Cover Sheet

First Witness Statement of HN106

Dated signed: 11/11/19

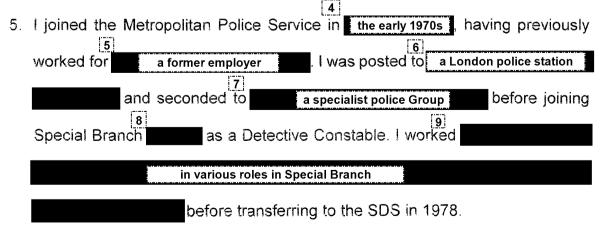
IN THE MATTER OF THE PUBLIC INQUIRY INTO UNDERCOVER POLICING

I, HN106 HN106 c/o Designated Lawyers, PO Box 73779, London WC1A 9NL, will say as follows

- This witness statement is prepared in response to a Rule 9 request dated 26th September 2019 and concerns my time as an undercover officer ("UCO") within the Special Demonstration Squad ("SDS") from 1978 until 1983.
- 2. I have been shown the documents attached to the Rule 9 request but I have not otherwise refreshed my memory by looking at any other documents.
- 3. I am known in this Public Inquiry by my cover name of Barry Tompkins. There is a restriction order in respect of my real name. My nominal number is HN106.

Personal details 4. My full name is HN106 HN106 III was born in the late 1940s III.

Police career before serving with the Special Demonstration Squad



In a role held prior to the SDS which lasted for six months,

carried out plain clothes work. This was limited to observing members of the public from a distance to ascertain where drugs were being bought, used and sold. I would not engage with the individuals I was watching and would describe this more as surveillance work than undercover work. I did not have an undercover identity.

Selection for the Special Demonstration Squad

- 7. I am not sure how or when I first became aware of the SDS. I knew that there was an undercover unit within Special Branch but I did not know any of the specific details about the work undertaken. I imagine I must have just picked this up from general talk within Special Branch.
- 8. My vague memory is of being told that there were possible vacancies within the SDS and I then approached Mike Ferguson, who I knew to be the head of the SDS, to express my interest in joining. I cannot think who would have told me about the vacancies. I made it known to Mike that I would be keen to join. I think I wanted to become a UCO as I thought the work would be challenging and different to regular police work, which I had not particularly enjoyed. After expressing an interest, I must have had discussions with Mike for him to assess if I was suitable for the role and to tell me more about it, but I cannot remember this. To the best of my recollection, there was no formal interview process.
- 9. I joined the SDS during 1978. Prior to me formally joining, Mike came to my family home to meet with my wife and me. I recall that he was quite clear that he did not want me to join the SDS if the work was likely to cause difficulties

within my marriage. He must have given my wife some general information about what the work would involve to inform her of the potential strain that it could place on family life. As Mike had done undercover work himself he had a good understanding of the difficulties that UCOs could face and he wanted to make sure that we would be able to cope. I believe that the information given during this meeting was accurate and sufficient for us to understand the impact on our family. I think both my wife and I were reassured by this meeting. It was evident that measures would be put in place to protect our security; for example,

and we were told that we would both have complete anonymity.

10. I believe that there was a general preference within the SDS to recruit married officers. I assume that this was mainly because a UCO's spouse was able to offer substantial support and probably also because it would reduce the likelihood of a UCO "going rogue".

Training and guidance in the Special Demonstration Squad

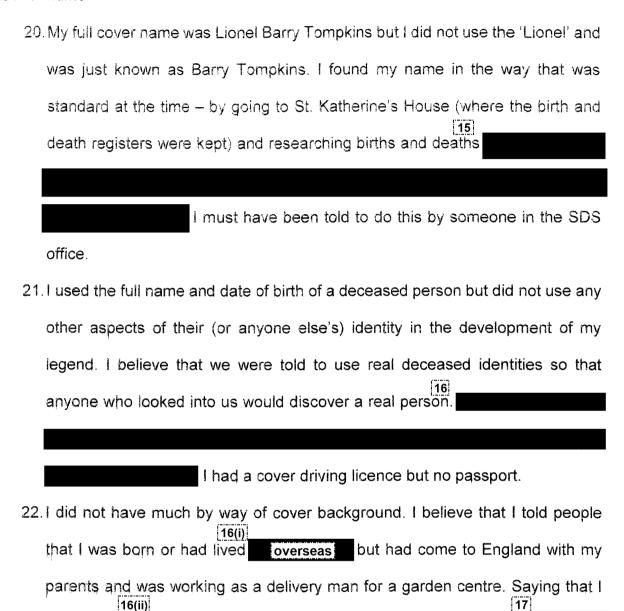
11. I do not believe that there was any formal training given when I joined the SDS. We received informal training while working in the SDS back office. I read intelligence reports and activist literature to familiarise myself with the various groups' activities. I think I must also have been given instructions about how to go about infiltrating groups. I was probably told to look for meetings in newspapers and gradually try to ingratiate myself with members, but I cannot recall much more than that. I suspect this was just part of the general chat within the SDS back office.

- 12.I do not recall whether I also went along to the weekly SDS meetings while working in the back office. I cannot actually remember meeting the other UCOs before being deployed but I am sure that I must have spoken with them to receive advice and tips about undercover work. Since it appears from the documents that I joined the SDS during 1978 and was not deployed until 1979, I would be surprised if I did not meet the other UCOs during this time.
- 13. I have been asked about a Home Office Circular titled "Informants who take part in crime". This document has not actually been included within my witness pack so I cannot say with certainty if I have been shown it before but it does not sound familiar to me. I do not recall being shown any Tradecraft manual with guidance about how we should behave undercover; however, I read a lot while in the back office so it is possible that I did see something along these lines but can no longer remember it.
- 14. I have been asked whether I received guidance or instructions in relation to a number of specific matters. I do not recall being given any guidance about participation in criminality or encouraging others to participate but I probably would have received such guidance. I would certainly not have encouraged others to take part in crime but I think it was generally understood that you could become involved in minor criminality if this was necessary to maintain your cover. For example, if you were with a number of activists who were all engaged in an act of vandalism, it would have looked suspicious if you did not join in. Of course you would try to avoid becoming involved in situations like this but sometimes it was unavoidable. Conversely, we would certainly not have been allowed to take part in more serious criminality.

- 15. I believe that we were told that if we were arrested, we should not reveal to the arresting officers that we were a UCO; if you told the arresting officer and they decided not to arrest you, this would look suspicious to other activists. We were told to contact the SDS office as soon as possible if we were arrested and I imagine that we would have been told what to do. Similarly, if we got into a position where we might be brought before a court, we would have been expected to ring the office at the earliest opportunity. I do not think any further guidance could be given in advance about these matters as it would obviously all depend upon the specific circumstances.
- 16. I do not recall receiving any advice about how far it was acceptable to become involved in the private lives of those we met while undercover or whether we could enter sexual relationships. I would be surprised if we received no advice at all about these topics but I simply cannot remember it. It would have been obvious to me that it would not be a good idea to become sexually involved with your targets.
- 17.1 do not think that we were given specific guidance about the legal or ethical limitations on our behaviour while undercover. As police officers, we were always expected to behave legally and ethically but I am not sure that the precise limits were ever spelt out to us.
- 18. I do not think I was given advice about what to do if I obtained legally privileged information in the course of my deployment and I did not receive any gender or race equality training.
- 19. There was no formal refresher training but we would receive advice and guidance about any situations that arose during the weekly SDS meetings.

Undercover identity

Cover name

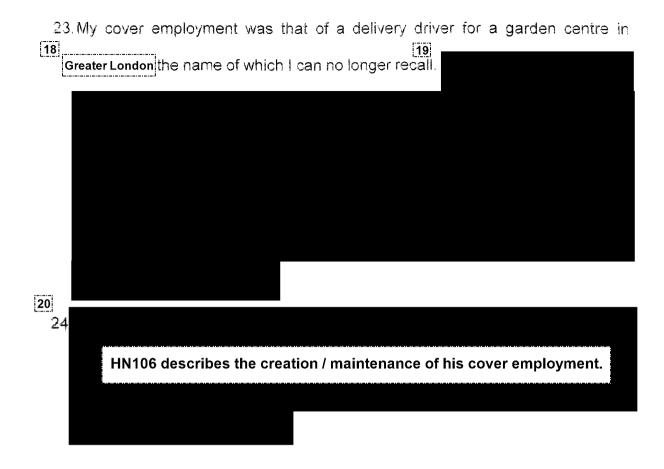


have come up with this back story myself but I am sure that I ran it past my managers before being deployed.

had spent time overseas would have made it harder to trace me

Cover employment

I would



Cover accommodation

25.I had a number of cover flats over the years, all of which I arranged myself through private landlords. I think I had a flat in Shepherds Bush and one somewhere in East London. Towards the latter part of my deployment, I shared a flat in Stoke Newington with another UCO, HN96 One or other of us needed to arrange a new flat and someone within the SDS office must have decided that we should live together.

23 HN96 had infiltrated the SW/P and since we were both involved with leftwing causes, it would not have seemed that strange for us to live together.

Other than HN96 I did not live with anyone else in my undercover identity.



27.1 did not live anywhere else in my cover identity. As I set out below, I did occasionally stay over at the house of someone I met while undercover.

Legend Building

- 28. Prior to my deployment I had relatively short hair and no facial hair. To prepare for my undercover role, I grew a big beard and longer hair and I wore much scruffier clothes. I did not visit any places or people to prepare myself for deployment; there was no real need to do this.
- 29. When we were first deployed, we had to find ourselves a flat so I think that I spent a couple of weeks living in my undercover identity and arranging a flat. I am sure that we would not have been in the SDS office one day and then approaching our targets the next day. I imagine that it was a few weeks after I was deployed before I tried to infiltrate any activist groups.
- 30. I had the use of a cover vehicle during my deployment. It was a van and I would use it to drive to and from meetings and demonstrations and to ferry activists around the place. It made sense that I had a van since I was meant to be working as a delivery driver. I recall one particular occasion when I was asked by one of my activist contacts to transport 6 or 7 people from point A to point B.

I do not know who they were but felt that if I did not say yes this would seem suspicious. They were in the back of my van under a pile of mattresses when I was stopped by the police at about 2am. An officer came to my window and asked where I was going and when I said "home", I was luckily allowed to go on my way. On another occasion, I drove a number of activists to the TUC Conference in Blackpool.

Deployment

Infiltration of groups

- 31.I was not directed to infiltrate a particular group but was told to focus on the far left-wing. The major left-wing groups, such as the Socialist Workers' Party, were already pretty well covered by the SDS so I was told to look into whether any other groups should be targeted. I believe that once I was deployed I tried to find out about a number of left-wing organisations, presumably by going along to meetings and speaking to people. I think that I came across the Spartacist League ("SL") because they were pretty active in East London, the area that I was based in. SL was a revolutionary Trotskyist group that originated in America. I recall speaking with some of the members of SL and they expressed pride at throwing bricks at police officers during the Miners' Strike pickets. This made me think that they might be of interest to the SDS. I am sure that I would then have discussed with Mike Ferguson whether I should target SL and presumably this was approved. There may also have been interest in SL because they were supportive of the Provisional IRA's campaigns.
- 32.I presume that I became involved with SL by buying their newspaper, finding out when and where their meetings were and attending them. I think SL

members were initially cautious around me but I was gradually accepted by them as a left-wing activist. In order to gain legitimacy, I also attended some general left-wing and Labour Party events and I made sure that I had a good grounding in Marxist/Trotskyist literature.

- 33.1 think I was involved with SL throughout my deployment and would estimate that there tended to be about 50-60 attendees at most meetings. I would not have been considered a member but would have been thought of as a supporter. To become a member I think you had to go through a formal process, which often included adopting a false surname as they were concerned about their activities being monitored. SL seemed perfectly happy for me to attend even though I was not a formal member and I must have been a relatively trusted supporter as I attended their office on a couple of occasions.
- 34. As well as SL, it looks from the reporting that I have reviewed that I was also involved with the Revolutionary Marxist Tendency ("RMT"), which at other times was known as the Revolutionary Communist Group ("RMG"), the Revolutionary Communist Tendency ("RCT") and the Revolutionary Communist Party ("RCP"). I do not really recall these distinct groups and I think there was quite a lot of overlap between SL and these groups. I have no memory of becoming a formal member of RMT, RCT or RCP. I am not sure what the membership arrangements were or how many members there were but I would imagine it was similar to SL.
- 35.1 also became involved with Workers Against Racism ("WAR"). My recollection is that this group was an off-shoot from SL and it originated over a dispute about Coin Square housing estate in East London. Ethnic minorities were effectively prevented from living in this housing estate because of their position on the

housing waiting lists and I believe that WAR was set up to campaign against this. I assume that I became involved by virtue of my work with SL; I do not think there was any formal membership. I cannot recall the dates of my involvement with WAR.

36. After I had been deployed for some time, I formed a new activist group with Privacy and Privacy I had met Privacy and Privacy Ithrough either SL or RMT; they were useful people to be seen with as they were well-known within left-wing circles. I cannot recall exactly how our new group came about or who the driving force was but I believe that it arose from the three of us expressing dissatisfaction about the groups we were already involved with. There were only the three of us in this group; we did not seek other members. This group was really just a vehicle for us to voice our disapproval of the manner in which existing groups operated. It also allowed me to attend a wider range of meetings as Privacy and I could go along as representatives of our little group. I think our group probably had a name but I cannot remember it now.

Response to reporting contained within witness pack

37.I have been asked to comment generally upon the reporting contained within my witness pack. I should say at the outset that a lot of the reports do not look at all familiar to me and I am not convinced that much of it has originated from me. It would take an extremely long time for me to go through and explain in relation to each report why I do not think it can be attributed to me (and this is addressed in some of the specific questions about the reports below) so instead I can make the following observations about a sample of the reports:

- a. A report dated 13th July 1979 relating to Blair Peach's funeral has been included within my pack (Doc 2: UCPl0000021047). This report includes a list of 50 or so names who were said to have been present at the funeral. There is no way that I could have known this number of people so early on in my deployment. When lengthy attendee lists are given, I do not think that these have originated from a single UCO.
- b. There are a number of reports stating that activists have moved address (for example Doc 3: UCPI0000013521). I am not sure how I would have come into possession of the full address of activists. I do not recall having this kind of relationship with most activists and I suspect that the office has obtained the full addresses from other sources, possibly after I have flagged up that they have moved.

c. A number of reports seem to be a composite of information that may

- have come from me and other information that I cannot have provided. By way of example, a report dated 2nd September 1980 concerning Privacy [Privacy] (Doc 1: UCPI0000014258) contains a substantial amount of information that I could not have known. The report includes details of when Privacy first became known to police in the UK and his immigration status, which I do not think I would have known. Another example is a report dated 25th September 1980 (Doc 4: UCPI0000014556) which gives the details of a telephone number subscriber. There is no way that I could have obtained this information.
- d. I have seen a number of lengthy reports relating to activist conferences (for example, Doc 5: UCPI0000015575). I do not think I ever produced such long reports and do not think that I could have recalled so much

- information after attending an event. I would assume that either someone took notes during the meeting or had a recording device; I did neither of these things.
- e. There are reports relating to a number of groups that I have no recollection of being involved with. These groups are addressed later in this statement in response to the specific questions that I have been asked.
- 38. It is difficult for me to say whether any reports seem to be missing. We were never shown the end product of our reporting so I do not know how much of the information I passed back was actually typed up into intelligence reports. Other than the comments I have made above, the reporting generally seems to be reflective of the meetings and events I attended and the information I provided but I cannot say whether anything is missing.
- 39. I do not know when I first submitted reports. The earliest report that I have been referred to is dated 30th May 1979 (Doc 6: UCPI0000021297) and relates to a leaflet from the Blair Peach Committee. I do not recall having any involvement with the Blair Peach Committee but it is possible that I may have submitted a leaflet that I came across. I suspect that I would have started reporting in May 1979 as I was deployed in the field from April 1979.
- 40. The last report that has been included in my witness pack is dated 27th

 September 1983 and concerns the East London Workers Against Racism

 (ELWAR). This may well be the last report that I submitted as my deployment ended in the latter part of 1983.



- 41. When I joined the SDS, I think I was told that I would be deployed for approximately four years. I was given a fair bit of free rein at the beginning of my deployment to find a group to focus on but my suggestion would have been approved by Mike Ferguson, who had overall responsibility for UCOs' tasking when I started. I imagine I would also have discussed my target group with Dick Scully, who was an SDS Sergeant at the time.
- 42.I knew that I was meant to provide information about the membership of my target group, which members were particularly active or influential, what the group had planned in terms of demonstrations and protests and what the longer-term aims of the group were. I would also have been expected to identify anyone who had breached the law before, during or after demonstrations. I presume that this was communicated to me while I was still in the SDS back office but I cannot remember this. I understood that information of this nature was needed in order to allow the police to assess what threat of public disorder and general disruption the group might pose.
- 43. We were sometimes given more specific tasks by SDS managers during the weekly SDS meetings. The only time that I can recall this specifically occurring was following the publication by the Daily Mail of an article about WAR. The tone of the article was pretty alarmist and I was asked to provide an assessment of the real threat that the group posed, which I deemed to be less significant than the article implied.
- 44. We had a reasonable degree of influence over our own tasking. I think this was inevitable as we could not be constantly tasked while in the field and would have to deploy our own common sense and judgement. We were also well-

placed to assess if a person or group might be worth looking into. If you were able to justify your proposals, you had quite a lot of discretion to direct your own tasking and this was particularly the case the longer you had been deployed. That said, there remained an expectation that significant matters would always be discussed with the SDS managers. My tasking did not otherwise change during my deployment.

- 45.1 did report information that I had not been specifically tasked to obtain. While we had a good idea about the individuals and groups that we were involved with, we would not necessarily know how they fitted into the bigger picture and I would therefore always err on the side of passing on more information as it was difficult for us to fully assess its utility. By and large I would pass on as much information as I could recall during my deployment and I understood that it was up to the SDS managers to decide whether this information should be formally recorded and disseminated.
- 46.I do not think that I was given precise instructions about how to obtain the information I was expected to report; one recommended approach probably would not have worked for all UCOs and we would have needed to use our initiative.
- 47. Save for the background reading mentioned above, I do not recall being provided with access to other sources of information about my targets but I imagine that I may have been.

Premises and meetings with the other SDS UCOs

48. The SDS had various flats that were used as safe houses while I was in the unit. I think that the main one was in West London but I cannot remember

- where. The flats changed from time to time, presumably to prevent suspicion arising. The SDS office was in New Scotland Yard.
- 49.1 would not have visited the SDS office once I was deployed. I went to the SDS flats once or twice per week to attend the SDS meetings with the other UCOs. My memory is that there were two meetings per week and you were expected to attend at least one of them. There was no set pattern to these meetings; some officers would write up their reports at the beginning of the meetings, others would hand in pre-written reports and I think most people would also provide a brief oral update about their deployment. We would discuss any problems or unusual situations that may have arisen and would be given any necessary advice or guidance from the SDS managers. I do not recall that we would go into great detail about our deployments during these meetings but certainly they were discussed in general terms. It is difficult to say what topics were discussed; we spoke about all manner of things and would have general chit chat as well as discussions about work.
- 50. The SDS managers were usually present throughout the weekly meetings and I presume they would have overheard any discussions that were occurring.
- 51. In addition to the weekly SDS meetings, there were also a few SDS social events that I attended with the other UCOs during my time on the unit. I would say these probably occurred once per year. The only one that I can remember clearly is a trip to France.

Pattern of life whilst undercover

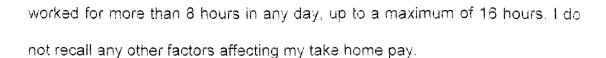
52. It is very hard for me to estimate how much time I spent in my assumed identity, my real identity and off-duty. I know that I spent a lot of time away from my

family home, occasionally for as long as two or three weeks, but I would not be undercover for the entirety of this time. On some occasions it was simply not possible for me to get home after evening events because my family home was not in Central London.

- 53. In my undercover identity I would attend meetings of my activist groups and other connected events, for example I would sometimes go along to the Labour Club in Dalston just to be seen in the right kind of setting. I think I went to a meeting or gathering most evenings. I also went to protests and demonstrations and would also socialise with some of the activists both at the pub and sometimes in their homes. I would show my face at my undercover employer usually at least once per week and would usually stay for two or three nights per week at my undercover flat. I think the majority of my working time was spent in my assumed identity.
- 54. While working in my real identity I would attend SDS weekly meetings and write up draft reports in my family home.
- 55. I cannot recall how much time I got off duty. I suspect it was quite a bit less than I was used to in the rest of Special Branch. My working life in the SDS was quite different as the hours were far less predictable, with a lot more evening and weekend work.

Pay and over-time

56. My take home pay would have been higher in the SDS because I worked longer hours than in the rest of Special Branch but I could not say by how much. I remember that some Special Branch officers would grumble about the increased pay that we received. I believe we were able to claim overtime if we



Reporting on the Friends of Blair Peach Committee

57. To the best of my recollection I had no involvement with the Friends of Blair Peach Committee and I certainly do not recall attending his funeral. The two documents that I have been referred to relate to the submission of a leaflet about the Committee and the attendees at Blair Peach's funeral. It is possible that I may have come across the leaflet but I am sure I would remember if I had attended Blair Peach's funeral. Both of these reports date from the very beginning of my deployment; I cannot see how I would have become trusted enough to be invited to the funeral within such a short space of time or been able to name such a large number of the attendees at the funeral.

Reporting on the Campaign Against Racist Laws

58.1 do not believe that I infiltrated the Campaign Against Racist Laws. This is not a name that is familiar to me and I do not recognise any of the information contained within the relevant reports or the names of the attendees.

Reporting on the Spartacist League ("SL")

59.I would describe SL as the principal group that I was involved with. I was a regular attendee at their East London events and was sufficiently trusted that I was allowed to visit their office. I would say that I was on friendly terms with most of the members of SL and would socialise with them but was not particularly close with any one individual.

- 60. I think there were a number of reasons why I infiltrated SL. As I have said above, the fact that they claimed to have thrown bricks at the police during the Miners' Strike was a cause for concern. They also expressed support for the Provisional IRA, which would naturally be of interest to Special Branch. I also presume that since not very much was known about SL, it was deemed useful for someone to be deployed into the group to determine what, if any, threat they posed.
- 81. Over the course of my deployment I did not really witness SL posing a significant challenge to public disorder; they seemed to be more intellectual than active. There were occasions when they gave the impression of wanting to split off from peaceful demonstrations to "cause trouble" elsewhere but this never really amounted to much. They would certainly take any opportunity they were given to ferment discontent in order to further their aims but they did not achieve this on any significant scale. Their support for the Provisional IRA may have been of greater concern. The two leaders of SL Privacy and Privacy Privacy were Irish and had connections in Ireland that may have posed a risk. I suspect SL would have been capable of providing low-level support to the Provisional IRA.
- 62. Before answering the specific questions about reporting that is said to be attributed to me, I wish to say that I cannot actually recall providing most of the information contained within the intelligence reports. I am therefore not able to confidently say that I am responsible for the reporting and I cannot recall any of my actual reasons for providing certain information, assuming I was the source.

For the purposes of answering the questions posed I have assumed that I am the author unless I state otherwise and have done my best to assist, albeit that some of my answers are somewhat speculative.

- 63. I have been asked about a number of reports in which personal information is given about the members of SL, such as their names, their addresses, any change in their addresses and a description of their appearance (Doc 7: UCPI0000013345; Doc 8: UCPI0000013501; Doc 9: UCPI0000013493). I was meant to be finding out about the membership and supporters of SL and so it would seem logical to report any information that would help to identify members and regular attendees. The fact that some of these individuals were 'no trace' in Special Branch would not have been something I was aware of when submitting the information and would not be surprising as I do not think anyone had reported on SL before me.
- 64.I have also been asked why I would have reported the names of those who were just present at SL meetings, including meetings that were purely administrative. People who are present at meetings are likely to be involved in SL's activities and their attendance gives an indication of their commitment to the group. Since not everyone who attended SL's events was a formal member, restricting the information that I provided to members only would not have given an accurate picture of the group.
- 65.I have been referred to a report dated 5th November 1979 (Doc 10: UCPI0000013541) which records that a Professor at Oxford University was on the mailing list for copies of 'Spartacist Britain' and 'Workers Vanguard'. I imagine that because of his position and role, he could have had quite an influential impact if he became more actively involved in the activities of SL. I

do not think that I have produced a subsequent report (Doc 11: UCPI0000013728) in which the professor is identified. I would not have had any way of finding out the full name, address and wife of the professor and I suspect that this is research that has been undertaken by the SDS office.

- 66. A number of photographs have been included within some of the SL intelligence reports (for example, Doc 12: UCPI0000013727). I did not take these photographs; it would have been too risky to take photographs of activists in this manner. I assume that the photographs have been taken by surveillance officers and would have been passed on to the SDS office. I may then have been shown the photographs to identify the individuals but I cannot actually recall this occurring. I presume that photographs were obtained so that Special Branch had a record of what particular activists looked like. I cannot recall anything about the circumstances in which I may have been shown these particular photos and I do not recall whether these individuals were particularly prominent members of SL.
- 67. A report dated 28th May 1980 (Doc 13: UCPI00000 13999) records that SL has fused with the Leninist Faction. I do not recall this happening and cannot comment upon what the significance might have been. The fact that one group had fused with another would be of interest to Special Branch as it would impact the membership numbers of the group and may influence their objectives and protest activities.

Reporting on the Revolutionary Marxist Tendency (also known as the Revolutionary Communist Tendency, the Revolutionary Communist Group and the Revolutionary Communist Party)

- 68.I cannot recall infiltrating the Revolutionary Marxist Tendency ("RMT") as a distinct organisation to SL. My sense is that it was effectively a sister organisation to SL and this is supported by the documents I have been shown:
 - a. I can see that members of the Revolutionary Labour League were attending meetings of SL in mid-1980 (see for example Doc 14: UCPI0000013805 and Doc 13: UCPI0000013727) and it seems that there was substantial cross-over between these groups.
 - b. I can also see that the Revolutionary Labour League merged with Privacy and Privacy former members of the Revolutionary Communist Tendency ("RCT"), to form RMT (see Doc 1: UCPI0000014258 and Doc 15: UCPI0000014134). From the dates of Doc 1 and Doc 15, I assume that the RMT must have been formed in approximately mid-1980.
- 69. It therefore looks as though RMT was formed by Revolutionary Labour League individuals who also attended SL meetings. I presume that this is how I became involved with RMT.
- 70. There also appears to be cross-over between members of RCT and SL. In particular, Privacy is a regular attendee of RCT meetings and I believe that he is actually Privacy one of the leaders of SL. Privacy is the false name that he adopted to avoid detection by the authorities. I cannot recall being involved with RCT but if I was, presumably this was due to the connection with SL.
- 71. Although I cannot specifically remember occupying any role within RMT/RCT, I presume that it would have been similar to my participation with SL since they seem to be largely indistinguishable.

72	2.I can see that Privacy and Privacy were members of the Revolutionary
	Labour League and became part of the newly formed RMT as well as attending
	meetings of Revolutionary Communist Party ("RCP"). As I have described
	above, I had a reasonably close relationship with Privacy and Privacy and
	subsequently set up a group with them. I got along well with Privacy and Privacy and
	I imagine they would have thought of me as a friend. Through Privacy and Privacy
	also became involved with Privacy and I provide further information about
	my connection with him below

- 73.I cannot recall the reason for reporting on RMT/RCT. I imagine that since it was a new group, it may have been deemed useful for me to investigate whether they had the potential or desire to cause public disorder and civil unrest. It is also hard for me to comment upon whether I formed the view that RMT/RCT (and their successor organisations) actually did pose any risk of public disorder as I cannot recall them as being distinct from SL.
- 74.I have been asked about a report relating to Privacy one of the founding members of RMT (Doc 15: UCPI0000014134) which includes her name, address, education, employment history and physical description. I am not convinced that all of this information would have come from me (or any other UCO). I suspect some of it has been obtained through research by the SDS office. Any information provided by me would have been intended to give as full a picture as possible about her background and to enable her identification. Our role was to gather information and I would try to pass on as much as possible.

 I would not have been aware that she was previously unknown to Special Branch. It is subsequently reported that Privacy changed her address and had moved to live with Privacy If her address details were being

kept by Special Branch, it would make sense for these to be up-to-date. It would have been relevant that she was living with Privacy las he was also a leading member in RMT. 75.1 have been referred to a report relating to Privacy Ithat provides a substantial amount of information about his background (Doc 1: UCPI0000014258). As I have said above and as is the case with Doc 15, I believe that much of this information may have been added in by the SDS office. am not sure whether I am the source of this information and given that Privacy was involved with other left-wing groups, it may have come from another UCO. My recollection is that I became more closely associated with Privacy later on in my deployment and I do not recall him living with a girlfriend when I got to know him. I assume that the SDS would have benefited from having detailed information about the background of a founding member of RMT. He also appeared to have given a substantial sum of money to the RMT, which further indicates that he is someone of interest. Paragraph 5 of this report states that is in a sexual relationship with Privacy | who frequently suffers from Privacy a medical I would be very surprised if I provided this information; I did not have condition the sort of relationship with Privacy such that he would have told me this. That said, it may have been useful for the SDS to know that two of the founding members of RMT were in a relationship. Were this relationship to break down, it could have consequences for the group's cohesion and activity. 76.A report dated 25th September 1980 states that the RMT had applied for banking facilities at the Leman Street Branch of the Co-operative Bank under the name of the 'Albany Democratic Society' (Doc 16: UCPI0000014550).

telephone number and the subscriber

Privacy

Another report provides

details (Doc 17: UCPI0000014556). I do not know how I would have come into possession of this information. It is possible that I would have known Privacy phone number but could not have known the subscriber details. My instinct is that this has come from research in the SDS office. A phone number would be of use if an intercept was sought in the future.

- 77.1 have been asked about a report which states that Privacy has been suspended from RMT for misappropriating party funds (Doc 18: UCPI0000014543). The report goes on to say that it is suspected that he spent the funds on a prostitute and that this is a credible suspicion in part because he has shown signs of being obsessed with women. I cannot recall what the source of this information was. I believe it would have been appropriate to report this. The fact that Privacy a relatively prominent left-wing activist, has been suspended from RMT would be of interest and the reasons (albeit suspected) for this suspension would seem to be relevant.
- 78.I have been asked about photographs contained within intelligence reports relating to the RCT. As I have said for photographs relating to SL, I have not submitted these photographs. I imagine that they were taken in order to allow members of RCT to be identified. Similarly, personal information such as dates of birth, addresses and physical descriptions of active members of RCT would have been provided in order to enable their identification (see for example Doc 19: UCPI0000016385 and Doc 20: UCPI0000016436). If particular members of the group are subsequently suspected of having committed offences, it would be useful to have information to assist in their identification.
- 79.I have been asked about a report dated 3rd March 1981 relating to a RCT meeting (Doc 21: UCPI0000016491) at which the giving of unconditional

support to the Provisional IRA was discussed, including the possible planting of bombs and gun-running. I presume that reporting on RCT may well have been deemed necessary in part because of their support of the Provisional IRA but I cannot actually recall this.

- 80. I have been asked about the significance of the RCT changing its name to the Revolutionary Communist Group ("RCG") and then to the Revolutionary Communist Party ("RCP"). I cannot recall this name change and cannot comment upon its significance. It looks as though these groups use somewhat inter-changeable names and the precise relationships between them are rather confusing.
- 81.I cannot say why a report dated 17th November 1981 (Doc 22: UCPI0000016738) includes information that a member of RCP intends to draw unemployment benefit while still undertaking political work for the RCP.
- 82.I cannot say whether I have produced a report dated 18th December 1981 (Doc 23: UCPI0000017032) about an active member of the RCP. The name of the activist is not familiar to me and I doubt very much that I would have included a comment that she had "a large bosom".
- 83. In relation to a public meeting of the RCP (South London Branch) on 25th March 1982 concerning racism in the police (Doc 24: UCPl0000017977), I have no memory of attending this meeting but it is possible that I did. I would not necessarily know what the subject of a meeting would be until I attended and by and large I would attend most meetings that were relevant to my target groups in order to appear to be a committed activist. I do not think that I would have specifically chosen to attend this meeting because it relates to police racism. That said, this meeting took place approximately one year after the

Brixton riots so no doubt there would have been interest in events such as this. In the summary section of the report the author has given consideration to whether those present were likely to incite a riot so it appears that there seems to be a public disorder angle to this reporting.

- 84. I do not know if I attended a public meeting of RCP under the banner of Workers Against Racism ("WAR") on 6th May 1982 (Doc 25: UCPI000018062). I think the report relating to this meeting may be a general Special Branch report the report does not say "SDS" in the right-hand corner and in paragraph 5 it says "her speech contained nothing of interest to the branch", which is not something that I tended to include in my reports.
- 85.I have been asked whether I reported that Privacy had undergone a marriage ceremony with a female member of RCP to guarantee her right of residence in the UK (Doc 26: UCPI0000018522). The name Privacy does sound familiar to me but I cannot recall this report. If this information were true, it would amount to a criminal offence so I imagine that I would have passed it on.
- 86.I have been asked about a document dated 18th February 1983 with the reference number MPS-0731471. This does not appear to be included within my witness pack.
- 87. A report dated 9th March 1983 states that two supporters of the RCP resided in the same house but it was understood that there was no sexual relationship between them (Doc 27: UCPI0000018817). If I provided this information, I cannot recall my rationale for it but as I have said, I would err on the side of providing more rather than less detail. I cannot say whether such information would be useful but plainly it is background information about these individuals.

- 88. I have been asked about a report in which it is recorded that a Privacy member of the RCP has recently had an abortion (Doc 28: UCPI0000018782). The content of this report is not at all familiar to me and I would be quite surprised if I knew or reported this information. I suppose it is possible that this information could have been passed on orally and someone within the SDS office decided to write it up.
- 89.1 have no memory of providing information that the RCP was considering taking up the cause of a lady who believed she had been subjected to racist attitudes on the part of her union (Doc 29: UCPI0000019116). I do not know if this is my reporting but if I did provide this information, it would just have been as part of my reporting on the group's activities. There is no particular relevance to the trade union connection as far as I can recall.
- 90. A report dated 18th May 1983 (Doc 30: UCPI0000019130) records that a gay supporter of the RCP was refused membership. It goes on to say that other gay candidates for membership had experienced similar "differences" with the RCP but had been permitted membership. I presume it would have been of interest if the RCP were in any way prejudicial against gay people. However, the report actually seems to conclude that the reason the candidate was rejected was because his previous experience of left –wing politics made him less receptive to RCP ideology and tactics.
- 91.I have no memory of any involvement with the Irish Freedom Movement, which have been described in reporting as a front organisation for the RCP (Doc 31: UCPI0000019211).

Reporting on Workers Against Racism and East London Workers Against Racism

- 92.I did infiltrate Workers Against Racism ("WAR") and since I was based in East London, I presume I was involved with East London Workers Against Racism ("ELWAR"), although I cannot actually remember it being referred to as ELWAR rather than just WAR. My recollection of my involvement is that I would visit the houses of people that WAR wished to recruit. I would go as a group of three or four people to offer support to families that were experiencing difficulties as a result of their race and we would offer assistance and invite them to become involved with WAR. WAR was effectively trying to establish itself as a group that fought against racist injustices primarily in relation to housing and employment. As I have said above, it had its origins in the Coin Square Housing Development.
- 93. WAR has been described in some of the reporting shown to me as a "front organisation" for the Revolutionary Communist Party ("RCP"). My recollection was that WAR arose from SL but it actually looks as though WAR was an offshoot from RCP. I believe that it was established by RCP members with the ultimate aim of recruiting people to the RCP (or an associated group). The RCP did not have widespread support within the country as the population at large did not consider themselves to be communists. It was felt that WAR would be a more appealing banner as many more people considered themselves to be anti-racists and therefore this organisation could attract broader membership that in time could be recruited into RCP.
- 94.1 presume that I became involved because of my connection with RCP. I do not recall the precise reasons why I became involved with WAR. However, I can remember that there was an article published in the Daily Mail, which suggested that WAR was a militant organisation. I had already been involved with WAR

for some time and was asked to report upon whether this was accurate. I think the concern was that communist groups would try to ferment discontent among ethnic minority communities and that this could lead to public disorder, which the communist groups could use as propaganda. This was around the time of the Brixton riots so was of some significant concern.

- 95. In fact, during my deployment I think I formed the view that WAR did not represent much of a threat. The largely white members of RCP were not able to easily win the trust of ethnic minority communities and as it struggled to recruit ethnic minority individuals, WAR did not really have that much credibility as an organisation. The people who were involved with WAR were pretty much the same as those who were involved with SL and RCP. I do not recall having any particularly close relationships with members of WAR, other than individuals I have already mentioned above who were also involved with RCP.
- 96.I have been asked about a report dated 17th March 1981 (Doc 32: UCPI0000016516) which records that members of ELWAR received their list of events by telephoning a line considered to be "secure". I cannot specifically recall this but most of the activists that I was involved with were concerned about possible police/state intrusion and the possibility of their phones being bugged. This may have explained why they only received information about their events via a line deemed to be secure.
- 97.I have been shown a report dated 27th March 1981 (Doc 33: UCPI0000016552) regarding the planning meetings for the Greater London Council elections to be held on 7th May 1981. I cannot recall attending this meeting but I do recall campaigning in relation to this election. If I have reported this information, it would simply have formed part of my general reporting on WAR's activities. My

job was to attend the meetings organised by my target groups and report back. I would try to provide as detailed an account as possible. I do not think my managers would have been very impressed if I only passed back a minimal amount of information each week. Moreover, I can see at paragraph 4(d) of this report that there is reference to a planned "disruptive action at County Hall" as part of ELWAR's election campaign. While I suppose it would have been possible to only report this information, I did not feel that it was for me to decide what might prove to be useful.

- 98.A report dated 30th April 1981 concerns an ELWAR meeting during which relationships between the police and the black community in the wake of the Brixton riots were discussed. I do not recall that reporting the views of WAR's members in relation to the police was of especial interest or importance. I suspect that this is a topic that would have arisen quite frequently given the tensions between the police and the black community at the time. If I was present during discussions such as this, I would have passed information of this nature on, particularly since it might have helped in understanding the causes of the riots.
- 99. I do not know if I have reported the telephone number of the new ELWAR office (Doc 34: UCPI0000015276). I may have done as it could be useful if an intercept is later required. I suspect this may actually have come from SDS research as there is no way that I could have found out the subscriber details of the phone number.
- 100. I do not know if I attended a meeting on 26th February 1982 held by WAR to discuss alleged racism in the trade union movement (Doc 35: UCPI0000017225). Since it relates to WAR it is very possible that I attended. I

would not pick and choose the meetings that I attended on the basis of the topic of the meeting. As far as possible, I would attend all meetings that related to my groups in order to give the impression of being a committed activist. It would have looked suspicious if I only attended meetings that would have been of more obvious interest to Special Branch. If I attended a meeting, I would usually write a report about it. Whether this was then written up into an intelligence report was not a matter for me. There is a comment within this report that groups such as the RCP made an activist "laugh because they would not take up arms against the state". I agree that the activists would not have armed themselves against the state but this does not mean that they posed no risk of disorder or disruption.

- 101. I do not think that I attended a meeting on 19th April 1983 held under the auspices of WAR and the Greater London Council's Committee for Women (Doc 36: UCPI0000019003). I can see that Tony Benn MP spoke at this meeting and I am sure that I would remember having seen him speak.
- 102. I cannot remember attending a WAR meeting on 19th April 1983 concerning the case of a 13-year-old boy who alleged he had been beaten up and stabbed by police (Doc 37: UCPI0000019008). If I provided this information, I would have thought that this could be of interest to Special Branch. In paragraph 5, there is a discussion of whether this case could have the "agitative [sic] potential of the Colin ROACH incident" so it would be of use to have information about it and the perceived credibility of the allegation. I do not recall how I came into possession of the information in paragraph 3 that the family of the 13-year-old boy had been refused representation by a law firm. It looks as though a member of RCP worked at the law firm concerned and has

presumably passed this information on to WAR when referring the case to them. I cannot see that there would have been any particular purpose in passing on the information in paragraph 3 other than to explain how this case came to WAR's attention.

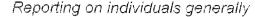
Other reporting

- 103. I have been asked about a number of reports that relate to groups that were not the main focus of my deployment. I do not have any recollection of being involved with the below groups/meetings and the events and attendees are not familiar to me:
 - a. A conference on "Racism and Police" organised by the Communist Party of Great Britain on 31st July 1981 (Doc 38: UCPI0000016366).
 - b. A public meeting of the Winston Rose Action Campaign on 10th August 1981 (Doc 39: UCPI0000015540).
 - c. A public meeting of the Workers Revolutionary Party on 6th August 1982
 (Doc 40: UCPI0000018533).
 - d. A public meeting of the Newham 8 Defence Campaign on 28th October 1982 (Doc 41: UCPI0000015892).
- 104. I also have no recollection of providing the below information and can see no obvious link between the information and the groups that I was involved with. Any comments about the purpose or justification for passing on this information would be pure speculation.
 - a. The identity of the solicitor acting on behalf of six of the "Bradford 12" (Doc 42: UCPI0000017170). As I have said above, I do not believe that

- I had any involvement with the Blair Peach campaign, to which this report relates.
- b. Personal information about an individual involved with the New Cross Massacre Action Committee (Doc 43: UCPI17186). I cannot recall any involvement with this committee.
- I may well have provided the information contained in the report dated 23rd March 1982 (Doc 44: UCPI0000017955) about Privacy since I knew him well. The report states that Privacy has left his wife and is living with his girlfriend but may subsequently return to his wife. I assume that this information was provided as it explains where Privacy was living and indicates that his address may revert back to his former family home in due course. I would not have reported the names of those who were on the electoral roll at the property; this would have been added in by the SDS office.
- I do not remember a public meeting of the Hackney Trades Council on 6th May 1982 (Doc 45: UCPI0000018071); however, I can remember discussions about Hackney Council's poor record of employing black people, which is described in the report. It is possible that I was present at this meeting as I did attend meetings of other groups, particularly once I had formed a trio with Privacy and Privacy As I have said, I was not selective in my reporting and I would write up reports about most if not all of the meetings I attended this was the essence of my job. It was up to those within the SDS office to decide whether the information was of value and should be formally recorded.
- 107. I have no memory of reporting information about the preparation of a Time Out article on racism in Britain (Doc 46: UCPI0000018087). I can see that the Time Out journalist has interviewed members of the South and East London

branches of WAR so I may have found out about the article and the journalist's intentions through them. Those who are being interviewed for the article are likely to be relatively prominent activists so their names, connections and profile could be of some significance.

- UCPI0000018095) concerning the activities of ELWAR and the "defence cases" that they had recently been involved with. I believe that these defence cases relate to families that ELWAR have offered support to after they were subjected to racial harassment. The report includes the names and addresses of these families. If I came into possession of information that people were being attacked and racially abused, I would have thought this should be passed on to the police. The report also contains useful information at paragraph 5 that both ELWAR and RCP are attempting to give a false impression about the size and significance of their organisations, which is useful for assessing the true threat that they pose.
- Support Committee on 26th January 1983 (Doc 48: UCPI0000016951). I do not believe that I attended this meeting as I have no memory of being involved with this committee. I can see that Privacy who is described as a member of East London RCP, is said to have attended this meeting. If I am the author of this report, I must have got the information from Privacy This report contains details of pickets and demonstrations that the Committee has arranged, which would obviously be of interest to the SDS.
- 110. I do not know if or how I came into possession of a leaflet relating to the Roach Family Support Committee (Doc 49: UCPI0000018697).



111. I routinely reported information about individuals joining and leaving groups, including their addresses, telephone numbers, occupations and physical descriptions. Part of the purpose of my deployment was to gain information about the members of the groups I reported on. Information such as this would have been necessary to allow them to be identified and to provide information about the background to their activism. Some of the information contained within the reports I have reviewed would have been added in by the SDS office conducting their own research. I suspect bank accounts would have been included in this manner as would full addresses and subscriber details for phone numbers.

Alternative methods

- 112. Some of the information that I reported could have been obtained using more traditional policing and investigative methods, such as technical surveillance and phone taps. However, the activists were pretty aware of these methods and so would not necessarily have had open discussions on the phone. The activists I spent time with were so wary of police/state intrusion that some even used alternative names (such as Privacy). It would have been difficult to gain this sort of information without covert means.
- along a plain clothes officer but that officer would not have a full understanding of the group as they would not also be attending the private meetings.

 Information about private events could not have been obtained without the use

of undercover officers. It was also necessary to gradually gain the trust of activists in order to obtain intelligence about the group's planned activities and real intentions. This could only be done by adopting the undercover persona of a committed left-wing activist.

Trade Unions

114. I did not join a trade union while deployed. I do not recall becoming involved in trade union affairs. I can see that I may have reported about alleged racism within trade unions on a couple of occasions (as discussed above) but I do not think that this involved me becoming involved in trade union affairs. I did also picket the TUC conference in Blackpool one year, I believe with other SL activists

Public order and violence

- and peaceful. That said, even peaceful protests, marches and pickets can cause disruption to others and require some police oversight. There may have been some pushing and shoving, but I do not think that it went much beyond this and I cannot recall any specific incidents of public disorder. There was one occasion that I remember when SL members went to a protest near Portobello Road with the intention of breaking away from the main protest and causing "trouble" elsewhere but this did not actually happen.
- 116. I did not participate in any public disorder.

117. I did not witness or participate in any violence when I was deployed.

There was an occasion when I was intentionally tripped up by police officers during a protest but I would not say that this amounted to violence.

Subversion

- 118. Special Branch was concerned with groups that posed a threat to the UK's stability and could probably be considered to be subversive. Since Special Branch was trying to ensure that groups such as this did not disrupt the country, I assume Special Branch had a role in countering subversion, as did the Security Service.
- 119. I do not think that I witnessed subversion during my deployment. The ultimate aim of left-wing communist groups was to achieve communist government in the UK but they did not have the necessary degree of influence to achieve this and I therefore do not really think of them as being actively or effectively subversive.
- 120. I do not know why my reporting was copied to the Security Service. I presume because certain matters were deemed to be also of interest to them.
- 121. I recall having direct contact with the Security Service on one occasion.

was asked to meet with a Security Service employee and I spoke with them.

remember what this was about.

122. I can see from the reporting I have been shown that on occasion, the Security Service would request particular information from Special Branch (for example Doc 50: UCPI0000015144). I cannot actually recall this happening and

28a

I doubt that the UCOs would have been told that a request originated from the Security Service.

Involvement with foreign security services

- 123. I had involvement with Russian security services during my deployment and believe that I may also have had involvement with another state's security services.
- 124. A KGB officer approached me after attending some of the same meetings that I had been at. I do not remember how I found out that he was a KGB officer; I presume he must have told me. I doubt he was aware that I was a UCO. He told me that I would make a good courier (delivering information on behalf of the KGB) and asked me to meet with him to discuss whether I would be willing to do this. We met in a pub opposite Hackney Town Hall that I had been to many times before. I must have informed the SDS office of this meeting in advance.

in advance.

I believe the the British Security
Service were made aware

125. I think it was at this meeting that the KGB officer mentioned that I would need to go to Russia for training. I said that I would think about this and then discussed it with the SDS managers. It was felt that my cover identity would not stand up to scrutiny in Russia and so I did not go. I must have told the KGB officer that I was not interested. I do not believe that I had any further contact with him and I actually read in the newspaper some time later that he had been expelled from the country for trying to recruit sailors in Plymouth.

28b

12	1 am somewhat surprised that there seem to be no written reports about	
	the KGB officer's attempt to recruit me. The only report I have read is a	
	description of a Russian, who attended two RCP meetings in 1982 (Doc	
	51: UCPl0000018248). I believe that he must have been the KGB officer. I	
	suspect that I would have informed the SDS about the attempted recruitment	
	over the phone and in person so it may be that they did not write-up this	
	information or perhaps the reports were held elsewhere as they principally	
	related to the Security Service.	
12	7. I also believe that Privacy may have been working for	
	A foreign security service I cannot remember exactly how I first came into contact	
	with Privacy but I recall having particular involvement with him once Privacy	
	and I had set up our own group. Privacy offered to fund our group and in return	
	for this he asked us to keep abreast of what was happening within the groups	
	we attended and to report back to him. He was particularly interested to know	
	about any views expressed on apartheid. He gave the money to Privacy and Privacy	
	and I do not know how much it would have been in total but certainly in the	
	hundreds. We did pass little bits of information back to him and would go around	
	to his flat to meet with him. All three of us thought that there was something	
	fishy about this arrangement. On the basis that he was funding our group and	
	also seems to have given quite a bit of money to RCP (Doc 1:	
	UCPI0000014258) in return for information, I assume he was working for	
	A foreign security service	280
12	8. The SDS office was aware of my connection with Privacy and knew that	
	he was funding our group in exchange for information. I do not know why this	

has not been recorded in any of the intelligence reports I have seen. I kept the SDS informed about the information that I was passing over and I do not think that I revealed anything of significance; it was probably closer to gossip than intelligence. I think I may have been involved with Privacy for a number of months and I cannot remember how and why the arrangement ended.

Sexual relationships

- 129. I never engaged in any sexual relationships while in my undercover identity.
- 130. As part of Operation Herne, I was interviewed in relation to a possible relationship with an activist by the name of Privacy As I understand it from the Designated Lawyer, Operation Herne came across a Security Service file note referring to me. It appears they were interested in Ms she was associated with my target groups and I was considered as a possible candidate to approach her. The relevant file note
- apparently said that I had "probably bedded her and been warned off by [my] bosses". Operation Herne established "Operation Randwick" to investigate this and I was interviewed, as were some of my colleagues.
- 131. I was never approached by the Security Service about trying to recruit anyone as an informant, I know nothing about this matter and I certainly did not have a sexual relationship with any such person. This appears to have been nothing more than a flippant remark in a Security Service file note and Operation Randwick found no evidence to suggest otherwise. In fact, I have no clear memory of who Privacy was. I understand that she may have been Privacy and I have a vague memory of a Privacy woman. The only

reason I remember her is because she had a party trick that she would lactate on demand and she demonstrated this on a couple of occasions to other activists.

- The only reason I can think of for the Security Service file note relates to another incident connected with a woman called Privacy I knew Privacy as she was Privacy swife or partner (I cannot remember if they were married or what her surname was). She was not an activist herself. During my deployment, Privacy and Privacy split up. A few months after this, I bumped into Privacy while I was selling papers on Brick Lane. She invited me to come around for a drink and I met up with her. Neither of us were interested in a romantic relationship; I was happily married with two small children and Privacy was very much still in love with Privacy who had left her for another woman. In fact, I think the reason she wanted to spend time with me was to hear what Privacy had been up to.
- around to her house. If I had had something to drink and could not drive home,
 I would sometimes stay over at Privacy s home. I would sleep in one of her
 children's rooms and they would share with her. I remember there was a
 hamster in the child's room which would keep me awake at night running
 around in its wheel! I do not think that I stayed over more than five or so times.
- I became quite close with Privacy and even though it was an entirely platonic relationship, some activists started to refer to Privacy as "Barry's girlfriend". I do not think that they said this in front of Privacy I did not correct them as it was actually helpful for my cover for people to think I had a girlfriend as I otherwise faced questions about why a young man seemingly had no interest in women.

- 135. One day Trevor Butler asked to speak with me. He told me that a telephone call had been intercepted during which there had been discussion of where items from Ireland could safely be stored. It was discussed that the only place deemed not to be under surveillance was "Barry's girlfriend's place". I think Trevor said something along the lines of "you're not going to get us into trouble are you?" and I simply said "no, it's nothing like that". I did not feel the need to say much more as there was not anything untoward to explain. Trevor never actually mentioned Privacy is name but I have always assumed that this must have referred to Privacy
- 136. My relationship with Privacy was never anything more than friends but I was sad when I had to disappear from her life.

Other relationships

Privacy and Privacy used to go to a lot of the same meetings as me and we started chatting. I think we all mutually expressed dissatisfaction with the groups that we were involved with and the idea came about that we should form our own little group. I do not believe that I was the driving force behind the formation of this group; I imagine that they would have suggested it and I went along with it.

I spent quite a lot of time with them both at meetings and socialising. When we saw each other was largely dictated by me because I was the only one with transport and Privacy and Privacy lived quite far away from me so the risk of them popping in to my cover flat unannounced was lower than it might otherwise have been. I probably saw them a couple of times per week.

138. I cannot recall anyone else that I had a close relationship with.

139. I did not assume any formal positions of trust within the groups that I infiltrated. It was obviously important to be a trusted individual within the group otherwise your deployment would not be a success but I did not take up any formal roles.

Criminal justice and other legal or disciplinary proceedings

- 140. I believe that I sometimes participated in low-level criminality while deployed. The only occasion that I remember is when I accompanied SL activists to spray graffiti on Bow Bridge. I recall that they wrote "support the struggle of IRA" but spelt struggle incorrectly. I acted as the look-out to avoid having to actively participate in the spray painting. The occasion when I transported approximately seven activists underneath a mattress in the back of my van may also have been connected to criminality but I do not know of any particular crime.
- 141. I did not encourage others to participate in crime.
- 142. I was never arrested, charged, tried or convicted while serving in the SDS and I did not appear or participate in criminal, legal or disciplinary proceedings in my undercover identity.
- I am not aware of the product of my reporting being used in connection with a criminal investigation. It is possible that my reporting could have been used in relation to an immigration matter. About five years after I left the SDS, I was contacted by Tony Waite, who I believe was the Inspector in charge of the SDS at the time. He asked about the accuracy of my reporting in relation to Privacy and whether I stood by the content of the reports. I told him that the reports were accurate and correct to the best of my knowledge and I did not

gild the lily in any way. I believe that Tony was asking this as there was consideration of deporting Privacy I do not know what came of this and I was not contacted again in relation to it.

144. I am not aware of reporting legally privileged information during my deployment.

Elected politicians

145. I do not think that I reported on the activities of elected politicians. There is one report that details a speech made by Tony Benn MP. I do not think that this is my reporting. In any event, it appears to be very much co-incidental reporting.

The use to which my reporting was put

on the relevant Special Branch files to be disseminated to the appropriate Squads. It may also have been passed on to the Security Service. I have no real knowledge of what was done with my reporting or the contribution it made to policing. I would like to think that I provided a realistic and fair assessment of the threats posed by the groups I reported on.

Exfiltration

147. My deployment ended towards the latter part of 1983. I think the duration of my deployment was just over four years, which seemed to be the generally accepted period at the time. I cannot recall there being specific guidance on the

length of deployments but four years was clearly deemed to be around the optimum.

- 148. I have no memory of how I withdrew from my deployment. I must have just said that something had come up and I was leaving. My withdrawal was planned and would have been discussed with managers but I cannot recall this discussion.
- 149. I have not had any contact with those I reported on since leaving and have made no use of my cover name.

Managers and administrative staff

- later replaced by Trevor Butler. I believe that Dick Scully was the Sergeant in SDS for most of the time that I was there but he may have moved on at some point and was possibly replaced by Chris Skey. I think Angus McIntosh, Paul [29]

 Croyden, David Short and HN68 also had a managerial role at some stage during my deployment but I cannot remember what roles they had and it is difficult to say if these are just names that I recall from Special Branch. I do not believe that there were any other administrative staff.
- 151. There was only one chain of command within the SDS.
- 152. The SDS management was good in my opinion. I have no complaints about them. It was never too much trouble for them to discuss any issues that arose and they were pretty understanding of the difficulties we faced. The arrangements in place to keep us safe seemed adequate and I would have been comfortable discussing any concerns I had.

Management and supervision: general arrangements

- 153. I had routine contact with all managers within the SDS. I kept in touch with them by phone and would call in every day or two to let the office know that I was ok.
- 154. I would also meet them face-to-face at the weekly SDS meetings.

 Although there were two meetings per week, my recollection is that you could be excused from one of the meetings if you had a work commitment but would be expected to attend the other one. I may sometimes have arranged separate meetings if there was something of importance to discuss away from other UCOs. For example, I would imagine that I arranged a meeting in order to discuss meeting with the KGB agent; I doubt I would have discussed this in front of the other UCOs.
- 155. I believe that the bulk of my reporting would have been passed back to the SDS in writing. I would hand-write my reports either at my family home or during the SDS meetings and hand them in during the meeting. I think I would produce reasonably full reports and if I had been to a lengthy meeting, I may have taken some rough notes soon afterwards so as not to forget matters.
- 156. I would also have given information over the phone if anything was particularly urgent, such as an event scheduled to occur in the next day or so.
- should be typed up and formally recorded. I was never shown the typed up versions of my reports. I can see from reviewing the reports provided to me that additional information seems to have been added in by the office. Management seemed to have been content with my reporting; I am sure they would have said if not.

There were no formal arrangements but we would be asked if everything was alright during the weekly meetings. If there had been a welfare problem, I am sure it would have been addressed. I never had any concerns or worries that my or my family's welfare was being neglected. In fact, when my wife was pregnant with our second child, I was given a pager so that I could be contacted if she went into labour while I was undercover. I made up some story about how my undercover employer had given me a pager. I was contacted via the pager and was able to get there in time for my child's birth.

Senior management and oversight bodies

- 159. I do not recall anyone of the rank of superintendent or above or anyone from an outside body visiting the SDS.
- 160. I did not receive any commendations for my work with the SDS.

Deployment of contemporaries

161. I believe that I was in the SDS at the same time as the following individuals:

HN354, HN86, HN356/HN124, HN20, HN96, HN126, HN155, HN65, HN19, HN67, HN12, HN80, Roger Pearce and others.

162. I do not recall any unhappy working relationships within the SDS. Sometimes there were arguments between officers during the SDS meetings; this mainly seemed to be officers airing their differences and getting things off their chests. I do not think there were serious problems within SDS officers.

- 163. I am unaware of any allegations that HN67 had a relationship with an activist or that he fathered a child in his undercover identity.
- others to commit a criminal offence; being arrested, tried or convicted in their undercover identity; being involved in public disorder, violence or other criminal activity; reporting legally privileged information; or reporting on the activities of elected politicians.
- 165. I cannot comment upon what my fellow UCOs achieved for the benefit of policing or the Security Service as I was not privy to this information.

Post-deployment

Period immediately post-deployment

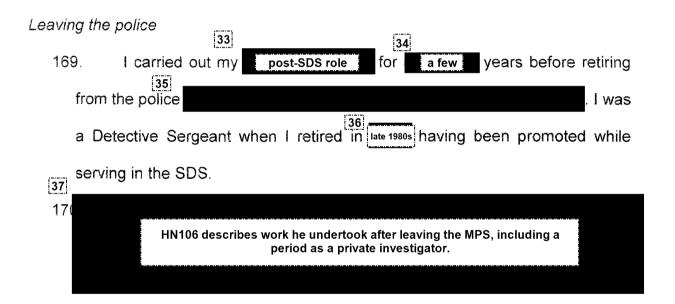
- 166. I imagine that I would have had a short rest period after my deployment but I cannot recall it. I vaguely remember something that might have been a debrief meeting but I cannot remember when or where it occurred or who attended.
- 167. I do not think that I was offered any specific advice or support as a former UCO. I am sure that if I had experienced any difficulties I could have got in touch with the SDS for advice and support. I am not aware of any specific services within the police for former UCOs. I do not think that working in the SDS has had any impact on my long-term welfare.

Post Special Demonstration Squad police career

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aware of using any SDS intelligence as part of this job.



Undercover work in the private sector

171. I was not given any instructions about working undercover in the private sector or using aspects of my previous undercover identity in the private sector by the MPS.

I was a private investigator for a period in the 1990s.

I do not recall the name of the company. On one occasion

I was asked to carry out due diligence for a company considering investing in a business proposition. The company wanted to find out more information about

the business proposition and so I went to meet with the owner of the business. I used a false name (not my SDS cover name) and pretended to be a potential investor in order to ask him questions about his business plan. I spent no more than about 3 or 4 hours with the business owner and it was just a one-off meeting. This was in no way comparable to my SDS work but I imagine that I was more comfortable doing this because of my time in the SDS.

Any other matters

173. There is no further relevant evidence that I am able to give.

Request for documents

174. I do not have any documents that are potentially of relevance to the Inquiry's terms of reference and I have not referred to any document other than those included with the Rule 9 request.

Photographs

175. I have been asked about four photographs that are said to be included within my personal file. There are no photographs included within the personal file included within my witness pack so I cannot respond to this question.

Diversity information

176. I am a white British male.

