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Monitoring of Abuse Claims at Children's Prison 'Ineffective'

Eric Allison and Simon Hattenstone, Guardian: A review into the alleged abuse of children by staff at a children's prison has found that a series of failings led to an "erratic and ineffective" monitoring of investigations into the claims. The serious case review criticises a contract between the Youth Justice Board (YJB) and Barnardo's, which was acting as an independent advocate for the children, that "expressly did not allow" the charity to refer concerns about child protection to the local authority responsible for their welfare. The review into Medway secure training centre was undertaken in 2016 after an undercover Panorama documentary alleged staff at the centre, then run by the security firm G4S, appeared to be mistreating and abusing inmates, and boasting about using inappropriate techniques to restrain children. Other allegations included staff trying to hide their actions by ensuring they were in areas not covered by CCTV cameras.

A subsequent investigation by the Guardian revealed a history of abuse allegations at the centre in Rochester, Kent, and that a letter sent by two whistleblowers 12 years earlier to the YJB, G4S, the Social Services Inspectorate and a Home Office minister had been ignored. G4S was stripped of its contract to run Medway STC the day the Guardian published its exposé. Now the serious case review, published by MSCB, has highlighted the toothlessness of the children's charity commissioned by the YJB in 2013 to deliver advocacy services across the young people's secure estate. As advocates, Barnardo's responsibility was to debrief inmates after they had been restrained and ensure they had not been abused. But the review revealed that Barnardo's did not even have an office in Medway, that when Barnardo's advocates did escalate safeguarding concerns Medway had no requirement to update them on the outcome, and that it had no right to independently contact the local authority designated officer (Lado) responsible for responding to allegations made by children against members of staff. The review concluded: "The contract between the YJB and Barnardo's was a barrier to independent scrutiny." It was only in 2017 that the contract was changed to allow Barnardo's to contact the Lado directly if it had concerns about a member of staff. The contract was also changed so that Barnardo's staff do not have to be physically present to offer advocacy if a young person has previously been restrained in Medway STC.

The review also revealed: • Before 2016 staff had picked on vulnerable children. "This included children who did not speak English or were comparatively young or withdrawn or had no extremal family support." • Ninety children were taken to A&E from Medway STC during the three-year period under review. • The reporting of alleged crimes by members of staff against children at Medway STC was described as "stymied". • After the Panorama programme, 16 members of staff were arrested, nine were charged but none were convicted. • Many children did not pursue allegations of abuse by members of staff because they had no faith in the investigating agencies. • G4S did not hand over locally stored staff records and local supervision records when Her Majesty's Prison and Probation Service took over the management of the centre. • The local authority designated officer, responsible for monitoring and overseeing investigations against staff working with children, was "erratic and ineffective", focusing on proving whether allegations could be substantiated rather than the potential risk of staff members to children. • Medway Safeguarding Children Board's failure to analyse allegations was "a missed opportunity for challenge". • The YJB's focus on contract compliance did not "enable judgments to be focused primarily on children's safety".

Carolyne Willow, whose charity, Article 39, fights for the rights of children in institutional settings, said: "This review confirms what millions of us watched on the BBC Panorama programme: that G4S failed to protect children. The new revelation is that the local systems for protecting children in this institution were utterly ineffective."

A spokesperson for Barnardo's said: "The safety and wellbeing of all children is of paramount importance to Barnardo's. We welcome the recommendations made by the serious case review and will continue to work closely with the Ministry of Justice, Youth Custody Service, Youth Justice Board and stakeholders to ensure all children can access our independent [advocacy] service." A spokesperson for the YJB said: "The Youth Justice Board has made significant changes since January 2016. Following a transfer of operational and commissioning responsibility to the Youth Custody Service and Ministry of Justice, the Youth Justice Board is now able to focus on its statutory duty – monitoring and improving the youth justice system as a whole. The Youth Justice Board now actively promotes a 'child first' approach within the youth justice sector, demanding that all those under 18 are treated as children."Jerry Petherick, the managing director of G4S custodial and detention services, said: "The behaviour of some of our staff at Medway in 2016 was completely unacceptable, and in stark contrast to our training and values. The wellbeing of those in our care is of the highest priority."

Holyrood's Justice Committee Backs Use of Pre-Recorded Evidence in Criminal Trials

Scottish Legal News: Plans to increase the use of pre-recorded evidence in criminal trials have been given the green light by Holyrood's Justice Committee. The moves are aimed at reducing the stress and trauma of being involved with the legal system for vulnerable victims and witnesses of crime, with an initial focus on children. However, the committee is calling on the Scottish government to go further than it has so far proposed, and fully adopt the Scandinavian Barnahus – or Children's House – principles. While pre-recording evidence by specialist interviewers is an important part of this model and already covered in the Bill, other elements such as child-friendly design and 'under one roof' welfare and wellbeing support should also be implemented. In the longer-term, the committee believes that the 'one forensic interview' approach should be adapted for Scotland. The committee believes this could reduce the overall trauma a child is put through during an investigation and improve children's welfare. The committee also found that the bill should: Be extended to include child witnesses in High Court and sheriff and jury domestic abuse cases in the first tranche of those eligible for the new measures Ensure all professionals involved in questioning child and vulnerable witnesses receive appropriate, trauma-informed training. Aim to pre-record evidence as close to the alleged offence as possible, which should improve recall of the events in question, as well as allowing the witness or victim to start moving on sooner.

Speaking as the report was launched, Justice Committee convener, Margaret Mitchell MSP, said: "Events that precede a child becoming either a witness or possibly the victim in a criminal trial are likely to have been distressing in themselves. Efforts to reduce the subsequent stress and trauma that can be exacerbated by the legal process are strongly supported by the committee. However, we also believe the changes could be more ambitious. The committee is calling for the Barnahus principle to be fully introduced so that young people receive wraparound support through the whole legal and recovery process."

The committee heard concerns from the Scottish government about introducing the Barnahus principle into the Scottish legal system, due to our legal system's adversarial nature. However, Barnahus have been adapted to a number of different countries unique legal systems, including in countries with adversarial traditions, and the committee did not consider this challenge would be an insurmountable barrier.

Court of Appeal Restores Court Case After Email Over 10MB Bounced Back

The CoA has granted leniency to a litigant whose first attempt at submitting a document failed because the electronic file was too big. In J v K & Anor, Lord Justice Underhill said the appellant, then unrepresented, could not have been expected to know the limits on email submission and his appeal was wrongly dismissed. The appellant had emailed the Employment Appeal Tribunal attaching the notice of appeal and specified documents – but unbeknown to him the maximum capacity of the EAT's server was 10 megabytes. As the attachment broke this limit, the email was not received by the EAT. Having sent the email five minutes before the 42-day limit for submitting an appeal was due to expire, he missed this deadline – despite splitting the attachments and re-sending it an hour later. At the tribunal Judge Hand dismissed the application for an extension on the basis the appellant left it too late to file his documents and he had access to guidance warning him about the 10MB limit. But following a hearing at the Court of Appeal, judges agreed to grant sufficient extension to render his appeal to the EAT in time. This effectively reactivated his overall appeal, which will be considered by the EAT in the usual way. Underhill LJ said it was 'inconceivable' that the appellant's application for extension could fairly be refused, even if the problem could have been fixed by earlier submission of the documents. 'The obstacle here was not, as it generally is, something extraneous to the EAT – such as documents going astray in the post, or a traffic accident delaying the appellant's arrival at the EAT, or a computer failure at his or her end,' said the judge. 'Rather, the problem was the limited capacity of the EAT's own system (insufficiently notified to the appellant). That seems to me to put the case into a rather different category.' He said the email failure was akin to the appellant being unable to deliver documents in person because the EAT doors or letterbox were jammed. The court heard there is guidance to litigants about the email server limitations, but the appellant never received a letter which outlined this, and so was not referred to the guidance. The judge said the covering letter routinely sent to employment tribunal users should refer directly to guidance for making an appeal, and make it clear this ought to be read. The guidance itself should also state that the 10MB limit is easily exceeded if scanned documents are included.

Systemic Failures Caused Death of Tyrone Givans at HMP Pentonville

INQUEST: Tyrone Givans was 32 years old when he died from self-inflicted injuries in his cell at HMP Pentonville on 26 February 2018. He was profoundly deaf and had been at the prison for less than three weeks, for the most part without any access to hearing aids. The inquest has concluded finding numerous system and individual failures contributed to his death. On 6 February 2018, Tyrone was remanded into police custody. He did not have his hearing aids with him. He also had a history of alcohol misuse, depression and anxiety. A court custody officer completed a suicide and self-harm warning form, detailing Tyrone's history of self-harm and current low mood. The Person Escort Record (PER) which accompanied Tyrone from court to prison noted that he had said he would self-harm if taken to prison. The PER did not record that Tyrone had also expressed suicidal ideation.

On 7 February 2018, Tyrone was transferred to HMP Pentonville. At the inquest hearing a number of prison staff accepted they should have opened suicide and self-harm monitoring procedures, known as ACCT, had they known of Tyrone's history of suicidal ideation. During his time at HMP Pentonville, Tyrone was not referred to the prison Equality Officer and staff failed to put in place reasonable adjustments to accommodate Tyrone's disability.

On 21 February 2018, Tyrone's mother visited him and provided one of his hearing aids, after he had spent over two weeks unable to hear. Tyrone reported that he wanted to move cells and wings as he did not feel safe and his mattress had been slashed when he was out of his cell. He also said that he could not sleep as he would be unable to hear if someone was approaching him. Tyrone raised his concerns with a prison officer on the same day; however, no steps were taken to move Tyrone from the wing or from his cell. Various healthcare staff at the prison failed to review Tyrone's previous medical records, because two SystemOne records (the medical records used in and available across prison establishments) were created in error. As such, from 8 February 2018, medical staff were not aware of Tyrone's previous records, resulting in a lack of continuity of care. That day, due to his low mood, Tyrone was prescribed antidepressants by prison healthcare staff employed by Care UK. However, this was not reviewed in line with NICE Guidelines.

The inquest jury concluded that collectively the following factors "resulted in Tyrone Givans' needs not being met and contributed to his death": yrone's alcoholism, substance abuse and profound deafness were insufficiently processed and addressed by the prison and healthcare services; Communication between members of staff was inconsistent and unsatisfactory; The IT systems used for storing prisoners' records were unfit for purpose and there was insufficient integration between different systems; The recording of prison patient records was inadequate, and best practice and established procedures were not followed. The Senior Coroner, Mary Hassell indicated that she would be making a Prevention of Future Deaths Report. Tyrone's death was one of ten self-inflicted deaths in Pentonville in the past five years (2014-18). The most recent inspection of HMP Pentonville found, "frailties in the care for those at risk of suicide or self-harm were evident" and the prison was not safe enough.

Angela Augustin, Tyrone's mother said: "We are pleased that the jury have rightly acknowledged the failures of the prison and Care UK which contributed to Tyrone's death. Tyrone was profoundly deaf and very vulnerable. He was scared without his hearing aids and I believe suffered without support at HMP Pentonville. We hope to now move on and grieve the sad and avoidable loss of Tyrone."

Chanel Dolcy of Bhatt Murphy solicitors who represented the family said: "This is a tragic case of a wholly preventable death where a series of omissions and missed opportunities left a very vulnerable man who was profoundly deaf with inadequate care and support. We hope that the appropriate agencies ensure that the failings which contributed to Tyrone's death are rectified and not allowed to occur again."

Deborah Coles, Director of INQUEST said: "The trauma Tyrone must have experienced, newly arrived at prison, experiencing mental ill health, and unable to hear for weeks, is unimaginable. The prison and Care UK failed to provide astoundingly basic levels of care. The failings exposed by this inquest must be acted upon at a national level."

'We Need a Bill That Doesn't Leave Migrant Women Behind'

Step Up Migrant Women (SUMW), a coalition of more than 30 groups including Southall Black Sisters, Amnesty International UK, End Violence Against Women Coalition and the Latin American Women's Rights Service, urged the government to ensure equal protection for migrant survivors of domestic. 'This is particularly alarming, as the Bill itself recognises the 'significant vulnerability' of migrant victims who fear deportation as a result of coming forward,' commented Lucila Granada, director of the Latin American Women's Rights Service. 'Every day we support women who are unable to trust that the police and the law will prioritise their lives and their safety simply because they are migrants. Deterring migrant women from reporting crimes gives impunity to perpetrators. We need a Bill that doesn't leave migrant women behind. We need safe reporting pathways, appropriate support, and a fair chance for migrant women to be able to break free from violence.' The draft Bill has faced criticism for not going far enough to tackle the ways in which the criminal justice system enables the narratives of domestic abuse to go

unchecked. The draft Bill contains no proposals to abolish the questioning of victims in criminal cases regarding their previous sexual history, it does not address the '50 shades of grey' homicide defences and nor does it challenge the overriding presumption in family cases of contact at all costs.

Kate Allen, Director of Amnesty UK, said that then Bill its current form 'barely tinkers' at the edges of what was necessary to ensure migrant women were treated fairly. 'To truly be groundbreaking, the Bill must ensure all women can access housing and welfare support and report abuse without fear of immigration enforcement. Otherwise perpetrators will continue to use the immigration status of their victims as a weapon to control and abuse their victims.'

According to the coalition, whilst the Bill recognises the need to overcome barriers for women with insecure immigration status, it offered 'little more than current provisions aimed at addressing the problem'. 'Guidance is already in place for police forces to support victims, but in reality the police often share data with the Home Office and domestic violence victims are treated as suspects by immigration enforcement. The Bill introduces nothing on a statutory footing to prevent this from happening,' SUMW said. 'Instead of ensuring migrant women can access vital support services such as refuges, the Government suggests some victims of domestic abuse "may be best served by returning to their country of origin and, where it is available, to the support of their family and friends".' The draft Bill does include £300,000 funding for BAME organisations but, the group argues, that will 'go little way to support a sector that is hugely underfunded'.

Theresa May has long made tackling domestic abuse a centrepiece of her legislative agenda; yet the Government's commitment to providing multifaceted solutions to domestic abuse rings comparatively hollow in light of the steady decline in funding for women's refuges, from £31.2 million in 2010 to £23.9 million in 2017 as pointed out by Women's Aid. To decisively place the onus for preventing domestic abuse on the perpetrator, we need to change the dynamics of abuse and control that have been allowed to permeate both within and beyond the current legal system. Source: Helena Spector, 'the Justice Gap', https://is.gd/YO6TY7

Systemic Failures Missed Opportunities Caused Death Of Ryan Harvey at HMP Woodhill

Ryan Harvey was 23 when he died on 8 May 2015, after he was found hanging in his cell in HMP Woodhill five days prior. The inquest into his death has concluded finding numerous failings contributed to his death. Ryan's was the eighth in a series of 18 self-inflicted deaths at HMP Woodhill over a three-year period (2013-2016), and the fourth on the induction wing. Ryan Harvey had learning disabilities which affected his ability to communicate and to understand the consequences of his actions. At school he had had a Statement of Special Educational Needs. At the time of his arrest he was living in supported accommodation. His family say he wasn't vindictive, or a nasty kid, he just didn't fit into this world and didn't think things through. Ryan had been in the prison since 22 April 2015, on the induction unit. Healthcare staff had been informed that Ryan was a vulnerable adult prior to his arrival but no proper assessment had been carried out and the information was not shared.

The inquest heard that Ryan was seen in his cell on 2 May with a ligature around his neck, which prompted the opening of suicide and self-harm prevention measures known as ACCT. The following evening, on 3 May, Ryan was seen trying to tie a ligature around his neck to the light fitting. His observations were raised from hourly to two an hour. However, no action was taken to enter his cell and remove the ligature. He was found hanging later that evening and died on 8 May.

At the inquest the family heard some prison officers defend the actions taken, whereas others accepted that there were failings and that the cell should have been opened. The jury concluded that

the following failures contributed to Ryan's death: Failure to share and use the relevant information: Failure to carry out appropriately the ACCT procedures: When Ryan was discovered at about 8.30pm on 3 May trying to tie a noose to a light fitting there was: - a failure in communication between members of staff concerning the ligature that was seen around his neck; - a failure to remove the ligature from the cell; - and a failure to consult and review his ACCT document following this event Additionally, the jury found a failure by healthcare staff to undertake an adequate assessment of Ryan's learning disability, and to conduct an assessment of his mental health, may have contributed to his death. The jury stated that prior to Ryan's ACCT assessment, staff had insufficient knowledge of relevant information about Ryan's background. They also found that during the ACCT procedures there was a consistently unsatisfactory application of the guidelines, and that each level of the ACCT failed to sufficiently safeguard Ryan and his immediate needs.

Custodial Manager Joseph Travers stood trial in January 2018 for the offence of manslaughter. He had been in charge of the prison on the evening of 3 May 2015. He was acquitted and the Old Bailey jury provided a statement in which they recorded their view that the case has thrown up a number of "appalling systematic failures to provide front line staff with sufficient information as to the inmates background". The most recent inspection of HMP Woodhill found the prison is "still not safe enough", and there have been more concerning deaths this year and last.

Jo Eggleton, a solicitor from Deighton Pierce Glynn who acted for Ryan's family said: "These failings are some of the worst I have seen at HMP Woodhill. Ryan was failed at all stages and by almost everyone during his 11 days in the prison. It's not surprising that there was a criminal prosecution, one that Mr Justice Green remarked was properly brought. It's particularly concerning that a number of those involved still stand by their actions despite the high level of scrutiny and criticism their actions have received in the last three years."

Selen Cavcav, the INQUEST caseworker who has supported many families bereaved by deaths in HMP Woodhill said: "Ryan's vulnerability and risk could not have been clearer, but he was essentially left in his cell to die. As such, almost four years on and after a series of deeply critical inquests, it was frustrating to see a continued attempt by some Woodhill staff to defend the indefensible. After so many preventable deaths, there is not sufficient evidence of a shift in culture and practice that would stop this from happening again. Indeed, this month there has been another self-inflicted death at Woodhill, which inspectors recently found is still not safe. This inquest also highlights wider concerns about the treatment of people with learning disabilities in prison, which must be considered at a national level."

Amanda Knox: European Court Orders Italy to Pay Damages

Owen Bowcott, Guardian: The European court of human rights has ordered Italy to pay Amanda Knox €18,400 in financial damages for a failure by police to provide legal assistance and a translator during her questioning over the 2007 death of her British flat mate Meredith Kercher in the Italian city of Perugia. The court in Strasbourg ruled that Italy should pay Knox €10,400 damages plus €8,000 for costs and expenses. The 31-year-old American's previous conviction for murder and sexual assault have all been previously overturned, but she was still found guilty by an Italian court of making a malicious accusation, allegedly suggesting someone else was guilty of the attack.

The murder of Kercher, a Leeds University student who was on a language course in Umbria, generated global headlines for several years as charges of sexual assault and murder were fought through the courts – exposing Italy's justice system to international criticism. Knox, also a language student, and her Italian former boyfriend, Raffaele Sollecito, were initially charged with sexually assaulting and killing her flat mate. Kercher had been stabbed in the neck.

The following year Knox was also charged with malicious accusation for suggesting another person should be a suspect. Italian detectives alleged she was trying to hide her responsibility for the attack by blaming someone else. Knox is appealing against that conviction on the grounds that she was denied an interpreter, assaulted by Italian police and subjected to psychological pressure while under arrest. Judges at the ECHR said the court did not have any evidence that Knox was subjected to the "inhuman or degrading treatment" she complained about. They also said that the Italian government had failed to show that Knox's restricted access to a lawyer at police interview had not "irreparably undermined the fairness of the proceedings as a whole".

In 2009, Knox was convicted in an Italian court of falsifying a break-in at their Perugia flat, sexual assault, murder and defamation. She was sentenced to 26 years in prison. Sollecito was also found guilty of the attack and sentenced to 25 years. Both appealed. In 2011, the Perugia court of appeal acquitted the pair of the more serious charges, but upheld Knox's conviction for malicious accusation. After three years in custody, Knox was released and returned to the US. She appealed again to challenge the malicious accusation conviction. It was quashed but in 2014 she was re-convicted of both malicious accusation and murder. The murder conviction was again annulled by the court of cassation, the country's highest court, the following year but malicious accusation was not removed. One-man, Ivory Coast-born Rudy Guede, is serving a 16-year sentence for his role in the killing.

Lawyers for Knox, who lives in Seattle, then appealed to the ECHR in Strasbourg to overturn that last conviction. They argued that she was denied the right to legal assistance when first interviewed by police in 2007, was not given access to a professional or independent interpreter and that she did not receive a fair hearing. Police had played a role of mediator, it was explained, encouraging her to imagine hypothetical scenarios. In statements to the ECHR, Knox said she was slapped on the head twice during police interviews, was subjected to extreme psychological pressure and forced to speak when "she was incapable of showing discernment or willpower". She has always denied any involvement in the murder.

Domestic Abuse Government Consultation

Domestic abuse destroys lives. It is a cruel and complex crime that can affect anyone, leaving physical and emotional scars that can last a lifetime. It also places a considerable demand on public services—Home Office research published today estimates the economic and social costs of domestic abuse to society to be £66 billion each year. This consultation response and draft Bill further our ambition to transform the response to domestic abuse and change social attitudes that keep these crimes hidden in plain sight. On 8 March 2018, the then Home Secretary issued a written ministerial statement (HCWS525) announcing a comprehensive public consultation to address domestic abuse from prevention through to rehabilitation. The consultation ran for 12 weeks and received around 3,200 responses. In addition to questionnaires, we ran a series of national roadshows and themed roundtables with victims and other stakeholders. The Government are grateful to the victims, frontline practitioners and others who took the time to respond to the consultation and supported the events. These responses have helped us to refine and improve our proposals.

To reflect the prevalence and complexity of domestic abuse and the harm it causes, the consultation response is truly a cross-Government effort. It recognises that change needs to occur across all statutory agencies, including in courts, police, schools, social care, housing, welfare and healthcare settings. For those measures which require legislation to implement, the Government have today published the Domestic Abuse Bill in draft for pre-legislative scrutiny. A joint committee of both Houses will be established as soon as practicable to undertake such scrutiny. Once the joint committee has reported, the Government are committed to introducing the Domestic Abuse Bill as soon as parliamentary time allows.

The draft Bill includes the following measures: a) Introduce the first ever statutory Government definition of domestic abuse (which will include economic abuse); b) Establish the office of Domestic Abuse Commissioner and set out the Commissioner's functions and powers (the competition for the appointment of the Designate Domestic Abuse Commissioner was launched on 4 December 2018); c) Provide for a new Domestic Abuse Protection Notice and Domestic Abuse Protection Order; d) Prohibit perpetrators of abuse from cross-examining their victims in person in the family courts and give the court discretion to prevent cross-examination in person where it would diminish the quality of the witness' evidence or cause the witness significant distress; e) Create a statutory presumption that complainants of an offence involving behaviour which amounts to domestic abuse are eligible for special measures in the criminal courts; f) Enable domestic abuse offenders to be subject to polygraph testing as a condition of their licence following their release from custody; g) Place the guidance supporting the Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme on a statutory footing; h) Ensure that where a local authority, for reasons connected with domestic abuse, grants a new secure tenancy to a social tenant who had or has a secure lifetime or assured tenancy (other than an assured shorthold tenancy) this must be a secure lifetime tenancy; and i) Support ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (the "Istanbul Convention"), by extending the extraterritorial jurisdiction of the criminal courts in England and Wales to further violent and sexual offences.

Ahead of the legislation we have already started to implement measures to improve support for victims and their children. We have launched applications for the designate Domestic Abuse Commissioner role; we have announced successful bids to the children affected by domestic abuse fund with nine projects across the country being funded; and 12 projects have been awarded funding to support female offenders who have experienced domestic abuse. The Government remain resolute in their determination to fundamentally change the response to this insidious crime through delivering the cross-Government commitments set out in today's Command Paper. It demonstrates a clear focus on prevention and sets out new measures to: raise awareness; better support victims and their children; ensure perpetrators are pursued and prosecuted; and drive consistently high performance in the response to domestic abuse across all local areas, agencies and sectors.

A copy of the Command Paper (CP 15), including the consultation response, the draft Domestic Abuse Bill and explanatory notes, will be available online at www.gov.uk. Copies of the Paper on the economic and social costs of domestic abuse; draft Domestic Abuse Bill impact assessment; delegated powers memorandum; and ECHR memorandum will be placed in the House Library.

Attorney General Ignores Plight of Wrongly Imprisoned Over Evidence Failings

Attorney General tfailed to address the plight of people who have been wrongly convicted because of failures by police and prosecutors to disclose crucial evidence. Questioned on the disclosure crisis this morning by the Justice Select Committee, Geoffrey Cox QC MP said he would "crack the whip" to prevent future disclosure failings and called for a change in culture amongst the police and CPS. However, the Attorney General did not mention any steps he was taking to address wrongful convictions that have already resulted because of evidence not being disclosed. According to former DPP Lord Ken Macdonald QC, there are potentially "thousands of people" languishing in our prisons who are innocent and have been wrongly convicted due to disclosure failures. Under the

Attorney General's own guidelines on disclosure, lawyers investigating miscarriages of justice are not entitled to access police files to check for any exculpatory evidence that was wrongly withheld from the defence at trial. Emily Bolton, Legal Director of law charity the Centre for Criminal Appeals, said: "Innocent people are languishing in our prisons because of failures to disclose evidence. Yet under the Attorney General's own guidelines it is almost impossible for lawyers investigating miscarriage of justice to access police material. The Attorney General must act to enable wrongful convictions to be exposed and corrected."

Prisoner Suffered Serious Burns During Police Operation in Turkish Prison Violation of Article 3

In Chamber judgment in the case of Ebru Dinçer v. Turkey the European Court of Human Rights held, unanimously, that there had been: a violation of Article 3 (prohibition of torture and inhuman or degrading treatment) of the European Convention on Human Rights. The case concerns an operation conducted by the security forces in Bayrampaşa Prison (Istanbul) in December 2000, during which Ms Dinçer suffered serious burns to various parts of her body, including her face, owing to a fire which broke out in the women's dormitory. The Court found in particular that only an investigation or an effective procedure could allow the cause of the fire to be determined. However, to date no light had been shed on that cause and, 18 years after the facts, the criminal proceedings were still pending in the Assize Court. In addition, the domestic proceedings had not shown that the violence which had led to Ms Dinçer's physical and mental suffering had been made inevitable by her own conduct.

UK Benefits System Fails Mentally Ill Claimants 'Disproportionately' By Refusing Benefits

Adam Bloodworth, Rights Info: The UK benefits system's Disability Living Allowance (DLA) has been designed to support people living with disabilities – but handouts may be unfairly benefiting claimants with physical injuries over those with mental illnesses. According to new figures released from government data, claimants receiving benefits with a psychiatric condition are 2.4 times more likely to lose their disability living allowance than people with physical conditions. The alarming figures have been unearthed by studying claimants that switched from receiving DLA payments to receiving personal independence payments, known as 'PIP' payments. The findings were extracted from a data set of 237,000 people who switched from DLA to PIP payments between April 2013 and October 2016, and paint an alarming picture of benefits in Britain.

"This data is hugely concerning," Ayaz Manji, spokesperson for mental health charity, Mind told The Guardian. "It echoes what we hear every day from the people we support, many of whom are being told they are no longer eligible for certain benefits." Patients who had their benefits slashed could have lost as much as £141.10 a week, the study undertaken by five academics at York University found. Drug and alcohol addicts twice as likely to have benefits removed. The troubling survey also revealed that claimants suffering with drug and alcohol dependency issues are twice as likely to have their benefits removed as those with physical ailments, such as aches and pains, diabetes or other such physical woes. And those diagnosed with Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) were found to be 3.4 times more likely to have had their benefits slashed by the system.

A spokesperson has hit back at claims PIP assessment is unfairly singling out mentally unwell claimants, insisting in a comment to The Guardian that the service ensures "invisible and non-physical conditions were given the same parity as physical conditions". The statement continued: "And that is why under PIP five times more people with mental health conditions receive the highest possible support than under DLA."

Personal independence payments (PIP s)help cover costs associated with a long-term health condition, be it physical or mental, in order to support a better quality of life. The government attempted to amend the claimant criteria in 2017, which would have made it more challenging for mentally ill people to claim than physically ill people. However, this was thrown out by a judge who cited the Human Rights Act 1998 when he insisted changes in regulations would discriminate against those with mental disabilities. One suspicion about the seemingly failing system is that assessors may not be properly trained in how to spot and assess those with mental health problems, which in many cases are more discreet than physical ailments. Therefore claimants may have missed payments because their illness wasn't recognised in the first place.

Passing laws which discriminate against mentally unwell people also breaches Article 14 of the Human Rights Convention, prohibiting discrimination, and Article 19 of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which recognises the rights of disabled people within communities. These recent findings are published despite the Government promising to review the PIP claims system, and abstaining from appealing the court ruling at the time. 65 per cent of PIP applications rejected. An alarming amount of claimants have been denied benefits on first attempt, but offered them upon re-application.

The treatment of disabled people within the benefits system is a contentious issue more widely. An independent review of PIP applications in 2017 found that 65 per cent of applications that were initially rejected had their applications accepted when appealed against, suggesting weaknesses in the application process. The Government is a signatory to the United Nations Convention on Disabled People's Rights, which aims to uphold the rights of people with a disability. However, in August 2017 a UN inquiry found that the UK was failing to uphold disabled people's rights across a wide range of areas, including education, work, housing, health and social security and stated that changes to PIP "disproportionately affected persons with disabilities and hindered various aspects of their right to live independently and be included in the community".

JUSTICE Calls on Lawyers to Drop 'Impenetrable' Jargon

Oliver Subhedar, 'The Justice Gap': A human rights group has called upon lawyers to drop the use of 'impenetrable' and 'convoluted' legal jargon and for the court service to publish online guidance as to what court users can expect from the trial process. The public often felt 'baffled' by the 'impenetrable language and convoluted legal jargon' and it was 'imperative' that lawyers should communicate 'in a clear and unpretentious manner', argued a JUSTICE working party. In a time where cuts to legal aid have resulted in an ever-increasing number of unrepresented users of the courts system, JUSTICE warns of the danger of the public being unable to understand the legal process and feeling disconnected from it. The report (Understanding Courts) quotes the president of the family division Sir James Munby calling the court processes, 'our rules, our forms, our guidance', ' 'woefully inadequate' for even 'educated, highly-articulate, intelligent' litigants in person to understand the system. 'And that is a shocking reproach—to us, not them,' he added. The JUSTICE report proposes some 41 recommendations seeking to 'place lay people at the heart of the justice system' so that 'the public can participate effectively in the resolution of their legal disputes'.

The working party recognises some attempts made by NGOs to simplify the process for lay users. However, it argues that piecemeal efforts must make way for a concerted change of approach by the court service, lawmakers and court professionals. The group calls on the court service to provide one central source of guidance for the public to be hosted on gov.ukwebpages; however it should 'have a different look and feel to

emphasise constitutional independence' from Government departments against which people might be bringing or defending claims. The group argued that the responsibility for updating it should be on the Ministry of Justice.

JUSTICE calls on lawyers to drop terms such as 'learned friend' or 'friend' and replace them with 'the other side's solicitor/barrister', or the 'prosecutor' or 'Mrs Smith' to 'reduce the risk of exclusion and suspicion legal professionals'. 'Comments and banter' might be 'a way of de-stressing' but were 'in almost all cases, best dealt with away from court', the group said. 'Access to justice doesn't stop at entry to the courtroom, but requires that lay people really understand and effectively participate in proceedings,' said Director of JUSTICE, Andrea Comber. The report emphasises the importance of two-way understanding. Firstly, that all users of the courts system are given the necessary tools to allow them to actively understand the process in which they are taking part. Equally, the courts themselves must understand the position of lay users of the system, where necessary, making adjustments or allowances for them. The report highlights the importance of adequate support systems being available for all users of the justice system. According to the Working Party, this requires courts to make reasonable adjustments to the process to ensure that it does not operate in a way that excludes some people from having proper access to the justice system.

Prisons Financial Crime Unit Secures First Bust

A special unit set up to freeze and seize the assets of criminals operating in prisons has claimed its first success, Justice Secretary David Gauke confirmed Monday 28, January. Investigation by specialist prison service staff and police leads to seizure of almost £8,000. Money suspected to be made from unlawful conduct in prison by a convicted murderer. Unit is part of wider security drive to tackle organised crime and drugs which fuel violence in prisons. The Financial Investigations Unit froze the bank account of a convicted murderer at HMP Gartree containing almost £8,000 and, following an investigation, seized the assets. The prisoner was thought to be involved in unlawful activity within the prison. This seizure is a first for the unit, which was created last year as part of a wider effort to disrupt the organised crime in prisons which fuels drug use and violence. The unit is made up of specially-trained prison service analysts and police financial investigators who use intelligence to identify bank accounts used for illicit transactions. They have the power to freeze bank accounts and make arrests.

Justice Secretary David Gauke said: Last year I announced a new specialist unit to seize the assets of prisoners who commit crime and fuel violence in jail, and I am pleased it has achieved its first success. This unit forms an important part of our wider strategy to tackle organised crime and restore stability to prisons so that offenders have the chance to turn their lives around. Organised criminals in prisons have been known to operate money laundering schemes to receive payment for illicit debts, often as a result of drug deals. Much of the activity takes place through single low-value transactions, making them difficult to find. Bank accounts on the outside world, used by inmates to pay for drugs, are usually identified through paper notes found in cells which contain account details, or on phones seized from prisoners with instructions to make transfers. Such transactions, which amount to money laundering, are targeted by the unit.

In this case the unit identified a key bank account belonging to an offender, a convicted murderer, that had received a number of suspicious deposits. The unit will continue to analyse intelligence and work quickly to act against offenders suspected of criminal activity. It is part of a wider effort to restore stability to the prison estate, including an additional £70 million

investment in safety, security and decency. This will ensure prisons can be places of rehabilitation where offenders can turn their backs on crime for good. The investment includes £16 million to improve conditions and £6 million on new security measures, such as airport-style security, improved searching techniques, and phone-blocking technology. To help identify, disrupt and disable gangs, £1m went towards the roll-out of a new digital tool which assesses information from various law enforcement databases to create a central 'risk rating' for each prisoner. In addition to this, £14 million is being invested each year to stop criminal gangs smuggling drugs into prisons. This has come against a backdrop of rising prison officer numbers, with more than 4,300 additional officers recruited since October 2016 and staffing levels at their highest since 2012.

A total sum of £7,938.99 was seized. The assets will be shared between the Home Office and Eastern Region Special Operations Unit (ERSOU) forces. The unit is based in Peterborough and has been operational since October. It consists of Intelligence Analysts within Her Majesty's Prison and Probation Service and financial investigators from the ERSOU. ERSOU are the lead Regional Organised Crime Unit for the Eastern Region. Sanctions range from the closure of accounts, to freezing assets or other criminal sanctions such as Confiscation Orders and arrest. For investigative reasons we are not able to identify the prisoner or provide further details.

Prisoner Suffered Serious Burns During Police Operation in Turkish Prison Violation of Article 3

In Chamber judgment in the case of Ebru Dinçer v. Turkey the European Court of Human Rights held, unanimously, that there had been: a violation of Article 3 (prohibition of torture and inhuman or degrading treatment) of the European Convention on Human Rights. The case concerns an operation conducted by the security forces in Bayrampaşa Prison (Istanbul) in December 2000, during which Ms Dinçer suffered serious burns to various parts of her body, including her face, owing to a fire which broke out in the women's dormitory. The Court found in particular that only an investigation or an effective procedure could allow the cause of the fire to be determined. However, to date no light had been shed on that cause and, 18 years after the facts, the criminal proceedings were still pending in the Assize Court. In addition, the domestic proceedings had not shown that the violence which had led to Ms Dinçer's physical and mental suffering had been made inevitable by her own conduct.

Former Prisoner Sues Ministry of Justice Over PTSD From Rats

A man is suing the prison service after he developed post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) from rats running across his body and bed while he was locked in his cell, the Guardian has learned. The 71-year-old was serving a short sentence at Wormwood Scrubs prison in west London after being convicted of a benefits offence which he insists he did not commit. As a result of the rodents' constant presence, he began to have vivid and terrifying nightmares, was diagnosed with depression and developed a skin rash and symptoms of PTSD. The case has come to light the week after a damning report into HMP Bedford found that the rat problem there was so bad that one prisoner was witnessed catching and killing rats in his cell during the inspection. The report found that pest control work had failed to eradicate a significant infestation of the rodents at HMP Bedford. When the pensioner at Wormwood Scrubs began to serve his time, one prison officer described the place as a "rathole" to him, while another told him the wing he had been assigned to was "worse than Beirut". The rat problem at the prison appears to be longstanding. A 2015 report into conditions at the jail by HM Inspectorate of Prisons referred to the issue thus: "The prison had a significant rat problem. We saw them every day and night we visited the prison and a large rats' nest was very obvious in

the grounds," inspectors stated. The man's first encounter with the rats was the day after he arrived, when one came and sat on his feet while he was reading a newspaper in his cell. After that he saw rats many times: running up and down the walls, running across his bed, and getting in and out through the broken window of his cell. "My cellmate used to eat smoky bacon crisps, and when he dropped a packet on the floor, the rats would get into the packets and finish off the crisps. They were so tame, they weren't scared of humans at all," he told the Guardian. The problem was made worse by the fact that he was usually locked in his cell for 23 hours on weekdays and permanently over the weekends, meaning there was no escape from the rats. He said rodents were also found in the servery area where prisoners got their food. "You should have heard the sound of so many grown men screaming when a rat jumped out of a sack of potatoes," he said. The man's lawyer, Jane Ryan at Bhatt Murphy Solicitors, is bringing a claim against the Ministry of Justice on his behalf for a variety of issues, including a breach of his human rights and of the Equality Act, and for negligence. She said that the appalling living conditions had had a devastating impact on the pensioner. "Living conditions in prisons should be humane for the benefit of staff and prisoners," said Ryan. Although the man has now been released from prison, he says that he is still haunted by fear of rats. "There is not a day that goes by when I'm not looking at the walls to see if I can see rats running up and down them," he said. "I'm getting a lot of anxiety attacks and I can't sleep at night. I make sure I always keep my windows closed. Whenever I complained about the rats while I was in prison, the prison officers said to me: 'This isn't a hotel, you know. You're here to be punished.'" A Prison Service spokesperson said: "It would be inappropriate to comment on ongoing legal proceedings."

Drug Detection Technology Arrives at 10 Prisons

Scanners which detect drugs on clothes and mail are up and running at 10 of the most challenging jails, Prisons Minister Rory Stewart announced Thursday 31 January 2019. The prisons are: Hull, Humber, Leeds, Lindholme, Moorland, Wealstun, Nottingham, Ranby, Isis and Wormwood Scrubs.

The technology can detect invisible traces of drugs, including psychoactive substances, soaked into clothing and paper – a technique increasingly used by criminals attempting to smuggle drugs into prisons. Staff have undergone training to operate the machines, and will be taught how to handle and preserve evidence. A positive result gives officers grounds to carry out further investigation, which could result in sanctions or criminal prosecution. The Prison Service and Ministry of Justice are now considering whether the technology should be rolled out across the entire closed male prison estate. The introduction of the scanners is the latest development in the '10 Prisons Project', which aims to reduce drugs and violence, while improving standards, in the country's most challenging jails - providing a template for the wider estate. The roll-out of x-ray body scanners at the 10 prisons is also underway. This project is part of a much wider £70 million drive to restore stability to the prison estate.

Prisons Minister Rory Stewart said: Drugs in prison, particularly psychoactive substances, have been a game-changer – they drive self-harm and extreme violence, putting both prisoners and prison officers at risk. My key priority has been to toughen security and searching. We need to make it much more difficult for anyone to get drugs into prisons. So, in the 10 priority prisons, I am emphasising the use of technology to search letters, bags and people - including visitors and prison officers - as well as netting to prevent drones and throw-overs.

This improved physical security combined with good existing work on intelligence and drug treatment is already making a difference in some of our most challenged prisons. And, if this pilot is successful, I would hope to introduce the same measures across all our local prisons. The machines will allow staff to observe emerging drug trends, providing them with intelligence which can be passed on to security colleagues who will investigate and act. They will also help prisons identify where, and by whom, drugs have been stored and handled. This will assist decisions on which prisoners and cells require further investigation.

The 10 Prisons Project was announced in August 2018 and is being funded by an initial £10 million investment. Various measures have already been implemented. Each prison now has extra specialist staff and teams in place, including a drugs strategy manager, additional entry searching staff and more dog handlers. These prisons are also investing in changes to the prison environment to improve decency and provide clean and appropriate sanitation as well as refurbish cells and shared areas.

The wider estate is benefitting from a range of investments, including £16 million to improve conditions for prisoners and staff and £7 million on new security measures, such as security scanners, improved searching techniques, phone-blocking technology and a financial crime unit to target the criminal kingpins operating in prisons. This has come against a backdrop of rising prison officer numbers, with more than 4,300 now recruited since October 2016 and staffing levels at their highest since 2012. We are on course to spend the full £10 million budget by the end of this financial year.

Attorney General Ignores Plight of Wrongly Imprisoned Over Evidence Failings

Attorney General tfailed to address the plight of people who have been wrongly convicted because of failures by police and prosecutors to disclose crucial evidence. Questioned on the disclosure crisis this morning by the Justice Select Committee, Geoffrey Cox QC MP said he would "crack the whip" to prevent future disclosure failings and called for a change in culture amongst the police and CPS. However, the Attorney General did not mention any steps he was taking to address wrongful convictions that have already resulted because of evidence not being disclosed. According to former DPP Lord Ken Macdonald QC, there are potentially "thousands of people" languishing in our prisons who are innocent and have been wrongly convicted due to disclosure failures. Under the Attorney General's own guidelines on disclosure, lawyers investigating miscarriages of justice are not entitled to access police files to check for any exculpatory evidence that was wrongly withheld from the defence at trial. Emily Bolton, Legal Director of law charity the Centre for Criminal Appeals, said: "Innocent people are languishing in our prisons because of failures to disclose evidence. Yet under the Attorney General's own guidelines it is almost impossible for lawyers investigating miscarriage of justice to access police material. The Attorney General must act to enable wrongful convictions to be exposed and corrected."

Minor Offences May Stay Secret After Legal Challenge Fails

Owen Bowcott, Guardian: People given police cautions or reprimands as children or those convicted of multiple minor offences may not have to disclose them in future after the government lost a legal challenge to the criminal record checks system. In a complex ruling on four separate cases, the supreme court rejected three of the appeals by the Home Office over the issue of whether those who were found guilty of lesser offences or cautions need to disclose them when seeking employment involving contact with children and vulnerable adults. The criminal record checks system, known as the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS), requires past offences to be revealed in a number of circumstances. These include where the conviction or caution is serious, where it is current and not deemed to have been spent under the 1974 Rehabilitation of Offenders Act, where it resulted in a custodial sentence, and where someone has more than one conviction.

Bob Neill MP, said: “Today’s Supreme Court judgment is very welcome. The Justice Committee’s inquiry (Disclosure of youth criminal records, First Report of Session 2017–19) found that the current disclosure regime is inconsistent with the aims of the youth justice system, with mistakes made as a teenager able to follow someone around for decades, creating a barrier to rehabilitation, and preventing large numbers of people from gaining access to employment, education, and housing. Our report recommended a range of reforms. Following today’s judgment, we look forward to hearing about the Government’s proposals for ensuring all aspects of the regime are proportionate.”

Critics have condemned the system as being too harsh, preventing people with minor past convictions from applying for jobs and moving on with their lives. The claims were originally brought by four applicants identified only as Lorraine Gallagher, P, G, and W. One involved a woman stealing a sandwich. Gallagher, in Northern Ireland, was convicted of driving offences involving failing to wear a seatbelt and not using a seatbelt to carry a child. The court said there were two competing legal interests to resolve: protecting the public and the rehabilitation of offenders. Lord Sumption, delivering the judgment, said existing criminal records rules were disproportionate on two counts: the way in which they required disclosure for multiple convictions even if they were minor and the way they failed to distinguish between warnings and reprimands issued to juveniles, as opposed to convictions.

Welcoming the decision, Penelope Gibbs of the Standing Committee for Youth Justice, said: “It is great that the supreme court has recognised that there are aspects of the current criminal records regime that are not fit for purpose. But we are disappointed that the judgment did not go further. “We would like all those who were convicted as children, took the punishment and now live a crime-free life, to be able to move on, free of criminal records. England and Wales is an international outlier in preventing children who commit crimes from getting a second chance. We call on the government to use this judgment as a springboard to radically reform our childhood criminal records system.”

The claimant identified only as P, who was represented by the human rights organisation Liberty, said: “I am glad that this case is over, but will only celebrate when the government finally changes the law and enables me to move on, to work and finally make plans for my future. “The current rules have left me and many others unable to move on with our lives and contribute to our communities. I hope the government accepts the court’s judgment and creates a just system that fairly considers individual circumstances.”

Corey Stoughton, the advocacy director at Liberty, said: “P made a mistake a long time ago and has been unfairly punished ever since. Using overly broad bureaucratic rules that deny people meaningful careers by forcing them to carry a scarlet letter for life is both cruel and pointless. “Today’s court decision holds the promise of a fresh start for thousands of people who deserve a second chance. The government must finally reform this disproportionate scheme.”

Enver Solomon, the chief executive of Just for Kids Law, which represented one of the original claimants, said: “We are delighted … to have secured a landmark judgment that will benefit thousands of children issued with cautions each year, a shockingly disproportionate number of whom are from black and minority ethnic backgrounds. “This judgment makes clear that the disclosure of reprimands and cautions, the legal equivalent of a slap on the wrist, is disproportionate and damaging to the future rehabilitation of children, preventing them from moving on from their past. A parliamentary inquiry reached the same conclusion nearly two years ago when it stated that children were being unfairly denied a second chance. “There is now an overwhelming view shared by the higher courts and MPs that the government should act immediately to ensure no child who is given a caution ends up with a criminal record that stigmatises them for life. The government should also now conduct a wide-ranging review of the entire criminal records disclosure regime for children and young people.”

Christopher Stacey, the co-director of Unlock, who intervened in the case, said: “We are pleased that it has ruled that the criminal records disclosure scheme as it applies to multiple convictions and childhood warnings or reprimands was found to be disproportionate. This is an important ruling which stands to affect many thousands of people with old and minor criminal records who have been unnecessarily anchored to their past. “Today is a crucial step towards achieving a fair and proportionate filtering system that takes a more calibrated and targeted approach towards disclosing criminal records. Recent reviews by the Law Commission, justice select committee, Charlie Taylor and David Lammy MP have all called for the need to look at the wider criminal records disclosure regime. It is now time for the government to act.”

Number Of Prisoners Who Have Served Time In Excess Of Original Sentence

To ask the Secretary of State for Justice, how many prisoners serving Imprisonment for Public Protection sentences have served time in excess of the original sentence. At the end of September 2018, 2,319 IPP prisoners had served more than their minimum tariff period. The number of tariff-expired prisoners serving an IPP sentence, and the time they have served over tariff, is published in table 1.9b of the OMSQ Prison Population publication: Figures for Quarter 4 of 2018 will be published at the end of January 2019. These figures have been drawn from administrative IT systems which, as with any large scale recording system, are subject to possible errors with data entry and processing. Public protection is our priority. Prisoners serving IPP sentences will only be released if the independent Parole Board is satisfied that it is safe to do so based on a thorough assessment of risk. Those who have served their minimum tariff have the opportunity to apply to the Parole Board and demonstrate that they are no longer a risk to society.

Three-Month Jail Sentence Reduced To 25 Days After Prisoner Explains Law to Judge

Scottish Legal NewsA prisoner facing a three-month jail sentence for making an improvised tattoo gun interrupted a judge yesterday to point out the maximum possible sentence was 30 days. James Kidd, 25, admitted having the banned item in Perth Prison in December 2017, which he had made from a spoon, a guitar string, a pen and a PlayStation controller. Sheriff Keith O'Mahoney told Kidd that he "may very well have some skills", but urged him to "use those skills to do something more productive " However, when the sheriff handed down a three-month jail sentence for his offence, Kidd interrupted to point out that the law limited him to a maximum sentence of 30 days. After consulting the law, Sheriff O'Mahoney agreed and handed down a 20-day sentence, reduced from 25 for Kidd's early plea, to run consecutively to his current sentence.

Hostages: Sally Challen, Naweed Ali, Khobaib Hussain, Mohibur Rahman, Tahir Aziz, Roger Khan, Wang Yam, Andrew Malkinson, Michael Ross, Mark Alexander, Anis Sardar, Jamie Green, Dan Payne, Zoran Dresic, Scott Birtwistle, Jon Beere, Chedwyn Evans, Darren Waterhouse, David Norris, Brendan McConville, John Paul Wooton, John Keelan, Mohammed Niaz Khan, Abid Ashiq Hussain, Sharaz Yaqub, David Ferguson, Anthony Parsons, James Cullinene, Stephen Marsh, Graham Coutts, Royston Moore, Duane King, Leon Chapman, Tony Marshall, Anthony Jackson, David Kent, Norman Grant, Ricardo Morrison, Alex Silva,Terry Smith, Hyrone Hart, Glen Cameron,Warren Slaney, Melvyn 'Adie' McLellan, Lyndon Coles, Robert Bradley, John Twomey, Thomas G. Bourke, David E. Ferguson, Lee Mockble, George Coleman, Neil Hurley, Jaslyn Ricardo Smith, James Dowsett, Kevan & Miran Thakrar, Jordan Towers, Patrick Docherty, Brendan Dixon, Paul Bush, Alex Black, Nicholas Rose, Kevin Nunn, Peter Carine, Paul Higginson, Robert Knapp, Thomas Petch, Vincent and Sean Bradish, John Allen, Jeremy Bamber, Kevin Lane, Michael Brown, Robert Knapp, William Kenealy, Glyn Razzell, Willie Gage, Kate Keaveney, Michael Stone, Michael Attwooll, John Roden, Nick Tucker, Karl Watson, Terry Allen, Richard Southern, Jamil Chowdhary, Jake Mawhinney, Peter