

Police Officers Investigated Over Dalian Atkinson Taser Death

Vikram Dodd, Guardian: Two West Mercia police officers are under criminal investigation over the death of the former Premier League footballer Dalian Atkinson, who died after he was Tasered three times by police. The two officers were also being served with gross misconduct notices, the Independent Police Complaints Commission said on Thursday. Some eyewitnesses have also reported that Atkinson was struck by officers while he was on the ground. One woman has already told the BBC that she saw what she believed was Atkinson being kicked by police.

The IPCC has stressed its decision to launch a criminal investigation does not mean the officers did anything wrong. The former Aston Villa footballer died after police Tasered him near his father's home in Telford on Monday. West Mercia police said officers used a Taser at about 1.30am on Monday after responding to reports of concerns for a person's safety. The man failed to respond to medical attention and was pronounced dead 90 minutes later. A postmortem examination was held on Wednesday and the cause of death was inconclusive. Further tests were due to be carried out. The IPCC is liaising with Her Majesty's coroner. The key issues in the criminal investigation will be whether the decision to use force was justified and then whether the level of force was proportionate to Atkinson's behaviour. One officer fired a Taser three times. Whether Atkinson's behaviour at the time merited this response will be another key part of the inquiry.

Atkinson's family welcomed the decision by the IPCC to launch a criminal investigation. They have hired a law firm expert in cases against the police for deaths in custody and experienced in battling the IPCC to conduct a proper investigation. In a statement the family said: "We are still in shock as to the circumstances in which Dalian died. We are determined to get justice for him, which means getting to the truth. We welcome the IPCC's decision that this is a criminal investigation and emphasise their request that there should be no speculation in the media as to what happened to Dalian, as this could prejudice the criminal investigation and any potential prosecution. "We are looking to the IPCC to carry out a thorough and robust investigation that will ultimately provide transparency and accountability. Dalian's memory requires nothing less." Atkinson's brother, Kenroy, 53, previously said the ex-footballer had undergone dialysis for kidney failure and was "in a manic state and depressed" at the time of the incident. He said his brother had attacked their 85-year-old father, Ernest, at his home before police were called to the scene.

The IPCC said it would carry out a full and thorough inquiry. The IPCC commissioner Derrick Campbell said: "Having carefully considered the evidence gathered so far, we are undertaking a criminal investigation into the circumstances surrounding Mr Atkinson's death and the level and type of force used. Two police officers will be interviewed under criminal caution by IPCC investigators. "As this is a criminal investigation, the IPCC is limited in the amount of information which can be released into the public domain. I would ask people to be patient during the progress of our investigation and not to add to speculation about the circumstances of Mr Atkinson's death. Speculation across the media as a whole can risk prejudice to the investigation process. We will keep Mr Atkinson's family updated and our thoughts remain with all of those affected by his death."

In a statement the IPCC added: "Two West Mercia Police officers have been advised they are under criminal investigation and are also being served with gross misconduct notices. A crim-

inal investigation does not mean that criminal charges will necessarily follow. The IPCC investigation is at an early stage, and the position will be kept under review as the investigation progresses." Tasers deliver an incapacitating 50,000-volt shock, and critics say the weapon is too often lethal. Its use has been linked to at least 10 deaths in England and Wales over the last decade. In 2013, Jordan Lee Begley, 23, died two hours after a Greater Manchester officer targeted him with a stun gun at his home. Police had been called to reports of an argument.

Atkinson achieved acclaim for his goal of the season against Wimbledon in 1992 as part of an Aston Villa team that went on to secure the runners-up spot in the first year of the Premier League. He also scored at Wembley in 1994 when Villa beat Manchester United to lift the League Cup. He started his career at Ipswich Town and then played for Sheffield Wednesday and the Spanish side Real Sociedad before moving to Villa. He was the first black player for Sociedad, scoring 12 goals in La Liga. At Villa he scored more than 20 Premier League goals between 1991 and 1995 before going on to play less successfully for other teams, including the Turkish side Fenerbahçe and Manchester City.

Family of Andrew Pimlott, Who Died After Police Tasering Receive Payout

Guardian: The family of a man who died after being Tasered by police while soaked in petrol have agreed to an out-of-court financial settlement. Andrew Pimlott, 32, had poured the fuel over himself before PC Peter Hodgkinson fired the 50,000-volt weapon at him in the back garden of his parents' house in Plymouth on the evening of 18 April 2013. Hodgkinson and his colleague PC David Beer had gone to the house after Pimlott's father made a 999 call reporting that his son was carrying a jerry can of petrol, may have been carrying a lighter and was breaching a court order to stay away. Pimlott was engulfed in flames and died in hospital five days later from severe burns. An inquest jury concluded that the Taser was the most likely cause of Pimlott catching fire. The jury said they did not know whether he had been holding a lit match at the time, as both officers claimed, but that Hodgkinson's actions were in accordance with his training.

Pimlott's parents, Kelvin and Jean, have now been awarded an undisclosed sum by Devon and Cornwall police. Both have been diagnosed with post-traumatic stress disorder and will receive ongoing counselling as part of the settlement. Kelvin Pimlott said: "We are relieved to have reached the end of this process but it hasn't changed our view that the use of Tasers needs to be very carefully restricted, especially where there are flammable substances. My boy was unarmed and posed no threat to anyone. He poured petrol over himself to get attention. He was deeply frustrated and needed help. He didn't want to die. If the police had used any other method then my son would still be alive today. Time and time again, Tasers are proving lethal and they clearly require much more stringent regulation and training to prevent further unnecessary deaths."

The family's solicitor, Ali Cloak, said: "While no amount of compensation will ever make up for what they saw or for the loss of their son, I hope that the settlement will provide some sort of closure and allow them to start rebuilding their lives." During the inquest in Plymouth last year, the officers said Andrew Pimlott was holding a lit match and they had no other choice in trying to save his life but to Taser him. A pathologist said there was no medical evidence to say how Pimlott had caught fire, but a forensic scientist said it was his opinion as an experienced fire investigator that the Taser was the cause. Following the incident a single match was recovered from the garden and a box of matches was found in Pimlott's trouser pocket. Hodgkinson was cleared of gross misconduct following an internal disciplinary hearing.

A police spokeswoman said: "This has been an extremely distressing matter for all those

involved. Our thoughts remain with the family at this difficult time. Whilst the outcome of the inquest in 2015 did indicate that the Taser was the most likely cause of the ignition, no criticism was levied at the force or the officer, and confirmed the officer had used his Taser in accordance with national training. The matter was independently investigated by the IPCC, following which the officer answered the case against him in a subsequent hearing which determined his actions to be appropriate. The force has tried to avoid any further distress for Mr Pimlott's family, which included making a decision to settle the civil claim in light of the fact they have already endured a series of legal and regulatory processes which examined their son's death. We hope this brings some closure for Mr Pimlott's family."

Student Wins Lawsuit Forcing IPCC to Re-Examine Assault Claim *Rob Evans, Guardian*

A student who alleges he was assaulted by police during a demonstration has won a lawsuit forcing an official watchdog to conduct a fresh examination of his allegations. The Independent Police Complaints Commission had cleared the police of misconduct during the demonstration against education cuts at Warwick University in December 2014. But a high court judge ruled on Friday 19/08/2016, that the IPCC was wrong to dismiss Lawrence Green's allegations. Green, 26, said he suffered excruciating pain and temporary blindness after officers with West Midlands police sprayed CS gas into his eyes at close range during the protest. He alleged that police broke national guidelines by spraying him from less than a metre away. The IPCC will now have to reconsider whether police should face misconduct charges after the deputy high court judge Robin Purchas quashed its original decision.

He concluded the IPCC's decision that the police had no case to answer relating to misconduct was unlawful as it was "not rationally supportable on the objective evidence". On Friday, Green said: "I am very happy with this victory. I hope that this judgment provides help to others who find that the supposedly IPCC had tried to cover for and justify brutal violence by police officers." He had launched legal action after the IPCC rejected his request to review its decision, which he alleged was flawed in a number of ways. He claimed that the IPCC had failed to examine his claims independently and fairly. At a high court hearing in July, his barrister, Fiona Murphy, had described how one of the protesters had assaulted a member of the university security staff when they went into the administration building during the demonstration in 2014. She had said there was a "demonstrably calm" atmosphere for about 50 minutes while the protesters discussed the issue of tuition fees until the police arrived. According to Green, there was chaos as the police "jumped into the group and started to push people around". The police were attempting to arrest the protester who was later convicted of assaulting the university staff member.

Green, from Milton Keynes, had told the court that he saw an officer, PC Simon Lloyd, grab one of his friends "aggressively and pull her forward and to the ground". He said he had remonstrated with Lloyd, who allegedly "jabbed" at his neck and took out his CS spray. The court was told that Lloyd warned Green to step back but before Green was able to do so, he sprayed him with CS, leaving the student temporarily blinded. "His left eye and the side of his face felt like he had suffered a chemical burn. His sight returned to normal after about seven days and the discomfort to his skin resolved after an outer layer of skin had peeled off," Murphy had told the court. The court had heard that the watchdog had decided that "there is no evidence to support the various allegations of assault or possible criminal action or misconduct given the circumstances during a public order incident at which the police officers were considered to provide a reason-

able and proportionate justification for their use of force at the time".

On Friday 19/08/2016, a spokesman for the IPCC said: "We will be carefully considering the judgment and our position over the coming weeks. It would be inappropriate to comment further before relevant decisions have been taken about how to progress the matter." Lochlinn Parker, Green's solicitor, said: "The IPCC aims to improve confidence in the police complaints system but in this case where serious deficiencies in the investigation were highlighted and when a high court judge has decided that their decision was irrational, the IPCC has not sought to acknowledge, let alone fix, the problem."

Extremist Prisoners to be Isolated in 'Sealed Units'

Toby Helm, Guardian

Justice secretary Elizabeth Truss announces crackdown against radicalisation of inmates. Convicted extremists who promote terror and violence are to be isolated from the general prison population and placed in new "specialist units" under plans to be announced by the government. The creation of sealed-off units – "prisons within prisons" – aims to prevent extremists from spreading their ideologies to others while behind bars and follows lengthy investigations by experts into how to stop them. The plans form part of a government response to a review of Islamist extremism in prisons to be unveiled in full by new justice secretary, Elizabeth Truss. Appointed last month by Theresa May to succeed Michael Gove, Truss said the move was part of a wider crackdown on extremism that was urgently needed. "The rise of Islamist extremism poses an existential threat to our society," she said. "I am committed to confronting and countering the spread of this poisonous ideology behind bars. Preventing the most dangerous extremists from radicalising other prisoners is essential to the safe running of our prisons and fundamental to public protection."

Ministers have become increasingly alarmed at evidence that extremists target and preach to the most vulnerable inmates. As well as those convicted of terrorism offences, prisons hold a wide range of inmates judged extremist, including many with links to gangs. In July, Ian Acheson, a former Home Office official and prison governor who headed the review for ministers, said a hardcore of proselytising jihadis inside prisons in England and Wales were so dangerous that they should be completely isolated. He found evidence that a hardcore group of prisoners were involved in "proselytising behaviour" among the 12,500 Muslim inmates in England and Wales.

The announcement comes after Anjem Choudary, one of the most notorious hate preachers living in Britain, was found guilty at the Old Bailey of supporting Islamic State. After avoiding arrest for years, Choudary, 49, was convicted after jurors heard he had sworn an oath of allegiance to Isis. He also has links to one of Lee Rigby's killers, Michael Adebolajo, and the Islamist militant Omar Bakri Muhammad, and he urged followers to support Isis in a series of talks broadcast on YouTube. Choudary and his co-defendant, Mohammed Rahman, 33, told their supporters to obey Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi, the Isis leader, and to travel to Syria to support Isis, the court heard. Choudary and Rahman face up to 10 years in jail for inviting support for a proscribed organisation. In the mid-1980s, Choudary and Bakri founded al-Muhajiroun, a shadowy network that promoted a hard-line version of Islam, calling for sharia law in the UK. It also cheered the 9/11 attacks, eventually leading to it being proscribed in 2010 under legislation outlawing the "glorification" of terrorism. The two men were convicted in July but the details were only made public last week. Acheson has said the review looked at dispersing extremists throughout the prison population. He and his team visited Maghaberry prison's Roe House, the "prison within a prison" that holds some of Northern Ireland's most high-profile terrorists, and prisons in the

Netherlands, France and Spain, where jihadi prisoners are segregated.

Cannabis Plants/Horses/£113,000 Cash Stolen From West Mids Police *BBC News*

A cannabis plant, barbecue, police force flag and emergency vehicles are among items to have been stolen from police in the West Midlands region. The BBC asked forces which items had been stolen between 2011/12 to 2015/16. The cannabis plant was stolen from Staffordshire Police, which also reported the theft of some cigars. A first aid kit, CS spray, a flag, handcuffs and "clothing (not underwear)" were among items stolen from Warwickshire Police. Thefts from West Mercia Police included the barbecue and garden gates. Emergency vehicles, dustbins and horses were also among items stolen from the force. The horses were not police horses, but ones that had been rounded up when found to be loose on a Shropshire road. They had been held by a third party on behalf of police when they were stolen, the force said. Money believed to be about £113,000 was stolen from former Warwickshire Police headquarters between June 2009 and September 2011, the force said. Ex-police officer Paul Andrew Greaves, 57, from Belvoir Lodge, Carlton, Nottinghamshire, was found not guilty of theft at Birmingham Crown Court in July this year. The case "remains open," police said. The money had originally been seized under the Proceeds of Crime Act in 2009, the force said. The information was revealed following a request under the Freedom of Information Act.

US Justice Department Ends Use of Private Prisons *Human Rights Watch*

Today 18/08/2016, the United States Department of Justice announced it would stop using privately operated prisons for federal prisoners. The department's Office of the Inspector General had recently concluded that private facilities are less safe and effective than those run by the Bureau of Prisons. While this decision could improve rights protections for countless people now and in the future, it still leaves many in federal custody at added risk of mistreatment. The decision does not close all federal detention facilities run by private companies. The US immigration detention system, which detains hundreds of thousands of non-citizens each year, is run by the Department of Homeland Security and is not affected by today's decision. Nine of the 10 largest immigration detention facilities are privately operated; approximately 60 percent of detainees are housed in private facilities. A recent Human Rights Watch analysis documented several cases of detainees who died in private facilities after receiving substandard medical care. Others have documented persistent violations of detention standards in private centers, including those holding women and children.

It is also important not to overestimate the role of the private prison industry. The vast majority of incarcerated people in the US are held in government-run facilities. Only 22,660 of the 188,000 federal prisoners and just 7 percent of the over 1.3 million state prisoners are held in private prisons. In the juvenile justice realm, more juveniles are held in public facilities even though there are more privately operated juvenile facilities. Serious abuses also occur in government-run facilities in the US. Dangerous lapses in medical care for immigration detainees have occurred in public facilities and in private facilities where medical care was provided by public health officers. Human Rights Watch has also documented inappropriate and abusive use of force against people with mental disabilities in jails and prisons, and the devastating impact of solitary confinement on youth.

Whether the facility is publicly or privately operated, the government is responsible for protecting inmates against abuses and holding officials or agents of the government accountable when violations occur. In its decision to stop using private prisons, the Justice Department essentially admitted it could not adequately monitor and ensure the safety of prisoners in private facilities. This move should prompt other federal departments and state governments to examine their contracts with private prison companies and renew efforts to protect the constitutional and human rights of all people in their custody,

and to do so without relegating the main event, publicly operated facilities, to a sideshow.

West Mids PC To Face Misconduct Action Over Handling Of Nursing Abuse Allegations

A West Midlands Police officer will face misconduct action following an investigation by the IPCC into how the force dealt with allegations of abuse at a Birmingham nursing home. The IPCC has completed its investigation into the way West Midlands Police handled alleged abuse of an elderly woman at the Ridings Nursing Home at Castle Vale in February 2015. The allegations were made after the woman's family installed a covert camera in her room and it led to a man receiving a caution for common assault. The IPCC examined whether the force engaged appropriately with the victim's family before the caution was issued and whether the decision to caution the offender was made in accordance with the relevant legislation, guidance and local and national policy. The matter was referred by West Midlands Police to the IPCC on September 29 last year. Following conclusion of the investigation the force agreed with the IPCC's recommendations that a police constable had a case to answer for misconduct in respect of her failure to ensure that the family's concerns about disposal of the offence by way of caution were taken into account, and her failure to keep a written plan detailing contact with the family over the investigation's progress. The force decided that the police officer should receive management action involving advice from a senior officer over her handling of the matter and relevant responsibilities. The IPCC's investigation report will now be considered for publication.

G4S Police Control Room Staff Sacked *Daily Mail*

Two police control room staff have been sacked following an investigation into claims hundreds of 999 calls were made at quiet times to massage performance figures. The workers, employed by G4S Public Services and working for Lincolnshire Police, were among five suspended as part of an inquiry into 'test calls' made to ensure faster call answering times were recorded. A further two G4S employees resigned while under investigation, the firm added. Emergency call handlers for the force are required to answer 92% of calls within 10 seconds, or G4S Public Services is fined. It was claimed that hundreds of illegitimate calls were made in October, November and December 2015. Figures show 724 were carried out across those three months. The five employees were suspended in May and the company said two staff resigned before disciplinary hearings, which took place at the end of July. Two members of staff were dismissed and a fifth returned to work after being cleared of any wrongdoing.

Mexico Police Arbitrarily Executed 22 In Cartel Clash *BBC News*

Mexico's National Human Rights Commission said 22 people were executed by federal police during a confrontation on a ranch in the western state of Michoacan last year. The commission had investigated the clash, which took place at a ranch in the town of Tanhuato in May 2015. A total of 42 suspected members of a drug cartel died in the clash, as well as one police officer. The government had said there had been no human rights violations. The violence was thought to be drug-related and officials said it had been connected to a war being fought between two local drug gangs. Police officials at the time said the victims were believed to be members of one of the cartels. The commission established that 40 people were shot, one died in a fire and another was run over. It also said that at least two people had been tortured by police and some bodies were moved to different locations and had had firearms placed in their hands. Michoacan has become one of

Mexico's most violent states because of the rivalry between local cartels.

UK Terror-Law Watchdog Gives Green Light For Spy Agencies to Collect Bulk Data

Joe Watts, Independent: Powers that allow spy agencies to harvest bulk data were today 19/08/2016, given the go-ahead by the UK's terror-law watchdog. In David Anderson QC's report, published this morning, he said there was a "proven operational case" for most of the controversial methods of data collection. Prime Minister Theresa May welcomed the findings claiming it showed how the powers, which she is currently trying to cement in legislation, are of "crucial importance" to MI5, MI6 and GCHQ. But critics raised concerns over whether the Government would follow all of the report's recommendations, and raised the prospect of blocking them in the House of Lords if they are not happy.

Mr Anderson was asked earlier this year to evaluate the case for the tactics, which are included in the landmark Investigatory Powers Bill. His report said bulk powers "play an important part in identifying, understanding and averting threats in Great Britain, Northern Ireland and further afield". The techniques are used across a range of agency activity, from cyber-defence, counter-espionage and counter-terrorism to child sexual abuse and organised crime, the review found. It concluded that there is a "proven operational case" for three of the four powers examined, and a distinct "though not yet proven" operational case for the fourth. In one example in the review it said bulk interception of data had led to hostages being located in Afghanistan within 72 hours of their abduction, allowing an urgent and successful military rescue mission. Mrs May said: "Mr Anderson's report demonstrates how the bulk powers contained in the Investigatory Powers Bill are of crucial importance to our security and intelligence agencies. These powers often provide the only means by which our agencies are able to protect the British public from the most serious threats that we face."

A spokesman for Labour's Shadow Home Secretary Andy Burnham, who had called for the review, said his party was happy with the case made for the powers, but urged ministers to ensure all the recommendations are followed. He highlighted in particular Mr Anderson's plan for a Technical Advisory Panel to advise on the impact of changing technologies. The Liberal Democrats said they would not be afraid of blocking Mrs May's Bill in the Lords if they thought safeguards were not strong enough. Home Affairs spokesperson Alistair Carmichael said: "As Anderson himself states 'the review was not asked to reach conclusions as to the proportionality or desirability of the bulk powers'. "It now falls to us in both the Commons and the Lords to assess whether the powers are proportionate and desirable in a democratic state."

Nearly 18,000 Died in Syria State Jails In 2011-15, Says Amnesty *BBC News*

Nearly 18,000 people died in government custody in Syria in 2011-15, an Amnesty International report says, alleging beatings and rape in prisons. Amnesty says its document includes interviews with 65 "torture survivors", who have described appalling abuse in jails and detention centres. The human rights group urges the world community to pressure Damascus to end the use of torture. The Syrian government has repeatedly denied such allegations. The report - "It breaks the human": Torture, disease and death in Syria's prisons - was released by Amnesty on Thursday 18/08/2016. The group estimates that more than 17,723 people died in custody across Syria between March 2011, when the uprising against President Bashar Assad began, and December 2015. This is about 10 people each day, or more than 300 a month, Amnesty says. Detainees are often subjected to severe beatings by prison guards upon arrival at a prison. This abuse is known as a "welcome party". This is frequently followed by "security checks", during which women in particular reported being raped and sexually assaulted by male guards, Amnesty says. "They treated

us like animals. They wanted people to be as inhuman as possible," detainee Samer told Amnesty. "I saw the blood, it was like a river... I never imagined humanity would reach such a low level.. they would have had no problem killing us right there and then," he said.

Another inmate, Ziad (not his real name) described how seven people died in one day after the ventilation stopped working at an intelligence agency detention centre. "They began to kick us to see who was alive and who wasn't," Ziad said. "For decades, Syrian government forces have used torture as a means to crush their opponents," Amnesty's Middle East and North Africa Director Philip Luther said. "Today, it is being carried out as part of a systematic and widespread attack directed against anyone suspected of opposing the government in the civilian population and amounts to crimes against humanity," he added. Amnesty and other human rights groups say the allegations need to be discussed urgently by the international community, particularly the US and Russia, who co-chair peace talks on the Syrian crisis.

Justice Secretary Liz Truss Abandons Plan For Problem-Solving Courts

Jamie Doward, *Guardian:* Rehabilitation system seen as too soft on crime as new justice secretary backpedals on reform. A central plank of the government's commitment to overhaul the criminal justice system has been postponed by the new justice secretary, Liz Truss, amid concerns that it would be seen as too soft on offenders. US-style "problem-solving" courts, in which judges review the progress of convicted offenders to ensure that they comply with their rehabilitation programme in return for staying out of prison, were championed by the former justice secretary, Michael Gove. The initiative was hailed by prison reform groups as a sign that the government was committed to finding alternatives to locking up offenders and to ending stubbornly high recidivism rates. The courts, which tend to specialise in handling cases involving drug or alcohol addiction, hand down non-custodial punishments. They focus on identifying and dealing with an offender's underlying problems in a bid to prevent them reoffending. Those who fail to engage with rehabilitation efforts can then be sent to prison.

When the initiative was unveiled in May, justice minister Caroline Dinenage said she hoped it would provide an alternative to prison for female offenders, who are considered to be particularly at risk behind bars. Gove was impressed by their impact on rehabilitation rates after a fact-finding mission to Texas last year. A pilot programme involving several courts was under development and is due to be formally launched later this year. But it is believed that Truss does not consider the initiative a priority. An internal email sent to key members of the criminal justice system by the Ministry of Justice on Friday is understood to spell out her commitment to other prison reform programmes. While key staff involved in the project have been told the initiative could still happen, MoJ insiders suggest it is effectively being abandoned.

One insider speculated: "It appears that Liz Truss is sceptical. It looks too much like being nice to criminals and one of Michael Gove's 'lovely ideas'." Ben Summerskill, director of the Criminal Justice Alliance, a coalition of 110 organisations committed to improving the criminal justice system, was dismayed by the decision. He said: "It's terribly sad that this element of the government's much-welcomed criminal justice reform agenda is being sidelined. Wide evidence from Britain and America suggests that problem-solving courts – requiring offenders to address their drug, alcohol and other issues – are successful in getting many to change their lives. Most importantly, they're successful at keeping those people off the tragic custody escalator that sees too many offenders remain in, and return to, prison." An MoJ spokesperson said: "We will be moving forward with problem-solving courts. We have one of the best legal systems in the world

and are investing over £700m to reform and digitise our courts to deliver swifter justice.”

Texas Halts Execution of Man Who Did Not Kill Anyone *Rachael Revesz, Independent*

Jeffery Wood, 43, was scheduled to be executed on 24 August by lethal injection. The Texas courts have halted the execution of a death row inmate convicted for being an accomplice to a murder he did not commit. Jeffery Woods, 43, was going to be executed on 24 August by lethal injection. The execution would come two decades after he was convicted of being an accomplice in a convenience store robbery in 1996. He sat outside in the car while his accomplice entered the shop and shot dead clerk Kriss Keeran. After he heard a shot, Wood went inside and helped to steal a safe, cash and a video security system. Based on claims from Wood's lawyer, who said the conviction was obtained via false testimony and fake scientific evidence, the Texas appeals court has asked a lower court to review his sentence.

The sentencing was partly due to analysis from forensic psychiatrist James Grigson, who reportedly was kept to testify against death row inmates without examining them. "Dr Death" was consequently expelled from the Texas Society of Psychiatric Physicians in 1995. Jurors did not know Mr Grigson had been discredited. "The court did the right thing by staying Mr Wood's execution and authorizing his claims related to Dr Grigson's false testimony during the sentencing phase to be considered on the merits," said Jared Tyler, Wood's lawyer, as reported by Reuters. Mr Tyler argued his client was unaware a robbery was taking place as he sat in an unarmed pickup truck outside the petrol station, while prosecutors insisted Wood would have known the clerk might have been shot by his former roommate, Daniel Reneau. Reneau was executed on 13 June 2002. Under Texas law, people can be charged with capital murder even if they did not commit the offense themselves. Five people have faced the death penalty for such crimes in Texas since 1976, according to the Death Penalty Execution Centre. So far in 2016, 15 people have been executed in the US.

US Delayed \$400m Payment to Iran Until American Prisoners Released

Sabrina Siddiqui, Guardian: The US government confirmed on Thursday 18/08/2016 it initially withheld a \$400m cash payment to Iran in January to maintain leverage over the release of American prisoners. A spokesman for the state department insisted the payment eventually made in August was not a ransom, and that negotiations over the release of four US prisoners were conducted separately from the settlement of a decades-old account pertaining to a failed arms deal with Iran. The new statement followed a report in the Wall Street Journal stating that the delivery of the cash was contingent upon the American prisoners being freed. The events, which occurred in January, have recently been seized upon by Republicans as evidence that the Obama administration made a ransom payment to Iran in order to secure their release. "What the State Department admitted today was the dictionary definition of a ransom payment and a complete contradiction of what they were saying just two weeks ago. Hillary Clinton's support for this dangerous blunder, which has put a price on the head of every American citizen, shows once again she does not have the judgement to be president," RNC spokesperson Michael Short said in a statement.

The White House has virulently disputed the characterization, pointing out that the transfer was announced in January. "It wasn't a secret. We were completely open with everybody about it," Barack Obama said at a press conference earlier in August. "We do not pay ransom. We didn't here, and we won't in the future." Republicans have sought to capitalize on recent reports detailing the transaction to undermine the nuclear accord with Iran, to which they remain vehemently opposed. Critics have suggested that the money will be funneled to terrorist groups. The Obama administration has explained that the payment was delivered in

a foreign currency because US sanctions restrict the government from dealing with Iran in dollars. There is also a prohibition on banking between the two countries. Republican presidential nominee Donald Trump has also taken advantage of the reports as fodder against Hillary Clinton, the former secretary of state and his Democratic opponent. Clinton played a significant role in initiating early negotiations around the Iran nuclear deal. There has been no evidence, however, to contradict the administration's claim that the \$400m payment was not the result of the longstanding tribunal at the Hague surrounding arm sales as part of an agreement drawn up prior to the 1979 Islamic revolution.

Ibrahim Aksoy Avoids Extradition to Turkey on Human Rights Grounds

A man has escaped being extradited from Birmingham to Turkey after a court ruled he could be tortured and probably would not get a fair trial. Restaurant owner Ibrahim Aksoy was convicted of being involved in the murder of an elderly man during a brawl between two families in Turkey in 2007. This was overturned after he had been on remand for three years. Turkey wanted him to be re-tried for the murder and related assaults despite the acquittals. However, lawyers at Westminster Magistrates' Court successfully argued Mr Aksoy had suffered torture at the hands of the Turkish police and security forces, both while on remand and beforehand, due to his Kurdish ethnicity. Critical of authorities: Father-of-four Mr Aksoy had successfully claimed asylum in the UK in the 1990s on that basis. The court heard he had been beaten and kicked so many times he suffered from epilepsy and his right arm had been broken deliberately and had never recovered. District Judge John Zani agreed with the defence's view that the fact Mr Aksoy had successfully told the Home Office he had been tortured would likely anger the Turkish authorities if he were compelled to return. The Turkish government has seven days to appeal.

UK Ethnic Minorities Still Face 'Entrenched' Racial Inequality *Patrick Butler, Guardian*

Britain can expect widening social divisions and increased racial tensions unless the government takes urgent action to tackle deep-rooted inequalities, the new chair of the UK's equalities watchdog has warned. David Isaac, the chair of the Equality and Human Rights Commission, said that for many ethnic minority groups – especially young black people – life had got worse in a number of areas over the past five years. A wide-ranging review by the commission of racial equality in a number of areas, including education, jobs, pay and health, revealed a worrying combination of post-Brexit hate crime and entrenched long-term systemic unfairness, he said. "We must redouble our efforts to tackle race inequality urgently or risk the divisions in our society growing and racial tensions increasing." He added: "If you are black or an ethnic minority in modern Britain, it can often still feel like you are living in a different world, never mind being part of a one nation society."

Isaac said he was encouraged to hear commitments to tackle inequality made by Theresa May in her first prime ministerial statement last month but warned that the government must back this up with a comprehensive race equality strategy. Previous efforts to address race inequality had been "piecemeal and stuttering" and had amounted more to "one nation platitudes" rather than policies, he said. "So far the government's economic plan since 2010 has not been paralleled by a race inclusion plan that prevents cutting some communities even further adrift from equality of opportunity. "We agree with the government that we must urgently lift our ambitions and are determined to work with the new prime minister to redouble our efforts to build a fair society."

Findings from the commission's report, which it called the biggest ever review of race equal-

ity in Britain, include:

- Black people are much more likely to be victims of crime and be treated more harshly in the criminal justice system, and are three times more likely to be prosecuted than whites.
- Life chances for young minority ethnic people have got worse over the past five years and are “the most challenging for generations”. They were more likely to live in poverty than white people, and more likely to live in poor housing.
- White working-class boys had the worst GCSE results overall – while conversely Chinese and Indian educational achievement was improving. Just 6% of black school leavers attended a Russell Group university compared with 12% of mixed and Asian students and 11% of white school leavers.
- Unemployment rates among ethnic minorities (12.9%) were twice as high as those for white people. Black workers with degrees earned 23% less on average than white workers with equivalent qualifications. Ethnic minorities were “hugely underrepresented” in positions of power such as judges and police chiefs.

Responding to the report, Farah Elahi, policy and research analyst at race equality thinktank the Runnymede Trust, said the extent of the unfairness revealed in the report showed that lives were being ruined and talent held back on grounds of race. “We hope this acts as a wake-up call to government, decision makers and the media to focus on the issues of systemic discrimination that keep Britain divided socially and economically,” Elahi said. “The race inequality gap is not sustainable or acceptable, and the colour-blind approach is not working. We call on Theresa May to back up her words outside 10 Downing Street and take personal responsibility for driving forward this work, starting with a comprehensive race equality strategy and appointing a dedicated cabinet-level race equality minister.” Isaac, a City lawyer and former chair of the the LGBT rights charity Stonewall, was appointed to chair the equalities watchdog by the government in April. His appointment attracted opposition from some MPs over fears that as a £500,000 a year partner in Pinsent Masons he would face potential conflicts of interest because the law firm carried out significant amounts of work for the government.

'Substantial Injustice' JENGBA Note on Joint Enterprise Post Jogee

Last June the first batch of appeals post Jogee were heard in the Court of Appeal. The John-son brothers Asher & Lewis, Tyler Burton and Nicholas Terralonge, the Miah brothers Javed and Rubel, and Michael Hall, who has never had an appeal and served 9 years. The first 2 days of legal arguments were interesting as the 3 judges Lord Chief Justice Thomas, Lord Leveson and Lady Hallett attempted to get an understanding of cases that were tried using the wrong test as they were convicted on the basis of foreseeability and not 'intent' which is where the law apparently took a wrong turn. The court once again was awash with red as JENGBA campaigners turned out in force to support the families and once again these 'common' folk followed with interest, so that the Lord Chief Justice exclaimed "if we don't offer guidance and certainty it is unfair to both sides; victims' families and defendants' families also", whilst waving at us.

There was a very long discussion around the definition of 'substantial injustice' and out of time appeals, which will affect the majority of you who are reading this now. Most wrongfully convicted under joint enterprise will have been told by their solicitors and barristers representing them that they had NO grounds for appeal. This is because YOU were convicted using a doctrine that is now 'wrong' when evidence was based on 'association' but not real evidence and there was no way to challenge it. This was the point in the Supreme Court's decision that the law had been misinterpreted for 32 years but only cases that could show 'substantial injustice' would be able to go back to the Court of Appeal. Hmm? Surely someone who has been convicted of the most heinous of crimes, homicide, who has not murdered anyone

but given a mandatory life sentence is a perfect example of substantial injustice. In many cases the secondary party has been given a longer sentence because they pleaded not guilty, whereas the principal, the actual murderer confessed to his crime.

But the Judges did seem to be in a quandary as to what to do. At one point Lady Hallett repeatedly said, "just because a group of young men may have gone out to give harm and know one of their number carried a knife, the common purpose does not mean that they knew the knife would be used on that occasion." So you can imagine we were in a completely different place to what most of you will have experienced when you were all in it together, which has been the CPS default position for prosecuting innocent people. The Crown were very agitated when it came to explaining how these so called joint enterprises lead to convictions of murder, because they have lost the argument and know they have been rumbled for over-criminalising secondary parties.

And then we came to Michael Hall's appeal, which is one of the cases JENGBA's lawyer Simon Natas has always cited as a clear indication of why the doctrine has stretched beyond its scope of what joint enterprise actually means. Hall's appeal is crucial because he should have never been tried for "murder" and the court seemed to be accepting that. Lady Hallett even said to the Crown, 'I really can't see beyond violent disorder' which would mean that Michael should not even be convicted of manslaughter. But they are worried about floodgates and that is why we are in this state of limbo until they decide "what is exceptional circumstances?"

JENGBA's legal team, Simon Natas of ITN solicitors and Tim Moloney & Jude Bunting of Doughty Street, requested to intervene on JENGBA's behalf to give the court an understanding of why all of our cases have suffered from "substantial injustice". The Court have accepted JENGBA's request and we know our legal team will put in the best possible argument for why everyone should have a chance of appealing because of what the most senior judges have said was a wrong direction for the law. The court of appeal have reserved judgement and are trying to find the way forward from the Supreme Court Judgement. So everyone has to calm down, because nothing can happen until we know what they are going to do. We have come so far I genuinely don't think we can get a knock back but let's wait and see and all you Inside Campaigners do what you have been doing - spread the word - we are up to 726 prisoners - it will be thousands.

Rights Group Challenges FoI Refusal in Libyan Rendition Case *Rob Evans, Guardian*

A human rights group has challenged the government's refusal to disclose whether ministers or Downing Street officials were involved in a decision not to prosecute anyone over an espionage operation to kidnap two Libyan dissidents. Reprieve, the group that represents the dissidents, has questioned whether Downing Street is covering up political interference in the decision not to bring charges over the abduction of the dissidents and their families, including a pregnant woman and four children. The group has lodged a complaint with the information commissioner, Elizabeth Denham, calling on her to investigate the secrecy.

The complaint relates to a joint operation run by the CIA and MI6 to abduct Abdel Hakim Belhaj and Sami al-Saadi in south-east Asia and fly them to Libya, where they say they were tortured. Documents discovered by human rights workers in 2011 after the overthrow of the Libyan dictator Muammar Gaddafi revealed how MI6 had participated in the operation in 2004. One was a congratulatory fax from Sir Mark Allen, then MI6's head of counter-terrorism, to the Libyan government that disclosed that the tipoff for Belhaj's whereabouts had come from the British. In June the Crown Prosecution Service announced there was not enough evidence to charge anyone, after studying a 28,000-page file compiled by the Metropolitan police.

The previous month Reprieve submitted a request to the Cabinet Office under the Freedom of Information Act asking whether any of its ministers or staff had met or corresponded with the CPS about the investigation. The Cabinet Office said it would not answer the question as it "could neither confirm nor deny whether any relevant information is held". The department judged that this refusal was justified in the public interest to protect the enforcement of the law. As well as running the prime minister's office, mandarins in the Cabinet Office advise the PM and other senior ministers on intelligence matters. They also co-ordinate the government's response to sensitive issues relating to the UK's spies. Reprieve submitted the same questions to the Foreign Office, which replied that none of its ministers or staff had met or corresponded with the CPS about the investigation, known as Operation Lydd, over a two-year period.

The group has complained to the information commissioner, which adjudicates freedom of information disputes, saying the Cabinet Office's refusal to answer the questions was not justified and made little sense compared to the substantive response from the Foreign Office. In its complaint, Reprieve said: "If the Cabinet Office held meetings or corresponded with the CPS, it could represent unacceptable political interference in an investigation into serious crimes committed by UK officials ... The need for independence and the absence of political interference was paramount." Cori Crider, a lawyer at Reprieve who represents the two dissidents and their families, said: "Was there subtle political pressure not to bring charges? This response undermines confidence in the whole process."

A spokeswoman for the Cabinet Office said the government had "co-operated fully with the police investigation. It would not be appropriate to comment further as separate civil proceedings are ongoing." Belhaj and his wife, Fatima Bouchar, have started legal action seeking an apology from the British government and symbolic damages of £1. The supreme court is deciding whether their claim should be allowed to go ahead. In August the CPS rejected an attempt by the dissidents to overturn its decision not to bring charges.

Man Who Must Give 24 Hours' Notice Before Having Sex Loses Legal Fight

Will Worley, Independent: A man ordered to give police 24 hours' notice before having sex with a new partner has lost his legal fight to have restrictions on his private life lifted. North Yorkshire Police argued John O'Neill, 45, remained a risk to the public and should stay subject to the Sexual Risk Order (SRO), he was placed on in 2015, after being cleared of rape in a retrial. Despite being acquitted, the judge said at the time he believed Mr O'Neill to be a "very dangerous individual", leading to the SRO. However, District Judge Adrian Lower said on Friday the terms of the order will be amended at a future hearing. He added the condition that Mr O'Neill gives the police 24 hours' notice before he starts sexual contact with a new partner was "frankly unpoliceable". Mr O'Neill is also subject to surveillance as part of the SRO. York Magistrates' Court heard he made a series of worrying confessions to his GP and a psychiatric nurse, including choking a woman unconscious, thinking "a lot" about killing her and that he needed women "to be scared or I don't respond". Dr Miriam Hodgson recorded that his "sex life has become violent, has been seeking out increasingly extreme sexual experiences, biting, choking, cutting, burning".

He and a woman also discussed rape and six months later he put the "plan" into action and left the woman bruised. The GP wrote: "Thinks he may have raped someone, it went further than she expected." Dr Hodgson also recorded her patient had tried to kill himself by starving himself, dehydrating, crossing the road without looking and getting into fights with gangs of men. She wrote:

"Patient thinks he is dangerous and needs to be stopped." Despite not having been convicted

of a crime, Mr O'Neill said his rape charge had ruined his life and he now lives in a tent in the woods.

Bloody Sunday: Police Investigators Finish Interviewing Former Soldiers

The police have finished interviewing former soldiers as part of their investigation into Bloody Sunday. Thirteen people were shot dead in Londonderry on 30 January 1972, and a 14th victim died later, after troops opened fire on a civil rights march. A report is now being compiled, which will be sent to the Public Prosecution Service (PPS). The MLA and veteran civil rights leader Eamonn McCann said it was a significant development. "The news that all the former British soldiers associated with Bloody Sunday have now been interviewed under caution marks another milestone on the long march towards the truth," he said. "The interviews with the surviving soldiers were completed last month. The families shouldn't have to hang on any longer. The PSNI had estimated that the current investigation would take four years. Four years have already passed," said Mr McCann. The Bloody Sunday Investigation was set up as part of the Police Service of Northern Ireland's Legacy Investigation Branch. It re-investigates unsolved murder cases, dating from the beginning of the Troubles in the late 1960s up to 2004. The next step will be for the PPS to look at the final report from the PSNI investigators and make a recommendation as to whether charges should be brought. Det Ch Insp Ian Harrison said: "Police have concluded interviews with former military personnel and are in the process of compiling a report for the PPS. The families have been informed of this and we will continue to keep them updated in relation to developments," he said. In 2010, Prime Minister David Cameron apologised to the Bloody Sunday victims on behalf of the state, after a long-running public inquiry unequivocally blamed the Army for the civilian deaths.

Inspection of HMP Chelmsford - Progress Stalled, Deterioration in Outcomes

HMP Chelmsford is a medium sized local prison, holding up to 745 mainly adult men. An unusual establishment, it comprises older accommodation built in the 1830s with a similar amount of modern accommodation. We found that outcomes and perceptions among prisoners aligned closely with where they were located, with those prisoners in the older wings being far more negative about their treatment and experiences than those in the newer wings. As such it provided an interesting insight into the experience of prisoners more generally across the prison estate where environmental standards are similarly varied. At recent inspections we have described Chelmsford as a basically decent institution doing its best despite some significant operational challenges. At this inspection our findings suggested that progress had stalled and that there had been some deterioration in outcomes, particularly concerning the quality of respect and the effectiveness of the prison's resettlement work. This, however, was not the whole picture and there was evidence to suggest problems were beginning to be addressed by a competent management team, building on some of the prison's strengths. Chelmsford seemed to be a reasonably settled prison and prisoners' perceptions of safety hadn't changed since our last inspection, with about a fifth of all prisoners feeling unsafe. However, prisoners on the older wings felt the least safe and those wings experienced the most number of violent incidents. Violence and bullying had increased sharply and there was evidence that this was linked to drugs and debt. Work was being done to address violence and victimisation but greater coordination of effort and initiative was needed.

Chelmsford is a frontline establishment taking new prisoners from the streets, so it was encouraging to see basically sound reception and induction arrangements, although first night accommodation should have been better. Security was managed reasonably well but drugs availability, in particular the availability of new psychoactive substances (NPS), was a big problem. The prison was taking this seriously with a detailed action plan and active response to NPS, led directly by the

governor. Use of force had also increased and had nearly doubled since we last inspected. Arrangements to account for its use were not good enough. Of further concern were the four self-inflicted deaths since the last inspection and the considerable increase in incidents of self-harm to a level far higher than at similar prisons. The prison was working to implement recommendations made following the investigation of these deaths and case management of those at risk was reasonable. Prisoners we spoke to who were at risk spoke positively about the care they had received.

The quality of respect in the prison was mainly sustained by some very good relationships between staff and prisoners; this was an institutional strength. The disparity in the quality of accommodation between the older and the newer wings was, however, huge, with the older accommodation overcrowded, difficult to maintain and difficult to keep clean. The governor spoke of considerable difficulties with the performance of the Facilities Management Company, whose job, among other things, was to repair and maintain the site.

Structures were in place to promote equality for prisoners with protected characteristics but in reality their outcomes were disappointing and mixed. Work to promote the interests of the small population of young adults had lapsed, which again was disappointing. A further concern was the deterioration in the quality of health care. Weak partnerships, staff shortages and poor clinical governance had all contributed to a provision we judged to be inadequate.

Most prisoners had a reasonable amount of time out of cell, although this was not the case for a significant minority. Our Ofsted colleagues judged the overall effectiveness of learning and skills provision in Chelmsford as 'requiring improvement', but there were early signs that the new management team was beginning to develop a vision for this work that would deliver improvement. Operational management was, however, not good enough for the time being. There was, for example, sufficient work and education for all prisoners to have at least some part-time activity, yet inadequate allocation had left many prisoners with nothing to do at all. Attendance and punctuality required improvement, although behaviour management in class was good. Standards of teaching, learning and assessment all required improvement, but achievement of accredited qualifications was better.

The greatest deterioration in outcomes was in the prison's resettlement work, which we had previously described as good. The reducing reoffending strategy was not informed by an analysis of need and recent weaknesses in management were only now being rectified. Offender management work was poor and undermined by staff shortages, a backlog of offender (OASys) assessments and poor quality casework. Too many prisoners were transferred out of Chelmsford without an OASys assessment or sentence plan to inform their move. Public protection work also required improvement. The high turnover of prisoners - about 100 were released each month - placed a big demand on resettlement services. The input from the knowledgeable community resettlement company (CRC) meant that initial assessments, referrals and pre-release reviews were generally good. We found a good range of resettlement provision, but because of a lack of reliable data, we were unable to establish how effective some of the provision was - for example, how many prisoners were released into accommodation or how many had a job to go to on release.

Chelmsford was a prison in transition. Overall it remained a competent place with evident strengths to build on, despite some disappointing findings. Recent operational challenges, particularly around violence and drugs, had taken a toll and there were a number of strategic challenges such as health care, offender management and, most important of all, improving the treatment and conditions of those held in the older accommodation. The governor and his team seemed to be working hard to deal with these priorities and we are optimistic that they will get to grips with the issues we highlight in this report. Peter Clarke, HMCIP, June 2016

Duo, in For Forgery, Walk Out of Jail After Faking Legal Documents

Irish Legal News: An alleged crime duo awaiting trial for forging government documents escaped jail using forged court documents, it has emerged. Mohammed Lukman Shaikh, 48, and Bashir Mulla, 62, secured bail using fake documents signed by non-existing cops and guarantors. Embarrassingly, it took almost a month for police to realise that they had been released without the correct judicial checks and approval. Vijay Sanap at Srinagar police station in Thane, India told the Mumbai Mirror: "Three days back, when I was going through the case diary I saw a paper which said that both the accused had been released. "The document was signed by senior inspector Kaarkar of Srinagar police station and submitted by one constable RS Patil. "As I myself am attached to the same police station I know that there is no one called Patil there and also the name of the senior inspector was different. "I enquired with the Srinagar police station and found out [...] they had no idea of the accused having been released." The hunt for the pair and their dubious lawyer - potentially an imposter himself - is now on.

Philippine Police Anti-Drugs Operations Have Killed 712 Since July

Oliver Holmes, Guardian: The Philippines' national police chief has said 712 people have been killed in police operations since 1 July in President Rodrigo Duterte's hardline war on drugs. Speaking at a Senate hearing on extrajudicial killings, Ronald Dela Rosa said 1,067 killings by vigilante groups had been documented over the same period. The official tally for the past seven weeks is far higher than most unofficial counts of killings since Duterte was elected in late May. Duterte ran on a no-nonsense, anti-establishment platform and promised to wipe out crime in his first three to six months in office. He has publicly stated that he will not pursue law enforcement officers who shoot dead drug dealers.

The 71-year-old leader, known locally as "the Punisher", also urged citizens with guns to shoot and kill drug dealers who resist arrest and fight back. He has sworn to continue his war on crime despite what he labelled "stupid" criticism from the United Nations, including from the secretary general, Ban Ki-moon, who said the apparent support for extrajudicial killings was "illegal and a breach of fundamental rights and freedoms".

Rights groups and Filipino politicians have accused Duterte of creating a wave of killings – both extrajudicial attacks carried out by police and vigilante hits. Dela Rosa told the hearing that the country had 3.7 million drug users and that although much had been done to eradicate illegal drugs, the problem persisted. He said that from 1 July to 21 August, police arrested 10,153 "drug pushers and users" as part of the "double-barrel" policy, a two-pronged campaign that aims to target both high-level criminals and street-level drug users.

Hostages: 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, 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 Hannigan.