# Materials for PCC seminar at Chat \& Pick Me Up magazines, July 2011 

# PCC Seminar 

## Cases

## ACCURACY

## Case 1

Mr Paul Burrell complained that an article headlined "Burrell: I had sex with Diana", was in breach of Clause 1 (Accuracy) of the Code.

The article reported the claim by Ron Cosgrove, the complainant's brother-in-law, that Mr Burrell had once revealed he had had sex with Princess Diana. Mr Burrell strongly disputed the central allegation in the article. He said that the sole basis for the allegation was Mr Cosgrove's claim that the complainant confided the secret to him in a pub in 1993, and denied that such a conversation had occurred.

While accepting that the PCC could not determine whether the conversation had taken place, Mr Burrell said the newspaper had failed in its duty to take care not to publish inaccurate information. It had not investigated Mr Cosgrove's claims properly; for instance, it had not put them to the complainant for his comment before publication. Moreover, readers would be misled by the lack of a denial from him. Mr Burrell argued that the claim by Mr Cosgrove was inherently improbable and likely to be motivated by the financial reward offered by the newspaper.

The newspaper said it had three sources at the time of publication. The first was a confidential source, a former associate of Mr Burrell, who approached the newspaper several months before the story was published. Months later, and entirely separately, Mr Cosgrove volunteered his account. His version of events was tested several times in interview, and he swore an affidavit in support of his position. Mr Cosgrove's son, Stephen, indicated that he had heard the story himself from Mr Burrell at a later event.

The newspaper said it did not seek to publish Mr Burrell's denial at the time, because he was a self-confessed and notorious liar. In any case his denials were widely carried in other media. The newspaper was also concerned that the complainant would - if he had been made aware of the story - have obtained an undeserved injunction from an emergency judge. It was willing to append Mr Burrell's denial to its online article.




## PRIVACY (Online Resources)

## Case 2

A woman complained that an article headlined "Oh please, stop this twit from Tweeting, someone" intruded into her privacy in breach of Clause 3 (Privacy) of the Editors' Code of Practice.

The article reported that the complainant - a civil servant who worked for the Department for Transport - had been using the micro-blogging website, Twitter, to describe aspects of her job and her feelings towards her work. The newspaper considered some of her comments to be inappropriate.

The article referred to the fact that the complainant had in her tweets: described the leader of a course she was doing (as part of her job) as "mental"; said that she was "struggling with a wineinduced hangover" at work; and, again at work, told how she was "feeling rather tired - would much prefer going home". In addition, the article pointed to a number of tweets that were political in nature: a complaining reference to a Conservative MP who was a prominent critic of Whitehall waste; a re-tweet of a Labour MP's attack on government "spin"; and a reference to the complainant's acquaintance with Sally Bercow.

The complainant said her activities on Twitter and other social networking sites (she also had a blog and had uploaded pictures of herself on Flickr) were private. While it was true in theory that anybody could view the information she had posted online, she argued that she had a "reasonable expectation that my messages...would be published only to my followers". Only her 700 or so followers could see the full context of her messages. Others would only find her account by actively searching for her, which seemed an unlikely thing for most people to do, and would only see messages she had posted, not those she was responding to. Her Twitter account and her blog (neither of which were anonymous) both included clear disclaimers that the views expressed were personal opinions and were not representative of her employer.. She argued that there were thousands of public sector workers who regularly use Twitter in and out of office hours. She could not understand why she had been targeted.

The newspaper disputed that it had invaded the complainant's privacy. She was openly posting messages about many aspects of her life, including her job. The material could be read by anybody; she had not limited her Twitter account to those officially "following" her.

In any case, there was an ongoing debate about the use of social media, which the newspaper was entitled to take part in. Since the civil service code requires that public servants should not, by their personal statements, call into doubt the impartiality of the civil service, it was quite legitimate for the newspaper to highlight this particular case.

The complainant said she was fully compliant with the civil service code. As a result of the newspaper's article, she had taken the decision - reluctantly - to lock her Twitter stream so it could not be viewed by anybody apart from her followers.

SOCIAL network site Thereasingly which is its users in legal diffilts users in legal diffi-
cuities for posting foolish remarks may soon claim another victim A Whiterall official has been Tweeting about her druakemeess,
boasting about how pointless boasting about how pointless
she thinks some of her work is and how much she dislikes the Govemment's deficit reduction. When 1 rang her department cold pause before someone provised to get back to me. He never did.
Clva seryants used to try to be impartial and discreet, Not so
Sarah Baskerville, TeamLeader in Corporate Finance Systems and Reporting Solutions' (what a title),
at the Department of Transport Ms Baskerville, aka Baskers', is an incorrigible contributor to the internet, She belongs to numerous
networking sites. networking sites.
course-paid for by us tampayent to helpher do her job better-she


## Whare wise men and <br> women stay for a Premier Christmas.

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Street spin She later described Che person who was taking the Before the covernment cuts were announced to Parliament, Ms Baskervilie was Tweeting about meetings concerning the
fate of staff about to be displaced All this was done, it should be
stressed, under her own name,
with easy links to her workplace She publishes th her workplace, too. Are there not some security issues here? StugEling with wine-induced
hangover, she Tweeted from hangover, she Tweeted from frequent references to her over-

# QUENITI S LEITS <br>  Oh, please stop this twit from Tweeting 

Imbibing. Another day, shorty before the Comprehensive Spending Review
she complained after lunch about feeing rather tired - would much prefer going home' If she only spent ner offee hours would no do than Tweeting, she Whatd noted
Her out
Her outpourings have included a Douplaining ceference to Tory Mr of Whitehall weste. She claims to $b$ an acquaintance of Solly Bercow upposedly impar wife of Speaker. In one Tweet she looked orward to meeting Mirs Bercow for hat I Can laugh at your lack of app on the iPhone
mond is Secretary Philip Ham members of the more serious unlikely to be enchanted by Ms astervule or her witterings.

YET more new Tory MPs were private secretaries (PPSS) to
ginisters, and the whips seem to mininsters, and ine wip.
have been playing snap. have been playing snap.
Nichotas Boles (Grantham) has been apportioned as PPS to fellow bachelor Nick Gibi, Schools Mintister: Husky Anna Sourby
Broxtowe voice kike Lee Mavein has been givert to fog-horned smoker Simon Bumps, Herilth Minister. Richara Graham


LEET-WING COMECHM BU: - Walley shomid not expect too Gatholics. im yesterany's Maill reviewed his latest one-man show In the West Enid, ceseribling tive way he mocks Christ and Wis sticmata. I did not bave space to
report that Mr Malley also calls the pope the sultam of abousers, the betrayer of trust, twat creeping Bavariam gimp. The show is at wyndhams theaEre, controlled ty sir cameron batipy with the amfi-christiam comEent. Nichuolas Allot, who sits on the hoarti of Cameran सhackbrotost ping tike billy-oti.
Stepthem Green of the pressure group christan vaice sald yester-



## Burden of proof

 of excitement IVeNot quite. The chap she had seen was in fect Labour MP Aichard Burden, who is as unlike a billinaire as one can probably imagine But
he does look quite like Mr Gates, it has to be admitted.

SOVERONE $\operatorname{ran}$ up to me at Westrninster, ful
TU14 11 \% \%


Faw SWEET photo of the Milliband Ed's batby this week, but father troubiling. The Labour leader outed hurmself as one of those men Who wears tesure starts outside in This max be all right for darts players such as Eric 3rstow, but for a would-be Prime Minutster it's not such a great look.

Foreign Office's Lord Howell, used himself to co opaque things in the Tragically, Too promotion for Chaire Perry (Devizes), All that effort in vain/ She had a smart new hairio this week, black as Qunnk ink. But her admirer Nicholas Soames (Con, Mid Susserj challenge me to a duel
Wotching her in the Commons Watching her in the Commons ihroaty, vort: 'Mraynificent' Ian sure he was referging only to the
quality of her oratoty.

## Crazy paving

WHEN is a pavement not a pavement When highyy paid lawyers say so. of Lords this week to discuss the scruffy peace camp' in Parliament Square. Haw and his nosy mates. Lord Pestom, in his lovely hugubrious may look like a pavement and, if you fell on it, would feel like a pavement But the it as ioes not "go" anywhere, it is not a pavement. That is one of the things that prevents the Metropolites
police from doing anything about these police from
squatters.
Squat a pavement is a pavement only if
So a it 'goes' somewhere? Can no circie of
square go' anywhere? Lord Pestor square "go' anywhere? Jord Peston
says: I spend mylife looking at mathematical economics and this is turming into a consideration of infinity. Think about intinity jong enough and you go
mad. As the Hi oh Court just proved.HRIS BRYANT (Rhondda) is. ne among the most ardent of Labout failed to vote wath the Opposition in a Commons division early on Monday gighl. Where could he be Had hemouth was more prosaic. Mr Bryant was in the parliamentary gum, honing mis abs a must, 1 must, 1 must
 ring. Th sure the Labour whips wa
forgive him Next year some time.


## PRIVACY

## Case 3

Ms Allegra Versace Beck complained that an article in a celebrity magazine had intruded into her privacy in breach of Clause 3 of the Code. The article intrusively speculated about Ms Versace Beck's health and well-being, and was illustrated by photographs taken of her while shopping in London.

The magazine contended that the complainant - who was now 18 - was a public figure to a large extent, having been given a public role in the Versace company. She had been photographed on a public street and had not been harassed in any way. There was, therefore, no intrusion into her private life.


# thappin s proves elusive for GianniVersace's niece <br> san be too rich and too  

## She's one of the richest teenagers on the planet, but Allegra Versace Beck - who inherited a $\$ 130$ million stake in her late uncle's fashion empire three months ago-looks like the most miserable girl in the world

recenty, Allegra appeared waryingly thin. 'She's so frail, she looked IIke a skeleton,'said nlooker. Her limbs are likesticks and her head's vay too big for her body - she seemed to cling on to her companion for physical support. She looked so wnhappy that I couldn't help but feel sory for her.


So what's behind the unhappy appearance of the girl Gianni called his little princess? Allegra was just two days old when she atiended her first Versace show and shés been mingling with the A-list ever since She calls Sir Elion Iohn 'uncle,' took caitwalk lessons from Nami Campbell at the age of
aine and is close to the tikes of Stella McCartney, Madonna and Victoria Bectham. As a child she was Gianni's clear favourite and often appeared on his arm at fashion shows.
But in 1997, when she was 11, this gilded existence came to an abrupt halt. Allegra turned on the TV during a homework break and sawa newsilash reporting that Gianni had been gunned down by a madman outside his Miami mansion.

Donatella sent Allegra and her younger brother Daniel to a psychotherapist in the wake of the shooting. But the little girl was so traumaitised that she blamed When the will was herself saying
that leo umple read, she cried: "Why that her uncle would never have been shot if only his favourite lititle giri had been with him. When the will was read, she cried: 'Why did Uncle Giami choose me?
Insiders say that the trauma has taken its toll. Since the murder she has become reclusive, turning her back on glituy paities in favour of burying her head in history books. And there have beem other problems to face - two months ago her mother was admitted to rehab to tackle her cocaine addiction, and the family business has been steadily plummeting in value since Giami died.
Those close to Allegra say she has little interest in fashion. She recently declined a seat on the board, prefening to leave those

Next to a normal-sized veotuans Anlegres slight stature looks sill the mere shectiver
did Uncle Gianni choose me?'

Her bamolas mother Donvatelill recently checked into rehat batte cocaine problemus
decisions to other members her family, and she's enrolled on an English and drama cot at New Vork University.

Allegra - to whom Giami also left a palazzo in Milan, c on the shores of Lake Como, a large town house in Manh: and the M mansion where he killed -ha confided she drear of becomi aHollywo star. Put she may a greater battle to face-aga her dramatic weight loss.
Three years ago Donatells gave an unusually personal interview in which she spok about how young girls fall $p$ to anorexia and admitted that she once battled an obsession with exercise. Tal care of your body and looks. one thing - sliding into obse is quite another,'she said. 'A girls know all about diets... decide to reduce weight alr for fun. But at a certain poir they can't stop. Now it seen that her own daughter may have reached that point.

Alicgra, meanurhile, says: What Ille about ccing is hat you can be a dificrent person every day' As one of he riches- -and thinnest - teenagers on the planet, st may find that a cogieort.

Tellen Fien

## PRIVACY

## Case 4

The Chief Executive of the Birmingham and Solihull Mental Health NHS Trust, complained that an article headlined "Suicide pact" was intrusive in breach of Clause 3 (Privacy) and Clause 8 (Hospitals) of the Editors' Code of Practice.

The front-page article reported that three patients at a Birmingham psychiatric unit, Main House, had - several days before publication - attempted suicide over concerns about the future of the unit. They had subsequently been informed that Main House was indeed to be closed down, which prompted the...article. The article was accompanied by pixellated photographs of the patients being informed of the decision - said in the coverage to have been "supplied by the patients themselves via their psychiatrist" - in which they were shown to be distraught at the news.

The complainant said that the residents were extremely vulnerable adults to whom the Trust owed a duty of care: they were not in a position to give any clear consent for the taking and publication of these photographs, which had been taken inside Main House. The complainant argued that the newspaper should have obtained consent from not only the patients but also their respective carers, consultants and/or relatives before publication. Indeed, while there is some assumption under the Mental Capacity Act 2005 that patients have capacity to make their own choices, it is not automatically the case that they do and the newspaper should have sought further guidance from appropriate individuals. The Trust was now unable to assess retrospectively whether the patients had the capacity to make decisions about the photographs, but considered that they would not have had the capacity to make such a decision due to their vulnerability.

The complainant said that the photographs had also been taken in breach of patient confidentiality by a GP who worked with the patients once a week, and was not their consultant or primary carer. He had been dismissed following a disciplinary hearing and the case had been referred to the General Medical Council.

The newspaper said that the closure of Main House was a major local issue. When they received the photographs of the distressed patients they gave careful consideration to their publication. They felt justified in publishing for the following reasons: the photographs had been taken with the knowledge of the patients; they had been taken by a medical professional working with the patients; the patients, who were all adults, had given their consent for publication and were actively keen for them to be shown; and a parent of one of the patients had supported the use of the images. The newspaper added that they had taken steps to protect the identities of the patients by pixellating their faces.

The newspaper said that they had given a voice to mental health patients who said that they were being ignored and distressed by the sudden closure of the unit midway through a public consultation. They had received no complaints from the patients or their families directly.


## CHILDREN

## Case 5

A woman complained that an article headlined "Day of drama as bus ploughs into bridge", published in the Nottingham Evening Post on 12 December 2009, contained a photograph of her daughter which was published without consent in breach of Clause 6 (Children) of the Editors' Code of Practice.

The article reported that a bus full of primary school children on a day trip had crashed into a low railway bridge. The complainant objected to the inclusion in the coverage of a photograph of her daughter, together with numerous other children, being comforted by a policeman at the scene of the accident. Her daughter had been pictured in a clear state of distress and the complainant had not been asked for her consent for the photograph to appear. The child had been further upset by the publication of the image.

The newspaper said that the accident had occurred in a public place in full view of a number of onlookers. An immediate investigation had been announced and it had spoken to a number of angry parents who were concerned about what had happened. While there had been a lot of discussion at the time as to whether the use of the image was justified, it had ultimately decided that the publication of the photograph was in the public interest, given that that the story related to an important matter of public health and safety. In addition, the fact that there were no serious injuries or fatalities had been an important factor in deciding to move forward to publication.
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## Ten youngsters injured while others are left shocked after Day of drama as bus <br> A schoci bus tull of children irom Canirell Primary School in Eutwell smashed into a ralway bridge in Leicester, slicing the

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## Borough's teens making music


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trip to museum ends as double-decker's roof is ripped off ploughs into bridge







## Tearful scenes at school as parents reunited with pupils

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## CHILDREN

## Case 6

Carmarthenshire County Council complained to the Press Complaints Commission on behalf of a couple that an article headlined "My Maxine is not evil - mum", published in the South Wales Guardian on 4 August 2010, contained a photograph of their adopted child without consent in breach of Clause 6 (Children) of the Editors' Code of Practice.

The article was an interview with the mother of Maxine Williams, who had been convicted of murder in 2008. Ms Williams' mother had spoken about her daughter's appeal and about the adoption of her daughter's child as a result of the conviction. The article included a photograph of Ms Williams with the child, who was also named, taken when she was around 13 months old.

The complainants were the adoptive parents of the child, who was three years old at the time of publication. They had not given consent for the publication of the photograph, and had only been made aware of it when a third party - who had identified their child from the article - had alerted them. The publication of the article had caused distress and they were concerned about the future effect of publication on the child.

The newspaper said that the use of the photograph had been authorised by the child's biological mother and grandmother. The consequences of Ms Williams's crime and the actions of social services in the case were proper objects of public scrutiny, and the information included about the child had not been unduly intrusive. The newspaper offered to consult the complainants before republishing the child's picture until she reached the age of 16 . The complainants wished for an assurance that neither the child's name nor her photograph would ever be republished.

South Wales

MOTABETT SEPVICE M MET yenshate SREGAMETS wrin thenenonicom EV onus 872 14119384

## Nalked 520 miles？ 10 more won＇t hurt！＇

AN EXHAUSTED pil－ grim from Saron who averaged 17 miles a daỳ march across Spain was march across spain was ting his feet up when he arrived back in Swansea． But footsore sid Whitworth was forced to hobble the last ten miles
home from Llanelli after
an over－officious coach driver refused to drop him off at Cross Hands． ＂I was pretty miffed to say the least，＂a haggard－ looking Sid，who trudged all night to get home to Saron，told the Gzardicsin．
＂I didn＇t realise that
all National Express tickets have to be pre booked through the internet：
＂My ticket got me as far as Swansea and from there the bus travelled on to Cross Hands，just a couple of miles from my
＂The driver me offered
me an excess for 200 but 1 just didn＇t have enough money Yes，Iamannoyed with National Express－1 am annoyed
National Express was unavailable for com－ ment．
 I＇ve ever done＇－page fooTsone：Sid Whiworth


## Býsteve Adams sowhwatesguationec．ut

THE mother of convicted Pantyiynnon murderer Maxine Williams is conil－ dent the 23 －yeai－old will be zeleased on appeal within the next few months．
Julie Edwards，of 57 Panty fymon Road，is adamant her daughter did not receive a fair trial in the run up to a 13 ． year sentence for the fatal stab bing of Bernard Evans at the family home in the early hours of January $22,2008$.
Speaking exclusively to the Guardion，Mrs Edward claimed that the trialjury was unaware of the true events tha led up to the 41－year－old＇ death．
＂Maxine is not evil，＂said Virs Edwards．＂She is very sory for what she did，but she had no choice．
＂She has never once said she did not do it，but what she did she did out of self defence and to protect me．She fell she had todoit．
I would not be alive today it it was not for what Maxine did＂ Crown Court murder Trial heard how Mirs Edwards



HAPBUSONED：Niaxine Willams，pictured with her daughter Zoe Marle，who has been adopted
to come home．
I miss her so much．She has always been rny rock
Mrs Edwards is also deeply upset that following Maxines conviction，grand－daughter Zoe Marie was adopted． ＂Marine has lost all contact with her daughter and I have lost my grand－daughter＂said Mrs Edwards．
Zoe Marie has been adopted
and we have no lide where she is now．

People have no ldea how hort and distressed this family has been
Even now it still effects us alimassively．
I don＇t care what the jury said，they got it wrong because they did not know the full story ＂Maxine is not evil and she does not want to be labelled a killer．
＂She wants the real truth to come out and she wants to come home to her family

## INSIDE THIS WEEK

THE crght to seve Aminanord court is going all the way zo Downing Steeet after campatener vowed to write to Prime Mimister David Cameron－page 4
－LIANDYBEE commaniky commeil lors have defended a colleazue over recort was＂appallung＂－page 4
－TEMPERS bofled over during stormy meeting of Elandello town council when members clashe over the funding of a proposed pedestrian crossing－page 4
－THE huter is on for a missing yocne arin atar bast heard of liviag un the Amman Valley－page 7
－CABMARTESNSHIRE county counctil will＂elo tts wimost＂．to engure，the cas造－sitapped deputy leader 联evin Madge has piedged．－page 13


## INTRUSION INTO GRIEF

## Case 7

A man from Fife complained to the Press Complaints Commission through solicitors that an article headlined "Beaten, raped and brutalised", was inaccurate and misleading in breach of Clause 1 (Accuracy) and intruded into his family's grief in breach of Clause 5 (Intrusion into grief or shock).

The article was a woman's account of life with an abusive former partner, which referred to his conviction for the murder of the complainant's step-daughter. In addition to what the complainant said were unnecessarily graphic details, the complainant and his family were distressed by two images: a headshot of the victim and an uncaptioned staged photograph of a female body wrapped in bin liners, which was how the actual body was discovered. The piece had caused much distress on what was the first anniversary of the murder.

The magazine said that the details in the story had previously been referred to in court and were in the public domain. The article was about another of the man's victims, but the complainant's step-daughter's case was relevant as it showed the degree of violence the man was prepared to use. The magazine admitted that the photograph of the body should have been captioned to make clear that it was not an image of the victim. It sincerely regretted the distress the article had caused to the complainant's family.

hacis $x^{3}$ mevneman

## REPORTING OF SUICIDE

## Case 8

A woman complained to the Press Complaints Commission that an article contained excessive detail about a method of suicide in breach of Clause 5 (ii) (Intrusion into grief or shock) of the Editors' Code of Practice.

The article reported an inquest hearing into the death of a man who had taken his own life by inhaling helium. The piece noted that the man had bought a 'blow up balloon kit', which included 'helium canisters', and had died after 'inhaling too much' of the gas. The complainant said that this method of suicide was uncommon and that, by revealing such excessive detail, the newspaper was likely to encourage copycat suicides.

The newspaper said it was aware of the Code's requirements on reporting suicide and had sought to remove detail about the method used in this case, in order to limit the chance of others copying it. For instance, it had not reported how precisely the gas had been inhaled, or the quantity that would generally lead to death. In the context of a straightforward inquest report, the newspaper argued that it would have been improper and misleading not to have revealed the basic means by which the man had died.

## SOUTHAMPTON: Diabetic was depressed over his weight and relationship break-up

# Man used halloon kit to take his own life 

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## - Dy Tan Russell


Sine Jausy There were aiss sub eide notes, crath tud vonehers worth Saby ymall gen Al ghet of paper hat said "Do not rasustitate".
Profightery hat to memove htr Fonstyar's body cure to his weight Trom hit bat in Qeemans Mains in Belvidere Red. EC Nobert $\qquad$ fold Senthampor Corrness Coth but My Rodalimer was a large diabetu male who had splt up whin he pat. ned last war stud lef his fot due to has erverne weckh problem and diabeter. He was romicct about his Gnawial positon sind was smoling mad drinking hewily
A postomothem reveated Mr Botskiaer who was half Pumish mad hatl British, diea mom helime

Inhalation although levels eoull nat be tested hecause there are no lahs in the UK but provide the servies He fras almost twice the drinkdrise limit.
Pecowing a mixide verdict corones Teith Mremam, sald Mr Bodlajaer was a ment min a good gense of humuw and a number of different abilites but satd he wes dearly depussedabout what his life held for lim.
He added that the diary was "a poignamt document bevause noblady was awave of his lons plamied desth.
Spentinc after the hearine, Mr Fonshiaers ex girlitiend of 12 years. Joame Gullivets, said: He had chatimn wilh a great sence of hrumomer and was quick of the math He seemed to just have a mental blect then it cane to his weight. He strapoled with that.


## PAYMENT TO CRIMINALS

## Case 9

A woman complained to the Press Complaints Commission that a magazine had paid a relative of a criminal in breach of Clause 16 (Payment to criminals) of the editors' Code of Practice.

The complainant was the victim of an arson attack on her home for which Christine Chivers whose story was published in the magazine on 28 th August 2008 - pleaded guilty. The article included Ms Chivers' claim that despite this plea she was actually innocent of the crime. The complainant said that there was overwhelming evidence of Ms Chivers' guilt, and the magazine should not have allowed her to proclaim her innocence in return for money.

The magazine confirmed that it had paid $£ 1,000$ to Ms Chivers' daughter - who was responsible for raising her brother and sister in difficult circumstances - for the article. Ms Chivers herself had not therefore benefited. The article was in any case in the public interest, as it highlighted an alleged miscarriage of justice. Additionally, the article had not sought to exploit a particular crime, nor had it glorified or glamorised crime in general.

It's a tale of love, betrayal and jealousy. But does that make Christine C. mers guilty? here, from behind bars, Christine, 42, tellis her story

had just dished up dirner whea my husband Andy strolled into the kitchen and said: 'Youll never guess who $I$ heard from today. He told me a name and Ifrowned at him. Andy werat on: "She"s moved back to the area and wants to catch up. Im , gons for a drink with her.' rolfed down his foou, then hurried out of the house.
When le got home he said: Youve got to come along next time, love. You'd

get on really well.
I said: We've never hit it off befone.'
Buthe invited Chrissy Wishart round and, to my surpuise, we chated and laughed.
She said to me: Fit would be great If we could finally be friends.
Ireplied Weli, were
grown-lips now?
Wheni id firsi met her,


20 years before, shed had a crush on Andy and I hadnt tike her. But in the following few weelss I welcomed her help with
 revenge revenye - Inbrosis and care. Chrissy helped and babysat for me. She joimed us on a yisit to the seaside and cane to the pulo too. Then one day heard Andy on the phone to her, saying: That's termble Th be right over:

He told me: Chnssy hinks someone's ouniside her house spying on her. Im going to see that everytuing's OK,
He went round once, then twice, and soon it became a regular nip. Sometimes he didn't get home nutill late.

On New Year's Eve we held a party. There was good music and the drivk fowed. In the early hours, once everyone had left, Andy and I went to our bedroom. We found
argue aboutil. One nigh we had a huge row and stormed out
Atier a while lrang hi phone and li was switch off. I Iried Chrisey and: mobile was offios. Thei monoss remained like $t h$ all night.
Nert day 1 dialled Ant again. The ringtone was one long note and I lane it was an international dialling tone. I hung up and called Chrissy's mobile. That ringtone w overseas too.
Sudderly I realised h: stupid ITA been to trust? Igrabbed my car ley and drove to her place. Her honsemate answer the door.

I said: How long has been going on?

She replied: It's noth to do with me. Speak to them yourselif'
I lept calling their mobiles. Eventually Chrissy answered.
"How could you do tr
to me?' Iasked.
She laughed.
"Oh, it was easy, she replied. Tou married t man I wanted all hose years ago. I wanted to revenge. Everything in felli into place:

I said: What do you mear by that?

She said. Don't you 12 We We together:

How did this happen?
I dontithow, he said. 'She must have got up in the night and climbed back in whete there was a space.'
When Chissy wike up later that morning I heard her whispering to Andy on the
landing. She left the house without saying goodbye to me.
1 said to Andy:
What are you both being so secretive about?'

Fothing; he
snapred.
We begat to


WE DID IT, MU
Extre a Erea 105

## Did she torch it?

## But lim going

## Wow Ahristine Ghivers says she only admitted the cime to save hersel from an gyen longer lall santenes. Read her story and yoU dasite



They'd slept with each other on New Year's Eve two months earlier. I couldn' bring myself to ask whether it was at the party. Now they'd gone to Amsterdan.
Fd been married to Andy for 22 years. We'd been a couple for 27 years. I was in a state of shock.
Then Andy rang me. made a tet-ke mistake, he told me. 'Th's you I want to be with. You and the children. Im coming home.' He returned to me and I welcomed him back because I loved him. Then he ran away again with Chrissy, this tome to Benidorm. He kept ricochecing between us. When he was with me she sent him text

messages saying: Ilove you. Ididn't wanther contacting Andy, so Id reply: I hate you, Leave us alone. I wish you were dead.
Then her letters started arriving.
Forever, you said. Yors woun me over, darling. Ed
$\qquad$ give anything to heaf yout vice sell my soul to be in your ams.
We were good together and othess would have leamed to accept that. To try to cope with my feelings for Chrissy, I wrote dovn: I hate her $I$ wish she were dead.
"She's trying to ruin my life,' I told my friends. "She's pure evil.'
Then Andy went back to her. In my emotionally
charged state, I sent a text message to both their phones: I hope you die soon. As I broke down sobbing, Ifell an arm around me. It belonged to my 19-year-oid son Kyle. Until then I'd concealed my feelings from my children. They loved their father. Thadn't wanted them to fall out with him. But now I couldn't help myself. I wept in front of my son and said: I wish Chrissy could feel some of my pain. Then she would understand.

I imagined Aindy and Chrissy sleeping rogether and laughing atye behind my back.

T wish she was dead,' I said. 'T wish she'd burn in hell. I could set fire to the bins outside her house.'
When I saw Kyle stare in hortor, I muttered: Oh, no, son. I shouldn'e
I have told you those things.

The look on his face had scared me. I didin't want my childreat to suffer. Irealised that Ihad to get away and clear my head.
1 dashed upstairs and packed try things. That evening my brother-in-law came to collect me and my two younger children from my home in Oaken Copse Crescent,


Farnborough, Hampshire. I waved goodbye to Kyle and my daughter Tanya, aged 21. Then we drove to his home more than 100 miles away in Wales.
Early next morning my mobile rang.
It was Andy, shouting: Well then, how much did it cost?'
'What?'
He said: How much did you pay someone to burn Chissy's house down?
I said I d don't know what you're talking about'
Oh yes you do, he replied 'Someone's burnit her house down.'
"Stop messing around,
Andy' I said, and hrung up. Tphoned Kyle and said.
Someone's burnt Chrissy's house down'
He said: T know, Mum.
There was a pause before he added. My triends and I did tie:
Iscreamed.
He said: I only wanted to
start a small fre outsid was supposed to scare but tit went up so fast a got out of hand. There people upstairs, so I ba on the door to wake th and then we ran off'
Istarted sobbing.
Why, Eyle?' I asked Tou're going to be in much trouble,
Tou said you wantel to feel the pain you dic he cold me. I vanted t scare her:
Put those were just words, I said. I would have acted on them.

At the time of the fire Ardy and Chrissy had been staying in a hotel The three othe occupants had been injured jumping in ter from windows.

Tm sory, Miun,' Kyle said. Ithought you wanted this.
I said I need time think. IIl calle6u bac As I put down the

phone, someone
hammered on the front door. Iopened it to a team of police officers. One said: 'Christine Chivers, we are arresting you on suspicion of commining arson wih intent to endanger life.'
"What?" I said. T haveritdone anything.

1 kept saying it as a pair of handcuffs were slapped on my wistis and Wed to a police car. alled bacis to my Brother-in-law: Look atter my chiidren.'
Kallum, eight, and Ceann were still asleep.
I was taren to the police station and locked in a cell. Hours passed and I kept calling outt Thavent done, angthing. Please let me go. Finally I was interviewed. The officer said: Your son

Wyle has been charged with committing arson with intent to endanger life.'
1 was crying.
The officer went on: TWe know you had something to do with it.
'I didn't' I protested. 'I swear ic.'
He showed me a piece of paper It was a scribbled note, saying: I wish Clwissy were dead.
He asked: Is that your handwriting?
I nodded.
Next he showed me recorts of text messages Id sent to Chissy.

Thope you die soow.
The officer said: Th doesit look good, does it, Christine??

Then he added: Tam formally charging you with commiting arson with intent to endanger life.'
"No way' 1 said.
He continued: You will be remanded in custody

until your plea hearing.' Screaming, I was led from the interviety room, put in a van and taken to prison.
In the next fem cays I was allowed to take advice. I was toid: Tour notes and text messages describe your feelings of hate towards Christine Wishart, and the harm you wished she would suffer. That's evidence of your motive for starting the fire.'

I undersiood thatif I pleaded guiley, in recelve a sentence of between four and six years. If Ipleaded not guily and was convicted by the pury, 1 could go to prison for 15 years.

Thad 12 hours to decide how to plea. Back in my cell, I cried all righat.
The following day I declared: Tlim my view, I don'thaye any choice Other than to plead guilty:
I would remain in prison until the court case.

A ter a week, Tanya visited with Kadrum and Ceann I told her Tm going to plead guity? Thum, you didint do it, she said.

Ireplied But they think I did I can'trisk 15 years in prison. 1looked at my
addressed us.
Byle was sentenced five and a half years in prison. Igot six years.
Andy had rears rum down his tace and mor Im so soryy. I love you: What can Ido?
All I could think abs was Ikyle. He had see in a state of self-destri That was why he'd sta the fire. It was all my
There was time for quict hug goodbye, t was thenen to Send Pi Woking, Surrey.

Hyl went co Readir Prison, Berkshire.

Now I've begun my sentence and am taki one day at a time. I 1 : the visits from my ch Andy is still seeing Chrissy. He wities to saying that he loves 3

- Take a Breah stres that thisis is Clurstistene's version of gevils cund decision to pleod gwil estively ber ovin The no criticism of ard ac she weceived.



## COURT REPORTING ON CASES INVOLVING SEXUAL OFFENCES

## Case 11 (Hypothetical)

A newspaper reported that a man had been convicted on charges of sexual activity with a child. The man was named in the article and the report was accompanied by a photograph. Copy for the report had been provided by a well-regarded, local news agency.

A woman complained to the PCC and said that her daughter, who was the victim in the case and who was also the child of the convicted man - had effectively been identified by the article. She said that people had inferred that it might be her daughter because of the use of her husband's photo. However, any level of doubt was likely to have been removed because the article also included the following details:

- The gender of the victim
- Her age at the time the abuse began
- The period of the abuse, which was three years, and a reference to the abuse being 'very regular'
- A direct quote from the judge at the trial, who noted that the convicted man was not a 'predatory' offender who 'sought out' children to abuse.

The complainant said that she and her husband only had two children, a girl and a boy. They did not live close to relatives and, in any case, none of their close relatives had children of the same age as her daughter. In reality, people in the local community would automatically - and correctly - assume that the victim in the case was the daughter of the convicted man.

In defending its actions, the newspaper pointed out that the story had been provided by a reputable local agency, which regularly covered sensitive court hearings. There had been no special directions by the judge or by the police as to what material could be reported. It was quite legitimate to name the convicted man, while the report did not include the name of the victim or her relationship to the accused. The newspaper said that it had not identified the complainant's child.

# PCC Seminar 

## Outcomes

## Case 1

## Decision - Breach (complaint upheld)

As it was not possible for the Commission to make a finding of fact as to whether the alleged conversation had ever taken place, its principal task was to consider whether the newspaper had taken care not to publish misleading information in the way it had presented the story. This boiled down to an assessment as to whether readers would have been misled by the omission of Mr Burrell's position on the matter, which was that he strongly denied either having had the conversation with Mr Cosgrove or ever having a sexual relationship with Princess Diana.

The newspaper had argued that it was not necessary to go to Mr Burrell for a comment before publication because his comments would have been worthless as he was a proven liar, and because it had three sources for the claim that he had boasted of a sexual relationship with his former employer.

The Commission has previously said that failure to contact the subjects of articles before publication - while not obligatory - may constitute a lack of care under Clause 1 in some circumstances. It has never said that people have no right ever to comment on a story, or to be offered a right of reply, if they have misled people in another context.

The Commission was also aware of the newspaper's concerns about an undeserved injunction being granted. However, it did not consider that this meant that the requirements of the Code did not apply. Given the nature of the story, and how the newspaper wished to present it, the inclusion of Mr Burrell's comments was necessary to avoid breaching the Code.

There were several reasons why the Commission considered that Mr Burrell's denial of the allegations should have been made clear in the article. The claims about him were significant and substantial, and published with great prominence. The information came from the recollection of a fifteen-year-old conversation, and was not corroborated on the record by anyone outside Mr Cosgrove's immediate family (as the earlier source remained anonymous). It was clear to the Commission in these circumstances that there was a strong likelihood that the omission of any denial from Mr Burrell may have misled readers into believing that he accepted Mr Cosgrove's allegations. Given the startling nature of the claims, and the narrow basis for them, the newspaper should have contacted the complainant and published his position on the matter. Readers could then have made their own assessment as to the value of his comments in the context of the piece and in light of his reputation. But they were not given this opportunity. Another way of dealing with the problem would have been to offer Mr Burrell a prompt and proportionate right of reply immediately following publication. The offer to include the denial on the website, made at the end of the PCC investigation, was neither prompt nor proportionate.

It has never been an absolute requirement for newspapers to contact those who are about to feature in articles. This would be impractical for a number of reasons: often there will be no dispute about the facts, or the information will be innocuous; the volume of people mentioned in straightforward stories would make it impossible; and legitimate investigations might on some
occasions be compromised by such a rule. However, in this case the newspaper made the wrong decision and the complaint was upheld.

## Case 2

## Decision - No Breach (complaint rejected)

The Commission has made a number of key rulings about the use by newspapers and magazines of material obtained from social networking sites. This was the first time it had considered a complaint about the republication of information originating from Twitter.

There was no dispute that the material posted by the complainant was open to public view, and could be accessed by anyone who wished to read it. Although there were 700 actual subscribers to the complainant's account, the potential audience was much greater. This was particularly the case as any message could be "re-tweeted" without the complainant's consent, or control, to a larger subscription list. This was a notable feature of Twitter. The publicly accessible nature of the information (for which the complainant was responsible) was a key consideration in the Commission's assessment as to whether it was private.

The Commission also had regard to the quality of the information (how personal it is), how it is used by the publication and whether there is a public interest. In this case, the Commission noted that the published material related directly to the complainant's professional life as a public servant. The newspaper was seeking to comment on the wisdom of civil servants using social media platforms, which may give rise to claims that it can conflict with their professional duties.

The Commission recognised that the complainant had been caused distress by the coverage of the newspaper, which was regrettable. However, taking into account all of the above factors, it did not consider that the material published by the newspaper constituted an unjustifiable intrusion into her privacy in breach of Clause 3 (Privacy) of the Code.

The Commission did not consider either that the article was misleading or distorted. It was accepted that the complainant had made the comments attributed to her. While the newspaper could have included more innocuous tweets, its failure to do so did not render the article misleading. The article constituted an argument by the journalist - with which some people clearly would disagree - that the actions of the complainant were inappropriate. Readers would recognise that he was using selected tweets to reinforce that argument. There was no breach of Clause 1 (Accuracy) raised by this complaint.

## Case 3

## Decision - Probable breach (complaint resolved)

The complaint was resolved when the magazine published an agreed apology, in which it accepted that it should not have speculated about the complainant's health and well-being and apologised for the intrusion into her private life. The magazine also undertook not to repeat the article under complaint or republish the photographs complained about and not to publish in any format any further material concerning Ms Versace Beck's private life, health or general wellbeing (including photographs of her taken without her consent while engaged in private life activities and not at any public event) except where those matters have been put into the public domain by Ms Versace Beck or her representatives authorised by her to do so.

## Case 4

## Decision - No Breach (complaint rejected)

In making this decision the Commission wished to make clear that it took into consideration the many special circumstances of the case. While the Commission had not received a complaint from the individuals at the centre of the coverage, it decided that it was able to investigate a complaint from the NHS Trust, which was certainly a relevant party in the matter. In making this ruling, the Commission had to be particularly aware of the potentially competing positions of the Trust and the patients themselves, who were apparently content for publication to go ahead.

The protection of vulnerable individuals is at the heart of the Editors' Code and the question of intrusion in regard to patients at a mental health facility was clearly a serious matter. An attempt by the newspaper to ignore - or bypass - the terms of the Code, and compromise the welfare of patients, would be the subject of vigorous censure by the Commission. However, the Commission did not believe that the newspaper had made any such attempt on this occasion.

The key consideration for the Commission related to the question of appropriate consent. In normal circumstances, editors are rightly able to rely on the consent of affected parties to publish private information about them. In this case, the three patients at Main House had provided explicit consent (and apparent encouragement) for the publication of the images. However, the complainant had argued that this consent was insufficient, due to the vulnerable nature of the patients and concerns over their ability to make an informed decision.

This was an important point and one which the Commission weighed heavily. There were also two other significant factors, relating to the photographs, for it to bear in mind: they had been provided by a doctor, who was employed by the facility; and they had been pixellated by the newspaper to prevent identification of the patients (who had also not been named in the articles). There was a final issue relating to the public interest inherent in the story, which reported the closure of a mental health unit and its impact on the patients who lived there (which had even led the patients apparently to seek to take their own lives).

At this stage, it was not possible for the Commission (or indeed the Trust) to establish the specific capacity of the patients to offer informed consent about publication. The Commission did recognise, though, that legitimate concerns would exist about the patients' capacity in this area. This was something which the newspaper had a responsibility to take into account. The Commission considered that patients' consent on its own may not be sufficient always to justify publication.

In the Commission's view, it was the existence of the other factors that tipped the balance in favour of the newspaper's decision to publish: the involvement of the doctor; the decision to pixellate; and the public interest in the story as a whole. The Trust's position was that the doctor, who had provided the images, had acted inappropriately and in breach of his own professional standards. However, it did not necessarily follow that the newspaper, in making use of the images, had acted in breach of its own professional standards. At the time of publication, the newspaper had to be able to give weight to the fact that the image had been provided by a
medical professional, who was involved in the care of the patients. In any case, the newspaper had not published the photographs unaltered, but had ensured that the patients' identities were not revealed to a wide audience.

In all of these circumstances taken together, the Commission did not consider that the newspaper's actions represented a failure to respect the private lives of the patients in breach of either Clause 3 (Privacy) or Clause 8 (Hospitals) of the Code. This was not an easy decision, but the Commission in the end found that the newspaper had managed to balance its duty to behave responsibly towards vulnerable individuals with the need to cover a story of important public interest.

## Case 5

## Decision - Breach (complaint upheld)

Newspapers are entitled to publish stories and pictures of serious road accidents, which take place in public and often have wide-reaching consequences. In this case, it was not in doubt that the bus crash - which involved more than fifty schoolchildren - was a serious incident which raised important questions in regard to public health and safety. The Commission did not wish to interfere unnecessarily with the newspaper's right to report the matter, which it generally had done in a sensitive manner.

However, it was clear that the complainant had not given her consent for the newspaper to either take or publish the photograph which showed her daughter in a state of distress. The subject matter of the close-up photograph certainly related to her welfare.

There may be occasions where the scale and gravity of the circumstances can mean that pictures of children can be published in the public interest without consent. In the specific circumstances of this case, the Commission did not consider that there was a sufficient public interest to justify the publication of the image. It accepted that the newspaper had thought carefully about whether to use the photograph, but the Commission considered that it was just the wrong side of the line on this occasion. The complaint was therefore upheld.

## Case 6

## Decision - Breach (complaint upheld)

The Commission agreed that the newspaper had been entitled to present the views of the child's grandmother on the subject of her removal from the family's care. There was a general public interest in debating the actions of public authorities in the case, to which the article contributed. In the Commission's view, the publication of the child's previous name was not intrusive in this context.

The Commission also had to consider the publication of the photograph. Clause 6 (ii) of the Editors' Code states that "a child under 16 must not be interviewed or photographed on issues involving their own or another child's welfare unless a custodial parent or similarly responsible adult consents".

The Commission took the view that the photograph, in the context of an article about the child's mother's conviction for murder and the impact of the adoption, clearly involved her welfare. The paper had not obtained the consent of the custodial parents prior to publication. The Commission noted that one person had apparently identified the child from the information in the article, which had caused anxiety to her adoptive parents. The Commission considered that there was a breach of Clause 6 (ii) here.

To justify such a breach, the Editors' Code requires an exceptional public interest to override the normally paramount interests of the child. In this instance, while the Commission recognised the general public interest in the story, it did not consider that there were exceptional public interest grounds specifically to justify the publication of the picture. The complaint was therefore upheld.

## Case 7

## Decision - Breach (complaint upheld)

The Commission considered that the magazine's failure to make clear to readers that the photograph was staged constituted a breach of Clause 1 (Accuracy). But of particular concern to the Commission was the fact that, in using the misleading picture near to the first anniversary of the death, the magazine had also shown a total disregard for the family of the dead woman. While the Commission normally considers the rules on grief and shock to have greatest relevance in the immediate aftermath of an incident, the magazine's cavalier approach in this instance constituted a clear breach of both the letter and spirit of Clause 5 of the Code. This was notwithstanding the fact that some of the information was legitimately in the public domain following a court case, and which the magazine was therefore entitled to publish. The complaints under both Clauses 1 and 5 were upheld.

## Case 8

## Decision - No Breach (complaint rejected)

The Commission has made several rulings under Clause 5 (ii) of the Editors' Code, which was introduced in 2006 specifically to deal with concerns about copycat suicides. The key part of this Clause relates to care being taken to prevent the publication of "excessive detail" about suicide methods.

In this case, even though it was a fairly uncommon method of suicide, the Commission did not consider that the newspaper had breached the terms of the Code. The newspaper was entitled to cover the inquest proceedings and to report the basic details of the method. Details about the precise apparatus that had been constructed - and how much gas had been inhaled - might well have been excessive in breach of the Code, but they had not been included. This was a difficult balancing act, but the Commission was satisfied that the newspaper had published a suitably limited level of detail.

As a result, while the Commission wishes newspapers to remain vigilant in this area, it did not uphold the complaint.

## Case 9

## Decision - Breach (complaint upheld)

Criminals and their associates should not generally profit from their crimes, so the Code forbids payments for stories which seek to exploit a particular crime unless there is a clear public interest.

In this case, the Commission considered that the article did not contain anything of sufficient public interest to justify the payment. The piece amounted to an explanation about why Ms Chivers had pleaded guilty to the crime, and seemed to try to justify the crime (whoever was responsible) by criticising the behaviour of the complainant, Christine Wishart. It did not point to any clear evidence of a miscarriage of justice, and it was not part of a campaign to have the conviction quashed. It said that Ms Chivers had pleaded guilty in order to reduce her sentence, as she had been told that there was a considerable body of evidence against her.

It was clear that the crime had been exploited for payment in breach of the Code, and there was no public interest to justify it. That was not to say that the magazine was prohibited from publishing Ms Chivers' story. But the decision to offer payment was misguided and the editor should have recognised that immediately. The complaint under Clause 16 was upheld.

## Case 10

## Decision - Breach (complaint upheld)

A case along the lines set out in the hypothetical summary would be upheld.
Clause 7 (Children in sex cases) of the Code of Practice makes clear that the press must not, even if legally free to do so, identify children under 16 who are victims of sex offences. It goes on to say that "care must be taken that nothing in the report implies the relationship between the accused and the child". This is a deliberately stringent requirement. In cases where there is a familial relationship it is especially important, since information that seems insignificant at face value might allow readers who are acquainted with the abuser to work out the identity of the abused.

For a newspaper to rely for a defence on the fact that information has been provided by a reliable, external agency and that no reporting directions had been given by the police or court is inadequate

## The evolving PCC

1995<br>2,508<br>476<br>COMPLAINTS<br>2010<br>6,186<br>INVESTIGATIONS<br>1,204<br>0<br>DESIST NOTICES<br>100

## PCC Services

- Complaints handling
- Anti-harassment system
- Pre-publication work/proactive approaches
- Informal advice - at any time
- Training/Updates



## The Code of Practice

- 16 sections in total:
- Accuracy (cause of most complaints);
- Privacy (most controversial/complex area);
- Newsgathering (Code not just about what is published)


- Mainstream media must continue to recognise commitment to high standards
- Some things do not bear repeating
- The 'public domain' is not a straightforward excuse

Intermet boasts of sex, drink and violence as youngsters hit 18



## cemill zcunciu: x5

 By Paute Murray Enve" siamell" lue inem:

 nemul scy. binmet ated tumk rimelled amike as

sh mimuer at list ywith





 sixieme paplls mirt luèz











## Questions to consider

- How widely available is the information?
- Who uploaded the material?
- What settings have been used to protect privacy?
- What is the quality of the information (how personal is it; what is the context)?
- What is the public interest?
- How is the material presented?



# SUICIDE PACT Last cry for help of 3 mental health patients lickeded out of home by NHS 



MOD100039141
njured while others are lef shocked after f drama as bus


trip to museum ends as double-decker's roof is ripper ploughs into bridg


Tearful scenes at school : parents reunited with pup




SOUTHAMPTON: Diabetic was depressed over his weight and relationship break-up


## Pill woman telephoned number to say goodbye

Publlshed Date 24 Novernber 2009
A gnodmother fonud dewd in her car on a busy road had takce m lethat cocktat of antidepressans and alcohal, an mquest heard.
Margare Pett was discoverd shmped 0 her fed Ford Presta on Westen Wey, Fareham, by two concemed passers-by who dalled 909.

Ohces who arved at the seene ab abou 8.50 m on May I Cound all of the car doors were open.
Mrs Pint, 35 ,
ADVERTISEMENT
of Sandy Lane Tithfied, bed sent atex mossage from her mobite phone to an untrown number al 00.3 sam that morning saying goodbye.

Her havdbag contaned pill packets for 70 tables of antidepressant Amitfotylie - but 63 were missing.
A Ponsmouth nquas heard Mrs Patt had prevonsly suffered from anxiety and depression.
A post montem examintion revealed she had laken almost fen lime the therapeutic dose of antidepressant Amitepty-line and was more than twice over the legal drink atrive limit.

In a satenen Mrs Put's Camby said: She was a well loved and active member of her local connunity. Hor pasthg was so sod and an enormons shock to us all.'

Recoding a verdot that Mrs Pidt took her own life while depessed, Portsmouth and southoast Hampshe coroner David Horley said: She had depression problems in the past and it seens most likely that il was coming to the fore again, even though she kopt hidden from cveryone.'

## Extra Guidance



## 'I HOPE YOU DIE SOON...'




## Contact

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