

I SPY On The Motorway: What Can You Spot

I-Spy (Michelin)

book in the I-Spy series covers a different subject, such as I-SPY Cars, I-SPY on the Pavement, I-SPY Churches, I-SPY on a Train Journey, and so on. As children

The I-SPY books are spotters' guides written for British children, particularly successful in the 1950s and 1960s in their original form and again when relaunched by Michelin in 2009 after a seven-year gap in publishing. A search engine set to look for images, with the words - "i-spy" News Chronicle Daily Mail Michelin, can illustrate that a range of styles was used.

Murder of Marie Wilks

abducted from the hard shoulder of the M50 motorway and murdered on 18 June 1988. Her body was found two days later dumped three miles up the road, after

Marie Patricia Wilks (30 March 1966 – 18 June 1988) was a 22-year-old seven-months-pregnant woman who was abducted from the hard shoulder of the M50 motorway and murdered on 18 June 1988. Her body was found two days later dumped three miles up the road, after a witness described having seen a silver-grey Renault 25 car parked there. In 1989, Eddie Browning, who had been driving a silver-grey Renault 25 that day, was found guilty of the murder at trial by a unanimous jury decision. A violent man with previous convictions for assault and having only recently been released from prison for aggravated burglary, Browning had stormed out of his home that day after a violent row with his seven-months-pregnant wife, declaring he was driving to Scotland – a route that would have naturally taken him along the M50. Dozens of witnesses reported seeing a blond man in a silver-grey C-registered Renault 25 parking by Wilks and then driving off erratically and both the descriptions of the man and the car matched Browning and his vehicle. Several of Browning's friends and associates called in to report Browning as matching the artist's impression of the suspect and he was the only driver of C-registered silver-grey Renault 25s nationwide who could not be eliminated as a suspect, indicating that only he could be responsible. A tyre expert also testified at trial that a skid mark at the place the body was found matched a wheel on Browning's car.

Having failed in an initial appeal in which he complained that the trial judge had prevented the jury from convicting him of manslaughter and not murder (i.e. that he killed Wilks but that he did not intend to do so), Browning was controversially released in 1994 on a technicality. A police officer who had felt guilty at having driven past the scene despite apparently seeing the killer turn and park next to Wilks had undergone hypnosis to try to remember more of the car's numberplate, but the video of this had not been disclosed to either the prosecution or defence. It was determined that this "irregularity" affected the conviction as he had given a numberplate different from Browning's, even though he still maintained it was a C-registered vehicle. The prosecution maintained the video had only not been disclosed as the man's claims were unreliable and he had unintentionally made up the evidence in an effort to be helpful, highlighting how he had immediately apologised and told police to ignore it. It was argued that there still remained sufficient evidence and witness sightings even without the officer's evidence to convict Browning but the judges ruled they could not be certain the jury would still have convicted Browning had they also seen the video and so ordered his release, although did not declare him innocent.

Browning was given compensation, although at that time all individuals freed on appeal were automatically given compensation no matter whether evidence existed to prove them innocent or not. In the years after being freed Browning was twice convicted of carrying a knife in public (the same believed used in the murder) and also for drunk driving and attempting to evade arrest, whilst also being arrested on two other occasions for allegedly attacking his wife with a chainsaw and for causing a car accident. In 2000, one of the

friends and colleagues who had called police saying he matched the artist's impression in the Wilks case testified on oath at a trial that Browning had admitted to murdering the woman the day before he was arrested. Re-investigations of the case failed to identify any suspects other than Browning. He died in 2018 aged 63; police said there were no suspicious circumstances.

List of Coronation Street characters introduced in 2021

Digital Spy. 19 January 2021. Archived from the original on 19 January 2021. Retrieved 19 January 2021. Ellis, Sarah (16 February 2021). *"""Lucas can see a*

Coronation Street is a British soap opera first broadcast on 9 December 1960. The following is a list of characters introduced in 2021, by order of first appearance. All characters are introduced by series producer Iain MacLeod. The first character to be introduced is Lucas Kempton (Glen Wallace) in January, as a love interest of Carla Connor (Alison King). Teenager Jacob Hay (Jack James Ryan) arrives in February, followed by Ronnie Bailey (Vinta Morgan), the brother of Ed (Trevor Michael Georges), later that month. In March, drug lord Harvey Gaskell (Will Mellor) made his first appearance. Stefan Brent (Paul Opacic) was introduced in April as the father of Corey Brent (Maximus Evans). Curtis Delamere (Sam Retford) then made his first appearance in May as a love interest for Emma Brooker (Alexandra Mardell). Mia (Madeline Edmondson) begins appearing in September as an inmate that befriends Kelly Neelan (Millie Gibson) in prison, as well as Leo Thompkins (Joe Frost), a construction worker hired by the Platt family. Rebecca Ryan then joined the cast in December as Lydia Chambers. Additionally, multiple other characters appear throughout the year.

Cliff Richard

Goin' On; *On*; *I Cannot Give You My Love*; *with Barry Gibb of the Bee Gees*, and *What Car*; *On 14 June 2004, Richard joined the Shadows on-stage at the London*

Sir Cliff Richard (born Harry Rodger Webb; 14 October 1940) is a British singer and actor. He has total sales of over 21.5 million singles in the United Kingdom and, as of 2012, was the third-top-selling artist in UK Singles Chart history, behind the Beatles and Elvis Presley.

Richard was originally marketed as a rebellious rock and roll singer in the style of Presley and Little Richard. With his backing group, the Shadows, he dominated the British popular music scene in the pre-Beatles period of the late 1950s to early 1960s. His 1958 hit single "Move It" is often described as Britain's first authentic rock and roll song. In the early 1960s, he had a successful screen career with films including *Expresso Bongo*, *The Young Ones*, *Summer Holiday* and *Wonderful Life* and his own television show at the BBC. Increased focus on his Christian faith and subsequent softening of his music led to a more middle-of-the-road image, and he sometimes ventured into contemporary Christian music.

In a career spanning over 65 years, Richard has amassed several gold and platinum discs and awards, including two Ivor Novello Awards and three Brit Awards. More than 130 of his singles, albums, and EPs have reached the UK Top 20, more than any other artist. Richard has had 67 UK top ten singles, the second highest total for an artist (behind Presley). He holds the record, with Presley, as the only act to make the UK singles charts in all of its first six decades (1950s–2000s). He has achieved 14 UK No. 1 singles, and is the only singer to have had a No. 1 single in the UK in each of five consecutive decades. He also had four UK Christmas No. 1 singles, two of which were as a solo artist; "Mistletoe and Wine" and "Saviour's Day".

By the late-1990s, Richard had sold more than 250 million records worldwide, making him one of the best-selling music artists of all time. He has never achieved the same popularity in the United States despite eight US Top 40 singles, including the million-selling "Devil Woman" and "We Don't Talk Anymore". In Canada, he had a successful period in the early 1960s, the late 1970s and early 1980s, with some releases certified gold and platinum. He has remained a popular music, film, and television personality at home in the UK as well as Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Northern Europe and Asia, and retains a following in other countries. When not touring, he divides his time between Barbados and Portugal. In 2019, he relocated to

New York.

List of EastEnders characters introduced in 2019

"mystery newcomer" by Sophie Dainty from Digital Spy. The character made an unannounced departure from the show on 8 December 2023. Dinah Wilson, played by Anjela

EastEnders is a BBC soap opera that first aired on 19 February 1985. The following is a list of characters that first appeared in 2019, in order of first appearance. The characters are initially introduced by the show's executive consultant, John Yorke, or his successors, senior executive producer, Kate Oates, or executive producer, Jon Sen. The first character to be introduced is Bailey Baker (Kara-Leah Fernandes), the daughter of Mitch Baker (Roger Griffiths). She is followed by her mother Dinah Wilson (Anjela Lauren Smith) who is introduced the following month. Sisters Iqra Ahmed (Priya Davdra) and Habiba Ahmed (Rukku Nahar), the granddaughters of Arshad Ahmed (Madhav Sharma) and Mariam Ahmed (Indira Joshi) are also introduced in February. Danny Hardcastle (Paul Usher) and Midge (Tom Colley), associates of Phil Mitchell (Steve McFadden), are introduced next, followed by Chantelle Atkins (Jessica Plummer), the daughter of Karen Taylor (Lorraine Stanley) and Mitch Baker (Roger Griffiths). Chantelle is joined by her husband Gray Atkins (Toby-Alexander Smith) and her children Mia Atkins (Mahalia Malcolm) and Mackenzie Atkins (Isaac Lemonius). Later, Brooke (Ria Lopez) is introduced as a love interest for Bernadette Taylor (Clair Norris). In June, Daniel Cook (Adrian Edmondson) joined, later followed by Jonno Highway (Richard Graham), the father of Stuart (Ricky Champ) and Callum "Halfway" Highway (Tony Clay). In August, the wife of Patrick Trueman (Rudolph Walker), Sheree Trueman (Suzette Llewellyn) was introduced as well as Ash Panesar (Gurlaine Kaur Garcha), the girlfriend of Iqra. In September, Tom Wells joined the cast as Leo King, the son of Tony King (Chris Coghill) and Wanda Baptiste (Anni Domingo) as Sheree's mother. October saw the introductions of the Panesar brothers: Jags (Amar Adatia), Kheerat (Jaz Deol) and Vinny (Shiv Jalota). Additionally, multiple other characters appear throughout the year.

Diogo Jota

on the A-52 motorway, causing the car to veer off the road near kilometre point 64 in the municipality of Cernadilla and catch fire. The crash occurred

Diogo José Teixeira da Silva (4 December 1996 – 3 July 2025), commonly known as Diogo Jota, was a Portuguese professional footballer who played as a forward and winger. He was known for his finishing, pace, dribbling ability, and work rate.

Jota started his career with Paços de Ferreira, before signing for La Liga club Atlético Madrid in 2016. After two seasons in the Primeira Liga, he was consecutively loaned to Primeira Liga club FC Porto in 2016 and EFL Championship club Wolverhampton Wanderers in 2017. Having helped them gain promotion to the Premier League, he joined the club in 2018 for a reported €14 million and made 131 appearances for them, scoring 44 goals. In 2020, he signed for Liverpool for a fee reported to be £41 million. He played 182 games and scored 65 goals over five seasons for Liverpool, winning the 2024–25 Premier League, one FA Cup and two EFL Cups.

As a Portugal youth international, Jota represented his country at under-19, under-21, and under-23 levels. He made his senior international debut in November 2019 and was chosen in the squads for the 2022 FIFA World Cup and two UEFA European Championships (2020 and 2024). He also won the UEFA Nations League in 2019 and 2025.

Jota and his brother André Silva were both killed in a single-car collision in July 2025.

2024–present Serbian anti-corruption protests

threatened to urinate on faculty, one said ‘I’m with Vujić, what can you do to me’. Nova.rs. 14 January 2025. Archived from the original on 2 February 2025

In November 2024, mass protests erupted in Novi Sad after the collapse of the city's railway station canopy, which killed 16 people and left one severely injured. By March 2025, the protests had spread to 400 cities and towns across Serbia and were ongoing. Led by university students, the protests call for accountability for the disaster.

The protests began with student-led blockades of educational institutions, starting on 22 November at the Faculty of Dramatic Arts after students were attacked during a silent tribute to the victims of the 1 November collapse. Other faculties and high schools soon joined in. Protesters also stage daily "Serbia, stop" (Serbian Cyrillic: ??????, ?????, romanized: Zastani, Srbijo) traffic blockades from 11:52 am to 12:08 pm—the time of the collapse—symbolizing the 16 lives lost, accompanied with silent protest. As well as daily protests, several large-scale student protests were organized, in the university centers Novi Sad (1 February), Kragujevac (15 February), Niš (1 March) and Belgrade (22 December and 15 March). Other protest actions were staged, including walking protests, a protest biking race from Belgrade to Strasbourg, and the blockade of the Radio Television of Serbia that severely disrupted their programs.

As of April 2025, most of the public and many private universities remain in student-led blockades, as are many high schools.

George Michael

the UK regarding the War on Terror: ‘On an issue as enormous as the possible bombing of Iraq, how can you represent us when you haven’t asked us what

George Michael (born Georgios Kyriacos Panayiotou; 25 June 1963 – 25 December 2016) was an English singer-songwriter and record producer. Regarded as a pop culture icon, he is one of the best-selling recording artists of all time. Michael was known as a creative force in songwriting, vocal performance, and visual presentation. He was inducted into the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame in 2023.

Born in East Finchley, Middlesex, Michael rose to fame after forming the pop duo Wham! with Andrew Ridgeley in 1981. He took part in Band Aid's UK number-one single "Do They Know It's Christmas?" in 1984 and performed at the following year's Live Aid concert. His debut studio album, *Faith* (1987), won the Grammy Award for Album of the Year and became one of the best-selling albums of all time, having sold over 25 million copies worldwide. Michael then went on to release a series of multimillion-selling albums, including *Listen Without Prejudice Vol. 1* (1990), *Older* (1996), *Ladies & Gentlemen: The Best of George Michael* (1998), *Songs from the Last Century* (1999), *Patience* (2004), and *Twenty Five* (2006).

Michael came out as gay in 1998, and was an active LGBT rights campaigner and HIV/AIDS charity fundraiser. His personal life, drug use, and legal troubles made headlines following an arrest for public lewdness in 1998 and multiple drug-related offences. The 2005 documentary *A Different Story* covered his career and personal life. His 25 Live tour spanned three tours from 2006 to 2008. In 2011, Michael fell into a coma after developing pneumonia, but recovered. He performed his final concert at London's Earls Court in 2012. Michael died of heart disease on Christmas Day in 2016, at his home in Goring-on-Thames, Oxfordshire.

Michael achieved 10 number-one songs on the US Billboard Hot 100 and 13 number-one songs on the UK singles chart. His most successful singles include "Careless Whisper", "A Different Corner", "I Knew You Were Waiting (For Me)", "Faith", "Father Figure", "One More Try", "Monkey", "Praying for Time", "Freedom! '90", "Jesus to a Child", "Fastlove", "Outside", "Amazing", and "An Easier Affair". His awards include two Grammy Awards, three Brit Awards, twelve Billboard Music Awards, and four MTV Video Music Awards. He was listed among Rolling Stone's 200 Greatest Singers of All Time and Billboard's Greatest Hot 100 Artists of All Time. The Radio Academy named him the most played artist on British radio

during the period 1984–2004.

United Kingdom

from the original on 14 February 2013. Retrieved 9 April 2013. "Nuclear energy: What you need to know". UK Government. Archived from the original on 28

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, commonly known as the United Kingdom (UK) or Britain, is a country in Northwestern Europe, off the coast of the continental mainland. It comprises England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The UK includes the island of Great Britain, the north-eastern part of the island of Ireland, and most of the smaller islands within the British Isles, covering 94,354 square miles (244,376 km²). Northern Ireland shares a land border with the Republic of Ireland; otherwise, the UK is surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, the North Sea, the English Channel, the Celtic Sea and the Irish Sea. It maintains sovereignty over the British Overseas Territories, which are located across various oceans and seas globally. The UK had an estimated population of over 68.2 million people in 2023. The capital and largest city of both England and the UK is London. The cities of Edinburgh, Cardiff and Belfast are the national capitals of Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland respectively.

The UK has been inhabited continuously since the Neolithic. In AD 43 the Roman conquest of Britain began; the Roman departure was followed by Anglo-Saxon settlement. In 1066 the Normans conquered England. With the end of the Wars of the Roses the Kingdom of England stabilised and began to grow in power, resulting by the 16th century in the annexation of Wales and the establishment of the British Empire. Over the course of the 17th century the role of the British monarchy was reduced, particularly as a result of the English Civil War. In 1707 the Kingdom of England and the Kingdom of Scotland united under the Treaty of Union to create the Kingdom of Great Britain. In the Georgian era the office of prime minister became established. The Acts of Union 1800 incorporated the Kingdom of Ireland to create the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in 1801. Most of Ireland seceded from the UK in 1922 as the Irish Free State, and the Royal and Parliamentary Titles Act 1927 created the present United Kingdom.

The UK became the first industrialised country and was the world's foremost power for the majority of the 19th and early 20th centuries, particularly during the Pax Britannica between 1815 and 1914. The British Empire was the leading economic power for most of the 19th century, a position supported by its agricultural prosperity, its role as a dominant trading nation, a massive industrial capacity, significant technological achievements, and the rise of 19th-century London as the world's principal financial centre. At its height in the 1920s the empire encompassed almost a quarter of the world's landmass and population, and was the largest empire in history. However, its involvement in the First World War and the Second World War damaged Britain's economic power, and a global wave of decolonisation led to the independence of most British colonies.

The UK is a constitutional monarchy and parliamentary democracy with three distinct jurisdictions: England and Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland. Since 1999 Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland have their own governments and parliaments which control various devolved matters. A developed country with an advanced economy, the UK ranks amongst the largest economies by nominal GDP and is one of the world's largest exporters and importers. As a nuclear state with one of the highest defence budgets, the UK maintains one of the strongest militaries in Europe. Its soft power influence can be observed in the legal and political systems of many of its former colonies, and British culture remains globally influential, particularly in language, literature, music and sport. A great power, the UK is part of numerous international organisations and forums.

Northern Ireland

section of the M2 also by-passes Ballymena Additional short motorway spurs include: M12 connecting the M1 to Portadown M22 connecting the M2 to near Randalstown

Northern Ireland is a part of the United Kingdom in the north-east of the island of Ireland. It has been variously described as a country, province or region. Northern Ireland shares an open border to the south and west with the Republic of Ireland. At the 2021 census, its population was 1,903,175, making up around 3% of the UK's population and 27% of the population on the island of Ireland. The Northern Ireland Assembly, established by the Northern Ireland Act 1998, holds responsibility for a range of devolved policy matters, while other areas are reserved for the UK Government. The government of Northern Ireland cooperates with the government of Ireland in several areas under the terms of the Good Friday Agreement. The Republic of Ireland also has a consultative role on non-devolved governmental matters through the British–Irish Governmental Conference (BIIG).

Northern Ireland was created in 1921, when Ireland was partitioned by the Government of Ireland Act 1920, creating a devolved government for the six northeastern counties. As was intended by unionists and their supporters in Westminster, Northern Ireland had a unionist majority, who wanted to remain in the United Kingdom; they were generally the Protestant descendants of colonists from Britain. Meanwhile, the majority in Southern Ireland (which became the Irish Free State in 1922), and a significant minority in Northern Ireland, were Irish nationalists (generally Catholics) who wanted a united independent Ireland. Today, the former generally see themselves as British and the latter generally see themselves as Irish, while a Northern Irish or Ulster identity is claimed by a significant minority from all backgrounds.

The creation of Northern Ireland was accompanied by violence both in defence of and against partition. During The Troubles in Ulster (1920–1922), the capital Belfast saw major communal violence, mainly between Protestant unionist and Catholic nationalist civilians. More than 500 were killed and more than 10,000 became refugees, mostly Catholics. For the next fifty years, Northern Ireland had an unbroken series of Unionist Party governments. There was informal mutual segregation by both communities, and the Unionist governments were accused of discrimination against the Irish nationalist and Catholic minority. In the late 1960s, a campaign to end discrimination against Catholics and nationalists was opposed by loyalists, who saw it as a republican front. This unrest sparked the Troubles, a thirty-year conflict involving republican and loyalist paramilitaries and state forces, which claimed over 3,500 lives and injured 50,000 others. The 1998 Good Friday Agreement was a major step in the peace process, including paramilitary disarmament and security normalisation, although sectarianism and segregation remain major social problems, and sporadic violence has continued.

The economy of Northern Ireland was the most industrialised in Ireland at the time of partition, but soon began to decline, exacerbated by the political and social turmoil of the Troubles. Its economy has grown significantly since the late 1990s. Unemployment in Northern Ireland peaked at 17.2% in 1986, but dropped back down to below 10% in the 2010s, similar to the rate of the rest of the UK. Cultural links between Northern Ireland, the rest of Ireland, and the rest of the UK are complex, with Northern Ireland sharing both the culture of Ireland and the culture of the United Kingdom. In many sports, there is an All-Ireland governing body or team for the whole island; the most notable exception is association football. Northern Ireland competes separately at the Commonwealth Games, and people from Northern Ireland may compete for either Great Britain or Ireland at the Olympic Games.

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