

Reach

Reach PLC

Annual Statement to the Independent Press Standards Organisation (IPSO)

For the period

1 January to 31 December 2022



020 7293 3000



www.reachplc.com



linkedin.com/company/reach-plc/

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1. Foreword

The reporting period covers 1 January to 31 December 2022 (“the Relevant Period”).

2. Overview

Reach PLC (Reach) is the largest news publisher in the UK.

Formerly known as Trinity Mirror PLC (Trinity Mirror), the company changed its name following the acquisition of the publishing assets of Northern & Shell Media Group Limited in 2018.

Trinity Mirror was formed in 1999 by the merger of Trinity PLC and Mirror Group PLC. In November 2015, Trinity Mirror acquired Local World Ltd. Local World had been incorporated on 7 January 2013 following the merger between Northcliffe Media and Iliffe News and Media.

During the Relevant Period, Reach published 10 National Newspapers, 131 Regional Newspapers (with associated magazines, apps and supplements as applicable) and 61 websites. Some websites continued to merge into the “Live” brand during this period. A full list of Reach’s publications for the Relevant Period is attached to this document¹.

3. Responsible Person

Reach’s Responsible Person is Nicki Schroeder.

4. Editorial Standards

The maintenance of high editorial standards is at the core of Reach’s business. All editorial staff are contractually bound to adhere to the Editors’ Code of Practice (“the Code”) by the terms of their employment. Furthermore, all agencies and freelancers, who supply us with editorial material are required to comply with the Code. There is an emphasis on staff training (see Section 6 below) and all editorial staff are given mandatory monthly legal and compliance briefings on lessons learned and/or changes to the Code by way of a confidential and privileged Legal Bulletin.

¹ See Annex A

5. Complaints Handling Process

Reach seeks to resolve complaints as quickly and amicably as possible when a mistake has been recognised, but will also defend its journalism when it believes that there has been no breach of the Code. In any event, Reach strives to reply to all complainants in a timely and courteous manner, regardless of the merits of the complaint.

Reach receives complaints from the public through several avenues which include: indirectly via IPSO referrals, directly via its Complaints Form (in accordance with its Formal Internal Complaints Process), informally by telephone and/or email, and from solicitors writing “letters before claim” in advance of legal proceedings.

5.1 Formal Complaints Process

Print

Every Reach printed news publication sets out details about its Complaints Process on page 2 of each edition in a column entitled “Corrections & Complaints”. The column includes a web address to Reach’s “How To Make A Complaint” process, which is hosted on our website, www.reachplc.com. The website also hosts our Complaints Policy, the Code and our online Complaints Form.

The column also informs readers of Reach’s IPSO membership, together with IPSO’s contact details for advice, if required. Those complainants who do not have internet access are provided with an address to send off for a “Complaints Pack”, which includes a copy of our Complaints Policy, the Code and our Complaints Form.

Readers who wish to bring a factual error to our attention are directed to the relevant Editor, who will arrange prompt corrections of admitted inaccuracies. In the overwhelming majority of cases, corrections, clarifications and/or apologies will appear either in the Corrections & Complaints column or elsewhere on Page 2.

Online

Every Reach website carries a link on its home page, which sets out not only a link to Reach’s Complaints Process, but also directs readers to email addresses where they can address issues about both simple, online factual errors and non-editorial matters. Each homepage also links to a “Corrections and Clarifications” section. Some corrections or amendments may however, in certain circumstances, be published underneath the original online article as a footnote clarification or correction.

5.2 Process

Once a Complaints Form is received, the matter is handled by the Complaints Team which is part of the Legal Department. The complaint is assessed to determine whether the Code has been engaged, whether there has been a misinterpretation of the Code and/or whether the complaint is vexatious.

In any event, if a correct contact address is provided, Reach endeavours to reply to all complainants within seven days.

If a complaint engages the Code, the matter is investigated internally and a response is sent. The response will either reject the complaint, if Reach is satisfied that there has been no breach of the Code, or, if there is a matter that does need addressing, discussions will then be held with the complainant in an attempt to resolve the matter.

If the matter cannot be resolved between the parties, the complainant is offered the option to refer the matter to IPSO to investigate.

5.3 Referrals From IPSO

The receipt of new complaints referred to Reach publications by IPSO engages Clause 13 of The Regulations. As part of its internal Complaints Procedure, Reach corresponds directly with the complainant to address the issues at hand as set out above. If no resolution can be reached, the matter is referred back to IPSO for its consideration.

5.4 Informal Complaints

Many complaints are dealt with directly by the Editor or a senior journalist following telephone calls or emails. In the vast majority of cases, this is the most appropriate, expedient and amicable way of resolving complaints. If the Editor believes that the complaint highlights a possible breach of the Code, it will be forwarded to the Complaints Team and dealt with in accordance with the internal Complaints procedure.

5.5 Complaints Team

All legal complaints (classified as complaints which are accompanied by a demand for a financial remedy and refer to a cause of action) are handled separately.

5.6 Recording Of Complaints

Complaints that are received by Reach either through its Complaints Form or from IPSO are recorded and assessed with regard to whether the Code has been engaged and which clauses have been addressed. Although complaints received on an informal basis throughout the regions are generally logged, given the minor nature of many issues and the disparate way these complaints are received and dealt with, it would be disproportionate for these types of complaints to be formally assessed in terms of the Code. The most important factor is that complaints are addressed, and if possible, resolved as quickly as possible.

6. Training Process

Following the acquisition of the Northern and Shell titles, Reach reviewed its editorial legal and compliance training programme and a new in-house compulsory online course was created and introduced in December 2020 for completion by all editorial staff. The course contains nine animated and narrated modules covering all 16 Clauses of the Code. After viewing each module, editorial staff must complete a multiple choice assessment. Participants must score 100% in the assessment before they can move on to the next module and the course is only completed after the 100% pass mark has been achieved in all modules. All new starters to the Editorial teams are required to complete this course.

This course also formed part of Reach's yearly compliance training in 2022, meaning that everyone working in an editorial role was required to watch the videos again and complete the assessment modules.

As part of continuing legal and regulatory education for journalists and to provide legal advice, since March 2017, a series of regular confidential Legal and IPSO Bulletins have been sent to all staff. These privileged and confidential Bulletins detail any substantial compliance, legal or Code issues that have arisen during the previous weeks both within the company and from the industry generally, so that journalists can be made aware of, look out for and deal with similar issues that may arise in the future.

Further, in 2022 Reach launched a Legal and editorial induction training programme. The programme, designed specifically for new joiners to editorial teams, is mandatory and covers the Code, the Complaints Policy and a legal refresher.

7. Our Record On Compliance

During the Relevant Period, Reach published over 1.2million articles online, and at least as much in its National and Regional print titles. It is common for most print articles to be published online.

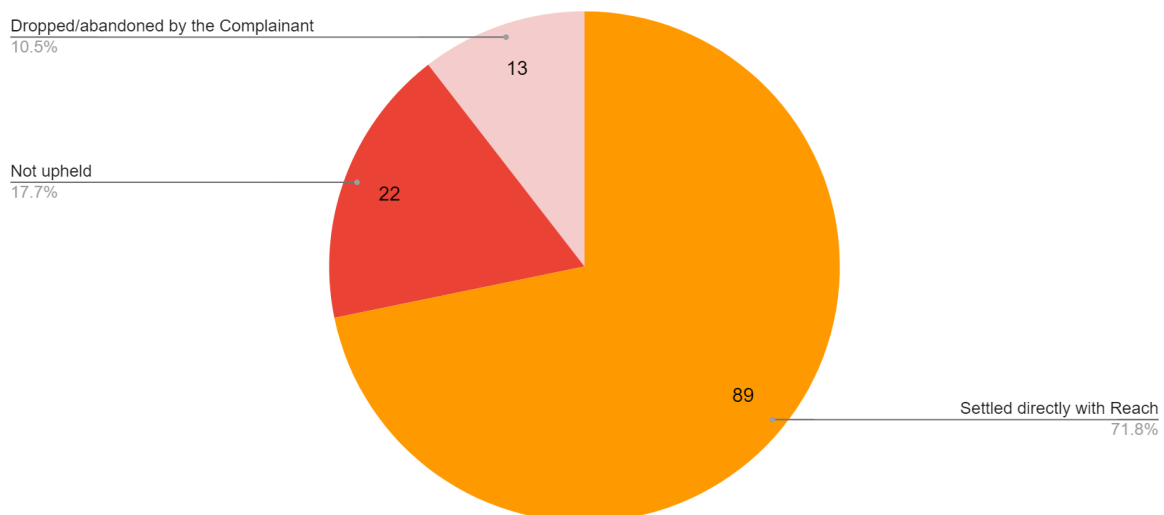
In 2022, Reach received a total of 336 direct complaints through its online Complaints Form. 184 of those complaints were resolved, 123 were rejected outright as a non breach of the Code. The remaining complaints were either misinterpretations of the Code or not pursued. Resolution of a complaint does not necessarily indicate an admitted breach of the Code. Many of these resolved direct complaints did not represent a breach, but were resolved by offering a gesture of goodwill, for example, the removal of information or the article itself.

Furthermore, Reach received a total of 147 complaints that were referred from IPSO. This report covers all upheld IPSO adjudications published within the Relevant Period.

There were 24 upheld complaints in total within the Relevant Period, broken down as follows:

1	Upheld in Part with a requirement to publish an adjudication
3	Upheld where there was a requirement to publish a correction
5	Upheld in Part with a requirement to publish a correction
15	Upheld decisions where the Complaints Committee ruled that sufficient remedial action had been offered by the publication, with 7 of these decisions being Upheld in Part.

Within the relevant period:



The remaining complaints were still under investigation/pending at the end of the Relevant Period.

7.1 Regulation 40

For the first time, Reach successfully defended 2 complaints pursuant to Regulation 40. The complainants in these matters rejected the remedial measures offered by the publication and referred their complaints to IPSO. The Complaints Committee was asked to consider them under Regulation 40, and it concluded that the remedial measures offered by the publication were a satisfactory resolution. The complaints were subsequently closed without investigation.

8. Remedial Action

If a decision is upheld and it is appropriate to do so, the matter is reported in the privileged and confidential monthly Legal Bulletin with further advice and an explanation of what went wrong (if any wrongdoing is identified). Readership of the Legal Bulletin is mandatory and compliance with the requirement to read the Bulletin within 21 days of issue is monitored.

Furthermore, the Editor or Audience Content Director responsible for the publication, Content Editor, journalist and all relevant team members are informed of the outcome and advice is given to the journalist about the issue that had been identified.

Details of all upheld adjudications, published and adjudicated upon in the Relevant Period, are set out below:

8.1 Upheld in Part with requirement to publish the Adjudication

00737-22 Morris v mylondon.news

'Taxpayers angry at MP who expensed £229.20 first class train ticket to London rather than travelling standard class' described a £229 travel expense made by the complainant as an 'expensive' 'single ticket'. In fact, the reported amount was the total for three tickets (for the complainant, his wife, and child). Furthermore, the article had been published before the deadline given to the complainant for a response. The Committee found that the inadequacy of the opportunity to respond meant that the publication had failed to take care over the accuracy of the information published in the article in breach of Clause 1(i). A published adjudication was deemed the appropriate action given the nature of the breach.

Date decision issued: 24/08/2022

The importance of adhering to timescales and the terms of Clause 1(iii) was addressed with the publication.

8.2 Upheld Complaints With A Requirement To Publish A Correction

10300-21 Brant v kentlive.news

'Henry VIII at Hever: Popular Sevenoaks pub forced to shut over chronic shortage of hospitality staff' reported that a pub in Kent was closed due to staff having tested positive for Covid. By the time the article was published, the pub had reopened but this was not made clear in the original article. The Committee found that the publication should have offered a correction as soon as it became aware that the pub had already reopened.

Date decision issued: 10/02/2022

As there were a number of elements to the complaint, the point about the pub being open by the time the article was published had been overlooked. This error has been addressed and measures put in place to try and avoid this situation arising again.

12405-21 Horner v express.co.uk

'Army sent in as border crisis explodes – desperate EU forced to beg UK for help' reported that Britain planned to send 140 military engineers to Poland to support the EU's efforts to stem the influx of migrants entering the bloc. The complainant said it was inaccurate to refer to the EU as a whole, as it was an individual member state - Poland - that had requested help from the UK. The publication pointed out that there had been requests from 2 member states and amended the article to state *'EU nations'* rather than 'EU' as a whole. The Committee did not accept that direct actions undertaken by 2 member states equated to actions undertaken by the union as a whole, therefore required the publication to publish a correction online.

Date decision issued: 29/04/2022

It was acknowledged that it may be misleading to label individual member states as the 'EU' for future reference.

09738-22, 09741-22 Woodcock v Huddersfield Daily Examiner, dailyrecord.co.uk

'Teen girl 'passes out' in doorway after nightclub sells her ten 75p jagerbombs' reported a mother's concerns that her underage daughter was allowed into a club and had been found 'passed out in a doorway'. Both articles named the specific club and put the allegations to it prior to publication. The club owner provided a comment, which was included in the article, and advised that he would 'investigate matters fully'. After the articles were published, the club owner notified the publication that he had reviewed the CCTV and could not find any evidence that the girl had ever entered the club. The publication then contacted the mother to ask for further comment but received no response. In light of this, the publications removed the online articles in full, and published a standalone correction clarifying the club's position, including a further comment obtained by the Police. The Committee found that a number of statements within these articles were reported as fact, instead of claims made by the mother, and therefore required a further correction on this point.

Date decision issued: 12/07/2022

A different publication had reported the same story but had clearly distinguished between comment, conjecture and fact resulting in that complaint not being upheld. This distinction was emphasised to the publication and highlighted in the monthly bulletin.

8.3 Upheld in Part with requirement to publish a correction

10091-21 Williams v Hull Daily Mail

'Woman says litter warden was 'racist'' reported that Hull City Council was investigating an allegation that a litter warden had shouted racist remarks in the street. The article also included a comment from the Council confirming that it was yet to receive a complaint about the incident but would be investigating the incident regardless. The warden complained that he was not currently under investigation. The Committee found that as there was no dispute as to whether the warden was currently being investigated, the publication should have offered a correction on this point.

Date decision issued: 03/05/2022

Reach disagrees with this decision as the publication was entitled to rely on the information provided by the council.

11860-21 Currie v dailyrecord.co.uk

'Scots thug dragged wife out of bed and battered her after thousands vanished from his account' reported that a man had assaulted his wife after finding out that thousands of pounds were missing from his account. The publication referred to the account as the husband's 'business account'. The complainant - the wife - complained under a number of points, including Clause 2 (Privacy), but her main concern was that the account was a joint savings account and not her husband's sole 'business' account. No reference had been made in court to a 'joint account' but the publication could not demonstrate that the account had been referred to as a 'business account'. The Committee were concerned that there was an inference that the wife had mishandled money, and so the publication of a correction was ordered.

Date decision issued: 20/07/2022

IPSO's original decision was challenged by the publication as it had clearly made a finding of fact where there was no evidence in support. Whilst the publication accepted that it was unable to 'demonstrate' that the account had been described in court as a 'business account' it did not accept that the Committee could make a finding of fact that it was a joint account. The Committee accepted this, and the wording of the adjudication was amended.

10578-22, 10329-22 Gomersall v leeds-live.co.uk, mirror.co.uk

'Couple 'have to feed their 5 kids nothing but ready meals' due to 'nightmare' crisis' and *'Struggling Leeds couple forced to feed kids nothing but ready meals and sell off possessions'* were articles based on an interview with a couple who were selling items at a car boot sale. The article reported the parents' concerns about the impact of the cost of electricity. In addition to the "nothing but ready meals" in the headline, they were quoted as saying that the children played *'on their various computers or games consoles throughout the day as they're off school'*. The couple disputed both statements. The publications defended the quotes as true, relying on a recording of the interview. The Committee found that the comments were not reported accurately. The parents had actually said that the children played video games *'when'* they were off school; and in respect of feeding them ready meals, they said it was because they were, *"something quick and simple"* lamenting that *'they don't eat as healthy anymore as it costs too much for food'*.

Date decision issued: 18/10/2022

The importance of paraphrasing and quoting statements accurately was reiterated to the publications. This was another complaint where many issues had been raised by the complainant. If the focus had been on the content of the interview rather than having to prove that the interview was given freely and with knowledge that it would be published, then the substance of the complaint would have been dealt with better.

10492-22 Portes v Sunday Express

'Asylum 'children' actually over 18' reported that 'nearly two thirds of asylum seekers who claimed to be unaccompanied children were found to be over 18' according to figures published by the Home Office. In fact, the figures reported in the article related only to those cases where the Home Office had actively disputed the given age of the asylum seeker, not the total number of asylum seekers. The article was deemed misleading and inaccurate by the Committee and the clarification that had been previously published was inadequate as it did not state that the original article had been wrong.

Date decision issued: 17/11/2022

Whilst the publication did publish a clarification during the referral period, it did not state that the article was inaccurate.

09362-22 Whiffin v edinburghlive.co.uk

'Edinburgh cyclist involved in dangerous near-miss with driver at roundabout' used a TikTok video of a vehicle's dash cam footage whilst it was driving behind a cyclist towards a roundabout. The article reported that '*the cyclist careered through a roundabout without giving way ... at speed ... causing the car to be 'forced to slow down' and 'almost brought to a halt to avoid the collision'*'. The video's speed had been visibly altered in the TikTok. The complainant highlighted this to the publication, which was accepted. The complainant also disputed the publication's perception of the cyclist's actions in the video. The publication removed reference to the cyclist's speed and published a footnote correction. The Committee found that the published correction did not address the statement that the cyclist pulled out 'without giving way' so did not satisfy the terms of Clause 1 (ii).

Date decision issued: 29/11/2022

This omission from the correction was an oversight by the publication.

8.4 Upheld but Sufficient Remedial Action taken

00505-22 Various v mirror.co.uk

The headline '*BREAKING UK Covid deaths hit 332 in just 24 hours as infections reach record 189,213*' was incorrect. Although a further 332 deaths had been reported, it referred to a backlog of hospital deaths between 24th and 29th December. The publication amended the headline and added a correction to the top of the online article, which the Committee deemed sufficient.

Date decision issued: 10/03/2022

The Committee noted that the headline had been amended shortly after the article was published, however a correction was not added until 25 days after the headline was amended, so the publication was reminded that a correction must be published where there has been a significant inaccuracy.

11993-21 Brews v mirror.co.uk

'Former soldier jailed for chilling tweet saying politician should be assassinated' reported that a man had been found guilty of sending messages to a politician "that were grossly offensive, or indecent, obscene or of menacing character" and that he had been 'jailed'. In fact, the man had been ordered to pay a £400 fine. The publication offered to amend the online article and publish a standalone correction on the homepage for 24 hours. The Committee found that this was sufficient.

Date decision issued: 18/03/2022

This was a serious error that was addressed with the publication.

03105-21, 03106-21 Centre for Media Monitoring v dailystar.co.uk, express.co.uk

'Gay paramedic says he was refused entry to a mosque to treat heart attack patient' reported allegations made during a radio phone-in, where a paramedic claimed to have experienced discrimination based on his sexual orientation. The publication contacted the North West Ambulance Service (NWAS) for comment but did not wait for it before publishing. In fact, NWAS had concluded that the incident did not happen. In light of the complaint, both online articles were removed, and a standalone correction was published clarifying the position of the Ambulance service and included further comments from Manchester Council of Mosques and the Oldham Council of Mosques. The Committee deemed the action taken by the publications sufficient.

Date decision issued: 27/05/2022

The monthly bulletin included this example of the importance of distinguishing between comment, conjecture and fact. Reporters were reminded that they must be able to back up all statements of fact with evidence.

01429-22 Hopkins v cornwalllive.co.uk

'Far-right Katie Hopkins speaks at Truro anti-vaccine protest', reported that Katie Hopkins had recently been ejected from a pub after being 'very rude' to staff'. Ms Hopkins denied this so the publication removed the offending words and added her denial as a footnote. The Committee deemed the correction sufficient.

Date decision issued: 16/06/2022

The importance of distinguishing between comment, conjecture and fact was reiterated to the publication.

12549-21 Mitchison v express.co.uk

'Brexit Britain to unshackle itself from stifling EU laws – Raab to unveil a new blueprint' - the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) was confused in this article with EU laws. The publication amended the headline and added a footnote correction reflecting the change. The Committee deemed the action taken as sufficient.

Date decision issued: 29/06/2022

This error was addressed promptly and prominently.

09079-21 Wardleworth v Liverpool Echo

'Police name couple found shot dead at their home' reported the deaths of a married couple that had died of gunshot wounds. The article made clear that the couple were yet to be formally identified, but the headline did not match. The publication offered a correction in print on this point and the Committee deemed this sufficient.

Date decision issued: 18/07/2022

The decision referenced the promptness and prominence of the offered correction which satisfied the terms of Clause. The publication realised its error and acted swiftly.

01863-22 Francesco v walesonline.co.uk

'Builder fabricated texts in an attempt to get a Welsh Government civil servant sacked' was claimed to be misleading as the reported allegations had been denied in court. The number of days rehabilitation undertaken by the offender was also inaccurate. The publication offered a correction on the sentencing point and amended the headline as a gesture of goodwill. The Committee found that this was sufficient.

Date decision issued: 09/08/2022

The importance of taking care over the small details was addressed with the publication, in addition to accurately reporting both sides of a case.

10346-22 Greco v somersetlive.co.uk

'Excellent' Bath barbershop closing down after 30 years' trade' reported that the business was *'closing down after 30 years' trade'*. In fact, the business was up for sale for new ownership and was not *'closing down'*. The article with the inaccurate headline was also posted on social media. The headline was amended, and a correction was published on the online article, and on the social post, which was deemed sufficient by the Committee.

Date decision issued: 17/10/2022

Although the publication had contacted the business for comment before the article was published, it had not presented the *'closing down'* point to them specifically. The publication accepted that further care was needed when asking for comment.

8.5 Upheld in Part but Sufficient Remedial Action taken

11206-21 Various v Daily Express

'Britons charged to enter the EU in 'revenge for Brexit' reported that 'Brussels was slapping a visa charge on British holidaymakers wanting to enter Europe in an act of revenge for Brexit'. A number of people complained that the article was misleading as the change would in fact affect many non-EU countries, as well as the UK. The publication offered to publish a correction which the Committee deemed sufficient.

Date decision issued: 22/02/2022

Although the publication's aim was to express the impact on Britons, it was accepted that it may have misled readers to think it was only Britons that would be impacted.

07404-21 Foster v Hull Daily Mail

'Turning life around is amazing but bridge heroics is not proof' reported that the 'wife' of a man murdered by terror attack 'hero' Steven Gallant - was 'struggling to process the news of his release from prison'. The complainant highlighted a number of inaccuracies and also complained that the article was misleading as the attributed quotes suggested that she had made them directly to the publication, whereas they were made in December 2020 in a separate article. Furthermore, the complainant said it was inaccurate to describe her as a widow as she was not married. The publication offered to publish a correction in print and online addressing all of the points raised in the complaint. The Committee deemed that the remedial action offered was sufficient.

Date decision issued: 18/03/2022

The issue of republishing previous/historical quotes was addressed with the Editor, who understood the significance of making it clear when and where the quotes came from, in future stories.

11209-21 Watson v Sunday Mail

'Lawyer dies weeks before new rip-off probe' reported that a lawyer who was due to face a disciplinary hearing on serious professional misconduct charges had been 'found dead'. In fact, the lawyer had died in hospital. The publication accepted the error and offered a correction and apology. The Committee deemed the offer to be sufficient.

Date decision issued: 23/05/2022

The effect of sensationalist headlines was addressed with the publication.

13067-21 O Reilly v dailystar.co.uk

'Violent jackals set to invade UK as experts warn of 'fastest expansion ever witnessed' reported scientists' warnings that jackals could come to Britain in huge numbers after rapidly expanding across Europe. This was not correct and in addition, the article included images of foxes rather than jackals. The publication replaced the photographs, and accepted that there had been no warning in relation to the jackals coming specifically to the UK. A footnote correction on both points was added and the Committee deemed the correction sufficient.

Date decision issued: 31/05/2022

The importance of having evidence to back up claims was addressed with the publication.

00513-22 Walker v Daily Star Sunday

'Finger-lickin' thin - I quit £44 KFC meals....and shed 32 stone!' included a picture caption which stated that the complainant had admitted to spending £44 a day of fast food due to a food addiction. The £44 was actually what was spent on takeaway meals for four people so the publication offered a correction on this point. It was also put on record that the complainant said he did not have an addiction. The Committee deemed that the offered correction was sufficient.

Date decision issued: 12/07/2022

The importance of reporting quotes accurately was addressed with the publication.

13329-21 Nightingale Hospice v Daily Post

'Hospice 'bans' supporters after Welsh-language row' reported that supporters of Nightingale House Hospice were banned from further interaction with the hospice after expressing concerns about the charity's 'lack of respect' for the Welsh language.' The Hospice spokesperson quoted was not an official spokesperson for the hospice and no longer had an affiliation with them. The publication offered a correction online and in print addressing a number of points raised in the complaint, and the Committee deemed that the correction was sufficient.

Date decision issued: 09/08/2022

The source had been used on many previous occasions without issue so the publication had no reason to doubt that the information provided was not given on behalf of the hospice.

10382-22 Mitchell v The Sentinel

'What do you want, a few hundred quid?' incorrectly reported that the complainant had provided a positive roadside breath test. In fact the complainant refused to provide a breath test and was later breathalysed in custody. IPSO found that insufficient care had been taken when reporting the court hearing but as the publication had made a correction as soon as it received the complaint the Committee found that this was sufficient.

Date decision issued: 13/09/2022

The importance of taking care over court reporting was addressed with the publication, and a summary of the IPSO decision was added to our monthly bulletin.

9. Schedule

Annex A: List Of Reach Titles/Websites

Print

National

Daily Mirror

Sunday Mirror

Sunday People

Daily Record

Sunday Mail

OK!

Daily Express

Sunday Express

Daily Star

Daily Star Sunday

Regional

Accrington Observer

Airdrie & Coatbridge Advertiser

Ashbourne News Telegraph

Ayrshire Post

Bath Chronicle

Birmingham Mail

Birmingham Post

Black Country Bugle

Black Country Bugle Sports Annual

Blairgowrie Advertiser
Boston Target
Brentwood Gazette
Bristol Post
Burton Mail
Caernarfon Herald
Cambridge News
Carmarthen Journal
Central Somerset Gazette (Mid Somerset Series)
Cheddar Valley Gazette (Mid Somerset Series)
Chester Chronicle
Cornish Guardian
Cornishman
Coventry Telegraph
Crewe Chronicle
Croydon Advertiser
Cynon Valley Leader
Daily Mirror Northern Ireland
Daily Post
Derby Telegraph
Dorking & Leatherhead Advertiser
Dover Express
East Coast & Wolds Target
East Kilbride News
Essex Chronicle
Exeter Express & Echo
Folkestone Herald
Frome Standard (Mid Somerset Series)
Gloucester Citizen
Gloucestershire Echo
Greater Manchester Business Week Magazine
Grimsby Telegraph
Gwendraeth Valley Star (Llanelli Star Series)
Gwent Gazette

Hamilton Advertiser
Herald Express
Hertfordshire Mercury
Heywood & Middleton Advertiser
Hinckley Times
Holyhead & Bangor Mail
Hounslow Chronicle & Informer
Huddersfield Daily Examiner
Hull Daily Mail
Irvine Herald
Isle of Thanet Gazette
Journal (Grimsby & Scunthorpe)
Journal (Hull)
Kent & Sussex Courier
Kilmarnock Standard
Leek Post & Times
Leicester Mercury
Lennox Herald
Lincolnshire Echo
Liverpool Echo
Liverpool Sunday Echo
Llanelli Star
Loughborough Echo
Macclesfield Express
Manchester Evening News
Manchester Weekly News (Salford Edition)
Manchester Weekly News (Sale & Altrincham)
Manchester Weekly News (Stretford Urmston)
Manchester Weekly News (Stockport East)
Manchester Weekly News (Stockport West)
Manchester Weekly News (South Manchester)
Manchester Weekly News (Wilmslow)
Manchester Weekly News (Tameside)
Merthyr Express

Mid Devon Gazette
Newcastle Chronicle
Newcastle Journal
News & Mail Series (Aldershot)
News & Mail Series (Camberley & Sandhurst)
News & Mail Series (Farnborough)
News & Mail Series (Fleet & Yateley)
North Devon Journal
North Wales Weekly News
Nottingham Post
Nuneaton News
Ormskirk & Skelmersdale Advertiser
Paisley Daily Express
Perth Advertiser
Plymouth Herald
Pontypridd Observer
Retford Times
Rhondda Leader
Rhymney Valley Express
Rochdale Observer
Rossendale Free Press
Runcorn & Widnes Weekly News
Rutherglen Reformer
Scunthorpe Telegraph
Sevenoaks Chronicle
Shepshed Echo
Shepton Mallet Journal (Mid Somerset Series)
Sleaford Target
Somerset Standard & Guardian
South Wales Echo
South Wales Evening Post
Southport Visiter
Staffordshire Newsletter
Stirling Observer

Stockport Express
Strathearn Herald
Sunday Mercury
Sunday Sun
Surrey Advertiser
Surrey Mirror
Tamworth Herald (Tamworth Herald Series)
The Gazette (North East, Middlesbrough & Teesside)
The Stoke Sentinel
The West Briton
Uxbridge Gazette
Wales On Sunday
Wells Journal (Mid Somerset Series)
West Lothian Courier
Western Daily Press
Western Gazette
Western Mail
Western Morning News
Widnes Weekly News
Wishaw P+ress

Websites

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² Merged with grimsbytelegraph.co.uk