

C.I.B. 1

All the criminal allegations have been referred to the Director of Public Prosecutions who has directed that there is insufficient evidence to institute criminal proceedings. The papers have been scrutinised in C.I.B. 3 and similarly there is insufficient evidence for instituting disciplinary action in respect of the allegations of assault, reckless driving, failure to obtain medical aid for injured persons and incivility at (ii)(a)(b)(f)(j)(k) and (i). However, it is obvious that members of the public were hit during the incidents in Northcote Avenue, Beechcroft Avenue and Orchard Avenue and it is regretted that this very thorough enquiry has failed to identify the officers concerned.

The manner in which [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] sustained their injuries is not corroborated by any independent evidence and the allegations of assault in respect of them must, therefore, be unsubstantiated. The manner in which Mr. PEACH, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] sustained their injuries is substantiated in each case by independent evidence. This evidence tends to show that in each case the injury was caused by Police.

However, the inquest jury on Mr. PEACH decided that his death was a result of misadventure, in other words, that there was no evidence of a deliberate act by any person which caused the injury. The inquest jury had, of course, the opportunity to hear witnesses give evidence in person and their judgement should be viewed in that light. There must be a degree of deliberateness for an assault and because of the jury's verdict, the allegation of assault against Mr. PEACH must be unsubstantiated.

When considering the injuries sustained by [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] it must be clearly stated at the outset that this Force fully accepts that when Police are properly employed to disperse a violent, stone throwing crowd, the use of reasonable force to achieve that object is justified. It should also be pointed out that throughout the whole day Police had been subjected to continual violence and abuse by the crowd. The available evidence shows that both [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] were not closely involved in the demonstration and both fell more into the category of on lookers. However, any sensible bystanders should have realised the potential danger of being so close to a violent disturbance and left the area as soon as possible.

From the evidence available it is clear that the injuries sustained by [redacted] and [redacted] were received at the hands of Police. In these circumstances these two particular allegations must be classified as substantiated against unidentified officers, because there is no evidence to prove that force could properly be used against them. However, it must be stated that although such action on behalf of Police cannot be condoned, in these peculiar circumstances there are a great many mitigating factors which lessen the seriousness of the unknown officers' actions. Finally, the Police Complaints Board are to be assured that senior officers of this Force are always vigilant to stamp out cases of gratuitous violence by officers and all cases which are capable of proof will be dealt with in the most stringent manner.

For the reasons shown in paragraph 615 of the Investigating Officer's report, the allegations of reckless driving should be classified as unsubstantiated.

The allegations of failure to obtain medical aid are denied by the officers and there is insufficient evidence to make them other than unsubstantiated.

[redacted] alleges that he was arrested without sufficient cause. It is more than likely that [redacted] was the officer involved and indeed he admits such an incident; although [redacted] failed to identify him at an identification parade. It was reasonable in the circumstances for [redacted] to suspect that [redacted] was involved in the commission of criminal offences, and the complaint must, therefore, be unsubstantiated. However, there is no doubt that [redacted] stopped [redacted] and failed to make a record of doing so and he is to be advised in respect of his failure (although this is not a head of complaint.)

The matter of the incivility to the ITN news crew should be classified as 'no complaint.'

Formal disciplinary action is being taken in respect of [redacted] and [redacted]. Copies of the charges are attached at 21A-B for your information. These charges do not arise from matters complained of and are to be supplied to the Police Complaints Board for their information only.

The following officers are to receive advice as shown:-

[redacted]

Is to be seen and advised of the absolute need to inspect officers' appointments before they commence duty, both from a supervisory and a welfare viewpoint. His possession of the antique truncheon in his desk at his Unit Headquarters is also to be discussed with him and he is to be advised to remove it from Police premises. Additionally, he is to be reminded of the need to produce his truncheon for inspection to the Station Officer after using it whilst effecting an arrest.

-21- (Continued)

[REDACTED]

Is to be seen and advised in the most forceful terms in respect of his unauthorised possession of an additional Police truncheon, found and retained by him at Marylebone Road Police Station. He is to be left in no doubt as to the inevitable consequences of a repetition of this type of unauthorised acquisition of equipment.

He is also to be reminded of the need to ensure that officers' appointments are checked prior to commencing duty. He is to be advised on the need to properly complete Form 3166 'A8/10' and the value of so doing both from a Force and a self-protection viewpoint. In this connection the officer is also to be advised on the importance of positive supervision.

[REDACTED]

Is to be advised of the importance of ensuring that officers' appointments are inspected before they commence duty.

[REDACTED]

Is to be advised of the importance of ensuring that officers' appointments are inspected before they commence duty. He is also to be reminded of the need to ensure that he is in possession of all his appointments when commencing duty.

[REDACTED]

Is to be advised of the importance of ensuring that officers' appointments are inspected before they commence duty.

[REDACTED]

Is to be advised in the strongest terms in respect of his unauthorised possession of an additional truncheon, which he allegedly borrowed from a colleague whilst on District. He is to be left in no doubt of how close he came to formal disciplinary action being taken against him and of the inevitable consequences of a repetition of this type of behaviour. He is also to be instructed that any additional truncheons not properly issued to him are to be handed in if this has not already been done.

[REDACTED]

Is to be reminded of the need to ensure that he is in possession of all his appointments before commencing duty.

[REDACTED]

Is to be reminded of the provisions of Instruction Book Chapter 10 paragraph 12(f) and the need to produce his truncheon after it has been used is to be impressed upon him, emphasis being given to the self-protection aspect of such a procedure.

[REDACTED]

Is to be advised in the most forceful terms in respect of his unauthorised possession of an additional Force truncheon, given to him by a retired colleague. He is to be left in no doubt of the inevitable consequences of a repetition of this type of unauthorised acquisition of equipment.

[REDACTED]

Is to be seen and the use of his uniform locker for the storage of tools (sledge hammer and additional handle), even for short periods is to be constructively discussed with him.

[REDACTED]

Both these officers are to be seen and advised as to their possession of, respectively, a case opener and a piece of wood. They are to be informed that the Force has access to such articles to assist in entering premises and, therefore, private possession of such articles whilst on duty will be severely dealt with.

[REDACTED]

Is to be seen and strictly advised as to his continued personal possession of the wooden handle found by him whilst on duty. The proper procedure for disposal of such items is to be explained to him and he is to be left in no doubt as to the inevitable consequences of any repetition of such behaviour.

[REDACTED]

Is to be reminded of the need to produce his truncheon for inspection when he has used it and the self protection aspect of such action is to be emphasised.

[REDACTED]

Is to be advised of the need to produce his truncheon for inspection when he has drawn it and been involved in making an arrest and the self protection aspect of such action is to be emphasised.

File No. 061 / 79 / 2234 Minute Sheet No. 6

-21- (Continued)

Is to be advised of the need to produce his truncheon for inspection when he has drawn it and made an arrest and the self protection aspect of such action is to be emphasised.

Is to be advised of the need to ensure that he is in actual possession of all his appointments before commencing duty. In this case the officer left his carrier without his truncheon, which was in his briefcase in the vehicle. Whilst accepting the reasons put forward by the officer for this action, the dangers of not being properly equipped should be discussed with him.

During the criminal investigation [redacted] formed the impression that this officer was lying in his account of what happened at Beechcroft Avenue. Throughout the enquiry he has persisted with his version of events in that he insists that the crew of his carrier debussed at the top of Beechcroft Avenue, even in the face of irrefutable evidence to the contrary. He is to be seen and the need for truthfulness and frankness whilst being interviewed is to be forcefully pointed out to him. The advice should be couched in general, but firm, terms and he should be left in no doubt of the inevitable consequences of any lack of candour on his part in the future.

This officer has admitted detaining a man, believed to be a [redacted] and then releasing him without first making a record of his particulars. He is to be seen and advised of the absolute need to record particulars of all persons stopped, or detained, whatever the circumstances, and of the need to report all such incidents. The self protective aspects of following the correct procedures should also be reinforced when the advice is given. The officer also admitted telling the person he detained to "piss off". He is to be advised of the high standards of behaviour expected from officers of this force at all times, whatever the situation and the likely outcome of any repetition of such behaviour is also to be forcefully pointed out to him.

Is to be advised of the need to ensure that he is in possession of all his appointments before commencing duty.

A1

Once the above action has been agreed by the Police Complaints Board, these papers are to be returned to C.I.B. 3.

- 2. Commander AB/9/10 (Through D.A.C. 'A' (Operations), Commanders All, B, F, J, K, L, T, V, X, Y and Z)

Directions regarding the formal disciplinary action in respect of [redacted] and [redacted] have been given on OG17/79/121 and OG17/81/154.

May arrangements now be made for Forms 163A to be served on the officers mentioned in this report and the advice shown in 1 of this minute be given as appropriate please. In view of the outstanding disciplinary proceedings in respect of [redacted] and [redacted] these matters are to be expedited. A schedule is attached at 21C to assist in this matter.

[redacted]

22 .7.81

[redacted]

22.

22A - Reply received from DPP

22B - Further letter from [redacted]

Write to PCB as at 22C

Write to [redacted] at 22D (later)

Await reply from PCB

LETTER SENT

PCB
14 AUG 1981

C.I.B.

6.8.81

[redacted]

SIGNED

[redacted]

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METROPOLITAN POLICE

Form 3353

Reference { C.O. 001/79/2234 C.I.B.(2) Branch/Station C.O. Divn.
 Numbers { Divn. CIB(2)/611/79
 Registry Folio Number 46-305-79C 12th February 1981
 Statutory Complaint
 Register Number 1706/79

COMPLAINT AGAINST POLICE

To Commander 'CIB(2)'

414. COMPLAINANT(S)

[REDACTED] I.C.I.
 Aged 34 [REDACTED]
 School Teacher. [REDACTED]

and various other persons, either made directly or implied (see attached charts)

415. BRIEF PARTICULARS OF COMPLAINTS

(ii)	(a)	Assaults on prisoners and other persons.	Discreditable
	(b)	Possession of 'weapons', implements and tools: /Reckless driving	Conduct
	(c)	Failing to be in possession of appointment on duty.	Disobedience
	(d)	Being in possession of tools weapons and additional police issue truncheons	To
	(e)	Being in possession of ignition keys	Order
	(f)	Failing to obtain medical aid for injured persons.	Neglect
	(g)	Failing to inspect appointments Failing to complete Form A.8/10 Failing to produce truncheon for inspection after use.	OF
	(h)	Failing to properly deal with or account for property.	Duty
	(i)	Knowingly make false misleading or inaccurate statements.	Falshood or Prevarication

(j)	Without good and sufficient cause making an arrest	Abuse
(k)	Use of unnecessary violence towards persons or prisoners.	Of
(l)	Being uncivil to members of public	Authority
(m)	Being an accessory to disciplinary offences	Also considered with regard to various matters but was considered not to be warranted

(All on 'XS' and 'TB' Sections)

416. HOW COMPLAINT WAS FIRST NOTIFIED

By statements obtained during the investigation into the death of Mr Blair PEACH.

417. OFFICER(S) SUBJECT OF COMPLAINT

Number 1 UNIT SPECIAL PATROL GROUP

- 1) [REDACTED]
- 2) [REDACTED]
(ii) (d), (e), (i)
- 3) [REDACTED]
(ii) (a), (d), (e), (i), (j), (k), (l)
- 4) [REDACTED]
(ii) (a), (i), (k), (l)
- 5) [REDACTED]
(ii) (d)
- 6) [REDACTED]
(ii) (d)
- 7) [REDACTED]
(b), (i)
- 8) [REDACTED]
(b), (h)
- 9) [REDACTED]
(a), (b), (i), (k), (l)

10) [REDACTED]
(a),(i),(k),(1)

11) [REDACTED]
(b)

12) [REDACTED]
(b)

13) [REDACTED]
(ii),(b),(i)

14) [REDACTED]
(ii),(a),(c),(i),(k),(1)

15) [REDACTED]
(ii),(i)

16) [REDACTED]
(ii),(a),(f),(g),(i),(j),(k),(1)

17) [REDACTED]
(ii),(a),(f),(g),(j),(k),(1)

18) [REDACTED]
(ii),(a),(f),(g),(i),(k),(1)

19) [REDACTED]
(ii),(a),(b),(d),(f),(g),(h),(i),(k),(1)

20) [REDACTED]
(ii),(d)

21) [REDACTED]
(b),(e)

22) [REDACTED]
(ii),(a),(f),(g),(i),(k),(1)

Number 3 UNIT SPECIAL PATROL GROUP

23) [REDACTED]
(ii),(a),(b),(g),(k),(1)

24) [REDACTED]
(ii),(a),(d),(f),(g),(j),(k),(1)

25) [REDACTED]
(ii),(a),(c),(g),(k)

26) [REDACTED]
(a),(g),(j),(k),(1)

27) [REDACTED]
(ii),(a),(f),(g),(k)

28) [REDACTED]
(ii),(a),(f),(k),(l)

29) [REDACTED]
(ii),(a),(i),(k)

30) [REDACTED]
(ii),(a),(k)

31) [REDACTED]
(ii),(a),(c),(f),(j),(k),(l)

32) [REDACTED]
(ii),(a),(k)

33) [REDACTED]
(i),(a),(c),(i),(k)

34) [REDACTED]
(ii),(i)

35) [REDACTED]
(ii),(a),(i),(k)

36) [REDACTED]
(ii),(a),(k)

37) [REDACTED]
(ii),(a),(f),(g),(i),(j),(k),(l)

38) [REDACTED]
(ii),(a),(f),(j),(k),(l)

39) [REDACTED]
(ii),(a),(g),(i),(j),(k),(l)

40) [REDACTED]
(ii),(a),(f),(c),(j),(k),(l)

41) [REDACTED]
(a),(g),(k)

42) [REDACTED]
(Since Retired from Force)

Number 2 UNIT SPECIAL PATROL GROUP

43) [REDACTED]
(ii),(a),(g),(k)

44) [REDACTED]
(a),(g),(k)

418. INVESTIGATING OFFICER

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] formerly
Detective Chief Superintendent, Complaints Investigation
Bureau, New Scotland Yard.

419. EVENTS FROM WHICH COMPLAINT EMANATED

During that part of the Southall demonstration which took place in Northcote Avenue, Beachcroft Avenue, Orchard Avenue and Herbert Road, it has been alleged that members of the Metropolitan Police Special Patrol Group behaved improperly and violently towards demonstrators. It has been further alleged that because of their behaviour, several demonstrators were injured, including Mr PEACH, who later died from an injury to his head.

Other matters dealt with arise from internal irregularities discovered during the enquiries into the death of Mr PEACH.

420. The disciplinary investigation commenced after the conclusion of the inquest into the death of Mr Blair PEACH when a verdict of 'death by misadventure', was returned by the Coroners Jury on 27th May, 1980.

421. The substance of the disciplinary allegations was drawn from the many statements of witnesses made in connection with the criminal enquiry conducted by [REDACTED]. Anything said which might be construed as a complaint against, or criticism of Police, has been included within the scope of this investigation.

Document No. 55
pgs 311 - 321

422. A chart which details each allegation, the relevant witnesses, and the officers thought likely to be the subject of each allegation, is attached.

423. Those allegations include not only those made in connection with matters immediately prior to, or following the incident during which it has been surmised Mr Blair PEACH received his injury, but also those alleging breaches of the Discipline Regulations with regard to the various items of property found during the search of lockers at the Special Patrol Group Unit base at Barnes.

424. The latter allegations would in other circumstances, be regarded as being peripheral to the enquiry, and not coming within the terms of the Police Complaints Board. However, because of the nature and

importance of this enquiry, taking into the account the public interest generated, the whole of this disciplinary enquiry has been prepared on the assumption that it will be placed before the Board.

425. It should be noted that although other Units of the Special Patrol Group took part in the policing of the demonstration on that day, and that various other violent incidents were dealt with by the Group, the terms of reference were to confine the enquiry to incidents surrounding the death of Mr PEACH, and thus to the activities of No.1 and No.3 Units of the Special Patrol Group in Northcote Avenue, Beachcroft Avenue, Orchard Avenue and Herbert Road, Southall.

426. The members of each Unit have been interviewed separately, firstly No. 1 Unit [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] and secondly No. 3 Unit, [REDACTED]

The method was time-consuming due to the fact that many of the Unit's members have since been returned to District duties. The one exception was [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was one of the first officers interviewed, before members or ex-members of No.1 Unit were seen. [REDACTED] was not interviewed as he resigned from the Force [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

427. Thirty members of No.1 Unit, eighteen members of No.3 Unit and two members of No.2 Unit Special Patrol Group were asked to make statements, all except nine after service of Form 163. [REDACTED]

Statement Page
no. 3057 - 3083

[REDACTED] refers to them in his statement.

428. An additional statement was obtained from each member of No.1 Unit. This was necessary to test the explanation by [REDACTED] that he had made enquiries among members of his Unit with regard to the driving licence which had been found on top of his locker. These interviews, where productive, are dealt with after comment has been made in relation to the disciplinary interviews.

429. I do not intend to make lengthy comment about previous statements or interviews conducted with these officers, as this has already been done in earlier reports. The page numbers of those previous documents or statements are marginally indicated.

INTERVIEWS

Form 2017-2097) 430.

attached to 'X' District

1 Unit Special Patrol Group.

Document No. 56
Form 322 - 324

431. Form 163 was served and he elected to make a written statement.

Document No. 57
Form 325 - 326

432. In the statement he denies that he assaulted anyone on the day of the demonstration. He was concerned with regard to the allegation that he had made a false statement to investigating officers during the early stages of the enquiry, and devoted the majority of his statement to a denial of this allegation.

433. It will also be seen from initial statements made by this officer, that he said he disembarked from his Unit carrier at the junction of the Broadway and Beachcroft Avenue, before making his way down the latter road, and although it was pointed out to him that statements from other officers indicated that the Carrier U. 12, had stopped some distance into Beachcroft Avenue, he maintained in his statement that to the best of his belief, what he had indicated previously was true, and if this was incorrect and proved to be so, then he was unable to say exactly where he did disembark from the vehicle.

PT86:

434. After the completion of his statement, he was questioned about the driving licence alleged to have been found by ██████████ at Barnes Police Station and about which ██████████ had said that he had made enquiries among members of the Unit. ██████████ said he seemed to recall ██████████ making some enquiry about the document, though as it did not relate to any of his own enquiries he paid little attention.

ment Page
308h

es 741-758A1-4 ██████████ attached
2921 - 2922)

to Number 3 Unit Special Patrol Group.

ment No. 58
s 327 - 330

435. He was served with Form 163 and elected to write a statement.

436. He accounts for his failure to properly inspect the appointments of the officers under his supervision by saying that he did ensure that they were all properly equipped with their protective equipment, gloves, glasses and reinforced helmets, but agreed that he had not actually looked at their truncheons which he says was his normal practice, because of the length of time that the briefing for the demonstration had taken. In view of the findings of this investigation he has been shown to be wrong in not inspecting appointments daily, and is in need of advice in this respect.

ment No. 59
s 331-334

437. ██████████ in dealing with his arrest of ██████████ states that he did jab him in the stomach with his truncheon in an effort to subdue him, because

of his violence, but had been unable to mention this fact to the station officer when the prisoner had been taken to the Police Station, because he had not gone there with the prisoner (although the fact that he had done so was in the incident report Book and was mentioned in evidence by him at the Court hearing). He goes on to deny that he assaulted any other person, nor did he see any other officer assault anyone.

438. [REDACTED] mentions the fact he saw [REDACTED] shouting at some cameramen, apparently in an effort to persuade them to leave the scene, and that he did not see any of the cameramen pushed.

439. He also gives an account of his possession of an old truncheon that had belonged to his grandfather, and which he says had been given to him. He says that it had been kept in his office desk, apparently because it was the most suitable place to keep it. Having looked at the truncheon in question, it would be difficult to envisage, even when looked at from the viewpoint of the most militant and anti-police observers, that anyone could possibly wish to produce it, particularly when in uniform, because of its size, during the normal course of duty.

Pages 222(i)-222(h) [REDACTED] attached to
Number 1 Unit Special Patrol Group.

Document No. 60
p. 335

hb0. Form 163 was served and the officer wrote his own statement.

Document No. 61
es 336 - 337

441. The allegations made against [REDACTED] relate to two short and one long Police issue truncheons found in his possession, his failure to inspect the appointments of officers parading for duty, and the fact that he had given an incorrect account of the production for inspection when parading for duty, of his own truncheon.

442. In answer to the allegations [REDACTED] states that when appointments were produced on parade, inspection was a responsibility normally assumed by [REDACTED] and he had been under the impression that truncheons had been produced on the day in question, and that if it had since transpired that this was incorrect, then it was a mistake on his part.

443. As to his possession of two short truncheons, he states that the one short truncheon was issued to him when joining the Group in addition to the long beat duty type, which was already in his authorised possession, and which was later exchanged for an additional short truncheon when officers from CIB(?) had taken possession of it in connection with their enquiries, as there were no long ones available. It is the practice that officers who perform plain clothes duty, are issued an additional short truncheon, although the policy on this matter is somewhat confused, and will be the subject of later recommendation.

444. His explanation for the long truncheon with the broken strap which was also found in his possession, was that it had been handed in for exchange by an officer whose name at the time he was first asked about it, he could not remember, but which he had since discovered was [REDACTED]

Statement Page
3095

445. He was also asked about the driving licence which had been found in the possession of [REDACTED]. He says that, on learning that a Driving licence had been found in the possession of [REDACTED] he did make enquiries on the Unit, and was informed that [REDACTED] had earlier in the year made enquiries as to whether or not any officer had a case involving the document. [REDACTED] then named two officers who he could remember making comment about this, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED].

Pages 2245-2248 [REDACTED] attached
to Number 1 Unit Special Patrol Group.

Document No. 62
pg 338

446. He was served with Form 163, and agreed to make a statement.

Document No. 63
pg 339

447. So far as [REDACTED] is concerned, the matter which required investigating was the Police issue truncheon which had been found in the possession of [REDACTED] on 5th June 1979. In the event [REDACTED] says he had been properly in possession of that truncheon, it having been handed by him to [REDACTED] in exchange for the new one found in

[redacted] own locker, because it had a broken strap. This is consistent with what [redacted] had previously said. This officer was not the subject of other allegations because of his absence during these incidents.

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2. 3086

448. [redacted] was then questioned concerning the Driving licence found in [redacted] possession. [redacted] remembers [redacted] making enquiries about a driving licence he had apparently found, although [redacted] was unable to be specific about any occasion.

Pages 1561-1571

[redacted] attached to 'V' District, previously [redacted] attached to Number 1 Unit.

Document No. 64
157 340

449. Form 163 served, chose to make statement under caution.

Document No. 65
157 341 - 343

450. It is alleged that he was in unauthorised possession of a short truncheon taken to Southall on the afternoon of the demonstration, and that during a search on the 5th June 1979, he was also found in possession of an ordinary issue truncheon. His explanation was that he had acquired an unauthorised truncheon from a colleague, [redacted] who had left the Force to emigrate to Australia, which meant that when he joined the Group, he was in

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possession of two truncheons, one of which he had later officially exchange for a short truncheon, which was the truncheon he has been carrying on the day of the demonstration.

Statement Page
No. 3087

451. This officer confirmed that he could not remember any mention being made of the driving licence.

[REDACTED], attached to Number 1 Unit.

452. No Form 163 was served on this officer, as he had been injured during the early part of the demonstration, and no allegations are made against him.

453. This officer had been mentioned in the statement by [REDACTED] concerning the driving licence.

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No. 3088

[REDACTED] says that he was approached by [REDACTED] who asked him whether he or the officer with whom he worked, [REDACTED] had mislaid a driving licence in connection with one of their enquiries. [REDACTED] said he recalled vaguely that the query was repeated on a second occasion.

227h-229h) [REDACTED] attached to Number 1 Unit.

Statement No. 66
309

454. Form 163 served and the officer chose to make a written statement under caution.

Document No. 67
pages 315 - 316

455. He states that the piece of wood found in his locker on the 5th June had been brought from his home to help gain entry to a 'squat' which was expected to be barricaded, that being the only occasion on which it had been used.

456. To the allegation that he had made a false statement in a previous interview when he had said that he had produced his truncheon for inspection when parading for duty, he states that when he was first asked that question, he had thought that he had produced his truncheon, and that if this is in fact incorrect then it was a genuine mistake.

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1. 3089

457. In a further statement he says that he could not remember whether [redacted] made any enquiry concerning the driving licence.

Pages 2335 - 2336

[redacted] attached
to Number 1 Unit.

Document No. 68
page 317

458. Form 163 served on the officer, who after being cautioned elected to make a short verbal statement. As will be seen from the statement of [redacted] this officer referred to the previous statements he had made.

459. In those statements, he says that he found the piece of wood lying in the street, and had picked it up

in order to prevent it being used for an unlawful purpose, and had then taken it back to the Unit base, where it had remained ever since. His explanation for not handing it in was that as far as he could see, it had no value whatsoever, and there was little point in handing it into the local Police Station.

460. An examination of the piece of wood obliges one to share that opinion, although technically it should have been handed in.

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1099

461. This officer was then questioned as to whether he could remember enquiries being made about the Driving Licence. He says that he can remember an occasion when [REDACTED] did make such an enquiry. He recalls the incident clearly because it was seemingly done in a very 'loud' manner.

Pages 1885-1980

[REDACTED] attached to Number 1 Unit.

Statement No. 69
Pages 348 - 350

462. Served with Form 163, and chose to make a self-written statement under caution.

Statement No. 70
Pages 351 - 352

463. In that statement he denies any assault on persons on the afternoon of the demonstration except as he had previously mentioned, when he had pushed a demonstrator in an effort to disperse a crowd.

464. This officer who was the driver initially of the carrier Unit 12, before handing over to [REDACTED] denies that he drove that vehicle recklessly, and goes on to deny the other allegations.

P194.

465. He deals separately with the allegation that he made inaccurate statements during previous interviews, concerning the fact that the other vehicle Unit 11, stopped near to the junction of Beachcroft Avenue and the Broadway. In answer to this allegation he states that at all times he has always answered as truthfully as he could remember.

Pages 1396-1458)

[REDACTED] attached
to '2' District, previously [REDACTED]

Attached to Number 1 Unit Special Patrol Group.

Document No. 71
Pages 353 - 355

466. Served with Form 163, and chose to make written statement under caution.

Document No. 72
Pages 356-358

467. In it he denies the allegations made in the Form 163, and also denies that he made an inaccurate statement during previous interviews, particularly concerning the movements of the vehicle Uniform 11. He added that if that was in fact incorrect then it was due to the confusion of the situation which had prevailed at the time, and that he had not made any attempt to mislead anyone.

Pages 1283-1299
1389-1392)

[REDACTED] attached
to Number 1 Unit.

Document No. 73
Page 359

468. Served with Form 163, and invited to make a statement under caution.

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Document No. 74
para 360

469. In the statement which he made with regard to his possession of a sledge hammer handle, and a complete sledgehammer, found during the search on 5th June 1979, the officer says that both those articles were taken to the Unit Base in order that they could be loaned to [REDACTED], when the latter could use them for some work at home. He went on to say that they had only been taken to the Base some one or two weeks before they were found, and had never been used to break into premises in connection with his duties.

Pages 2269-2273

[REDACTED] attached to 'V' District, [REDACTED] attached to 1 Unit

Document No. 75
para 361

470. Served with Form 163 and chose to make a written statement under caution.

471. This officer had been stabbed during the early part of the demonstration, and was not present at the incidents in Beachcroft Avenue, the allegation against him being concerned with the case opener found in his locker.

Document No. 76
para 362 - 363

472. He says that the case opener was brought from home in order to assist entry into a 'squat'.

Pages 1794-1804

[REDACTED] attached to 'T' District, previously [REDACTED] attached to Number 1 Unit.

Document No. 77
para 364

473. Served with Form 163, and elected to make a written statement.

474. This officer it will be recalled had been the officer who had taken over driving duties of the carrier Uniform 12, from [REDACTED] in Beachcroft Avenue, on the day of the demonstration.

Document No. 78
Page 365

475. [REDACTED] denied that the vehicle had been driven in a reckless manner, saying that from the time that the vehicle initially stopped in that road so that [REDACTED] could take over the driving to the time that the vehicle again stopped at the bottom of Beachcroft Road, it would have been impossible to gather enough speed to have done so.

476. As to the second allegation [REDACTED] denied that [REDACTED] had made false statements, indicating that what [REDACTED] had told officers during the investigations was [REDACTED] true recollection.

Pages 1739-1793

[REDACTED] attached to A.8 Branch previously [REDACTED] attached to Number 1 Unit.

Document No. 79
Pages 366 - 369

477. Served with Form 163, and chose to make a written statement in answer to the allegations against him.

Document No. 80
Pages 370 - 372

478. In that statement the officer denies the allegations of assault and improper behaviour made against him, including the incident involving members of the Press. As to the allegation that he had failed to inspect the appointments of officers on the Unit, he says that this was a responsibility normally undertaken by [REDACTED] As to the possession

P197.

of the spare truncheon, he says that it had come into his possession when an old Police Station had been cleared out, and was kept at his home as a spare should he have lost his other one. He also denied that he made false statements concerning the matters under investigation, and says that if they are inaccurate then this is due to the confusion of the day.

479. The allegation concerning his failure to complete the Form 3163, (or A.8/10) relates particularly to his failure to mention that truncheons were drawn at Beachcroft Avenue, although the form is also incomplete in other respects. He says that the omission regarding truncheons was not deliberate, particularly as he had not seen any officers with truncheons drawn at Beachcroft Avenue, although he had mentioned the drawing of truncheons at Park View, earlier that day.

Res 2003-2036) [REDACTED] attached
to 'F' District, previously [REDACTED]
attached to Number 1 Unit Special Patrol Group.

Document No. 81
Res 373 - 374

480. Form 163 served and chose to make a written statement under caution.

Document No. 82
Res 375 - 376

481. In this he denies that he assaulted anyone, saying what he had previously said, that he did not have a truncheon with him that afternoon. He also denies using abusive language to any person. His excuse for not taking his truncheon was that he had been late for parade, and in the rush had

forgotten to take his truncheon. He also denied that at any time had he made a false statement saying that any inaccuracy would have been due to the confusion of the demonstration and lack of knowledge of the area, and admits the possibility that the vehicle in which he had been travelling did stop some yards further down the road than he had first indicated.

Statement Page
2. 3997

482. This officer made a further short statement, in which he says that he seemed to recall someone mentioning something about a driving licence; he does think that it was [REDACTED] but he could not really remember.

Pages 1981-2002)

[REDACTED] attached
to Number 1 Unit

Document No. 83
Pages 377

483. Form 163 served and elected to make a written statement.

484. - No allegations were made against this officer concerning the incidents in and around Beachcroft Avenue, due to his involvement with prisoners arrested earlier, only in relation to the statement he had made during the main enquiry in which he had said that he had produced his truncheon for inspection, prior to attending the demonstration.

Document No. 84
Pages 378 - 379

485. In the written statement which he wrote in answer to the allegation, the officer, says that when he was asked about the production of his truncheon on parade, the account given had been what he had thought had taken place, and says that if it had since transpired that appointments had not been produced then it was a genuine mistake.

Pages 2098-2198
2805-2830)

[REDACTED] attached
to Number 1 Unit.

Document No. 85
Pages 380 - 382

186. Served with Form 163, and elected to make written statement.

Document No. 86
Pages 383 - 386

187. He denies the allegations of assault made against him, stating in relation to the complaint by [REDACTED] that as far as he could remember he did not reach the rear garden of the house in Orchard Avenue, which he accepted was Number 82.

188. As to the allegation made with regard to [REDACTED] he also denies that he or any other officer assaulted him, nor was he abusive to him.

189. He admits that he detained and then released a man in Orchard Avenue, and had taken that course of action because he did not wish to aggravate the situation, as it had become obvious that there was no evidence of any offence against the man; but he denies that he took this man back to one of the carriers. He had previously admitted and reiterates in his statement under caution, that he told the man to 'Piss Off', words which he had regretted since, and which he had admitted although there had been no reason for him to admit this, as there is no evidence other than his own that he used those words. It should not be forgotten however what all the circumstances of the demonstration were at the time.

490. The officer then goes on to deny the other allegations, including the fact that he had made false statements. He says that any inaccuracies are due to the confusion of the situation, which was probably made worse in his case, as he had only been on the Special Patrol Group for about three weeks.

Pages 1459 - 1512
2831 - 2841

[REDACTED]
formerly [REDACTED], attached to Number 1 Unit.

491. This officer had left the Special Patrol Group during the initial investigation, but had then rejoined the Group, returning to his old Unit.

Document No. 87
pages 387 - 389

492. Served with Form 163, after which the officer queried the locations of the incidents alleged by [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] which when explained to him, brought a verbal denial that he was ever near those locations. He then chose to make a written statement.

Document No. 88
page 390

493. It will be seen that this is short, in which he just says that the allegations are untrue. The officer's earlier statements show that he denied the allegations previously.

494. This officer was one of the first ones to give any indication that he felt resentment about the allegations made against him, and he did not wish, therefore, to make a more detailed denial of those allegations.

Pages 1513 - 1560)

[REDACTED]
attached to 'Z' District formerly [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] attached to Number 1 Unit.

495. Served with Form 163, chose to make a written statement under caution.

Document No. 89
Pages 391 - 393

496. He denied all the allegations of assault, saying that the alleyway in Orchard Avenue, down which he had previously admitted going, was wide enough to take a car, unlike the one down which [REDACTED] has alleged she was assaulted. The officer says that he had mentioned in earlier statements that he had gone down an alleyway, which he thought would be the one between Number 44 and 46, and there had a conversation with a male who had declined to comply with directions given to him, and had to be persuaded to go with a push. The officer also denies using abusive language.

Document No. 90
Pages 394 - 398

497. The officer goes on to deny further allegations, including that he pushed members of the press. He admits speaking to them, and telling them that they, in his opinion, were one of the causes of the trouble. The officer says that one of the members of the press assaulted him by grabbing hold of him, and in a tense situation he might have been arrested. He denies that he saw anyone in need of medical aid, and admits that he did not produce his truncheon to a supervising officer that day, because a lot of officers had drawn them and he thought that this fact would have been mentioned on the Form A/8/10.

498. [redacted] also says that at no time did he make an untruthful statement, that any account given by him was in good faith. As to the allegation against him concerning his use of strong language, which arises from a previous statement by him, this term he now says was meant to indicate the forceful manner in which he had spoken to demonstrators, and that he did not mean that he had been uncivil.

Pages 2199 - 2223) [redacted] attached to 'X' District, previously [redacted] attached to Number 1 Unit

499. No Form 163 served on this officer as he had not been present in Beachcroft Avenue, nor had anything untoward been discovered in his locker, and he was only seen concerning the driving licence found in [redacted] possession.

Statement Page No. 3102

500. In the statement taken from him, he is able to remember vaguely that [redacted] had made enquiries on the Unit about a driving licence.

Pages 1572 - 1714) [redacted] attached to A.8 Branch, previously of Number 1 Unit Special Patrol Group.

Document No. 91 Pages 399 - 401

501. Form 163 served, and the officer made a statement regarding the allegations. This officer was the driver of the Carrier, Call sign Uniform 11, on the afternoon of the demonstration, and he was suspended

from duty on 5 June 1979 following the discovery in his locker of a short cosh type weapon, together with other items, and on the top of his locker, a driving licence in the name of [REDACTED]. He was reinstated to duty on 16 July 1980. He was also detained in custody for three days while the case was investigated. It is necessary therefore to deal in some detail with the explanations given by this officer.

502. The main allegations against [REDACTED] can be placed into four categories; the allegations of reckless driving, the allegations of assault, those that relate to the items found in his locker, and those which refer to the answers made to questions put to him during the initial investigation.

ment No. 92
602 - 410

503. The officer commenced his statement with a denial that he drove his Police vehicle in a reckless manner in Beachcroft Avenue as was alleged among others by [REDACTED] and about which there will be later comment. [REDACTED] says that in previous statements he has described how he drove at that location, and that it would have been impossible to drive at a fast speed because of the presence of Police Officers, demonstrators and parked vehicles in the road. It is, of course, because of the presence of these very people that the allegation of reckless driving arises.

504. He then goes on to deny the allegations of assault against him. There is no evidence that this officer left the driving seat of his vehicle, these allegations only being

included because of a similar absence of proof that he did remain in the seat.

505. The next category of allegations concern the various items of property found in, and upon his locker, some of which gained considerable publicity in the National media, particularly the small metal, leather covered truncheon, whose description matched that of the weapon described by a pathologist as being likely to have caused the injury to Mr PEACE. The truncheon in [REDACTED] possession was the subject of a detailed forensic and pathological examination, as was the injury and no evidence was found to connect it with any assault.

506. [REDACTED] explanation for this item, was that it, together with an American Police Officer's cap, was in his locker when officers from CIB 2 arrived at the Unit base to conduct a search. On learning of this he says that in a moment of panic he took the truncheon out of his locker and put it in the pocket of an anorak he was wearing, having just come on duty. It will be seen from the initial interviews concerning this item, that [REDACTED] first said that he had found it somewhere, later qualifying this by stating that it was at a road block.

507. Enquiries about the item from other members of his Unit, however, indicated that the truncheon had been brought back from a trip to America, with which, when later interviewed, [REDACTED] agreed, later saying that his first

explanation had been made to protect the American officer who had given it to him.

508. The statement of this officer is then continued in a somewhat rambling fashion, and explanations for various matters are on occasions reiterated in different parts of the statement, which was made over a period of two days. In brief, he accounts for his possession of the crowbars and case openers, which were according to him, kept in his locker for use by the Unit during raids on premises.

509. The next items of property dealt with are the leather whip, which he says was another souvenir from the trip to America, the broken leather-covered whip handle, and a brass handle the original use of which is not apparent. These latter items were, according to the officer, found while cleaning the Unit carriers and then, as they had no value, thrown into the bottom of his locker. He says that he 'does not like throwing things away he's not sure about'. The latter two items have been examined and are of no value.

510. Other officers have described [REDACTED] trait, as 'being a bit like a magpie'. [REDACTED] has a little haversack carried in one of the vehicles when he is on duty, containing an assortment of items which might prove useful in repairing vehicles.

511. [REDACTED] gives an explanation for a serious omission on his part, his possession of the driving licence of [REDACTED] which had been found on the top of his locker, and for which he

immediately accepted responsibility at the time of its discovery.

512. According to the officer, he found the driving licence in the parade room or locker room at the Unit base some months previously. He states that despite making enquiries of other officers, believing that it might form some part of their enquiries, or be the property of one of their prisoners, he had been unable to trace its provenance. He says that he may have then placed it on top of the locker intending to make further enquiries, or that another officer may have done so, and that he had forgotten about it until its subsequent discovery.

513. [REDACTED] continued his statement, to deal with the allegations that he made made false statements during the initial investigation. He denies that this was so with regard to matters relating to his own movements and those of his colleagues, saying that any mistake was due to confusion on his part, and that he had attempted to tell the truth about the incident. He points out, quite reasonably, how complex the events of that day were.

514. His first version of his possession of the small metal truncheon, a false one, he attributes to panic and then says that it was given to him by the American Police Officer [REDACTED]. His initial falsehood is proved on his own admission, and a recommendation in respect of this is made later.

515. After the completion of that statement, [REDACTED] was informed that enquiries had been made in America of [REDACTED] who had denied that he had given the truncheon to him. [REDACTED]

document 92
(pg 410)

expresses bewilderment at the denial of the officer, and states that despite that denial, he was given the truncheon, together with a Police cap, by [REDACTED] in the presence of [REDACTED]

516. In order to test [REDACTED] story, [REDACTED] as then, with no prior warning, interviewed about the truncheon. She said she was able to remember some detail of the exchange of gifts, she on her part giving a small piece of English pottery. She said that [REDACTED] had said that he had not got much in the way of souvenirs but had then fetched the small truncheon, a cap and some badges which he had given to them. The truncheon was not produced to her at that time, although she said that she would be able to identify it, and did in fact describe it in some detail. [REDACTED] then left the room and returned with a quantity of badges which he stated had been given to him, together with the truncheon and cap, by [REDACTED]

517. [REDACTED] then took [REDACTED] to Barnes Police Station, and took possession of the blue American cap, and a separate badge. The cap is not new, and did at one time hold a badge, although no trace of the name of [REDACTED] exists.

statement Page
29. 3107 - 3108

518. A statement later obtained from [REDACTED] reiterates what she said on the earlier occasion but contains additional information concerning a young apprentice, the son of an English Police Officer, who had stayed at the address of [REDACTED] and who had been present when the exchange of gifts had taken place.

Statement Page
a. 3109 - 3110

519. That apprentice was [REDACTED] now a London Fire Brigade Officer. He was shown the items, and although not remembering [REDACTED] giving the items to [REDACTED] he was able to recall seeing similar items at the house of [REDACTED] which to some extent corroborates the explanation given [REDACTED]

520. A statement has been obtained from every former member of Number 1 Unit [REDACTED] as to whether or not they could remember [REDACTED] making the enquiries he has stated as to the origin of the driving licence.

521. This was to test the explanation that he had come by the item in the manner he has described. On the other hand there was the possibility that he had come by the licence either by finding it in the street or in the possession of a prisoner, and had failed to dispose of it in the proper manner. In the latter case of course, there would have been no need for him to make such enquiry of his fellow officers, as he would have been aware whence it had come.

522. The result of enquiry of his fellow officers was that eleven officers could remember him making enquiries about the licence with varying degrees of clarity, whilst fifteen could not. They are listed below:

OFFICER

RESULT OF DRIVING LICENCE ENQUIRY

PC [REDACTED]	Vague recall.
PS [REDACTED]	Some knowledge of enquiry.
PC [REDACTED]	Vague recall.
PC [REDACTED]	None.
PC [REDACTED]	None.
PC [REDACTED]	Positive recall.
PC [REDACTED]	None.
PC [REDACTED]	Vague recall.
PC [REDACTED]	None.
PC [REDACTED]	None.
PC [REDACTED]	None.
WPS [REDACTED]	None.
PS [REDACTED]	None.
PC [REDACTED]	Vague recall.
PC [REDACTED]	None.
PC [REDACTED]	Not on Unit at time.
PC [REDACTED]	Possibly not on Unit.
PC [REDACTED]	None.
PC [REDACTED]	Vague recall.
PS [REDACTED]	None.
PC [REDACTED]	Not on Unit at time.
PC [REDACTED]	None.
PC [REDACTED]	Some recall.
PC [REDACTED]	None.
PC [REDACTED]	Vague recall.
PC [REDACTED]	Definite recall.
PC [REDACTED]	None.
PC [REDACTED]	Definite recall.
PC [REDACTED]	None.



P210

Pages 1279 - 1282)

[REDACTED] attached to
Number 1 Unit.

Statement Page
p. 3111

523. No Form 163 was served on this officer as he had not been in the vicinity of Beachcroft Avenue nor had he been present during the parade of the Unit. He was only interviewed with regard to the licence enquiry, of which he had no knowledge.

Pages 2295 - 2311)

[REDACTED] attached
to Number 1 Unit.

Statement Page
p. 3112

524. No Form 163 was served on this officer because of his absence from Beachcroft Avenue and he too was only interviewed with regard to the driving licence. He had no knowledge of the enquiries made by [REDACTED]

Pages 1393 - 1395)

[REDACTED] attached to
Number 1 Unit.

Document No. 94
p. 415

525. Form 163 was served, and he elected to make a statement under caution.

Document No. 95
p. 416 - 417

526. In that statement he says that one ordinary truncheon was issued to him, as was one short truncheon. His explanation for the second ordinary truncheon found in his possession, is very vague. He says that he thinks he borrowed it from an officer, whom he can't remember.

Pages 2318 -
2334)

[REDACTED] attached to 'Z'
District, formerly Police Constable [REDACTED] attached to
Number 1 Unit.

527. The service of Form 163 on this officer was not

appropriate as he had not been present at Beachcroft Avenue,
being involved with a previous arrest.

Statement Page
- 3114

528. When asked about the enquiries alleged to have been
made by [redacted] he states that [redacted] had made some form
of enquiry but could not recall any details.

Pages 2267 - 2268)

[redacted] attached to 'X'
District previously Police Constable [redacted] attached to
Number 1 Unit.

Statement Page
- 3115

529. He was not served with Form 163, due to his earlier
involvement with prisoners arrested prior to the incident
in Beachcroft Avenue. When interviewed he provided a
statement to the effect that he was unable to recall any
enquiry being made by [redacted]

Pages 2249 - 2266)

[redacted] attached to
Number 1 Unit.

Statement Page
No. 3116

530. Form 163 was not served on this officer who was on the
Carrier Uniform 13, which was not present during the main
incident. Enquiry with this officer was therefore only with
regard to the driving licence, about which he made a statement.
[redacted] says that [redacted] asked something about a
driving licence some months before the Southall incident, but
could not remember much detail of the enquiry.

(Pages 1715 - 1738)

[redacted] attached to
Number 1 Unit.

Document No. 96
Page - 418

531. Form 163 was served, and the officer chose to make
a written statement under caution. The allegations against him
are only concerned with the items found in his locker.

6212

Document No. 97
Pages 419 - 420

532. In explanation for his possession of an American Beat type truncheon, he stated that it had been given to him as a memento and had been taken to the Station to show other officers, and had remained there because his mode of transport had changed from car to motor cycle and he was not happy to take it home by motor cycle.

533. His explanation for the three knives was as had been given during earlier interviews, which was that they had been given to, or bought by him in connection with fishing or for ordinary use. With regard to the two rings of ignition keys he stated that he had owned numerous cars, as had his father whose vehicles he had sometimes borrowed and that they had been casually accumulated over the years. This officer was not connected with the main incident as at the time he was engaged with a prisoner arrested earlier during the demonstration.

Statement Page
to. 3117

534. He made a separate statement with regard to the driving licence, in which he states that he could remember [redacted] asking about a driving licence some time before the Southall demonstration.

(Pages 1300 - 1388)

[redacted] attached to
'L' District, formerly Police Constable [redacted] attached
to Number 1 Unit.

Document No. 98
Pages 421 - 424

535. He was served with Form 163, and chose to make a written statement under caution.

Document No. 99
Pages 425 - 427

536. In that statement he denies that he assaulted any person during the incident, and says that when giving assistance to other officers during the arrest in Beachcroft Avenue (of [REDACTED], he used no more force than was necessary. His statement consists of a total denial of all the allegations made against him. His explanation for the somewhat contradictory statements given during previous interviews was that when given they were thought to be an accurate account of the events which had taken place, and that if they had later proved to be inaccurate, then this was due to genuine mistakes on his part. [REDACTED] want of frankness will be considered later.

Pages 2477 - 2479)

Pages 2312 - 2317)

537. Both the above officers, attached to Number 1 Unit, were interviewed only in connection with the enquiry concerning the driving licence. They were not recipients of Form 163's as [REDACTED] was in 'Uniform 13', which did not enter Beachcroft Road at the relevant time, and [REDACTED] was certificated sick and was not on duty that day.

Statement Page
nos. 3119 - 3120

538. [REDACTED] made a further statement about the driving licence. He states that he could remember that [REDACTED] had on several occasions asked groups of officers about the licence. He comments that [REDACTED] is a 'loud' individual with his own particular way of doing things which made it easy to remember.

Statement Page
No. 3121

539. The statement obtain from [redacted] indicates that he is unable to remember any enquiry being made about the driving licence.

Statement Page
No. 3122

540. With regard to the explanation offered by [redacted] concerning the sledge hammer found in his possession which he had said he had brought into work in order that it might be loaned to [redacted] it was necessary to reinterview the latter officer. In his statement [redacted] confirms [redacted] reason for bring the sledge hammer to the Station.

Pages 1218 - 1269)

541. At the conclusion of the accounts of the disciplinary interviews with members or former members of Number 1 Unit Special Patrol Group, it is pertinent to mention [redacted] who was in charge of that Unit during the day of the demonstration. He would have been the subject of numerous disciplinary allegations. It would have been improper to interview him with regard to these disciplinary matters, until after the inquest into the death of Mr PEACH. The resignation of [redacted] from the police on the 15th June 1980, shortly after the inquest had been concluded, made any disciplinary enquiry unnecessary.

Number 3 Unit Special Patrol Group

(Pages 914 - 937 -
2898 - 2910

[redacted] attached to

Number 3 Unit Leytonstone Police Station

Document No. 100
Pages 428 - 430

542. He was served with Form 163, and chose to make a written statement under caution.

543. The officer denies some of the allegations briefly, others are dealt with in more detail. He arrested [REDACTED] the man in the mustard coloured jumper, who was convicted of throwing the stone which hit [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] was alleged by the [REDACTED] family to have been assaulted by the arresting officers opposite their address at [REDACTED] Beachcroft Avenue.

544. [REDACTED] denies this allegation, saying that he was incapable of doing anything because he was too exhausted after his pursuit of [REDACTED]. He was assisted in the arrest by [REDACTED] and [REDACTED].

545. [REDACTED] was interviewed on 20th October 1980, at which time [REDACTED] had not been interviewed. [REDACTED] however appeared at St. Albans Crown Court the following day, to answer charges in relation to the assault on [REDACTED].

546. When giving evidence at his trial [REDACTED] made no mention of being assaulted by the officers during his arrest. He was found 'guilty' and sentenced to nine months imprisonment.

547. [REDACTED] was seen on 25th November 1980, when he stated that he had not been assaulted by the arresting officers, nor had he any complaint to make about the matter. The [REDACTED] family were therefore re-interviewed in order to ensure that no mistake had been made, and that the person whose arrest they had described was [REDACTED].

Statement Page
No. 2124
Statement Page
No. 2125

Statement Page
No. 2126

548. The similarity between the assault on [redacted] as described by the [redacted] family, and the assault on [redacted] as described, and attributed to himself whilst arresting [redacted] by [redacted] suggest possible confusion. However, in the further statements provided after re-interview they do seem to positively identify [redacted] by his clothing, at the same time further explaining the position of [redacted] and his previous whereabouts. In view of this, despite the denial by [redacted] that he had been assaulted, the other two officers who had assisted in his arrest were subsequently interviewed, and this will be dealt with later.

(Pages 1079 - 1139)

[redacted] attached to
Number 3 Unit Special Patrol Group

Document No. 102
Pages 436 - 438

549. Form 163 was served and he elected to make a written statement under caution.

Document No. 103
Pages 439 - 445

550. In this he denies that he assaulted any person. He participated in the arrest of [redacted] and states that he only used the force necessary to restrain him.

(Pages 938 - 959)

[redacted] attached to
Number 3 Unit Special Patrol Group

Document No. 104
Page 446

551. He was served with Form 163 and chose to make a written statement.

Document No. 105
Pages 447 - 449

552. In his statement [redacted] denies that he assaulted anyone. In answer to the allegation that he had made false or inaccurate statements to officers during the initial investigation,

he denies that this was so, saying that at the time he made them he believed that they were factual.

(Pages 2923 - 2927)

[REDACTED] attached

to 3 Unit, Special Patrol Group

Document No. 106
Page 450

553. This officer, despite the fact that he received serious facial injuries, was the recipient of a Form 163 with regard to the brief moment he had spent in Northcote Avenue, before being hit in the face by a missile which fractured his jaw. He makes a statement in which he denies that he assaulted anyone at Northcote Avenue, and says that he was never close to any demonstrators.

Document No. 107
Pages 451 - 452

Pages 1163 - 1182
2842 - 2850

[REDACTED] attached to

3 Unit, Special Patrol Group

Document No. 108
Pages 453 - 455

554. He was served with Form 163 and elected to make a written statement.

Document No. 109
Pages 456 - 459

555. In that statement, in relation to an allegation made by [REDACTED] this officer admits striking an Asian man at Northcote Avenue, whom he feared was about to attack him, and who then ran off before he could be detained.

556. He denies that he assaulted anyone with a truncheon, saying that he did not have one with him, nor that he assaulted [REDACTED] although he does indicate that he saw a white man detained.

557. With regard to the allegation that he did not have a truncheon with him at the time, he says that he had left it in

the Police vehicle in his haste to get out, and that it was normally carried in a brief case, because, being very overweight, his bulk makes it uncomfortable to carry. He goes on to deny that he had been in the rear garden of Number 82, Orchard Avenue or in a position to see the injured girl, and goes on to explain his failure to obtain medical aid for an injured man he had seen carried into a house, maintaining that he was of the opinion that the man was in good hands, and separation from his companions would have exposed him to danger.

558. He concludes his statement by pointing out that had he been guilty of the offences alleged, then he would have been distinctively described by any complainants because of his size.

(Pages 1060 - 1078)

[REDACTED] attached
to 3 Unit Special Patrol Group

Document No. 110
Page 460

559. He was served with Form 163, and chose to make a written statement.

Document No. 111
Pages 461 - 462

560. This statement contains denials to all the allegations made against him with regard to the Northcote Avenue incident, and he says that he did not go into Beachcroft Avenue but remained with the injured [REDACTED]

(Pages 759 - 772 -
2911 - 2920)

[REDACTED] attached to
3 Unit, Special Patrol Group

Document No. 112
Pages 463 - 465

561. He was served with Form 163 and chose to make a written statement.

Document No. 113
pages 466 - 469

562. In his statement, [REDACTED] denies each allegation in turn, and in particular that which alleges an assault upon [REDACTED] in the rear garden of Number 82, Orchard Avenue, and he says that he did not reach the actual garden of the premises although he was in the small alleyway which is adjacent to it. He mentions this incident again when dealing with the allegation that he failed to obtain medical aid for this injured person. [REDACTED] says that [REDACTED] spoke to her). [REDACTED] recalls seeing a 'person' but says that he did not know whether the individual was male or female, and that in any case, no complaint of injury was made, nor did he see any, as the head of the person was being covered by his or her arms. During part of the initial investigation this officer declined to answer further questions put to him about this matter, or about the incident involving [REDACTED] because of a caution administered to him during the identification parade. He has now, however, offered an account of his actions.

563. He continues with a statement that he could not have grabbed [REDACTED] about the throat, as he was in possession of both shield and truncheon which necessitated the use of both hands, and says that he did not assault this person in any other way. He then deals with the allegations concerning his failure to produce his truncheon for inspection after drawing it, which he excuses by saying it would have been mentioned on the Form A.8/10 by [REDACTED] who had ordered their use, and gives an explanation as to his possession of an additional Police issue truncheon, issued to him when becoming a police motor cyclist.

(Pages 1183 - 1191)

[REDACTED] attached

to 3 Unit Special Patrol Group

Document No. 114
Page 470

564. Form 163 was served and he chose to make a written statement.

Document No. 115
Pages 471 - 473

565. He denies the allegations made against him in Northcote Avenue. This officer was the radio operator in one of the Police vehicles which arrived there and he states that he only left the vehicle for a short period to assist the injured [REDACTED] and again to help the ambulance locate that officer.

566. He admits that he did not have a truncheon with him, his explanation for this being that it causes him a great deal of discomfort when he has to sit with it for long periods, and says that he would normally carry it in a bag or brief case, but had forgotten to do so that day.

567. When dealing with the fact that he had previously stated that he had produced it for inspection on parade on the day of the demonstration, he says that when asked about it, as it was normally the practice to produce it on parade, he had assumed that he had in fact done so on that day as well.

(Pages 773 - 780)

[REDACTED] attached to

3 Unit Special Patrol Group

Document No. 116
Page 474

568. He was served with Form 163 and elected to make a written statement.

P221

Document No. 117
Pages 475 - 476

569. [REDACTED] was in charge of one of the Special Patrol Group carriers which arrived in Northcote Avenue. In his statement he denies the allegations of assaults in Northcote Avenue, saying that his main concern at that time was for the injured officer [REDACTED]

570. He says that he had been unable to inspect the appointments of officers on parade because he was at that time receiving treatment at the London Hospital. He admits not having a truncheon with him at the time of the demonstration and says that he had hoped to return to his Unit before leaving for the demonstration, but had been unable to do so because he was delayed at the hospital when his driver, [REDACTED] had been called urgently to the Brompton Hospital to give blood.

(Pages 781 - 790)

[REDACTED] attached to
3 Unit Special Patrol Group

Document No. 118
Pages 477 - 479

571. He was served with Form 163 and chose to make a written statement.

Document No. 119
Pages 480 - 482

572. He was in charge of one of the vehicles which arrived in Northcote Avenue. He deals with each allegation against him in detail. With regard to that which alleges that he had failed to inspect the appointments of officers on parade before leaving for the demonstration he says that he is unable to remember whether or not they were inspected by [REDACTED] whose responsibility this was, including the inspection of his own appointments.

Pages 791 - 812)

████████████████████ attached to 3

Unit Special Patrol Group

Document No. 120
Page 483

573. He was served with Form 163 and chose to make a written statement.

Document No. 121
Page 484

574. The only allegation against this officer was that he made a false statement to one of the officers conducting the investigation, by saying that he had produced his truncheon on parade, whereas enquiries had indicated that this was not the case. ██████████ says that this was a genuine mistake on his part, and that when he had been asked about it, he was under the impression that they had been produced on parade.

Pages 869 - 891)

████████████████████ 'J' District

formerly Police Constable ██████████ Unit Special Patrol Group

Document No. 122
Page 485

575. He was served with Form 163 and elected to make a written statement.

Document No. 123
Pages 486 - 488

576. In his statement, as in previous statements, the officer admits punching two different Asians in Northcote Avenue, which he says was necessary in an effort to defend himself. He also gives some detail, again as he has done previously, of striking one of two prisoners he had arrested in the Broadway close to the junction of Northcote Avenue, as he and members of his Unit left Northcote and advanced towards Beachcroft Avenue. The fact that the truncheon was later produced to the Station officer at Ealing Police Station who dealt with the charges is mentioned in previous statements.

577. He finishes his statement by giving some explanation for the fact that he had wrongly said during a previous interview that he had produced his truncheon for inspection on parade, which he puts down to the fact that the Unit were normally required to produce those items for inspection and that he had presumed that it had been the same on that day.

Pages 960 - 985)

[redacted] attached to
3 Unit Special Patrol Group

Document No. 124
Pages 489 - 490

578. He was served with Form 163 and elected to make a written statement.

Document No. 125
Pages 491 - 493

579. This officer gives his movements in the Broadway and Beachcroft Avenue, including the fact that he assisted [redacted] to arrest a prisoner in the Broadway and put him onto one of the carriers, which delayed his advance into Beachcroft Avenue. He also says that he only went approximately half way down that road before returning to the Broadway. He then makes a denial of all the allegations made against him.

Pages 892 - 913

2883 - 2896)

Document No. 126
Pages 494 - 496

[redacted] attached to 3
Unit Special Patrol Group
580. He was served with Form 163 and chose to make a written statement.

Document No. 127
Pages 497 - 501

581. In a lengthy statement he denies the allegations made against him, including those which relate to Number 82, Orchard Avenue, and the injuries received by [redacted]. It should be pointed out, as it was to the officer, and not for the first time, that one of his colleagues had indicated that he, [redacted] had been in the rear garden of Number 82, Orchard

Avenue, which in his statement this officer continues to deny.

582. When dealing with the allegation that he had made a false statement with regard to this matter, he says that any mistake was on the part of the other officer due to the confusion of the situation at that time.

Pages 813 - 840)

[REDACTED] attached to
] Unit Special Patrol Group

Document No. 128
Pages 502 - 504

583. He was served with Form 163 and chose to make a written statement.

Document No. 129
Pages 505 - 507

584. The officer gives an account of his movements in that area and while doing so denies that he assaulted anyone. He then deals with the allegation that he had failed to obtain medical aid for an injured man, believed to be Blair PEACH. The officer repeats what he has said in previous statements, that he had seen a man sitting on the pavement near to the junction with Beachcroft and Orchard Avenue, but that the man did not appear to be injured and because of this had formed the impression that he was just keeping out of the way.

Pages 989 - 1014
2851 - 2865)

[REDACTED] now attached to
[REDACTED] formerly Police Constable
[REDACTED] Special Patrol Group

Document No. 130
Pages 508 - 510

585. He was served with Form 163, and made a written statement.

Document No. 131
pages 511 - 514

586. In his statement, as in previous ones, this officer admits hitting an Asian on the leg with a truncheon when the man tried to kick him, but denies assaulting anyone else, either at Northcote Avenue or Beachcroft Avenue. It will be seen by reference to other statements made by this officer, that he said he chased the man in the mustard coloured jumper, the man [redacted] later arrested by [redacted] into the rear garden of 82, Orchard Avenue, but gave up the chase when a clothes lines caught him across the face.

587. He denies that he assaulted [redacted] at that location, although in earlier statements referred to striking or pushing a person aside, described as an Asian, with his truncheon. His denial that he had assaulted [redacted] was continued as was his denial that he had assaulted [redacted]

588. His statement then contained an explanation for his failure to produce his truncheon after the demonstration to the effect that the use of truncheons was dealt with by [redacted] on the Form A.8/10, and that his inaccurate explanation concerning the production of appointments on the parade on the day of the demonstration was because when asked about this he was relying on the fact that they normally were produced.

Pages 841 - 868
2866 - 2882)

[redacted] attached to 'K'
District formerly Police Constable [redacted] Unit Special
Patrol Group

Document No. 132
pages 515 - 517

589. He was served with Form 153 and elected to make a written statement.

Document No. 133
Pages 518 - 519

590. The statement contains a denial to the allegations made against him. This officer has in previous statements described how he had chased the man in the mustard coloured jumper [REDACTED], eventually arriving in the rear garden of 82, Orchard Avenue, where [REDACTED] has alleged she received an injury to her head. He denies that he did assault her, although he says that he believes he saw her, but says that although she was crying she had shown no signs of injury.

591. He also denies being involved in the incident with [REDACTED] although he recalls seeing a man detained by two other officers, but goes on to say that he had not seen any white man detained when he returned to his carrier. He finishes his statement by pointing out that he had not used his truncheon at all that day, and that it had remained in his pocket.

Pages 1160 - 1162

[REDACTED] attached to 'J'
District formerly Police Constable [REDACTED] 3 Unit Special
Patrol Group.

Document No. 134
Pages 520 - 521

592. He was served with Form 163 and chose to make a written statement.

Document No. 135
Pages 522 - 523

593. He denies the allegations against him, and makes particular reference to [REDACTED]. He said that to the best of his recollection, he had not seen this woman, or any other white persons, male or female in that area. When referring to the fact that he had not produced his truncheon for inspection, he says that it was his understanding that their use on that day would have been dealt with on the Form

9227

A.8/10.; but repeats that in any event he had not used his
truncheon that day, although he implies that he drew it.

Statement Page
8. 3127 - 3128

594. In view of the fact that this officer had only
spent a very short time in Beachcroft Avenue before returning
to his carrier in the Broadway a further witness statement
was obtained from him in relation to the allegation made
by [REDACTED] that he had been taken back to a carrier, as this
officer was not questioned about it previously.

595. He confirms that he returned to the vicinity of
Northcote Avenue after only a short time, and says that
although he was involved in the search of another person
at that locality, he is fairly confident that had a white man
been taken back to the carrier which contained the injured
officer, he would have seen him, because he saw the ambulance
arrive to take the officer away.

596. I have made mention earlier of the two officers
involved with [REDACTED] in the arrest of [REDACTED]
In view of the continued allegations made by the [REDACTED] family,
despite the statement of [REDACTED] that he had not been assaulted,
they too were interviewed and give some explanation to the
allegations made.

Pages 2429 - 2433

Number 2

Unit Special Patrol Group

Document No. 136
page 524

597. He was served with Form 163, and chose to make a
statement.

Document No. 137
Pages 525 - 526

598. In that statement [redacted] denies the allegations made against him, saying that both [redacted] and the prisoner [redacted] were seemingly both exhausted. He says that when they stopped [redacted] he made no attempt at resisting and that they had no idea what they were stopping him for, except that it was at the request of [redacted]. He concludes his statement by saying that he was aware of the regulations concerning the production of truncheons following their use, but that he had not drawn his that day.

(Pages 2467 - 2469)

[redacted] Number
2 Unit Special Patrol Group.

Document No. 138
Page 527

599. He was served with Form 163, and elected to make a written statement.

Document No. 139
Pages 528 - 529

600. He commences his statement by denying that he had assaulted [redacted] who he says was too exhausted to struggle. He too points out that when he and [redacted] stopped [redacted] they had no idea why they were doing so, except that [redacted] had wanted them to.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

601. The criminal, and a majority of the disciplinary allegations made in relation to the incidents that took place on the 23rd April 1979, are so closely interwoven that it is impossible to satisfactorily separate them. The result of the criminal investigation has been submitted to the Director of Public Prosecutions who has decided that there is insufficient evidence to justify criminal proceedings against any officer.

602. The verdict of the jury which heard the evidence of numerous witnesses at the inquest into the death of Mr PEACH, was one of misadventure. It must therefore be presumed that they were satisfied that the circumstances of his death were not attributable to any blameworthy fault.

603. The same standard of evidence required to prove a criminal charge, must be available to substantiate the alternative disciplinary allegation. Disciplinary proceedings can therefore not be taken on the allegations of assault. Because of the complexity and volume of the disciplinary allegations and the numerous officers involved, some of the incidents or allegations will be dealt with in general terms, whilst specific incidents involving other officers will be discussed in more detail.

NORTHGOTE AVENUE (ii). (a) (k)

604. There is no doubt at all, that officers from Number 3 Unit under the command of [REDACTED] were the victims of a planned attack by demonstrators at that location, evidence being available to show that prior to the event, male Asians withdrew their womenfolk from the area in preparation for the action.

statement Page Nos
585C3)
661)
2931)

605. [REDACTED] as totally justified in dealing with the situation in the manner that he did. Had his Unit not advanced on the attackers, there can be little doubt that the demonstrators would have been content to remain at a safe distance and continue to throw missiles at the officers until they had either run out of ammunition or become exhausted.

Document No. 109
 Page 456
 Document No. 123
 Page 486
 Statement Page
 9. 1008

606. There were several allegations of assault made against unidentified officers in Northcote Avenue and the adjacent area. All the officers interviewed have denied that they assaulted demonstrators in an indiscriminate manner, although three have admitted assaulting demonstrators in that area to defend themselves. There is no evidence to support disciplinary action against any individual officer. I therefore recommend that all of the allegations concerning this incident should be regarded as being unsubstantiated.

BEACHCROFT AVENUE (ii) (a) (x)

607. Except for [REDACTED] who has admitted using force on the prisoner [REDACTED] in an effort to subdue him, all of the officers interviewed have denied assaulting demonstrators in this road. There can be no doubt that the advance of the officers down that road, coupled with the hurried retreat of the many demonstrators and the arrival of the vehicles of Number 1 Unit, caused confusion. There is a description of demonstrators bumping into obstacles in their efforts to escape, and of a police officer and demonstrators falling over. There is no evidence to identify any officer in relation to any assault in Beachcroft Avenue, and therefore as the assault by [REDACTED] was justifiable, all the allegations concerning these matters cannot be substantiated against any individual.

608. However, in relation to the allegation of assault on [REDACTED] the middle-aged Asian man who says he was hit on the head with a truncheon by a police officer, there is independent

evidence that such an assault did take place (statement pages 448, 459 and 605). [redacted] however, describes him as simply being knocked over by an advancing policeman. The balance of evidence on this file tends to substantiate the allegation, against an unknown officer. However in view of the inquest verdict on Mr PEACH, which is discussed later, it may be felt more appropriate to classify the matter as unsubstantiated.

ASSAULT ON MR PEACH (ii) (a) (k) (f)

Statement Pages
 46, 407, 413,
 48, 433, 447,
 53, 476, 479
 and others)

609. The allegation of assault on Mr PEACH has been fully dealt with in the previous report by [redacted] and will obviously never be completely resolved. The fact remains that there is no positive evidence to identify any individual officer or officers as being responsible for that assault. The allegations concerning this matter made against individual officers, must therefore be regarded as unsubstantiated.

610. However, excluding [redacted] there are thirteen witnesses who claim to have seen Mr PEACH assaulted by being struck on the head with a truncheon by a policeman.

Two of these witnesses subsequently admitted that they had not seen the assault, and in five other cases the identification of Mr PEACH is uncertain. This leaves six persons who give evidence of an assault in their statements, so that the most likely conclusion from that evidence is that Mr PEACH was thus assaulted by an unknown officer. The inquest jury however decided that his death was a result of misadventure, in other words that there was no evidence of a deliberate act by any person which caused the injury, and they had the opportunity of hearing numerous witnesses live. There must be a degree of deliberateness for an assault, and in view of the Jury's verdict it is therefore considered that this complaint is unsubstantiated

611. [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] were subject of allegations that they had failed to obtain medical aid for Mr PEACH, after they had admitted seeing him or a person like him, at the junction of Orchard Avenue and Beachcroft Avenue. The general tenor of their explanations is that they did not realise that he was injured or in need of medical attention. He was sitting against a wall, which one officer thought was an attitude adopted to keep himself out of harms way, and as was later confirmed he had no visible signs of injury.

[REDACTED] says he was so convinced of this, that he told Mr PEACH to 'get on his bike' or in other words to go away.

[REDACTED] has also described seeing a man being taken into a house, presumably Mr PEACH, by four adults and says that as the man appeared to be in good hands, and [REDACTED] felt himself dangerously exposed decided to leave things as they were.

612. No doubt the atmosphere which prevailed at that time, with the confusion and general tension, was not conducive to officers displaying concern for injured persons nor would they probably have had the time. In view of the surrounding conditions and the officers' explanations, there is insufficient evidence of neglect of duty, and these allegations should be regarded as unsubstantiated.

ASSAULT ON [REDACTED] ALLEGATION OF RECKLESS DRIVING

613. [REDACTED] has alleged that she witnessed the assault on Mr PEACH and was then twice assaulted by police officers in Beachcroft Avenue. [REDACTED] account of the assault on Mr PEACH is at variance with all other accounts, and this must

cast doubt on her credibility as far as the allegation of assault on her is concerned, especially as it is unsupported by any witness.

614. Despite the opportunity afforded to her to identify the officers responsible for the assaults upon herself and Mr PEACH and other persons she was unable to do so. I have therefore no hesitation in recommending that any allegations made against individual officers by this woman, should be regarded as being totally unsubstantiated.

615. [REDACTED] also alleges that the Special Patrol Group carriers were driven recklessly as they swerved into Beachcroft Avenue. Almost every witness remembers 'Uniform 11', the vehicle driven by [REDACTED] approaching the Broadway end of Beachcroft Avenue at high speed; and the majority of witnesses describe the vehicle as mounting the kerb as it turned the corner, and as having a traffic bollard struck under the front axle. Police officers' descriptions of the manoeuvre of the carrier at that corner include that it "had nearly run us over" (p.1057) and "[REDACTED] had to jump out of the way" (p.862). There is good evidence here and elsewhere that [REDACTED] drove in a manner which in normal circumstances would be criticised for its recklessness. However, the officers were answering a call for assistance from a unit which was under attack, and it was the driver's duty to reach the scene as fast as possible consistent with safety. In as far as [REDACTED] did so, and there is no allegation that he had any accident on the way or at the scene in Beachcroft Avenue, his driving cannot properly be criticised. He was driving in the positive manner appropriate to the circumstances, and this complaint is unsubstantiated. The Director Public Prosecutions has considered that there is insufficient evidence for a

Statement Page
Nos. 608, 610,
647, 649

ASSAULT OF [REDACTED] (11) (a) (k)

616. The assault on [REDACTED] originated from allegations made by [REDACTED] and his three daughters who live at Number [REDACTED] Beachcroft Avenue. The three officers concerned in this arrest, have denied that they assaulted [REDACTED] who himself denies that any assault upon him took place. I have also discovered that the same [REDACTED] sisters, particularly [REDACTED], have made a similar allegation in that they witnessed assaults on two other persons, when they were present during the violent incidents at [REDACTED] Park View, Southall. Those two persons have already been interviewed and the allegations found to be unsubstantiated (OG1/79/3203). I therefore recommend that this allegation also be regarded as unsubstantiated.

ASSAULT ON [REDACTED] (11) (a) (k) (f) (b)

Statement Page
Nos. 660 - 667

617. Several officers have admitted, or have been shown to have been in or close to the rear garden of Number 82, Orchard Avenue, where [REDACTED] alleges she received her injury. All those interviewed have continually denied that they assaulted her or caused the injury. Both she and other witnesses were given the opportunity to identify the officer concerned at identity parades but failed to do so. When [REDACTED] was seen in the presence of her Solicitor [REDACTED] she described the officer as having a full beard, similar to that of [REDACTED] which is very full and bushy. No member of the Special Patrol Group had a beard on that day, it being accepted practice that officers do not grow beards whilst on the Group.

618. Originally there appeared to be two independent witnesses to the alleged assault on [REDACTED] but one of these [REDACTED] statement page 645) subsequently said that he had not seen any assault, although he had earlier said he had. This must cast doubt on the testimony of the other witness, [REDACTED] who was in [REDACTED]'s company at the time of the assault. There is good evidence that [REDACTED] received a head injury at the time and place she states. There is, however, insufficient evidence of the manner in which she sustained the injury to substantiate the complaint of assault.

619. Several officers were alleged to have failed to obtain medical aid for [REDACTED] and all have denied that they noticed that she was injured. There is evidence that [REDACTED] spoke to [REDACTED] although he denies it, but in any case she had no obvious injury. The same criteria apply in this case as in the case of Mr PEACH with regard to this aspect, and it is recommended that this allegation too should be regarded as unsubstantiated.

INCIDENT INVOLVING [REDACTED] (11) (s) (k) (j) (1)

620. This incident, one of [REDACTED] alleged assault by various officers and unlawful arrest and detention and then subsequent release, has not been satisfactorily resolved. [REDACTED] has said that he was assaulted by various officers. He describes the assault in some detail, and then alleges he was then subjected to abuse and eventually taken back to a Special Patrol Group carrier. This he says contained an unconscious officer, from where, after some discussion as to the available evidence against him, he was eventually released and bundled into the street.

Statement Page
(p. 2104 - 2105)

621. [REDACTED] admits detaining a white man at a location which is approximate to that described by [REDACTED] but says that he did not assault the man he detained, who he says was released shortly after his detention because the officer was unable to discover any evidence which would warrant his further detention.

622. [REDACTED] was given an opportunity to identify [REDACTED] and other officers on an identity parade but was unable to do so. If his version of the incident is true, then unlike many of the other witnesses, he had several minutes to study the officers responsible for his detention, and therefore his failure to do so casts some doubt on his veracity. The question remains, how he was aware that an injured officer was aboard the vehicle. [REDACTED] was present in the vicinity of Northcote Avenue, and may well have been present when [REDACTED] was placed aboard the carrier after he had received his injury, so that this knowledge could have been gained earlier. I recommend that the allegations concerning this matter should be regarded as being unsubstantiated. However, [REDACTED] would have been well advised to obtain the details of the man he detained so that the fact could have been recorded. I therefore recommend that he should be so advised by a Senior Officer. During the various interviews he has also admitted telling that person to 'piss off'. In view of the violence used towards this officer and his colleagues, and the existing tense situation, and the fact that the only evidence of his language is his own admission, it is recommended that words of advice will again suffice.

ASSAULT ON [REDACTED] (ii) (a) (k)

(Statement Pages
2928 - 2940)

623. [REDACTED] has alleged that she was assaulted in an alleyway which leads between 36 and 34 Orchard Avenue, into which she had run to escape from advancing Police Officers.

(Statement Pages
1542 - 1543)

624. [REDACTED] has admitted in various interviews speaking to a 'youth' in an alleyway and pushing him in an effort to persuade him to comply with his directions, but has denied assaulting [REDACTED], although it is fair to point out that because of her masculine appearance she could be mistaken for a youth. He also says that the alleyway in which he spoke to the youth was much wider and led to a car park, which would indicate the alleyway which runs between Number 44 and 46 Orchard Avenue, and not the one to which [REDACTED] refers. While it is felt quite likely that [REDACTED] was the officer concerned, when [REDACTED] was given the opportunity to identify the officer who assaulted her, [REDACTED] was not identified. There is therefore insufficient evidence to substantiate this allegation against any individual officer, and in view of the total lack of witnesses to the assault it must be recorded as unsubstantiated.

ASSAULT ON [REDACTED] AND THREATS TO [REDACTED]

AND [REDACTED] (ii) (a) (k) (1)

(Statement Pages
54A, 550)

625. Several officers were the subject of allegations concerning the assault on [REDACTED] but all denied assaulting him. [REDACTED] was also given an opportunity to identify his assailant but could not do so. There is therefore no

evidence against any individual officer to substantiate this allegation. The only witness to the alleged assault on [REDACTED] is his friend [REDACTED]. The degree of corroboration is therefore insufficient for this allegation to be other than unsubstantiated.

Statement Pages
585C(1)
595C(10)
and
585A(1) - 585A6

626. [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] who are sisters, and are also friends of [REDACTED] say that they were threatened and subjected to abuse. They were however unable to identify any of the officers responsible although given opportunity to do so. This fact together with the lack of any additional evidence leads me to recommend that this allegation should be regarded as unsubstantiated.

Document No. 140
Page 530 - 531

627. A Schedule of the identification parades which were held to afford an opportunity to complainants and witnesses to identify the officers responsible for the alleged incidents is attached.

DISCOVERY OF PROPERTY IN LOCKERS OF SPECIAL PATROL GROUP

OFFICERS

628. The discovery during the initial investigation, of the various weapons and implements in the private lockers of officers led to a great deal of comment and speculation. It will therefore be necessary to deal in some detail with each group of items.

ADDITIONAL POLICE ISSUE TRUNCHEONS (ii) (a)

629. Several officers were found to be in possession of more than one police issue truncheon, of which there are two types, a short one for use of plain clothes officers, or a slightly longer

one for use by officers on normal uniform duties. Additionally there is a third very long type which is for use by officers of the Mounted Branch, as part of the saddle equipment but which is not issued to any other member of the Force. However, none in the latter category was found at anytime during enquiries.

630. Explanations by officers as to how they came to possess additional ordinary or short truncheons are varied, some saying that they were issued when performing motor cycle duties or when joining the Special Patrol Group because of regular plain clothes duty. Some others were 'acquired' from officers leaving the Force or by other opportunist methods.

631. Enquiries to verify the proper issue of additional truncheons for the reasons described have proved abortive, and have revealed a somewhat unsatisfactory state of affairs. The statement of [REDACTED] the Stores Liaison Officer for the Special Patrol Group reveals that no local record of issue is kept. Similar enquiry at the Central Stores has revealed a situation which does not conform with instructions.

Statement Page
No. 3122

Statement Page
No. 3130
Statement Page
No. 3131

[REDACTED] an Executive Officer in G.6 states that no central record of issue is maintained. [REDACTED] one of the persons responsible for the issue of equipment to officers joining the Group, has indicated that short truncheons are issued.

(See Document No. 12
Page No. 100)

(Document No. 5
Page No. 533)

[REDACTED] of Lambeth Stores has also pointed out that no identifying marks are now made on truncheons, which has made proof of possession impossible, and is contrary to Paragraph 16, chapter 4 of the Instruction Book.

632. It is clearly undesirable, particularly in the light of the present investigation, for a dual possession to exist without some record. I further recommend that the present Regulations and records of issue or dual issue where necessary, should be the subject of a strict record, either locally or at the Central issuing department. I also recommend that Paragraph 16 Chapter 4 of the Instruction Book be adhered to by G Department.

633. Enquiries were made into the possession of additional Force truncheons by [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. The issue system described above allowed [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] to properly acquire second truncheons, and there is no ground for criticism of them in this respect. [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] however, admit obtaining their additional truncheons by improper methods. [REDACTED] is especially deserving of criticism as he says he obtained the additional truncheon by borrowing it from a colleague, and then 'forgot' to return it. It is recommended that these three officers be advised over this matter by a Senior Officer.

POSSESSION OF SLEDGEHAMMERS, CROWBARS AND OTHER SIMILAR ITEMS

634. It is necessary on many occasions for Police Officers, particularly in specialist departments, to possess such implements, often at short notice, in order to gain entry to premises or places, when all other methods have failed, and without which entry would continue to be denied them. A working party which was set up to look into this aspect, has recognised the need of such implements, the issue of which will now be on a properly regularised basis, which effectively pre-empts any recommendations in this report about the matter.

Document No. 141
Pages 532 - 535

635. Special Patrol Group is quite frequently used on duties requiring this form of entry and there is no evidence that the implements were kept for any other purpose. I therefore recommend, despite the fact that General Orders Section 51, paragraph 20(3) prohibits the possession of this form of implement, that no further action should be taken with regard to this matter, which should be recorded as being unsubstantiated. I do however, recommend that those officers to whom such implements are being returned, should have their attention drawn to this instruction, and clearly instructed that the implements are to be removed from their place of duty. This of course applies to the officer who has maintained that he brought the sledgehammer and spare handle into work in order to loan them to a colleague.

POSSESSION OF IGNITION KEYS AND THREE KNIVES (ii) (b) (e)

636. It is quite clear from the same paragraph mentioned above that it is forbidden for officers to be in possession of ignition keys for the purposes of gaining entry to private motor vehicles. This direction is normally interpreted as meaning the motor vehicles of members of the public, who were either absent from the vehicle, or had locked themselves out.

637. The officer in whose locker they were discovered, [REDACTED] maintains that they were from previous motor vehicles possessed by him and that the keys were retained solely for colleagues who had lost their own keys. I recommend that when these keys are returned to [REDACTED] he should receive words of advice concerning possession by his Senior Officer and instructed to remove them to his home.

638. The possession of the three knives found in the locker of this officer has inevitably aroused suspicion that they were in his possession for some potentially criminal purpose, such as to 'plant' on a prisoner. The same suspicion may be voiced in respect of the keys. There is however no evidence whatever that they were in the officer's possession for anything other than the innocent reasons he puts forward (i.e. fishing and general use). However, it is recommended that the officer be advised that he is not to retain them in his locker, or, of course, on his person while performing duty.

NON-POLICE ISSUE TRUNCHEONS AND OTHER MEMENTO TYPE ITEMS

639. These items range from the old fashioned long truncheon deserving of a place in a police museum found in possession of [REDACTED] to various sizes of American beat truncheon.

640. [REDACTED] admitted during the inquest that before joining the Special Patrol Group, whilst employed on a specialist crime squad some years previously, that he took the long truncheon on duty when an ambush on armed raiders was to take place. He said he thought his short police issue truncheon would prove inadequate in those circumstances, and that the long one had been used on that one occasion only. Since then, he said, he had been trained in the use of firearms.

641. Despite the fact that there is no indication that any other of the souvenirs were used in this manner, it does highlight the undesirability of operational officers having such items in their possession in their lockers, however innocent that possession might be, in view of the publicity that those items have gained

following their discovery. No disciplinary matter arises from possessing such a souvenir and bringing it to work, but it is recommended that officers be instructed to remove any such souvenirs from the Police Station.

OFFICERS FAILING TO DEAL WITH PROPERTY (ii) (h)

642. The piece of wood which [REDACTED] says he found in the street in Ealing following a raid on some premises there, has no value whatsoever. Nevertheless to comply strictly with the Regulations the officer concerned should have handed the item in to the local Police Station in order that it could be properly disposed of, instead of taking it back to his Unit base. The officer is now obvious well aware of this fact and I am sure that further words of advice from a Senior Officer will be sufficient to deal with this matter.

643. The brass handle and what appears to be an old whip handle, found in the locker of [REDACTED] which he says he found in one of the Police vehicles, are similarly of no apparent value. It is again recommended that the officer be advised as to future proper disposal.

644. The driving licence stolen from [REDACTED] accepted responsibility for.

645. How that document arrived in the Parade or locker room of the Unit base has not been discovered. Some other officer, or [REDACTED] himself may have placed it there after finding it in a vehicle. The alternative ways that [REDACTED] could have come by the item have been discussed, and efforts made to verify or disprove

his story. Enquiries tend to show that he made enquiry to trace officers who might have knowledge of the document. Whatever the truth of the matter, he certainly did not dispose of it properly.

646. However, this officer received immediate punishment in the form of custodial detention for over three days while the various items found in his possession were investigated. It is therefore felt that, while he clearly failed to deal with the driving licence properly, it is not necessary for him to have any greater punishment than admonishment with regard to his failure in this case.

UNTRUTHFUL, MISLEADING OR INACCURATE STATEMENTS (ii) (1)

647. During the course of the initial investigation, some officers gave accounts of their movements, of the movements of their colleagues, or of incidents, which enquiries indicated were not correct. Some officers later changed their accounts, while others did not do so. Consideration was therefore given to the question whether they had made those early statements in a deliberate effort to mislead.

648. Apart from [REDACTED] all the officers interviewed have denied that this was so, and have said that all the statements which they made in relation to the incidents contained what they had thought to be accurate accounts when they had made them, and that any inaccuracy was due to the confusion of the day.

649. There can be little doubt that to the majority of the officers present, the incident involving Mr PEACH had no special importance at the time, their action being confined to running

or being driven down the road, and seeing demonstrators retiring in some confusion, some of them being chased with varying degrees of determination until all had dispersed, an operation taking three to four minutes. The majority of 1 Unit then rejoined their carriers and drove further along Orchard Avenue where they became involved with members of the Press, while members of 3 Unit made their way back to the Broadway and rejoined their vehicles. It would seem that the degree of violence and disorder experienced at that location was little different from that at other incidents experienced by them that day. It is also indisputable that the degree of violence and physical exertion experienced by the officers that day is unlikely to be compatible with an accurate memory of consecutive and similar events.

650. There is insufficient evidence, apart from the case of [REDACTED] that any account was a deliberate falsehood. However, it was mentioned earlier (para 326) that [REDACTED] was not considered to be truthful, and certainly his replies do not ring true. While there is insufficient evidence for formal discipline in his respect, he is deserving of words of advice for his want of frankness. [REDACTED] admits that he told a lie in relation to his first story about the small truncheon, which he says was done in a moment of panic. However, enquiries have failed to reveal any good reason for him to conceal his possession of that truncheon, which in itself does not even amount to something for which he can be criticised. He is however deserving of words of advice for his falsehood.

<u>FAILURE TO INSPECT TRUNCHEONS OF OFFICERS ON PARADE</u>	(ii) (c)
<u>FAILURE OF OFFICERS TO HAVE TRUNCHEON ON DUTY</u>	(ii) (c)
<u>FAILURE TO PRODUCE TRUNCHEONS AFTER USE</u>	(ii) (g)
<u>FAILURE TO PROPERLY COMPLETE FORM A.8/10</u>	(ii) (g)

651. The matters mentioned above are dealt with as one issue, because they are inter-related.

652. Had [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] inspected the truncheons of officers on Parade, as they have said they normally did, then those officers without them should have been noticed. [REDACTED] assumption that Special Patrol Group officers should have the sense to carry them on duty has proved to be ill-founded. The Sergeants have a degree of responsibility in this direction as well, although it is the accepted practice that the inspection is the responsibility of the Inspector.

653. The instructions on producing truncheons to Station Officers are that this will be done when they are drawn or used. The instruction was drafted to refer to situations when officers are working on their own, and unsupervised. Since the issue of that instruction, demonstrations have become a common fact of life, and Forms A.8/10 have been introduced to record the activities of a serial at such an event. These forms provide specifically for the drawing of truncheons to be recorded. P.C.'s thus report the drawing of truncheons to a supervising officer (who probably instructed them to do so in the first place). Separate production to a Station Officer - and a visit to a Police Station for that purpose - seems unnecessary.

I therefore recommend that Form A.8/10 be amended to comply with the spirit of General Orders, namely that truncheons which are drawn or used on a demonstration be produced to the officer in charge of the serial, and a space be provided on the Form to show that such action has been taken. Instruction Book Chapter 10 para 12(f) should continue "except on demonstrations, where they should be produced to the officer in charge of the serial".

654. In the case of the Form A.8/10 signed by [REDACTED] that was seriously incomplete in a number of respects, including its not showing that truncheons were drawn. The Form was completed by [REDACTED] who says that he did not know that truncheons were drawn in Beachcroft Avenue. This explanation is quite unbelievable, and [REDACTED] should be severely criticised for his failure to properly complete the Form. Formal discipline is not recommended because he did not sign the Form, and it was [REDACTED] responsibility to complete it. It was signed by [REDACTED]

655. It is felt that officers who either reported drawing their truncheons to their supervising officers, or else were ordered to draw truncheons by him, cannot properly be criticised for failure to produce their truncheons to some other supervising officer, or indeed their own supervising officers if they were not asked to do so. No disciplinary action is appropriate in this direction.

656. Some officers have admitted that, for one reason or another, they were not properly in possession of their truncheons on the day of the demonstration. It is recommended that the following officers receive advice in this respect: [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]

LACK OF SUPERVISION

657. Acquaintance with the investigation, and through this with the events of the day, reveal a noticeable difference between the behaviour of 3 Unit and the behaviour of 1 Unit in the Beachcroft Avenue area. To put it briefly, 3 Unit appear to be disciplined, to act with some purpose and to do it in an organised manner. [REDACTED] comes across as having good control of his men. The driving force behind 1 Unit is not apparent. There is no clear picture of their motive when driving down Beachcroft Avenue, nor of what instructions, if any, they were given at that stage by [REDACTED]

658. It is easy to criticise a man who is not available to defend himself because he has now left the Force, and it is certainly not the case that he is just a convenient scapegoat. The above opinions are drawn from interviews and statements from the criminal enquiry, made months before [REDACTED] left the Police. [REDACTED] must also shoulder some of the blame, and his completion of Form A8/10 shows that he was not the support to [REDACTED] which he might have been. Similarly, his carrier did not exhibit much unity of purpose after debussing in Beachcroft Avenue. He should be advised on the necessity for positive supervision in such situations.

659. Having said that, the picture painted by many officers of their experiences during the day suggests a day harder than any they had every experienced before. In particular [REDACTED] statement suggests a man who was beyond the stage where he could exercise effective supervision. He was not neglectful so much as confronted by a situation beyond his ability. The remedy for such situations in future is more balanced deployment of manpower, of which there was no shortage on that day, to avoid overstressing one small unit

660. Finally, attention must be drawn to the changes that have been made within the structure of the Special Patrol Group following the review of their role by the Deputy Commissioner. Four Chief Inspectors have now been added to the strength of the Group, their role being to increase the supervision on the Group, and the liaison between the Special Patrol Group and District Officers, two of the riders added by the jury at the inquest. An additional Sergeant has also been added to the strength of each Unit bringing the number of Sergeants on each Unit to four thus further increasing supervision.

661. One of the other riders recommended by the jury was that a regular inspection of lockers should take place to discourage the possession of 'weapons'. Such a task is now undertaken by each Unit Inspector together with a Chief Inspector on a regular basis. The remaining jury rider is that Special Patrol Group officers should have maps of the area they are patrolling. This, in as far as it relates to demonstrations, applies to all officers, and maps are now regularly issued with briefing notes. Similarly a London Atlas is carried on carriers of the Group.

662. All typed statements and documents have been checked against the originals and are correct.

663. Checks have been made on all persons mentioned during this enquiry. Because of the numbers of persons involved, Form 609's and search results are contained in an Appendix.



P250

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION

B E T W E E N :

7C
1981 P. No. 2971

(A)

ROY PEACE and PHILLIP BRIAN PEACE
(Executors of the Estate of Clement
Blair Peach deceased)

Plaintiffs

and

THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE FOR THE METROPOLIS

Defendant

PROOF STATEMENT MADE BY [REDACTED]

Pr of Statement - [REDACTED]

On Monday 23rd April 1979, Mr. Blair PEACH, of [REDACTED], was injured at Orchard Avenue, junction with Beechcroft Avenue, Southall and died at New Ealing Hospital at 12.10am. on 24th. April.

As it had been alleged that Mr. PEACH had received an injury to the head from a police truncheon, it was decided that the enquiry into his death should be conducted by the Complaints Investigation Bureau and [REDACTED] took command of a team of CIB(2) officers.

[REDACTED] and several officers from CIB(2) were at Southall just after 3am on the 24th. and took over the Incident Room which had already been set up by a team of 'X' District officers under the Command of a Detective Chief Superintendent.

I arrived at Southall at 2.25AM and spoke to DMC (ops)

Very little was known at that time about the dead man or exactly where and how he had received his injury. A demonstration had been held in Southall on Monday 23rd. April in protest against the National Front meeting held in the local Town Hall. There had been much hostile reaction to the meeting from local 'Action' groups and from other bodies outside the area opposed to the National Front. From 3pm. that day there had been clashes between demonstrators and police at different times and locations. This had resulted in many arrests and led to 342 persons being charged with offences such as 'possessing offensive weapon', assault and threatening/insulting behaviour. A total of 70 civilians received injuries (one fatal) and 97 police were injured.

[REDACTED] and myself were appraised of the known facts at 3.10am. by the Deputy Assistant Commissioner (Operations), the Area Deputy Assistant Commissioner and the local Detective Superintendent. Police first became aware of the injury to Mr. PEACH when Detective Constables [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] were at New Ealing Hospital as liaison officers collating details of injured persons, were informed by hospital staff. The officers spoke to two young women who had accompanied the injured man in the ambulance and were told that Mr. PEACH had been hit on the head by a police truncheon near Safeways in Southall. Apparently neither women had witnessed the matter. When the two women

Mr. Fusi

discovered that they were talking to police officers they refused to say any more and left the hospital soon after wards taking with them Mr. PEACH's clothing.

We were informed that Mr. PEACH had been taken away in an ambulance from 71 Orchard Avenue, Southall. CID officers had attended that address earlier, and before Mr. PEACH had died, but the occupier, [REDACTED] refused to say anything to the officers about his knowledge of events until a solicitor was present. No amount of persuasion would move him from this.

[REDACTED] the wife of Blair PEACH, was at Southall Police Station and a short statement of identification was taken from her. There were three other persons with her, but they refused to identify themselves or say whether or not they saw what happened to Mr. PEACH. We were told that [REDACTED] and the others wanted to go to [REDACTED] Popes Lane, Baling, W.5., and it was believed that persons at that address saw what happened or at least could assist.

With [REDACTED] I went to [REDACTED] Popes Lane. [REDACTED] and the others followed in their own car. On arrival at the address we all went inside, but when it was discovered by those already there that we were police officers we were immediately ordered out of the house. We stood in the hallway and asked to speak to the occupier and eventually [REDACTED] came forward. He gave his name and refused to tell us anything else except that he would be contacting his solicitor later in the day and statements would then be given by himself and others. He refused to say whether he had seen what had happened or confirm or deny that others in the house could help. He would not accept any amount of persuasion by [REDACTED] to give us even the barest details so that immediate steps could be taken to identify the culprit. The clothing worn by Mr. PEACH was handed over in a black plastic bag. It was checked in the presence of two WITNESSES who gave their names as [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. They refused all further details of themselves. Before leaving the house it was agreed with [REDACTED] that he and the other witnesses would be available for interview at 11am in the presence of their solicitor. [REDACTED] warned him them of the consequences of conspiring together to concoct a story before a statement was taken from them. We had entered the house at 4.15am

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taken possession of the clothing at 4.20am., and left about 15 minutes later.

At 5.5am. we went to New Ealing hospital, but the staff could not assist any further.

By 6am. The Broadway, Southall, had been sealed off and officers under the direction of the local Detective Chief Superintendent started a thorough search looking for clues. Safeways Store was in this stretch of the road, but as the injury was supposed to have been received near that store it was decided to cover the whole area from Beechcroft Avenue to Lady Margaret Road, there being no other positive location to work from.

At 6.20am., with [redacted] I went to 71 Orchard Avenue and spoke to [redacted] the head of the house. [redacted] explained who we were and asked him what he could tell us of the injured man who had been taken from his house the night before. [redacted] told us that his wife had witnessed the incident but on instructions from friends of the injured man she would not make a statement until their solicitor was present. When asked who these people were or who the solicitor was, [redacted] stated that he did not know, but understood that they would be contacting him later that day. [redacted] stressed the urgency of speaking to someone who could throw some light on what happened and with that [redacted] appeared. [redacted] was then persuaded to let us speak to his wife on the understanding that no written statement was taken from her. [redacted] could understand what we were saying, but could not explain herself in English, so her husband acted as interpreter. We were invited into the sitting room where [redacted] then told us briefly what had happened. For the first time we had ^{heard} seen told that the man was in fact injured in Orchard Avenue outside No. 62. [redacted] then asked [redacted] to repeat the story and he wrote down the gist of what she was saying in a notebook. Although both [redacted] were suspicious of this to start with, they permitted it to be done on the understanding that she was not required to sign anything until the solicitor was present. We spent about 25 minutes at the house.

We then went next door to No. 69 Orchard Avenue and spoke [redacted] and [redacted] where it was confirmed that the

man Blair PEACH had been seen and possibly injured in Orchard Avenue outside No. 62.

We returned to Southall Police station where a full scale major enquiry was set in motion. Immediate house to house enquiries were taken up by CIB(2) officers aided by a team of Area officers from 'B', 'F' and Airport Districts. In the initial stages there were 30 officers on the enquiry (1 Commander, 1 Detective Chief Superintendent, 9 Detective Chief Inspectors, 2 Detective Inspectors, 12 Detective Sergeants, 4 Detective Constables and 1 WPC). In addition other CIB(2) officers were used from time to time during this lengthy enquiry as and when they were required.

From an early stage all witness statements were directed to be taken in the presence of a Detective Chief Inspector or above. Statements were taken from all persons interviewed whether or not evidence was forthcoming. Such action was directed to ensure that every local resident was seen and every possible piece of information obtained.

Five interpreters were used to assist with the large number of persons who could not speak English or appeared not to do so. The interpreters were particularly useful in breaking through the barrier of suspicion of police held by the local Asian residents.

The house to house enquiries were initially concentrated on Beechcroft and Orchard Avenues and were later extended to include The Broadway, Northcote Avenue, Oswald Road and St. Joseph's Avenue. Local schools were visited by Juvenile Bureau officers in an effort to trace youths and young people seen in the area at the relevant time and to appeal for witnesses to come forward. Local hospitals were visited to obtain details of persons injured in the vicinity of the PEACH incident and 12 such persons were interviewed. Officers were also employed to stop persons in the street in the hope that witnesses may be found who were otherwise reluctant to come forward.

Enquiries were also made of known interested parties who it was thought might be able to assist e.g., Seifert Sedley & Co., Solicitors, who were representing the family, Southall Rights, who had made an appeal for witnesses and had launched an appeal for funds to assist with legal

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defences of persons arrested that day and Bernberg & Co., Solicitors, a firm acting for Southall Rights. Publicity was also given in the national and local newspapers, radio and television when appeals were made for witnesses or any person with information to come forward.

~~The~~ BBC and Independent Broadcasting organisations gave assistance by supplying scripts and tapes of early news bulletins and talk-in programmes in the hope that useful information could be obtained. *ITV declined without a court order.*

One of the Metropolitan Police Mobile Police Stations was parked in Beechcroft Avenue at the junction with Orchard Avenue to draw attention to the enquiry and to assist and encourage people to come forward with information. It was intended to have it fully manned daily from 8am to midnight, but after the first day it was found that there was no response after 8pm. It was then manned from the 25th. April to 5th. May 1979 from 8am to 8pm. and again during those hours on the 10th. May ~~and on~~ ~~the week-end of the~~ 24th/25th. May. Notices were displayed on the vehicle, in both English and Punjabi, inviting witnesses to come forward in or to telephone one of several telephone numbers on display.

An incident room was also set up at Southall Police Station where staff was available until midnight each day to deal with enquiries and responses to appeals for witnesses. In addition a second incident room was set up at New Scotland Yard where the enquiry was directed from. On top of this all the back-up and technical support available to the Metropolitan Police was placed at the disposal of the enquiry team.

As soon as it was established where Mr. PEACH had been injured, immediate steps were taken to identify the police officers likely to be in the locality at the time. Working on the earlier belief that the injury had been met in The Broadway, senior officers in charge of those sectors and serials had been sent for. The Operation Order for the demonstration was studied and the P/T log kept by 'X-ray' control was examined. By mid-day sufficient information had been collated to identify No. 3 Unit of the Special Patrol Group as having been there at the material time. This Unit was on duty and was sent for to report to [REDACTED] at Southall immediately.

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At 12.30 pm., [redacted] and his Unit arrived at Southall and reported to me. I interviewed [redacted] and established the presence of 1 Unit SPG also. That Unit was off duty at the time and instructions were sent to the Unit's base station for the whole Unit to report to me at Southall as soon as they paraded for duty at 6pm. that day. During the interview with [redacted] he took me to the rear of Southall Service Station, Broadway, Southall, at 1.45pm., and showed me two red crates full of milk bottles, a whisky bottle and an assortment of bricks. Both crates were seized and produced as exhibit CH/1. [redacted] then made a written statement and was interviewed further by [redacted]

The officers on his Unit were then interviewed by means of a questionnaire by various CIB(2) Chief Inspectors. Before these interviews were completed No. 1 Unit arrived at Southall. To avoid collusion the 3 Unit officers were kept in a room in the station until interviewed and then allowed to return to their vehicles parked in the station yard. When No. 1 Unit arrived the carriers were directed to the Conservative Club car park nearby. [redacted], the officer in charge of 1 Unit remained at the station and I interviewed him. He then made a written statement and was further interviewed by [redacted]

[redacted] All the No. 1 Unit officers were then interviewed by CIB(2) Detective Chief Inspectors with the aid of questionnaires. The last officer was interviewed shortly before 1am on the 25th. April and by this time the movements of each officer on 1 and 3 Units SPG prior to, during and immediately after the incident when Mr. PEACH was injured had been logged according to the recollections of each officer. One officer was on annual leave in Jersey and one was sick, but they were both interviewed as soon as they were available. After these initial interviews and when the early statements from witnesses were analysed the picture was still not clear. Some witnesses said that Mr. PEACH had been struck by a police truncheon, others said it was a shield. Some said he was struck one blow on the head, others said it was several blows. Many of the officers admitted drawing their truncheons, but only [redacted] admitted using his when he arrested a prisoner by the name of [redacted]. Only [redacted] of No. 1 Unit saw PEACH on the corner and he told him to move on. When [redacted] was first interviewed by me he told me that [redacted] had mentioned to him that he may have spoken to the man. His actions were in fact borne out by several witnesses and each one stated that he was not the officer who struck

PEACH. The initial investigation was further complicated by the suggestion that there were District officers in Beechcroft/Orchard Avenues at the material time and by two witnesses who threw suspicion on a possibility that a Traffic Patrol officer and a mounted officer were present. It was ~~was~~ established that only SPG officers were in these two roads at the material time. The nearest Traffic Patrol officer was in Broadway, junction with Dane Road directing traffic, mounted branch officers were in the High Street near the police Station and the only foot duty officers were those of serial 113, under the direction of [REDACTED] who met the SPG officers and carriers at Herbert Road junction with Orchard Avenue when they answered the call for assistance.

Teleprinter messages were sent throughout the Metropolitan Police network to appeal for witnesses or officers who may have attended the location. There were two such appeals and officers did respond. However, in each case they were eliminated.

When nothing conclusive was obtained from the first interviews with the SPG officers, the next day, 25th. April, they were seen again and this time their truncheons and items of clothing were taken from them for examination in the police laboratory. This proved negative.

All SPG officers who were on duty at Southall were interviewed initially and where they were away at the material time for any reason, such as with prisoners or injured, this was verified. Those officers at the scene were then called to New Scotland Yard and comprehensive statements were taken, followed by lengthy interviews where contemporaneous records were made. The movements of all officers was examined in depth and where possible proved. Some officers were interviewed on several occasions and some of the interviews took anything up to 8 or 10 hours at a time.

As with the officers, many of the civilian witnesses were seen again to check and re-check details. In some cases it was obvious they were confused, in others they were clearly lying and this was admitted by at least 4 witnesses. It was suspected that others did not see what they had claimed to have seen, but there was no way of disproving their

statements.

Whilst the evidence of several witnesses suggested that a police truncheon was the fatal weapon, the findings of the pathologist did not tend to support this. Therefore, a number of possible causes for the injury were explored in addition to the truncheons. First the wall was examined to see if Mr. PEACH could have struck it with his head and also to see if he could have damaged himself by banging his head against the wall when seated on the pavement as was suggested by one witness. A police shield was examined and eliminated by the pathologists. The possibility that he struck the 'No Entry' sign in Orchard Avenue at the junction with Beechcroft Avenue was not overlooked as was the suggestion that he may have struck his head on the nearside door of the carrier 'Uniform 11' as it flew open when the officers debussed. The Tommy bars and wheel braces on the SPG carriers were examined and eliminated. The suggestion that a missile thrown through the air, such as a brick or a milk bottle, could not be ruled out, but was not supported by the known evidence. A personal radio of the type used exclusively by the SPG, together with a leather carrying case, was examined and was thought by each of the three pathologists as a likely instrument.

LOCKERS

On 5th. June 1979 [redacted] decided to search the lockers of all the SPG officers of No. 1 Unit based at Barnes. I led a team of CIB(2) officers and we arrived at Barnes at 6.45pm. and commenced the searches immediately. Once the searches had started [redacted] CIB(2) officers were present at all times in the locker room until all lockers had been searched. The SPG officers were held in the parade room until each man was called into the locker room next door to be present when his locker was searched. If anything was found that required an explanation the officer was taken away to another part of the building for interview. If the search was negative he was sent to a waiting room elsewhere in the building. [redacted] then the officer in charge of the SPG, was allowed to be present when the lockers were searched and [redacted] the 21/c, was present when the [redacted] Unit's vehicles were searched, but neither was permitted to take part in or interfere with the searches which were carried out entirely by CIB(2) officers.

A number of items were seized from various lockers for examination and most have since been eliminated. However, in the locker of [redacted] was found a lead filled leather cosh, a whip handle, a whip and other suspect items. After initial interview at Barnes he was taken to Kew Scotland Yard. As enquiries could not be completed that night, at 2.30am. on the morning of 26th. June [redacted] was arrested and detained at Rochester Row Police Station whilst investigation into criminal matters not connected with the death of Mr. PEACH ~~was~~ was continued later in the day. [redacted] was in fact detained for three days during which time he was interviewed under caution in the presence of a solicitor. When he was released he was suspended from duty and is still suspended until certain police discipline matters are dealt with.

As a result of what was found at Barnes it was decided that the lockers at Leytonstone, the home of No. 3 Unit of the SPG, should be examined also. So that they could not enter the building if forewarned of the Barnes search, the entrances to Leytonstone were sealed that night and a police guard was placed on the premises with instructions that no one under any circumstances was to enter until I arrived ~~later~~ at 8am. the next day, the 6th. June. The Unit was not due to parade for duty until 10am. The 3 Unit lockers were searched as arranged on the 6th. June, but nothing of any significance was found. These searches ^{were} ~~made~~ by more lengthy interviews.

By now it had been decided that the enquiry ^{team} should investigate allegations of assault on others in the immediate vicinity of where Mr. PEACH was injured. Four others who had received head injuries, allegedly by police truncheons, were investigated and a fifth could not be found. They were [redacted] who alleged she was struck on the head close to where [redacted] was arrested, [redacted] who was allegedly struck at the rear of 82 Orchard Avenue, [redacted] who was struck in an alleyway on the north side of Orchard Avenue just east of Beechcroft and [redacted] an elderly Asian gentleman who was struck as he stood against the side wall of 62 ~~Beechcroft~~ Orchard Avenue in Beechcroft Avenue. The fifth man is believed to be another elderly Asian gentleman wearing a turban who was injured near the Broadway end of Beechcroft Avenue and was given a chair to sit on outside No. 7. He has not been traced.

These enquiries highlighted other possible witnesses and the search was widened to trace them. By early July most of these witnesses had been traced and some could give descriptions of officers responsible. Although none of the witnesses to the alleged assault on PISIR PEACH could give a description of the officer, it was decided that as identification parades should be held for the other assaults, the officers most likely to have been at the corner of Beechcroft and Orchard at the vital moment should be placed on identification parades also.

I.D.
Parades

A total of 49 identification parades were held ~~xxxx~~ during 5 sessions on 5 different dates. On 11th. July, 26th. July, 1st. August and 9th. August parades were held at Wembley Police Station. On the 29th August 1979 the final series of parades were held at Hayes Police Station. The officers asked to stand on these parades were subjected to the same rules and Force Instructions governing I.D. parades as any other suspect. The parades were conducted by a uniform Chief Inspector in each case and none of the enquiry team took part in or in any way influenced any parade. On behalf of each officer a legal representative of Victor LISSACK & Co., Solicitors, was permitted to be present. On behalf of ~~██████████~~ a legal representative of Nicholls, Christie and Crocker, Solicitors, was allowed to be present.

The dates of the parades was determined by the availability of witnesses and suspects. To ensure that there would be sufficient numbers of police officers available to stand with each suspect the ideal was to try and have between 12 and 14 in each category of similar age, height and description on stand-by at the parade centre. ~~to ensure that a sufficient number of witnesses could be obtained.~~ As many as 70 officers from various Districts were called to the parade centres at any one time. In all 13 Districts in south, west and north London were called upon to supply officers to make up parades and on one occasion the Training School at Hendon supplied officers.

Some witnesses were reluctant to attend the parades, but were tactfully persuaded and given police transport to and from each parade where necessary. An interpreter was available when required and out of pocket expenses were paid if requested. In all 7 officers stood on parades relating to the PEACH assault. There were 5 witnesses to this

incident asked to take part in the parades and this led to 34 parades. [redacted] took on 4 parades, the others on 5). 15 other parades of various officers and incidents were also held and only on one occasion could a parade not be held because there were not sufficient participants of the same description as [redacted] to make up a parade. [redacted] was prepared to stand as a possible suspect for the arrest and assault of [redacted]. On one other occasion 5 officers were to be put up for identification for the assault on [redacted] and or the arrest of [redacted]. Three (3) witnesses were being used on this series of parades and after the first two officers had been put up each witness had picked out a suspect so the other three parades were cancelled. In no parade was any suspect officer picked out. In each of 3 cases where officers were picked out it was proved beyond doubt that they were not at Southall on 23rd. April. In fact one was from the Training School and was not even in the Force on that date.

The search for witnesses continued and television film, press photographs and reports were studied for possible information. Plans were drawn up of the immediate locality and surrounding area. Photographs from ground level and from the air were taken to assist.

In addition, two other matters were investigated which took up considerable time after being given prominence in the press. The first was an allegation that as a result of being assaulted by police at the demonstration in Southall on 23rd. April a man had been so severely injured in the testicles that he had to have an operation to have his testicles removed. The second was that two former SPG officers who were responsible for the death of Blair PEACH had left the Force and on the advice of a senior Scotland Yard officer and told to 'lie low for a couple of years'.

Testicles

There may have been earlier reports of this allegation, but I first became aware of it after a radio broadcast in early July. It was then re-iterated in a television broadcast and in the press. The source of this allegation was traced to Southall Rights, but requests for confirmation were completely ignored in the first place. A solicitor acting for Southall Rights ([redacted] of Bernberg & Co.) was contacted and she claimed to have spoken to this man and examined medical evidence relating to his operation. She refused to name the

injured man claiming that he wanted to remain anonymous and it was privileged information, therefore she could not supply any details. She refused to name the hospital where the man was treated or give any indication of the incident where the injury was supposed to have been received. The only point she conceded to was that she was introduced to the man when she interviewed him 'by responsible and respected member of Southall Rights'. At her request a letter guaranteeing that his identity would not be disclosed unless he agreed to it was sent in September 1979, but met with no response. On 27th October 1979 [redacted] agreed to see me at New Scotland Yard. I arranged for [redacted] and [redacted] the officer investigating all complaints other than the Blair PEACE incident, to be present also. [redacted] re-iterated her allegation claiming that she had spoken to the man and examined medical evidence. She was given the opportunity to withdraw the allegation or produce proof, but did neither. In the meantime investigation had identified [redacted] informant within Southall Rights and the man who was supposed to have lost his testicles as a result of police assault. The man was introduced to [redacted] at New Scotland Yard and he then made a statement saying that he had never seen her before and had not been interviewed by her. He had earlier made a statement admitting that he had recently had one testicle removed as a result of an injury received whilst driving his car. He had not been at the Southall demonstration on 23rd April. It has been confirmed by medical evidence that this man was being treated for his injury by his own doctor prior to 23rd April and was operated on after that date. In the next bed to him in hospital was a [redacted] a leading member of Southall Rights. Enquiry of all other hospitals around the area have proved negative as far as testicle operations are concerned on and after that date and alleged to have arisen from police assault. If [redacted] has in fact interviewed this man as she has alleged and examined the medical evidence then she has been misled by false information. The other alternative is that she is lying to protect herself and the publicity her earlier allegation has received.

LINDOS

The fact that a story was about to break the next day in the Guardian newspaper first came to light when a reporter from that paper telephoned Press Bureau at New Scotland Yard on 27th November 1979 to check some details of two former police officers who had earlier in the year gone to the Greek island of Rhodes to start a business. I telephoned the

reported, [REDACTED] immediately and asked him to verify the details I had been given from Press Bureau. He refused to tell me his source of information, except to say that Southall Rights had delivered some documents to the Coroner that same day. Because of the lateness in the day this could not be checked out with the Coroner. I asked [REDACTED] if he could hold the story back for 24 hours to give me time to check out the information to establish the truth one way or the other. If it was in fact the truth then the culprits would be given an opportunity to escape if the story broke first in the press. He refused to do this and when I asked if I could have sight of his draft he suggested that I only wanted to edit it. I told him that if that was his belief then he could go ahead and print what he wanted. Within a few hours I had identified both officers and the former station at which they had served. Neither had been SPG officers and neither had been at Southall at the material time on 23rd April. Both officers were traced in this country and were interviewed at New Scotland Yard the next day. They were eliminated from causing the death of Blair PEACE.

The headline on the back page of the Guardian on 28th November suggested that because of new information supplied by their reporter to New Scotland Yard the PEACE enquiry had been re-opened. Not only was the report misleading, having been printed without any confirmation, but the heading was false because the enquiry had never ceased. — (*NEW EVIDENCE REOPENS POLICE PEACE ENQUIRY*)

Transcripts, statements and a tape recording supplied by solicitors for Southall Rights to the Coroner were made available to the enquiry team. The information printed in the Guardian first came to light on the 11th October (the day the inquest first opened at Fulham) when an unknown man telephoned Southall Rights Office and gave them the information about the two ex-police officers. Why they did not report this to police or to the Coroner ^{immediately} has not been explored. ~~THESE~~ The conversation between the anonymous caller and Southall Rights was taped and this was played over to both ex-officers. Neither could identify the voice. It was discovered that other police officers who had either served with the two ex-officers or had lived at the same police Section House in Willesden had visited the officers or met them by chance whilst on holiday on the same island. Six (6) officers in all were interviewed and two of them, quite independently, identified the

the voice as a person known to them as [REDACTED] and whom they saw and heard in the bar they frequented in the village of Lindos in Rhodes. [REDACTED] was on holiday at the same time. The two officers were able to give me sufficient information for enquiries to be made through the Greek police to identify [REDACTED]. He was eventually traced to this country and was interviewed in the presence of his solicitor. His conversation was played to him and he identified himself. He made a brief statement (already prepared) that the gist of the conversation was correct as he had heard it from the two ex-officers. This aspect of the enquiry did not throw any light on the person responsible for Mr. PEACH's injury and was concluded with a report to the D of P.P. The 'testicles' enquiry has also been reported to the D of P.P.

With all major enquiries the initial action in preserving clues, interviewing witnesses and the interrogation of suspects is vital to a speedy and successful conclusion. In this case much time and important clues and information was possibly lost by the reluctance of on the spot witnesses to talk to police. It was ^{initially} thought that only [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] knew what had happened, but after refusing to tell D/C's [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] how Mr. PEACH came by his injury they disappeared. When police went to 71 Orchard Avenue it was discovered that the [REDACTED] had been told not to say anything either without a solicitor, to be arranged by [REDACTED] being present. This course of action frustrated the initial stages of the enquiry for it was believed the injury was received in the Broadway near Safeways Store. Time was lost in searching the Broadway and trying to trace the serials on duty at that location. By the time the location was known the efficient Ealing Borough council had swept the streets and debris and other possible clues had been removed. The council truck into which the debris and rubbish had been dumped was seized and examined, but as the driver could not say where any particular items of rubbish came from nothing could be gained from this. The vehicle was photographed and returned to the council after two (2) days. Without any definite information to go on, any one of the 2,376 officers on duty at Southall that night could be considered a suspect. By the time [REDACTED] told us where the injury occurred some officers had already been sent for who were on duty in the Broadway. This all turned out to be a wasted effort and an unnecessary journey for the first two

senior officers to arrive for they were no where near the actual location and would not have been sent for if the true facts had been known.

This has been a thorough and searching enquiry to try and establish how Blair PEACE received his injury and who caused it. This has not been achieved because many witnesses were confused, some were reluctant to assist, others were anti-police and embellished their story when statements were made, others simply lied. The same can be said for some of the police officers also who fell into the category of suspects. It would have helped if the 3 pathologists could have agreed on the type of weapon used, but their findings only added to the confusion.

The total number of man hours worked up until February 1980 was in excess of ~~2.2,000~~^{22,000}.... This did not include the hours spent by any of the back up services such as the Scenes of Crimes Officer, photographers, plan drawers, mobile police station drivers, officers assisting on I.D. parades etc. Over 500 persons have been interviewed (this includes persons seen more than once) and 770 statements taken. A total of 3053 pages of statements were submitted to the D of P.P. in four reports for his consideration

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

SOLICITORS
COMMISSIONERS FOR OATHS

[Redacted]

Also at North Harrow and Uxbridge, Middlesex

Your Ref:

Our Ref: 7/NC/BMC/[Redacted]

Date 10th September 19[Redacted]

FIRST CLASS POST

The Commissioner of Police for
the Metropolis,
New Scotland Yard,
Broadway,
S.W.1.

Dear Sir,

For the attention of Commander J. Cass

[Redacted]
Southall Enquiry

We refer to our discussion on 4th September.

We have since had a lengthy discussion with our client.
He has in fact just started two weeks leave, but expects to give
us specific instructions soon after his return.

We will contact you when we have those instructions.

Yours faithfully,

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

1 IDENTIFY THIS EXHIBIT AS
THAT REFERRED TO IN MY
STATEMENT.
SIGNATURE

[REDACTED]
SOLICITORS
COMMISSIONERS FOR OATHS
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Your Ref:

Our Ref: [REDACTED]

Date 7th August 1979

BY HAND

The Commissioner of Police
for Metropolia,
New Scotland Yard,
Broadway,
S.W.1.

Dear Sir,

For the attention of [REDACTED]

Southall Enquiry [REDACTED]
Identification Parade - Wembley Police
Station - 10th August 1979

We refer to our recent telephone conversations and more particularly to our telephone conversation yesterday afternoon.

Our above named client has given very careful consideration to the proposal that he should attend at an identification parade. Throughout this enquiry he has been and remains, extremely anxious to assist the enquiry. He believes that to do so is no more than his duty as a Police Officer and citizen. However, for the reasons which we now set out he regrets that he finds himself unable to attend on the parade, or to submit to direct confrontation:-

1. Of course our client was one of a number of Police Officers on duty at Southall on 23rd April. He is therefore mindful of the risk of identification purely because his features may be familiar to witnesses.
2. You will be aware of the photograph of our client which appeared in [REDACTED] in connection with another matter. In the notes accompanying that photograph mention was made of a [REDACTED] who was arrested by our client in March 1978. Our client believes that the photograph was supplied to [REDACTED] by [REDACTED]. During the incidents at the Brixton By-Election approximately a year ago our client was aware of [REDACTED] taking a large number of photographs of him while he was acting in the course of his duty. We are instructed that [REDACTED] had an automatic camera (we do not know the correct technical term for such a camera) which kept taking photographs so long as he kept his finger on the button, and that he followed our client for some minutes photographing him in this way. The matter for which

/continued.....

[REDACTED] was arrested was eventually committed for trial from Harrogate Magistrates Court. At a remand hearing at the committal proceedings our client had a discussion with [REDACTED] during which he asked [REDACTED] how many photographs he had of him (our client). He was led to believe that [REDACTED] had "dozens" of such photographs.

3. Our client is further concerned that reference has been made in the National Press to the search of lockers of his colleagues at Barnes Police Station, and that specific reference has been made to that Police Station. Having elected trial in relation to the proceedings concerning himself [REDACTED] would have known that our client was serving at Barnes Police Station, and would have been in a position to make the connection between your enquiry and our client. As might any person acquainted with [REDACTED] and interested in making that connection.

It is in the above circumstances that our client sincerely regrets that he must refuse to attend on the identification parade, and decline direct confrontation, although he will of course attend at Wembley Police Station as requested.

Finally, we would refer you to our letter of 11th June, marked for the attention of Detective Chief Inspector [REDACTED]. We confirm our continuing interest on behalf of [REDACTED] and we would ask you to confirm that no further arrangements will be made to interview our client, nor to seek identification of our client without prior reference to ourselves.

Yours faithfully,

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

P269.B.(2)/1

METROPOLITAN POLICE

18A

SUBJECT.....
Blair PEACH

Complaints Investigation Bureau (2)
New Scotland Yard

..... day of July 1981

Reference to Papers
OG1/79/2234

Commander C.I.B.(2)

715) With further reference to the marginally quoted correspondence and in particular to the report, dated the 13th April, 1981, which dealt with a letter that had been received from the 'Friends of Blair Peach Committee', Wellington, New Zealand. This letter purported to contain significant new evidence that had not previously been communicated to the British Authorities.

716) The writer claimed that a [REDACTED] whose address was not shown, was prepared to give evidence, on oath, that Blair PEACH had been very upset the night before his death because he had been followed by a car that contained two men.

717) It was also stated that the possible ramifications of this were clear enough and the suggestion was that this incident was directly associated with his death.

(2)

718) Efforts were then made to contact [REDACTED] the former common law wife of the late Blair Peach, in order to locate [REDACTED]. Some initial difficulty was experienced in that [REDACTED] had left her last known address and employment.

719) However, she was eventually contacted and on the 22nd May, 1981, she attended New Scotland Yard with [REDACTED] aged 34 years [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] aged 36 years [REDACTED] who, it was suggested could assist this enquiry. Statements were taken from [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] attached.

720) It will be seen from those statements that prior to June, 1977, Blair Peach and [REDACTED] rented premises at [REDACTED] Victoria Park Road, E.9.

721) In June, 1977, they passed the tenancy over to [REDACTED] who were friends of theirs, but Blair Peach was still shown as the subscriber to the telephone at that address.

(3)

722) For some two or three weeks prior to the death of Peach a small white car containing two men was parked near this address in such a way as to enable the occupants to see anyone coming and going to and from this address.

723) At about 11 pm on the 22nd April, 1979, (the night before his demise) Blair Peach arrived at the [redacted] address in an agitated state and claimed to have been followed by two men in a white car.

724) Miss [redacted] says that her husband was somewhat sceptical about this and went outside with Peach. When he returned he informed her that the vehicle in question was the one they had already seen parked near their address at various times during the previous two weeks.

725) It will be noted from the statement of [redacted] that [redacted] had speculated to him that the two men in the white car were possibly protecting a witness in a trial who lived nearby. How he could have so speculated cannot be determined as [redacted] has since died.

(4)

726) Enquiries have since established that a [REDACTED] a then near neighbour of the [REDACTED] was at that time a juror that was being afforded round-the-clock surveillance and protection by Police.

727) What is perhaps inconceivable is that neither of the [REDACTED] were apparently aware of this as it involved some 12 officers over a considerable period of time, which was in fact from 27th February, 1979, until the 16th July, 1979.

728) [REDACTED] was one of the jurors engaged at the Central Criminal Court in the trials of Austin, Gowen, Berkeley, Rees, Hagde and Piggott, and was given Police protection on the direction of the trial Judge.

729) The officers engaged in protecting [REDACTED] were [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] and [REDACTED].

(5)

730) All of these were local uniformed officers and were authorised to wear plain clothes and to use their own private motor cars to maintain the observation.

731) I have not considered it necessary to interview [REDACTED] or any of the officers as the circumstances now revealed speak for themselves. I am satisfied that these events cannot in any way be connected or associated with the events at Southall on the 23rd April, 1979.

732) At the time that they attended New Scotland Yard, I asked [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] why they had not passed this information to Police before. [REDACTED] broke down and said that [REDACTED] their Solicitor, had been informed but it was not considered relevant for the purposes of the inquest.

733) It was learned from [REDACTED] that [REDACTED] who was said to have been very close to Peach, had taken his own life following the trauma of events following the death of Peach.

(6)

734) The contents and timing of the letter received from New Zealand reveal, only too well perhaps, its real intention, but in the event the anniversary of the death of Peach was surpassed by other more topical and inflammatory events.

735) At the time of her visit to New Scotland Yard, [REDACTED] was totally hostile and deeply suspicious of anything said, however well intended. More will be heard from her.

736) [REDACTED] has previously come to the notice of Police in connection with his conduct at political demonstrations. He has one conviction for obstructing Police at Trafalgar Square on the [REDACTED] for which he was fined £10 and ordered to pay £15 costs.
(Correspondence GN57/76/201 refers).

737) There is no trace of [REDACTED] in the indices kept at New Scotland Yard in the identity shown.

738) I ask that this report, together with statements of [redacted] and [redacted] attached, be forwarded to the Director of Public Prosecutions for the information of [redacted] (D.P.P. Ref PAF 6009.79).

On completion may the papers be forwarded to C.I.B.(1) in order that a letter may be sent to [redacted] informing her that investigation has shown that between February and July 1979, local Police were keeping continuous observations on a near neighbour of the [redacted]. At that time this person was serving as a juror and was being protected on the directions of the trial Judge. Furthermore, that this aspect cannot in any way be associated with the events at Southall.

[redacted]
[redacted]

METROPOLITAN POLICE

llc

P275x.B.(2)/1

SUBJECT.....

Elair PEACH

Complaints Investigation Bureau (2)

New Scotland Yard

13th April 81
day of.....19.....

Reference to Papers

OG1/79/2234

Commander C.I.B.(2)Re: Death of Elair Clement PEACH

- 700) Paragraphs 414 - 699 of these papers deal with the Discipline Investigation.
- 701) With further reference to the marginally quoted correspondence and in particular¹ to the letter, dated 9th March, 1981, from "The Friends of Elair Peach Committee". P.O. Box 683, Wellington, New Zealand, attached, which was forwarded to this Bureau with an accompanying letter, attached, by [REDACTED] of the Home Office.
- 702) It will be seen from the former mentioned letter that the writer now produces what her Committee considers to be, significant 'new evidence' that had not previously been committed to the relevant authority.

This alleged new evidence is as follows:-

a) That on the night before Blair PEACH met his death he visited [REDACTED] a fellow New Zealander, who is resident in London.

b) On arrival at her address PEACH was very upset because a car had followed him.

c) [REDACTED] looked out of her window and saw a car. Her husband then went outside and saw a small white car, probably a mini, parked outside his address. The car contained two people.

d) Blair PEACH was extremely frightened that night which was completely out of character.

703) I have examined the vast amount of papers dealing with the investigation into the death of Blair PEACH and can confirm that no record exists to show that police, or Her Majesty's Coroner, were ever informed of this aspect before.

- 704) The writer of the letter claims that the investigation into the death of Blair PEACH was 'tardy' and refers to it as a 'travesty of justice'.
- 705) It will also be seen that the writer insists that her Committee be assured that police have started to investigate this alleged 'new evidence' before the 23rd April, 1981, the second anniversary of the death of PEACH or they will call on the people of New Zealand to boycott all British goods.
- 706) The letter concludes that such extreme action is regretted and alleges that their repeated requests for a public judicial enquiry have been treated with contempt.
- 707) It is said that unless they receive favourable response to their request they will begin their boycott by releasing a copy of the letter to the news media on the 23rd April, 1981.

4.

- 708) The real purpose of this letter would appear to be to re-ignite the now exhausted publicity that surrounded the PEACH investigation and inquest in time for the second anniversary of his death.
- 709) Even if there was any substance in the alleged new evidence there is no way of establishing that this aspect had anything to do with his death. No one could surely seriously consider that some enemy of PEACH followed him about for 24 hours until they saw him running away from police and then hit him over the head with the police in immediate pursuit.
- 710) Notwithstanding these comments I have endeavoured to contact [REDACTED] at her last known address, and was informed that she no longer resides there.
- 711) On the 9th April, 1981, I spoke on the telephone to a female at the address. This woman told me she was just visiting and would not give her name.

712) This woman informed me that [REDACTED] did not wish her new address to be given to anyone but that she would undertake to ask [REDACTED] to telephone me. I have heard nothing since.

713) Efforts will be made to trace and interview [REDACTED] and the [REDACTED] referred to in the letter. A further report regarding this will be submitted in due course.

714) I ask that this report, together with the letters mentioned therein, be forwarded to the Director of Public Prosecutions for his information.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]



CONFIDENTIAL
LINCOLNSHIRE POLICE

Our Ref: 5246/586/albc

Your Ref:

From: [REDACTED]

Station: Spalding

To: [REDACTED]

Date: 22nd January, 1996

**SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS MADE AGAINST EX-METROPOLITAN
POLICE OFFICER - [REDACTED]**

The allegations are made by [REDACTED] born [REDACTED] of [REDACTED] was born in [REDACTED] and moved to [REDACTED] in [REDACTED] having previously lived in [REDACTED]. There is no trace of [REDACTED] on Lincolnshire Police Computer or Police National Computer.

At 3.30 pm on Wednesday 3rd January 1996, as a result of [REDACTED] telephoning Spalding Police Station, [REDACTED] and myself visited [REDACTED] at his home address and he made a serious allegation about [REDACTED] who is the present [REDACTED]. To understand why [REDACTED] is making these allegations, some details of his history should be outlined. These are unconfirmed and recorded as related to us by [REDACTED].

[REDACTED] started work [REDACTED] Museum. Around the same date, a colleague and friend, [REDACTED] started work at the museum [REDACTED] stayed at the museum and was promoted to Deputy Director in 1983 before retiring in April 1989 on medical grounds. [REDACTED] is currently self employed selling prints of Second World War aircraft through enthusiast magazines.

The current director of the museum is [REDACTED] who, apparently, was a Metropolitan Police Officer until 1979 when he left the Force and joined the [REDACTED] Museum almost immediately. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] alleges that [REDACTED] was given his initial position in the [REDACTED] Museum because of his connections with freemasonry.

[REDACTED] alleges in [REDACTED] brought trumped-up false allegations against him regarding making a profit from selling photographic material to the museum. This resulted in a civil service disciplinary hearing which [REDACTED] was chairman of. [REDACTED] states that he was never

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interviewed by the Ministry of Defence Police and he was found not guilty of all the charges brought against him but was found guilty of two counts of failing in his management duty and was forced to resign due to ill-health as he was suffering from depression.

most serious allegation is that [redacted] had informed [redacted] in 1985 that whilst a serving Mounted Police Officer in the Metropolitan Police in 1979, he was involved in the Southall Riot. [redacted] was one of six mounted officers who deliberately went up a quiet side road, possibly a cul-de-sac, out of the presence of the media and drew their long truncheons and began hitting members of the public at random, which apparently resulted in the death of Blair PEACH. [redacted] was pulled off his horse during the incident. [redacted] states that [redacted] left the Police Force within [redacted] of the incident and joined the [redacted] Museum. [redacted] states that in 1988 he was informed by [redacted] of the conversation that [redacted] had had with him in 1985 in relation to the Southall Riot and the death of Blair PEACH.

[redacted] alleges that [redacted] having been informed of his conversation, was scared to come forward due to [redacted] freemasonry position and connections. [redacted] was killed in a light plane crash [redacted] and although a subsequent enquiry, and inquest resulted in an accidental death verdict, [redacted] is convinced that [redacted] committed suicide as he was an expert pilot and was under pressure from [redacted]

[redacted] states that he has a law degree and is aware that the information he has now given is hearsay but states that his widow, [redacted] may be able to verify these facts.

[redacted] stated that he may be able to get some names and addresses of possible witnesses and would let us know these details.

On Thursday 4th January 1996 [redacted] contacted me by phone to state that he had the names and addresses of the possible witnesses and wished to make another allegation against [redacted]. It was mutually arranged to meet with [redacted] on the morning of Saturday 6th January 1996 but this appointment had to be cancelled as [redacted] was admitted to hospital as a voluntary patient.

On Wednesday 17th January 1996, together with [redacted] I again saw [redacted] at his home address. [redacted] stated that as a result of the enquiries he had made, he now wished to make a new allegation that [redacted] had given false evidence in court whilst a serving Police officer, to gain convictions. [redacted] understood that [redacted]

[redacted] was told this information by [redacted] whilst working at the museum. The home address of [redacted] is not known but his telephone number is believed to be [redacted] as no details of the nature of the

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false evidence given, the courts involved or the defendant details.

was adamant regarding the substance of this and the other allegations involving the Southall riot and the death of Blair PEACH. provided the following details of potential witnesses:

1. [REDACTED]
2. [REDACTED]
3. [REDACTED]
4. [REDACTED]
5. [REDACTED]

believes all the above witnesses may be able to confirm the allegations made about [REDACTED]

states that he has only come forward with this information as he has been too frightened to until now and fears [REDACTED] and his powerful connections, but has heard that ex-colleagues still at the [REDACTED] Museum are being badly treated by [REDACTED]

It is apparent from our two visits to [REDACTED] that he is an intelligent man but by his own admissions, is a victim of alcohol abuse and is a reactive depressive.

states that his second wife left him in August 1995 and that in early December 1995, he attempted to take his own life with anti-depressant tablets and alcohol and was subsequently admitted to hospital.

is adamant that he wants the Blair PEACH enquiry re-opening and states that if nothing comes of his initial report, he will notify his local M.P. and possibly the press. [REDACTED] initially contacted the Metropolitan Police who informed him to report the matter to his local Police Station in the first instance.

accepts that any subsequent enquiry will be carried out by the

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Metropolitan Police and is more than happy with this course of action and is willing to give evidence if necessary.

A form P.120L, the original of which is attached to this file, was faxed to [redacted] Complaints Investigation Bureau, Metropolitan Police, on 8th January 1995 on the advice of [redacted] H.Q. Complaints & Discipline Department in order to notify the Metropolitan Police at an early stage, following the initial visit to [redacted] and subsequent allegations made.

'A'

In view of the serious nature of the allegations made, I request that this report, together with the attached P.120L, be forwarded to: [redacted] Complaints Investigation Bureau 2, Tintagel House, Albert Embankment, London, SE1 7TT, for his attention.

[redacted]

Copies to:

[redacted] H.Q. Complaints & Discipline,
[redacted]

Received 1-2-96
Office Manager CSD

Please register as Miscellaneous Enquiry then letter and a copy of this file as at 'A' above please.

It was agreed with S/Sgt [redacted] of Metpol. C.I.B. that statements would not be recorded by Police.

D.C.C. to read for information please.

[redacted]

1-2-96.

P285

SUBJECT
Blair Peach -
Additional Matter.

Reference to Papers
M449/96

METROPOLITAN POLICE SERVICE

Complaints Investigation Bureau
Tintagel House
Albert Embankment
London S.E.1 7TT

2nd day of April 1998

To: O.I.C CIB(2) thro' [REDACTED]

Allegation against Ex-Metropolitan Police Officer - [REDACTED]
relating to the Blair PEACH enquiry in 1979.

1. On 3 January 1996 officers from Lincolnshire Constabulary were contacted by [REDACTED] alleging that [REDACTED] a former Metropolitan Police officer, was involved in the death of Mr Blair PEACH, during the Southall Demonstration on 23 April 1979.
2. A thorough report has been received from the Lincolnshire Constabulary outlining [REDACTED] suspicions.
3. In brief, [REDACTED] The report highlights the problems between these two men, which contributed to [REDACTED] retiring from the museum in April 1989, for medical reasons.
4. [REDACTED] was told by [REDACTED] who has since died [REDACTED] in 1988 that [REDACTED] had disclosed to [REDACTED] that he was concerned in the death of Blair Peach by using his long truncheon whilst employed in Mounted Branch.
5. INVESTIGATION.
6. It was established that [REDACTED] was a member of the Metropolitan Police [REDACTED] and that at the time of the Southall demonstrations he was in fact in Mounted Branch (copy of Operation Order 100/79 attached).
7. A thorough check was made of all files relating to the Southall Demonstration and the Blair Peach enquiry, including the inquest report. However, there was no mention of Mounted Branch officers concerned in the subsequent investigation or at the inquest. In fact, eighty-three witnesses gave evidence at the inquest.

8. I was able to trace some Operation Orders (A8/10) within the files, however, there was no trace of [redacted] serial [redacted] which would have shown their exact deployment and confirmed that he was on duty, on the day in question.
9. Ex-Pc [redacted] retired from the police service as a result of an injury award in [redacted] however, I have been unable to establish whether his injury occurred as a result of being pulled off his horse during the Southall demonstration, as suggested by [redacted]
10. On 20 March 1996, accompanied by [redacted] [redacted] we visited [redacted] at his home address. During our meeting [redacted] reiterated his allegation, however, he appreciated that this was 'hearsay' at its best, and believed that [redacted] may have exaggerated his involvement during the Demonstration.
11. In fact, it may have been the case that [redacted] could have injured someone else, however, this cannot be confirmed.

RECOMMENDATION

12. [redacted] delayed informing police of his concerns since 1988, however, he was unable to supply a satisfactory reason. I believe that [redacted] who retired due to medical reasons as deputy Director in 1989, had a vehement dislike for [redacted] as [redacted] was Chairman of the Board who disciplined him.
13. [redacted] second wife left him last year, and as a result he suffered from depression since that time. Throughout our meeting I formed the opinion that this also contributed to [redacted] dislike of [redacted]
14. [redacted] appreciated the efforts that had been made to re-investigate the death of Blair Peach, implicating [redacted] as a suspect. However, as previously stated there is no evidence to support his allegation.
15. Under these circumstances, and as a result of our enquiries, there is nothing to connect [redacted] with the incident. The only officers suspected throughout the original enquiry were officers from the Special Support Group (SPG). There is nothing to alter that opinion.

Submitted.

[redacted]
Detective Inspector
5 Squad, Complaints Investigation Bureau.

METROPOLITAN POLICE

Reference to (C.O.)
papers (Dim

DIVN./BRANCH CIB
STATION

Registry Folio No. OG1/79/2234

23 August 199

G.O./Police Order refers

Re : BLAIR PEACH

Deputy Commissioner

1. You directed me to undertake a cold case review of the 1979 investigation into the death of Blair Peach. This was prompted by letters from [redacted] on behalf of [redacted] Blair Peach, and the Minister of State, Paul Boateng, who had recently met the Blair Peach 20th Anniversary Committee. [redacted] is also a member of the Committee and so our "petitioners" can be considered as a single entity.
2. In short they seek: (i) a public enquiry, (ii) a copy of the original investigation report, and (iii) a new police investigation. The Minister has ruled out (i) but has brought (ii) and (iii) to attention, for consideration by the MPS.
3. Perusal of the case papers suggests this was a robust enquiry consisting of 30 officers headed by a Commander. Between April 1979 and February 1980 a total of 31,000 police man hours had been expended on the enquiry. Indeed the then Director of Public Prosecution wrote: "I should like to take the opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the way in which.... officers of the Complaints Investigation Bureau carried out their investigations into this matter, and of the very full and frank way in which they have co-operated with my Department. In my view the reports which they submitted were extremely thorough and well prepared, and certainly it is no fault of theirs that we cannot at this stage take and criminal proceedings following the enquiries." Similarly the

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Secretary of Police Complaints Board wrote: "The Board accept your decision not to prefer disciplinary charges in respect of the many allegations made, and wish you to know how impressed they were by the swiftness and thoroughness of the investigations conducted by [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. Their determination to establish the truth of the events in Southall, particularly as regards the death of Mr Peach, is most commendable, and, as the DPP has said, it is no fault of theirs that proceedings have not resulted."

4. The clear perception of the 20th Anniversary Committee, that the original enquiry was superficial and half-hearted is not borne out by the foregoing.
5. The inquest after legal challenges, took place between 28 April and 27 May 1980, with the Coroner sitting with a jury. 83 witnesses were called before a verdict of misadventure was given. The Coroner later wrote, and this exemplifies the difficulties faced by the enquiry team: "There were eleven eyewitnesses to the attack on Blair Peach and, in every case, the witness volunteered evidence that made it impossible to believe the account."
6. I have seen former [REDACTED] the deputy I.O., (see 7A) and a number of other officers involved in the original enquiry have been spoken to (see 6A). Whilst helpful background information was forthcoming no new lines of enquiry were identified.
7. The Branch Notes at 6A and 9A, describe the large quantities of truncheons and police clothing seized during the enquiry. Whilst I am forced to the view that these items have all been destroyed, I cannot trace documentation showing on whose authority this was done.
8. Of more concern are my dealings with the Forensic Science Service (see 8A and 12A). Clearly the obvious area for further investigative activity lies with DNA testing; a process not available to the original enquiry team. Unfortunately whilst 3 hairs have been found (in sealed bags attached to the FSS notes), and these have been sent for DNA testing, a further 62 hair which were apparently

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mounted on glass slides have yet to be found. [REDACTED] of the FSS, has written to me (at 12A): "I have found no record that states that these hairs were destroyed and I know of no reasons to have done so, therefore, the search for the hairs continues."

9. I have had a meeting with [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] (Southall Monitoring Group), unfortunately [REDACTED] was unwell and did not attend (10A). They reiterated their earlier stance, in expressing dissatisfaction with the original enquiry and sought a copy of the original IO's report. They cited the Reel case as a suitable precedent. When asked as to the whereabouts of the statements and documents, hitherto supplied in connection with their civil action against the Commissioner, they claimed that the solicitor formerly acting for the family [REDACTED] [REDACTED] could not now find them! When pressed as to the possible direction of a new enquiry they claimed (not unreasonably) to be unable to answer that until they had had sight of the original enquiry report.

They were particularly scathing about the conduct of the original inquest and what they saw as the perverse verdict of "misadventure".

Whilst [REDACTED] could provide no new lines of enquiry he did say that the family of Blair Peach had traced and interviewed [REDACTED] in Scotland. [REDACTED] was a pivotal figure during the original enquiry [REDACTED] had not been present during the interview but had been, he said, in the "vicinity". He also alluded to other investigative activities undertaken by the family.

Clearly [REDACTED] must be seen to explore these areas and indeed to ascertain whether she, or others, are holding any material that would be germane to a further enquiry. Unfortunately my appointment to see [REDACTED] was cancelled at short notice (see 13A, 14A and 15A/C).

10. My imminent departure from the MPS precludes me taking this matter forward. As a minimum requirement the officer appointed to replace me will, in my view, need to:

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- (i) Secure the interview with [REDACTED]
- (ii) Consider the DNA results of the hairs already sent for testing.
- (iii) Pursue the FSS until the missing 62 hairs are traced and sent for DNA testing, and
- (iv) In the light of the foregoing make recommendations for further investigative action, if any, in respect of the investigation into the death of Blair Peach.

[REDACTED]

All minutes to be numbered in consecutive order

Commander [REDACTED] CIB

The following enquiries have been conducted in order to locate exhibits relating to the investigation by Commander CASS into the death of Blair Peach.

DETAILS OF ORIGINAL INVESTIGATION.

As a result of the original investigation 385 exhibits were generated and recorded in 9 separate exhibit books which are retained with the original correspondence docket OG 1/79/2234.

Examination of these books shows that 44 truncheons and 110 items of uniform clothing from officers of 1 and 3 Unit of the special patrol group were seized. There were 23 items retained during searches of their lockers and 30 items recovered from the scene of Mr Peach's death. The remaining exhibits relate to documentary exhibits generated during the enquiry and clothing and samples taken from Peach.

From examination of the original lab forms retained with the papers, in total 39 Truncheons, 31 pairs of trousers, 11 raincoats and 1 metal truncheon were submitted to the Laboratory at Lambeth for Forensic examination refs. T/4333/79 against control samples taken from Peach. These were forensically examined by [REDACTED] for blood or hair which matched the deceased. He concluded that no blood or hair matching the deceased was found. There is no record in the exhibit books showing these items were ever returned from the Lab. The last entry on the lab correspondence shows '11.10.79 Contacted by [REDACTED] re exhibits. Informed him that exhibits are in stores awaiting collection.'

There is amongst the original correspondence receipts for the restoration of some of the exhibits these are;

- 25 July 1980 - restoration of Peach clothing and personal effects to solicitors representing family.
- 2 December 1981 - Truncheon restored to [REDACTED]
- 21 December 1981 - Personal items restored to [REDACTED]
- 22 December 1981 - Personal items restored to [REDACTED]

I have examined all the OG dockets and registry boxes relating to this case but can find no other reference to the disposal or retention of the clothing or truncheons. There appears to be a large number of exhibits outstanding from this case.

FURTHER ENQUIRIES**FORENSIC SCIENCE SERVICE**

I have been in contact with [REDACTED] the Forensic Science Service at Lambeth. He has located the original work sheets and supplied copies to CIB. I attended the FSS and went through the original papers with [REDACTED]. Attached to the papers were hairs from the following exhibits;

DF7 Truncheon from [REDACTED]
PM 103 Truncheon from [REDACTED]

Both of these samples are suitable for DNA examination although a control sample from Peach or a member of his family would be required.

Examination of the Laboratory paperwork shows that a number of hair samples from the examination of the exhibits were placed on slides along with control samples of Peach. These may have been retained at the Lab, however, if so they are located in the basement along with 70,000 other slides and no indexing system! Unfortunately a search has been made without success for these slides. A further search of secure cages in the basement at Lambeth is being conducted.

A search of the exhibits store at Lambeth has been made to locate any other exhibits relating to this case without success. Their exhibits register for this period which may have shown the movement of the exhibits is no longer in existence having been destroyed after 6 years.

CENTRAL PROPERTY STORE CO34

Enquiries with CO34 have revealed that property relating to OG 1/79/2234 was sent to Charlton stores on 15 July 1985 on PPV CIB2/85/879. This were subsequently destroyed in 1989 disposal number 368. The only record of this is an old registry book. The original PPV authority to destroy would have been destroyed after 6 years. I have visited Charlton stores and a full search has been conducted by staff to establish that there are no items still retained, this proved negative.

SOLICITORS BRANCH

A further 6 boxes of documentary exhibits relating to this case have been recovered from Solicitors branch. They make no mention of the exhibits. Further I have spoken to [REDACTED] the Solicitor, who worked on the original case he is unable to assist with the possible retention/disposal of any exhibits.

CIB2

I have conducted a search of store cupboards at CIB this has revealed a number of documents relating to this case most importantly was the discovery of the original PPV CIB2/85/879 with covering letter from [REDACTED] dated October 1988. This shows that 10 locked metal cabinets were submitted to Prisoners property store on 2 July 1985 asking for retention pending a civil action. The letter from [REDACTED] in October 1988 confirms completion of the civil action and that papers at Charlton may be destroyed. Despite a thorough search I can find no correspondence from [REDACTED] to Property store asking for destruction.

[REDACTED] (Retired)

[REDACTED] was the exhibits officer on the original enquiry. I have spoken with him [REDACTED]. He has some recollection that the exhibits came back from the lab but he left the branch before 1985 when they were submitted to CO34 he is unable to assist with what happened to the truncheons and officers clothing.

[REDACTED] (retired)

[REDACTED] was Director CIB in 1989 he has no recollection of ordering the destruction of any exhibits relating to this case. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (retired)

[REDACTED] worked closely with [REDACTED] on original case. I have spoken with him by phone [REDACTED] he was unable to assist any further with the disposal or retention of any of the exhibits generated in this case.

[REDACTED] (retired)

[REDACTED] submitted the original PPV CIB2/85/879. I sent him a copy of the PPV and spoke with him on the phone [REDACTED]. At the time he had responsibility for the exhibits store at CIB. He states that they had moved from NSY to Tintagel and he had been asked to get rid of the cabinets. He therefore sent them to central property store for retention. From memory he believes they only contained correspondence. He states there were no items of uniform or truncheons contained within the cabinets

[REDACTED] (retired)

I have spoken to [REDACTED] by phone [REDACTED] he was responsible for the stores at CIB in 1989 he recalls this matter and states he was being cased by CO34 to deal with property. He believes it may well have been dealt with on an unregistered docket. He has no idea what was in cabinets.

CONCLUSION


In view of the large number of exhibits obtained during this enquiry it is hard to understand why there is no documentary evidence showing their fate. The PPV shows 10 locked metal cabinets containing correspondence. This seems to be a lot of correspondence in view of the amount still in our possession.

It is unlikely the clothing was restored to the officers and we know that the were issued with new truncheons when there old one's were seized. Having settled the civil case in 1988 and the call for a public enquiry refused. The fact that the items had been fully forensicated perhaps it was decided that there was no longer a need to retain exhibits any longer. Unfortunately I have not been able to ascertain what happened to the clothing and truncheons.

If we still had the exhibits it is unlikely they would provide any useful forensic evidence. All clothing was fully taped for hair and fibres which if found were retained on slides and compared against the samples from Peach. There was no blood found on any of the exhibits and we know Peach did not bleed. All the truncheons were likewise examined for hair, the only new test that could be conducted now on these is DNA which would obviously show beyond doubt if it belonged to Peach. The test for comparing hair under microscope has not changed since 1979 so a further test would provide new evidence.

Having read the report and transcripts from the inquest this appears to have been a very thorough investigation and I see no new evidence which would tend to indicate any one person could be identified as the main suspect. On a balance of probabilities it is likely that an officer struck Mr Peach. I think it is impossible, however, to say which officer or officers were responsible, with any certainty to justify their arrest.

14 June 1999
CIBZ



7A

Branch Note

I saw former [redacted] at his home address on 20 May 1999.

The following issues were identified:

(i) [redacted] had been [redacted] principal assistant and would be worth contacting. He may be still serving in South London.

He has been contacted, see 6A.

(ii) [redacted] had been called twice out of retirement (during 1986/87) in respect of the civil action. Some parts of the inquest had been transcribed for use in respect of the civil action.

(iii) 3 or 4 cases of formal discipline, resulting in reprimands, had taken place 1980/81. [redacted] had dealt with these as the "last" IO in the Blair Peach case. He may be worth contacting regarding exhibits.

I spoke to him on 14 June 1999 [redacted]. He recalls huge quantities of uniform, truncheons, whips, sledge hammers etc. in large metal lockers in a property store (he cannot say which). His last involvement with the property was 1983/4 when it was still in existence. He has no knowledge of the destruction of any of the exhibits.

(iv) [redacted] believes clothing and truncheons were destroyed possibly c. 1986 (this is unlikely). He recalls the cabinets being moved from CO to a property store. He recalls visiting the store in South London with [redacted].

(v) He seemed unaware of hair samples - [redacted] had told him nothing had been found !!

(vi) He drew attention to a table identifying the shorthand writers by each day employed.

This is attached at 7B.

(vii) He referred to a Times report (20 March 1980) which had spoken of a number of suspects. In fact, according to [redacted] the suspects had been reduced from 6 to 5 [redacted] having been eliminated). The "suspects being: [redacted] and [redacted] (with [redacted] and [redacted] being first and second favourites respectively).

(viii) He drew attention to his [redacted] pocket book entry page 5 on 17 May 1979 when [redacted] had said to him "is it too late for an officer to come forward?".

(ix) He cited his proof statement for the civil action as a good overall narrative of events.

This is attached at 7C.

[redacted]

8A

BRANCH NOTE

30 June 1999 Meeting Forensic Science Service (FSS) Lambeth.

Present :- ██████████ (CIB) ██████████ (FSS).
Reason :- to discuss location of forensic exhibits in the case of Blair PEACH.

██████████ explained that he was Operations Manager for Serious crime and Biology at the FSS and was answerable to ██████████ who was Head of Site. He had fully appraised ██████████ of our enquiries.

██████████ outlined the reason for our enquiries and asked ██████████ to outline what steps had been taken to locate any forensic exhibits which may have been retained by the FSS.

██████████ stated that he had been quickly able to locate the case notes on this case which were filed in Birmingham. He had spoken to the Scientist who had conducted the original examination of the exhibits ██████████ who was now the head of their Cheltenham Office. At the time of the initial investigation ██████████ was a senior scientist and head of department. His involvement in the case indicated the importance with which it was treated at the time. Having examined the case notes it was apparent that in excess of 40 slides had been retained by the FSS. These contained various hairs and fibres found on clothing and truncheons taken from the officers and also including 20 control samples of hair from Peach.

He had also found three hairs which were still attached to the case notes. One had been found on exhibit DE/7, a truncheon belonging to ██████████. The other two hairs were found in the exhibit bag containing exhibit PM 103 a Truncheon belonging to ██████████. ██████████ had spoken to ██████████ who could not recall why he had attached these to the file and not mounted them on slides. However they had been compared against the control samples from Peach.

██████████ stated that the FSS did not actively destroy samples. In an attempt to find these slides he had initiated a search of the Laboratory, including a manual search of slides stored in the basement dating back to the late 1960's, this amounted to approximately 80,000 slides. This had proved unsuccessful.

██████████ said the only option now was to conduct a full search of other storage areas in the basement which contained old cabinets and desks. ██████████ asked that all possible enquiries should be made to find these exhibits. ██████████ stated that he would insure a full search was conducted within the next two weeks and report back to ██████████.

██████████ then explained what tests had been performed by ██████████ on the original samples and what new tests could be conducted if the original exhibits could be located. The tests performed by ██████████ were still relevant today and the samples recovered from the police exhibits were compared across a cross section of Peach's hair. There was no close match.

It was possible that the three hairs recovered from the file could be the subject of Mitochondrial DNA testing. 4cm of hair was required for this test, the samples available were less than 1cm and the test might not work, however, the FSS were willing to try. [REDACTED] asked that the tests be conducted, [REDACTED] said this would take 4-5 weeks to perform and he would commence the tests immediately.

The meeting was concluded with a tour of the storage facilities for slides at the FSS and a demonstration of equipment used for hair examination and comparison.

[REDACTED]

Branch Note 1.7.99

RESULT OF ENQUIRIES TO LOCATE EXHIBITS

In an attempt to locate the exhibits in this case I have been able to establish the following;

Ten locked metal cabinets containing correspondence from the PEACH case were sent to Central property store Charlton by [REDACTED] on 2 July 1985. (Copy attached at 9B) with a request that they be retained pending a civil action. The original property registers have been located at both CO34 Mandela Way (9C) and Charlton (9D). These show that the cabinets were received by Charlton on 5 July 1985. A note on the register at Charlton shows BU 8-89 (Bring up August 1989) The number 368 is a disposal number showing they were destroyed in 1989.

I have not been able to locate any other documentary evidence to show who authorised this destruction. All paperwork being destroyed after 6 years. However, I have located an original memo attached to the PPV found at CIB. This is from The Solicitor, [REDACTED] dated 20 October 1988 (9E). It confirms completion of the civil action and that papers relating to the matter at Charlton may be disposed of.

I understand that [REDACTED] recalls huge quantities of uniform, truncheons, whips, sledge hammers etc. in large metal cabinets in a property store. It is likely that this would have been the cabinets at Charlton.

Although the PPV shows the cabinets as containing correspondences, I believe they in fact held all the uniform exhibits. We currently possess a large quantity of documentary exhibits and it is difficult to understand what other correspondence were in existence which could have filled ten cabinets. [REDACTED] recollection is that the uniforms etc. were in large metal cabinets in a property store in south London (7A). This would seem more likely and explain the number of cabinets shown on the PPV.

In August 1988 CO24 would have contacted CIB to review retention of the cabinets. As a result of [REDACTED] memo, [REDACTED] who was in charge of property at CIB in 1988, arranged their destruction. He had no direct knowledge of their contents as far as he was concerned they contained correspondence. He says he dealt with the destruction on an unregistered docket. In view of the time that has passed since their destruction all paperwork relating to it would have been destroyed in 1994, having been retained for the statutory six years.

It is unfortunate that any exhibits which may have been suitable for further forensic testing have been destroyed. There is nothing to suggest that this was done in order to frustrate any future investigation. More likely it was done by persons not realising the significance of the contents of these cabinets.

[REDACTED]

Branch note.**25.05.00**

Update to branch note dated 30 June 1999 concerning forensic exhibits in the case of Blair PEACH.

The three hairs, which were found attached to the original laboratory case notes, have been submitted to the FSS for Mitochondrial DNA testing. I am now in possession of the FSS report reference H/99/19641.

Details of submitted items.

Hair removed from truncheon DF77

Two hairs (a and b) removed from truncheon PM/103

Attempts to obtain a mitochondrial DNA sequence from hair (b) recovered from PM/103 were unsuccessful.

Mitochondrial DNA sequences were obtained from the hair recovered from DF77 and hair (a) recovered from PM/103. The sequence obtained from hair DF77 differed from that obtained from hair PM/103a. Some of the results obtained from hairs PM/103a and DF77 are such that there may be mitochondrial DNA present from a second source other than the hair.

The techniques employed are extremely sensitive. Wherever possible a sample is tested twice. The sequence obtained is then considered confirmed. Obtaining the same result from two independent tests provides confidence that the sequence obtained relates to the item under test and has not arisen from contamination during the analysis. Unfortunately the hairs were too short to permit duplicate analysis. The significance of any match obtained to a sequence from a reference sample would be limited.

The mitochondrial DNA sequences obtained from the hair recovered from the truncheon DF77, and hair (a) recovered from the truncheon PM/103 are unconfirmed. Furthermore there is an indication that mitochondrial DNA from a source other than the hairs may be present. In the opinion of the forensic scientist meaningful comparison with reference samples would not be possible.

Despite an extensive search of the FSS premises at Lambeth none of the outstanding slides relating to Peach have been found. [redacted] (FSS) will forward on a report to [redacted] detailing the extent of his search for these items.

As all the exhibits and forensic samples in this case have now either been destroyed or lost (see branch note dated 1.7.99) I can see no other lines of enquiry which can be followed to utilise the development in DNA technology since this case.

Contact with [redacted] solicitors.

After our meeting on 8th July 1999 it was agreed that Mr Quinn would meet with [redacted] to discuss this case. She had been unable to attend this meeting.

I rang [redacted] solicitors on the 22nd July and provided a number of suitable dates for the meeting to take place. I spoke to them again on the 23rd, 26th and 27th of July to initiate a meeting. Each time I spoke with [redacted] secretary, who stated [redacted] would ring back.

By 3rd of August I had received no reply so I sent and faxed a further letter offering suitable dates for a meeting. I again rang [redacted] solicitors on the both the 12th and 16th of August. The secretary informed me that the meeting would take place on the 19th of August. On the 17th of August we were informed that the meeting was cancelled as [redacted] is not available, however, she would contact me with an alternative date.

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Having received no further communications from them I sent a further fax confirmed by letter on the 28th September offering a meeting with [REDACTED] who had replaced [REDACTED] in his retirement. I have had no response or further communication from them. I can only assume that they are no longer interested in pursuing a meeting with Commander [REDACTED]

I have no further actions outstanding in this case.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

P301

10 HARLEY STREET
LONDON W1N 1AA

Post - mortem examination

by [REDACTED] M.D., M.R.C.P., F.R.C.Path., Pathologist Head, Department of Forensic Medicine [REDACTED]

Professor of Forensic Medicine [REDACTED]

on

Blair PEACH, aged 33 years

at Hammersmith Mortuary 2 p.m. on 30th April, 1979 in the presence of:

J. Burton, Esq., H.M. Coroner
[REDACTED]

Resume

The deceased was taking part in a political demonstration on the evening of 23rd April, 1979. He sustained a head injury and was taken to Ealing Hospital by ambulance arriving at about 8 p.m. The left side of his head was swollen and a serious head injury diagnosed. A surgical burr hole was made on the right side of the head and then the left side was opened and attempts were made to control the haemorrhage from the torn arteries. Death was pronounced at 12.10 a.m. on 24th April, 1979.

The deceased was a well built white male, 5' 10" tall.

A full autopsy had been performed through the standard midline frontal incision.

There were no injuries (other than therapeutic injection marks) visible on the trunk and limbs.

The head had been opened post-mortem by the routine method but the surgical wounds were preserved above both ears.

The vault of the skull and the brain had been removed at the first autopsy and were examined by me in the Department of Forensic Medicine at the Charing Cross Hospital at 3.15 p.m. the same day.

During my autopsy examination I opened the back of the deceased and examined the soft tissues surrounding the chest and abdomen. No soft tissue or boney injuries were present.

Examination of the scalp revealed bruising over the left ear which extended upwards over the top of the head and was continuous with an area of bruising above the right ear. There was no significant swelling of the scalp and the scalp was not lacerated on the left side (side of the fracture) - either externally or internally.

There was a fresh surgical exploratory burr hole in the skull above the right ear.

On the left side of the skull there was a comminuted fracture which had been enlarged during surgery undertaken in an attempt to arrest the haemorrhage arising from damaged blood vessels. The area of missing bone was roughly rectangular running obliquely upwards from above the left ear. Linear extensions from this fractured area ran downwards into the left middle bone of the skull and upwards across the vertex to terminate in the right temporal bone. Blood was present in the left middle ear.

The fractures of the left side of the skull had involved several branches of the middle meningeal artery.

The brain showed superficial subarachnoid bleeding on the left side and a little even more superficial bleeding on the right. The brain on the left side, however, showed severe bruising beneath the fractures to a depth of about 1". No injury to the brain stem.

The cause of death was:

Extra dural haemorrhage
due to fracture of the skull.

Explanatory Notes:

Extra dural haemorrhage

The inner surface of the skull is lined by a strong membrane called the dura. A haemorrhage occurring between the inner table of the skull and the dura is known as an extradural haemorrhage, whereas that between the dura and the brain, as a subdural haemorrhage. An artery - the middle meningeal - and its branches run in grooves in the inner table of the skull on both sides of the head. When the skull fractures the

artery and it's branches in the line of the fracture or fractures become torn and bleed causing an extradural haemorrhage. As the vessels run in grooves in the bone, bleeding may be very difficult to arrest. In this case the middle meningeal artery was torn in several places.

The initial exploratory burr hole was made on the right side of the head because it is usual in head injury for the principal damage to the brain to lie immediately opposite the point of impact. This is know as the "contre-coup" injury.

Remarks

(I) Death has resulted from a single heavy blow to the left side of the head. There were no other injuries upon the deceased.

(II) The instrument used, must have been very weighty and yet at the same time was malleable and without a hard edge as there were no lacerations to the scalp.

(III) A Police truncheon is relatively light and when used usually lacerates the scalp unless the head is protected by thick hair or head gear.

(IV) Blood was present in the left middle ear having tracked along branches of the middle meningeal artery supplying the area.

(V) The deceased had not been bleeding externally as the injury was a closed injury.

(VI) The injury was so severe that immediate loss of consciousness would occur and without treatment death within thirty minutes or sooner.

(VII) The instrument used could have been a lead weighted rubber "cosh" or hosepipe filled with lead shot, or some like weapon.

Signed:



[REDACTED]
Senior Lecturer, Consultant Pathologist and Director

DEPARTMENT OF FORENSIC MEDICINE,
ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL,
HYDE PARK CORNER, S.W.1.

FCX 38/79

293A

I attended the Department of Forensic Medicine at Chelsea Cross Hospital at 12.15 p.m., on 21st June 1979, where I met [REDACTED] and [REDACTED].

Having already seen the body of Mr. Blair Beach at Hamdenwith Mortuary I now examined the preserved brain and skull of the deceased. I also read copies of statements by [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. I examined photographs of the deceased. I dissected the brain and removed portions for microscopic examination.

This examination showed recent left temporo-parietal contusions over the upper surface of the brain, also some contusion near the left temporal lobe. Microscopy confirmed these lesions as being due to trauma. It also showed damage to small blood vessels in the upper brain stem. The skull showed a 1½" (3.75 cm) wide defect in the left parietal skull. This passed down to the left temporal region where the defect widened and was filled with fragments of fractured skull. From the upper end of the defect a linear fissure fracture passed across the top of the skull. Also from the lower end a linear fissure fracture passed inward across the skull base. The whole skull was unusually thin and in the left temporal region some areas were less than one sixteenth of an inch (under 2 mm.) thick.

I was shown a riot shield, a number of police truncheons, both long and short, the handle of a whip, a number of sticks and truncheons, a brass door handle, a small leather covered case and a "Motorola" hard-shell pocket radio.

I concluded that the deceased had received a single blow by an instrument which was elongated and about 1½" (3.75 cm) wide. The extensive depressed fracturing and extending fissured fractures into the base and vault suggest considerable inertial force by a heavy instrument. This is even with the thinness of this man's skull. The brain injuries also back this up. The fact that there was no external abrasion or laceration suggests that the instrument probably had a soft or padded surface. The Police truncheons examined did not have the weight to inflict such injury without lacerating the scalp. The other instruments examined, if capable of inflicting the skull and brain injuries, would also have lacerated the scalp, with the exception of the pocket radio which could be used by its aerial.

The cause of death was compression of the brain by extracranial haemorrhage from meningeal arteries torn by the skull fracture and also cerebral contusion and swelling due to the skull fracture.

Signature..... [REDACTED]

293A

STATEMENT OF WITNESS

(C.J. Act, 1967, ss. 2, 9; M.C. Rules, 1968, r. 5B)

Statement of [REDACTED] ME. MR. BCh. FRCP(Ed). MRCP
FRCPath, DPath, DMJ.Age of Witness (Date of Birth) over 21Occupation of Witness Professor of Forensic Medicine
and Hon. Consultant Pathologist.
Address and Telephone Number Department of Forensic Medicine,
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]This statement* consisting of 4 pages each signed by me, is true to the best of my knowledge and belief and I make it knowing that, if it is tendered in evidence, I shall be liable to prosecution if I have wilfully stated in it anything which I know to be false or do not believe to be true.Dated the 24th day of April 1979

Signed [REDACTED]

Signature witnessed by [REDACTED]

On 24th April, 1979 at 2.30p.m. I went to Hammersmith mortuary where I met [REDACTED] and other officers and was shown the body of a young man identified to me as Blair PEACH by [REDACTED]

POST MORTEM EXAMINATION

Blair PEACH

aged 33

FEN 4

Officers present at post-mortem:Det. Chief Supt. [REDACTED] Det. Chief Insp. [REDACTED] Det. Sgt. [REDACTED]
(Laboratory), Det. Sgt. [REDACTED] (Exhibits Officer), Senior Photographer
[REDACTED] and Mr. [REDACTED] (surgical registrar).EXTERNAL EXAMINATION:

When first seen numerous surgical attachments were present to the arms, bladder drainage, drip bottle, airway and CVP line. The head was swathed in bandages.

A slimly nourished adult man 5' 10" in height. Rigor mortis established and purplish hypostasis on the back. No injuries on the body

Signed [REDACTED]

Signature witnessed by [REDACTED]

*Delete as applicable.

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STATEMENT OF WITNESS
(C.J. Act, 1967, ss. 2, 9; M.C. Rules, 1968, r. 58)

Continuation of statement of [REDACTED] - 2 -

below the head.

HEAD INJURY:

The head had been shaved backwards to a point behind both ears and the shaven skin showed no bruising, grazing or laceration.

On the right side of the head a right angled sutured incision 3 x 2" ran across the scalp horizontally and upwards respectively above the ear with a burr hole in its middle.

On the left side of the head a cruciate incision 1 1/2" long in the temporal region just above the ear had been extended upwards and backwards to the midline of the scalp and also downwards towards the occipital area. The total sutured incision measured some 6" from the top of the head and extended backwards for 2" towards the occiput.

On the left side of the head a wide irregular area of bone measuring 6 x 3" was missing over the exposed dura, the edges being the result of surgical nibbling. The original fracture line was seen curving upwards from the fronto-parietal region towards the midline.

On reflexion of the scalp, heavy bruising was seen into the tissue on its deep surface, around the margins of the incision and particularly the left occipital area. The fracture line now seen extending to the right of the midline and ending on the right side of the skull at a point 2 1/2" above the ear, its linear extension being 3". At the anterior lower edge of the temporal bone a radiating fracture line was evident on the surface running downwards towards the base of the skull.

On removal of the calvarium and reflexion of the dura, the fracture line was seen to continue downwards in a fragmented form to the left middle fossa, 1" behind the junction with the anterior one. The fractured area clearly passed through and across the radiating branches of the middle

Signed [REDACTED] Signature witnessed by [REDACTED]

STATEMENT OF WITNESS
(C.J. Act, 1937, ss. 2, 9; M.C. Rules, 1968, r. 58)

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Continuation of statement of [REDACTED] 3

maxillary artery. No fissures seen over the orbital plates.

Three free fragments of bone preserved at the operation showed the largest to contain the edges of the burr hole and the smallest to involve, on its deep surface, an arterial channel. Two of the three fragments were dovetailed into the anterior margin of the broken left side of the skull.

INTERNAL EXAMINATION:

Skeletal System: No injury to the ribs or intercostal spaces. No injury to the spine or pelvis.

Central Nervous System: There was no subdural haemorrhage; a couple of sutures visible in the dura on the left side of the brain. Very minimal subarachnoid bruising and direct contusions on the lateral surface of the left temporal lobe. Vessels healthy. No pressure indentation.

Cardiovascular System: The heart was normal in size and shape, weighing 360g. The coronary vessels, valves and aorta were healthy.

Respiratory System: The air passages were clear, containing no blood. The lungs were generally pale; no bruising or lacerations.

Alimentary System: The abdominal cavity was dry. Greenish fluid and bile stained mucus in the stomach, the lining pale and healthy. Pancreas pale. Liver intact and of normal appearance. Gall bladder full.

Urogenital System: The kidneys were pale and healthy. Bladder contained a trace of urine.

Spleen: Intact, pale

Endocrines: Normal.

Signed [REDACTED]

Signature witnessed by [REDACTED]

STATEMENT OF WITNESS
(C.J. Act, 1967, ss. 2, 9; M.C. Rules, 1968, r. 58)

Continuation of statement of [REDACTED]

CONCLUSIONS:

1. No natural disease.
2. Findings are consistent with a blow shattering the left side of the skull and causing extensive uncontrollable extradural haemorrhage.

CAUSE OF DEATH:

In my opinion the cause of death was

- 1a. EXTRADURAL HAEMORRHAGE
due to b. FRACTURE OF THE SKULL.

Specimens:

I handed the following specimens to Det. Sgt. [REDACTED]

- Head hair
- Beard hair
- Urine.

Signed [REDACTED]

Signature witnessed by [REDACTED]

STATEMENT OF WITNESS
(C.J. Act, 1957, ss. 2, 9; M.C. Rules, 1968, r. 5B)

Statement of [redacted] M.A., H.B., B.Ch., FR.C.P. (Ed),
FRCPath., MRCP, DPath, D.W.J.

Age of Witness (Date of Birth) Over 21

Occupation of Witness Professor of Forensic Medicine [redacted]
Medical School and Hon. Consultant Pathologist

Address and Telephone Number [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

This statement,* consisting of 2 pages each signed by me, is true to the best of my knowledge and belief and I make it knowing that, if it is tendered in evidence, I shall be liable to prosecution if I have willfully stated in it anything which I know to be false or do not believe to be true.

Dated the 25th day of June 1979

Signed [redacted]

Signature witnessed by.....

1. Further examination of the brain shows no subarachnoid haemorrhage with no contusions on the right side (i.e. contre coup contusions).
2. The contusions on the left side of the brain are associated with more extensive wedge-shaped haemorrhagic areas of injury in the subcortex impinging on the white matter.
3. The skull vault is distinctly thinner than I would expect in a person of this age and sex, the temporal bone being 1/16" and, in the area of the fracture, less than this thickness. It is also unusually translucent. This would lead to any blow causing a more extensive fracture than a normal skull.
4. Surgical removal and nibbling away of the skull bone on the left side makes it impossible to form a firm opinion as to the exact shape or outline of the instrument causing the extensive fracture but some indication can be given by reconstructing the outline of the removed pieces of bone, the fractured area being roughly quadrilateral with extensions into the base

Signed [redacted] Signature witnessed by.....

*Delete as applicable.

STATEMENT OF WITNESS

(C.J. Act, 1967, ss. 2, 9; M.C. Rules, 1968, r. 58)

Continuation of statement of [REDACTED]

and over the vertex or top of the skull.

I have examined the following items shown to me by Commander Cass

Riot Shield

Standard Police truncheon (x 4) short

Police truncheon (x 8 ; 6 with straps)

Handle of a rhino whip

Rhino whip

American night stick

Couple of jemmies

Piece of wood

Wood - hammer handle

Wooden stave with leather covering

Jack Handles

Wooden ribbed truncheon

Cosh. Lead with worn leather covering

Radio, in case with aerial, 7 x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " weighing more than 500g.

The most likely instrument is the encased radio. The other instruments would not, in my view, cause the head injury, because they would most likely have caused a skin laceration. Whilst it is possible a police truncheon to cause a head injury without leaving a mark on the scalp through the hair of the head, it is I believe most unlikely for it to have occurred here.

[REDACTED]
Signature

Signature witnessed by

23

6

STATEMENT OF WITNESS

(C.J. Act, 1967, ss. 2, 9; M.C. Rules, 1968, r. 58)

Statement of..... [redacted] M.S. F.R.C.S.
Age of Witness (Date of Birth) Over 21 years.
Occupation of Witness Consultant Surgeon.
Address and Telephone Number [redacted] Hospital,
[redacted]
[redacted]

This statement,* consisting of 2 pages each signed by me, is true to the best of my knowledge and belief and I make it knowing that, if it is tendered in evidence, I shall be liable to prosecution if I have wilfully stated in it anything which I know to be false or do not believe to be true.

Dated the 24th day of April, 1979.

Signed [redacted]

Signature witnessed by..... [redacted]

I am a Consultant Surgeon at [redacted] Hospital. Yesterday evening, 23rd April, 1979, at 10.20 p.m., I received a call at my home address to go immediately to Ealing Hospital to assist in an emergency operation.

Upon my arrival in the Operating Theatre at Ealing Hospital at 10.40pm, I took over the case from Mr. [redacted] (my Surgical Registrar).

The patient was identified to me as a Mr. Blair PEACH. I understood that the patient had been admitted to Casualty at about 8.30 p.m., suffering from head injuries. Upon my taking over from [redacted]

the patient was anaesthetized, and was bleeding (end of original page 1) from several areas around his brain. Despite attempts at arresting the haemorrhage he died at 12.10 a.m. on 24th April, 1979.

Both the X-Rays and the operative findings confirm that this was a very extensive fracture of the skull. [redacted] is in a far better position than I to give you the initial condition of the patient. I

Signed [redacted]

Signature witnessed by..... [redacted]

*Delete as applicable.

P312

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No. 991C

- 2 -

STATEMENT OF WITNESS

(C.J. Act, 1967, ss. 2, 9; M.C. Rules, 1968, r. 58)

Continuation of statement of [REDACTED] M.S., F.R.C.S.

am unable to make any comment about the possible cause of the extensive skull fracture of Mr. PEACH because [REDACTED] had initiated the removal of bone in an attempt to stop the bleedings. I certified death at 12.10am, and I informed Police immediately.

M.P.75

Signed [REDACTED] Signature witnessed by [REDACTED] 204

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STATEMENT OF WITNESS

(C.J. Act, 1967, ss. 2, 9; M.C. Rules, 1968, r. 58)

Statement of F.R.C.S(Ed)

Age of Witness (Date of Birth) Over 21 years

Occupation of Witness Surgical Registrar

Address and Telephone Number Hospital

This statement,* consisting of 5 pages each signed by me, is true to the best of my knowledge and belief and I make it knowing that, if it is tendered in evidence, I shall be liable to prosecution if I have wilfully stated in it anything which I know to be false or do not believe to be true.

Dated the 24th day of April, 1979.

Signed
 Signature witnessed by

I am the Surgical Registrar to at the
 Hospital

Yesterday, 23rd April 1979, I was on duty in the hospital at about 9 p.m. I was in fact already in operating theatre, changed and ready to carry out an emergency operation when I received an urgent call to go direct to Casualty to examine a patient who had just been admitted suffering from a severe head injury.

I went to Casualty and there saw a Mr. Blair PEACH and examined him and found:- the patient was restless with typical signs of cerebral irritation, making grasping (end of original page 1) ... movements with his hands and arms. He was breathing spontaneously, was well oxygenated with a good peripheral perfusion. Intravenous treatment had been initiated using mannitol. He was semi-conscious, not responding to commands and tended when left alone to lie curled up in the flexed position.

Signed Signature witnessed by
 *Delete as applicable.

STATEMENT OF WITNESS

(C.J. Act, 1967, ss. 2, 9; M.C. Rules, 1968, r. 58)

Continuation of statement of.....

Although the exact history of his injuries was not clear I ascertained that this patient walked into a house, had become verbally aggressive and had subsequently lost consciousness. During his journey by ambulance to hospital the ambulance attendant had first noticed his increasing cerebral irritation. On closer examination I found him to have a fixed dilated left pupil, regular pulse of 60 per minute and a blood pressure of 110/60. He showed no other neurological localising signs in his limbs apart from up-going planter reflexes. I had also noted that his right pupil was small and reactive and that his left retina showed no evidence of A - V Nipping or Papilloedema. There was no obvious intrathoracic injury nor any obvious intra-abdominal injury. There was no evidence of any bruising, abrasions or lacerations to his limbs, chest, abdomen, back or face, nor to his scalp, although in his left parietal region there was an observable and palpable haematoma. The size of this haematoma being, beneath the scalp was approximately four inches antero-posteriorly by two to three inches vertically. Just posterior to the approximate surface markings of the middle meningeal artery there was a palpable skull fracture edge.

Apart from the mannitol which had been started, 8 milligrammes of dexamethasone had been given intravenously and the patient catheterised. During my examination it became obvious that his pulse was slowing and was, at his femoral arteries, palpable at about 40 per minute. At the same time his respirations were shallower and also slowing. I therefore, decided that he should be immediately transferred to the Intensive Care Unit with a view to burr holes being performed.

Signed..... Signature witnessed by.....

STATEMENT OF WITNESS

(C.J. Act, 1967, ss. 2, 9; M.C. Rules, 1968, r. 58)

Continuation of statement of..... [REDACTED]

During the transfer of this patient to the Intensive Care Unit his clinical condition further deteriorated with a poor peripheral perfusion and (end of original page 3) suggestions of a sighing respiratory effort. I therefore directed the patient directly to Theatre for burr-hole exploration.

There was a lateral skull x-ray demonstrating left parietal fractures. The head was shaved and a cruciate incision was made above the right ear. The time then was 9.35 p.m. The right parietal burr hole showed a tense Dura with tense brain underneath it, not obviously oedematous, and a limited exploration with a soft catheta in the extra dural space did not confirm an extra-dural haemorrhage on this side. This wound was closed with interrupted sutures. A similar cruciate incision was made above and slightly behind the left ear and while the burr hole was being drilled a segment of parietal bone collapsed into a large haemotoma and fresh arterial and venous bleeding. The incision was quickly extended posteriorly and further loose parietal bone segments were removed by hand.

Initially, my impression was that the dura was open (end of page 4) and the bleeding was sub-dural, which led me to contact the "On-call" Neurosurgical Registrar at the Central Middlesex. On clearing the haemotoma cavity with suction it became apparent that there was a large extra-dural compartment with the intact dura and brain lying flaccid at the base of it. Estimated capacity of about 200-300 ml.

By this time my Consultant [REDACTED] was scrubbed in Theatre and he proceeded to arrest the arterial bleeding point "presumed to be an anterior branch of the middle meningeal artery".

Signed [REDACTED] Signature witnessed by [REDACTED]

STATEMENT OF WITNESS

(C.J. Act, 1987, ss. 2, 9; M.C. Rules, 1968, r. 58)

Continuation of statement of [REDACTED]

Further boney dissection was carried out in an effort to arrest the heavy venous bleeding from multiple dural veins but despite successfully under-running a number of these veins the patient's blood pressure deteriorated and the heart subsequently arrested. During this last deterioration in the patient's condition, every resuscitative effort was made by the Anaesthetists to support his cardio-vascular system but the patient died at 12.10 a.m.

Signed [REDACTED] Signature witnessed by [REDACTED] 202

Lab Ref: T/4333/79

STATEMENT OF WITNESS

(C.J. Act. 1967, ss. 2, 9; M.C. Rules. 1968, r. 58)

Statement of [REDACTED]

Age of Witness (Date of Birth) Over 21,

Occupation of Witness [REDACTED]

Address and Telephone Number The Metropolitan Police Forensic Science Laboratory, 109, Lambeth Road, London SE1 7LP.

This statement,* consisting of 4 pages each signed by me, is true to the best of my knowledge and belief and I make it knowing that, if it is tendered in evidence, I shall be liable to prosecution if I have wilfully stated in it anything which I know to be false or do not believe to be true.

Dated the 17th day of July 1979 [REDACTED]

Signed [REDACTED]

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

On various dates between 26th April, 1979 and 9th July, 1979

I took possession of items JK/1, DB/1, DB/2, PM/5, 115, 116, 121-124, 133, 136, 139, 349-352, 354, 356, 357, 359-361, 363-365, 367, 368, 371-373, 375-378, 380, 381, 383-385, 387-389 and 404-406 and JW/1 and 10.

These items were in sealed containers.

</1

BLOOD SAMPLE (PEACH)

This sample has been grouped and the results recorded.

3/1

FACIAL HAIR SAMPLE (PEACH)

This was a sample of dark brown hair.

3/2

HEAD HAIR SAMPLE (PEACH)

This was a sample of dark to very dark brown head hair.

[REDACTED]

Signed [REDACTED] ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

*Deletes as applicable.

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Lab Ref: T/4333/79

STATEMENT OF WITNESS
(C.J. Act, 1967, ss. 2, 9; M.C. Rules, 105B, r. 58)

Continuation of statement of [REDACTED]

- PM/115)
- PM/116)
- PM/124)
- PM/139)
- PM/121)
- PM/122)
- PM/123)
- PM/133)
- PM/136)
- PM/378)
- JW/1)
- JW/10)

TRUNCHEONS

No blood or hair was found on these items.

- PM/354)
- PM/356)
- PM/357)
- PM/359)
- PM/360)
- PM/361)
- PM/363)
- PM/364)
- PM/365)
- PM/367)
- PM/368)
- PM/371)
- PM/372)

TROUSERS

contd/

V.P. 75

Signed [REDACTED]

Signed [REDACTED]

2990

P319

Lab Ref: T/4333/79

No. 2810

STATEMENT OF WITNESS
(C.J. Act, 1967, ss. 2, 3; M.C. Rules, 1968, r. 58)

Continuation of statement of [REDACTED]

contd/

- PM/373)
- PM/380)
- PM/381)
- PM/387)
- PM/388)
- PM/389)
- PM/383)
- PM/384)
- PM/385)
- PM/375)
- PM/376)
- PM/377)
- PM/404)
- PM/405)
- PM/406)

No hairs matching those from Peach's hair samples were found in the truncheon pockets of these trousers. There was a tear on the lower right leg of item PM/361. This was associated with human bloodstaining on the inside.

- M/350)
- M/351)
- M/352)
- M/349)

TROUSERS)
RAINCOAT)

No hairs matching those from Peach's hair samples were found on the surface or in the pockets of these garments.

Signed [REDACTED] 299

P320

Lab Ref: T/4333/79

No. 291C

STATEMENT OF WITNESS
(C.J. Act, 1967, ss. 2, 9; M.C. Rules, 1968, r. 52)

Continuation of statement of [REDACTED]

PM/5

BLUE DUFFLE COAT (PEACH)

This item consisted of a very large range of fibre types. No single type appeared to be used consistently throughout the coat. It was therefore considered impractical to look for fibres from this garment on the raincoats submitted.

No brick debris was found in the pockets of the duffle coat.

- M/349)
- M/353)
- M/358)
- M/362)
- M/366)
- M/370)
- M/379)

RAINCOATS

These items were not examined.

Signed [REDACTED]

P321

CONFIDENTIAL



FORENSIC SCIENCE SERVICE

109 Lambeth Road,
LONDON
SE1 7LP
United Kingdom

Directorate of Professional Standards
Tintagel House
92 Albert Embankment

Direct Line: [redacted]
Email: [redacted]

www.forensic.gov.uk

18th March 2010.

Our Reference: T/4333/79 and H/99/19641
Your Reference: Blair PEACH

Dear [redacted]

Review of Investigation Into the Suspicious Death of Blair Peach

You have asked for a summary of my involvement in the search for retained materials for the above mentioned case, following a request from [redacted] of your team.

When I originally spoke on the phone to [redacted] in January, I was asked to ascertain if the FSS still had the 62 hairs mentioned in the original case notes from 1979. These were hairs recovered from various items submitted to the laboratory, including truncheons and items of clothing. I was also asked what the status was of the 3 hairs tested in 2000 by FSS scientist [redacted] using the mitochondrial DNA method - and whether anything remained from these hairs.

I responded to [redacted] request by e-mail on 1st February 2010 to explain the following: Regarding the 62 hairs, I understand that in 1999 [redacted] (FSS) was contacted and asked if these hairs could be located. A search was conducted in the FSS Laboratory in Lambeth for the hairs (known to have been mounted on glass slides) at this time, and they could not be located. Unfortunately we still do not have a recorded location for the hairs as our records dating back to 1979 are incomplete.

I asked for our current retained materials records to be checked for anything under the relevant case numbers and nothing could be found. I must add the caveat that the search was under the above two lab ref numbers (T/4333/79 and H/99/19641) and I stated that if [redacted] was aware of any other review of this case over the years to please let me know as there could be another lab ref assigned to the case that I could search under. I also stated that I had not requested a full scale physical search within the FSS for these hairs.

Regarding the 3 hairs removed from items DF77 (Truncheon from [redacted] - one hair removed) and PM103 (Truncheon from [redacted] - 2 hairs removed), these were tested in 2000 using mitochondrial DNA methods and a report was issued by [redacted] from the FSS. [redacted] had confirmed that the MPS have a copy of this report. I checked with [redacted] and she confirmed that the entire hair was consumed as part of the DNA test - therefore no hair remains. What does remain is a small

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0277

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P322

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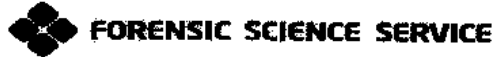
amount of DNA extract (liquid) which is generated from the mitochondrial testing. This small amount of liquid is the leftover from the original DNA extract generated by the DNA test and therefore is probably not much use at this stage - what I mean is that in theory it would give the same result as reported by [REDACTED] in 2000.

Subsequent to my correspondence with [REDACTED] you contacted me to ask for some further information, access to the case files and some further searches to be undertaken. My colleague [REDACTED] became involved at that point and met with you on Friday 5th March. [REDACTED] has written to you separately to outline the actions he took following your meeting.

Yours sincerely,

[REDACTED]

Key Account Manager



CONFIDENTIAL

Lab Ref: T/4333/79 (H/99/19841, H/99/19541)

Review of Investigation into the Suspicious Death of Blair Peach

Further to my original report dated 20th July 1999, I have been asked to comment further on the scope of my search in May 1999 for 62 hairs which I understand from the original examination notes had been recovered from various items associated with this investigation.

23rd April 1999: I was informed that all records associated with cases examined during 1979 had been destroyed after approximately six years. If available the records could have indicated whether recovered material had been retained and if so, the location, or whether the material had been destroyed and if it was, under who's instruction.

4th May 1999: I contacted [REDACTED] the scientist responsible for the original examination of the items in this case. [REDACTED] did not recall retaining any material associated with his examinations.

22nd April to 7th May 1999: A search led by the then Head of Exhibit Stores [REDACTED] did not find the recovered hairs. The search included the storage cases, racking, the "corners" and other non-routine areas in case the items had fallen or become dislodged from their original positions.

30th June 1999: Confirmed the outcome of the search with Commander Quinn and [REDACTED] agreed to continue searching for any retained material. Agreed further examination requirements of the available items.

14th July 1999: Confirmed with [REDACTED] the search of the Lambeth facility was exhausted and no items relating to this case had been found. My report of the 20th July 1999 then followed.

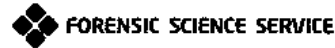
My further involvement related only to the co-ordination of the Mitochondrial DNA provision.

[REDACTED]

Head of Service Delivery

17th March 2010

Confidential- UKCJS

**Re : T/79/4333 – 62 hairs – Blair Peach case**

I was approached on Tuesday 2nd March by a member of our Customer Relations department. They had been in discussions with [REDACTED] from the Metropolitan Police in relation to the retained materials in question. I was brought up to speed on the case and asked if I was potentially available to attend a meeting on Friday 5th March with [REDACTED] and his colleague [REDACTED]. On the 3rd March this meeting was confirmed.

It was my understanding that the case (T/79/4333) was submitted in 1979. The T prefix denoted that the case category was "suspicious death". The casefiles are still available and a letter from [REDACTED] dated 20th July 1999, states that a number of hairs (62) were taken from a variety of exhibits. A search for these hairs was carried out in 1999 but the materials could not be located.

Prior to the meeting, on the 4th March, I had instructed several staff to search in the areas I thought that these materials could potentially be. I asked the Team Leaders of the Biology, and Marks and Traces teams to search all rooms under their control. This search consisted of all drawers, cupboards and filing cabinets within the scientific areas of the 3rd and 4th floor. Evidence of these searches is attached (Appendix 1).

In addition to this I asked the Lab Attendant manager to once again search through the retained materials logs, and also to open any crates within the sub-basement storage area identified as being either the property of [REDACTED] (RO in the case), or of stemming from this era. I have attached an email from the manager to state that the retained materials were not located. (Appendix 2).

As part of the meeting with [REDACTED] I introduced them to a member of staff who has dealt with numerous enquiries in relation to retained materials as part of their role in Cold Case reviews. I attach a letter from her detailing what the policies relating to the retention and destruction of samples were thought to be around that time. (Appendix 3).

[REDACTED]
10th March 2010

Appendix 3

I have been responsible for co-ordinating the Metropolitan Police's Coldcase Rape Investigations at the FSS since 2002. During this time, I have looked into the way that exhibits and items are retained at the lab pre-1996 when the FSS was the Metropolitan Police Forensic Science Laboratory (MPFSL).

In relation to retained slides and tapings, which were held at the MPFSL as opposed to being returned to the force (as exhibits were). These items would be held at the lab for a retention period of 30 years for murder cases (M prefix lab references) and 7 years for all other cases (this would include cases such as suspicious deaths and rapes which have since had their retention times increased).

Having spoken to former MPFSL employees this seems to have been the general consensus for retention periods, however, no paperwork is held at the FSS to support this. I have previously researched this issue and found a document which states that the retention policies of the MPFSL were written in 1984, which was set by the Home Office, the police and the CPS; prior to this there were Home Office circulars which dealt with retention periods (see attached).

When items were destroyed there would have been paperwork retained which documented these destructions, however, these would also have been subject to a retention period of 6 years and as such would have subsequently been destroyed.

I have logged many slides from the MPFSL, and those not currently logged (1970-1977) are filed in chronological order in storage. These have both been searched and the slides relating to T/4333/79 have not been located amongst these.

During the search I also looked to see if other T cases had been retained. There are only a few cases, which are likely to have been missed during destruction periods (due to having been retained by scientists at the time).

It is my belief that, having looked into the retention of laboratory retained materials in several cold case reviews, that policies existing at the time of the MPFSL meant non-murder cases (non M-prefix cases) would have been destroyed after 7 years. No documentation has been located to support this, other than the recollection of former employees and the lack of retained materials which tends to support this. It is my understanding that the Home Office will have copies of these documents which could confirm this. The Home Office circulars are listed as: 40/1973; 41/1973; 125/1976; 55/1980; 74/1982; 25/1987, I have not personally viewed these documents.

[REDACTED]

5th March 2010

[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: 04 March 2010 15:21
To: [REDACTED]
Cc: [REDACTED]
Subject: 1979 slide search

[REDACTED]

The following areas have been searched for the slides from T/4333/79:

B3026 lab and office area,
B3037 (wet chem)
orange lab on the 4th,
front area of B3036
Exhibit stores B3027 and 3033
Marks prep room B3032
Comparator room B3038
manufacturing marks room B3039
GRIM B3029
Microscope bay B3028
Office area B3030
White lab
Lab 3034
Lab 3030a
3006
3041
3042
3043
3043a
3044
B4002
B4005
SOIT Offices
Orange lab
Green Lab
Cyan Lab
Red Lab
Pink Lab
Blue Lab (+ filing cabinet outside)
Black lab (+ filing cabinet outside)
4027
4028
4029
4030
4034
4040
4060 (fibres room)
Corridors outside 4029, 4028.

No slides have been found.

[REDACTED]
Service Delivery Team Leader
Violent Crime
FSS London
Internal: [REDACTED]
External: [REDACTED]
Email: [REDACTED]

RESTRICTED - UKCJS

05/03/2010

Office search for slides relating to case T/4333/79

I can confirm that I have searched my relevant work space within room B4002 and B4005 for the presence of slides relating to case T/4333/79 and these have not been found.

Name:	Signature:	Date:
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	4.3.10
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	4/3/10
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	4/3/10
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	4/3/10
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	4/3/10
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	04 MAR 2010
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	04/03/10
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	4/3/10
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	4/3/10
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	4/3/10
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	4/3/10
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	4/3/10
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	04 MAR 2010

PP

↓

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Lab search for slides relating to case T/4333/79

I can confirm that I have searched ⁴⁻³⁻¹⁰ ~~Cyan~~, Red, Green Lab for the presence of slides relating to case T/4333/79 and these have not been found.

Name:

Signature:

Date:

[Redacted Name]

[Redacted Signature]

4-3-10

[Redacted Name]

[Redacted Signature]

04/03/10

P329

Office search for slides relating to case T/4333/79

I can confirm that I have searched my relevant work space for the presence of slides relating to case T/4333/79 and these have not been found.

Name:	Signature:	Date:
[REDACTED]	(searched by [REDACTED])	4/3/10
[REDACTED]	(searched by [REDACTED])	4/3/10
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	4/3/10

P330

Lab search for slides relating to case T/4333/79

I can confirm that I have searched ~~Cyan~~, Red, Green Lab for the presence of slides relating to case T/4333/79 and these have not been found.

Name:

[REDACTED]

Signature:

[REDACTED]

Date:

4/3/10

P331

Lab search for slides relating to case T/4333/79

I can confirm that I have searched Cyan, Red, Green Lab for the presence of slides relating to case T/4333/79 and these have not been found.

Name:

[REDACTED]

Signature:

[REDACTED]

Date:

4/3/10

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Office search for slides relating to case T/4333/79

I can confirm that I have searched my relevant work space for the presence of slides relating to case T/4333/79 and these have not been found.

Name:	Signature:	Date:
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	4/3/10
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	4/3/10
↑ also searched [REDACTED]		desk

[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: 11 March 2010 13:34
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: Search for hairs in case number T/4333/79

Dear [REDACTED]

Here are the areas searched in relation to the above case number:

Hair collections
Paper and botany room - Cupboards and slide collections
Comparator room - slide drawers
Retired R.O's collections
L.A Team retained materials spreadsheets
Sub basement - searched for crates relating to [REDACTED] and other members of staff who worked at the Laboratory at the same time as [REDACTED]. No crates were found in relation to [REDACTED] had three crates which were searched and nothing was found.

Regards

[REDACTED]
Senior Assistant Forensic Scientist
Homicide
Internal telephone extension: [REDACTED]
External telephone number: [REDACTED]
E.mail address: [REDACTED]