

**New Judgment: R (on the application of Gourlay) v Parole Board [2020] UKSC 50**

The Supreme Court has unanimously dismissed this appeal concerning the role of the Court in relation to the principles governing the award of costs in lower courts. The appellant is a prisoner serving a life sentence, the minimum term of which has expired. In 2014, the respondent decided not to direct his release on licence and not to recommend his transfer to open prison conditions. The appellant challenged those decisions on a claim for judicial review. The Parole Board did not take part in the proceedings. The High Court decided that the respondent's decision not to recommend the appellant for transfer to open conditions was unlawful. Upon his success, the appellant applied for an order requiring the Parole Board to pay the costs he incurred in bringing his claim for judicial review. The High Court decided not to make such an order, following the practice described in *R (Davies) v Birmingham Deputy Coroner [2004] EWCA Civ 207* ("Davies"): that, if a court or tribunal adopts a neutral stance in proceedings in which its decision is challenged, it will not be liable for the costs of the claim, unless there are exceptional circumstances. The Court of Appeal upheld the High Court's decision not to make an award of costs.

The appellant appealed to the supreme court. he argued that the approach described in *Davies* is no longer correct, that it was wrongly treated by the court of appeal as a binding precedent, and that it does not apply to the parole board in any event. The supreme court unanimously dismissed the appeal. Lord Reed gave the sole judgment with which Lord Hodge, Lord Lloyd-Jones, Lady Arden, and Lord Leggatt agreed. Section 51 of the senior courts act 1981 provides that the high court and the court of appeal have discretion as to the award of costs, subject to the rules of court. The rules of court include the general rule that, if the court decides to make an order about costs, the unsuccessful party will be ordered to pay the costs of the successful party. The rules of court do not, however, set out a comprehensive code. It is also important that the appellate courts establish principles upon which the courts' discretion as to the award of costs may, within the framework of the senior courts act 1981 and the rules of court, be exercised. responsibility for the development of those principles falls principally upon the court of appeal. Generally, such principles are matters of practice, rather than matters of law.

The Supreme Court will ordinarily be slow to intervene in matters of practice, including guidance given by the Court of Appeal as to the practice to be followed by lower courts in relation to the award of costs. This is because the Supreme Court is generally less well placed to assess what changes in practice can appropriately be made. The Supreme Court can intervene where there has been an error of law, but, bearing in mind the discretionary nature of decisions on costs, and the rarity of their raising any question of law of general public importance, appeals solely on costs are not ordinarily appropriate.

The counterpart of this restraint on the part of the Supreme Court is that the Court of Appeal must fulfil its primary responsibility for monitoring and controlling developments in practice. In order to fulfil that responsibility, decisions on matters of practice should not be treated as binding precedents. Otherwise, any departure from a previous decision could only be brought about by an appeal to the Supreme Court, and the Court of Appeal would be unable to respond flexibly to unusual situations, and reach a just result in each individual case. Instead, it is appropriate for decisions of the Court of Appeal on matters of practice to be open to review by the Court of Appeal itself. To avoid repeated

arguments, potentially divergent decisions, and the attendant risk of inconsistency and incoherence, such decisions should be reviewed only where there is sufficient reason to do so: for example, where there has been a material change of circumstances. In the present case, the High Court took full account of the arguments made on behalf of the appellant and reached a decision which reflected established practice. The question of whether the respondent falls within the scope of the practice described in *Davies* is itself a matter of practice: it is not determined abstractly or on the basis of definitions used for other purposes, such as the meaning given to the expression "court or tribunal" in the European Convention on Human Rights. There is nothing in the Judge's reasoning which was erroneous in law, or with which the Supreme Court would consider it appropriate to interfere as a matter of practice.

The Court of Appeal also did not commit any error of law. In particular, its approach was not inconsistent with the rules of court. The choice of a judicial or quasi-judicial body to take a neutral position in court proceedings accords with principles of judicial independence and impartiality, and this cannot be what the framers of the rules of court had in mind when they referred to an unsuccessful party. In addition, the Court of Appeal correctly recognised that the fact that a party is in receipt of legal aid cannot affect the principles on which the discretion to award costs is normally exercised. It also did not incorrectly treat itself as bound, as a matter of precedent, to follow the decision in *Davies*. The Court of Appeal could have proceeded on the basis that there was no good reason to review its recent decisions on this issue. Nonetheless, the Court considered the appellant's submissions in full and gave detailed reasons for rejecting them on their merits. Insofar as the decision whether to award costs against the respondent turns on matters of practice, it would not be appropriate for the Supreme Court to impose on the Court of Appeal its own assessment of the merits of the parties' arguments. The appeal must therefore be dismissed.

**Times Pays Damages to CAGE Advocacy Group Falsely Linked to Reading Killer**

Haroon Siddique, Guardian: The Times has apologised to the advocacy organisation Cage and agreed to pay it £30,000 in damages for suggesting it was supporting a man who stabbed three people to death in what police said was a terrorist rampage in a Reading park. Khairi Saadallah, whose lawyers deny the attack was motivated by a jihadist ideology, is due to be sentenced this month after pleading guilty last month to three counts of murder. On Friday, the Times published an apology to Cage and one of its directors for a story it ran on 25 June. It said: "We incorrectly suggested that the advocacy organisation Cage and its outreach director, Moazzam Begg, were supporting the individual suspected of the Reading knife attacks of June 20, 2020, and that they were excusing his actions by reference to failings by the police and others. "We also wrongly stated that they refused to comment on their involvement with the suspect. In fact, while they commented on police and media reaction to the attack, they had no involvement with the suspect. We apologise to Cage and Mr Begg for these errors and for the distress caused, and we have agreed to pay them damages and legal costs."

Zillur Rahman, of Rahman Lowe Solicitors, who represented Cage and Begg, said the level of compensation demonstrated the gravity of the allegations, given that the article was online for less than 24 hours before being taken down. Cage said it would use the damages "to expose state-sponsored Islamophobia and those complicit with it in the press". Begg said: "Over the years Muslims in Britain have become accustomed to reading sensationalist and defamatory headlines in popular newspapers. We can only hope that this settlement serves as a reminder to others that the truth is not negotiable." In July, the Times apologised and paid damages to a Muslim man, Sultan Choudhury, over an article that wrongly gave the impression he had

extremist views on female genital mutilation. In 2018, the Independent Press Standards Organisation upheld a complaint against the Times in relation to the third in a series of front pages about a “white Christian child” that the paper reported had been left distressed after being placed in foster care with two Muslim households in Tower Hamlets over a period of six months. It later emerged that the child’s grandmother also had a Muslim background.

### **Young Black Males In London '19 Times More Likely to be Stopped and Searched**

*Vikram Dodd, Guardian:* Young black males in London were 19 times more likely to be stopped and searched than the general population, a study of official data shows. The tactic, dogged by claims of racial profiling, was concentrated in deprived areas, and the success rate for searches turning up something potentially unlawful had fallen from two years ago, the research by University College London’s institute for global city policing found. Researchers examined official stop and search data in the capital from July to September, when 67,997 people and vehicles were stopped by officers. Of those stops, 97% were carried out by the Metropolitan police, the rest by City of London and British Transport Police officers. The Met reacted by saying it was not targeting young black males and only deployed stop and search in high violence and high crime areas, taking thousands of weapons a year off the streets.

Victor Olisa, a former lead for the Met on stop and search, said the study revealed profiling, which was shredding confidence in Britain’s biggest force. To carry out a stop an officer needs to have reasonable suspicion of an offence, with 95% of reasons given being drugs, weapons or stolen goods. The study also found that young black males were 28 times more likely to be stopped on suspicion of carrying weapons than the general population. Increases in stops by the Met have been justified as being necessary to tackle knife crime. The study found one in six reasons for a stop was for weapons, while 65% was for drugs. The research looked not just at the ethnicity of who was being stopped, but their age and gender, and found huge disparities. More than nine in 10 stops were of males, with the young much more likely to be stopped. The study said: “Being male and being aged under 35 are more powerful predictors of a group having a higher search rate than that group being non-white. The reasons for these differences are likely to be complex: many types of offending are concentrated among some groups (particularly young men) as well as in some neighbourhoods, and there are longstanding issues of bias and stereotyping among police and in society.” The study also found that the success rate for stops had fallen, from 28% in 2018 to 22% between March and September this year. Half of the searches occurred in 9% of neighbourhoods and 69% of searches were in neighbourhoods more deprived than average.

Commander Jane Connors, who leads on combating violence for the Met, told the Guardian: “We don’t target young black males with stop and search. “We put stop and search into areas with the most violence and the most crime. A lot of those areas have high deprivation.” Connors said that 5,000 weapons, including guns and serrated knives designed to kill, were taken off the street every year: “Stop and search is an investigative tool and it’s about being able to look for these items people should not have.” She said the vast majority of around 250,000 stops a year are carried out professionally and the Met was conscious that in black communities, they enjoyed lower trust and confidence. Olisa, who led on stop and search for the force from 2006 to 2008 and was a lead on diversity in 2016-17, said: “For me this is clear evidence the Met is targeting young black boys based on stereotypes and not backed by reasonable suspicion. “This clearly does not represent evidence-based policing or intelligence-led policing. It indicates it has become more random than it was before.” The former Met chief superintendent said black people in London, including the

young and professionals, increasingly did not feel they were being “policed by consent”, which is the guiding philosophy of British law enforcement. “Given this data I would question whether the black community would feel they are being policed by consent,” he said. “My friends and family living in London who are black, do not feel they are being policed by consent.” Dr Matt Ashby, who led the UCL study, said: “There is no question young black males are much more likely to be searched. The only question is are the Met justified in doing so. “The proportion of searches that are for the most harmful items such as weapons is going down and the proportion of searches resulting in no further action going up, which suggests searches may have become less effectively targeted as the number of searches increased in the past two years.”

### **Judge Orders Jury to Clear Eltiona Skana of Murdering Emily Jones in Bolton**

*Matthew Weaver, Guardian:* A woman with a history of violence and mental health problems who confessed to killing seven-year-old Emily Jones, has been cleared of murder. Eltiona Skana, 30, admitted manslaughter on the grounds of diminished responsibility but was on trial in the crown court in Manchester after pleading not guilty to murder. The judge, Mr Justice Wall, directed the jury to formally return a not guilty verdict after the prosecution withdrew the murder charge and offered no further evidence. The move came after the court heard testimony on Thursday from a consultant forensic psychiatrist treating Skana at the high-security Rampton hospital in Nottinghamshire. Michael Brady QC, prosecuting, told the court there was no realistic prospect of a conviction on the murder charge. Mr Justice Wall will sentence Skana for manslaughter on Tuesday. Emily had gone to Queen’s Park in Bolton with her father, Mark Jones, on the afternoon of Mother’s Day and was riding her scooter when she spotted her mother, Sarah Barne, jogging. She was calling out to her mother as she scooted past the park bench where Skana was sitting, alone and armed with a craft knife. Skana grabbed Emily and cut her throat, before running off. The defendant was later detained under the Mental Health Act.

The prosecution had alleged that, although it was accepted Skana suffered mental health difficulties, it was for the jury to decide whether this was a case of murder, rather than manslaughter. It questioned whether Skana’s poor mental health was a “convenient excuse” for her actions. Prosecutors told the jury of a conversation between Skana and a nurse in Rampton that pointed to the attack being planned, and therefore a calculated killing rather than manslaughter. Skana told the nurse: “It was premeditated, I waited in a park and picked my victim, I did what I did then tried to run away.” But the court was told the conversation took place at a time when Skana was not taking her anti-psychotic medication at the hospital. The court heard Skana, originally from Albania, came to the UK in 2014 and had been having monthly injections of anti-psychotic drugs since 2017. She told medics this medication had caused her mental health to deteriorate and she began taking tablets instead. From mid-December 2019 until 11 March, Skana had no face-to-face contact with her mental health workers, the jury heard. Earlier, in 2017, Skana had stabbed her mother, and in another incident attacked her sister and had been admitted to psychiatric hospitals three times.

Dr Syed Afghan, her consultant at Rampton, agreed Skana became psychotically violent when not taking her medication. Simon Csoka QC, defending, asked him: “You would agree that there’s ample evidence in her past medical history of paranoid schizophrenia? Remitting and relapsing and leading to psychotic violence when in relapse?” Afghan replied: “Violence while under psychosis, while she’s been psychotic she’s been violent, yes.”

### **Commission Proposes Block on 'Vexatious' Misconduct Prosecutions**

The ancient common law offence of misconduct in public office is 'too ill-defined and uncertain to be maintained in the criminal law' the Law Commission has concluded, recommending its replacement with two new offences. The proposed reform would also block 'vexatious' private prosecutions of public figures. The recommendations appear in the final report of an eight-year review of what the law reform body called one of the most challenging policy areas it has examined in recent years.

If enacted, the commission's recommendations would: Replace the misconduct in public office offence, which carries a maximum penalty of life in prison, with two offences: an offence of corruption in public office, and an offence of breach of duty in public office. These new offences would make the law clearer and easier to follow, the commission said. Focus the criminal law on the worst forms of misconduct, leaving space for other consequences such as disciplinary proceedings in less serious cases. Set out a list of positions that constitute 'public office' for the offences. 'With the line between public and private sectors sometimes blurred, this will provide greater clarity and certainty as to the positions covered,' the commission said. Prosecutions would require the consent of the director of public prosecutions to ensure that the right cases are prosecuted, and to prevent 'vexatious private prosecutions'. In June last year High Court judges threw out an attempt to prosecute Boris Johnson, then a candidate for the leadership of the Conservative Party, over statements made during the EU referendum campaign.

Commenting on the recommendations, Professor Penney Lewis, criminal law commissioner, said: 'The offence of misconduct in public office has been rightly criticised for being outdated, vague, and open to misuse. Our recommendations will clarify and modernise the law, while ensuring that public office holders are held to account for serious breaches of the trust that the public places in them.' The commission's recommendations were laid in parliament on the 3rd December.

### **Met Faces Legal Action Over Spies' Use of Dead Children's Identities**

Rob Evans, Guardian: In a tactic that was used routinely for more than three decades, at least 42 undercover officers created fake personas based on the details of dead children. The relatives of dead children whose identities were stolen by undercover police officers have launched legal action against the Metropolitan police over their resulting trauma. The bereaved families were devastated after discovering police spies who infiltrated political groups had used the identities of their young relatives without consulting or informing them. The victims include a boy who died at birth, a five-year-old who was killed in a plane crash, a severely disabled boy who died at the age of six, and a teenager who drowned at sea.

Four families have started legal action against the Met, saying they are appalled and angered at the conduct of the undercover officers. Their legal action, which has been submitted in a formal claim to Scotland Yard, alleges the Met misused private information and intruded on their personal grief, causing them distress and damaging their mental health. Before the start of their deployments, the officers spent hours trawling through birth and death certificates in official archives to select suitable candidates. They were then issued with fabricated identity records, such as driving licences and passports, in the name of the dead child.

To make their fake identities more credible, the officers visited the neighbourhoods where the children had lived and even visited their graves. To familiarise themselves with the identity they were adopting, the spies also researched the children's family members, including parents and siblings. A declassified handbook, written by one of the spies, referred to the undercover officers "assuming squatters' rights over the unfortunate's identity for the next four

years" – the typical length of a deployment. The tactic was described by MPs as "ghoulish and disrespectful" after it was first exposed by the Guardian in 2013. Those taking legal action include Frank Bennett and Honor Robson, whose 18-year-old brother, Michael Hartley, died on his first trip working on a trawler. His body was never found but they believe he fell overboard in 1968. They believe that the loss led to his mother's depression and subsequent suicide in 1977. Recently they discovered that an undercover officer had used Hartley's identity to infiltrate two leftwing organisations, the Socialist Workers party and the Revolutionary Communist Group, between 1982 and 1985. Bennett said he was "totally disgusted" by the police's conduct, adding that he never believed the English police would stoop to such depths.

The family of Kevin Crossland, who died in a plane crash at the age of five in 1966, are also part of the legal action. Kevin's sister and mother were also killed when the plane crashed in Yugoslavia on their holiday flight from Luton. The family said his father, Malcolm, survived with multiple injuries, severe burns and "enormous guilt that he was not able to save his family". Mark Crossland said he felt "immediate devastation, fear and confusion" when he discovered his half-brother's identity had been stolen. Mark's mother, Liisa, who married Malcolm after the crash, was struggling to cope with the discovery. Malcolm died of cancer in 2001. At that time, Kevin's identity was being used by an undercover officer, James Straven, who infiltrated animal rights groups for five years.

Faith Mason, 72, gave birth to her first son, Neil, in 1963 at the age of 16. Neil developed a series of physical disabilities and died at the age of six. At the time of his death, her husband had left her with three small children to look after. Last year, she discovered an undercover officer had used Neil's name to infiltrate the Revolutionary Communist party and the anarchist group Class War between 1989 and 1993. She said the discovery brought back the trauma of losing her son. The last undercover officer known to have used a dead child's identity was Rod Richardson, who pretended to be an anti-capitalist protester between 2000 and 2003 in radical groups in London and Nottingham. The real Rod Richardson had been born in a south London hospital on 5 January 1973 but died two days later. His mother, Barbara Shaw, has said that discovering the police had used Rod's name caused her to mourn his death a second time. "He is still my baby. I'll never forget him."

The fake Richardson was unmasked following investigations by the Guardian and the campaigners he spied on. The other families were informed in recent years that the police had appropriated their relatives' identities by a judge-led public inquiry that is examining the undercover infiltration of more than 1,000 political groups since 1968. The police are said to have informally called the process of searching for a dead child's identity "doing the Jackal run" – a reference to Frederick Forsyth's 1971 novel, *The Day of the Jackal*, in which the technique was described. In a statement, the Met police said: "The claims relate to the historical use of deceased children's identities by undercover officers. The Metropolitan police is investigating the claims and is unable to comment further at this time."

### **Silent Murder Defendant's Vindication**

*Doughty Street Chambers:* On Tuesday last week BB, who did not give evidence, was acquitted unanimously in less than three hours by a Jury in Leicester of murder. The Defence case was that BB had done no more than to stick by his friend during a prolonged final illness. The deceased died of a retroperitoneal bleed underlying a patterned bruise. This bruise did not apparently match any of the 21 shoes found in the flat. It was left to the Defence to point out that a fall onto the bicycle in the hallway was a feasible source of a patterned bruise, a mechanism of injury confirmed by the prosecution pathologist during a forensic and careful

cross-examination. The prosecution case relied on ear-witness evidence of a commotion in the flat of the deceased, which it suggested was evidence of an assault that caused the deceased's injury. What the ear-witnesses did not know was that the defendant was on the telephone at the time to the emergency services, seeking help for his friend. The defence played the 999 tape to the jury in evidence and in closing, commenting at every stage on the calmness of the defendant's manner, the significant distance between him and the deceased, and the fact that the deceased was clearly spontaneously crying out in pain (entirely consistently with his medical history as evidenced from his records).

### **Alabama Sued by DoJ Over 'Systematic' Violence in State Prisons**

*Guardian:* The US Department of Justice filed a lawsuit on Wednesday against Alabama over conditions in the state prisons, saying the state is failing to protect inmates from violence and excessive force at the hands of prison staff. The lawsuit alleges that conditions in the prison system – which the justice department called one of the most understaffed and violent in the country – are so poor that they violate the ban on cruel and unusual punishment and that state officials are “deliberately indifferent” to the problems. The lawsuit comes after the justice department twice released investigative reports that accused the state of violating prisoners' rights. The 24-page lawsuit said that conditions in Alabama prisons have gotten worse since the initial findings – with homicides increasing and prisons becoming even more overcrowded than in 2016 when the investigation was initiated.

“The Department of Justice conducted a thorough investigation of Alabama's prisons for men and determined that Alabama violated and is continuing to violate the constitution because its prisons are riddled with prisoner-on-prisoner and guard-on-prisoner violence. The violations have led to homicides, rapes, and serious injuries,” Eric Dreiband, an assistant attorney general for the civil rights division, said in a statement announcing the lawsuit. Alabama had been in negotiations with the justice department since the first 2019 report in the hopes of staving off a lawsuit, but federal officials said the state had “failed or refused to correct” the unconstitutional conditions. The 24-page lawsuit said that conditions in Alabama prisons have gotten worse since the initial findings – with homicides increasing and prisons becoming even more overcrowded than in 2016 when the investigation was initiated. “The state of Alabama is deliberately indifferent to the serious and systematic constitutional problems present in Alabama's prisons for men,” the lawsuit states.

The Alabama governor, Kay Ivey, said she was disappointed by the lawsuit. “This is disappointing news, as the state has actively been negotiating in good faith with the DoJ following the release of its findings letters. Out of respect for the legal process, we unfortunately cannot provide additional comment at this time,” Ivey said in a statement. Ivey said she would continue to pursue plans to lease three mega-prisons that would be privately built, each capable of housing thousands of inmates. The governor said those plans “will go a long way in addressing the longstanding challenges faced by the Alabama department of corrections”.

The justice department's 2019 report described a culture of violence across the state prisons for men with frequent rapes, beatings and fatal stabbings at the hands of fellow prisoners and a management system that undercounts homicides and fails to protect prisoners even when warned. The July report on excessive force noted that at least two inmates died at the end of 2019 after use of force by officers. It listed a litany of other incidents including a prison guard beating a handcuffed prisoner in a medical unit while shouting, “I am the reaper of death, now say my name!” as the prisoner begged the officer to kill him. The filing of the lawsuit was welcomed by advocacy groups, inmates and family members. Sandy Ray last year showed lawmakers a photo of the battered face of her

son Steven Davis as he lay in a hospital bed. Davis died in October 2019 after an altercation with corrections officers at William E Donaldson correctional facility. The DoJ July report, in an apparent reference to the death, said that officers “continued to strike the prisoner after he dropped any weapons and posed no threat”. Ray said on Wednesday that she hoped the lawsuit “will help in bringing justice for Stevie”. One inmate, speaking with the Associated Press by prison wall phone, was jubilant over word of the suit. “I'm ecstatic,” said Kenneth Traywick, an Alabama prisoner who has worked for years as a prison reform advocate. Traywick, who normally operates under the pen name Swift Justice, founded an organization called Unheard Voices OTCJ and works with a group called the Free Alabama Movement to describe conditions behind bars. Calling from a wall phone inside Kilby prison, Traywick told the Associated Press that the lawsuit was a “long time coming”.

Other groups said they hope the lawsuit will force Alabama to make overdue changes.

“It has been past time for reform, and it is shameful that our state leaders are once again being forced through litigation to do the right thing for the people of Alabama,” JaTaune Bosby, executive director of the American Civil Liberties Union of Alabama, said in a statement. Carla Crowder, executive director of the Alabama Appleseed Center for Law & Justice, said she hopes that “our lawmakers will finally take this seriously and enact significant criminal justice reform”. Alabama's attorney general, Steve Marshall, said the lawsuit disregards the “immense progress that the state has made in improving our prisons”. “The state will not yield to this brazen federal overreach. We look forward to our day in court,” Marshall said in an emailed response.

### **HMP Humber – Needs To Refocus On Rehabilitation**

HMP Humber, a large training prison in East Yorkshire, was found by inspectors from HM Inspectorate of Prisons (HMI Prisons) to have reacted quickly to minimise the spread of COVID-19. A reduction in the number of prisoners sharing cells helped control the spread and many of the 925 male prisoners were positive about the steps taken throughout the last seven months to keep them safe. At the time of the HMI Prisons scrutiny visit in October and November 2020, few staff had tested positive and no prisoners were currently positive. Social distancing was very difficult in some parts of the prison, however. Restrictions to the daily regime during the COVID-19 period meant that around three quarters of prisoners – those not in purposeful activity – spent 22.5 hours a day locked in their cells. Charlie Taylor, HM Chief Inspector of Prisons, said: “Senior managers had planned and taken some important steps towards recovery. However, they were frustrated at the slow pace of recovery set out by national guidance from HM Prison and Probation Service (HMPPS), which gave little room for local autonomy. In addition, plans for further recovery were in doubt following the start of a second national lockdown in the community. “For the majority not in an activity, they remained locked in the cell for 22.5 hours a day, and some of those we spoke to clearly described the detrimental impact this was having on their health and well-being.” Inspectors noted that on Fridays, there was no outside exercise. This resulted in long periods (at least 40 hours) between Thursday afternoon and Saturday morning when prisoners were only out of their cells for a shower or cell clean and very short periods to collect meals.

Incidents of violence and self-harm had fallen considerably during the COVID-19 period. The number of times that force had been used against prisoners had also reduced since the end of March. Care for those at risk of self-harm was reasonable though inspectors were surprised to find that the formal Listener scheme – prisoners trained by the Samaritans to support other prisoners – had not been fully functioning since the end of March. Staff-prisoner interactions were positive and living conditions were decent and clean. Prisoners had good



access to essential items, and the regime was, on the whole, reliably delivered. The complaints process was a concern for inspectors, who found some serious complaints that had not been adequately dealt with. Social visits had restarted but would be suspended again following the imminent further restrictions in the community. Video calling was available, but the uptake was low. In-cell telephones provided a huge benefit for prisoners.

Mr Taylor said: "Before the pandemic and the introduction of the restricted regime, HMP Humber had had a clear focus on progression and rehabilitation. For a prison of this type, where prisoners are eager to progress, the loss of many of the rehabilitative tools was a huge frustration. The delivery of offending behaviour programmes had restarted, albeit only one-to-one, and the Hope unit (a small unit aimed at supporting indeterminate sentenced prisoners in their sentence progression) had continued to provide some important progression work throughout the restricted regime. "However, contact by prison offender managers with those on their caseload was variable. The quality of resettlement planning was poor, with resettlement plans still being developed with little direct engagement with the prisoner, either face-to-face or by telephone." "Managers, staff and prisoners had responded well to the pandemic some seven months ago and were still working hard to maintain an environment safe from COVID-19. At the time of our visit, it was unclear how the new restrictions in the community would affect the prison's pathway to recovery, but it is important that the prison delivers on the improvements we identify in this report, particularly in regaining a clear focus on rehabilitation and resettlement."

#### **Minimum Jail Terms Extended from 30 to 40 years After Appeal**

*Daniel De Simone, BBC News:* Two serial rapists serving life sentences have had the minimum time they must spend in prison extended from 30 to 40 years by the Court of Appeal. Joseph McCann, 35, was jailed last year at the Old Bailey for 37 offences involving 11 women and children. Reynhard Sinaga, 37, was sentenced at Manchester Crown Court in January for 159 offences against 48 men. The judges rejected calls for whole-life jail terms, never successfully imposed in a non-homicide case. Such an order, meaning a life sentence with no minimum term, is usually reserved for certain types of murders, like those involving serial murder, child abduction or a terrorist motive. The attorney general referred McCann and Sinaga's convictions to the Court of Appeal after describing their original jail terms as "unduly lenient". Police now believe Sinaga committed offences against 206 men - 60 of whom remain unidentified.

Five senior judges - including the Lord Chief Justice Lord Burnett and the President of the Queen's Bench Division, Dame Victoria Sharp - heard the appeal in October at the Court of Appeal in London. Their judgement, published on Friday 11th December 2020, says they are "unable to accept the submission" that two offenders should have received a whole-life tariff. But, they add, in the "collective experience of this court the cases of McCann and Sinaga, albeit very different on their individual facts, come within the category of the most serious cases involving a campaign of rape to have been tried in England and Wales."

The judgement then alters the minimum terms for McCann and Sinaga to 40 years each, saying the "multiple life sentences remain and whether either is in fact ever released will depend upon the assessment of risk by the Parole Board at the end of the minimum terms". The ruling states that "neither man has shown any remorse and the long-term psychological damage for at least some of the victims in both trials is profound and will only be understood in the years to come". The judgement says it endorses the line of authority that does "not shut the door" to a whole-life tariff in a non-

murder case. Examples it gives include a "bomb planted on a commercial airliner" that fails to explode or intervention by the authorities that "prevents an act of mass-murder". The offending of McCann and Sinaga, "does not, in our judgement, call for either to receive a whole-life tariff", the ruling states. It adds: "This is not to minimise the seriousness of their offending but instead to ensure that the most severe sentence in our jurisdiction is reserved, save exceptionally, either for the most serious cases involving loss of life, or when a substantive plan to murder of similar seriousness is interrupted close to fulfilment." As of June this year there were 63 whole-life prisoners and an additional three life prisoners being treated in secure hospitals.

#### **Alarming': Female Prison Population Rises by 100,000 in Past Decade**

The number of women being jailed globally has increased by more than 100,000 in the past decade, despite international rules aimed at reducing the female prison population. New data released by Penal Reform International around the 10th anniversary of the "Bangkok Rules" adopted by the UN show there are now 741,000 women and girls in prison. "The number of women in prison globally is climbing at an alarming rate – even though they are typically convicted of low-level, non-violent crime," said Olivia Rope, executive director of Penal Reform International. The organisation's research highlights a lack of progress, with women unduly imprisoned in numerous countries.

More than 80 organisations have signed a call to action for governments to fully implement the rules and review policies to reduce the number of women behind bars. "Shocking systemic cases of human rights violations, including violence and mistreatment, persist worldwide," said Rope. "Many women are deprived of essential health and rehabilitation services and face physical or sexual violence in prison." The Bangkok Rules were implemented to reduce the imprisonment of women by promoting noncustodial alternatives and addressing the causes of their offending. Yet over the past decade in every region except Europe, the numbers have risen.

Restrictions relating to the pandemic have further impinged on women's rights and access to justice. The suspension of visits in most prisons has prevented families from providing essential items, such as sanitary products, and supplemental food to provide adequate nutrition for pregnant women and breastfeeding mothers. "Covid-19 measures have had a devastating impact on women in prison, with many denied any contact with their children or excluded from emergency release programmes," said Rope.

The call to action highlights that many women – who represent between 2% and 9% of national prison populations – are imprisoned as a result of discrimination or crimes committed in poverty. Women are also disproportionately affected by punitive drug policies, with 35% in prison for drug-related offences compared with 19% of men. Gaby, who is from Mexico and grew up in a rural town blighted by the marijuana industry, was arrested for drug trafficking in 2012 and sentenced to 10 years in prison, despite having clear vulnerabilities. She was 12 when her father, who had emigrated, stopped sending money. She began transporting marijuana to Mexico City and was a victim of sexual violence, resulting in the birth of her first baby when she was 15. Following an abusive relationship she had a second child who was born with cerebral palsy, requiring lifelong care. Gaby, who was released in 2019, had asked the judge whether she could accompany her son to medical appointments and then return to prison. But her request was denied, meaning she had to make the heartbreaking decision to send him to a public institution to receive vital medical care.

"A high proportion of women in prison have a history of abuse and violence, increasing the risk of mental health issues," said Anand Grover, a member of the global commission on

drug policy and former UN special rapporteur on the right to health. “Women’s specific needs are often ignored, revealing that gender inequality does not stop at the prison doors.” Former prisoner Rosma Karlina, 43, from West Java in Indonesia, said: “Prison clearly doesn’t provide a deterrence for people who use drugs. Inside, I accessed and used drugs without any fear of being caught. I didn’t learn anything there.” Karlina, who since her release has helped more than 40 women with their drug addictions, was arrested for possession of heroin in 2008. She spent more than three years in a severely overcrowded prison with 90 people sleeping in rooms designed for 45. She recalled: “Many female inmates were taken advantage of by the male inmates or prison guards. People were getting sick and dying due to [poor] health services.” Ban Ki-moon, former secretary-general of the UN who helped steer the adoption of the Bangkok Rules when in post, said: “The rules promote alternatives to imprisonment for women, particularly in light of the health risks posed by Covid-19, governments must do more to make sure imprisonment is used as a last resort.”

### **6,000 Children a Year Denied Legal Aid**

Simran Kaur Ghotra, Justice Gap: At least 6,000 children have been denied legally-aided advice and representation every year since the 2013 legal aid cuts came into force, according to new research which found that the figure could be as high as 15,000. In a report released by the Children’s Rights Alliance for England (CRAE) today, 90 children’s charities warn that several serious children’s rights issues must be urgently addressed by the UK Government to prevent worsening impacts on the most vulnerable children. The report, produced to inform the UN Committee on the Rights of Child, specifies 30 critical issues that must be addressed immediately. Despite some progress being underlined, the report concludes that children’s rights and voices have been constantly overlooked by the Government and remains low on the political agenda. The report highlighted the impact of the 2013 legal aid cuts and their impact on children unlawfully excluded from schools, those involved in SEND appeals, care leavers and separated children in immigration cases once they turn 18. CRAE calls the ‘Exceptional Case Funding’ regime, the so called safety net mechanism introduced in 2013 to allow funding for cases where human rights are breached, ‘woefully inadequate’.

CRAE, which is part of the legal charity Just for Kids Law, highlight that the response to Covid-19 is a prime example of the way that the Government has failed to prioritise children’s rights. According to the report, a tranche of emergency legislation and regulations was brought in during the pandemic without any parliamentary scrutiny, consultation period, or consultation with the Children’s Commissioner, demonstrating the worrying absence of democratic scrutiny for children’s rights. The report found that many regulations, such as the regulations on children social care, had ‘significantly watered-down protections.’ The Court of Appeal later found their adoption unlawful in Article 39 v the Secretary of State for Education. ‘The findings of our report make for disheartening reading: children are being failed in many aspects of their lives and their rights are not being respected,’ commented Louise King, CRAE’s director. ‘Children continue to be a low political priority, and this been exacerbated during the pandemic. The UK Government needs to take urgent action to embed children’s rights into domestic law to ensure we don’t fall further behind progress being made in Scotland and Wales and that children’s rights are at the centre of the country’s recovery from the pandemic.’

Key findings: Black children continue to suffer discrimination across many aspects of their lives; they are disproportionately represented in school exclusions and in the criminal justice

system. Children from minority ethnic backgrounds are more likely to receive harsher levels of punishment, and now make up more than half of the population of children in prison. The government has devised no strategy or targets to address this. Abuse and neglect of children is still on the rise, with the number of children subject to a child protection plan increasing from 50,310 children in 2016 to 52,330 children in 2019. Physical punishment of children is still legal in England in the home and private foster care whereas Scotland and Wales have made progress to ban physical punishment of children. Child criminal exploitation (CCE) is the most commonly reported type of exploitation. Around 90,000 children in England live in institutional settings and the Independent Inquiry into Child Sexual Abuse has heard extensive evidence of sexual abuse against children in these establishments. Child poverty is rising, with 4.2 million children living in poverty in the UK. Families in poverty are now in deeper poverty than five years ago. The economic impact of Covid-19 and Brexit is predicted to further increase child poverty.

The Government’s punitive Hostile Environment has had an impact on the rights of children causing 215,000 undocumented children in the UK who face major barriers to regularising their status. Legal aid is still unavailable for many children and families. Since 2013, at least 6,000 children each year have been denied free legal advice representation. The CRAE report found that the Government has failed to prioritise children or their rights since 2016 when the UK was last examined. England has made no effort to incorporate the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) into domestic law and refused to do so unlike Scotland. Notably, the report views Brexit as posing considerable risks to children’s rights. It had failed to assure that it won’t repeal the Human Rights Act, which has a risk of having serious implications for children’s rights protections. The EU (Withdrawal) Act excluded the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights from being transposed into UK law, which provided specific rights to children that are absent in domestic law. ‘Since the last UNCRC examination in 2016, child poverty has been rising, and as a result of Coronavirus things are likely to get worse for children and their families before they get better,’ said Alison Garnham, chief executive of the Child Poverty Action Group. ‘Without co-ordinated national action to tackle child poverty in the UK, a generation of children will be deprived of their basic rights to a safe and secure home, an adequate education, and a healthy childhood. This report sets out some of the key areas the UK government should focus on if they are serious about protecting children’s rights in the UK. This starts with taking meaningful action to tackle child poverty.’

### **Trump Administration Puts Second Man to Death in Two Days**

Associated Press: The Trump administration continued its unprecedented series of post-election federal executions Friday 11th December 2020, by putting to death a Louisiana truck driver who abused and killed his two-year-old daughter. Alfred Bourgeois, 56, was pronounced dead at 8.21pm eastern time after receiving a lethal injection at the federal prison in Terre Haute, Indiana. His lawyers argued Bourgeois had an IQ that puts him in the intellectually disabled category, saying that should have made him ineligible for the death penalty under federal law. Victor J Abreu said it was “shameful” to execute his client “without fair consideration of his intellectual disability”.

Bourgeois was the 10th federal death-row inmate put to death since federal executions resumed under Donald Trump in July after a 17-year hiatus. He was the second federal prisoner executed this week, with three more executions planned in January. Bourgeois met with his spiritual adviser on Friday as he sought to come to terms with the possibility of dying, and he was also praying, one of his lawyers, Shawn Nolan told the Associated Press just hours before the execution. “He certain-

ly doesn't want to die – and it's harder for him to grasp being killed by the federal government. But he does get it that this is bad.” The attorney added: “He's praying for redemption.” Bourgeois took up drawing in prison, including doing renditions of members of his legal team. Nolan said he had not been a troublemaker on death row and had a good disciplinary record. The last time the number of civilians executed federally reached double digits in a year was under President Grover Cleveland, with 14 in 1896. The series of executions under Trump since election day, the first in late November, also marks the first time in more than 130 years that federal executions have occurred during a lame-duck period. Cleveland was also the last president to do that.

On Thursday 10th December 2020, Brandon Bernard was put to death for his part in a 1999 killing of a religious couple from Iowa after he and other teenage members of a gang abducted and robbed Todd and Stacie Bagley in Texas. The death of Bernard, who was 18 at the time of the killings, was a rare execution of a person who was in his teens when his crime was committed. Several high-profile figures, including Kim Kardashian West, appealed to Trump to commute Bernard's sentence to life in prison, citing, among other things, Bernard's youth at the time and the remorse he has expressed over years.

### **Judges Told They Should Consider Previous Racial Bias Before Sentencing**

*Owen Bowcott, Guardian:* Guidelines for the offence of possessing a firearm without a certificate, judges and magistrates are reminded: “Sentencers should be aware that there is evidence of a disparity in sentence outcomes for this offence which indicates that a higher proportion of Black and Asian offenders receive an immediate custodial sentence than White offenders and that for Black offenders custodial sentence lengths have on average been longer than for White offenders.”

Judges and magistrates are to be given explicit reminders for the first time in sentencing guidelines of the disparity in punishments being imposed by the courts on white, Asian and black offenders. The advice is included in formal directions circulated by the sentencing council to those on the bench about how they should assess penalties for firearm offences. The offences, which cover possession, discharge and manufacture of weapons, can result in a maximum prison term of up to 10 years. The eight new guidelines come into effect on 1 January. Judges and magistrates are asked to consider the culpability of offenders according to whether, for example, the gun was loaded, shots have been fired, if it was for criminal purpose and the harm caused to any victim.

But it is the inclusion of explicit reminders to judges and magistrates that the courts have in the past not achieved racial parity in the distribution of punishments that is highly unusual and novel. The note continues: “There may be many reasons for these differences, but in order to apply the guidelines fairly sentencers may find useful information and guidance ... [in specific sections of] the Equal Treatment Bench Book.” In another note, on possession of a prohibited weapon, the reminder states: “Sentencers should be aware that there is evidence of a disparity in sentence outcomes for this offence which indicates that where the minimum term applies, a higher proportion of White offenders receive a sentence below the mandatory minimum term, and as a result less severe sentences compared to Black, Asian and Other ethnicity offenders.”

Explaining the reminders, the sentencing council said that while carrying out analysis for the guidelines its research revealed “disparities in sentence outcomes for some firearms offences based on ethnicity”. The reminders, the council said, are an attempt to address that by “drawing sentencers' attention to evidence of sentencing disparities in specific offences as an integral part of the sentencing process”. Similar reminders of ethnic inequality may be added to future sentencing council guidelines for other offences.

In 2017, a review by David Lammy QC, commissioned by the Ministry of Justice, highlighted bias against black and minority-ethnic suspects in the criminal justice system of England and Wales. Among possible reasons for disparities, the sentencing council said, may be the “significance given to previous convictions in sentencing firearms cases. “There is an overrepresentation of black, Asian and other ethnic groups at many stages throughout the criminal justice system compared to the White ethnic group which means that, for example, a black offender may have a more significant record than a White offender of the same age.” Mrs Justice Maura McGowan, a member of the sentencing council, said: “Firearms have the potential to cause terrible harm – from severe injury or death to intense fear – and the courts rightly take these offences extremely seriously. We know that judges and magistrates will welcome guidelines in this difficult area of sentencing. “The new guidelines cover a range of offending relating to the possession, manufacturing and transferring of firearms and aim to provide a structured framework for courts to ensure a consistent approach to sentencing that meets the seriousness of the offending.

### **UNICEF Calls on UK to Ban Tasers and Spit-Hoods on Children**

Zaki Sarraf, Justice Gap: The use of tasers and spit-hoods on children in the UK should be banned, according to UNICEF. A spit-hood is a mesh bag, placed over the head of a detained individual by a police officer to stop them spitting or biting. The global humanitarian organization reports that police forces in the UK use them disproportionately on BAME children and the use of these tactics contravenes international children's rights standards. Between 2017 and 2018, BAME children accounted for almost three-quarters of spit hood use nationally by the Metropolitan police in London (73%). The Children's Rights Alliance for England (CRAE) stated that this statistic ‘shows hugely disproportionate use of spit-hoods on BAME children given that they make up approximately 18 percent of the 10 to 17-year-old population.’

The latest statistics on police use of force, published by the Home Office for the period covering April 2018 to March 2019 showed that tasers were used 3,280 times against under-18-year-olds and used on children aged 11 or under on 29 occasions. In 2014, the UK government said that children would not be exempt from being subjected to taser if they posed a threat, despite concerns from the United Nations. In March 2020, the Home Office announced that police forces in England and Wales will receive £6.7m to purchase 8,155 tasers.

Unicef called for an increase in the age of criminal responsibility in England and Wales, just 10 years of age and one of the lowest in the world. Anna Kettley, the deputy executive director of programs and advocacy at UNICEF UK, said the youth justice system was ‘failing in its duty to protect and uphold children's human rights – to keep them safe and protect them from harm. We need a system that upholds their rights and gives every child who comes into contact with the law the opportunity to positively turn their life around’.

### **Reporting of Fatal Domestic Violence ‘Seriously Inadequate’, Warns Press Watchdog**

Noah Robinson, Justice Gap: Press coverage of cases of fatal domestic abuse was ‘seriously inadequate’ and often sought to justify the actions of perpetrators, according to the media reform group Hacked Off. A new report calls for the press standards code to be bolstered through the introduction of an enforceable clause to improve the quality of coverage. In 2018, the anti-domestic violence campaigners Level Up highlighted misreporting and drafted guidelines to ‘support journalists’ to cover fatal domestic abuse cases. Despite the Independent Press Standards Organisation (IPSO) agreeing to publish the guidelines, Hacked Off pointed out



that they had not been enshrined in the Editor's Code of Practice and claimed the press watchdog 'consistently' failed to uphold 'the standards it claims to enforce'. The new code clause is backed by White Ribbon, Refuge, Centre for Women's Justice, and WISH.

Recent figures for domestic abuse reveal a 7% increase in domestic abuse-related offences, compared to the same period (March to June) in 2019. With rising media coverage on domestic abuse, the report illustrates how existing reporting 'guidelines have been ignored'. For example, the report describes how domestic abuse was 'justified' in several stories about the alleged murder of an elderly woman in April due to the 'stress of lockdown'. Hacked Off highlighted the Mail Online's story about 'retired painter and decorator, 71, struggling with lockdown stabbed wife to death then killed himself in latest coronavirus killings'.

The report described how this headline took 'accountability away from the perpetrator' and gave 'little indication of the reality of these events'. Level Up Campaign Director, Janely Starling warned how research shows that 'reports of domestic homicides that reinforce a narrative of romantic "love" can lead to lighter sentencing in court'. Anthea Sully, chief executive of White Ribbon, said that 'press reporting that promotes myths around fatal domestic abuse demeans victims and... puts people in danger'. Refuge warned that unethical reporting can lead society to 'dismiss warning signs'.

### **'Stockwell Six': Two Men Could Have Convictions Overturned**

Duncan Campbell, Guardian: Two men who were jailed nearly 50 years ago on the word of a corrupt detective could finally have their names cleared. The cases of two members of the so-called "Stockwell Six", who were accused of attempting to rob that officer on the underground, are now being referred to the court of appeal by the Criminal Cases Review Commission (CCRC). The case is the latest involving the late Det Sgt Derek Ridgewell of the British Transport Police (BTP), who died in 1982 in prison, where he was serving a sentence for conspiracy to steal mailbags. The CCRC is now seeking to contact the remaining co-defendants in the case so that they, too, can have their cases referred.

Courtney Harriot and Paul Green were part of a group of six young friends from south London who were charged with assault with intent to rob on an underground train in 1972. The supposed victim of the alleged attempted robbery was Ridgewell. His practice, which led to many convictions, was to confront young black men at underground stations, accuse them of theft and then attribute incriminating remarks to them. If they resisted arrest, they were also accused of assaulting the police. At their Old Bailey trial in 1972, Ridgewell said in court that he had been accosted by Harriot and the others on a journey between Stockwell and the Oval tube stations and that Harriot snapped his fingers at him and said: "Give me some bread, man." He alleged that Harriot then pulled out a long bladed knife and told him: "Your wallet or it's this!" Ridgewell claimed that he drew his truncheon and knocked the knife from Harriot's grasp as other undercover officers from adjoining compartments arrived. He claimed that Harriot then shouted "fuzz!"

The defendants, who all pleaded not guilty, told the court that the offence never took place and that they were arrested as they left the Oval station, subjected to violence and threats by the police and had words attributed to them that they never said. However, Green was convicted of assault with intent to rob and sent to Borstal. Harriot was sentenced to three years in prison. Co-defendants Cleveland Davison, Texo Johnson and Ronald De'Souza were convicted of related offences and the sixth, Everet Mullins, was acquitted. The BBC Nationwide programme investigated the case in 1973 and concluded that it was impossible for Ridgewell's version of events to be true. The programme showed that the sequence of events he described as happening could not possibly have taken

place in the course of a single stop on the underground lasting less than two minutes. This is the third case involving Ridgewell to go to appeal. In the first such case, the 1976 conviction of Stephen Simmons for mailbag theft, was quashed in 2018. Four other men, Winston Trew, Omar Boucher, Sterling Christie and George Griffiths – the so-called Oval Four – all had their 1972 convictions quashed in December last year. The lord chief justice, Lord Burnett, told them: "Our regret is that it has taken so long for this injustice to be remedied."

Following that case, the CCRC attempted to make contact with the Stockwell Six and received responses from Green and Harriot. "It is a challenge to investigate cases as old as this because most of the information from the time has been destroyed, but in this case our earlier referrals involving Ridgewell have helped pave the way," said CCRC commissioner David Brown. "What we really want now is for the other Stockwell Six co-defendants to contact us so we can look at their cases and hopefully send their convictions for appeal as well." Winston Trew welcomed the news. "It's great that other victims of Ridgewell could soon have their names cleared," he said. Trew and former BTP detective superintendent Graham Satchwell have written a book about Ridgewell's activities, *Rot at the Core*, to be published next year. "One striking aspect of the case is that the words the police claimed that the defendants used like 'fuzz' and 'bread' were words used by white hippies not young black men who referred to the police in those days as 'Babylon'."

### **Inquest: Death of Leon Briggs Following Restraint by Beds Police Begins 4 January**

Leon Briggs was 39 years old when he died on 4 November 2013. He had been detained under the Mental Health Act (section 136), and died following restraint by Bedfordshire police officers at the scene and at Luton Police Station. Seven years on, the six-week inquest into Leon's death will begin on 4 January 2021. Leon had a mixed ethnic background, was from Luton and was a father to two children. His family describe him as "a loving brother and father, caring and genuine". In addition to his day job as a lorry driver, he taught computer skills to the elderly. On 4 November 2013, police were called following reports of a man behaving unusually in the street. When officers arrived, they restrained Leon and detained him under the Mental Health Act. East of England Ambulance Service arrived shortly after. Leon was then transported in the back of a police van to Luton Police Station and placed in a cell. Leon became unresponsive and an ambulance was called to take him to hospital where he was pronounced dead. The inquest will explore the actions of the police and ambulance service and whether their actions were appropriate, caused or contributed to Leon's death. The inquest follows an investigation by the Independent Police Complaints Commission (the IPCC, which was subsequently replaced by the Independent Office for Police Conduct or IOPC). In 2016 they referred the case to the Crown Prosecution Service to consider whether manslaughter charges should be brought against the officers involved in Leon's death. In 2018, the CPS confirmed no further action would be taken.

Serving Prisoners Supported by MOJUK: Walid Habib, Giovanni Di Stefano, 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 Cullinane, 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, Warren Slaney, Melvyn 'Adie' McLellan, Lyndon Coles, Robert Bradley, 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 William Kenealy, Glyn Razzell, Willie Gage, Kate Keaveney, Michael Stone, Michael Attwooll, John Roden, Nick Tucker, Karl Watson, Terry Allen, Richard Southern, Peter Hannigan.