnesses by South Wales Police on the BBC television programme *Crimewatch*, Claire Bishop contacted the helpline and reported what they had seen. A few days later a South Wales Police officer called at her mother's home in West Cross, Swansea to take their statements in the presence of Claire's mother.

The officer then told her that she and Keith 'must have been mistaken' about seeing two police cars on the Pontardawe Road in Clydach that night, because 'all police cars are fitted with trackers, and there is no record of any police car in that vicinity at the time stated, so you must be wrong.'

A year later, *Crimewatch* featured another South Wales Police appeal for witnesses, which was again viewed by Claire and Keith Bishop. Claire Bishop rang the helpline for a second time to report what she and her husband had seen. She was told that a South Wales Police officer would contact her shortly.

A few days later a police officer called, and Claire told him their story. The officer told her that there was no record of her having contacted them a year earlier, nor was there any record of a police officer calling on her to take her statement.

Observations:

Keith and Claire Bishop were, and still are, adamant that they saw two police officers with two police cars parked by the roadside near Clydach on the night of the murders?

What were two police officers doing on the Pontardawe Road in Clydach that night, and why was their presence denied by South Wales Police when serious criminal activity was taking place just a few hundred yards away in 9 Kelvin Road?

Why is there no record made of Claire Bishop's statement taken by a South Wales Police officer a week after the murders?

Her statement must be obtained to confirm her evidence of two police officers with two police cars on the Pontardawe Road near Clydach at the time of the murders, and efforts made to establish why they were there and why their presence was denied by South Wales Police officers.

Suggested reading:

Force of Evil: Crossing the thin blue line to murder

Chapter 3 Page 58

Chapter 4 Page 79

Chapter 11 Page 171

Chapter 15 Page 232

26 Subject of complaint:

Alison Jones

On the morning of Sunday, 27 June, Alison Jones was at home in bed when she was awoken by the ringing of her house telephone. She said it was very early because it was still dark outside, and she believes that she took the call between 3.30 and 4.30 a.m. Since dawn on that day was 3.58 a.m. and sunrise occurred at 4.45 a.m., it is certain that she received the call before 4.45 a.m. She says the caller was Alison Lewis. Alison Jones says that Alison Lewis said, 'Hiya. It's Alison.' Then, she repeated over and over. 'They're all gone. They're all gone. Mandy, Doris and the girls. They're all gone. They all died in a house fire.'

Alison Jones said that the phone conversation went on for some minutes and she was stunned by the terrible news. After the call ended, she said she just stayed in bed in shocked disbelief. She wanted to ring a friend there and then, but felt it was far too early, so she just lay there, incredulous, for a couple of hours or so, until about 7.00 a.m., when she rang her friend to break the tragic news.

Within six days of the murders, police detectives arrived at Alison Jones's home to speak to her. They explained that they had 'gone through Alison Lewis's phone records', and they showed that

‘she [Alison Jones] was the first person who Alison Lewis had called that morning’, and they wanted a statement from her confirming the time of the phone call.

The statement that Alison Jones gave to the detectives, in which she told them the time of the phone call was received between 3.30 and 4.30 a.m., did not sit well with the detectives. They interviewed her on no less than seventeen occasions, and each time they insisted she was mistaken about the time she had received the call. They placed her under great pressure to move the time of the phone call forward to a much later time that morning than the time she actually had received the phone call.

Observations:

Alison Jones refused to lie and rejected their demands to change the time. If she had agreed to do as they said, the call would have been made in daylight, which, she said, simply wasn’t the case.

Since the police had already obtained Alison Lewis’s phone records they knew that she had phoned Alison Jones on the morning of the murders, the time and duration of the call, so why did they attempt to persuade her to give them a different – later – time for the call.

If the police had managed to persuade Alison Jones to change the time she said she received Alison Lewis’s early-morning telephone call, the police would not then need to produce the phone records. They did not wish to produce any phone records because might then have been asked to produce Mandy Power’s phone records which would disclose her phone calls made to David Morris.

The detectives bullied and harangued this witness in their attempts to persuade her to change her statement. In endeavouring to protect Alison Lewis, detectives interfered with witnesses and perverted the course of justice.

Suggested reading:

Force of Evil: Crossing the thin blue line to murder

27 Subject of complaint:**An unidentified witness**

A witness who lived near Morris's home in Craig-Cefn-Parc said that at about midnight on the Saturday night of the murders, she saw David Morris walking along the road towards his home. She did not pay him any great attention, but she knew Morris and was able to identify him.

The police called and took her statement, but it was never provided to the defence. This statement alone would have cleared David Morris of the murders, because Morris's home was in the opposite direction to Clydach. Unfortunately, the witness has died and her statement has disappeared.

Observations:

This exculpatory statement must be obtained and the maker identified. Is it perhaps buried behind PII?

Suggested reading:

Force of Evil: Crossing the thin blue line to murder

Chapter 12 Page 196

28 Subject of complaint:**Lisa Sullivan**

A few days after the murders, Louise Pugh heard that when Lisa Sullivan – an 8-year-old girl, was spoken to by the police, she had given them an entirely different account of her and Louise's movements on the night of the murders, and she confronted the little girl with her concerns.

Lisa replied that she had told the police officers the truth – that she was with Louise on the night of the murders when they went to Blockbuster, and also later, when Louise had pushed the *Armageddon* video through the letterbox of number 9 Kelvin Road, but, she said, ‘the police had twisted her words.’

Observations:

Detectives interfered with witnesses and perverted the course of justice.

Suggested reading:

Force of Evil: Crossing the thin blue line to murder

Chapter 1 Page 23

Chapter 3 Page 58

Chapter 8 Page 129

Chapter 16 Page 247

29 Subject of complaint:

Patrick Harrington QC’s insistence that David Morris went to Mandy Power’s home at nearly midnight, intending to have sex with her, when, according to the police, they had no relationship, borders on the unbelievable.

Observations:

DS Martyn Lloyd-Evans must have realised the absurdity of the suggestion, because in a 2023 YouTube documentary *Cold Case Killers*, he put forward an entirely different explanation as to why Morris had gone to 9 Kelvin Road.

He now claimed that Morris went to 9 Kelvin Road to find out why a man called Sage, in the New Inn pub, had called both Morris’s girlfriend, Mandy Jewell, and Mandy Power, slappers. He also claimed in the documentary that there was no evidence that Mandy Power was even in her home on the Friday morning.

This assertion is contradicted by the statement Louise Pugh that she gave to Detectives Meyrick and Powell on 28 June 1999, in which she set out a timetable of that day's events, and which confirms that Mandy Power was indeed in her home on that Friday morning.

This was not the first time that DS Martyn Lloyd-Evans changed the narrative. In the TV documentary *Cold Case Killers* he told viewers, 'What's unique about this particular case is that Stephen Lewis is a police Sergeant, [and] we found evidence during the course of our investigation that Alison and Mandy were going to start a new life living together, and Mandy made arrangements for Alison to move into her home with her two children.'

But in a 2002 BBC Panorama Documentary, *South Wales Police Corruption 1999 Clydach Murders*, Alison Lewis said, 'I wasn't leaving Stephen for Mandy, but obviously she was going to be part of it, and she was very supportive, but at no time did I say to her, I'm going to leave him, and we will set up home together or whatever it was. I was tired of leading a double life; it was wrong, and it had taken its toll on me, and I just grew tired of it.'

It seems that DS Martyn Lloyd-Evans was making up stories as he went along, and none of them was true.

Suggested reading and viewing:

Force of Evil: Crossing the thin blue line to murder

Link for the 2002 BBC Panorama Documentary, *South Wales Police Corruption 1999 Clydach Murders* <https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/m000nrl2>

Chapter 12 Page 196

30 Subject of complaint:

In David Morris; first trial at Swansea Crown Court in 2002 Mr Justice Butterfield described Alison Lewis as a "credible witness." He unwisely accepted that Stephen and Alison Lewis were

a happily married couple who shared the same bed, and that Stephen Lewis did not know his wife was a lesbian until after the murders.

DS Martyn Lloyd-Evans claimed that the Lewises had concrete alibis for the night of the murders because they were in bed together.

Alison Lewis stated in court that she was tired of living a double life, that it was wrong, and that it took its toll on her. She did not tell the court about the emotional effect that her lesbian affairs were having on her husband who was becoming more and more infuriated and frustrated by her lesbian practices.

Between the two of them, and perhaps also with the connivance of South Wales Police detectives, they concocted a story that they believed would stand up to judicial scrutiny.

Alison Lewis claimed that she and her husband were both at home on the night of the murders, and that she heard Stephen Lewis get up twice before returning to bed. She said that she had woken up twice in the night, though she did not know at what time. Each time, she said, Stephen Lewis was lying in bed beside her. But the second time she woke, she got up to attend to one of her daughters who was crying.

Observations:

But none of this was true, and Mr Justice Butterfield misled and/or misdirected the jury.

Mrs Alison Lewis was not a credible witness, and her word could not be relied upon. Neither did she tell the court about other lesbian relationships she was involved in at the time she was involved in a relationship with Mandy Power. Her lesbian relationship with Mandy, however, had nothing to do with love, it was just sex.

A colleague of Alison Lewis had this to say about her, 'It was common knowledge among the other team players, and Alison Lewis's lesbian friends, that Lewis was enjoying sexual relations

with both Mandy Power and Meryl James.’ Alison Jones added, ‘I can verify that Alison Lewis is a compulsive liar and, in my opinion, was masterful in manipulating people.’

Alison Lewis commenced a lesbian relationship with Mandy Power in November 1998. She was simultaneously engaged in a lesbian relationship with Meryl James which continued during the lead up to, and after the murders, unbeknown to Mandy Power. Whilst enjoying a lesbian relationship with Mandy Power, Alison Lewis moved Meryl James into the matrimonial home she shared with Stephen. Alison Lewis had taken to taunting her husband telling him he was no good in bed, and that she derived more enjoyment out of her sex toys than him.

Stephen Lewis, for his part told the court that due to his wife’s lesbian activities, he had become ‘the butt of jokes in the village.’ He harboured an almost-pathological hatred of lesbians, whom he once described as ‘like a cancer’.

Stephen Lewis’s verbal threat to kill Mandy Power and her family ‘Keep away from my fucking wife or I will kill you all!’ clearly demonstrated that he did know about his wife’s lesbian relationship with Mandy Power long before the murders, and this, of course, was the reason why he threatened to kill her.

At the barbecue which took place at the Lewises home on the night of the murders David and Amanda Jones said that at about 10.30 p.m. Alison and Stephen Lewis walked indoors holding hands. This was to give the impression to their guests that they were a happily married couple which they were not. Also at the barbecue were Paul and Sandra Powell who may have stayed the night.

By 10 June 1999, Alison Lewis had instructed her solicitors to commence divorce proceedings, and Stephen Lewis had rekindled a relationship with his girlfriend – Andrea – to whom he is now married.

Alison Lewis's claim that she got up to attend to one of her daughters who was crying was also untrue. On the night/weekend of the murders the Lewises children were staying with Stephen Lewis's mother, Pamela, who lived in Gurnos.

This is evidence the juries in neither trial never got to hear.

The statements of Paul and Sandra Powell have never been made public but would surely corroborate the claims made by Alison Lewis that they spent the night in bed together if true, but DS Martyn Lloyd-Evans never cited them as witnesses. They both need to be interviewed and questioned on this crucial aspect.

Suggested reading:

Force of Evil: Crossing the thin blue line to murder

Chapter 1 Page 23	Chapter 3 Page 58
Chapter 4 Page 79	Chapter 5 Page 87
Chapter 6 Page 106	Chapter 8 Page 129
Chapter 9 Page 138	Chapter 10 Page 143
Chapter 11 Page 171	Chapter 12 Page 196
Chapter 16 Page 247	Chapter 17 Page 265
Chapter 19 Page 296	

31 Subject of complaint:

When Louise Pugh was called to give evidence as a witness for the defence in both trials, she intended to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

But just before Morris's Newport Crown Court trial began, Detective Phillip Rees gave her a written list of the questions she would be asked, and she was warned not to go beyond its parameters.

Observations:

In both trials, Louise Pugh found that she could answer only the questions she was asked, and no more. This meant that she could not tell the court that Mandy Power and Dai Morris were sexually involved; that they had exchanged numerous intimate text messages by mobile phone, and at least twelve on St Valentine's Day 1999; that Dai Morris did not possess a key to 9 Kelvin Road nor would he know where to find one; that he did not know where the murder weapon was hidden; and that he left his gold neck-chain in the house on the Friday when he called to have sex with Mandy Power, and that she saw fresh scum marks on Stephen Lewis's shoulder on the day of the murders.

Louise Pugh was not allowed to give any of this crucial evidence to the court, even though she had sworn to tell the whole truth.

Detective Phillip Rees conspired with Patrick Harrington QC and others to pervert the course of justice.

Suggested reading:

Force of Evil: Crossing the thin blue line to murder

Chapter 10 Page 143

32 Subject of complaint:

Unexpectedly discovered under Katie's bed, in the forensic investigation that followed the murders, was a snooker cue. It was sent off for fingerprint and DNA analysis. What forensics discovered was that the snooker cue revealed traces of DNA from both the children; Katie's DNA was found on one end of the cue, while Emily's DNA was found on the other end.

This finding appeared to suggest that, at some time, both girls had been sexually abused with the snooker cue.

Believing that the snooker belonged to the girl's father, Michael Power, he was brought in for questioning and subjected to a harrowing ordeal at the hands of police officers who accused him of the murders.

But in a strange twist, the snooker cue used to abuse the girls did not belong to Michael Power. His snooker cue was wrapped in clothing and hidden in Mandy Power's wardrobe after he requested that she give it to him, and she had refused. The snooker cue, in fact, belonged to Christina Pugh.

Observations:

How was it that Christina Pugh's fingerprints and DNA were found inside Mandy Power's home and Doris Dawson's bedroom, when they should not have been anywhere in the house at all? Why was her snooker cue in Mandy Power's bedroom? And why did South Wales Police manufacture a statement – which Detective Chief Superintendent Wynne Phillips claimed they could not do – saying that Christina Pugh gave Mandy Power a present of a bottle of oxygen-producing bleach, when Christina Pugh and Mandy Power hated each other, so that could not, and did not, happen?

At the time that Doris Dawson met her death, at or about 7.30 p.m. on Saturday, 26 June 1999, according to an oral statement that Detective Phillip Rees made to Louise Pugh, David Morris was in the New Inn pub in Craig-Cefn-Parc. He was with his girlfriend, Mandy Jewell, Jewell's daughter Emma, their neighbour, Janice 'Sticks' Williams, and villagers Michael Randerson, Fay Scott and others. Morris was in the pub from about 5.00 p.m. when the match started, to 11.30 p.m. when he left, and this fact alone confirms that Dai Morris did not, and could not, have killed Doris Dawson.

Suggested reading:

Force of Evil: Crossing the thin blue line to murder

Chapter 19 Page 296

33 Subject of complaint:

Louise Pugh says she gave Detectives Meyrick and Powell a list of all Mandy Power's intimate relationships that she knew of. The list Louise included XXXX, a local taxi-driver from A & M Taxis in Pontardawe, who had enjoyed a sexual relationship with Mandy Power some six weeks before the murders.

On one occasion, after having sex with Mandy upstairs in 9 Kelvin Road, XXXX flaunted his penis, on which he wore a gold ring, to the young Louise. All of Mandy Power's lovers were publicly identified by South Wales Police, except for XXXX.

Observations:

Our investigations discovered that XXXX should be considered a suspect for the murders, so it is essential that he be interviewed. Louise Pugh told detectives Meyrick and Powell that Mandy Power had been intimately involved with this man, and his car was seen by witnesses parked near Mandy Power's home in Kelvin Road on the day before the murders, though he never met up with Mandy Power on that day.

Suggested reading:

Force of Evil: Crossing the thin blue line to murder

Chapter 3 Page 58

Appendix IV - E-mail correspondence from XXXX, XXXX's girlfriend at the time of the murders

34 Subject of complaint:

The murders, in June 1999, occurred in the period when British Prime Minister Tony Blair was negotiating the Belfast Agreement – the Northern Ireland peace process – it was signed into law on 10 April 1998 (14 months before the murders), but the Good Friday Agreement only came into force on 2 December 1999 (6 months after the murders).

Observations:

Our investigations revealed that Christina Pugh, a Provisional IRA terrorist with a grudge against the family, was involved in the murders. This information, if publicly known, would have threatened to derail the peace process, and the murder and bloodshed in Northern Ireland and elsewhere would likely have continued.

We believe that Prime Minister Tony Blair, Home Secretaries Jack Straw, David Blunkett and other government officials conspired with South Wales Police officers to cover up the murders, and as four of their own were involved – Stephen, Stuart, Christopher and Alison Lewis – South Wales Police detectives were content to go along with it.

We believe that Christopher Lewis's wife, Sharon Lewis, has important evidence to impart about Christopher's part in the murders and should be questioned as to what she knows.

Any and all correspondence relating to the Clydach murders passing between Tony Blair, the Home Office et al, and South Wales Police officers should be retrieved and examined for evidence of a conspiracy.

Suggested reading:

Force of Evil: Crossing the thin blue line to murder

Chapter 18 Page 291

35 Subject of complaint:

In 2003, at a time between Morris's first trial in Swansea Crown Court and his 2005 appeal in Cardiff, David Morris was visited in HMP Full Sutton near York by a journalist from the *Observer* newspaper. Morris told him, in an article that was later published in the periodical, that he had commenced a relationship with Mandy Power in 1998, and her mobile phone records, which were then held by South Wales Police, would confirm this.

He also said that he went to Mandy Power's home on the morning of Friday 25 June, and they had sex on the upstairs landing while Doris Dawson lay in bed in her bedroom.

He also said that he left his broken gold neck chain behind when he left the house because it was broken, and that Mandy Power took it to J.P. Morgan store in Swansea to see if she could get it fixed for him because they were lovers.

Observations:

None of this exculpatory evidence was made available to the jury at Morris second trial in 2006 in Newport Crown Court. Staff at J.P. Morgan were warned by South Wales Police to keep quiet about what they may have seen and/or heard.

Suggested reading:

Article in the *Observer* newspaper – to be provided

36 Subject of complaint:

In David Morris's second trial in Newport Crown Court in May 2006 his new solicitor, Danny Simpson, and defence Counsel Gareth Rees QC, failed to produce the mobile phone records that they had at their disposal, proving that Morris was involved in an affair with Mandy Power which could have changed the outcome of the trial.

Nor was the pathologist, Dr Deryk James, questioned by Gareth Rees QC about the time that Doris Dawson died on the evening of Saturday 26 June, the day before the other victims died. None of this evidence was heard by the jury.

When Stephen Lewis was in the dock being cross-examined by Gareth Rees QC and asked to explain how his DNA came to be on the two matches found at the crime scene, Lewis said on oath

that he was in Mandy's kitchen with his wife Alison some weeks before the murders, and he had used the matches to light the gas cooker to boil the kettle to make them all a cup of tea.

Observations:

This was obviously a lie as there was just an electric cooker in Mandy's home, not a gas cooker. Gareth Rees QC failed to recall Stephen Lewis to the witness box and challenge Stephen Lewis on this very crucial point which would likely have affected the outcome of the trial.

A letter sent to Gareth Rees QC by Janiene O'Sullivan, David Morris' daughter, asked, inter alia, why he had not recalled Stephen Lewis to the stand to be questioned again as to how his fingerprints came to be found on spent matches, when he had previously answered 'to light a gas stove in Mandy Power's house.' which Mandy Power did not have. She had an electric stove.

Suggested reading:

Force of Evil: Crossing the thin blue line to murder

Chapter 21 Page 323

Appendix VIII –Janiene O'Sullivan's letter to Gareth Rees QC

37 Subject of complaint:

In 2021, South Wales Police launched Operation Dolomite, which, they said, was intended to investigate the safety of Morris' conviction, citing "openness, transparency and honesty", and forensically examining a sock which – they said – had been worn by the murderer.

On 18 October 2021, South Wales Police made an announcement in which they claimed that trace evidence had been found which appeared to link Morris to the crime.

DNA, they said, had been discovered on a sock worn by the murderer when wielding the murder weapon, and it belonged either to Morris or to a close paternal relative. They added that technology had revealed the discovery, which was not available at the time of the original murder

investigation. However, they initially refused to release the report upon which their claim was based, so they failed to fulfil their promise of openness, transparency or honesty.

Observations:

The full forensic report must be obtained from South Wales Police to ascertain the provenance of the trace evidence, and to discover why the report was not released unredacted. We believe that the report fails to support police assertions confirming their claim that Morris, or a close paternal relative, was involved in the murders.

After David Morris died, South Wales Police detectives asked Debra Thomas, Morris's sister, if they could take a blood sample. She agreed. We now believe that the blood sample may have been used to plant evidence on the sock, and that the forensic report suggests this.

The full forensic report must be obtained from South Wales Police

Suggested reading:

Force of Evil: Crossing the thin blue line to murder

Introduction Page 9

Chapter 14 Page 226

Chapter 21 Page 323

Epilogue Page 379

38 Subject of complaint:

On 28 April 2023, following a ten-month delay from the date of her request, Louise Pugh received from South Wales Police a response to her request for copies of her statements. The extraordinary delay was, it was claimed, because the documents had to be redacted. But SWP failed to explain why her own statements had to be redacted.

Observations:

They were not Louise Pugh's verbatim statements, and not all her statements were there. They were digital records, not originals. Some were redacted, but all had been rewritten, and her original statements had been altered and contained multiple discrepancies.

Crucially, the key statement that Louise gave to Detectives Meyrick and Powell on 28 June 1999 – the statement that include her evidence regarding the *Armageddon* video, Stephen Lewis's threat to kill Mandy Power, the visit to Kwik Save, and other important evidence, all of which the police had acted upon – was not sent to her.

Louise Pugh's statement of 28 June 1999 is crucial and must be obtained.

South Wales have manufactured evidence, interfered with the course of justice, and perverted the course of justice.

Suggested reading:

Force of Evil: Crossing the thin blue line to murder

Chapter 16 Page 247

Appendix 1 – Louise Pugh's complaint to South Wales Police

39 Subject of complaint:

According to South Wales Police, Louise Pugh gave her first statement to W. Jones on 29 June 1999. This is an officer whom Louise Pugh says she does not know and never met.

The next statement she allegedly gave is dated 8 July 1999, and was purportedly taken by an E.M. Jones, whom she also does not recall. In other statements, detectives' names and even dates have been omitted.

Louise Pugh says that everything she told the police at the time of the murder investigation had been changed into something completely different, including people, events and timings.

Louise Pugh says that many of the statements she has received are now unrecognisable as her statements and bear no resemblance whatsoever to the evidence she gave.

Louise Pugh says that at about 12.00 noon on Monday, 28 June 1999, she made a comprehensive statement to Detectives Meyrick and Powell at her godmother's home in Penydre, Clydach. The interview lasted about two and a half hours. South Wales Police have not sent her this crucial statement.

None of her original statements was included in the documents she received. Key events, such as those which occurred on Friday, 25 June and Saturday, 26 June 1999 – the day before the murder, were altered, and do not accurately reflect the accounts she had given. Situations were fabricated to falsely portray abusive individuals in a positive light, while maligning the good character of others.

Louise Pugh's statement of 28 June 1999 is crucial and must be obtained.

South Wales have manufactured evidence, interfered with the course of justice, and perverted the course of justice.

Observations:

Louise Pugh insists her statements were tampered with.

The documents Louise Pugh received revealed something peculiar. There were at least two versions of statements covering the same event, both of which contained minor discrepancies, but it was those minor discrepancies that made them different. Therefore, whatever Louise Pugh said from the witness box, Patrick Harrington was able to say, 'That's not what you said in your statement,' which he did say many times.

We believe that this was deliberate manipulation by South Wales Police, which enabled Patrick Harrington QC to discredit Louise Pugh in the witness box and diminish the value of her evidence.

At least one of these fabricated statements said that Louise Pugh ‘never saw the gold chain inside 9 Kelvin Road before the murders’. This was untrue. She had seen it and told the detectives that she had seen it.

Louise Pugh also told the detectives that she saw the gold chain that Mandy Power had placed in the potpourri bowl beside her bed. Louise Pugh was never allowed to give this evidence in either court case, and was prevented from doing so by Patrick Harrington QC, who stopped her from telling the whole truth.

40 Subject of complaint:

Extract from a statement provided to Louise Pugh by South Wales Police:

‘It was three weeks last Sunday that I happened to go around the back of our house to put the dog on the lead. It was dark at the time, but Mandy’s rear bedroom light was on, and as a result, I was able to see her garden. As I was putting the lead on my dog, something caught my eye, and when I turned around towards the rear garden, I saw a man standing near the wall dividing our house from Mandy’s. He appeared to me to be looking towards Mandy’s bedroom window. He saw me, and I was so frightened that I left my dog and ran into the house to tell my mother. My mother then phoned Mandy, and when she checked, the man was no longer there.

‘I would describe this man as being in his late twenties to early thirties, dark short hair, medium build, quite tall. He was wearing a black or dark bomber jacket and blue jeans. I don’t know if I would be able to identify him again if I saw him again.

‘I am prepared to support the police in any action deemed necessary, and I have no objections to this statement being supplied to any other interested party.’

Observations:

But Louise Pugh says (verbatim): 'I never owned a dog when I lived in Kelvin Road. The dog is a fabrication invented by South Wales Police.'

Louise Pugh's statement of 28 June 1999 is crucial and must be obtained.

South Wales have manufactured evidence, interfered with the course of justice, and perverted the course of justice.

41 Subject of complaint:

In yet another statement Louise Pugh is said to have made to detectives, there is an account that she said her mother, Christina Pugh, gave Mandy Power a bottle of oxygen-producing bleach.

Observations:

Louise Pugh is adamant that she never told the police any such thing.

Mandy Power and her mother hated one another. This evidence has been fabricated by South Wales Police.

Louise Pugh's statement of 28 June 1999 is crucial and must be obtained.

South Wales have manufactured evidence, interfered with the course of justice, and perverted the course of justice.

42 Subject of complaint:

In another statement, supposedly made by Louise Pugh, she states that, just before the murders, Mandy Power and Christina Pugh went out together to play bingo.

Observations:

This, Louise Pugh says, is also untrue and another fabrication.

First, her mother did not play bingo, and second, Mandy and Christina Pugh were not on speaking terms because of their intense dislike of each other. Who and why would anyone fabricate such an obviously untruthful statement, giving the impression that Mandy Power and Christina Pugh were friends when, in fact, they were not?

Louise Pugh's statement of 28 June 1999 is crucial and must be obtained.

South Wales have manufactured evidence, interfered with the course of justice, and perverted the course of justice.

43 Subject of complaint:

DS Martyn Lloyd-Evans said that the police audiotapes recorded all Louise's statements.

Observations:

Louise has requested these audiotape recordings from South Wales Police and has not received them.

Instead, she has been given written statements which have been rewritten, and she does not recognise much of the content.

In order for South Wales Police to comply with its code of ethics, it is important for Louise Pugh, and for justice, to have all her audio interviews so that she can conduct her own critical analysis.

There are many discrepancies in what Louise Pugh says she said in interviews, and the unrecognisable digital copies of her statements presented to her by South Wales Police.

Louise Pugh's statement of 28 June 1999 is crucial and must be obtained.

South Wales have manufactured evidence, interfered with the course of justice, and perverted the course of justice.

44 Subject of complaint:

Extract from a statement provided to Louise Pugh by South Wales Police:

'I have been shown by the police a brand new 20" solid bevelled curb GCX820 chain.

'Having examined this chain closely, I can say that it is definitely not Mandy's. Mandy did not like gold and always wore a silver chain around her neck.

'I have never seen that or a similar chain in Mandy's home. I know that Alison Lewis wore four or five neck-chains. One of those is similar to the chain that I have been shown by the police. Alison always wore her chains and would never remove them. She was even wearing her chains when she was playing rugby for Vardre.

Observations:

But Louise says: 'I told the police Detectives Powell and Meyrick on 28 June 1999 that it was David Morris's chain. I told them that David Morris left it in Mandy's on the morning of Friday, 25 June 1999, and Mandy had taken it and put it in a potpourri dish in Mandy's bedroom after Emily was asking questions about it.

'I also said I had a chain like it.'

'I never even mentioned at any time Alison Lewis's name with regard to the chain that was found.
,

‘My real statement has been altered. This has been made up by someone who wants to make trouble for Alison and David Morris, and to stop the truth from coming out.’

Louise Pugh’s statement of 28 June 1999 is crucial and must be obtained.

South Wales have manufactured evidence, interfered with the course of justice, and perverted the course of justice.

45 Subject of complaint:

Extract from a statement provided to Louise Pugh by South Wales Police:

‘I have also mentioned in a previous statement that I couldn’t recall receiving a telephone call from Mandy that particular night [of the murders], however, I can now recall receiving a call from Mandy after we returned.’

Observations:

Louise Pugh says (verbatim), ‘Whoever edited and changed my police statements without my knowledge or consent didn’t do a very good job because they can’t even get the way I speak right. I don’t use words like ‘I couldn’t recall receiving a telephone call ... that particular night.’ Anyone who knows me knows I don’t speak like that. They’ve changed key events from my original statements and added things that never happened.’

Louise Pugh’s statement of 28 June 1999 is crucial and must be obtained.

South Wales have manufactured evidence, interfered with the course of justice, and perverted the course of justice.

46 Subject of complaint:

Extract from a statement provided to Louise Pugh by South Wales Police:

‘I didn’t begin writing in the notebook until the 13th April, 1999. I only wrote six days’ entries into the book, ending on 18th April, 1999. It was at that point that my mother gave me a proper diary, which she had bought, and I therefore started writing entries in that book instead. Unfortunately, I am unable to find that particular diary which I either lost whilst living in Kelvin Rd....’

Observations:

Louise Pugh says: ‘I never owned a diary. Diary writing isn’t my thing. Have they [South Wales Police] made up a fake diary as well?’

Louise Pugh’s statement of 28 June 1999 is crucial and must be obtained.

South Wales have manufactured evidence, interfered with the course of justice, and perverted the course of justice.

47 Subject of complaint:

Extract from a statement provided to Louise Pugh by South Wales Police:

[She] ‘...gave the *Armageddon* video to Alison Lewis on the Friday before the murders.’

Observations:

Louise is adamant that she posted the video through the letterbox on Saturday night and on no other night.

The little girl, Lisa Sullivan, whom Louise was minding that night and who was with her at the time they went to 9 Kelvin Road, also said that Louise posted the video through the letterbox on the Saturday night.

Louise Pugh's statement of 28 June 1999 is crucial and must be obtained.

South Wales have manufactured evidence, interfered with the course of justice, and perverted the course of justice.

48 Subject of complaint:

Extract from a statement provided to Louise Pugh by South Wales Police:

‘On Friday 25th June 1999, Mandy told me Kimberley WILSON would be spending the night at her home because she had just returned from one of the Spanish Islands and had nowhere else to stay. I was aware that Mandy was going to a barbecue that evening at the home of Alison LEWIS in Pontardawe. As a result, Mandy gave me the key to her front door to give to Kimberley on her arrival at the house. Mandy also told me that if Kimberley fails to turn up, then I was to stay the night in her house instead.

‘Not long after Mandy had left with Allison [sic] in her car to attend the barbecue, Kimberley turned up in her gold-coloured Peugeot car. I was outside my house at the time playing ball with my dog. Upon seeing Kimberley, I went into my home to get Mandy's key.’

Observations:

Louise Pugh says: South Wales Police have even fabricated an imaginary dog. Anyone who knew me back in 1999, when I lived on Kelvin Road, knew I did not have a dog. The statements I've been given back by South Wales Police are full of cock & bull; made-up stories paid for by taxpayers' money. This extract is one of many lies told throughout all the statements given back to me by South Wales Police. Doris, Mandy, Katie and Emily deserve better than this – shame on you South Wales Police.’

Louise Pugh's statement of 28 June 1999 is crucial and must be obtained.

South Wales have manufactured evidence, interfered with the course of justice, and perverted the course of justice.

49 Subject of complaint:

A statement, South Wales Police claimed Louise Pugh had made, said that she had taken her dog to the vet at the very same time that she said she saw Mandy Power inside 9 Kelvin Road having consensual sex with Dai Morris on the morning of Friday, 25 June 1999.

Observations:

But Louise Pugh says it was common knowledge among her neighbours that she had no dog when she lived at 9 Kelvin Road.

She says: 'I am perplexed as to why the police would feel the need to fabricate documentation which would prevent the jury in knowing the truth and full facts of the case.'

Louise Pugh's statement of 28 June 1999 is crucial and must be obtained.

South Wales have manufactured evidence, interfered with the course of justice, and perverted the course of justice.

50 Subject of complaint:

In May 2024, the Morris family finally received from their solicitor, Maslen Merchant, the long-denied forensic report. It had been received by him some ten weeks earlier, but, explaining the delay in releasing it to his client, he said that the report was heavily redacted, and the remaining part disclosed no useful information that would assist them in the case.

Observations:

Thus, the report has now been received, but as predicted, it is worthless for any practical purpose. To repeat the demand of Michael Mansfield, QC, South Wales Police must release the full contents of the forensic report, which they say links Morris to the murders.

Suggested reading:

Chapter 15 Page 232

51 Subject of complaint:

All correspondence and communications concerning the Clydach murders between South Wales Police, Tony Blair, Jack Straw, David Blunkett et al and the Home Office must be retrieved and investigated for evidence of conspiracy and corruption.

Observations:

Our investigations revealed a probable conspiracy between Prime Minister Tony Blair's Labour administration, Jack Straw, David Blunkett and officers within South Wales Police. This conspiracy was referred to at Morris's first trial in Swansea by his defence counsel, Peter Rouch QC. It showed that the cover-up was a joint enterprise scheme to hide former terrorist Christina Pugh's involvement in the murders to protect the Northern Ireland peace process, and to protect and conceal the involvement of two serving and two former South Wales Police officers to avoid a major public backlash.

Suggested reading:

Force of Evil: Crossing the thin blue line to murder

Chapter 18 Page 291

52 Subject of complaint:

In 1997, while working for A & M Taxis in Pontardawe Christina Pugh befriends XXXX, an ex-South African mercenary. XXXX is friendly with another ex-South African mercenary nicknamed the baby killer, who was then working as a doorman in a Port Talbot nightclub. XXXX frequently boasted about the extreme nature of violence he had experienced and taken part in himself. He was known for his abuse of women and children. In 1998, his wife, XXXX, divorced him on the grounds of, inter alia, his violence.

XXXX had a sexual relationship with Mandy Power some six weeks before the murders. On one occasion, after having sex with Mandy upstairs in 9 Kelvin Road, XXXX flaunted his penis, on which he wore a gold ring, to the young Louise Pugh. All Mandy's lovers, the list given to South Wales Police by Louise Pugh, were publicly identified except for XXXX.

Observations:

XXXX's statement must be retrieved so that his involvement in the murders can be investigated.

We believe that evidence may have been found placing XXXX at the crime scene: an indistinct bloody handprint discovered on the living room carpet; teeth marks in a half-eaten Mars bar; trace evidence from an unknown male found on the murder weapon that did not belong to David Morris. XXXX was quite possibly a police informer whom the police would have been anxious to protect.

We believe that XXXX's statement was taken by detectives and has since been hidden away in PII.

Suggested reading:

Force of Evil: Crossing the thin blue line to murder

Chapter 3 Page 58

Chapter 19 Page 296

Appendix IV Email correspondence given by XXXX's then girlfriend XXXX

53 Subject of complaint:

We know that 526 documents were hidden from the defence on the grounds of Public Interest Immunity (PII).

Observations:

The entire cache of 526 documents held under PII must be retrieved and examined for exculpatory evidence, and as proof of procedural and other abuse by South Wales Police.

Suggested viewing:

<https://www.change.org/p/open-cases-that-hid-evidence-in-public-interest-immunity-pii-ex-parte-o-s-a>