

Annual Report 2017

Bail for Immigration Detainees

Bail for Immigration Detainees is an independent charity that exists to challenge immigration detention in the UK. We work with asylum seekers and migrants in removal centres and prisons, to secure their release from detention.

Bid

www.biduk.org

“Very few organisations now provide publicly funded independent legal advice to detainees which is free at the point of delivery. Bail for Immigration Detainees was the only organisation present in each of the inspected IRCs”

HM Chief Inspector of Prisons for England and Wales
Annual Report 2016–17

Bail for Immigration Detainees

What is immigration detention?

Anyone subject to immigration control in the UK can be detained. It is an administrative and not a criminal process. There are none of the safeguards that there should be when depriving someone of their liberty. First, the decision to detain an individual is taken by an immigration officer and not overseen by a court. Second, there is no automatic bail hearing. Third, there is no automatic legal advice or representation. Fourth, there is no time limit. The latest Home Office figures show that the longest length of detention is currently four years. However, the Home Office does not count cumulative lengths of detention, so it is quite possible that other individuals have been detained as long or longer for several consecutive periods.

What does BID do?

BID's vision is of a world free of immigration detention, where people are not deprived of their liberty for immigration purposes. We aim to challenge immigration detention in the UK through the provision of legal advice, information and representation alongside research, policy advocacy and strategic litigation.

Specifically, we:

- Run a telephone helpline four mornings a week to deliver legal advice and information;
- Deliver legal advice sessions and workshops in detention centres and prisons;
- Prepare, update and disseminate self-help materials on detention and deportation so that detainees have the tools to represent themselves if they don't have a lawyer;
- Prepare court cases for release on bail and deportation appeals;
- Carry out research, gather evidence from casework, and prepare reports and briefings for civil servants, parliamentarians and the general public about different aspects of immigration detention;
- Refer cases for unlawful detention actions;
- Act as a third party intervener, or provide evidence to the higher courts on detention policy and practice;
- Raise awareness of immigration detention with the wider public.



“From my family and I, we would like to say a BIG THANK YOU to you and the family team at BID. I hope you received the hug I sent for you. My words can not describe how grateful we are but we are.”

Client

Chair's Report

It was my privilege at the AGM in January 2017 to take over as Chair from Liz Barratt, who had been a BID trustee for almost ten years, and Chair for two. Liz guided BID with wisdom, humour and an encyclopaedic knowledge of immigration law. She is much missed and we thank her for her enormous contribution to BID.

The pages that follow paint a picture of an organisation that does critical work to support those who end up in immigration detention and to challenge the practice of detention itself. The start of my tenure has coincided with BID's most successful year yet – outcomes are up in every aspect of its work and it is a measure of the dedication of staff and volunteers that they have achieved so much in such a difficult climate. Following the Shaw review's recommendations to reduce the incidence and length of detention, which the government accepted, there should already have been a reduction in the numbers of people detained, with a corresponding reduction in the number of vulnerable people detained. However, the latest figures show that this is not the case, that detention is still being used as a first resort, and that vulnerable people are still being detained.

Immigration detention is little known beyond those who work in asylum and immigration

law and, as a lawyer myself, I have been very troubled by the problems that those who are locked up for the purpose of immigration control face in accessing the justice to which they should be entitled. Access to justice is something that as lawyers we hold dear and BID does vital work in ensuring that clients' rights are upheld. Our survey into legal representation in detention continues to show large numbers of detainees unable to access legal representation. BID will continue to draw attention to these problems.

Despite the Immigration Act 2016 enshrining automatic bail hearings after four months, this has not yet been put into practice. And even when it does, it will not apply to people who have served criminal sentences who form the majority of those detained for long periods. So often BID's clients attest to the fact that the only legal help they have received has been from BID.

I am proud of the achievements outlined in this report and I want to take the opportunity to thank my fellow trustees, our funders, our staff and our volunteers for all their support, which we hope will continue for a very long time!

Sandeep Katwala, Chair

“More generally, the CPT again expresses concern over the indefinite nature of immigration detention and it requests detailed information on the measures taken to address the recommendations made by the 2016 Shaw Review into the welfare in detention of vulnerable persons. The CPT also considers that foreign nationals, if they are not deported at the end of their sentence, be transferred immediately to a facility that can provide conditions of detention and regime in line with their new status of immigration detainees.”

European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT) – Report on periodic visit to the UK

Director's report



BID's last financial year coincided with the first year following the EU referendum. The documented increase in xenophobia and hate crime widely reported since the referendum has been mirrored in treatment that our clients in prisons and detention centres describe in letters and visits. At the time of writing, there have been three deaths in detention in the space of a month. The Panorama programme, filmed undercover at Brook House IRC, revealed the depths of the callous and systemic cruelty meted out to detainees on a daily basis. There has been no public outcry since either the Panorama programme or the deaths in detention. We have a situation in which vulnerable people, in the care of the state, are filmed being routinely abused, and are dying in custody, and our response as a nation? A collective shrug of the shoulders.

There has been a noticeable hardening of public attitudes to 'migrants', and EEA nationals exercising free movement are also referred to in public discourse as 'immigrants'.

Numbers of people in detention continue to rise and there has been a sharp increase in the numbers of EEA nationals being detained and removed or deported. Grim as the context is, all this only serves to galvanise volunteers and staff into renewed action. I am so full of admiration at the energy, commitment and dedication that our staff and volunteers show. There is a steely commitment to fairness and justice and an abhorrence of injustice and abuse that fuels that motivation and runs through the heart of the organisation.

BID's achievements over the last year have been incredible. We almost doubled the number of people supported, significantly increased the number of legal advice sessions delivered, and secured freedom for hundreds.

Our intervention in the Supreme Court in the case of *Kiarie and Byndloss* is a perfect example of how BID's work comes together. The case focused on the 'out of country' appeal regime for deportation appeals. We had opposed this development during the passage of the Immigration Bill (later Act), saying that it put people at an unfair disadvantage and could not be fair given that people facing deportation had established private and family lives in this country and would be separated from their families, leave alone the practical difficulties of mounting an appeal from abroad. Despite

the concerns expressed by BID and many others, the Bill was enacted and deportation cases began to be 'certified' meaning that appellants could only appeal once they had been deported. Cases were referred to lawyers and we even took one on ourselves in which the client was deported before his hearing. This meant that we were very well placed to provide the Supreme Court with detailed information about how the system as it stood was affecting people. We had a body of evidence to share that was quite unique. Having been approached to intervene and had permission granted by the Court the case was heard and the judgment released in June. Significantly, the Court ruled the out of country appeal regime unlawful, a hugely important decision affecting thousands of families in the UK.

I'm so proud to be part of BID, an organisation making a real difference to people's lives and fighting to uphold detainees' rights. I hope you enjoy reading our report and will continue to support us in whatever way you can – we truly value your support.

Celia Clarke, Director

Bail casework and outreach

*'Job well done to
get me out'*

In the past year BID staff and volunteers have supported a total of 5,840 people – an increase of more than 2,000 from the year before. We increased our outputs in every sphere of our work.

Achievements in the last year

5840

individuals provided with assistance

438

bail applications prepared; 300 actually heard; 199 released on bail

66%

success rate for represented cases

596

people who had received assistance from BID were released

142

legal advice sessions delivered to 2135 individuals in 6 prisons and 8 IRCs

120

Full deportation advice provided to 120 people overall; 25 current active deportation cases

11

appeals heard, 7 successful; the Home Office appealed 3, but were denied permission in all

*'Your company made
my life bearable.
I had lost hope on
getting released.
I need to be in my
children's lives.'*

*'I am very
impressed from
BID specially their
representative,
they were great
with the great
service.'*

Comments

A sample of clients' comments following workshops/legal surgeries:

'It's very helpful in understanding the bail process'

'Well done for your hard work'

'It is very helpful already after I had a visit I know a lot more information'

'I think BID visit more helpful for detainees who actually feel difficulty in here'

And from represented cases:

'Excellent, friendly, professional staff'

'To my knowledge, the service was the best. I never saw such results from the solicitors who I paid.'

'If I said more could have been done, I would have been lying.'

*'The case was well prepared by *****. Marvellous'*

'BID wrote an excellent bail application to help further strengthen the case. Good communication with applicant and sureties'

Feedback from clients

125 feedback forms were received from clients supported through outreach – 98.4% found the sessions either helpful or very helpful:

How helpful was the legal surgery?

Not at all

0.8%

A little

0.8%

Helpful

24%

Very helpful

74.4%

How much did you understand of the advice given?

Nothing

0.8%

A little

1.6%

Most

31.2%

All

66.4%

Has the legal surgery helped you to understand the bail process?

Not at all

0.8%

A little

1.6%

A fair bit

23.2%

A lot

73.6%

'I want to support BID in future by donating when I am working'

CASE STUDY

'A' came to the UK from Poland when he was six months old with his mother and siblings. His mother was schizophrenic and so he spent a lot of time in and out of foster homes. Due to his disrupted childhood, he got into a bit of trouble. His most serious criminal offence was theft of a bicycle for which he received a 12 week prison sentence.

In late 2016, he found out that his girlfriend was pregnant with their first child. Around the same time, he was stopped and searched by the police and was found with a small amount of cannabis. He was asked to pay a fine or spend seven days in custody. As he could not afford the fine, he opted for the seven days in custody.

At the end of that week, he was transferred to an immigration removal centre because the Home Office decided to pursue deportation against him as, in their words, the offence of possession of a tiny amount of cannabis was 'the final straw.' He spent six months in immigration detention fighting his deportation order with no assistance from any legal advisers. He tried to find a legal aid solicitor but was told that there was no legal aid for EEA nationals. He appealed against the Home Office decision to deport and won his appeal. However, the Home Office continued to hold him in immigration detention while they pursued his onward appeal. BID met him at a workshop, took his case on for representation and he was released on bail 13 days later.

Prisons' project

This last year has been the busiest yet for the prison team. The number of detainees BID advised has increased from 507 to 786. The number of represented cases has also increased, (136 compared to 93 last year) and we have reduced the threshold for representation for long term detention to 6-7 months (as compared to 12 months before). Our success rate in represented cases was 76%, which is very high, given that these cases are usually the most complex and clients have been detained for the longest periods. We have also increased the number of referrals we made from 29 to 38. This is crucial in ensuring clients can receive support from other lawyers that BID is not able to provide. The number of clients with challenging cases has increased which means they have experienced long periods of detention post-sentence.

One of our major challenges has been delays in securing release addresses for clients. Sourcing Section 4 addresses for ex-offenders, despite the judgment in 2016 of *Suthakar Sathanantham & Ors [2016] EWHC 1781 (Admin)* in which the court ruled such delays unlawful (and in which BID intervened) has been problematic. We have also experienced difficulty with the probation services approving addresses, which has resulted in delays to listing bail hearings and a delay in access to justice for clients.

“Persons held in captivity, be it in police custody, remand facility or prison, or deprived of their liberty in any other context, find themselves in a situation of complete dependency and are therefore particularly vulnerable to any abuse.”

UN Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel and degrading or inhuman treatment or punishment

CASE STUDY

B arrived in the UK when he was 16 and claimed asylum. He suffers from paranoid schizophrenia and has been suicidal. He was sectioned in a mental health hospital for 6 months prior to his time in prison.

He has so far been detained under immigration powers for a cumulative period of 29 months in prison. Immigration detainees in prisons are held as if they are serving prisoners. In January 2017, we met him at a legal advice session. He was unaware of his right to challenge his detention. He was taken on as a represented case due to the length of detention and mental ill-health.

Despite his compliance with the travel documentation process, the Home Office had not managed to secure a travel document for him, which meant that he was not removable. The Home Office had even acknowledged in writing that they were not actively trying to obtain a travel document for him.

We urgently referred him to solicitors who agreed to represent him in his deportation appeal and decided to lodge a judicial review for unlawful detention.

Finding a private address for his bail application proved problematic, so we lodged a Section 4 application on his behalf. Because of the length of his detention, we decided to apply for bail in principle without waiting for a Section 4 address to be made available. He was granted bail in principle and the judge ordered a n address to be sourced for him within 28 days. The probation service failed to initiate the necessary checks on the address, which meant that the grant of bail lapsed and B remained in detention. We will continue to re-apply for bail until he is released.

Separated families' project

Our focus continues to be on separated families where the parent is a main carer of UK-based children, including pregnant women or partners of pregnant women. In the last year we provided advice to 140 individuals with 247 children. We prepared 97 bail applications, with 67 of them actually heard. 47 of those parents were granted bail.

We received 16 feedback forms for family cases, which were positive. 12 clients rated our service as excellent, with another 3 saying it was good.

"It makes me realise there are people who are ready and willing to help"

"This gives me the courage and self-esteem to tell my partner I will be out"

"I now feel like I have hope"
"[BID] went beyond to gather evidence"

Following the *Kiarie and Byndloss* judgment in the Supreme Court (see "Strategic Litigation" section), a growing number of clients are successfully getting the Home Office to reconsider their deportation decision. This is also helping with bail applications. This judgment has been hugely positive for clients both in terms of securing liberty, but, perhaps more importantly, it gives them the chance to meaningfully and effectively challenge their deportation orders.

Although it is positive that deportation appeals will now be heard within the UK, the continued denial of legal aid in Article 8 appeals means that clients frequently pay large sums of money for sub-standard legal representation. Following one bail hearing, counsel suggested that the client should be suing his representative for professional negligence.

Despite this year seeing significant upheaval with three changes of management, it is really encouraging to see that we have actually surpassed the number of bail hearings and successes for the previous year. We hope that these figures will continue to rise.

"I just want to say big thanks for your help and hard work for me. Last night I was surprised when I received my grounds of bail because they are very nice and perfect and no doubt you worked very hard on my file as I got bail. I also want to say thank you very much for all BID staff and this is team work and all of you working very nicely for detainees."

Client

CASE STUDY

'C' was detained after overstaying his visa; he had no criminal record. His child, a British citizen, was born while he was detained and taken into the care of the local authority due to the mother's inability to care for him without support; the local authority had advised the Home Office that this would happen if it detained the client, and lobbied for the client to be released.

We twice applied for bail, but removal directions were set and the hearings had to be withdrawn on the day. After writing to the Home Office asking them to release the client to care for his child, the Home Office responded confirming that they considered it reasonable and proportionate for the child to be separated from his father and spend his childhood in care – this was despite the fact that the client had no criminal record.

This refusal to release the client formed the basis for a stay on removal being granted, and the client was then belatedly granted temporary admission and allowed to undertake contact with his child. The LA was more than happy for the child to reside with his parents provided the client was there to support the mother.

Article 8 & Deportation Advice Project (ADAP)

The project supported 120 people during the last year and we currently have a total of 25 active cases. These are a mix of deportation appeals, applications to revoke deportation orders, and representations to the Home Office prior to the Notice of Decision to Deport.

The majority of our clients are Third Country Nationals but the number of EEA nationals in our caseload is increasing. This reflects a stepping up by the Home Office in deportation action against EEA nationals.

During the year 11 appeals were heard at the First-tier Tribunal. Of those 7 were successful. In 3 of those cases the Home Office appealed but were ultimately unsuccessful either at obtaining a grant of permission or at the Upper-tier Tribunal. In one case the HO has applied for permission to appeal and the outcome is awaited.

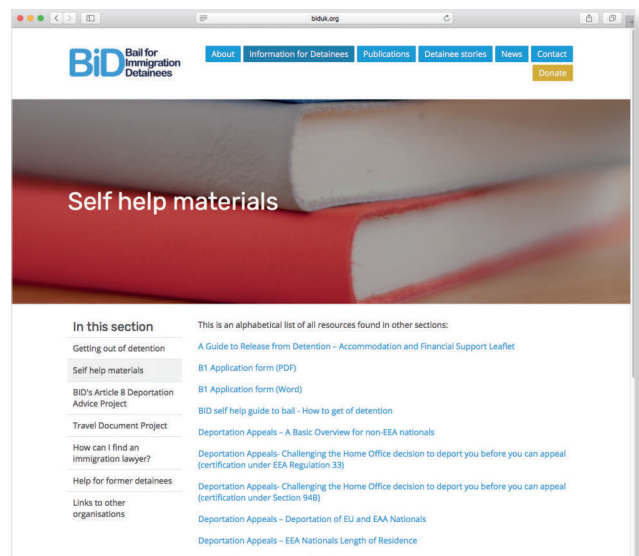
Of the 11 appeals, 4 were unsuccessful. However, permission to appeal to the Tribunal was lodged in all 4 cases. Two cases were granted permission to appeal, one is awaiting a decision and one case was referred out due to the geographical location of the client.

Judicial Review referrals

We made 3 referrals for judicial review. One related to the tagging of a seriously ill client, one to challenge a regulation 33 certificate of an EEA national with very significant mental ill-health and one for possible unlawful detention. The certificate was successfully withdrawn and a hearing date is awaited in the First-tier Tribunal. The other two are still under consideration.

Exceptional Case Funding Applications

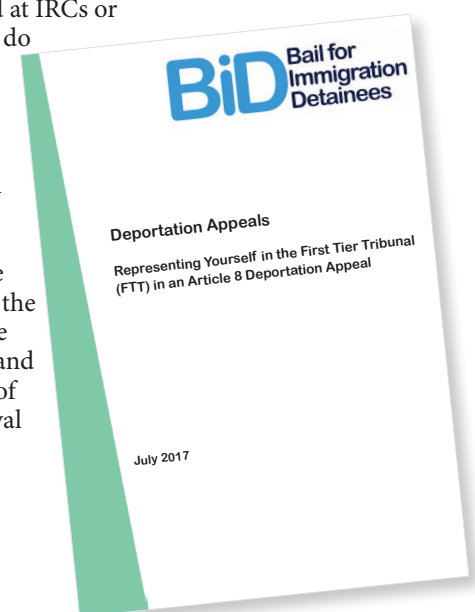
In two cases, exceptional case funding applications were successfully made for clients with very complex mental health problems. These cases have now been successfully referred to legal aid providers.



Self-help materials

All the project's self-help leaflets were updated during the year to take account of developments in case law and amendments to the EEA regulations. New leaflets were also prepared. One is a self-help guide for individuals to apply for Exceptional Funding without a lawyer ('Exceptional Funding –Applying for legal aid in deportation cases').

Immediately following the successful case of Kiarie & Byndloss, (see below) we prepared an advice leaflet 'Deportation Appeals – Challenging the Home Office decision to deport you before you can appeal (Certification under s.94B)'. This is aimed at those who are detained at IRCs or prisons and who do not have a legal representative. It explains the judgment and contains a model letter which can be detached and sent to the Home Office to request the withdrawal of the s.94B certificate and the cancellation of associated removal directions.



Strategic litigation

Developing legal strategies to strengthen potential claims of unlawful detention is an important part of BID's casework. Coordinating steps with the work of solicitors can tip the balance in favour of a client's release from detention. This includes making referrals to solicitors, and indeed accepting referrals for bail applications from solicitors undertaking claims of unlawful detention. In this way we can increase a client's overall chances of gaining release from detention. Release can be achieved by way of a successful bail application where there is an ongoing related judicial review claim, a successful High Court claim of unlawful detention, or because legal arguments lead the Home Office to grant temporary release.

Over the past year BID referred 78 cases to solicitors for the purpose of investigating and making applications for judicial review. We also accepted referrals from solicitors in 8 cases.

The second aspect to our strategic litigation work is our role as third party interveners in a number of cases focussing on the policies and practices of immigration detention.

The most important case of the year for BID was that of *Kairie & Byndloss* in which we intervened. The judgment in *R (on the application of Kiarie) (Appellant) v Secretary of State for the Home Department (Respondent) & R (on the application of Byndloss) (Appellant) v Secretary of State for the Home Department (Respondent)* [2017] UKSC 42 On appeal from [2015] EWCA Civ 1020 ruled that the government's 'deport first, appeal later' regime,

introduced through the Immigration Acts of 2014 and 2016 by Theresa May while Home Secretary, is unlawful. We, along with other organisations, had briefed against these provisions during the passage of both Immigration Bills, arguing that it could not be a fair process to mount an appeal from abroad against something so fundamental as deportation for individuals with a private and family life in this country – deportation effectively means permanent exile from home and family. (A deportation order can only be revoked after a minimum of ten years and only then at the Home Office's discretion). We had provided evidence of the devastating impact on children of separation from their parents by immigration detention. But the Bills were passed and the system enshrined in law.

We gathered a wealth of evidence from our deportation project to present to the court to demonstrate that clients were consistently disadvantaged by this regime. In the judgment, Lord Wilson referred to BID's "helpful" evidence when identifying the problems arising from out of country appeals which the court found places obstacles before people who have arguable appeals so that their appeals are made less arguable.

Lord Carnwath described BID's evidence as "compelling" and referred to "the difficulties in practice for those in the position of the appellants to obtain legal aid under these provisions. Without such assistance, or assistance from a body such as BID, it is difficult to see how an appellant from abroad can realistically prepare and present an effective appeal."

"There had been a significant rise in detention-related deaths and fewer were due to natural causes. The Home Office reported six deaths from April 2016 to March 2017, compared with three during the previous reporting year. Looked at over a longer period, there had been eight deaths in the 18 months to 1 June 2017, compared with nine in the previous four years combined (1 January 2012 to 31 December 2015)."

HM Chief Inspector of Prisons for England and Wales Annual Report 2016-17

Draga v UK: European Court of Human Rights:

We also intervened in this case. This was a very disappointing judgment. The court addressed the issue of whether or not the legal regime for immigrants in detention in the UK satisfies the requirements of Article 5(1) of the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) (the right to liberty). Having previously decided in the case of *JN v UK* (where BID had also intervened) that there is no requirement for time limits or automatic judicial oversight to protect against a violation of Article 5(1), the Court reached a similar decision in the case of *Draga*. Our position remains that, with judicial review being the only means of ruling on the lawfulness of detention, this is not a meaningful remedy as very few people in detention are aware of judicial review, still less have access to lawyers who will take on their cases.

BID believes that the continued articulation of arguments in favour of judicial oversight of the necessity of detention in line with *Hardial Singh* principles is an important means of increasing pressure for the introduction of greater accountability of the Home Office in the way it considers and authorises detention.

Research and policy

"I am truly impressed by the great work you guys are doing and as I said a million times, BID is the best agency I have ever worked with. The amount of trouble and complex women you've helped is extraordinary... I truly understand how important it is to get people like you helping these vulnerable individuals."

Foreign national coordinator, HMP Bronzefield

Legal Advice Survey:

Legal Advice Surveys 12 and 13 were published in December and June. Detainees held in prisons were included for the first time since 2011, with 18 respondents. The surveys can be read on our website. In the latest survey, 1 in 10 detainees had never had a legal representative and a third (33%) were unaware that they could access free legal advice in detention.

The report received media coverage in the Independent and the Justice Gap.

Prisons:

Using data collected concurrently with the survey, we published a paper, *Mind the Gap* that followed on from our policy paper *Denial of Justice*. This paper examines what information detainees held in prisons are able to access, compared to those held in IRCs. We contributed an op-ed to *Newsweek* to discuss the problem.

Parliamentary and policy work:

Briefed Diane Abbott MP (Shadow Home Secretary) ahead of a parliamentary debate on detention. BID was quoted and a number of our clients' cases were used as examples during the debate. BID met with Diane Abbott to raise awareness of our concerns and she agreed to speak at our AGM

Consultation responses:

We submitted two responses to Home Office consultation: the first on the Operating Standards for the Pre-Departure Accommodation; and the second, on the guidance on the management of adults at risk (AAR). We followed this up with two open letters to the government on 'adults at risk' co-signed by a number of organisations working with people in immigration detention.

We responded to the HM Inspector of Prisons' consultation on their new Expectation for Immigration Detention; the Tribunal Procedure Committee's consultation on Changes to the Tribunal Procedure (First-tier Tribunal) (Immigration and Asylum Chamber) Rules 2014; submitted a response to the call for evidence from the All-Party Parliamentary Group on Migration's inquiry into immigration post-Brexit; and a response to the Home Affairs Select Committee's call for evidence ahead of their inquiry into immigration in the UK.

Media

Our AGM in January 2017 focused on EEA nationals in detention. We unearthed new Home Office statistics which showed that there has been a five-fold increase in the numbers of EEA nationals in detention since the Conservatives came to power. In 2015, EEA nationals formed 11.4% of the detainee population compared to 2.7% in 2009. The data generated significant media interest – we were featured in the Independent twice. BID was interviewed by Polish radio, and Al-Arabiya.

Contributed an article for the Oxford University Border Criminologies Group blog on the impact of detention and deportation on children.

Launched new website and prepared an 'FAQ' document for it. Edited and updated all materials.

We also contributed an article to European Judaism entitled "*Human Rights of Immigration Detainees and Deportees in a Hostile Environment*"

Social media:

The number of Twitter followers we have has increased again over the year by 1,325, and we have now reached 6,670 followers.



Statement of Financial Activities

For the year ended 31 July 2017

SUMMARY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	2017 £	2016 £
Income				
Grants and donations	324,349	20,000	344,349	251,387
Charitable activities	-	324,221	324,221	373,100
Investments	1,810	-	1,810	2,041
Total	<u>326,159</u>	<u>344,221</u>	<u>670,380</u>	<u>626,528</u>
Expenditure				
Raising funds	40,663	20,000	60,663	35,002
Charitable activities	219,212	367,335	586,547	597,480
Total	<u>259,875</u>	<u>387,335</u>	<u>647,210</u>	<u>632,482</u>
Net income/(expenditure) and net movement in funds for the year	66,284	(43,114)	23,170	(5,954)
<i>Reconciliation of funds</i>				
Total funds brought forward	174,237	95,762	269,999	275,953

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 JULY 2016

	2017		2016	
	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets				
Tangible assets		17,205		23,063
Current assets				
Debtors	14,853		22,188	
Cash at bank and in hand	299,011		302,295	
	<u>313,864</u>		<u>324,483</u>	
Liabilities				
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	37,900		77,547	
			<u>77,547</u>	
Net current assets		275,964		246,936
Net assets		<u>293,169</u>		<u>269,999</u>
Funds of the charity				
Restricted funds		52,648		95,762
General funds		240,521		174,237
Total charity funds		<u>293,169</u>		<u>269,999</u>

The trustees have prepared accounts in accordance with section 398 of the Companies Act 2006 and section 138 of the Charities Act 2011. These accounts are prepared in accordance with the special provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act relating to small companies and constitute the annual accounts required by the Companies Act 2006 and are for circulation to members of the company.

We'd like to extend a huge 'thank-you' to all our staff, trustees, volunteers, as well as the barristers, solicitors and funders who have supported our work over the year

Trustees

Sandeep Katwala (Chair), Maggie Pankhurst (Vice-Chair), Claire Sharpe (Treasurer), Katharine Sacks-Jones (resigned 17/08/2016), Ruth Stokes (resigned 30/09/17), Saoirse Townshend, Alastair Livesey, Kezia Tobin

Staff

Celia Clarke (Director), Christopher Desira (Legal Manager, Right to Liberty, left 24/11/2016), Nicholas Beales, Legal Manager, Separated Families' Project (joined 23/01/2017) Ionel Dumitrascu (Legal Manager Casework & Outreach), Elli Free (Legal Manager, Separated Families' Project, left 02/12/2016), John Hopgood, (Policy & Research Manager, left 11/08/2017), Mahsa Mohseni, Lead Fundraiser, Carmen Kearney (Legal Manager, ADAP), Pierre Makhoul (Assistant Director), Tom Nunn (Legal Manager, Right to Liberty), Iqvinder Sokhal (Legal Manager, Prisons' Project on maternity leave), Clémence Aymon (Legal Manager, Prisons' Project maternity cover), Kamal Yasin (Office & Finance Manager).

Volunteers

Shoaib Khan, Tony Goodfellow, Nasrat Sayyad, Adnan Qadri, Gill Baden, Olivia Burgess, Nazneen Jivraj, Johara Borbey, Betty Schofer, Cyrus Sabourian, Sophie Coker, Sema Ashami, Nina Eichner, Giorgio Migliore, Lawrence Lock, Charalampos Stylogiannis, Eve Forrester, Annahita Moradi, Clemence Aymon, Emily White, Navida Quadi, Kyla Morris, Rachel Bonner, Daniela O'Reilly, Helen Ukbay, Clare Sikorska, Nikki Rensten, Malika Malkiel, Andreea Bodea, Natalia Muñoz, Jignesh Hirani, Isaac Ricca Richardson, Lukasz Ostrowski, Jennifer Castello, Mickey Keller, Giulietta Grassi, Tundun George, Louisa Thomas, Misba Parvaiz, Christine Chu, George Collecott, Michelle Eken, Asli Guzel, Frankie Boon, Preetika Mathur, Sultan Kazi, Oscar Alveras, Pankhuri Mehndiratta, Connor Bates, Jess Bicknell, Muntaha Nabi, Yoannis Voyias, Pierre Georget, Charles Brown, Bobby Curtis, Alessandra Rossi.

BPP Pro Bono Centre volunteers

Special thanks to Shaila Pal and her team for carrying out the legal survey.

BID wishes to thank the following barristers' chambers for offering to assist our work pro bono

1 Gray's Inn Square; 1 Mitre Court Buildings; 1 Pump Court; 10 King's Bench Walk; 11 King's Bench Walk; 1215 Chambers; 15 New Bridge Street; 3 Hare Court Place; 36 Group; 39 Essex Chambers; 39 Park Square North; 4 King's Bench Walk; 6 King's Bench Walk; Blackstone Chambers; Broadway Chambers; Doughty Street Chambers; Field Court; Francis Taylor Building; Garden Court Chambers; Garden Court North; Goldsmith Chambers; Guildhall Chambers; Invictus Chambers; Kenworthy Chambers; Lamb Building; Landmark Chambers; Mansfield Chambers; Matrix Chambers; No. 5 Chambers; No. 8 Chambers; Temple Garden Chambers; Trinity Chambers.

We also wish to thank the following solicitors firms for their kind pro bono help and advice:

Allen and Overy LLP
Bhatt Murphy Solicitors
Cleary Gottlieb
Clifford Chance LLP
Deighton Pierce Glynn Solicitors
Duncan Lewis
Fadiga & Co.
Kesar & Co.
Irvine Thanvi Natas
Lambeth Law Centre
Lawrence Lupin
Leigh Day Solicitors
Linklaters LLP
Liverpool Law Clinic
Luqmani Thompson Solicitors
Public Law Project
Wilson Solicitors LLP

BID's Funders

Griffin Charitable Trust
Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust
Comic Relief
Oak Foundation
Trust for London
AB Charitable Trust
Tudor Trust
Esmée Fairbairn Foundation
London Legal Support Trust
The Law Society Charity
Allen & Overy Foundation
The Paristamen Charitable Trust
Evan Cornish Foundation
Allen & Overy LLP
Garden Court Special Fund
Clifford Chance Foundation
Rosewood Foundation
Souter Charitable Trust
Ghersons
Peter Stebbings Memorial Charity
Rogers Stirk Harbour & Partners CF

"To put it bluntly, the telephone calls from you and your team at BID stopped me on many occasions from killing myself. It gave me hope and something to hope for. I don't know how to thank you. If I had money I would have sent whiskey and flowers to your office."

Client

"I really appreciate what you and your colleagues have done for me regarding my release from detention. Words cannot say and mean to the extent I feel. Although I am not in one of the best places, it is better enough for me. I am lucky because some people have not had the opportunity to be represented by good people from your firm and are still detained."



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