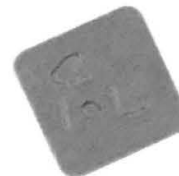


MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

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[FULL ADDRESS & TELEPHONE NUMBER]

Registered file reference

D/DAP 1/13

Part No.

D

SUBJECT

ADGE

UFO REPORTS

[BLOCK CAPITALS]

RECORD OF KEYWORDS:

Referred to	Date	Min/Encl	Referred to	Date	Min/Encl	Referred to	Date	Min/Encl	Referred to	Date	Min/Encl
<p>DEFE 24 / 3127 / 1</p>											

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2nd Review date

PA ACTION

(MOD Form 262F must be completed at the time of file closure)

MANAGEMENT MINISTRY OF DEFENCE UKEO

W

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SW1A 2HP

Registered file number

DAO 113

D

Part No.

Upgraded

4 December 2010

SUBJECT

ADWE

UFO Reports

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1408 100113 SPT 204/112											

AIR COMMAND SECRETARIAT
 MOD 102 / 134
 - 8 JAN 2011
 Serial no 313
HEADQUARTERS AIR COMMAND

CLOSED
 No further action to be taken in this FILE PART
 Continued on:

AIR COMMAND SECRETARIAT
 MOD 102 / 134
 - 8 JAN 2011
 Serial no 305
HEADQUARTERS AIR COMMAND

AIR COMMAND SECRETARIAT
 MOD 102 / 134
 - 8 JAN 2011
 Serial no 412
HEADQUARTERS AIR COMMAND

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 From DINFO(EXP)R2
 Bourne Avenue
 Hayes Middx UB3 1RF
08 SEP 2003

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SW1A 2HB

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Part No. D

SUBJECT ADGE
UFO Reports

Referred to	Date	Min/ Encl	Referred to	Date	Min/ Encl	Referred to	Date	Min/ Encl	Referred to	Date

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Next Review date

NOTES, DECISIONS AND PRECEDENTS

FORMER REFERENCE NUMBER

SUBSEQUENT REFERENCE NUMBER

reference _____

Registered File Disposal Form

MOD Form 262F
(Revised 1/00)

FILE TITLE: (Main Heading - Secondary Heading - Tertiary Heading etc) <div style="font-size: 1.5em; font-family: cursive;">ADGE-UFO REPORTS</div>	Reference: (Prefix and Number): <div style="font-size: 1.5em; font-family: cursive;">DIDAO/1113</div> Part: D
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PROTECTIVE MARKING (including caveats & descriptors): SECRET UK EYES ONLY

Date of last enclosure: 13.08.01	Date closed: 22.10.02
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PART 1. DISPOSAL SCHEDULE RECOMMENDATION
(To be completed when the file is closed)

Destroy after _____ years

Forward to DR after _____ years

No recommendation

FOR DEFENCE RECORDS (DR) USE ONLY

Date of 1st review	Date of 2nd review	Forward Destruction Date
Reviewer's Signature: _____	Reviewer's Signature: _____	

PART 2. BRANCH REVIEW
(To be fully completed at time of file closure)
(Delete as appropriate)

a. Of no further administrative value and not worthy of permanent preservation. DESTROY IMMEDIATELY (Remember that TOP SECRET and Codeword material cannot be destroyed locally and must be forwarded to DR.)

b. (i) To be retained for 3 years (from date of last enclosure) for the following reason(s):

LEGAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTRACTUAL <input type="checkbox"/> FINANCE/AUDIT <input type="checkbox"/> DIRECTORATE POLICY <input type="checkbox"/>	DEFENCE POLICY + OPERATIONS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL COMMITTEE PAPERS <input type="checkbox"/> MAJOR EQUIPMENT PROJECT <input type="checkbox"/> [_____] OTHER (Specify) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FREEDOM OF INFO
--	---

(ii) Key enclosures which support the recommendation are:

(iii) At the end of the specified retention period the file is to be:

Destroyed

Considered by DR for permanent preservation

c. Of no further administrative value but worthy of consideration by DR for permanent preservation.

PART 3. BRANCH REVIEWING OFFICER (not below HEO/equivalent)

Signature: _____

Name: _____
(Block Capitals)

Grade/Rank: S/L Date: 23 OCT 02

Branch Title and Full Address:

**MINISTRY OF DEFENCE
D AIR OPS RM 4/01
METRO BLDG
NORTHUMBERLAND AVE.
LONDON WC2N 5BP**

Tel No:

827134B

PART 4 DESTRUCTION CERTIFICATE

It is certified that the specified file has been destroyed.

Signature: _____

Name: _____
(Block Capitals)

Grade/Rank: _____ Date: _____

Witnessed by (TOP SECRET* and SECRET only)

Signature: _____

Name: _____
(Block Capitals)

Grade/Rank: _____ Date: _____

*(FOR DR USE ONLY)

ACTION

DIR IMMEDIATE URGENT ROUTINE INFO COPY TO

AO/AD1	AO/AD2	AO/AD3
Air Def 1	Air Off 1	AT/AAR 1
Air Def 1a	Air Off 1a	AT/AAR 1a
AEW 1	Air Off 2	SO1 AB/SF Pol
ADGE 1	Air Off 2a	AT/AAR 2
AD Nato	Recce 1	Hels 1
Mar 1	Recce 2	Hels 1a
Co-ord	Recce 2a	
SNCO Co-ord	Recce Clerk	
APA-MAR/AEW	APA-FW	Hels 2
APA-TOR	APA-HAR	Hels 2a
	APA-JAG/CAN	Hels 2b
PA/DAO		Hels 2c
	OC HANDLING SQN	Hels 2d
Registry	OC A FLIGHT	APA-STRAT
	OC B FLIGHT	APA-TAC

BY COP _____

RETURN TO _____

DESTROY _____

FILE 1/13

F102 _____

D AIR OPS REG
 24 AUG 2001
 AOREG2

DATE RETURNED
 - 6 SEP 2001
 FOR FILING

LOOSE MINUTE

D/DAS(Sec)/64/2

13 August 2001

ADGE1



CREDIBLE WITNESS REPORT DATED 15 JULY 2001.

1. In line with our current policy, please find a 'UFO' report from a commercial air line pilot in Hellingly, East Sussex.
2. I would be grateful if you could let me know if the report represents anything of air defence interest.

S.40

DAS(LA)Ops+Polla

S.40

DATE RETURNED

- 6 SEP 2001

FOR FILING

D AIR OPS REG

24 AUG 2001

AOREG2

FAX TRANSMISSION DETAILS		DTG of Transmission:	
From: AIS(M), LATCC(M), Porters Way, West Drayton Middlesex UB7 9AU		To: SEC (AS)2, MOD Main Building, Whitehall London SW1A 2HB	
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RANK, NAME & APPOINTMENT:		RANK/GRADE & NAME:	
SIGNATURE:		SIGNATURE:	



A	DATE: 15 JUL	TIME: 1655 Z	DURATION OF SIGHTING: 5 mins
B	DESCRIPTION OF OBJECT:		Smell? Other
	Number - 1 Size - LARGE EAGLE. Shape - 3 CIRCLES JOINED Colour - Brightness - DARK BROWN/BLACK. Sound?		
C	EXACT POSITION OF OBSERVER: HELLINGLY IN EAST SUSSEX Geographical location: OUT IN GARDEN. Indoors/Outdoors/Stationary/Moving		
D	HOW OBJECT WAS OBSERVED: Naked eye/Binoculars/Camera/Video camera		
E	DIRECTION IN WHICH OBJECT WAS FIRST SEEN: (A landmark may be useful) W → E		
F	ANGLE OF SIGHT:		
G	DISTANCE (By reference to a known landmark if possible): 1/2 APPROX mile away		
H	MOVEMENT OF OBJECT: QUITE FAST - SMOOTH PATH / SPEED A/C (LIGHT)		
J	MET CONDITIONS DURING OBSERVATION (Moving clouds, mist, haze etc): CLEAR SKY. - FLYING UNDER FEW CLOUDS		
K	NEARBY OBJECTS OR BUILDINGS: N/A.		
L	TO WHOM REPORTED: Press: Police: ✓ THEN Military Organisation: SPOKE TO HIM MYSELF. Airport: Other:		
M	INFORMANTS' DETAILS: Name: [REDACTED] Address: [REDACTED] E. SUSSEX		
N	ANY BACKGROUND OF THE INFORMANT THAT MAY BE VOLUNTEERED: COMMERCIAL AIRLINE PILOT		
O	OTHER WITNESS? HIS SON.		
P	DATE/TIME OF REPORT: 15 1731 Z JUL 01		



MINISTRY OF DEFENCE



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Director General Information and
Information Age Government & e-Champion for MOD

→ 1/13



DG Info/1/20/9 (98/01)

See Distribution

13 August 2001

DATE RETURNED

- 7 SEP 2001

FOR FILING

Dear Colleague,

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT 2000: IMPLEMENTATION IN MOD

1. Many of you will already be aware that the Freedom of Information (FOI) Act received Royal Assent on 30 November 2000 and full implementation has to be achieved by the fifth anniversary of this date. By enshrining in law the general principle of public entitlement to information held by Public Authorities, the Act heralds a new era of openness. It follows that the consequences of FOI need to be understood and prepared for throughout MOD.

2. This letter is intended to serve as the first step in that process. It is principally aimed at a 2-star audience, department and agency wide, with an action addressee in each TLB area (see para 6). However, given the importance of the subject, I am also copying it to the Private Offices of Defence Council Members and TLB holders, as well as 3-star posts in the Centre TLB, DLO, and DPA (see paras 3 and 4 of the paper).

Background

3. The background to FOI, its main provisions, and details of preparatory work to date within MOD, are set out in the attached paper. I urge you to take time to read this, and to circulate it within your respective organisations. The paper will also be posted on my MODWeb-site¹. It does not attempt to provide a comprehensive analysis of the Act itself nor any detailed assessment of its potential

¹ <http://centre.defence.mod.uk/dgi/homepage.htm>

impact; rather, it is intended to highlight the key facts and the challenges that we face throughout the Department as we move towards implementation. The main points I would like to stress at this stage are that:

- a. MOD is no different from other Public Authorities; FOI involves significant new obligations and the whole Department will need to play a part in meeting them.
- b. Implementation will only be a success if the necessary information can be found easily and if it is understood and accepted that requests should be granted wherever possible.
- c. From the top down this will require commitment to reinforce the move from a "need to know" to a "need to share" culture.
- d. The merits of any claim for exemption from disclosure will need careful evaluation – appeals are likely and the Information Commissioner has teeth that she will use to enforce compliance with the Act.
- e. Preparatory work will require the commitment of resources right across the Department.

Next Steps

4. Annex B to the paper summarises the work that needs to be undertaken in readiness for the Act coming into effect. At present, we do not know exactly when this will be, particularly as responsibility for FOI has just been transferred from the Home Office to the Lord Chancellor's Department. However, on previous plans the first phase of implementation could begin as soon as mid-2002. Whatever the timetable, we need to use the remaining time positively and constructively.

5. One of the key tasks, both centrally and at branch level will be the review of records management arrangements. Inability to find information requested will not be an acceptable reason for failing to comply with an FOI request, and it needs to be borne in mind that the Act gives fully retrospective rights of access. In addition, all TLBs will need to contribute to compilation of the department-wide 'publication scheme', setting out material we intend to make available generally, since this is a requirement of the Act. For those areas responsible for subjects of long-standing interest to the public, Parliament, and the media, there will also be a need to prepare for the fact that the new statutory right of access is likely to be taken as a green light to renew old requests and appeal against any continuing resistance to disclosing information. More generally, as with any fundamental change of approach in a department as diverse as MOD, there will be specific matters of policy and practice to consider and decide upon. All of this adds up to a significant workload for which you will want to plan.

*Let's just have
a permanent
open day!!*

*Extra personnel?
Open - IIP??*

6. Within my area, [redacted] - D Information (Exploitation) - and his staff in Info(Exp)-Access have the day to day lead. They are available to provide guidance but will also need to consult with your own staffs, both to develop departmental

policy and a coherent strategy for implementation. The process of communication will be made more effective by the designation of an FOI focal point within each TLB area. To this end I should be grateful if addressees marked with an asterisk could nominate a suitable individual (I suggest at around B2/C1 or military equivalent level) to take on this role. With respect to the Centre TLB, DG(CB&F) may want to consider with his colleagues whether a single TLB representative is likely to be able to cover the very wide span of responsibilities within the area. It would be helpful if nominations for FOI focal points could be put forward no later than 7 September and if the contact details could be passed to [redacted] in Info(Exp)-Access [redacted] [redacted]

7. To provide central management for the activities set out in Annex B to the paper I propose to establish an FOI Implementation Working Group to be chaired by D Info(Exp). Your FOI focal points and other interested parties will be invited to participate in this, and, in anticipation of the Group's first meeting, I would ask you to begin thinking about any particular issues you feel FOI may raise within your respective areas of activity. In parallel we are also developing our thinking on the formation of a project team, which I judge will be needed to help drive through the changes in processes and behaviour which will be necessary to get to grips with the new Act.

Conclusion

8. The new FOI Act involves obligations that must be taken seriously. Getting ready to comply with the new regime will represent a significant change programme for Defence and this will require effort across the Department. I look for your co-operation and support to achieve this and to ensure that, in due course, MOD complies with the spirit of the FOI Act, not just its forms. PUS has confirmed that this must be the guiding objective.

<original signed>

[redacted]
DG Information

Encl: DG Information Paper on FOI Act 2000

Distribution:

For Action:

* Addressees marked with an asterisk are asked to nominate a FOI focal point - see para 6 of covering letter.

ACDS(RP)
DG RP
DG FM
DG(CB&F) *
AUS(CM)
DGS&S
DGMO
CEDE
DGDES
CCMDP
CE/DSTL
DG(S&A)
DG(R&T)

DS Sec
ACDS(Ops)
CM(S)
CM(M)
CM(SD)
CM(IS)
ACDS(Pol)
DGJDC
DGIC
CE/DDA

ACNS
DGNPSP
FOTR/DGNTR/CE NRTA
MDG(N)
NAVSEC/DGNM/CE NMA
DGNCS
CS/AUS(NP) *

Hd BDS(Washington)
Min(DM)(Washington)
Comdt JSCSC
Comdt RCDS
COS/SG
CE/DSCA
Hd DTRIT/DGT&E
DG E
DGSP Pol
DG Op Pol
DG ISP
DGCC
DCDI
CE/DHE

DG Ops
DG Def Log IS
DG ES Land
DG ES Air
CE DCSA/DG Def CISS
DG Def Log Sp
DCE WSA
FOSNNI/NBC(C)
DG Res *
DG ES(Sea)/CE WSA
CE ABRO
CE DARA
CGRM
FOSF
COMUKTG
FOST
FORM
COS(CD)
CS/CINCFLEET *

ACGS
CE/MS APC
DGSC(A)/Dep AG
DALs
DGAMS
CE/ATRA
Comdt RMAS
Comdt RMCS
DG D&D
CG
Comd Sec(AG) *
CE/SCE

AO Logs&CIS
AOC 1 Gp
AOC 2 Gp
AOC 3 Gp
AOA(ACOS A1)
DCOS Ops
Cmd Sec STC *

COS PJHQ
CBF Cyprus
CJFORT
Civ Sec PJHQ *

CE Met O *
H/CE(H) *

For Information:

PS/Secretary of State
PS/Minister(AF)
PS/Minister(DP)
PS/US of S
PS/PUS
PSO/CDS
Sec/CNS
MA/CGS
PS/CAS
MA/VCDS
MA/CDL
PS/2nd PUS
PS/CDP
PS/CSA

COS HQ LAND
GOC 1(UK)Armd Div
GOC 2 Div
GOC 3(UK)Div.
GOC 4 Div
GOC 5 Div
GOC London District
GOC UKSG(G)
Comd JHC
DGTS
Comd Sec HQ LAND *
Civ Sec HQNI *

DLS(RAF)
AOC TG/CE TGDA
COS/AMP
ACAS
Air Sec/ CE PMA
AOC & Comdt RAF College Cranwell
AOA/AOC DAUs
DGMS(RAF)
Chaplain in Chief/DGCS
Cmd Sec PTC *

XD1
XD2 & MGO
XD3 & CA
XD4 & C of N
XD5
XD6 *
TL/SA

Sec/CNH
Sec/CINCFLEET
MA/AG
MA/CINC LAND
MA/GOC NI
PSO/CinC STC
PSO to AMP/AOCinC P&T Cmd
PS/DCDL
PS/DCE
PS/PFO
PS/Personnel Director
PS/Policy Director
PS/HDES
PS/DUS(S&T)
MA/CJO
MA/DCDS(Pers)
MA/DCDS(C)
MA/DCDS(EC)
PS/CDI
COS/UKMilrep
MA/SG

13 August 2001



FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT 2000

Background

1. The Freedom of Information (FOI) Act 2000 received Royal Assent on 30 November 2000. The first Information Commissioner, Elizabeth France, was appointed on 30 January 2001 and she is combining this role with her existing responsibilities as Data Protection Commissioner.

2. The Act is fully retrospective. It gives a general right of access to all types of recorded information held by public authorities, sets out some exemptions from that right, and places a number of obligations on public authorities. Subject to the exemptions, anyone making a request must be informed whether the public authority holds the information and, if so, be supplied with it. By dint of its significantly wider scope and legal force the Act will supersede the current Code of Practice on Access to Government Information (the Code of Practice).

Implementation Timetable

3. Under its terms, the Act has to be fully implemented across the public sector by 30 November 2005. However, to ease the load on the Information Commissioner and also allow time for authorities to prepare themselves, it is currently expected that the process will be a gradual one with different types of authority being required to become compliant in tranches. Agreement of a definitive timetable and the composition of tranches was deferred due to the General Election. However, if this staged approach is confirmed, we can expect central Government departments to constitute the first wave of implementation – possibly in mid-2002.

4. Within MOD, we are currently taking the view that the analogue with other central Government departments is the "Department of State", which should be regarded as consisting of the Centre TLB, DPA, DLO and all associated agencies and NDPBs. The Armed Forces – consisting of CinC Fleet, 2SL, CinC Land, AG, GOCNI, CinC Strike, AMP and CJO - would then form a separate tranche, implementing FOI at a later stage. (The principal rationale for this separation is that the Armed Forces are not subject to the existing Code of Practice and so have not had the same exposure as more central elements of MOD in handling requests for information under the Open Government regime.) In addition, it is anticipated that specialist areas that have analogues elsewhere in the public sector – specifically the MOD Police, schools and hospitals – would sit alongside their civil counterparts for the purposes of FOI compliance. The exact details will need to be worked out later.

Main Provisions of the Act

Scope

5. The Act applies to all public authorities and those providing services for them (the list extends to 11 pages and goes down to the level of doctor's surgeries and parish councils – in all, it has been estimated that some 50,000 bodies are affected). Within MOD, only the Special Forces and any unit providing assistance to GCHQ are specifically exempt from its provisions.

Right to Information

6. Two related rights are created by the Act:

- To be told whether information requested exists and, if so
- To receive the information

Applications for information must be in 'permanent' form (which includes e-mail) and contain sufficient detail to enable identification of the information sought. However, requests do not need to mention the Act in order to be treated under its provisions. Indeed, once the legislation is in effect, any request for information must be treated as a FOI request. In general, a response must be provided within 20 working days but if a fee is involved this may be extended by up to 3 months until payment is received.

7. Applicants can express a preference on how information is provided and the Act gives three options: a copy of the relevant document in permanent form; an opportunity to inspect the record containing the information; or provision of a digest or summary in permanent form. Wherever it is reasonably practicable, public authorities are required to comply with that preference. Under the Act there is also a duty to provide advice or assistance to anyone seeking information (for example to clarify what is wanted or explain what is readily available).

Publication schemes

8. The Act places a duty on every public body to adopt and maintain a publication scheme. In essence the purpose of such schemes is to specify the classes of information that the body publishes (or intends to publish), the form in which this is/will be done, and to say whether there is any charge for the information. In adopting a scheme, each authority is also required to be guided by the evidence of past interest in the information it holds and to be pro-active in meeting it. Each authority has to submit its publication scheme to the Information Commissioner, whose approval is required as a pre-requisite for the authority being compliant with and subject to the provisions of the FOI Act. Release of information under the scheme will then represent a minimum threshold of openness to which the public body will be held.

Exemptions

9. While the Act creates a general right of access, it also sets out 23 exemptions where the right is either disapplied or qualified. This is a complex area. There are two general categories of exemption: those where the exemption is

'absolute' and those where it is necessary to weigh up whether the public interest in withholding the information outweighs the public interest in disclosure (in some cases having first considered whether disclosure would be prejudicial to the activity or interest concerned). The full list of exempt categories is at Annex A.

10. The 'absolute' exemptions include court records; personal information (where the Data Protection Act 1998 applies); and information supplied by or relating to bodies dealing with security matters. Under the definition in the Act, the latter category includes the Special Forces: a certificate signed by a Minister is proof that the exemption is justified in this context (although, even here, an appeal mechanism will exist). The areas of national security, defence, international relations, formulation of government policy and commercial issues all fall within the category of exemptions where it is necessary to first apply the 'prejudice' test and then consider the public interest. In any case where information is not released because it is considered that an exemption applies, the applicant must be informed of the reasons and told of his right to appeal to the Information Commissioner.

Codes of Practice

11. The Act requires two Codes of Practice to be issued as guidance to public authorities: one on the standards to be achieved when dealing with FOI requests, and one on records management. Responsibility for these Codes rests with the Lord Chancellor and drafts of both have been issued (these can be viewed on the DG Info website). The Information Commissioner will be able to issue a "practice recommendation" to a public body if she considers that the provisions of either Code are not being properly applied. This would be a serious step. The practice recommendation would specify remedial action, and since the Information Commissioner is required to submit an annual report to Parliament on her activities, we can expect Ministers to be held publicly to account for compliance. Quite clearly, therefore, we will want to ensure that departmental standards comply with best practice and so avoid the implications of formal criticism.

Charging

12. There is no obligation to provide information if the estimated cost of doing so would exceed an 'appropriate limit'. This limit will be set in secondary legislation (which is awaited from the Lord Chancellor's Department). The Act also allows for regulations relating to the charge of a fee: again further guidance is awaited, but the presumption is that unless charges have previously been sanctioned under statutory authority they will not be applicable in the future.

Preparatory Work by MOD

Departmental Action Plan

13. Annex B summarises some of the key work that needs to be set in train to prepare for implementation of the FOI Act. Responsibility for policy direction will rest with staff within DG Info but the obligations introduced by the Act will clearly have a very wide impact; preparation for initial compliance and then routine operation within its terms will require effort and commitment right across the

Department. It is intended to constitute an FOI Implementation Working Group to co-ordinate the key activities.

Awareness

14. Action already underway or planned to increase awareness of FOI includes:

- A FOI awareness presentation which is being provided on request¹.
- Dedicated pages on the DG Info website². This includes a 'Frequently Asked Questions' page that picks up points raised during presentations.
- Development by DGCC's organisation of an internal and external communications strategy. This will include articles in *Focus*, *Preview* and *Paper Clips* and the corresponding single-service journals to ensure all staff become aware of the new obligations.
- A pan-defence one-day conference for key staff is planned for early next year. In addition to senior-level MOD speakers, we hope this will be attended by the Information Commissioner or her deputy. Further details will be provided in due course.

Training

15. The 20 day period allowed for meeting requests for information means that effective records management will be a vital component of successful FOI compliance. We have in the past tended to place this important responsibility on our most junior staff involved in filing, maintaining and locating records, but with the advent of FOI staff at all levels must play a part in ensuring that reliable records are created and well managed. The departmental instructions are being reviewed with this in mind and training courses for registry staff are also being redeveloped by DMT.

16. More widely, the Code of Practice on compliance standards stipulates that all staff involved in handling FOI requests should be adequately trained. Hitherto the secretariat staffs have been in the front line for enquiries from members of the public, and they are likely to become the future centres of local FOI expertise. However, because of the far reaching consequences and the change in culture needed to achieve successful compliance, it would be wrong to draw a boundary on the need for training. To ensure there is a wide level of understanding the aim is therefore to make FOI a part of the core syllabus on induction training, and also a standard teaching point on a wide range of other courses. This obviously will not happen overnight, but the requirement is being taken forward with DMT staff. Similar discussions will follow with the Service training providers in due course.

Information Audit

17. The term "information" embraces all types of records and a record is any form of information held by a public authority. It is therefore much more than registered files and, for example, includes databases held on IT systems, on disc or other electronic formats, information held as free-standing reports or guide books, e-mails and faxes: in practice, any form of record held by a public authority is within the scope of the Act. In order to be able to respond accurately to requests within the

¹ arrangements should be made through the Info(Exp)-Access staff whose details are given in para 26

² <http://centre.chots.mod.uk/dgi/Articles/DinfoExp/FOI/FOI.htm>

time allowed it will therefore be necessary to first establish precisely what exists. The need for such an information audit is a key strand of the Lord Chancellor's Code of Practice. As well as examining local practices to ensure compliance with JSP 441 (the Records Management Manual), it will be necessary to document the existence and content of all IT systems and other information holdings (not forgetting that the retrospective nature of FOI means that branches also need to know what information they have consigned to the MOD archives). Inter alia, this exercise will serve to clarify what information the Department already publishes and what else is appropriate for inclusion in the FOI publication scheme.

18. This programme of work is no more than good house keeping. Nonetheless it will involve significant effort right across the Department to ensure that our information holdings are properly managed and documented before the FOI regime comes into effect. As part of the same process it will be necessary to establish processes to ensure that authoritative records are maintained of all new information as it is created.

Publication Scheme

19. Drawing up the publication scheme will be a major piece of work. The Information Commissioner views these schemes as the primary vehicle through which all public authorities (but perhaps government departments in particular), will be able to demonstrate a genuine commitment to greater openness and pro-active release of information. Apart from being a proper objective in its own right, the Information Commissioner believes that by undertaking to publish³ routinely whole "classes" of information – for example, the minutes of regular meetings; reports commissioned as a basis for policy decisions; programmes of future work; standing orders etc – public authorities will be able to reduce the administrative burden of responding to individual requests.

20. Preparation of a coherent scheme will need central co-ordination, but consideration of what classes of information should be included is clearly a task in which all TLBs need to be involved. As the base point, it would obviously be necessary to continue to disclose information that is already made available, but to meet the spirit of the Act it will also be necessary to look much more widely. For example, on topics where there is a history of known interest or a policy decision has been actively under consideration it will be appropriate to make the key facts known. Compliance with the publication scheme will then be an ongoing and continuous process in order to meet the statutory obligation that will exist to effect disclosure in accordance with its terms.

21. Info(Exp)-Access are involved in inter-departmental discussions with the Information Commissioner's staff to ensure awareness of the developing ideas and guidance on best practice. Inter alia, it has been agreed that MOD will participate in a pilot exercise in which a small number of central government publication schemes are prepared and tested prior to formal FOI implementation. Given that MOD's scheme is likely to be amongst the most complex - indeed, it may be that we will need to have a suite of schemes - this is an opportunity we need to grasp. For the purposes of the trial the intention is to prepare a scaled-down scheme, perhaps

³ the terms "publish" and "publication" are not defined in the FOI Act. For the time being, the Commissioner intends to adopt the broad OED definition of "the act of making publicly known": in turn this will be judged on the basis of whether information is "reasonably accessible" to all citizens.

focusing on a discrete area of the Department. This work should serve to draw out some key lessons that will have relevance for the full publication scheme, and by thus agreeing to be at the forefront of the Information Commissioner's developmental work we hope to be able to call upon central assistance and resources that would not otherwise be available.

Handling Requests

22. The whole process of handling requests needs to be under-pinned by a clear understanding that, by and large, the exemptions permitted under the Act are qualified and that enforcement will be a key function of the Information Commissioner. Apart from the tightly drawn and limited categories of absolute exemption, there should be no presumption that a subject area, category or type of information can be withheld. On the contrary, the intention is to move from a 'need to know' to a 'need to share' culture. It must also be understood that the use of a security marking will not create exempt status: each case will have to be considered on its merits. In general, therefore, MOD information will be eligible for disclosure unless there are fully defensible reasons why it should be withheld in "the public interest". These reasons may be the subject of scrutiny by the Information Commissioner and, in some circumstances, she could issue a notice requiring disclosure. The ramifications of this very significant change need to be appreciated by every area of the Department.

23. Four other fundamental elements of the FOI regime also need to be stressed because of the impact they will have on the conduct of business at branch level:

- First, that under the Act any request for information is an FOI request: in practice, therefore, any correspondence from a member of the public will have to be handled in compliance with the requirements of the Act. Inter alia, this means that there will no longer be such a discretionary element when deciding how full a response to give to an enquirer.
- Second, that FOI requests must be answered promptly and in most cases within 20 working days after receipt. In practice this is no different from the timescale for responding to requests under the Code of Practice, but under the Act this becomes a statutory requirement.
- Third, that if there is any doubt about what information an enquirer is seeking there is an obligation to establish a dialogue in order to obtain clarification and provide assistance, and
- Fourth, that in any case where a request is denied the enquirer has to be notified of their right to appeal. Initially any appeal would be to MOD (at central level), but if the applicant continues to be dissatisfied, he could then go to the Information Commissioner: the presumption must be that this right will be used.

Staged Implementation

24. As noted in paragraph 3, the expectation is that MOD will be brought within the legislative framework in stages. Gradual implementation should be helpful in that it would allow resources to be prioritised. However, it does carry a risk of

confusion over whether the recipient of a request for information has a statutory obligation under the FOI Act or has still to be brought within its terms. This is not a problem unique to MOD (the Department of Health and Home Office will be similarly out of step with their operational arms in the NHS and police constabularies), but clearly we will have to identify and address the potential problems it raises for our internal processes. For example, it will be necessary to consider the realism of designating information as 'Armed Forces' rather than departmental, and to ensure that there is a consistent and sustainable policy where types of information are common to the three Services. Some grey areas are bound to exist but the more that can be done to anticipate and think through the potential problems the better the Department will be placed. Again, this is something to which each TLB will need to give consideration.

Guidance for Staff

25. There will obviously be a need for staff to have an authoritative guide on FOI. The staff in Info(Exp)-Access will be developing this as the Codes of Practice required by the Act are finalised and decisions are reached about departmental policy and practice. The intention is to produce a JSP in time for the first wave of implementation.

Points of Contact

26. Advice and guidance about FOI can be obtained from:

Director of Information(Exploitation)
Info(Exp) - Access/AD
Info(Exp) - Access 1
Info(Exp) - Access 2

S 40



S 40



Advice and guidance about records management and related issues can be obtained from:

Info(Exp)-Records/DRO
Info(Exp)-Records3

S 40



S 40



All staff are based on the 8th floor in St Giles Court.

Annex A Categories of Exemption
Annex B Key Activities for FOI Implementation



Exemptions under the FOI Act

There are 23 exemption categories. These cover information:

- Already accessible to the public. *
- Intended for future publication.
- Directly or indirectly supplied by or relating to the Security Services, Special Forces, GCHQ, or agency working with them. *
- That if released would be likely to prejudice national security.
- That if released would be likely to prejudice the defence of the British Isles or any colony.
- That if released would be likely to prejudice international relations.
- That if released would be likely to prejudice relations between administrations in UK.
- That if released would prejudice the economic interests of UK or any UK administration.
- Held for the purposes of investigations/proceedings conducted by a public authority.
- That if released would prejudice law enforcement.
- Held by any court or inquiry. *
- Relating to the audit functions of a public authority.
- That if released would infringe the privileges of either House of Parliament. *
- Relating to the formulation of government policy or Ministerial communications.
- That if released would prejudice public affairs within either House of Parliament. *
- Relating to communications with the Royal Household.
- That would endanger the physical or mental health of any individual.
- On environmental matters, if this already has to be made available under the "Aarhus Convention (European Law).
- To which the applicant is entitled under the Data Protection Act 1998. *
- Which if disclosed would constitute an actionable breach of confidence. *
- That is covered by a claim to legal professional privilege guarding confidentiality.
- Constituting a trade secret if disclosure would prejudice the commercial interests of any person.
- Where disclosure is prohibited by any enactment, EC obligation or would constitute contempt of court.

* Exemptions that have been deemed absolute.

In other cases, a prejudice test must be applied to determine whether harm would occur as a result of disclosure. A public interest test must then be applied to decide whether the public interest in maintaining the exemption is outweighed by the public interest in disclosure.

FOI Act 2000: Initial Action Plan

Subject	Key Tasks	Timescale	Action By
1. FOI Policy	<p>a. Clarify implementation timetable and composition of MOD tranches.</p> <p>b. Establish MOD FOI Implementation Working Group.</p>	<p>a.s.a.p.</p> <p>September 2001</p>	<p>D Info(Exp)-Access in conjunction with Lord Chancellor's Dept (LCD)/Information Commissioner (IC).</p> <p>D Info(Exp)-Access. Membership to include all TLBs.</p>
2. FOI Procedures	<p>a. Establish MOD procedure for handling FOI requests.</p> <p>b. Clarify roles & responsibilities/TOR.</p> <p>c. Clarify charging policy for FOI requests.</p> <p>d. Establish MOD complaints/appeals procedure.</p>	<p>By end Feb 2002</p> <p>By end Feb 2002</p> <p>By end Feb 2002</p>	<p>FOI Implementation Working Group.</p> <p>FOI Implementation Working Group.</p> <p>D Info(Exp)-Access in conjunction with LCD/IC.</p> <p>D Info(Exp)-Access in conjunction with DOMD.</p>
3. Staff awareness	<p>a. Issue briefing paper to 2 star officers.</p> <p>b. Progressive campaign including: (i) Presentations, (ii) CHOTS Website, (iii) Articles in FOCUS, Paperclips etc, (iv) FOI Seminar, (v) FOI leaflet.</p>	<p>31 July 2001</p> <p>} Ongoing. FOI } Seminar planned } for early 2002 } (attendance and } other details to } be decided)</p>	<p>DG Info</p> <p>} } D Info(Exp)-Access in conjunction } with DCCS } } }</p>
4. Training and Guidance	<p>a. Conduct training needs analysis and develop formal training on dealing with requests.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>D Info(Exp)-Access in conjunction with DMT</p>



	<p>b. Include FOI as a topic on induction and other relevant courses.</p> <p>c. Up-date training on records management.</p> <p>d. Establish local training for likely recipients of FOI requests.</p> <p>e. Develop and publish formal guidance (new JSP).</p>	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Pre-implementation</p> <p>Pre-implementation</p>	<p>D Info(Exp)-Access in conjunction with DMT</p> <p>D Info(Exp)-Records in conjunction with DTEA</p> <p>Individual TLBs as considered necessary</p> <p>D Info(Exp)-Access</p>
5. Information audit	<p>a. Review local procedures to ensure compliance with JSP 441 (Records Management Manual).</p> <p>b. Audit/document all MOD information holdings.</p> <p>c. Revise record management processes as necessary.</p>	<p>} Ongoing in pre-implementation period but work should commence a.s.a.p</p> <p>} Formal information audit in late 2001/early 2002</p>	<p>All TLBs (down to branch level).</p> <p>Advice is available from D Info(Exp)-Access or Records staff as appropriate</p>
6. Publication scheme	<p>a. Participate in pilot scheme.</p> <p>b. Identify information already published.</p> <p>c. Identify other information for publication.</p> <p>d. Prepare coherent MOD Publication Scheme.</p>	<p>Preparation Jul-Dec 2001. Scheme on trial from Jan 2002</p> <p>} Ongoing as part of activity 4</p> <p>} Final version to be submitted to IC 8 weeks prior to FOI implementation</p>	<p>D Info(Exp)-Access in conjunction with IC staff and relevant TLBs</p> <p>All TLBs (down to branch level).</p> <p>D Info(Exp)-Access</p>

DAO/1/13

10 Aug 01

DAS 4A1(Sec)

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION - [REDACTED]

1. You asked for information to assist in responding to further questions raised in a follow-up letter from [REDACTED] dated 11 Jul 01.
2. As far as I can ascertain there are no specific laws governing "unauthorised incursions into UK airspace". There is no requirement to notify authorities of entry into UK airspace, in a similar way in which ships are not required to notify their entry into territorial waters. However, diplomatic clearance is required for military aircraft and all aircraft are required to comply with the rules of the air. Thus, for example, any aircraft entering controlled airspace is required to seek clearance from the appropriate control agency. Furthermore, Customs and Excise must be notified at the point of landing.
3. Any aircraft that is considered to represent a potential threat will be challenged by air defence aircraft.
4. The four unidentified aircraft were considered friendly and, therefore, no further attempt was made to ascertain specific details.
5. I hope you find these responses of use and that they do not prompt a further round of questions.

[REDACTED]

DAO ADGE 1

[REDACTED]

DATE RETURNED
10 AUG 2001
FOR FILING





From: [REDACTED]
Directorate of Air Staff
Operations & Policy
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE
Room 6/73, Metropole Building, Northumberland Avenue, London,
WC2N 5BP

→ 1/13
67/1

Telephone (Direct dial)
(Switchboard)
(Fax)
(GTN)

[REDACTED]

S 40
[REDACTED]

DATE RETURNED
10 SEP 2001
FOR FILING

Your Reference
Our Reference
D/DAS/64/3/5
Date
9 August 2001

Dear [REDACTED]

Thank you for your letter of 10 July in which you ask for clarification of several points arising from your previous correspondence. I will answer these in the same order as your letter.

Question 1

The Public Records Act 1958 and 1967 requires all government departments to review their records before they are 30 years old. This is to ensure that material of historic value is preserved for the nation, while material which is not worthy of preservation, is destroyed when it ceases to have administrative value. Material selected for preservation generally remains closed for 30 years after the last action has been taken and is then transferred to the Public Record Office. Occasionally records are retained for longer periods, for example where their release could be damaging to national security, but this is only with the express permission of the Lord Chancellor. All other material is destroyed.

Until 1967 all "UFO" files (that is the files originating from this branch) were destroyed after five years, as there was insufficient public interest in the subject to merit their permanent retention. However since 1967, following an increase in public interest in this subject "UFO" report files are now routinely preserved. Air defence files, on the other hand, contain material of an operational nature and these files are normally destroyed after five years, unless, unusually, they are considered to contain information of historic significance.

Question 2.

It is standard procedure for neighbouring NATO air defence and air traffic control units to liaise closely. In this case, the object was detected visually by aircraft that had just been transferred from London Military to Dutch Military air traffic control and the air defence system was not involved. It is likely that the aircraft were still in communication with both agencies and would have at least verbally reported the presence of a potentially conflicting aircraft to their primary control unit.

Question 3.

There is no evidence to suggest that this was tracked by any airborne or ground based radar units.

Question 4.

There has been no change in our policy for the release of 'UFO' files and no decision has been made to retain them for fifty years. Files from the 1970's will be release to the Public Record Office at the 30 year point.

Finally, you may wish to note that we have recently moved to a new location and due to a reorganisation within the Directorate of Air Staff, our title has changed, as shown at the top of this letter. There has, however, been no change to our duties regarding correspondence about 'UFOs'.

I hope this is helpful.

Yours sincerely,

→ 1/13

S4A1(SEC)

67
+1
NOV 70

From: DAS4A1(SEC)
Sent: 03 August 2001 10:07
To: DAO ADGE1; DAO ADGE1
Subject: LORD HILL NORTON PE

[REDACTED]

I have been unable to get you on the telephone. I have a PE from Lord Hill-Norton that has to be answered by next Wednesday.

Lord Hill-Norton has taken up the cause for a [S40] (Southampton UFO Group) who saw lights over Southampton Water at 22.30 on 19th May 2000 and 22.30 on 5th May 2001. Lord Hill-Norton has a thing about Civil Servants and Minister's Secretaries telling him there was nothing of defence significance, so [S40] has suggested I check whether there was any incursions into our airspace on these dates, and then we can assure the Lord that we checked with the appropriate military authority.

I realise you may be moving today. So please give me a call when you get this message.

[S40]
DAS4a1
[S40]

N of A.

Confirmed, with assistance of CRC NT, that no AD activity took place at either of the above times.

[S40]

8 Aug 01.

ADGE 1

DATE RETURNED
- 8 AUG 2001
FOR FILING



→ 1/13



Admiral of the Fleet The Lord Hill-Norton GCB

RECEIVED IN
27 JUL 2001
FILE:
MINISTER OF STATE FOR
DEFENCE PROCUREMENT

The Lord Bach
Ministry of Defence
Old War Office Building
London SW1A 2EU

23rd July 2001

Dear Lord Bach,

Now that I have taken the Oath I can resume my pursuit of the truth about some of the UFO events in this country. I shall be sending you a list of Questions for Written Answer fairly soon.

I think that this pair of events, which are the subject of a letter which I enclose, can not be properly dealt with in that way.

The letter, from a [S40] demands formal investigation, as I think you will agree.

[S40] is not known to me, but we have exchanged letters since he first wrote to me last month. I am satisfied that he is a serious person, and that he is reporting truthfully events which he has, himself, witnessed. He has been unable to obtain an explanation of them from what seem to be all the right authorities. He has a number of named witnesses for each event. He has two videos which record what he describes. Surely these should be viewed by some qualified person (not one of your secretaries of course)?

RETURNED
- 8 AUG 2001

I do most sincerely hope that you will have this report given the study it deserves. I am pretty sure that [S40] is neither a fool nor a knave, and he is much too old to be seeking publicity.

FOR FILING

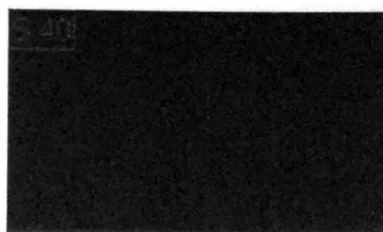
I am copying this letter to Mr Sears.

Yours sincerely,

[S40]

RECEIVED BY
ADMINISTRATIVE BRANCH 5
27/7/01
MINISTER REPLYING: Min(DP)
KEYWORDS: UFOs
AD BRANCH: DASH(SIC)
COPIED TO:
RELATED CASE: 3005/01.
CLERK: [S40]

Thursday 5th July 2001



85

Lord Hill-Norton;

Further to my previous letter in connection with filmed UFO sightings over Southampton Water and your kind offer to bring up the subject in The House, herewith the details you requested;

May 19th 2000; Witnessess..members of Southampton UFO Group (sufog). S 40

S 40 The event took place at approx. 10.30pm and continued for nine minutes, filmed on video. A bright light appeared over the western shore of Southampton Water, seen by the group who were situated on a hilltop in the centre of the village of Netley Abbey on the eastern side. The light moved about..fairly low..back and forth and over or in the vicinity of Fawley Refinery. No noise heard. Quite soon a small single wing aircraft approached the light from the Southampton City direction. It circled the light as if inspecting it, twice. We thought, quite firmly, this was our police spotter plane..we are quite used to it here! It then withdrew to a short distance away..eventually we lost it. The light continued to move along the coastline..a strobe appeared at one stage from the light and then stopped. Eventually the light gradually vanished into the distance..we are unable to ascertain if it moved away over the New Forest, entered the water, or just "vanished"

Two days later..having seen the video twice myself..I set out to enquire of various authorities with a view to identifying the light. I began my phone calls with the Lymington Coastguard..they checked and came back with 'nothing up that night'. Hythe Police (western side of Southampton Water) ditto reply. MOD Police at Central Control same answer S 40 (Portsmouth) MOD RAF/USA/ Hythe S 40 also on western shore asked me : was I describing a UFO! In an amused tone! I replied all I was asking was 'what was it'? as it was 'unidentified'. 'No reports' came the reply. But put me on to Air Traffic Control S 40 same answer: 'no reports'. Air Sea Rescue at Lee on Solent came next S 40..no reports, they suggested might be a couple of lads having fun in a helicopter over Southampton Water! 'anyone can do ANYTHING as it is not a restricted area'! Really? God help our national security! I said I didnt believe them. Lastly, I tried Special Air Service Reports which one authority put me

onto..controls ALL air movements UK. ([redacted] same
answer... 'nothing reported.'

You already have the local MP letters and the one from [redacted]
[redacted] of the MOD which was the end of the protracted
enquiry . No mention of the video we possess from him or
indeed ANYONE! Yes, my Lord, I AM serious! Have been since
1960!

10:30 pm 5th May 2001 event; Southampton Water again..this time the
group consisted of [redacted]
[redacted] [redacted]and was
filmed and observed from the old jetty at the Royal Victoria
Country Park, Netley Abbey..you can hear the waves on the 15
minute video! Similar "light" moving back and forth over
western shore..low..but also moved up and down or just stood
still. What seemed to be the same police spotter 'plane
appeared..again circled light..twice..this time the light
went out as the plane overflew it and came on again when the
plane moved off some distance. The 'plane used a strobe
light at one stage. Eventually the light just dimmed and
vanished, much as before. Only one enquiry...unofficial..was
made and an evasive answer was given. We would prefer this
is not used as evidence of any kind. Currently, via the good
services of the Chief Constable of Hampshire I am awaiting
assured replies to both incidents from the Police Air
Support authorities. Should this arrive at any moment I will
enclose copies.

Concludes.

I might add that I had some six UFO etc books on my 77th
birthday June 14th..two of which were Timothy Good's Beyond
Top Secret and Steven Greer's Extraterrestrial Contact...both
people I have been aware of and following for some years
since incidents match EXACTLY my own from previous and now
CURRENT experiences! I have taken on board your own mentions
in both, and other books, my Lord.

I am also studying transcripts and video of the May 9th
Disclosure Project held in Washington DC by Steven Greer et
al. Totally..TOTALLY..ignored by the UK media in review and
only three papers actually mentioned it beforehand. The
Times, The Sunday Express, and the Scottish Daily
Record..the latter fell into my hands by a strange
"coincidence" which as you may know are a phenomenon of the
whole enigma! Whether Steven Greer will achieve his aim of a
Congressional Exposure of THE TRUTH is, I speculate,
unlikely..but we must ALL TRY..harder! Before our planet
descends further into the moral chaos that is becoming more
prevalent. The Disclosure Project video and the UFO
MAGAZINE for July are stunning! Where do we begin to cleanse
our world of all that is evil? How?

Like millions of us, I do my humble best.

I enclose latest media article from the Portsmouth News which I trust will make interesting and inspiring reading.

My late father, by the way, was 21 years in the Royal Navy..he finished up as a writer PO..I "inherited" his writing attributes and his gold nib fountain pen! He is still "encouraging" me from his current vantage point!

Hence my attachment to Portsmouth!

Best Wishes for continued success..fight the good fight! We NEED such as you, my Lord.

Sincerely,

S40 [Redacted]

P.RO SU.FD.F.

PS: I am currently invited on to SKY TV, LONDON, in company (illustrious!) with

S40 [Redacted]

et al - Wednesday 11th July!

DAO/1/13

13 Jul 01

DAS 4A1(Sec)

REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE - [S 40]

Reference:

A. D/DAS(Sec)64/3/55 dated 5 Feb 01.

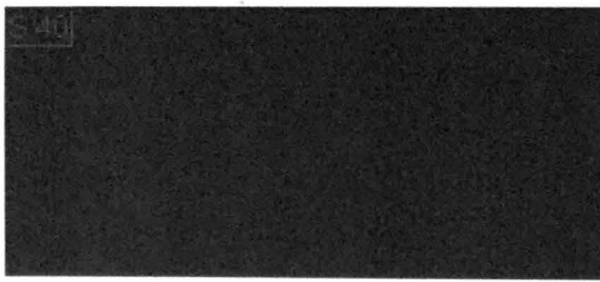
1. You asked for assistance in answering additional questions and points raised by [S 40] in his latest letter dated 10 Jul 01.
2. In his first question, [S 40] asks why files, if they existed, were not preserved in line with the Public Records Acts. Your response at Reference A to [S 40]'s previous letter makes reference to the destruction of departmental records. I assume that you were referring to records from the operational departments, ie, D Air Def and operational units, and not those from your own department that are carefully preserved. If an investigation had been undertaken and conclusions reached, I would have imagined that they would have been copied to your department and would have appeared on your files. The fact that they do not reinforces our belief that no investigation was undertaken. I am not conversant with the Public Records Acts, but files and records of an operational nature are normally destroyed after 5 years unless, unusually, they are considered to contain information of historic significance. However, as you are aware, DAO files, and D Air Def files since 1992, with a "UFO" content are sent to the AHB for retention
3. [S 40] expresses concern that "a fellow NATO member was not warned of an impending airspace violation by an unidentified aircraft". It is standard procedure for neighbouring NATO air defence and air traffic control units to liaise closely. In this case, the object was detected visually by aircraft that had just been transferred from London Military to Dutch Military air traffic control and the air defence system was not involved. It is likely that the aircraft were still in communication with both agencies and would have at least verbally reported the presence of a potentially conflicting aircraft to their primary control unit.
4. [S 40] asks whether the "one large aeroplane (shape)" was tracked by any airborne or ground based radar units. Unfortunately, there is no evidence to suggest that this was the case.

[S 40]

DAO ADGE 1

[S 40]

→ 1/13



11th July, 2001

Dear S 40

I would like to thank you for your prompt and helpful reply to my letter of the 15th June. I hope that I am not trespassing on your kindness by asking some supplementary questions, which I hope that you will be able to answer under the terms of the Code of Practice relating to access to government information.

You say that since 1st January 2001, four unidentified aircraft have been detected entering United Kingdom airspace, but were 'assumed friendly based on behavioural patterns'. My questions are:

1. What is United Kingdom law governing unauthorised incursions into UK airspace? (Does the UK have an 'air defence identification zone', for example?)
2. Is it standard practice to allow such incursions to go unchallenged, provided that the aircraft concerned do not engage in hostile acts (including espionage or military reconnaissance)?
3. Were the four unidentified aircraft mentioned above all of a recognisable type or manufacture, and if not, how many were not?

I look forward to hearing from you, as and when you are able to reply.

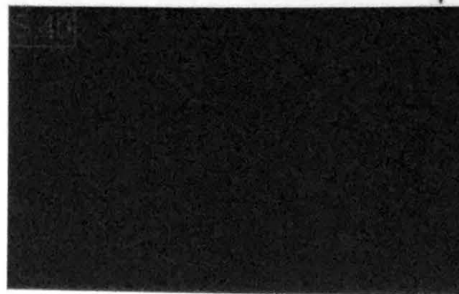
Yours sincerely,



DATE RETURNED
10 AUG 2001
FOR FILING

E-mail: S 40

→ 1/13



ENCL NO
83
+1

S 40

DAS 4a1(Sec),
M.O.D.
Whitehall,
LONDON.

Your Reference: D/DAS (Sec)64/3/5

10/07/01.

Dear S 40

Thank you for your letter dated 5 February, 1991, and for your patience in dealing with my enquiries.

There are a few things that I would like clarification upon, and would appreciate your advice.

1. You mention that departmental records covering the period in question were destroyed some time ago, in accordance with standard administrative procedures. If files existed besides this single document (which I feel is a reasonable assumption given that an unidentified aircraft overtook three RAF Tornado GR1 front-line aircraft while leaving UK airspace), why were these files not preserved in line with the Public Records Acts of 1958 and 1967?

2. I accept the reason stated for the lack of defence interest from a UK defence position, but am concerned that a fellow NATO member was not warned of an imending airspace violation by an unidentified aircraft.

3. Was the "One large aeroplane (shape)" tracked on any airborne or ground based radar units? Presumably at least one radar unit was functioning between the GR1 three ship, if only the weather radar.

4. I read recently that the MOD will not be releasing any ufo files from the 1970's for fifty years. Is this true, and if so, why?

Yours faithfully,

S 40

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE
13 JUL 2001

DATE RECEIVED
13 JUL 2001
FOR FILING

DAO/1/13

4 Jul 01

DAS 4A1(Sec)

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION - [S.40]



1. You asked for information to assist in responding to questions raised in a letter from [S.40] dated 15 Jun 01.

2. [S.40] seems to have confused unidentified aircraft tracks detected on radar with "UFOs". The fact that the precise identity of an aircraft cannot be established does not render it a UFO. There are a number of reasons why some aircraft cannot be positively identified and, in these instances, assumptions have to be made. In the vast majority of cases, unidentified aircraft can be assumed to be friendly by virtue of behavioural characteristics. Any unidentified aircraft acting suspiciously would normally be intercepted.

3. Against this background, the answers to [S.40] specific questions are as follows:

a. Since 1 Jan 01, fifteen aircraft remained unidentified as they were detected approaching UK airspace by the air defence system.

b. Subsequently, nine of the aircraft were positively identified.

c. None were found to be unauthorised incursions by aircraft of a potentially hostile foreign power. However, it should be noted that there are occasional, pre-notified and authorised movements of civil and military aircraft from potentially hostile nations into UK airspace.

d. Of the six tracks that remained unidentified, two never actually entered UK airspace and the remaining four were assumed friendly based on behavioural patterns.

4. I hope you find this data of use. As is always the case, there is an inherent danger in providing too much detail to those who do not fully understand our systems and procedures. The detail can easily lead to miscomprehension and an inevitable round of additional questions. With that in mind, I leave it to your judgement as to whether you should use the above facts in your response to [S.40]

[S.40]

DAO ADGE 1

[S.40]

DATE RETURNED
- 4 JUL 2001
FOR FILING

→ 1/13

DAO ADGE1

From: 2GP-ISTAR2-2A-SO2
Sent: 25 June 2001 08:52
To: DAO ADGE1
Subject: FW: UFO LETTER [REDACTED]



Sir,
Hope this information is sufficient

-----Original Message-----

From: NTH-XO
Sent: 22 June 2001 14:42
To: 2GP-ISTAR2-2A-SO2
Subject: RE: UFO LETTER [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
Pls see below for the results of my investigation reference the unknowns:

Neatishead Buchan
A: 13 A: 2
B: 8+1 = 9 B: Nil
C: Nil C: Nil
D: 84 Each Contact Faded over: D: 2 (Did not penetrate APA 9)

Mid Wales
Bristol Channel
North Wales
London
1 handed over to Bu over the
North Sea. It was later ID a Friendly.

Hope this does it!

-----Original Message-----

From: 2GP-ISTAR2-2A-SO2
Sent: Wednesday, June 20, 2001 3:18 PM
To: buc-ops-xo; nth-xo
Subject: FW: UFO LETTER [REDACTED]

HELP!!!

Please can you let me have any information that you can by Friday

-----Original Message-----

From: DAO ADGE1
Sent: 20 June 2001 10:17
To: 2GP-ISTAR2-2A-SO2
Cc: DAS4A1(SEC)
Subject: UFO LETTER [REDACTED]

Flynn,

Grateful if you could get the ops folks to provide answers to the following 4 questions posed by [REDACTED]

a. How many times since 1 Jan 01 have unidentified ac or "flying

DATE RETURNED
- 4 JUL 2001
FOR FILING

objects" been detected approaching and/or entering UK airspace by
AD radar?

b. How many of these ac or "UFOs" have been subsequently
identified and found to be harmless?

c. How many, if any, have been identified and found to be
aircraft of a potentially hostile foreign power?

d. How many, if any, have remained unidentified?

S40 is seeking the information under the umbrella of the
Freedom of Information Act which I am led to believe has not yet
come into force. However, it might be useful to provide some
sort of quantitative response, although I appreciate this may be
difficult especially in terms of the number of unidentified ac
detected approaching the UK. I will give DAS4A1 a steer on
answering his assumption that unidentified ac are UFOs!! The
only incursion into APA 9 during the period that I am aware of
was that by the Russians in Feb/Mar; however, I understand that
this was pre-notified and we were aware of the time and position?

No set timescale, but the guidelines require a response to
letters such as this within about a month, so an answer by early
next week would be useful. TVM

S40

→ 1/13



**SECRETARIAT (AIR STAFF) 2a,
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE,
ROOM 8245,
MAIN BUILDING,
WHITEHALL,
LONDON SW1A 2HB.**

15th June 2001

Dear Sir/Madam,

I would be grateful if I might be permitted to take advantage of Section 1 of the Freedom of Information Act, 2000, by requesting answers to the following questions.

1. How many times since 1st January, 2001 have unidentified aircraft or 'flying objects' been detected approaching and/or entering United Kingdom airspace by air defence radar?
2. How many of these aircraft or 'UFOs' have been subsequently identified and found to be harmless?
3. How many, if any, have been identified and found to be aircraft of a potentially hostile foreign power?
4. How many, if any, have remained unidentified?

I appreciate, of course, that it may not be possible to supply the answers I am seeking for administrative reasons or reasons of national security. I would, nevertheless, be grateful for a response.

I look forward to hearing from you at your convenience.

Yours faithfully,

S.40



E-mail: S.40



DATE RETURNED
- 4 JUL 2001
FOR FILING



DAO/1/13

7 Jun 01

DAS4A

Copy to:

DI ISec Sec 4
AD DI 55

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION - S40

Reference:

A. D/DAS/64/11 dated 15 May 01.

1. At Reference, you asked if we could provide answers to a number of questions related to "UFO" matters that had been raised by S40 makes frequent reference to the investigation of unidentified tracks, implying that in some way these tracks should be considered as "UFOs". It is important to draw the distinction between our interpretation of an unidentified track and that of S40. In air defence terms, an unidentified track is the track of an aircraft detected by radar that cannot be positively identified against a variety of criteria. In all cases, radar tracks are considered to be air vehicles of man-made origin. Therefore, the fact that an air track may remain unidentified is not necessarily considered unusual or sinister. The following paragraphs provide the best available information against each of the questions falling within my sphere of responsibility, given the dates of some of the events referred to.

2. Question 1. The posts within DAO and other operational HQ where staff have a direct or subsidiary responsibility for the investigation of UFO reports, purely from the perspective of whether they raise any issues of air defence significance, are:

- a. MOD DAO ADGE 1.
- b. HQ STC SO1 ATC Area.
- c. HQ 2 Gp SO2 ASACS Ops 1.

Very approximate figures for the percentage of staff time each desk spends on UFO-related duties are as follows:

- a. DAO ADGE 1 - approx 3%.
- b. ATC Area and ASACS Ops 1 - less than 1%.

3. Question 7. The MOD does not maintain a record of radar tracks recorded within the UK ADR that have remained unidentified following investigation, other than possible reference in operational log books. Electronic recordings of the air picture are retained for a period of 30 days to assist primarily in the investigation of flight safety incidents, should the need arise. The overall recordings are graded NATO SECRET because of the operational content; however, sub-sets of information may be selected and these may attract a lower security grading.

4. Question 8.

a. Records of incidents when air defence aircraft were scrambled to investigate unidentified air tracks do not exist for the full period covering 1990-2000. Details of such sorties are recorded in operational logbooks that are destroyed after 5 years (the destruction certificates for those log books are retained for a further 7 years before destruction). Strictly speaking, no aircraft were scrambled to intercept targets that remained unidentified following MOD investigation, as the scramble forms a part of that investigation. If a scramble is unsuccessful, the identity of the track can usually be determined by other means.

b. RAF Fylingdales may be called upon by MOD to correlate a "UFO" sighting with a known event, such as the re-entry of a satellite.

5. Question 9. The MOD has no records of any "UFOs" tracked by CRC Neatishead (unless there are any held by DAS4).

6. Question 10. RAF stations have a pre-formatted form (MOD Form 953) which duty personnel complete whenever a call is taken from anybody wishing to report a sighting. The form is then forwarded to DAS4, as well as a number of other addressees. The instructions for submitting sighting reports would probably have been contained within a DCI. However, as DCIs are automatically cancelled after a year and there is no index available to check back more than 2 or 3 years (according to the MOD Library and the DCI section at Keynsham), I have not been able to establish how MOD Form 953 was disseminated to units. It is likely that DAS(Sec) initially sponsored the form some time ago and, therefore, the complete answer might lie deep within your files.

7. Question 12. We do not have a file relating to the police investigation of an unidentified helicopter reported over Derbyshire between Sep 73 and Jan 74. The only likely remaining source of any such information would be in the DAS(Sec) archives, assuming the incident had been linked to a "UFO" report at the time.

8. Question 13. There is no written definition of the term "of no defence significance". It is a term used to describe the fact that an event is not considered to have constituted a direct military threat against sovereign territory. The means by which reports are categorised as being of "no defence significance" include an assessment of the location, time and nature of a report and any likely explanation of its cause (planetary objects, areas of high density air traffic, atmospherics, space objects, etc). A check of operational logs may be included to determine whether any related air activity was detected at the time by the UK Air Defence system.

S 40



DAO ADGE 1

S 40



LOOSE MINUTE

D/DI SEC/10/8/3

5 June 2001

→ 1/13

76

DATE RETURNED

- 7 JUN 2000

FOR FILING

DAS 4A

Copy to:
DAC - ADGE 1
AD DI 55

OFFICIAL ACTION LETTER FROM [S 40] - UFO QUESTIONS

1. Thank you for your minute of 15 May attaching a letter from [S 40] containing questions about MOD policy towards UFOs.
2. Questions 1, 4a, 5 and 11 were annotated for the DIS to answer. Responses to Questions 1 and 4a are as follows:
 - a) Q1 - There are no current posts within the DIS where staff have a direct or subsidiary responsibility for the investigation of UFO reports. Neither do we have staff allocated to the handling of public enquiries specifically relating to the subject.
 - b) Q4a - The DIS have never called upon the expertise of psychologists (external or Service personnel) in respect of individual investigation or analysis and advice on any aspect of UFO issues.
3. The branch to which [S 40] refers in Q5 and 11a, (Air Intelligence 5b) was part of the Air Ministry in pre-MOD days. DIS was established in 1964 and included the amalgamation of the three single-Service intelligence organisations. We need to ascertain whether AI5b evolved into an MOD(Air) branch in 1964 or a DIS branch. Perhaps the RAF Historical Branch could help? Meanwhile DI 55b is asking for a search to be undertaken in our archives to see whether we hold any AI5b files. DAS may need to do the same.
4. Our responses to Q11b and Q11c are as follows:
 - a) Q11b - Director Intelligence Scientific and Technical (DIST) used to receive reports from the public reporting on unexplained aerial phenomena. However, the branch responsible decided that these reports were of no defence interest and requested that no further reports be forwarded. The branch still retains files containing these reports up to 4 December 2000.
 - b) Q11c - DIST undertook a search of their records to identify all of their file holdings. This search would have included any files reporting unexplained aerial phenomena; it established that files prior to 1961 had not been retained.

3. I hope this will help in your interim reply to [REDACTED] We will let you know the answer to Q11a as soon as possible. Meanwhile, any further information you can provide on Air Intelligence 5b would be most helpful.

[REDACTED]

DI ISEC Sec 4

[REDACTED]

LOOSE MINUTE

D/DAS/64/11



15 May 01

DI ISec Sec 3
DAO - ADGE 1

copy to:
DI 55

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION - S 40

1. I attach a recent letter and list of questions from S 40 an academic researcher into 'UFO' matters. He has corresponded with DAS since the autumn of 2000 and has now approached us with thirteen individual questions to which he is seeking answers. This latest letter indicates that this may be his last request.

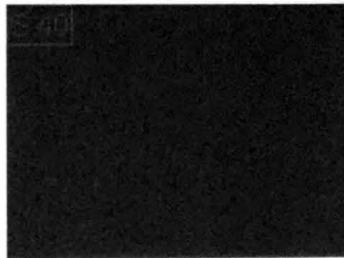
2. I have marked against each question the likely area of responsibility for the material. I should be grateful if you would look through the list giving me an early indication of when and whether you consider you might be able to provide answers. You might find it helpful to consult MOD Web regarding Open Government in view of the fact that, given the likely volume of work and nature of some of the information requested, it may not be possible to give S 40 full replies. I would be very happy to discuss those issues if that would be helpful.

S 40

DAS4A

S 40

D AIR OPS REG
16 MAY 2001
AD REG 1



S 40

Ministry of Defence
Room 8243 Main Building
Whitehall
London SW1A 2HB

8 May 2001

Your ref: D/DAS(Sec)64/3/11

Dear S 40

With reference to matters discussed in your letter of 22 March I enclose a list of questions relating to MoD policy on the subject of aerial phenomena/UFOs.

I appreciated your offer to answer questions as far as you were able given your limited staff and resources. The list contains 13 questions that I have carefully assembled at the completion of more than two years research at the Public Record Office as my project draws to a close. All relate to issues that I felt were unresolved or unclear within the context of the documents relating to this subject currently within the public domain.

I don't expect that you will be able to fully answer some of the questions, given the fact that so much documentation appears either not to have survived or is 'missing' but I would appreciate any information you could offer that may be relevant.

Finally, with reference to the file containing papers relating to the Rendlesham Forest incident dating from 1981-83 I note in your letter of 22 March you say this material would be processed and sent shortly. This file has not arrived so far, but I wish to thank you in advance for making these papers available.

Yours sincerely,

S 40





Unidentified Flying Objects – questions to Ministry of Defence/DAS (Sec)

1. Can the MoD list the current posts within the Air Staff and in Operations where staff have a direct or subsidiary responsibility for the investigation of UFO reports and/or the handling of public inquiries relating to the subject. Of the posts identified, can a percentage of staff time allocated to UFO-related duties be specified? 1- All
2. Does DAS (Sec) maintain figures/statistics relating to the number of enquiries received from a) the public and b) the media relating to UFO issues dealt with on a year by year basis - and if so are these available? 2- DAS
3. Can MoD specify the extent of liaison that has taken place with a) the Royal Australian Air Force and b) United States Air Force with respect to the investigation of UFO reports, from records that are available. 3- DAS
4. Has the MOD ever called upon the expertise of psychologists (external or service personnel) in respect of 4A -
 - a) individual investigation and -DAO - DI Sec.
 - b) analysis or advice on any aspect of UFO issues; if so is this material available for research purposes? 4B - DAS
5. HQ Fighter Command Air Staff Instruction F/1 dating from 1960, Public Record Office (DEFE 31/118), instructs Operations staff that UFO reports received from service sources and radar stations should be reported to Air Intelligence 5b (circa 1959-64) at Air Ministry DDI (Tech). Reports received from the public should be directed to department S6 (the forerunner of AS (Sec) 2a. Could the MOD confirm that the reporting division between Air Intelligence (as the destination for service and radar reports) and DAS(Sec) for reports received from the general public, continues to exist today. 5- DAF / DI Sec
6. Can the MoD outline the precise role of RAF Rudloe Manor, Wiltshire, in reporting, collection and investigation of UFO reports from service sources prior to 1992. 6- DAS
7. Does the MOD maintain a paper or electronic record of radar tracks or reports of radar tracks recorded within the UK Air Defence Region that have remained unidentified following investigation? If that is the case, for how long are records preserved, what is their security classification and after what period of time will records be available at the PRO? 7- DAO
8. In 1996 in the House of Commons, Defence Minister Nicholas Soames stated that RAF aircraft were scrambled on two occasions "in the past five years" to intercept unidentified targets detected by UK Air Defence Radar. Could MOD specify: 8- DAO
 - a) details of incidents recorded between 1990-2000 when aircraft were scrambled to intercept targets that have remained 'unidentified' following MoD investigation.

b) the role of RAF Fylingdales in the investigation of UFO reports (for example, what category of report would be checked with this facility).

9. Does MOD have records of unidentified flying object/s tracked by the CRC station RAF Neatishead or satellite radar stations 9-DAO

- a) on the evening of 13/14 August, 1956 resulting in an attempted interception by Venom aircraft from RAF Waterbeach.
- b) on an evening between September and November 1980, during which aircraft involved in a night-flying exercise were diverted to intercept an unknown target?
- c) during the period 26-30 December 1980.

10. What are the current standing instructions to RAF stations/ radar facilities with regards to the reporting and action taken to investigate a) reports of b) radar trackings of unidentified flying objects. Are copies of current instructions available for public inspection? 10-DAO

11. Can the MoD confirm:

- a) the existence and current location of reports describing aerial phenomena originating from RAF and other service sources sent to AI 5b at DDI Tech, Air Ministry, dating from 1950-67.
- b) Whether the Department of Scientific and Technical Intelligence (DSTI) maintains records or files relating to investigation/consultation with Air Staff on the subject of aerial phenomena/UFOs.
- c) Have DSTI undertaken at any time a search of their records for UFO-related files, reports or analysis from the period dating from 1950-80? If no search has taken place how is it possible to claim that files before 1961 have not been retained? 11- D1 Sec

12. Documents released by the Metropolitan Police under the Code of Practice in 2001 indicate that the MoD acted in an advisory capacity to a Police Special Branch investigation of an unidentified helicopter reported over Derbyshire between September 1973-January 1974. Does an MoD file exist relating to these incidents and if so what does this contain and what conclusions were reached? - 12-DAO

13. What is the current definition of the term "of no defence significance" used by the MoD in the context of UFOs reported in the UK Air Defence Region. What is the precise methodology employed to determine whether a report can be categorised as of "no defence significance." 13-DAO

S 40
8 May 2001

LOOSE MINUTE

D/DAO/1/13

26 Feb 01

DAS 4A1(SEC)

'UFO' REPORT - 28 JAN 01

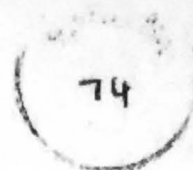
Reference: D/DAS(Sec)/64/2 dated 21 Feb 01.

1. At Reference, you forwarded a UFO report that had been submitted through RAF Valley by an individual who does not fall into the credible witness category. However, due to the nature of the report and the witness's insistence of what he saw, you asked whether any air defence aircraft had been scrambled or whether there was anything of air defence interest in the report.
2. I have checked, through HQ 2 Gp, whether any aircraft of the type reported had been airborne at the time and, regrettably, have drawn a blank. Furthermore, nothing was seen in that area at the time on the air defence radar system.

S.40

DAO ADGE 1

S.40



ENCL No.
73

LOOSE MINUTE

D/DAO/1/13

23 Feb 01

DAS 4A1A(SEC)

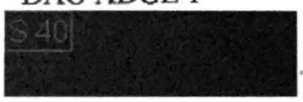
'UFO' REPORTS - 8 FEB 01

Reference: D/DAS(Sec)/64/2 dated 9 Feb 01.

1. At Reference, you forwarded six separate UFO reports from Scotland and Northern England relating to the observation of various moving lights between 1930 and 2000 hrs on 8 Feb 01.
2. There is no evidence that unauthorised military activity or any other activity of air defence significance occurred in that area at the times in question. I would suggest that, from the descriptions given, the sightings probably relate to meteorite activity.



DAO ADGE 1





LOOSE MINUTE

D/DAO/1/13

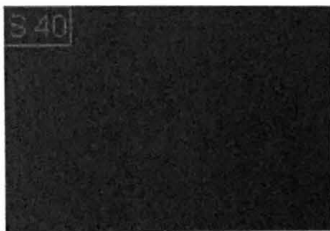
23 Feb 01

DAS 4A1A(SEC)

'UFO' REPORT - 12 JAN 01

Reference: D/DAS(Sec)/64/2 dated 24 Jan 01.

1. At Reference, you asked whether the subject UFO report of a sighting to the west of Chippenham by a RAF C130 pilot represented anything of air defence interest.
2. There is no evidence that unauthorised military activity or any other activity of air defence significance occurred in that area at the times in question.



DAO ADGE 1



DATE RETURNED
23 FEB 2001
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LOOSE MINUTE

D/DAS(Sec)64/2

21 February 2001

DAO-ADGE1

UFO Report

1. As discussed, please see attached a 'UFO' report which has been passed to us by RAF Valley.
2. It is not from a creditable witness, but during the conversation I had with Valley staff before receiving the report, they said S.40 was adamant he had seen Tornados and a Nimrod. As this was a Sunday evening I wonder if it is possible he saw air defence aircraft.
2. Please could you let me know if air defence aircraft were scrambled and/or if there is anything of defence interest in the report.

S.40
[Redacted]

DAS4a1(Sec)

D AIR OPS REG
22 FEB 2001
AO REG 4

DATE RETURNED
26 FEB 2001
FOR FILING

F.A.O

MOD FORM 953
(Revised 3/98)

Unit Ref: VAL

MILITARY AIRCRAFT ACTIVITY PUBLIC COMPLAINT FORM

To be completed in CAPITALS
Forward the completed form to
the authorities listed at Section 1
within 5 days

71/1

SECTION 1: ACTION AUTHORITIES

<input type="checkbox"/> Action	<input type="checkbox"/> Info	Unit	<input type="checkbox"/> Action	<input type="checkbox"/> Info	Comd Sec HQ Land	<input type="checkbox"/> Action	<input type="checkbox"/> Info	RAF HQ PTC
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MOD Sec(AS)2b	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	D/C+L(F+S) Claims 3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MOD Sec(NS)b	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	RAF HQ STC	Specify _____		

FOR MOD USE ONLY.

OS Grid Ref: _____	Serial No: _____	File Ref: _____
LFA: _____	Previous Complaint	No. of complaints to date: _____
NS: _____	Serial No: _____	File Ref: _____

SECTION 2: DETAILS OF COMPLAINT

Mr/Mrs/Miss/Ms/Dn/Other:

Surname: S40

Forename(s): S40

Address: S40

Town/City: LIVERPOOL

County:

Postcode: S40

Telephone No: HOME S40, WORK

SECTION 4: DETAILS OF INCIDENT

Date: 28 - JAN - 01

Time: 2020 - 2040

How many aircraft involved: UFO? 2 TORNADES
1 NIMROD

Type of aircraft
 Jet Prop Helo Light a/c

Other (Specify)

Markings
 Grey Camouflaged Red/White Black/Yellow

Other (Specify)

Height
 Low Medium High

Estimation in Feet: 5,000 - 10,000 ft.

Direction: CIRCUITS AROUND LIVERPOOL.

Inside MATZ?
 Yes No

If Yes Which MATZ?

SECTION 3: LOCATION OF INCIDENT

Address at Section 2,
or

Address: SECTION PARK AREA.

Town/City:

County:

Postcode:

NOW TURN OVER

SECTION 5: PARTICULARS OF COMPLAINT (Continue on a separate sheet if necessary)

AN ORANGE OBJECT WAS SEEN TO DO CIRCUITS AROUND THE LIVERPOOL AREA. 2 TORNADO AIRCRAFT WERE BELIEVED TO APPROACH IT AND FOLLOW IT BEFORE IT "OUT MANOEUVERED" THEM AT 2030H, THEN A NIMROD WAS BELIEVED TO COME IN THE AREA TO "SEARCH" FOR THE ORANGE OBJECT, GIVING UP THE SEARCH AT 2125.

THE CALLER SAID THE ORANGE OBJECT HAD PLANES COMING OUT OF THE FRONT WITH BURNING BITS FALLING OFF IT, THE OBJECT WAS SILENT.

LIVERPOOL WAS CONTACTED BY VALLEY OPS AND THEY SAID NO TORNADES OR NIMRODS WERE IN THEIR AIR SPACE THAT EVENING.

SECTION 6: CLAIMS (DO NOT PROMPT)

Has the incident given rise to any injury to persons and/or livestock or damage to property which will result in a claim for compensation being submitted to the Ministry of Defence?

Yes No

If Yes, give details and copy form to D/C+H(F+S) Claims 3.

SECTION 7: UNIT RESPONSE

	Yes	No
Return Telephone call	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Full written response sent(attach copy)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Low flying leaflet sent	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Written acknowledgement only(attach copy)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Visit arranged	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Specify	<input type="text"/>	
Require attention of HQ P&SS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Other (Specify)

SECTION 8: DETAILS OF INDIVIDUAL RECEIVING COMPLAINT

Time: (Local) 1100

Date complaint received: 29-01-01

Signature

S 40

Name: S 40

Rank PLT OFF

Unit: RAF VALLEY

Tel No: S 40

IMPORTANT REMINDER

ALL ACTION TAKEN MUST BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH
GAI J5002 OF 1997.

THE COMPLETED FORM IS TO BE FORWARDED TO THE
APPROPRIATE AUTHORITIES AS LISTED AT SECTION

1 WITHIN 5 DAYS

LOOSE MINUTE

D/DAS(Sec)/64/2

9 February 2001

ADGE1

UFO REPORTS DATED 8 FEBRUARY 2001.

1. Please find attached a number of UFO reports from Northern England and Scotland from between 19:30 and 20:00 on Thursday 8 February.

2. From the brief descriptions given, it seems like it could possibly be something of a meteorological nature. However, I would be grateful if you could let me know if these reports represent anything of air defence interest.

DATE RETURNED

23 FEB 2001

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S.40

DAS 4A1A(SEC)

S.40

→ 1/13



OF AN UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECT

REF No
70

A.	Date, Time and duration of sighting.	08 FEB 01 19:40 (L)
B.	Description of object (No of objects, size, shape, colour, brightness, noise).	No. Nav lights, looked like a firing rocket, white/orange glow
C.	Exact position of observer (Indoors/outdoors, stationary/moving).	Driving N, E object heading
D.	How observed (naked eye, binoculars, other optical device, camera or camcorder)	Naked eye
E.	Direction in which object first seen (landmark may be more useful than an estimated bearing)	E
F.	Angle of sight (estimated heights are unreliable).	est 2000'
G.	Distance (by reference to a known landmark).	
H.	Movements (changes in E, F & G may be of more use than estimates of course and speed).	Nil - straight + level
J.	Met conditions during observation (moving clouds, haze, mist etc).	disappeared into cloud
K.	Nearby objects (telephone lines, high voltage lines reservoir, lake or dam, swamp or marsh, rivers, high buildings, tall chimneys, steeples, TV/radio masts, airfields, generating plant, factories, pits or other sites with floodlights).	nil
L.	To whom reported (Police, military, press etc).	RAF
M.	Name and address of observer.	S 40 [redacted] Luton S 40 [redacted]
N.	Background of observer that may be volunteered.	Works at RAF Digby S 40 [redacted]
O.	Other witnesses.	-
P.	Date and time of receipt.	08 2000Z FEB 01
Q.	Any unusual met conditions.	Nil, dry.
R.	Remarks.	Observer was kind + articulate and bemused by what he had seen.

10 513 2871

REPORT OF AN UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECT

FAX TRANSMISSION DETAILS		DTG of Transmission:	
From:		To:	
[REDACTED]		SEC (AS)2, MOD Main Building, Whitehall London SW1A 2HB	
AUTHORISING OFFICER:		TRANSMISSION OPERATOR:	
RANK, NAME & APPOINTMENT:		RANK/GRADE & NAME:	
SIGNATURE:		SIGNATURE:	

A	DATE:	8 FEB 01	TIME:	1940 Z	DURATION OF SIGHTING:	5 sec.
B	DESCRIPTION OF OBJECT:				Smell?	
	Number	1 PALE			Other	
	Size					
	Shape	CASE				BITS WERE DRIPPING OFF
	Colour					
	Brightness					
	Sound?					
C	EXACT POSITION OF OBSERVER:					
	Geographical location: <u>ADWORTH EAST YORKSHIRE</u>					
	Indoors/Outdoors/Stationary/Moving					
D	HOW OBJECT WAS OBSERVED:					
	Naked eye/Binoculars/Camera/Video Camera					
E	DIRECTION IN WHICH OBJECT WAS FIRST SEEN: (A landmark may be useful)					
	<u>NORTH / NE</u>					
F	ANGLE OF SIGHT:					
	<u>30°</u>					
G	DISTANCE (By reference to a known landmark if possible):					
	<u>2 x HEIGHT OF CLOUD.</u>					
H	MOVEMENT OF OBJECT:					
	<u>HORIZONTAL.</u>					
J	MET CONDITIONS DURING OBSERVATION (Moving clouds, mist, haze etc):					
	<u>PAINTY WITH CLOUD.</u>					
K	NEARBY OBJECTS OR BUILDINGS:					
	<u>NIL.</u>					
L	TO WHOM REPORTED:					
	Press:					
	Police: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
	Military Organisation:					
	Airport:					
	Other:					
M	INFORMANTS' DETAILS:					
	Name: [REDACTED]					
	Address: <u>10 NORTH ST ADWORTH</u>					
N	ANY BACKGROUND OF THE INFORMANT THAT MAY BE VOLUNTEERED:					
O	OTHER WITNESS? <u>No.</u>					
P	DATE/TIME OF REPORT: <u>090443 0827 01</u>					

THIS IS A COPY - ORIGINAL CLOSED UNDER THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT 2000. EXEMPTION S40

Classification:
Caveat:
Covering:



Royal Air Force Leuchars

St Andrews Fife Scotland KY16 0JX



THIS IS A COPY - ORIGINAL CLOSED UNDER THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT 2000. EXEMPTION S40

REPORT ON AN UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECT

1.	Date, Time and Duration of Sighting: <u>08 FEB 1950 - 2000 HRS.</u>
2.	Description of Object (No. of objects, size, shape, colour, brightness, sound, smell etc): <u>BRIGHT MULTICOLOURED LIGHT WITH WHITE TAIL.</u>
3.	Exact Position when Observed (Geographical location, Indoors / Outdoors, Stationary / Moving): <u>MULTIPLE SEE X-TRA TEXT</u>
4.	How Observed (Naked eye, binoculars, Still or Movie Camera/VCR): <u>NAKED EYE</u>
5.	Direction in which object was first seen (possibly with reference to a landmark): <u>—</u>
6.	Angle of Sight (Estimated heights are unreliable): <u>—</u>
7.	Distance (with reference to a landmark if possible): <u>—</u>
8.	Movements (changes in 6, 7 and 8 may be better than estimates of heading and speed): <u>STEADY STRAIGHT LINE</u>

Covering:
Caveat:
Classification:

[Redacted box]

THIS IS A COPY - ORIGINAL CLOSED UNDER THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT 2000. EXEMPTION S40

Classification:
Caveat:
Covering:

ENCL 14
28



Royal Air Force Leuchars

St Andrews Fife Scotland KY16 0JX



THIS IS A COPY - ORIGINAL CLOSED UNDER THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT 2000. EXEMPTION S40

REPORT ON AN UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECT

1.	Date, Time and Duration of Sighting: <u>08 FEB 1950 - 2000 HRS.</u>
2.	Description of Object (No. of objects, size, shape, colour, brightness, sound, smell etc): <u>BRIGHT MULTICOLOURED LIGHT WITH WHITE TAIL.</u>
3.	Exact Position when Observed (Geographical location, Indoors / Outdoors, Stationary / Moving): <u>MULTIPLE SEE X-TRA TEXT</u>
4.	How Observed (Naked eye, binoculars, Still or Movie Camera/VCR): <u>NAKED EYE</u>
5.	Direction in which object was first seen (possibly with reference to a landmark): <u>—</u>
6.	Angle of Sight (Estimated heights are unreliable): <u>—</u>
7.	Distance (with reference to a landmark if possible): <u>—</u>
8.	Movements (changes in 6, 7 and 8 may be better than estimates of heading and speed): <u>STEADY STRAIGHT LINE</u>

Covering:
Caveat:
Classification:

[Redacted box for covering, caveat, and classification]

Classification:
 Caveat:
 Covering:

9.	Weather (moving clouds, visibility):	
		SKY CLEAR. GOOD VISIBILITY
10.	Nearby Objects (Telephone / power lines, lakes, rivers, high structures, airfields, generating plants, factories, pits or other sites with floodlights or night lights):	
		/
11.	To whom reported (Rank / Name / Place of Work / Contact No):	
		S 40 [REDACTED] LEUCHARS OPS S 40 [REDACTED]
12.	Name, Address & Telephone No. of Informant:	
		/
13.	Any background on Informant that may be volunteered:	
		/
14.	Other Witnesses:	
		/
15.	Date & Time of Receipt of Report:	
		/
16.	Is a reply requested?	
		/

NOTES:

- Members of the public who submit reports should be informed that the information has been passed to the Ministry of Defence
- Sightings by Service personnel and action taken as a result of civilian sightings must not be disclosed to members of the Press who, if they make enquiries, should be referred to the Ministry of Defence.
- A routine unclassified signal, of S 40 [REDACTED] should be sent to the Ministry of Defence, London (for the attention of MOD Sec(AS)2A). The format of the signal is as set out in this report proforma. The signal SIC is z6f
- Contact MOD Sec (AS) 2A as soon as possible at MOD Main Building S 40 [REDACTED]

Covering:
 Caveat:
 Classification:

MULTIPLE REPORTS OF THIS LIGHT MOVING
STEADILY IN A GENERAL SOUTHWESTLY DIRECTION

I RECEIVED REPORTS FROM [REDACTED] OF
GLENROTHES POLICE & THE FIRE COASTGUARD WHO
BOTH HAD MULTIPLE REPORTS ALSO.

THE VISUAL CONTROLLER AT LEUCUNNES REPORTED
SEEING A SHOOTING STAR AT THIS TIME
HEADING IN A 'S' DIRECTION. (CONTROLLER'S NAME
SAF EVANS)

REPORTS FROM.

S.40

DUNDEE -
CURAR -
LONDON LINKS

S.40

(+ 2 OTHERS - S.40

REPORTS TAKEN BY OTHERS WHILST I WAS ON THE
PHONE TO ASDIC.) S.40

ENCL. N
67

REPORT OF AN UNEXPLAINED AERIAL SIGHTING

1.	Date and time of sighting. (Duration of sighting.)	Thursday 8 February 2001 @ 19:30 -20:00
2.	Description of object. (No of objects, size, shape, colour, brightness, noise.)	Object, burning up in sky, breaking into 2-3 pieces, looked like shooting star but lower in sky. Turned green
3.	Exact position of observer. Geographical location. (Indoors/outdoors, stationary/moving.)	Outside
4.	How object was observed. (Naked eye, binoculars, other optical device, camera or camcorder.)	Naked eye
5.	Direction in which object was first seen. (A landmark may be more helpful than a roughly estimated bearing.)	Moving from NW to SE
6.	Approximate distance.	
7.	Movements and speed. (side to side, up or down, constant, moving fast, slow)	
8.	Weather conditions during observation. (cloudy, haze, mist, clear)	

9.	To whom reported. (Police, military, press etc)	DAS 4 (SEC) Answerphone
10.	Name, address and telephone no of informant.	S 40 A farmer from Staffordshire
11.	Other witnesses.	
12.	Remarks.	
13.	Date and time of receipt.	Friday 9 February 2001 @ 09:12

ENCLOSURE
66

REPORT OF AN UNEXPLAINED AERIAL SIGHTING

1.	Date and time of sighting. (Duration of sighting.)	Thursday 8 February 2001 @ 19:42
2.	Description of object. (No of objects, size, shape, colour, brightness, noise.)	Bright ball one end about the size of a tennis ball, lit up, behind it a long tail which tapered off with a smaller ball at the other end of the object
3.	Exact position of observer. Geographical location. (Indoors/outdoors, stationary/moving.)	In yard outside house
4.	How object was observed. (Naked eye, binoculars, other optical device, camera or camcorder.)	Naked eye
5.	Direction in which object was first seen. (A landmark may be more helpful than a roughly estimated bearing.)	
6.	Approximate distance.	
7.	Movements and speed. (side to side, up or down, constant, moving fast, slow)	Informant saw object for about 5 seconds, then it disappeared
8.	Weather conditions during observation. (cloudy, haze, mist, clear)	

9.	To whom reported. (Police, military, press etc)	DAS 4 (SEC) Answerphone
10.	Name, address and telephone no of informant.	S 40 Lincolnshire S 40
11.	Other witnesses.	
12.	Remarks.	
13.	Date and time of receipt.	Thursday 8 February 2001 @ 20:09

REPORT OF AN UNEXPLAINED AERIAL SIGHTING



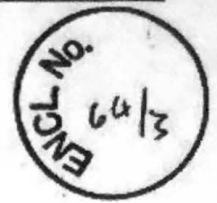
1.	Date and time of sighting. (Duration of sighting.)	Thursday 8 February 2001 @ 20:00
2.	Description of object. (No of objects, size, shape, colour, brightness, noise.)	Orange ball in sky, looked to be on fire
3.	Exact position of observer. Geographical location. (Indoors/outdoors, stationary/moving.)	In street outside house
4.	How object was observed. (Naked eye, binoculars, other optical device, camera or camcorder.)	Naked eye
5.	Direction in which object was first seen. (A landmark may be more helpful than a roughly estimated bearing.)	Coming from a North Easterly direction
6.	Approximate distance.	
7.	Movements and speed. (side to side, up or down, constant, moving fast, slow)	Travelling, the informant estimates, at 200 mph
8.	Weather conditions during observation. (cloudy, haze, mist, clear)	

9.	To whom reported. (Police, military, press etc)	DAS 4 (SEC) Answerphone
10.	Name, address and telephone no of informant.	S 40 [REDACTED] Preston Lancs S 40 [REDACTED]
11.	Other witnesses.	Friend who lives across the street
12.	Remarks.	
13.	Date and time of receipt.	Thursday 8 February 2001 @ 20:42

ADGE1

→ 1/13

From: DAO ADGE1
Sent: 29 January 2001 17:32
To: DAS4A(SEC)
Cc: DAS4A1(SEC)
Subject: FW: HANDLING OF CORRESPONDENCE ON AIR DEFENCE MATTERS



Importance: High



DAOADGEletter.doc

S 4U

As promised, following our conversation today on the subject of the attached note, I can confirm that I am content to continue providing support from an air defence perspective on UFO/UAP matters. Clearly, there will be occasions on which you will need an operational input on whether an incident has any operational air defence significance and, providing the workload is maintained at the current, relatively low level, I am probably best placed to continue to act as the conduit for that support.

S 4U

DAO ADGE1

-----Original Message-----

From: DAS4A(SEC)
Sent: 12 January 2001 12:29
To: DAO ADGE1
Subject: HANDLING OF CORRESPONDENCE ON AIR DEFENCE MATTERS
Importance: High

DATE RETURNED
21 NOV 2001
FOR FILING



LOOSE MINUTE

D/DAS(Sec)64/3/5

12 January 2001

DAO ADGE 1

HANDLING OF CORRESPONDENCE ON AIR DEFENCE MATTERS

1. As you will know, your desk is one of our points of call for advice on replying to a small selection of letters from members of the public on the subject of incursions into UK airspace by Unidentified Aerial Phenomena (often referred to as 'UFOs'). On occasions letters have also been sent to DI55, for any investigation they might regard necessary.

2. Consultation has taken place over many years, 25 at least, and our line has been that:

"MOD examines any reports of 'UFOs' it receives solely to establish whether what was seen might have some defence significance; namely, whether there is any evidence that the UK's airspace might have been compromised by hostile or unauthorized air activity."

Every few years some measure of internal discussion has taken place to review our public line and action taken in view of the fact that MOD interest has proved to be negligible. At the present time we remain recipients of 'reports' of sightings by members of the public, many of which are sent initially to AIS(Mil) at West Drayton. Letters and 'reports' receive a brief reply and are, generally, filed upon receipt with a very few passed on for investigation.

3. Recently we have been informed by DI55 that they no longer wish to see the very small selection of 'reports' from credible witnesses that we have been sending them. This leaves us with one port of call, your own desk. I would be grateful if you would let me know if you wish to continue to play a part in any consideration of the air defence significance of 'UFO' correspondence, as opposed to the role of advisor to DAS(Sec) on RAF procedure. If you see no role for yourself as assessor of events that may or may not have an air defence significance (to date they have not), then I anticipate reviewing our public line on the subject and handling of enquiries in general. It would be helpful if you would let me know the reasoning behind your decision to inform internal discussion.

S.40

DAS4A(SEC)

S.40



From: [REDACTED] DAS 4a1(Sec)
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE
Room 8245, Main Building, Whitehall, London, SW1A 2HB

Telephone [REDACTED]

→ 1/13
~~27~~
64/1
+1 01

[REDACTED]
Caernarfon
Gwynedd
[REDACTED]

Your Reference

Our Reference
D/DAS(Sec)64/3/5
Date
5 February 2001

Dear [REDACTED]

I am writing further to my letter of 13 December 2000, as I am now in a position to provide a substantive reply to your letter of 22 November 2000.

In your letter of 5 September 2000 you asked a number of hypothetical questions, citing as an example the sighting on 5 November 1990. The answers given addressed a likely sequence of events but not necessarily those arising on the date in question.

You mention the handling of the "additional information". Our letter of 17 November 2000 contained no "new" information. In our efforts to be helpful, we sought advice of current air defence staff who provided their interpretation of the likely events, based on the data in the signal filed by RAF West Drayton, a copy of which was provided to you. I am not able to say whether there was, or was not, an "investigation" into the incident of 5 November 1990 as departmental records for that period were destroyed some time ago, in accordance with standard administrative procedures. We have no idea if any report was ever made to the Dutch authorities.

With regard to your question concerning records of Air defence aircraft investigating unidentified or uncorrelated radar returns, it appears you may have misunderstood the context in which we use the term "unidentified airborne targets". For air defence purposes, air defence staff endeavour to identify all aircraft that are detected on radar operating within the UK Air Defence Region. Those that cannot be immediately identified and which are considered a potential threat are intercepted in order that visual identification can be made. Aircrew submit reports on completion of their missions and there are no instances on record of anything other than man made aircraft being intercepted. A request for an individual report would be likely to be refused under Exemption 1a of the Code of Practice on Access to Government Information (Information whose disclosure would harm national security or defence), as they relate to the conduct of military operations.

We have made enquiries to see if the number of reports is readily available. Unfortunately there are no figures prior to 1990, as most files and log books are destroyed after a five to ten year period. It is estimated that since 1990 the number of reports made was less than five in each year.

DATE RETURNED

13 JUL 2001

FOR FILING

Finally, you asked whether files previously available to Sec(AS)2a would still be available to DAS 4a(Sec). I can assure you that Secretariat(Air Staff)'s merger with Director of Air Staff has meant our files have simply been stamped with our new title, for instance the file this letter has been placed on was previously D/Sec(AS)64/3/5. All files that were available to us as Sec(AS)2a are still available to DAS 4a(Sec).

Yours sincerely,

S 40

LOOSE MINUTE

D/DAS(Sec)/64/2

25 January 2001

ADGE1

CREDIBLE WITNESS REPORT DATED 12 JANUARY 2001.

1. In line with our current policy, please find a 'UFO' report from an RAF C130 Pilot.
2. I would be grateful if you could let me know if the reports represent anything of air defence interest.

D AIR OPS REG
26 JAN 2001
AD REG 4

S 40 [REDACTED]

DAS 4A1A(SEC)

S 40 [REDACTED]

DATE RETURNED
23 FEB 2001
FOR FILING

ENCL 1
64
+1

UNEXPLAINED AERIAL SIGHTING REPORT

LYN 01/01

ENCL NO.
63

Elicit as many details from the caller as possible using the list of questions then dispose of as Low Flying/Noise Complaints

1	Date & Time of Sighting	12 JAN 21 00
	Duration of Sighting	3 Times Last 5 days 25-30 mins
2	Description of Object: No of objects	1
	size	3x Larger than C130
	shape	TRIANGULAR
	colour	—
	brightness	twice as VENUS
	did it make any noise?	NO
3	Exact position of observer: (In/Outdoor)	INDOORS
	(stationary/moving)	Mainly Stationary
4	How observed: Naked eye/binos/camera/other optical device	TELESCOPE BINOS, NAKED EYE - x2
5	In what direction was the object first seen A landmark may be of better use than a rough bearing	090-270 then 240 from west Chilthamham
6	Angle of sighting from horizon (estimated hits are unreliable)	20-30° ELEVATION
7	Distance Reference to a landmark helps	25-30 Miles - OVER BATH
8	Movement of object (changes in 5,6 and 7 above may be of more use than estimates of course and speed)	to the SOUTH WEST
9	Weather conditions during observation haze or mist, moving cloud	1/8 cloud CALM, VIS GOOD
10	Nearby objects Telephone/power lines/floodlights Water features (river/lake/dam/reservoir/marsh High buildings / chimneys / steeples / masts Other: Airfields/factories/pits/power stations Other plant using floodlighting	
11	To whom reported apart from us	NONE
12	Informer's Name	S40 [REDACTED]
13	Informer's Address:	OFFICERS MESS RAF WYNEMHAM.
14	Witness Names/Tels	S40 [REDACTED] EX STANEVAL PILOT.
	Informer's Tel No.	S40 [REDACTED]
15	Any other details volunteered	3rd EVENT OVER LAST 5 DAYS.
16	Date/time of this report	12 JAN 2001
17	Remarks about informer by person taking call:	RAF C130 PILOT

Annotate a LYN no. and fax the form directly to MOD:

Tel

FAX

Annotate the form "FAXED" with the date.

3 Jan 01

DAS 4A1(SEC)

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION ON AIR DEFENCE MATTERS - [REDACTED]

Reference:

A. D/DAS(Sec)/64/3/5 dated 28 Dec 00. — E61

1. At Reference, you requested clarification on the number of reports on aircraft scrambles on a year by year basis in relation to [REDACTED] latest letter.
2. The frequency of aircraft scrambles against unidentified radar targets has changed dramatically since the end of the Cold War in 1989. Prior to 1989, it had been common for our air defence aircraft to be scrambled to intercept unidentified radar targets almost on a daily basis. However, as the Cold War drew to a close, the frequency of such incidents reduced dramatically and, since the demise of the Warsaw Pact, is now in single figures, typically only 2 or 3 times per year.
3. If necessary, I could probably ascertain the precise number of scrambles over the past 10 years, but not without some considerable effort in sifting through old operations log books. The files containing the relevant mission reports are likely to have been destroyed in repeated re-organisations of our air defence structure over the past 7 years (I personally authorised the destruction of one such file in the past year when UK CAOC became NATO CAOC 9!). I would question the value of going through such an exercise just to come up with some very small numbers. As most files and log books are routinely destroyed anyway after a 5 to 10 year period, it is highly unlikely that accurate figures could be ascertained prior to 1991.
4. I hope this is of value, but please do not hesitate to contact me if you require further assistance. Meanwhile, it is important to emphasise that there is no evidence to suggest that any of these scrambles have taken place against anything other than man-made aircraft (PS. Happy New Year!).

[REDACTED] S40

DAO ADGE 1

[REDACTED] S40

FILE → 1/13



LOOSE MINUTE

D/DAS (Sec) 64/3/5

28 December 2000

DAO ADGE 1

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION ON AIR DEFENCE MATTERS - [S.40]

Reference: D/DAO/1/13 dated 15 December 2000 — E60

1. Thank you for your help with [S.40] letter. I would be grateful if you could clarify the following.
2. Paragraph 2 (a) and (b) – Do you know how many reports currently exist on incidents where aircraft have been scrambled (say on a year by year basis)? I appreciate that the reports themselves can not be released to the public, but if the figures are available, could they be released?
3. I am grateful for any advice you can provide.

[S.40]
[Redacted]

DAS4A1(SEC)

[S.40]
[Redacted]

DATE RETURNED
- 3 JAN 2000
FLA FILING

D/DAO/1/13

15 Dec 00

DAS 4A(SEC)

DATE

15 DEC 2000

FOR FILING



REQUEST FOR INFORMATION ON AIR DEFENCE MATTERS - [REDACTED]

Reference:

A. D/DAS(Sec)/64/3/5 dated 12 Dec 00. — ES4

1. At Reference, you forwarded a copy of [S.40] latest correspondence and asked me to comment on your draft response to his first question and provide some information to address his second question.

2. I have discussed the matter with [S.40] and I would agree that the time has now come to try and bring this saga to a close as there is no additional information that we can provide, either factual or interpreted. Your draft response to [S.40] first question is, therefore, suitably concise and to the point. I think it important to emphasise that, in our efforts to be helpful, you sought advice of current air defence staff who provided their interpretation based on the scant data available, namely the signal filed by RAF West Drayton. [S.40] seems to have incorrectly misinterpreted this to be some form of previously recorded information that we had not disclosed.

3. As far as which department serves as the focal point for receiving reports, I thought they all came in the first instance direct to DAS 4 (please correct me if I am wrong). From there, they are passed to DAO (and presumably any other staffs if appropriate) to see if there is any air defence related significance. It may be worth making it clear that we do not investigate every report in depth and our enquiries are usually very cursory in nature. The outcome is then fed back to DAS 4 where, presumably, you keep all the correspondence. I do not know whether you would wish to point out that we only look at those reports coming from credible witnesses.

4. Turning to [S.40] second question, I believe he may have misunderstood the context in which we use the term "unidentified airborne targets". For air defence purposes, we endeavour to identify all aircraft that are detected on radar operating within our area of responsibility. Those that cannot be immediately identified and which are considered a potential threat are intercepted in order that visual identification can be made. There are no instances on record of anything other than man made aircraft being intercepted. Aircrew submit reports on completion of their missions and these are handled in the same way as all other routine, operational mission reports. They are not for release to the public because they relate to the conduct of military operations and, I am sure that [S.40] would agree, it would be irresponsible of us to allow information of that nature to fall into the hands of potential adversaries. Post mission reports are filed and those files are normally destroyed in accordance with normal procedures after a few years. This is an on-going activity which has its roots in the Battle of Britain. Clearly, during the Cold War when aircraft of the Warsaw Pact regularly probed our airspace, as was often and openly reported in the national press, frequent interceptions resulted. Since the end of the Cold War, such

instances have become very infrequent. I must stress that all these activities relate to visual identification of aircraft and there have been no reports of anything more sinister, other than the odd weather balloon!

5. I hope this is of use and fully satisfies S.40 just for more information.

S.40


DAO ADGE 1

S.40


ACTION

DIR IMMEDIATE URGENT ROUTINE INFO COPY TO

AO/AD1	AO/AD2	AO/AD3
Air Def 1	Air Off 1	AT/AAR 1
Air Def 1a	Air Off 1a	AT/AAR 1a
	Air Off 2	SO1 AB/SF Pol
AEW 1	Air Off 2a	AT/AAR 2
ADGE 1	Recce 1	Hels 1
AD NATO	Recce 2	Hels 1a
Mar 1	Recce 2a	Hels 1b
Mar 1a	Recce Clerk	
		Hels 2
APA-MAR/AEW	APA-FW	Hels 2a
APA-TOR	APA-HAR	Hels 2b
	APA-JAG/CAN	Hels 2c
PA/DAO		Hels 2d
	OC HANDLING SQN	APA-STRAT
Registry 1 2 3 4 5	OC A FLIGHT	APA-TAC
	OC B FLIGHT	

BY COP _____

RETURN TO _____

DESTROY _____

→ FILE 1/13 _____

F102 _____

D AID OPS REG
13 DEC 2000
AC-EG2

DATE RETURNED
15 DEC 2000
FSD BILLING



LOOSE MINUTE

D/DAS(Sec)/64/3/5

12 December 2000

DAO ADGE 1

copy to:
DI 55

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION ON AIR DEFENCE MATTERS - S 40

Reference: D/DAO/1/13 dtd 30 Oct 00 — *ES2*

1. I attach the latest letter from S 40 a persistent correspondent on the subject of a UAP sighting on 5 November 1990.
2. S 40 first wrote to this Secretariat concerning UAP in November 1996. Some months later (in 1997) he wrote to his MP on the subject of procedures for reporting UAP sightings and then resumed his correspondence with us in April 1998 asking about a specific event on 5 November 1990. His latest letter is the fourth on the subject of that sighting in 1990.
3. We are required to consider S 40 request in line with procedures laid down in DCI GEN 223/99 based on the Code of Practice on Access to Government Information while, hopefully, bringing the correspondence on this particular event to a close. I would certainly like to answer his first question (points a. to f. included) fairly briefly and attach a suggested form of wording. I should be grateful if you would cast an eye over the attachment and let me have comments and corrections by COP 19 December.
4. S 40 second question (points a. to d. inclusive) widens his area of interest somewhat. Perhaps you would let me have some information that I shall then work into a reply.

S 40

DAS4A(SEC)

S 40

D A I C O P S REG
13 DEC 2000
AD-EGE



ANNEX

In your letter of 5 September 2000 you asked a number of hypothetical questions, citing as an example the sighting on 5 November 1990. The answers given addressed a likely sequence of events but not necessarily those arising on the date in question, as I believe [REDACTED] letter makes clear.

You mention the handling of the "additional information". Our letter of 17 November contained no "new" information but did interpret, in a little more detail and in an effort to be helpful, the events suggested by the original report. I am not able to say whether there was, or was not, an "investigation" into the incident of 5 November 1990 as departmental records for that period were destroyed some time ago, in accordance with standard administrative procedures. We have no idea if any report was ever made to the Dutch authorities. **(If "which department serves as the focal point for receiving investigation reports. . . regarding aerial sighting reports" DAO please advise.)**



CAERNARFON,
GWYNEDD,



MINISTRY OF DEFENCE
25 Nov 2000



Sec. (A.S.)2a1,
M.O.D.
Whitehall,
LONDON.

Your Reference: D/Sec(AS)/64/3/5

22/11/00.

Dear



ES2/1

Thank you very much for your reply dated 17 November 2000, which was extremely helpful and informative.

There are a few points upon which I would appreciate your guidance.

1) An unidentified aircraft was seen exiting the UK Air Defence Region, and overtook three Royal Air Force low-level, supersonic capable ground attack aircraft on the evening of 5th November 1990.

Your correspondence dated 4 August 2000, stated that the reporting form forwarded to Sec (AS)2a by a pilot of the three-ship formation of Tornado GR1 aircraft, was the only information on file.

I am interested to learn:

- a) Why the additional information forwarded by DAS 4a1(Sec) to me in your previous reply, was not in the same file as the pilots' report, and therefore not readily available to DAS 4a1(Sec)?
- b) If the additional information was not in this file, where was the file containing the additional information located?
- c) Whether the additional information recently discovered will now be kept permanently with the file containing the pilots' report?
- d) Is a written copy of the MOD/RAF investigation into the incident available for public scrutiny?
- e) What supporting evidence does the MOD/RAF give to justify the statement that this incident was not a hostile act by an unknown authority, and also the reasons why it was not of defence interest?
- f) As DAS 4a1(Sec) serves as the focal point for correspondence relating to unidentified aerial occurrences, which department serves as the focal point for receiving investigation reports and their respective conclusions regarding aerial sighting reports received by UK Armed Forces personnel?

With regard to your answer identified as Question 5 regarding records not for release of Air defence aircraft investigating unidentified or

D AIR OPS REG

13 DEC 2000

10 000

uncorrelated radar targets or returns:

a) How many records of this type exist?

b) Between what dates were these reports received?

c) Is there a date allocated for the release of these files, and if so, what is it?

d) What is the reason for withholding these files from public scrutiny?

With past records being misplaced due to restructuring within the MOD, what safeguards are in place to ensure that all records available to Sec (AS)2a will be accessible and readily available to DAS 4a1(Sec)?

Thank you for your efforts to deal my enquiries, they are appreciated.

Yours faithfully,

S 40

A large black rectangular redaction box covers the signature area, obscuring the name and any handwritten notes.

LOOSE MINUTE

D/DAO/1/13

7 Dec 00

DAS 4A1A(SEC)

'UFO' REPORTS - 14 & 23 NOV 00

Reference: D/Sec(AS)/64/2 dated 24 Nov 00.

EST

1. At Reference, you asked whether the UFO reports in the M18 (Thorne Services) and Enfield areas respectively represented anything of air defence interest.
2. There is no evidence that unauthorised military activity or any other activity of air defence significance occurred in those areas at the times in question.

[original signed]

S.40
[Redacted]

DAO ADGE 1

S.40
[Redacted]

DATE RETURNED
07 DEC 2000
FOR FILING



UNCLASSIFIED RESTRICTED

ACTION

DIR IMMEDIATE URGENT ROUTINE INFO COPY TO

AO/AD1	AO/AD2	AO/AD3
Air Def 1	Air Off 1	AT/AAR 1
Air Def 1a	Air Off 1a	AT/AAR 1a
	Air Off 2	SO1 AB/SF Pol
AEW 1	Air Off 2a	AT/AAR 2
ADGE 1	Recce 1	Hels 1
AD NATO	Recce 2	Hels 1a
Mar 1	Recce 2a	Hels 1b
Mar 1a	Recce Clerk	
		Hels 2
APA-MAR/AEW	APA-FW	Hels 2a
APA-TOR	APA-HAR	Hels 2b
	APA-JAG/CAN	Hels 2c
PA/DAO		Hels 2d
	OC HANDLING SQN	APA-STRAT
Registry 1 2 3 4 5	OC A FLIGHT	APA-TAC
	OC B FLIGHT	

BY COP _____

RETURN TO _____

DESTROY _____

FILE 1/13 _____

F102 _____

DATE RETURNED
07 DEC 2000
FOR FILING

UNCLASSIFIED RESTRICTED

CAVEAT: UNCLASSIFIED



FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION COVER SHEET

Serial Number: *	Transmission Date: 6 DEC 00 Time: 0945	Document Reference: D/DAO/1/ 13
		Total Number of pages Including this one: 5
From: Tel: S 40 AO/ADGE 1 Fax: [REDACTED] Room 4227 Ministry of Defence Main Building Whitehall SW1A 2HB E Mail: S 40 [REDACTED]	To: S 40 [REDACTED] SO2 ASACS Ops1 HQ 2 Gp RAF High Wycombe Fax No: S 40 [REDACTED]	
Authorised by: Rank Name Appointment: Wg Cdr S 40 [REDACTED] ADGE 1	Transmitted by: Rank Name Tel No	
Signature: S 40 [REDACTED]	Signature:	
Subject: <u>CREDIBLE WITNESS REPORTS</u>		

S 40 [REDACTED]

As discussed, I would be grateful for your views on the 2 attached reports to confirm or otherwise that there was no unauthorised activity of AD significance in the respective areas at the times indicated. Certainly to my untrained eye, it seems unlikely that there was anything of interest to us.

No particular urgency and I would not expect a great deal of effort to expended on these.

Suggest you CHOTS me your response (DAO ADGE1)

TVM.

S 40 [REDACTED]

CAVEAT: UNCLASSIFIED

LOOSE MINUTE

D/Sec(AS)/64/2

24 November 2000

ADGE1

DI55c



CREDIBLE WITNESS REPORTS DATED 14 & 23 NOVEMBER 2000.

1. In line with our current policy, please find attached two separate 'UFO' reports; one from an ex-RAF police officer on 14 November and one from a civil police officer on 23 November.
2. I would be grateful if you could let me know if the reports represent anything of air defence interest.

S 40 [REDACTED]

DAS 4A1A(SEC)

S 40 [REDACTED]

D AIR OPS REG
27 NOV 2000
AD REG 1

ENCL No
53

TRANSMISSION DETAILS:		DTG of Transmission:	
From:	[REDACTED]	To:	SEC (AS)2, MOD Main Building, Whitehall London SW1A 2HB
AUTHORISING OFFICER:	[REDACTED]	TRANSMISSION OPERATOR:	[REDACTED]
RANK, NAME & APPOINTMENT:	[REDACTED]	RANK/GRADE & NAME:	SAC
SIGNATURE:	[REDACTED]	SIGNATURE:	[REDACTED]

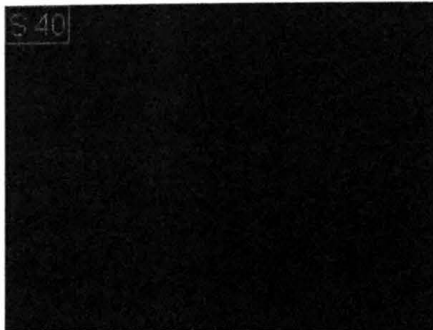
A	DATE:	23/11/00	TIME:	2235 Z	DURATION OF SIGHTING:	NK
B	DESCRIPTION OF OBJECT:				Smell?	
	Number 1				Other	8-10 CIRCULAR OBJECTS ATTACHED
	Size LARGE					
	Shape CIRCULAR					
	Colour PINK					
	Brightness					
	Sound?					
C	EXACT POSITION OF OBSERVER:					
	Geographical location: HUNTSMEAD					
	Indoors/Outdoors/Stationary/Moving ENFIELD TO POTTERS BAR					
D	HOW OBJECT WAS OBSERVED:					
	Naked eye/Binoculars/Camera/Video camera					
E	DIRECTION IN WHICH OBJECT WAS FIRST SEEN: (A landmark may be useful)					
	NWW ENFIELD → POTTERS BAR					
F	ANGLE OF SIGHT:					
G	DISTANCE (By reference to a known landmark if possible):					
H	MOVEMENT OF OBJECT:					
J	MET CONDITIONS DURING OBSERVATION (Moving clouds, mist, haze etc):					
	DARK (NIGHT)					
K	NEARBY OBJECTS OR BUILDINGS:					
L	TO WHOM REPORTED:					
	Press:					
	Police: INC. No. CAD 17114					
	Military Organisation:					
	Airport:					
	Other:					
M	INFORMANTS' DETAILS:					
	Name: [REDACTED]					
	Address: SCOTLAND YARD [REDACTED]					
N	ANY BACKGROUND OF THE INFORMANT THAT MAY BE VOLUNTEERED:					
O	OTHER WITNESS?					
P	DATE/TIME OF REPORT: 23/11/00 2305					

NOV 2000

ANNEX A TO
SOP 502REPORT OF AN UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECT

1. Date, time & duration of sighting	14 1922 HR NOV 00 DURATION 12 SECONDS
2. Description of object (No of objects, size, shape, colour, brightness, noise)	1 OBJECT - FOOTBALL SIZED AND SHAPE. BRILLIANT LIGHT WITH SHORT 'TRAIL' OF LESSER LIGHT. NO NOISE.
3. Exact position of observer (Indoors/outdoors, stationary/moving)	DRIVING CAR ON M18 SOUTHBOUND - JUST SOUTH OF THORNE SERVICES
4. How observed (Naked eye, binoculars, other optical device, camera or camcorder)	NAKED EYE.
5. Direction in which object first seen (A landmark may be more useful than a roughly estimated bearing)	ON THE RIGHT - MOVING RIGHT TO LEFT.
6. Angle of sight (Estimated heights are unreliable)	NO COMMENT
7. Distance (By reference to a known landmark)	UNABLE TO JUDGE
8. Movements (Changes in 5, 6 & 7 may be of more use than estimates of course and speed)	INITIALLY ERRATIC RIGHT TO LEFT PASSING NEAR OVERHEAD THEN CLIMBED VERTICALLY AT VERY HIGH SPEED.
9. Met conditions during observations (Moving clouds, haze, mist etc)	VERY LOW LEVEL MIST OVER FIELDS BUT SKY WAS CLEAR AND VISIBILITY OTHERWISE VERY GOOD.
10. Nearby objects (Telephone lines, high voltage lines, reservoir, lake or dam, swamp or marsh, river, high buildings, tall chimneys, steeples, spires, TV or radio masts, airfields, generating plant, factories, pits or other sites with floodlights or night lighting)	NO COMMENT

11. To whom reported (Police, military, press etc)	INITIALLY REPORTED TO SHEFFIELD POLICE WHO HANDED ME SOUTH OVER TO THORNTON POLICE SINCE THENCE TO DONCASTER POLICE (NEO UNIT ROOM) WHO FAXED DETAILS TO RAF WADDINGTON
12. Name & address of informant	[REDACTED]
13. Background of informant that may be volunteered	EX RAF POLICE - LEFT IN 1984,
14. Other witnesses	[REDACTED] MAINTAINED THAT CARS ON BOTH CARRIAGEWAYS WERE SWERVING AND OCCUPANTS LOOKING AT OBJECT.
15. Date and time of receipt	142054 NOV 00
16. Any unusual meteorological conditions	TEMPERATURE RAPIDLY FALLING TO 00C WITH LOWEST F'CAT -10C UNLESS FOG PREVENTS FREEZING - FOG VERY LOW LEVEL / THIN AND VERY PATCHY - VIS V. CLEAR.
17. Remarks	I SPoke TO [REDACTED] AND HE SOUNDED VERY LEVEL HEADED. IT IS THE FIRST TIME HE HAS SEEN ANYTHING LIKE THIS BUT HE IS EMPHATIC THAT, AS IS VERY FAMILIAR WITH AIRCRAFT LDG AND TAXI LIGHTS THAT THIS WAS NOT ANY FORM OF AIRCRAFT. I VENTURE TO SUSPECT, IN MY OPINION, IT MAY BE 'BALL' LIGHTNING. I THANKED HIM FOR REPORTING THIS AND I ASSURED HIM THAT THE DETAILS WOULD BE SENT TO THE APPROPRIATE DEPARTMENT. HE WAS DISAPPOINTED THAT NO-ONE ELSE HAD REPORTED THE SIGHTING.



DopsO.

14 NOV 00

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Copy No 2 of copies 196/472



Unidentified Aerial Phenomena in the UK Air Defence Region: Volume 3

Miscellaneous Related Studies

SCIENTIFIC & TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM - No. 55/2/00

D AIR OPS REG
18 DEC 2000
ADRESZ *hid*

DEFENCE INTELLIGENCE STAFF



December 2000

Defence Intelligence Analysis Staff

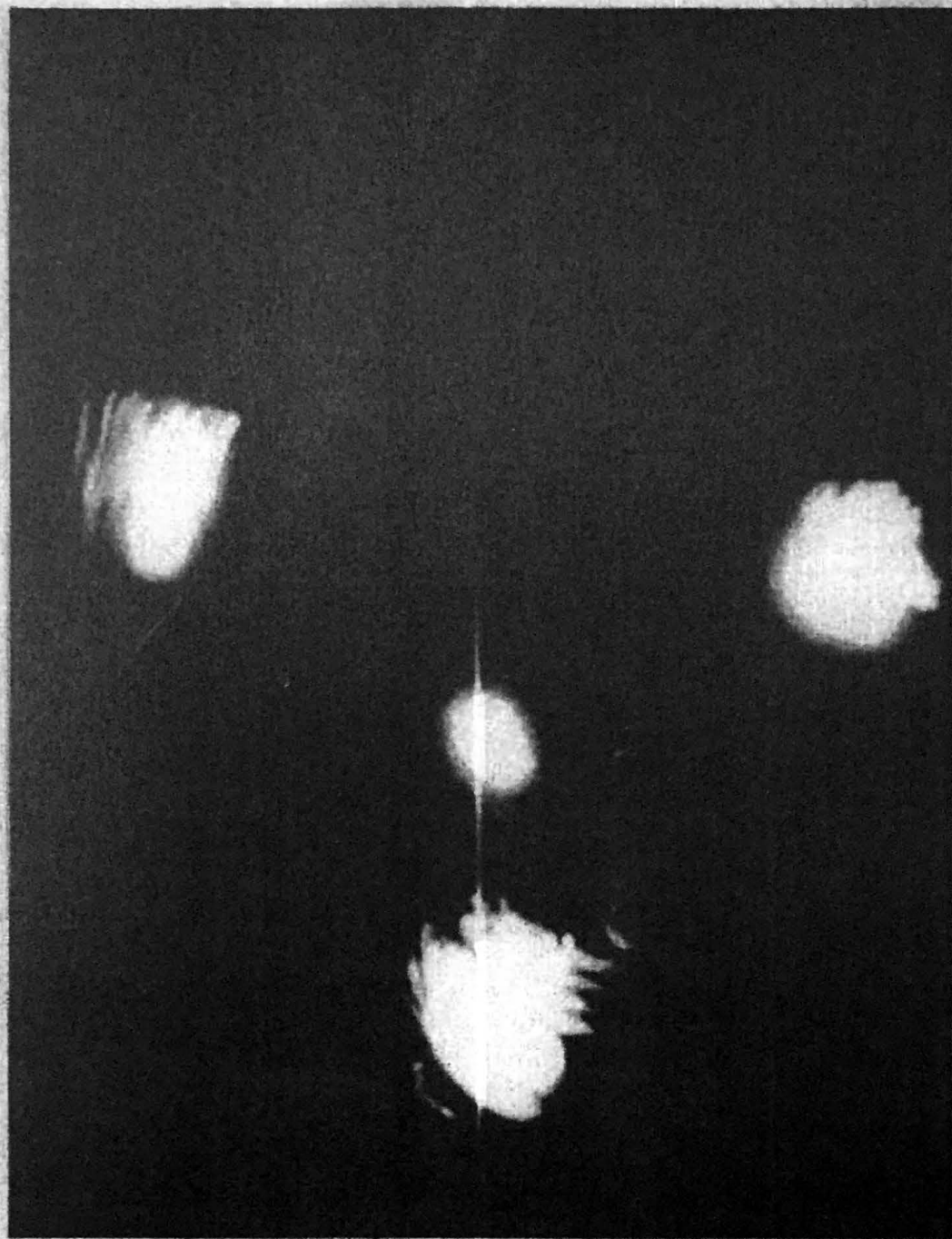
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SCIENTIFIC & TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM 55/2/00



AN EXAMPLE UAP FORMATION OF THE TRIANGULAR TYPE

i

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SCIENTIFIC & TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM 55/2/00

PREFACE

This is the third volume of a three-part report on the information held in DI55 on the subject of UAP. The material researched in this Volume is classified overall SECRET, only because it contains performance values of the UKADR radars. Radar performance is directly relevant to whether unidentified aerial objects can enter and leave UK airspace and whether they constitute a threat.

[REDACTED]

S.26

In correlating certain other material in recent years and out of earlier DI55 interest in any reliable information connected with this topic and focusing upon the potential technologies involved and their possible future military uses, this Volume is also a convenient place-holder for several other related findings. (R)

Comments on this document, which has been produced by [REDACTED] are welcomed and should be addressed to MoD, DI(ST), DI55 [REDACTED] Room [REDACTED], Old War Office Building, Whitehall, London SW1A 2EU. Tel [REDACTED] (R)

S.40

not relevant

February 2000

Issued by [REDACTED] DI55

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SCIENTIFIC & TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM 55/2/00

UNIDENTIFIED AERIAL PHENOMENA IN THE UK AIR DEFENCE REGION

VOLUME 3

MISCELLANEOUS RELATED STUDIES

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ANNEX A – GENERATION OF PLASMA FORMATIONS

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. This volume primarily deals with sensitive matters associated with the UAP study which could not be placed in the RESTRICTED Executive Summary. Much of the work reported in this third volume is an inevitable by-product of the main TORs. The main topics here are:

- The potential 'collision' threat, posed by UAP events to aircraft flying in the UKADR

• [REDACTED]

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- Whether anything in the context of potential current or future military interest can be learned from an understanding of the phenomena. (C)

Collision Risk

2. Well over one hundred unexplained RAF aircraft fatal accident reports (covering the last 30 years), have been examined. Study findings, in the context of the sudden appearance of a UAP, causing a possible startling aircrew response when flying fast and low are:

- The possibility of a collision with a 'solid' object can almost certainly be discounted [as shown in Volumes 1 & 2], as it is probable that the phenomena (mis-reporting of other objects excepted) is most likely formed by one of several atmospheric conditions, leading to the formation of plasmas.
- The possibility of encountering a 'UAP' suddenly at low altitude cannot be totally ignored, but the probability of doing so (based on the current database information) must be extremely low and very much lower than the probability of a serious bird-strike.
- If a UAP is encountered suddenly, when flying fast and low, it could be postulated that a sudden and irrecoverable crew control input might result in a surface impact accident. However, despite the fact that there are hundreds of reports of low altitude UAP activity, there is no firm evidence in the available reports that a RAF crew has ever encountered or evaded a low altitude UAP event. (C)

3. Higher altitude events appear to occur mainly up to 20,000ft and have only been reported by civilian aircrew. Radially closing UAP events have been so fleeting that no evasive action could be taken in the time available and no damage, other than a fright to the crew has occurred. In particular, there is evidence that civil airline crews are seeing far more than they are reporting for fear of ridicule or the potential effect on company business. The airline crews seem to take the line that whatever they are seeing is apparently benign. Air traffic control is often informed and sometimes minor re-routing occurs. (U)

4. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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5. [REDACTED] It is believed that the majority of UAP targets are inherently variable in size, in radar terms. An analysis of the facts (reported at Volume 1) suggest that the majority, if not all, of the hitherto unexplained reports may well be due to atmospheric gaseous electrically charged buoyant plasmas. (S)

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6. [REDACTED]

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7. [REDACTED]

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8. [REDACTED]

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Foreign Military Interest

9. Although the Study TOR's specify a UK focus, based on the reports held, UAPs are by no means confined to UK airspace. Other NATO nations, China, Russia and elsewhere frequently report the most extreme and puzzling incidents in the open press. DI55 does not have access to any other Government's classified reports, as there is no formal intelligence exchange on this topic. However, [REDACTED] are known to have at least one member of staff active in this area. Similarly, at least two scientists are active in [REDACTED]. Many other [REDACTED] scientists have published papers on closely related subjects and the conclusions from studying these are of importance to the UK findings. (S)

S-27

S-27

10. Many other [REDACTED] scientists have published papers on closely related subjects and the conclusions from studying these are of importance to the UK findings. Several governments have also been sufficiently concerned to set up Commissions and Institutes to examine the phenomena. A brief examination of some of the open-press information and

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S-26

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6. [REDACTED]

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7. [REDACTED]

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8. [REDACTED]

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S-27

S-27

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scientific papers of topics (such as plasmas) when associated with reported UAP characteristics has shown that:

- Russian, Former Soviet Republics and Chinese authorities have made a co-ordinated effort to understand the UAP topic. Several aircraft have been destroyed and at least four pilots have been killed 'chasing UFOs'. The importance of the topic has resulted in appointment of astronauts and senior pilots, as well as senior scientists to carry out investigations.
- Russian investigators have measured (or at least detected) 'fields', which are reported to have caused human effects when they are located close to the phenomena. (U)

11. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(R)

12. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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Strategic Threats

13. Although postulated in some quarters that the frequency and location of UAP events might be higher in the vicinity of important national assets and strategic military establishments, there is no evidence that this is the case for any reason other than a combination of the propensity of charged buoyant bodies to be attracted to mainly isolated assets, coupled with the presence of alert personnel at these sites. However, there appear to be good scientific reasons why higher numbers of UAP events occur (see also report Volumes 1 & 2). For example, they often occur where there are isolated electrically charged objects present, such as certain industrial and military buildings, power lines or cars in open countryside, or aircraft. (R)

[REDACTED]

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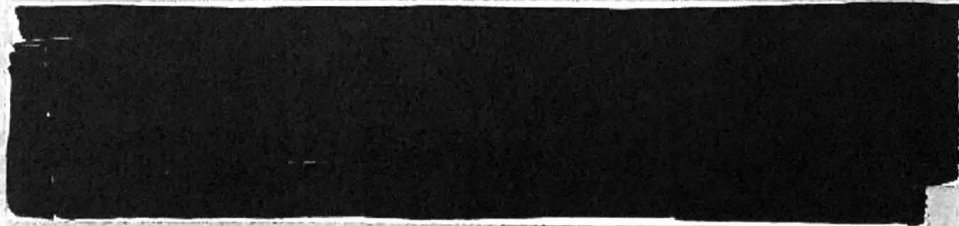
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VOLUME 3 - MISCELLANEOUS RELATED STUDIES

CHAPTER 1 - RADAR DETECTION OF UAPs IN THE UKADR

RATIONALE

1. An understanding of the capabilities and limitations of modern radars indicates that apart from the well-known radar interference from, for example, precipitation and wind-blown chaff (both RF dependent) and unwanted surface returns (clutter) the following interfering signals may also be received and displayed:



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- **RFI/EMC** - Local electromagnetic effects can produce spurious returns. Some radars have filters to reject non-synchronous signals. The persistent types, which may, for example, affect fixed radar installations are usually identified and eliminated. Moving radars may encounter unexpected sources, while fixed stations may be affected by a moving interference source, only lasting a short period - hence, the possibility of producing what can appear to be a genuine target for a while. Moving plasma reflectors can produce realistic targets which can cross the detection threshold. The case of the spurious reflector located between the real target and the radar is particularly noted. The 'ghost' detection false velocities can be very high (compared with expected target speeds).
- **'Angels'** - although usually rejected, it is possible to receive and display far-distant surface returns due to the wave being partially reflected and partially refracted by atmospheric conditions. Temperature inversions cause thermal refractivity gradients (see also Working Paper at Volume 2, on optical 'mirages'). Similarly to the optical situation, the maximum confusion effect at radar frequencies is at very low elevation angles.
- **Birds** The radar echoing area (RCS) of birds and insects is of passing interest. It is only a few square centimetres and would normally fall well below the detection threshold of all but specialist radars; generic values are at Table 1-3.

(U)

2. **Anomalous Propagation** Radar signal propagation is normal in the UKADR for the majority of the time. It is possible, however to have atmospheric temperature lapse-rates where upward bending of the radar beam results in a reduction of the distance to the normal radar horizon. Dependent on the pressure-temperature gradient and partial pressure of water vapour, the extreme case is that of trapping the curved wavefronts to produce surface ducting. The mechanism of

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ducting is somewhat different in tropical conditions than in temperate climates. For the purpose of evaluation of possible anomalous specular signals (which may be mistaken as UAPs), in the UKADR, inversion duct theory is used⁽¹⁾. The effect can occur both in the radar's main beam and its vertical side-lobes. It is important to note that anomalous radar returns caused by the super-refraction form of this phenomena can take place in thunderstorm conditions - often also the scenario for 'ball' and 'bead' lightning and its consequent mis-identification as a UAP.(U)

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3. 


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4. **Natural Conditions** The lower atmosphere is not a plasma under normal conditions. It contains 3×10^{25} electrically neutral molecules per cubic meter and only about 5×10^8 ions. Ionising radiation accounts for ion pairs to be created all the time, balanced by the like number neutralised by re-combination. In fair weather, at sea level, there is an average downwards electric field force of about 130 volt.m⁻¹. An atmospheric layer at about 60km altitude is the lowest level in the atmosphere of uniform electrical potential (known as the 'electrosphere'). The potential of the electrosphere is ~300,000 volts positive with respect to the Earth's surface (i.e. the surface is the balancing negative charge).(U)

5. A current flows in the atmosphere because the air is not a perfect insulator. The charge balance (since the charge would otherwise leak away) is maintained by several hundred thousand lightning flashes per hour around the world. It is important to note that aircraft (flying at velocity (V) in the atmosphere), create their own electrostatic charge. They represent a conductor travelling in earth's magnetic field (B) and in fact generate a voltage between the extremities (e.g. for a Length L, Velocity V the potential is calculated from $E = \beta LV$). (U)

6. If the 'charged' aircraft encounters another charged body in the atmosphere it is assumed that the laws of electrostatics will apply and either an attraction or repulsion will occur. However, the aircraft will be moving at some velocity, whereas the 'UAP' can either be stationary or moving. Hence, there appear to be conditions where the charges do not come together, but reportedly parallel the aircraft course or follow it. When (conducting) flying vehicles enter a non-uniform field (E) a current dependent on $\partial E / \partial t$ arises in the vehicle. The balance of the charge with the UAP charge is believed to dictate the UAP subsequent motion. It is further reasonable to assume that the charged (phenomena) body may be either gaining or losing energy hence it may dissipate and disappear.(U)

RADAR PERFORMANCE

7. Irrespectively of any other radar limitations, the ability to make an initial detection is fundamental. For radar reflections to occur from an atmospheric or any other type of plasma (as explained at Vol. 2 Working Papers Nos 21,19 & 5) requires the plasma to have a specific minimum electron density in the volume inspected by the radar beam. Reflection is dependent on the radar operating wavelength. 

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[1] Bean D.R. and Dutton E.J. "Radio Meteorology" US Govt. Printing Office, Washington

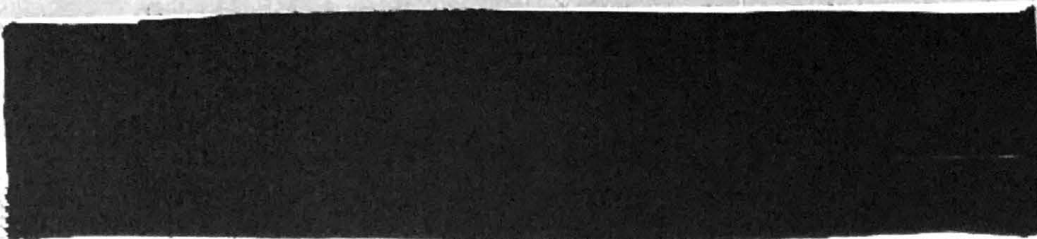
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8. The reflected power measured by a radar system is the average integrated power reflected from a finite illuminated area. If the reflecting area is smooth, with no irregularities, then the reflection will be entirely coherent and specular and a one-dimensional model can be adequate. However, if there are large spatial irregularities then the signal will be completely incoherent and diffuse. In between these extremes the reflected signal will contain both coherent and incoherent components, depending on the physical structure of the irregularities. In the context of the 'multi-cored' UAPs this seems likely to be the case. In the near field, from these diverse reflectors, there will be interference patterns and, potentially, considerable variability of reflected signal strength. The far-field value will be the residual signal resulting from the incoherent combinations.(R)

9. Since the plasma (or 'linked-plasmas' in a multi-core type UAP) will be, (according to witness reports of motion and colour change in the lights), in almost constant motion, it is reasonable to suggest that either regular or irregular field modulations could be present - not only in the self-radiation of the body, but in its radar-reflective properties. In basic terms, its RCS is likely to be fluctuating, probably for most of the time. This may not be the case where single-coloured ball lighting is reported which seems to be more stable than the multiple colour, multiple 'core' system that frequently form 'triangular', 'rectangular' or 'stacked' assemblies, often with an apparent shaped black coloured void between the bounding 'hot spots'. It may well be the case that quite apart from variable scatter from a large proportion of the total apparent reflecting area, that the variation of the reflectivity of the core itself may be below a particular radar's minimum detection capability.(R)

10. The scattering of EM waves from a variable surface has been long studied for more conventional radar targets. For a fluctuating plasma a number of variations will be evident dependent, for example, on the RMS coherent scattering coefficient, the RF in use, the ripple and curvature on the plasma surface, the electron density, correlation length, etc. Refraction effects, additionally, could cause smearing of the beam profile and absorption further weaken the radar returns, even if the electron density is theoretically adequate for the incident RF to be reflected under ideal conditions.(U)

11.



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12. **Plasma Cylinders & Vortex Rings** Occasionally UAP reports describe a circular, cylindrical or 'boomerang' shape. These are sometimes oriented horizontally and sometimes vertically and various models are proposed. Entities are sometimes described as "a row of balls touching each other" or "a stack of discs one above the other"; the radius differs at various points along the 'cylinder' length. In some ways the resultant RCS can be expected to

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be similar in format to a rocket plume. The distribution of the electrical properties (e.g. the electron density) are inhomogeneous both radially and axially. (U)

13. The modelling results [3] can only be an approximation, since the actual structure of the plasma UAP has never been measured. In the absence of any other information, it is assumed that a UAP (of the plasma type) comprises a plasma which obeys Maxwell's Equations. The important factors of a tubular-shaped plasma appear to be:

(a) In similarity to other radar targets the target response will vary with plasma 'cylinder' orientation and radar polarisation.

(b) The RCS varies with the incident radar's Radio Frequency.

(c) The RCS per unit length increases with the aspect angle, with the maximum RCS being reached near the cylinder centre.

(d) [REDACTED]

(C)

S.26

14. For the purpose of the model, since total RCS is obtained by integrating lengthwise (in this case the length of the UAP); a radar range resolution of 100m is assumed. The numerical results were extracted (for the purpose of this DIS report) over a plasma cylinder radius of 0.4m and length of just over 1m up to a radius of 0.88 and length 122m. (U)

15. The set of results, shown at Figure 1-4, indicates a very small RCS per unit length, much less than $1m^2$, depending on aspect and polarisation. It is assumed that very similar effects may be present from elongated rotating vortex rings if they were illuminated by radar energy (U)

Aircraft as a Charged Body

16. The lower atmosphere is not a plasma under normal conditions. (3×10^{25} electrically neutral molecules per cubic meter and only about 5×10^8 ions). Ionising radiation accounts for ion pairs to be created all the time, balanced by the like number neutralised by re-combination. In fair weather, at sea level, there is an average downwards electric field force of about 130 volt.m^{-1} . The earth's layer at about 60km altitude is the lowest level in the atmosphere of uniform electrical potential (known as the 'electrosphere'). The potential of the electrosphere is $\sim 300,000$ volts positive with respect to the earth's surface (i.e. the earth's surface is the balancing negative charge). A current flows because the air is not a perfect insulator. The charge balance (since the charge would otherwise leak away) is maintained by several hundred thousand lightning flashes per hour around the world. It is important to note that aircraft flying at velocity (V) create their own electrostatic charge; as they represent a conductor travelling in earth's magnetic field (β) (and in fact generate a voltage between the extremities (e.g. for a Length L, Velocity V ($E=\beta LV$)). If the 'charged' aircraft encounters another charged body in the atmosphere it is assumed that the laws of electrostatics will apply and either an attraction or repulsion will occur. However, the aircraft will

[3] Shi Jiaming et al "Computation of the RCS of the Turbulent Plasma Cylinder" Inst. of Plasma Physics 43rd Inst. of State Ministry of Electronics PR China CIE Radar Conference 1996 However, the aircraft will

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be moving at some velocity, whereas the 'UAP' can either be stationary or moving. Hence, there appear to be conditions occurring where the charges do not come together but reportedly parallel the aircraft course or follow it. When (conducting) flying vehicles enter a non-uniform field (E) a current dependent on $\partial E/\partial t$ arises in the vehicle. The balance of the charge with the UAP charge dictates the UAP subsequent motion. It is further reasonable to assume that the charged (phenomena) body may be either gaining or loosing energy hence it may dissipate and disappear. (U)

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17.

[REDACTED]

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18. The reflected power measured by a radar system is the average integrated power reflected from a finite illuminated area. If the reflecting area is smooth, with no irregularities, then the reflection will be entirely coherent and specular and a one-dimensional model can be adequate. However, if there are large spatial irregularities then the signal will be completely incoherent and diffuse. In between these extremes the reflected signal will contain both coherent and incoherent components, depending on the physical structure of the irregularities. In the context of the 'multi-cored' UAPs this seems likely to be the case. (U)

19. In the near field, from these diverse reflectors, there will be interference patterns and, potentially, considerable variability of reflected signal strength. The far-field value will be the residual signal resulting from the incoherent combinations. Since the plasma (or 'linked-plasmas' in a multi-core type UAP) will be (according to witness reports of motion/colour change in the lights), in almost constant motion, it is reasonable to suggest that either regular or irregular modulations will be present - not only in the self-radiation of the body, but in its radar-reflective properties. In basic terms, its RCS is likely to be fluctuating, probably for most of the time. This may not be the case where single single-coloured ball lighting is reported which seems to be more stable than the multiple colour, multiple 'core' system that frequently form 'triangular', 'rectangular' or 'stacked' assemblies, -often with an apparent shaped void between the bounding 'hot spots'. It may well be the case that quite apart from variable scatter from a large proportion of the total apparent reflecting area, that the variation of the reflectivity of the core itself may be below a particular radar's minimum detection capability. (R)

20. The scattering of EM waves from a variable surface has been long studied for more conventional radar targets. For a fluctuating plasma a number of variations will be evident, dependent, for example, on the RMS coherent scattering coefficient, the RF in use, the ripple and curvature on the plasma surface, the electron density, correlation length, etc. Refraction effects, additionally, could cause smearing of the beam profile and absorption further weaken the radar returns even if the electron density is theoretically adequate for the incident RF to be reflected under ideal conditions. (U)

21.

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SUMMARY OF UKADGE RADAR PERFORMANCE AGAINST UAPs

22. If, as seems quite likely, UAP phenomena is mainly caused by atmospheric plasmas (mis-reporting of man-made objects excepted), this phenomenon can be created by various natural causes for which examples are detailed in the Working Papers at Volume 2. The nature of plasmas has been studied in relation to their detectability by radar.

[REDACTED]

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23. **Target Characteristics** Plasma characteristics are widely explored in Vol. 2. In relation to radar response:

- The nature of plasma as a radar target is that of an amorphous electrically charged mass, which can appear as a sphere or other shape, a collection of spheres usually up to five in close formation, often forming a 'tube' or 'cylinder', either horizontally or vertically stacked; or (in plan) forming a pattern (triangle is the most prevalent, but oblongs, diamonds and star shapes can be seen). All would (according to witnesses' assessment of size) fall within a single radar resolution cell of most EW radars. They could possibly occupy adjacent range cells of Airborne Interception (AI) radar.
- Some plasmas can reflect radar energy, others cannot, dependent on the incident RF angle and the plasma electron density.
- Plasma life is limited. Weakening internal fields, temperatures, change in pressure, etc., internal electrical forces, rotation of the body, make the plasma an ever-changing target.
- According to Russian research the maximum broadside RCS, i.e. at 90 degrees orientation, (Figure 1-4(a) to (f)), even with optimum polarisation, is only of the order of 0dB (1m²) and changes in aspect-angle can quickly reduce to as low in value as -40dB (0.0001m²). As seen at Figure 1-4 (e), as the RF increased, the RCS decreased for most aspect angles.

(U)

24. **Radar Characteristics**

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There are, however, several other key factors:

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Radar Signature Even though the RF conditions and plasma density conditions may be correct, the RCS of any given plasma may nevertheless be much too small to be detectable (see minimum detectable signal at Table 1-1)

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[REDACTED]

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Further, it is not clear whether a UAP plasma has the same characteristic as a contained plasma in a laboratory. The radar response (including lack of response) could be quite different if the multi coloured plasmas reported have more than one density core. For example the RCS may be dependent on a major reflector and several smaller ones or have the effect of a larger but unstable reflector fluctuation with random or predictable minor orientations.

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[REDACTED] Hence, it can be seen that together with the other factors below a plasma (which is inevitably gradually decaying towards extinction) may only produce a radar reflection for a limited period, if at all.

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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(R)

25. The search beam (with, say, an azimuth beam-width of 1.5 Deg.) takes ~40m.seconds to pass through the UAP target. However, the velocity of the target may be 10km per second, travelling some 400 metres in this scan time. If UAP travel is across the beam and the radar detection range, due to the small target size, is only, say, 20km, (at which range the beam is only ~525m wide), the actual beam velocity is also travelling (at that range) at over 13km per second. Hence, depending which way the target is moving, either the radar beam is chasing the target and just overtakes it or, if the target is moving in the opposite direction to the beam, the dwell time on the target is seriously curtailed, as the time-on-target could easily be halved. Either way a relatively small number of pulses hit the target. With a PRF of, say 265pps about 11 pulses are designed to hit the target in normal operation against aircraft. Against a UAP, not only is it a small target in all probability, it may only receive half the number of pulses which, integrated-up, may not reach a detection level.

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[REDACTED]

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Of course, this is taking a fast target as an example, with an assumed small RCS. Slower targets might be detected if their RCS and aspects were favourable.(R)

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26. Operator Procedures & Thresholds

[REDACTED]

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27. Several other factors are important:

[REDACTED]

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Correlation

[REDACTED] Frequently, when a UAP is spotted from an aircraft (often civil air-traffic) it cannot be seen on the controlling CAA radar. There is only one UK event on the DIS record where 3 radar's (2 RAF and one CAA) had simultaneous contact with a UAP, which eventually faded and disappeared.

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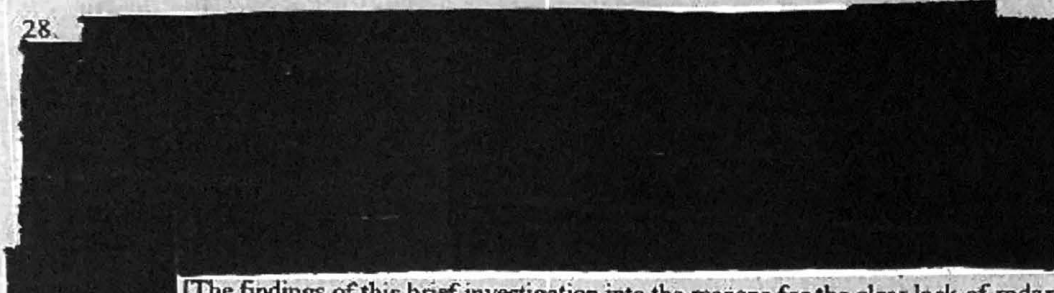
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SUMMARY

28.



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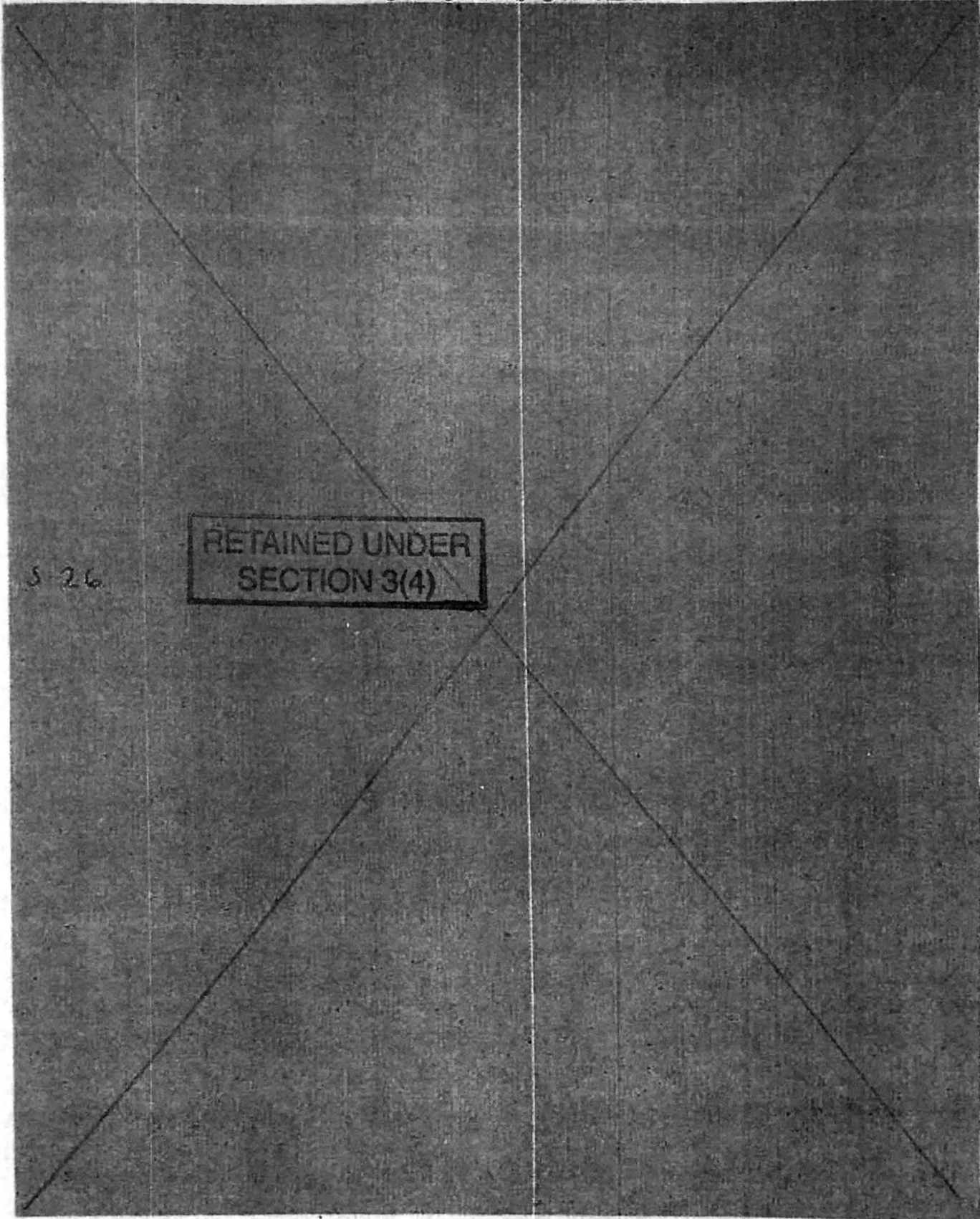
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[The findings of this brief investigation into the reasons for the clear lack of radar reports on UAP activity - bearing in mind that hundreds of visual reports are currently received annually, can be compared with a Spanish Air Force UFO investigation, in which it is openly reported that between 1962 and 1990 only 20 cases were detected by radar, and only 7 of those lasted long enough to vector AD Fighters to the location. Spain had UAP peaks in the periods 1968-71, 1974-75 and 1979-81].(U)

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Target Velocity (metres per second)	Scan Rate (Seconds)	Distance Travelled Between Scans (km)[1]	Dwell Time in 1.5 Degree Beam(Counter Direction)[2](sec)	Dwell Time in 1.5 Degree Beam(Same Direction)[3](sec)
250	10	2.5	0.04[4]	0.04[4]
1000	10	10.0	0.043	0.037
3000	10	30.0	0.052	0.033
6000	10	60.0	0.074	0.027
10,000	10	100.0	0.173	0.023
15,000	10	150.0	0.035*	0.018

TABLE 1-2: RADAR DISTANCE, TIME & DWELL (U)

Notes:

[1] Using the 10 second inspection rate of the UKADR radars.

[2] The number of pulses a radar receives is a function of the antenna beam-width, the PRF and the antenna scan rate. Hence, the scan rate is effectively reduced if the target speed causes it to stay in the beam for a longer period. In the first both the target and the beam move at the same rate and the reflected pulses from a continuous dwell on-target are theoretically available. For example, at a target range of 20km, when scanning at an angular rate of 36 Degrees per second, equivalent to a linear beam movement rate of -525m(subtended at 20km range) in millisecc, this is equal to a linear beam velocity of -13,000 metres per second. In this case the radar beam speed is only exceeded by the target speed by the final item* in the list above. Ignoring the radar sampling algorithms which may be in use, and any system limits on the maximum resultant tracking velocities of the system, the UAP detection probability could increase. Before the point of dwell is reached, assuming that the pulses are available for use, for example, when the UAP (moving at 7000 metres per second) is overtaken by the radar beam as it scans, the increased time-on-target would produce about 20 pulses for integration, instead of the designed 11 pulses which would be received (from an aircraft sized target) if the target was only moving at 250 metres per second. However, because of the huge UAP velocities which are possible, by the next inspection time, subject to the geometry, the object could easily move into the overhead dead-space, out of coverage range, have faded to a lower electron density or even disappeared (discharged) completely. Although the opportunities for detection might apparently be present (i.e. as would reasonably be expected if an object is within coverage) this alone is not sufficient as detection depends on a combination of factors which do not apply to normal targets.

[3] At a target range of 20km but with the target flying across the azimuth beam in the opposite direction to it's rotation the effective scanning time is reduced. In this instance the beam-crossing target is spending progressively less time in the radar beam with increasing UAP velocity. As an example, at a UAP speed of 7000 metres per second the UAP passes through the beam at 20km range at an effective velocity of 20,000 metres per second. The time taken to cross a distance of 525m at this speed is -0.026sec, and the number of pulses received by the radar would be reduced to 7. In turn, this will reduce the probability of detection, possibly to the point of not crossing the detection threshold. By the time the target velocity reaches 15,000 metres per second, there is only time for 5 pulses to be reflected.

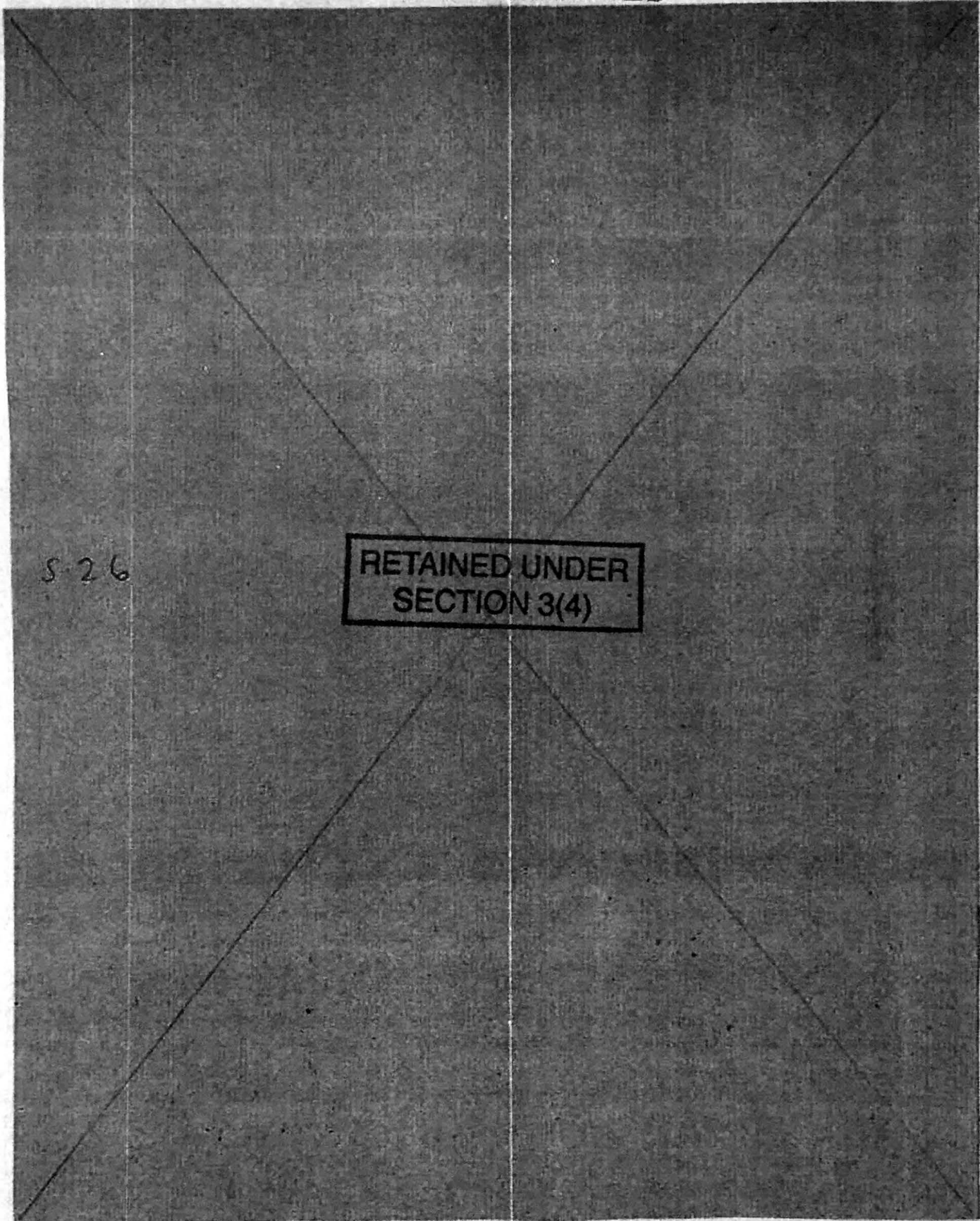
[4] At a target velocity of 250 metres per second the dwell time does not vary significantly whether the target is going the same way as the beam is scanning. This is the normal situation for the speed range of typical manned aircraft.

Moltis	1	Wavelengths	10cm	(E/F Band)
Sparrow	15	Wavelengths	10cm	(E/F Band)
Sparrow	1.9	Wavelengths	3cm	(I Band)
Pigeon	80.0	Wavelengths	10cm	(E/F Band)
Pigeon	15	Wavelengths	3cm	(I Band)
Pigeon	11	Wavelengths	0.7m	(A/B Band)

TABLE 1-3: BIRD & INSECT RCS (U)

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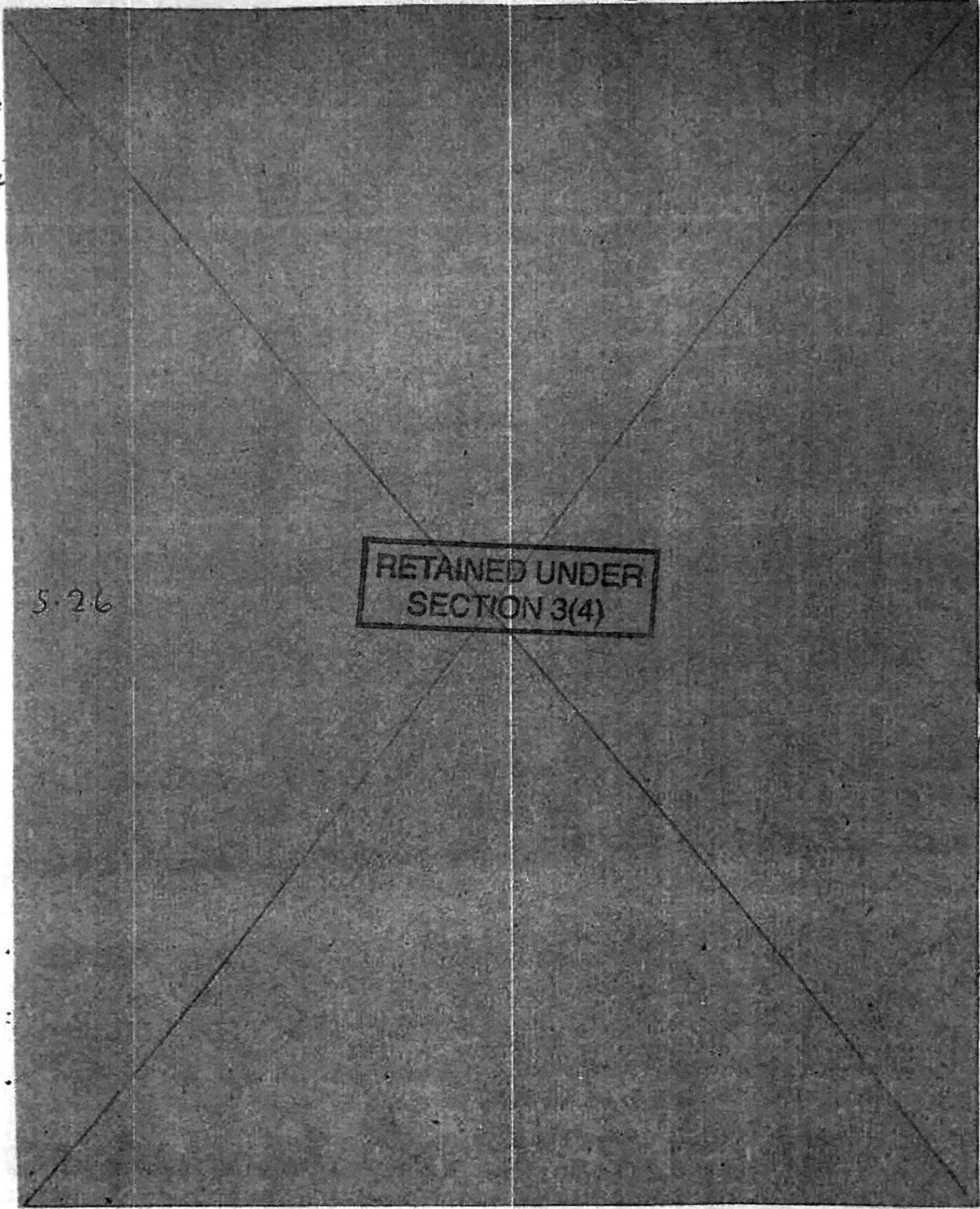
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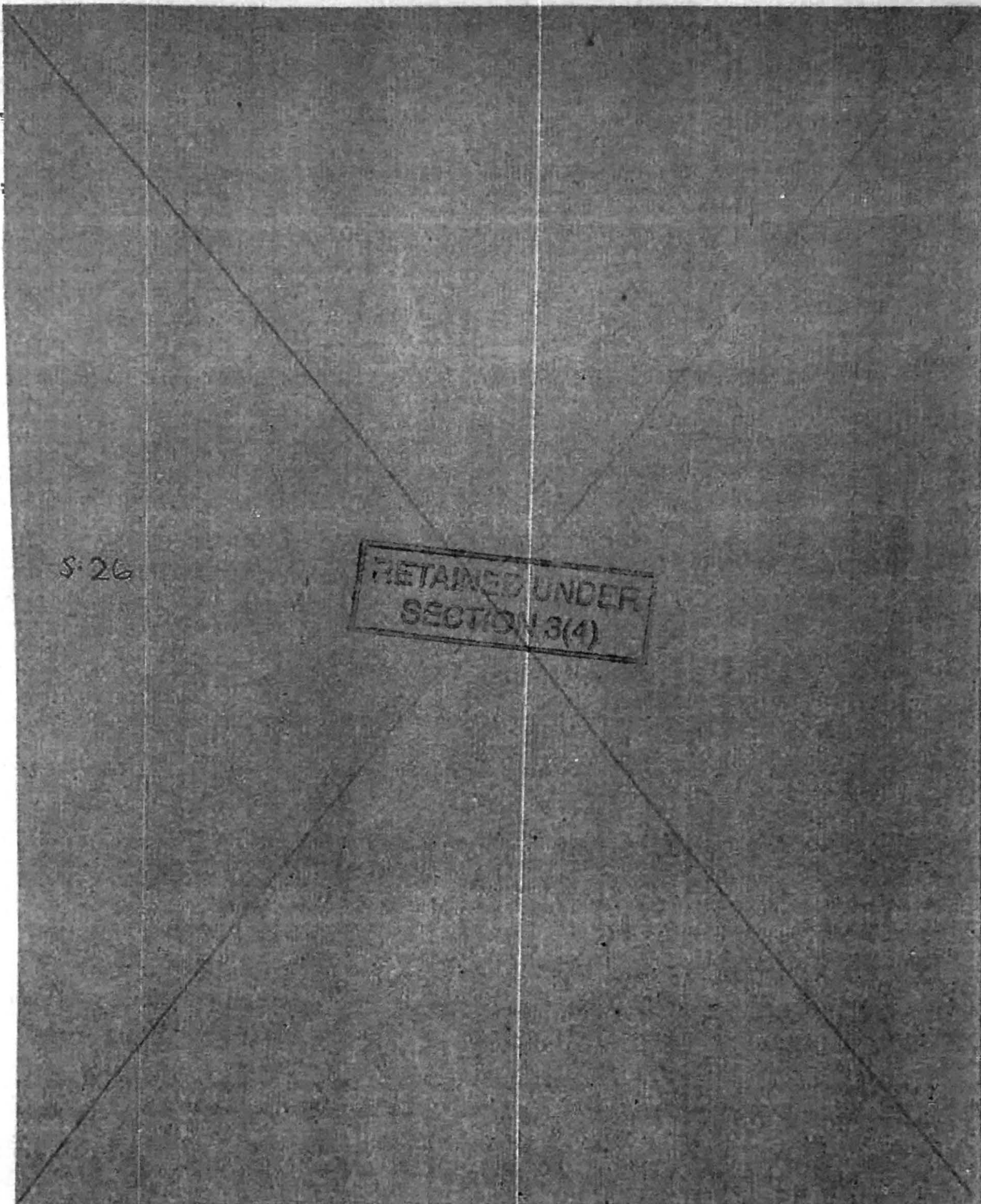
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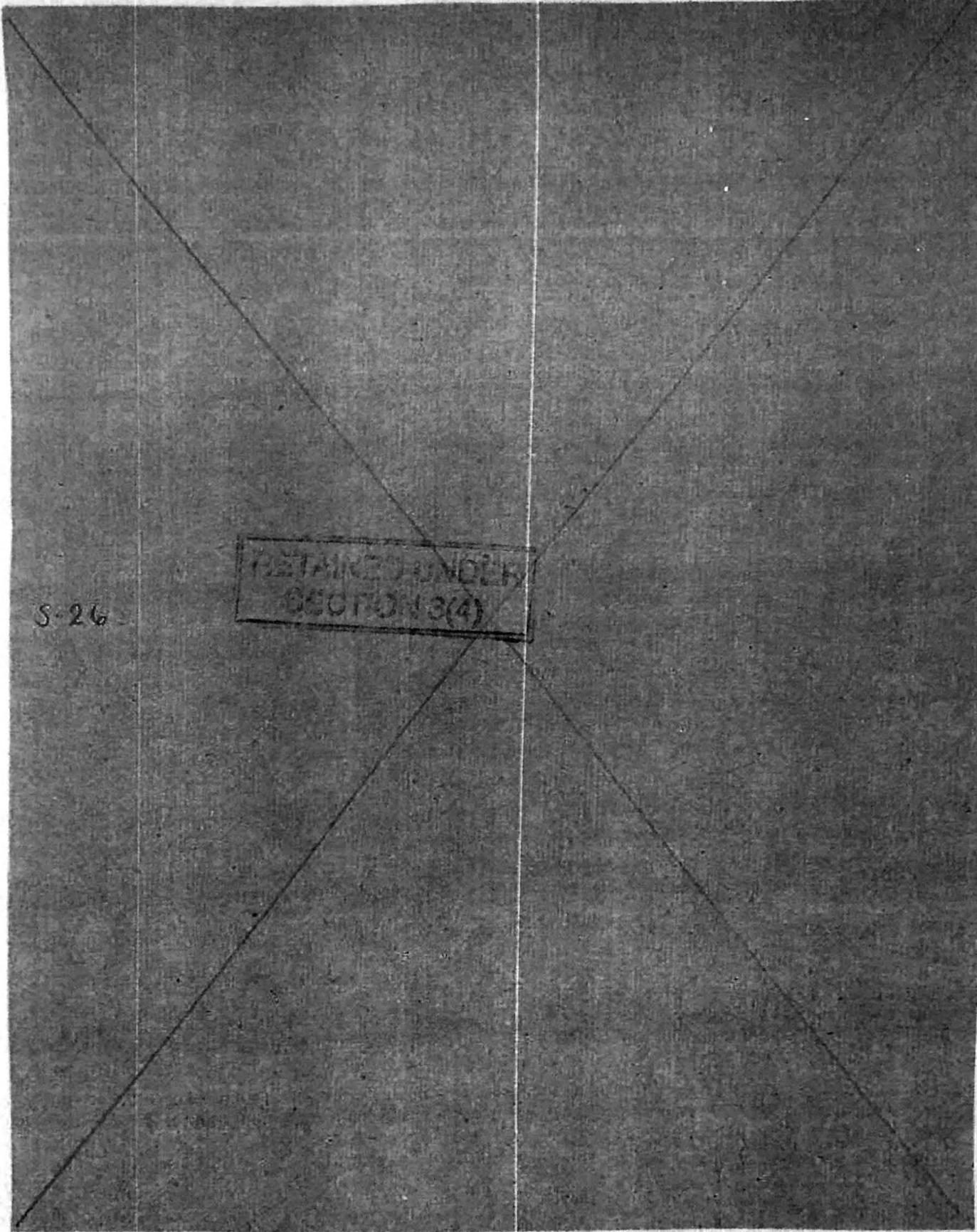
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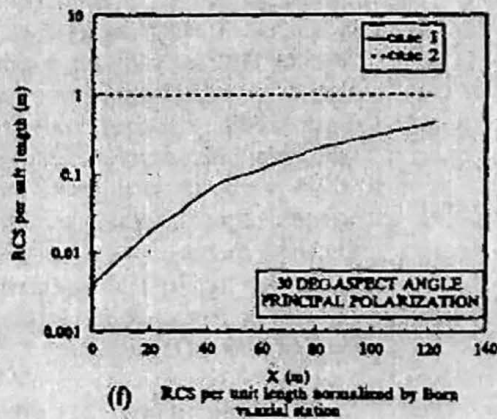
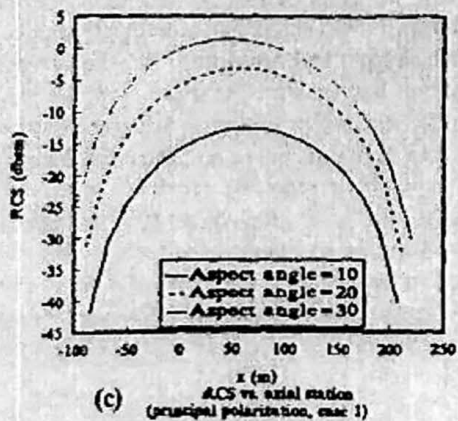
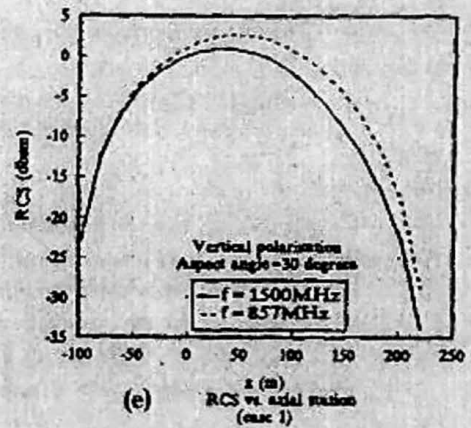
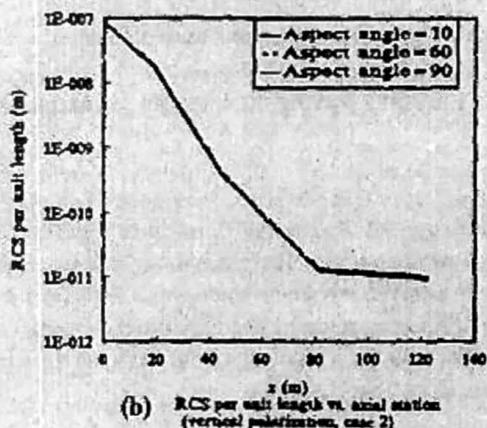
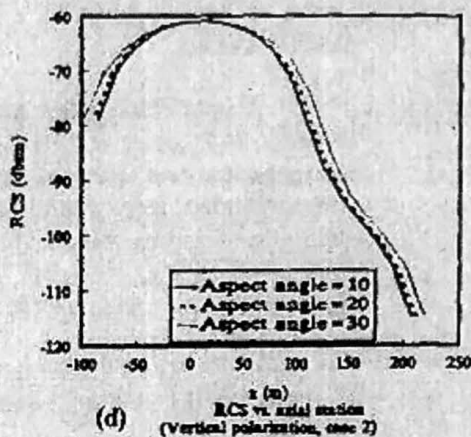
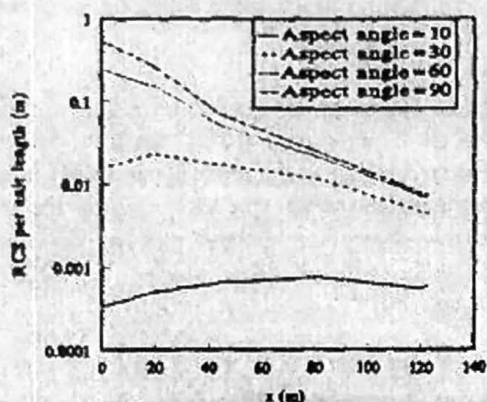


FIGURE 1-4 RADAR CROSS SECTION OF CYLINDRICAL PLASMAS(U)

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CHAPTER 2 - POTENTIAL UAP HAZARDS TO AIRCRAFT

RATIONALE

1. A brief investigation has been made into the potential of UAP events as possible hazards. With assistance from the Inspectorate of Flight Safety (RAF Bentley Prior), all unexplained aircraft accidents on the RAF accident database were identified and then further filtered to isolate those which had apparently impacted the surface, due to what appeared to be sudden and inappropriate control inputs by the crew. Apart from isolated reported encounters (with what is apparently ball lightning) with both civil and some military aircraft, the investigation concentrated on the following scenarios:

- The possibility of aircrew suddenly being confronted with the phenomenon immediately ahead of the aircraft, especially when flying in Instrument Meteorological Conditions (IMC).
- The likely reaction of the pilot and the possibilities of distraction or disorientation.
- The possibility of this occurring at very low altitudes - leaving little margin for manoeuvre in proximity to the ground (or sea).

(R)

2. An examination of hundreds of UAP reports suggests that many occur (are reported) by witnesses at low altitudes and often in relatively low visibility. The UAP, in arriving near the surface, has undoubtedly descended from a higher altitude, whatever its origins. Although it is assumed that UAP may be encountered at any altitude, as shown by the infrequent reports from civil and military flight crews, there are no indications that any aircraft at high altitude has suffered an accident in UK airspace due to the presence of a UAP.(R)

3. In the absence of any reports of surviving aircraft crews having to take violent avoiding action, the investigation followed the logic that if violent manoeuvre has been carried out at low level by RAF aircraft, this could, potentially have caused fatal accidents. If these cases exist then there would be no crew report as to the cause of their sudden departure from the planned flight profile. However, none of the reports on file indicate a similar scenario for slow light aircraft or helicopters which one might assume could have time to recover after a sudden event. There is a dearth of sudden event reports from slow and low aircraft. However, many factors can be shown to possibly influence the behaviour of UAP, including, it is believed, the electrical charge on the aircraft. As charge is proportional to velocity and vehicle size, it may be the case that UAP are not generally seen in close proximity to small craft. This may explain the lack of reports. It should also be noted that many UAP events may be present of which crews are unaware because:

- They may not be visible in daylight.
- They may not occur in the Field of View (FOV) of the cockpit.
- They occur fleetingly and are not seen on a subsequent scan of the same spot.

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- In IMC they may not be visible unless they are immediately ahead.

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4. In sudden evasion at low altitude it is assumed that in mountain or hilly terrain the pilot would preferably try and fly over or under any object appearing suddenly ahead, rather than possibly turn into terrain. Hence, the possibilities of over-stress, out of envelope attitudes on pull-ups, and the possibility of wings level impact, if attempting to under-fly a UAP, all exist. (R)

5. Although it is fairly certain that at least some types of UAP emit either magnetic or electric fields, or both, it is assumed, in the absence of evidence to the contrary that aircraft systems are probably not adversely affected. Either they are adequately screened from the fields that a UAP may produce or will not remain within the field for sufficient time to have an effect. (see Working Paper No 25 Vol. 2). (R)

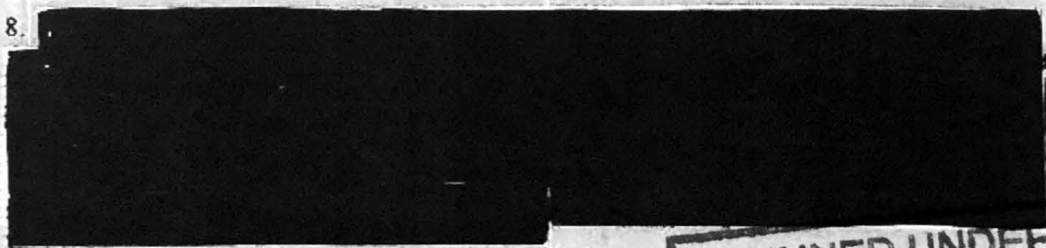
6. The rationale for the investigation was that a sudden appearance of fast - closing lights especially with, white green or red colours, or all three at once would almost certainly result in a sudden control input. In such a scenario it is easy to see that a collision with a solid object might be assumed imminent and evasive action would precede any radio call. It is often the case with UAP reports that red, green and white lights are reported. To an aircraft crew this would indicate the unexpected close presence of another aircraft. In undulating or rough terrain, when at very low altitude and high speed this involuntary response could be disastrous, especially if the turn was tightened as the object appeared to move in the same direction - which it could do if it was an electrically charged body (plasma), attracted by the aircraft's electrical charge. (R)

7. **Unexplained Accidents** Over the past 30 years, some 128 RAF aircraft accidents have not been completely explained. Those not occurring in the UKADR have been ignored. A careful examination has shown that many can be rejected from the UAP hypothesis because:

- There was adequate evidence to show that some form of mechanical event was the cause which was, nevertheless, not finally resolved.
- Some accidents occurred in close proximity to airfields where other observers should have noticed a UAP, if one was present.
- Some accidents happened away from base but when within visual range of other co-operating aircraft (e.g. on CAP or low altitude Fighter Affiliation exercises or near ships).

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9. After the initial filtering twenty one unexplained accidents remained. For these dates the available UAP data-base was examined for any reports which occurred on the same dates and in the same approximate locations where the accidents occurred. However, on ten of these occasions (between 1970 and 1978) no UAP records are available [as many of these earlier reports were destroyed before the current department assumed responsibility for UAP matters].(R)

10. On four occasions there were no UAP reports at all in the UKADR on the days of the air accidents. Two of these accidents occurred in 1987 Wales, which is one of the most fruitful areas for UAP reports. It must be noted, however, that UAP might have been present and gone unreported on these dates. The other 2 events occurred in the N. Sea and Cumbria, respectively in July and December 1982, where there were no other witnesses to the accidents.(C)

11. There were finally seven unexplained accidents:

- Phantom** 1400hrs 17 Dec. 1975 Solway Firth, Cumbria. 1500ft Nearest (reported) UAP events were at Seven Trent 1840Z and South York's at 0905Z. (ID 757231) [Accident Report: Loss of control but technical possibility]
- Harrier** 1215hrs 12 Feb. 1982 12nm NW Oswestry 8nm S Corwen. [Accident Report: probable distraction leading to disorientation] UAP reported at 0130Z with erratic motion at Redditch - not far in UAP terms from Oswestry. (ID 820629)
- Tornado** 1204hrs 12 Dec. 1985 Flamborough Head. Low flying. [Accident Report: No definite cause suggested] Reports of UAP activity were received from Andover. Increased UAP activity was noted in Northumberland on previous days up to 12 Dec. (ID 854334)
- Jaguar** 1405hrs 27 Nov. 1986 11nm SW Hawick (5519N 00304W) 1500 ft. [Accident Report: Disorientation, inappropriate decision, Wings level, NIL weather, nose down into forest] No UAP activity reported on this day but reports from Reading on the previous day. (ID 863936)
- Tornado** 1116hrs 1 Sep. 1994 Glen Ogle, Killin Scotland 500 ft 480 Kt. [Accident Report: Inappropriate response to startling event]. Only one UAP report was received - from Northamptonshire at 2245 hrs. (ID 942069)
- Phantom** 1445hrs 20 Apr. 1988 25nm 080° Leuchars. Low level CAP. [Accident Report: Probably sensory illusion in deceptive weather conditions]. Two UAP reports in England at Huddersfield, York, and Stockbury (M2 motorway). (ID 881174)
- Hercules** 1530hrs 27 May 1993 8nm NW Blair Killecrankie, Scotland, Low flying. [Accident Report. Flew into ground]. No UKADR UAP reports anywhere on this date. (ID 931653)

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12. On the days of the above fatal accidents no major clusters of UAP reports occurred on any day but single reports were filed elsewhere in the UKADR indicating that the conditions over the UK allowed phenomena to occur. The possibility that a UAP event was present, although low, cannot be ruled out. Such crashes occur on the sparsely populated low flying routes. It is noted from the statistics of duration and motion that it is unlikely that a UAP would still be present after a crash, by the time any witnesses arrived (R)

13. It is of interest that all seven accidents which were finally considered occurred in day light. Although this might be seen initially as mitigating against the causes being due to sudden aircrew reaction to UAP appearance:

- There is much less likelihood of seeing a UAP in daylight unless it is very close. [The overall incidence of all UAP reports in daylight is only 19% and many of these are momentary. It is believed that UAP's are probably equally present in both darkness and daylight when the conditions exist for their creation].

- Very few UAP are reported as the solid variety, hence if an accident is due to a UAP, the probability of encountering a UAP with a 'solid' appearance 'head-on', would be very low indeed, and if this ever were to occur over land, there would surely be physical evidence in the form of easily seen artefacts, and unfamiliar collision debris. [It is shown elsewhere in the report that, almost certainly, the phenomena has a plasma basis, which on occasions can appear to be visually (optically) 'solid'] (R)

AIRMISSES

14. All aircraft near-miss reports, filed with the Joint (CAA & MoD) Airprox Section (JAS), at Uxbridge are rigorously investigated. On a small number of occasions the identity of one of the conflicting objects is never explained, despite exhaustive enquiries by a Working Group, with full access to all AIS(Mil) and CAA resources. These include careful track analysis, weather, other flight plans, radar contacts and cockpit/ATC voice recordings. Seven such events have occurred in the past 10 years. Table 2-1, based on inquiry reports, lists examples, from which the following observations are made:

- If an object is visually small, or not fully opaque, (e.g. in an indistinct form - even gaseous), it will not be seen in daylight until it is very close.
- The nature of close proximity misses at high closing speeds is that encounters are fleeting - a few seconds at the most.
- By the time the presence of an object is noted visually and a possible collision conflict is realised, indeed apparently imminent, it is too late for evasive manoeuvre.
- If an object is a plasma-type it may not be seen on civil aircraft radar.
- A non-transponding target, if detected, may be taken to be due to weather - and disregarded.

(R)

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15. The descriptions of the unexplained objects at Table 2.1 by the civil aircrews are very similar to those typically received as UAP reports, both from the ground and from other airborne sightings which are not airmisses. In particular it should be noted that a coloured object is (naturally to aircrew in the absence of other information) reported as a 'navigation light' - on the assumption that all flying objects are manned aircraft. It is of interest to note that all are below 20,000ft and that despite good visibility, in all but one case, the sightings were always extremely close and closing fast. In all cases they were corroborated by at least two crew - and on occasions by other aircraft (i.e. a multi-independent witness scenario. Only on one occasion was a co-incident radar contact made, although for two of the scenarios, stationary radar contacts were observed. All of the colours seen are typical of UAP reports. If a two-colour object streaks past it is not unreasonable to describe it as having 'stripes'. If an object (for example, black) has a white part, it is not unreasonable to describe this as a white 'navigation light' (e.g. often reported as on the 'nose' or 'tail', even if the object is in fact spherical. The black 'lozenge' (Serial 4) and the 'wrinkled cylinder' (Serial 5), are again typical UAP shapes, described elsewhere in this report, at Volume 1, and in the supporting Working Papers at Volume 2. (U)

16. **UAP Event Correlation** The DI55 records were searched for correlation with the civil aircraft airmiss events listed at Table 2.1. No public or other reports were found for Serials 4, 5 or 6. Serial 2 was the only actual near miss report which had also been reported at the time as a UAP event and is held in the Departmental records. None of the other near-misses had resulted in a UAP report, which re-enforces the belief that many civil pilots have sightings but do not report them. However, June 7th was a busy UAP day, with 4 reports - from St Ives (Cornwall at 0010hrs), Sleaford (0013hrs), Manchester (1248hrs), and Hove (2350hrs). The Hove, St Ives and Sleaford reports all speak of multiple lights. The Royal Meteorological Society log reports extensive thunderstorms with hail and ball lightning reports on this date.

(U)

17. On 14 January 1994 (Serial 3 at Table 5), two separate reports were filed, respectively, from Glenrothes and AIness (Inverness), however, these were some eight hours after the airmiss report. (U)

18. Only one UAP report was received on the day of the remaining airmiss report (19 Jun. 1988). This was at 1740 hrs in the London area. (U)

19. It is impossible to correlate the airmiss and UAP reports because there is inadequate data. However, it should be noted that the weather reports at Table 2-1 are those at the scene of the respective sightings. Bearing in mind that on five of the seven occasions it is logged that dry hot and thundery weather was present (25-32 degrees C) in many areas of the UK on the days in question. It seems likely that the entities which were reported in good faith, on the assumption that they were 'solid' objects - were almost certainly various manifestations of atmospheric plasmas of one sort or another - including the optical phenomenon where the non-reflection of light can apparently give the appearance of black opaqueness. (U)

HAZARD SUMMARY

20. There are no Service unexplained fatal air accidents where a collision has occurred with a solid object, leaving behind some sort of tangible artefact. Only those unexplained accidents which are known or thought to be due to sudden inexplicable control inputs where the aircraft,

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and the occupant(s) did not survive were investigated on the remote possibility that there might have been a potential UAP explanation. The key findings are as follows:

- About half the unexplained RAF accidents could not be correlated in location with UAP sightings, because many of the UAP records (1970-78 period) have been destroyed.
- The probability of the remaining accidents being caused by sudden aircrew reaction to avoid what they may have believed to be an apparently imminent collision is a possibility, although of the 11 events, four occurred on days on which atmospheric and electrical conditions may not have been conducive to UAP formation or UAP formed but were not reported.
- The frequency of UAP reports (notwithstanding the likelihood that many UAP events are never reported) is such that the probability of an RAF (or Civil) aircraft encounter with a UAP, at any altitude must be very low. (C)

21. Because there are no reports of RAF aircraft intercepting UAPs, there is no first-hand experience of the difficulty which reportedly occurs. The Department has no access to official reports from other nations. However, all indications are that a UAP can reposition itself faster than any aircraft can manoeuvre. The reader is referred to Chapter 4, where it is clear that any attempted manoeuvre may result in over-stressing the aircraft. (R)

CONCLUSION

22. In conclusion, the possibility exists that a fatal accident[1] might have occurred in the past due to aircrew taking UAP avoiding action, when flying fast and low. However, the probability of an encounter is extremely low, even if this was the case for any of the seven unexplained occasions where this potentially might have occurred in the last 30 years. (C)

23. It is of interest that no RAF incidents of subsequently unexplained air misses have apparently been reported to the Joint Airprox Section at Uxbridge[2]. (R)

24. Data was provided for seven incidents reported by civil aircrews where the cause of the events could not be explained by the subsequent official inquiry. It is clear that unexplained air misses are discussed among crews and there is likely to be much more to be learned by interview. However, they are understood to be unwilling to speak to anyone who might be sceptical or repeat the conversations elsewhere. It is believed that many more civil events due to UAP remain unreported. This is because, firstly, the airline crews have most probably decided that the UAP are benign, secondly they are concerned about their individual reputations as professionals and finally the effect any publicity this might have on airline business. The airline crews are concerned when airmiss reports remain unresolved. It is further noted that since Pope's book has been published airline crews are unlikely to wish to take the matter further with SEC(AS2), or with the civilian UFO organisations. (C)

[1] For the purpose of this study one RAF Squadron Leader was made aware that aircraft accident data was required as part of a UAP investigation.

[2] The precise purpose of the study was not made known to the Airprox Section, which understood the data to be needed as part of a radar investigation.

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	Date	Time	FL	Visibility (km)	Weather	Colours/Shapes	Radar Contact	Aircraft Type	Location
1	7 Jun. 96	1800	90	10+ (VMC)	CuNb	Red/blue/white[6]	None	146[5]	STEVENAGE
2	6 Jan 95	1848	40	10+ (VMC)	Cu	Black/White[2][6]	None[1]	737[5]	MANCHESTER
3	14 Jan94	0834	30	10+ (VMC)	-	Sparks/Flames[3]	None	Helo[4]	ABERDEEN
4	15 Jul. 91	1745	140	40+ (VMC)	-	Black(Lozenge)	Yes	737[5]	CRAWLEY
5	6 Jun. 91	1438	80	50+ (VMC)	Inversion /Unstable	Yellow/Orange (Cylinder)	None	737[5]	BRACKNELL
6	17Oct. 88	2316	190	IMC	-	Green	None	VC9[7]	-DOVER
7	19Jun. 88	1953	80	5 (VMC)	Haze	Grey/White	None	BAC- 111[5]	GATWICK

TABLE 5 REPORTED UNRESOLVED NEAR-MISS DATA.(R)

- Notes: [1] But stationary intermittent radar contact seen before or after.
 [2] 'Like a Christmas Tree'.
 [3] Possible Meteorite/SOYUZ re-entry debris.
 [4] Seen by 2 pilots of 2 other aircraft in vicinity..
 [5] Seen by both pilots.
 [6] 'Hawk' aircraft size.
 [7] Seen by three flight deck crew of the VC9.

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CHAPTER 3 - POTENTIAL FOR EXPLOITATION OF UAP-ASSOCIATED EFFECTS

1. One of the reasons for making an analysis of UAP reports was that of identifying any phenomena which could be robustly generated and provide a military advantage.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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2. **Exotic Vehicles** In order to take an unbiased scientific approach the possibility of some sort of exotic vehicle, either terrestrial or from space could not be ruled out until all available evidence had been examined. While it was clear that there are no artefacts on which any hands-on technical assessment can be made the possibility of technologies beyond the scope of human engineering and conception could not initially be ruled out. Even if it was discovered that such craft actually exist and were the product of other intelligence beings, any attempt to reproduce the exceptional performance achievements attributed to UAP could only be attempted using existing technology. Secondly, it seemed possible that other military applications might be found if the effects could be replicated in a controlled way. The problem then became one of identifying the precise physical effects and making a judgement as to whether there are credible roles in which they might be employed. The effects observed visually, on radar or through the apparent radiating field from UAP might be advantageous, for example as a countermeasure or decoy. Exceptionally, it was postulated that if the existence of some form of extra terrestrial technology was in fact proven, then (possibly) recommendations could be made as to the way ahead. For example, it would be necessary to focus on these capabilities in order to deduce and possibly, what sort of technologies might be necessary to achieve the reported almost instant accelerations, decelerations, manoeuvres and high velocities. At the level of human understanding this level of performance appears to imply the negation of inertia. Even if this was possible to achieve at some stage in the future in technological terms it would have to take place in an unmanned vehicle. Humans could not withstand (at least with our current knowledge of aviation medicine), the significant acceleration and deceleration forces which would be involved.(U)

3. Any attempt at the description of possible or probable technologies to construct a vehicle would be at the limits of current human understanding and involve technologies which may appear (one day) to be possible. They might include such ideas a propulsion by the use of anti-matter, gravitational or torsion fields or of particle phenomena and fields or waves which are not currently known in science or technology. One would have to concede that if extra terrestrial activity is involved, (the statistical analysis reported at Volume 1 makes this unlikely) not only would the originators of such vehicles have technologies developed over thousands of (earth) years - in any case they would have to travel very large distances to reach earth or other planets.(U)

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4. The conventional scientific expectation, when searching for extra terrestrial life, is that this might be revealed by searching for oxygen, nitrogen or other specific spectral lines. Of course, this supposition is based possibly/probably erroneously on the assumption that there could only be biological life elsewhere in the form which we conventionally understand it. So far unsuccessfully, the USA have spent millions of dollars (in the SETI programme) in this search. Lateral thinking soon shows that any other 'inhabited' part of the universe may conceivably contain entities which bear no resemblance to ourselves whatsoever. Clearly, if they exist, they may not 'breathe' as humans or have any of the usual attributes - hence, one could argue, they could, perhaps naturally, withstand the enormous gravity forces involved in the manoeuvres described. The logic soon changes again when it is suggested that, in the limit, these entities may have no mass! Several UAP (UFO) researchers have concluded, for example, based on what they have taken to be reliable incident reports, that these entities must also have the ability to materialise and de-materialise. Further, the reported aerodynamic gymnastics implies that their technology of using, apparently, near drag-less, noise-less flight, can be achieved most of the time. All of these exceptional characteristics can be explained if the objects are gaseous buoyant charged plasmas (U)

5. Propulsion UAP noise is only usually reported as a 'whine', 'hum', crackle or 'buzz' at 'take-off'. The method of propulsion of the objects does not, reportedly, produce the familiar noise which is made by air thrust, turbulence or motion by an aerofoil through the air, as we know it - despite the fact that the 'craft' size reports imply the presence of a significant mass given the enormous dimensions often described. If, however, as is believed, there are many reports which are of plasma/charged mass in character, then they would be virtually inertia-less, and would therefore not push masses of air aside in order to move; while others are purely manifestations of visible light moving about. Further, allowing for variations in human descriptions, these sounds are those usually associated with electrical discharge and oscillation. If fields are present which can cause neurological disturbance, as reported at Volume 2 Working Paper No 25, it is quite likely that other sounds will be sensed rather than heard acoustically. (U)

6. There is the question of the frequently reported merging and demerging of smaller craft with larger ones. These are usually triangular and sometimes 'oblong' or 'diamond'. In air operations we currently have at least some caution in linking up flying platforms for the comparatively simple task of air to air refuelling - and yet these smaller triangular UAPs seem to have little trouble in merging or separating rapidly into or from their so called 'mother ship'. Finally, as these entities can also reportedly appear and disappear at will and have intelligence, one could surmise that they could also decide when and whether to be visible to humans or not. The classic reporting dilemma exists as to whether the witnesses are reporting what they are actually seeing or, alternatively reporting what they think they should be seeing. Finally, one must consider whether they are being affected in some way so as to distort their reporting.

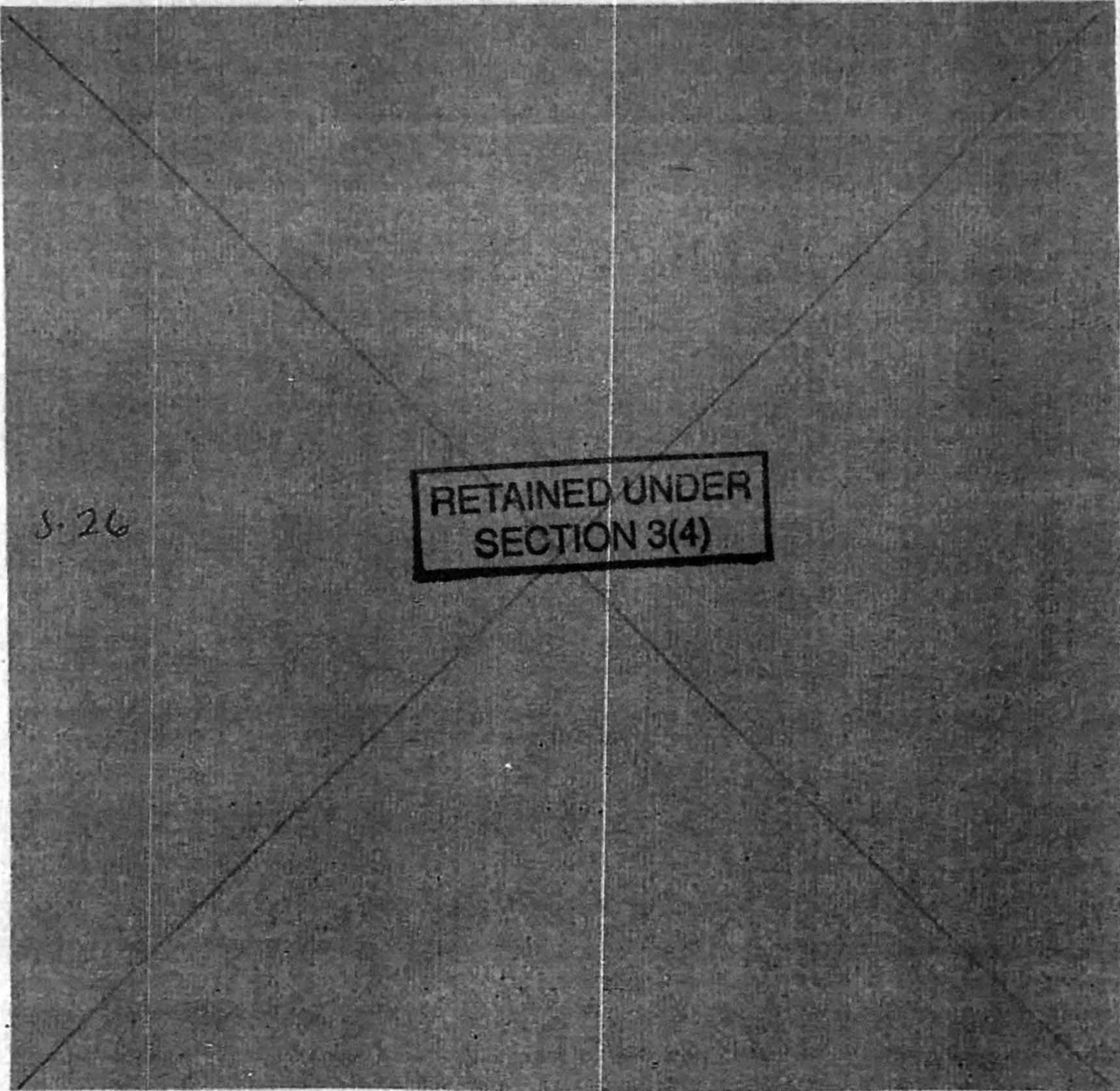
7. In conclusion, from all the evidence examined in the UAP reports held in DI55, there is no indication that craft of extra-terrestrial origin exist. Any exploitation of technologies, resulting from this study, will clearly have to be based on those phenomena exposed and discussed at Volume 2. Those worth a brief examination are shown at Table 3.1. There are, as shown in the working papers, tens of natural and man made phenomena that can lead witnesses to believe that they have observed something quite extraordinary. The majority of the causes of known UAP sightings cannot be replicated and used for military purposes. (U)

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POTENTIAL APPLICATIONS

8. As a result of the UAP studies, the radar detection aspects have shown that there are three possible related potential applications:



9. **Earthlight Replication** While the production of light by fractured rocks is an interesting natural phenomena, no military applications can be seen, lightning itself does not, of course, reflect radar energy, and there is no other known effect discovered as a result of studying the UAP data available, that could be used advantageously.

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CHAPER - 4 UAP WORK IN OTHER COUNTRIES

FORMER SOVIET UNION

1. It is clear that the Former Soviet Union has taken the study of UAPs seriously and that this may well be related to a programme of understanding and exploiting certain UAP-related natural phenomena, such as plasmas. A 'UFO' Commission was created under the USSR Union of Scientific and Engineering Societies in 1989; together in 1990 with an Inter-Industry Ufology Research Centre (SOYUZUFOSENTR) to co-ordinate records. This Centre had the rights of an Institute under the USSR Academy of Sciences, and was headed by V.G. AZAHAZHA (or AZHAZHA) an eminent researcher and former naval submariner. A school was set up with the Terms of Reference to study "ufology as a science of unidentified flying objects and their inter-relations with the universe and, in particular, with the biotechnosphere of the earth". The ten week course, reportedly studied, observation, characteristics, astronomy and psychophysical aspects of the problem. The russians use the acronym UFO in all their references, course names etc., and this is used here rather than UAP, while discussing their work(U)

2. V.V. ALEXANDROV and Y.N. GLAZOV, respectively Senior Project Engineer and Astronaut (Hero of Soviet Union) both of the Test Centre (Tsenatr Podgotovki Kosmonatov) at the Scientific Production Association (Geophysics), have been involved in research into UFO activity in 'abnormal zones' and landing places(!). A laboratory to support this work is reportedly located at AKHTUBISK (on the Volga). Glazov was Deputy Head of the Cosmonaut Training Centre in charge of science and testing (U)

3. Plasma Research. Annex A summarises two russian scientific papers where, it appears, 20-30 scientists have pursued research for the prevention of air target detection. [REDACTED]

4. Former Soviet Union Ufology Commission The Commission Head, Azhazha, was also a member of the USSR Union of Scientific and Engineering Societies Ufology Commission. The geographical features of zones in which UAP reports have been particularly frequent have been studied. Russian open reports attribute UFO activity as being 'purely terrestrial in origin', according to some theories. The Institute have reportedly developed light filters, instrumentation, IR and UV photography to pursue the topic. Unexplained imagery has reportedly been obtained including "peculiar spheres, humanoid figures (perceived as cylinders, circular objects and man-like beings in visible light). If the imagery exists, it has never been published. It seems more likely that images may have been seen but not recorded. Some theories, Azhazha reported, attribute these to "manifestations of some substance whose nature is little known at present. This substance may be capable of forming organic matter and temporarily becoming visible to the unaided eye". [COMMENT: The reader is referred to the unusual effects on humans apparently caused when in proximity to some aerial phenomena, reported at Volume 2 Working paper No 25.] [REDACTED]

5. Near Field Effects In 1991 a group of Russian Researchers, having collected soil samples from an alleged UFO landing place noted an unusual field (NFI). V. KHZOPOV (a member of an Applied Biolocation Group), reported that other samples were obtained from other reported landing sites. In all cases a local field developed over a period of three hours. Impairment of human senses were reportedly observed in every person studied who had been 'in the field'. The main effect was that the thought processes were degraded in some way, but that 'energy was also added'. The report published in 1991 states that the energetics of the upper human

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energy centres increased. [Comment: In the absence of further information It can only be assumed that this may apply to brain or nerve centre activity. There is no indication as to the type of field involved. It is possible, and confirmed from some other data that Russian scientists may have discovered some new field types. If this is the case the reports suggest that they have also developed a means of both detecting and measuring the field. See also Volume 2 Working Papers No. 1 and, again, paper No. 25, in particular]. The implication here is that the Russians are stating that UAP emanate some type of field - presumably of a nature known to man since apparently they were able to sense that a 'field' was present.(U)

6. In an interview with 'Pravda Ukrainy (24 April 1990), the Deputy Flight Director of the Centre for Control of Space Complexes, stated that UFO sightings in nuclear test and disaster areas were to be studied. One pilot possibly involved is (or was) Boris KOLOTOV. [Comment: It is of interest that both former nuclear test areas and disaster areas (presumably natural events, for example, earthquake, hurricane/tornado, etc.) are locations where an additional level of atmospherically-borne dust is likely to occur - see the Working Paper at Volume 2 on Charged Aerosols]. In 1990 the All Union Ufology Association was formed and headed by Major General of Aviation P. POPOVICH (Pilot Cosmonaut) at the Air Force Academy.(R)

7. Also in 1990 General of Aviation Igor MALTSEV, Chief of the Main Staff of Defence Forces, submitted documents and photographs for public release. These reports were from pilot and other expert observers. [Report held by DI55(R)]. Another Russian personality involved in the studies is Vsevolod TROITSKY (Russian Academy of Sciences) who chaired the Commission for the Study of Anomalous Propagation and Phenomena.(U)

8. Former Soviet Union Aircraft Incidents Sokolov reported. "We had 40 cases where pilots encountered UFOs. Initially they were commanded to chase, then shoot. When our pilots would engage the UFO it would speed-up, our aircraft would give chase, loose control and crash. That happened 3 times and twice the pilots died. After that the pilots we told to observe and change course and get out". "The pilots viewed UFOs as a definite threat". Sokolov says "the military were interested in UFOs including the belief that if the secrets of the UFO could be described they would be able to win the competition against prospective enemies by incorporating the technology". The incidence of 'Foo Fighters' or 'BOLS' (i.e. BOLIDES) is perhaps higher than reported. In Russia, airline crews, it has been suggested, are reluctant to call passenger's attention to these as it is bad for business! (U)

9. FSU/Russian Experimental Vehicle In 1980 Candidate of Technical Sciences (N. Abacharayev) submitted an invention 'of UFO-like shape' which was based on a super conducting storage rings, one vertically and one horizontally orientated. Electrodes, assembled into several sections, terminate outside the craft and create electrical discharges in the flying medium. The discharge current between the electrodes is controlled in some way by a current flows from a superconducting winding and thrust is produced. The vertical section of the electrodes is switched off for take-off and the horizontal sections are used for manoeuvring. Further USSR reports speak of seeing unknown aerial experimental vehicles UAPs (devices) which rotate around an axis and claim that the rotation of a plasma sheath create an additional magnetic field. Pulsating lights were obtained from the plasmas discharges. As the pulsating increased the velocity of the object increased - the higher the plasma discharges the higher the accelerations and speeds.

[REDACTED]

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OTHER NATIONAL ACTIVITY

10. **CHINA** In the early 1990s China announced an interest in Unexplained Aerial Phenomena, and in May 1993 set up a 'Scientific Institute for the Study of UFOs'. This Institute numbers more than 300 co-operating specialist members over 24 Industrial and Municipal Departments centred on Peking/Beijing and other large cities. The TORs are to determine whether UFOs represent unusual or unconventional astronomical phenomenon. Some articles have appeared in the Chinese News Media (in UKHAMI), together with UFO photography. The Chinese had contact with Russian officials on the topic of UAP in the setting-up of the organisation described briefly above, specifically Academicians Frolov, Kasmacheev and Pitrovich.[1] (U)

11. **SPAIN** The Spanish MoD have taken the 'UFO' phenomenon seriously. Sixty six files have reportedly been released to the public. DI 55 Staff have not seen these files (U)

12. **USA & CANADA** The USA's widely-publicised activities were described and contrasted with the UK effort at the beginning of Volume 1 of this report. There is no intelligence exchange or access or collaboration of any sort on the topic of 'UFOs'. [REDACTED]

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13. The medical experiments which unexpectedly replicated 'UFO' effects on humans took place at the University of Ontario, Canada. No papers have been seen which directly relate these to an intention to replicate UFO effects obtained in Ontario. (U)

14. Most responsible organisations distance themselves from the extreme positions taken by the media and the ever busy UFO publishing industry, which, in the last year has produced no less than 31 books for public consumption. Most of these originated in the USA. [REDACTED]

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[1] Comment: Source is translation of barely readable text on a document visible during a video interview.

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ANNEX A

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ANNEX A

GENERATION OF PLASMA FORMATIONS

INTRODUCTION

1. Avramenko [1] was working on plasma formations during the Cold War as a source of high power radiation, especially to produce 'long-lived' plasma formations. The properties developed were high density, low optical emission and retention of shape in an airflow up to 200ms^{-1} . These were supposedly analogues of ball lightning - but were clearly part of the Soviet Union HP microwave weapon programme. The colour of the plasma was light blue in air. In a water aerosol a near spherical shape was formed. Avramenko also showed, under laboratory conditions, that Energetic Plasma Formations (EPF) could pass through obstacles with holes in them. For example holes in rods, spheres, disks or plates. The EPF can pass through a much smaller hole than its dimensions, reforming on the other side without dividing into parts. This suggests that the plasma contains forces similar to surface tension or mutual attraction of the particles forming the medium. Experiments proved that pressures were possible up to ~ 25 torr before break-up. Strangely, the time taken for completion of the motion through the aperture apparently depends not only on the hole diameter and length (e.g. when passing through a tube), but also on the material. For example when the length of a glass tube was lengthened by a factor of ten, the transmit time was reduced by 40%. In diamagnetic material the time was reduced by $\sim 25\%$. (U)

2. In the UAP context the implications are that (as often reported in practice by many witness) a UAP can 'enter' a room or even an aircraft through a small aperture relative to its size. It can achieve this either by puncturing a hole through a material or (frighteningly to a witness) entering through a door, chimney, keyhole, etc.

3. Signature Control Experiments [2], have also been made into the 'cloaking' application of selective plasmas by modifying the plasma ionisation (i.e. its density), so as either not to reflect the incident RF, or only partially to do so, and hence to prevent or reduce the probability of target detection. In diamagnetic material the time was reduced by $\sim 25\%$. The propagation of these plasmas in a transverse magnetic ($H=1.2 \times 10^6 \text{A.m}^{-1}$) or electric ($E=10^6 \text{V.m}^{-1}$) fields was not accompanied by a noticeable deflection of the plasma in the experimental channel. (U)

4. In the experimental cases the energy distribution within the plasma was found to be axisymmetric and with rapid fall-off at the skirts. This may not, of course, be the case in the UAP context, where further variation may occur in single-core plasmas and complex plasma densities, and other probable E or H field distributions, may exist in multiple-cored formations (see colour imagery in front of Volume 1). Hence, the fields/fluxes from EPF's can be expected to be distributed not only as heat flux (of the order $\sim 5 \times 10^6 \text{W.cm}^{-2}$ where the core temperature can be 20,000 to 30,000°K) but as visible and IR radiation. (R)

5. It is noted, and again especially relevant in the UAP context, that the overall plasma body density can be close to that of the surrounding air, even though the density of the charged particles themselves is high, as is the energy density. The particles exhibit an intensive mutual attraction, hence

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the plasma mass is capable of autonomous existence for an anomalously long time; when compared with an ideal plasma. The charged particle density for 100⁰ EPF may be of the order $5 \times 10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-3}$. The references indicate that at least 20-30 Russian scientists have been pursuing plasma research, its relevance to military activities, including ball lightning, and plasma research relative to air vehicles. (R)

6. In summary, the plasma density is such that, if formed (by whatever means) in the atmosphere, it is likely to:

- 'Float' or 'bob' (because of its close relative density to the surrounding air).
- Climb or descend slowly, unless acted upon by very strong external, potential differences seen in the 'darting' towards objects of different potential - often electrical or other earthed pylons, or their insulated or isolated conductors; or towards vehicles in open ground, especially on exposed high moorland or, for example, on mountain roads.
- Exhibit erratic motion caused by an interaction of total body charge with other surrounding magnetic and electrical fields.
- Be attracted towards areas where the electrical activity in the form of electrostatic charges may be modified by the presence of intense air-vehicle activity.

(U)

SPHERICAL FORMATIONS IN THE ATMOSPHERE

7. A 1995 Russian review states that spherical formations in the atmosphere originate mostly as a result of human activities. Examples of activities which can produce spherical shapes are:

- Launches of missiles, spacecraft and satellites.
- The burning up of used missile stages and defunct satellites in dense layers of the atmosphere.
- Atmospheric pollution (see also Working Paper 1 & 2 on Dusty Plasmas).
- The launching of stratostats and balloons (see Working Papers No.14 & 15)

8. Other spherical formations may be related to meteors, planets, the Aurora Borealis or other optical and natural weather phenomena, also covered in Volume 2. Many drifting luminous formations maintain their shape over long periods. Explanations have been sought, which include, chemical, optical and vortice models - which often do not explain the reported electrical properties of the formations. In contrast, the plasma models appear not to explain their stability and lifetime. At least one option[3] contends that such formations, including ball lightning, consist of electrostatically bipolar charged shells comprising orderly orientated water molecules. (U)

9. While ball lightning diameters (see Working Paper No.2) are predominantly small, by comparison with many others reported, the common factors between all these are that they exhibit:

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- Sudden appearance/emergence.
- Sudden disappearance.
- Erratic and other motion which enables them to be clearly distinguished from familiar objects.
- Forms of energy detectable - electrical field(s) present, magnetic field(s) present, heat, light, colours and sound.
- Similar shapes or shapes and, in general, those formed by rotations or distortions of a sphere.
- Shapes described as patterns by that bounded by several 'marker lights' (or colours) - (e.g. rings of lights, triangles, oblongs).
- Shapes described as solid objects but often with lights (colours) at their sharp extremities, (is at their 'corners').
- A propensity for spherical formations to form near sources of Methane, Iron and copper.

(U)

10. About 60% of ball lightning phenomena have a diameter of ~5m, with a probability of occurrence of 10^{-9} to 10^{-8} $\text{km}^{-2} \text{min}^{-1}$. In basic terms this is approximately 100 to 1000 incidents on earth every hour, many of which go unseen and therefore unreported. Apart from any visual sightings, the implication must be that these do not constantly present false alarms to radars. While the theoretical radar cross-section of the ideal reflective sphere, (given by $2\pi a^2$, where 'a' is the radius), can be 50 square metres for a 5m diameter ball and ten for a 1m diameter ball, at D(L) Band; clearly this is not the case in practice. Plasma researchers quote diameters from centimetres to 10-15metres and RCS values from -60dB to 8 metres at the same RF.

(U)

11. During the period of observation the phenomena may exhibit one or more of the following:

- Gradual growth.
- Splitting into two or more separate parts (but rarely more than five), accompanied sometimes by a change of pattern, spacing and shape.
- Dissolution/dissipation to invisibility (often instability reported as accelerating away rapidly; when in fact the diameter reduces and intensity fades).
- Merging of disparate 'bright lights' (or colours) into larger formation (often reported as small craft joining the 'mother ship' and thereafter forming a row of portholes!).

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- Disappearance, accompanied by smell.
 - Rotation, non linear motion.
 - Weak thermal radiation.
 - Translucence, haloes, blackness.
 - Beamed light emissions, especially when near a conductive object (usually described by witnesses as beams, which, if they move or rotate become 'scanning searchlights', or 'beams searching for a landing site', especially if the formation is stationary at the time. It is, of course, inevitable that conductive objects will be found - depending on the location. A vehicle, for example, crossing moorland, may be the only conductive object for miles apart from a few telephone or power wires). They are, most likely, the discharge or leakage paths by which the plasma entity gradually loses its structure and weakens to a point of disappearance unless it is either attracted away or its buoyancy state changes, allowing it to 'float off' and seek another destination.
 - Under some conditions invisibility to the human eye, while being visible to some forms of photography and contrarily, visible to the eye, but not seen on photographs taken at the time.
- or
- White ball lightning (generally smaller in diameter) is usually spherical, hence the name; larger formations with other shapes are often reported as discoids, and have often three or four different colours, especially at the top or bottom.

(U)

12 Proposed Theory It is noted that the Russian perception is much the same as in The West. That there is a UAP connection is evident by the 'beamed light emissions' and 'landing site' mentioned above. In a strong electric (E) field, a stable structure can be formed of water molecules, where their dipole moment vectors are aligned with the force lines. This is possible because they possess polarity and hydrogen bonds are capable of forming dense structures like ice or loose ones like snow. Among all known substances, water possesses the largest number of crystalline phases; which can be formed under various temperatures, pressures and water vapour condensation conditions. Certain types of ice, which originate at high pressure, can exist at temperatures exceeding 70°C. Only common ice is lighter than water. Due to ordered structures and high electric striction pressure, spherical formation balls can exist at high temperatures. Using the theory suggested [at Ref. 3], the shell stability and shell strength is determined by the local field, which keeps the shell of the spheroid in tension. The shell theory suggests that for such spherical formations, for example for a radius of ~10km, the delay period could be ~200s. When such shells disintegrate, molecules change state and stored energy is suddenly released, for example as a small explosion. The attractive force between a sphere and a conductive surface at distance ℓ , when the axis of the sphere is normal to the surface is given by:

$$F = 3p^2/32\pi\epsilon^4 \text{ at } p = 4\pi ER^3$$

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At $R_2 = 10\text{m}$ (where R_2 is the sphere outer radius)

$$\begin{aligned} E_1 &= 3\text{MV.m}^{-1} \\ \ell &= 42\text{m} \\ F &= 123\text{N} \\ \text{or at } \ell &= 10\text{m} \\ F &= 40\text{kN} \end{aligned}$$

The magnitude of this attraction force, plus their low aerodynamic drag could explain how plasma balls have been seen to move against the wind. (U)

13. **Corona Discharge** The corona discharge from the surface of objects can ensure the stability of low density objects in the air. When the charged formation approaches a conducting object, the discharge of a bi-polarly charged shell would increase. This is normally accompanied by an electric wind which, in laboratory conditions can be shown to exceed 2m.s^{-1} . The reactive effect produced by the electric wind is capable of balancing the mirror reflection and gravitation forces. (U)

14. **Shells** Spherical formations are shells that may be perceived differently by the eye, cameras, or radar. These shells cause an interference of light and radio waves. Ambient light falling on a thin shell will be partly reflected by the inner and partly by the outer surface. If the shell thickness happens to displace a light source by half a wavelength the waves would interfere, thus making the shell appear as a black (or solid) object or silhouette. (U)

15. Supercooled water vapour in the discharge space can enhance the amount of glow by up to 1000 times. In the UAP context, eyewitnesses frequently report convergent radiating star-shaped beams. (U)

SUMMARY

16. The foregoing theory cannot be entirely proved to be an exact model of a UAP, but the characteristics are strikingly similar, if not identical to many of the reports on the UK database. Undoubtedly, the postulated shells can be stable, can travel, have persistence and other UAP-like characteristics.

[1] "Study of Plasma Formations in an Erosion Discharge"
Avramenko R. F., Bakhtin B.I. et al Sov. Tech Phys 35 (12) Dec 1990

[2] Kang W.I., Radar M & Alexoff. I "A Conceptual Study of Stealth Plasma Antenna" Plasma Science Laboratory, University of Tennessee

[3] A.I Mesenyashin "Spherical Formations in the Atmosphere as a Physical Phenomenon" Journal of Electrostatics No. 36, 1995. Russian interest in UAPs is often evident in this short review, where 'shapes as solid objects' and triangles etc are mentioned. The similarity of UAP characteristics are not normally connected in Western scientific papers on ball or bead lightning.

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Unidentified Aerial Phenomena in the UK Air Defence Region: Executive Summary

SCIENTIFIC & TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM - No. 55/2/00

B AIR OPS REG

18 DEC 2000

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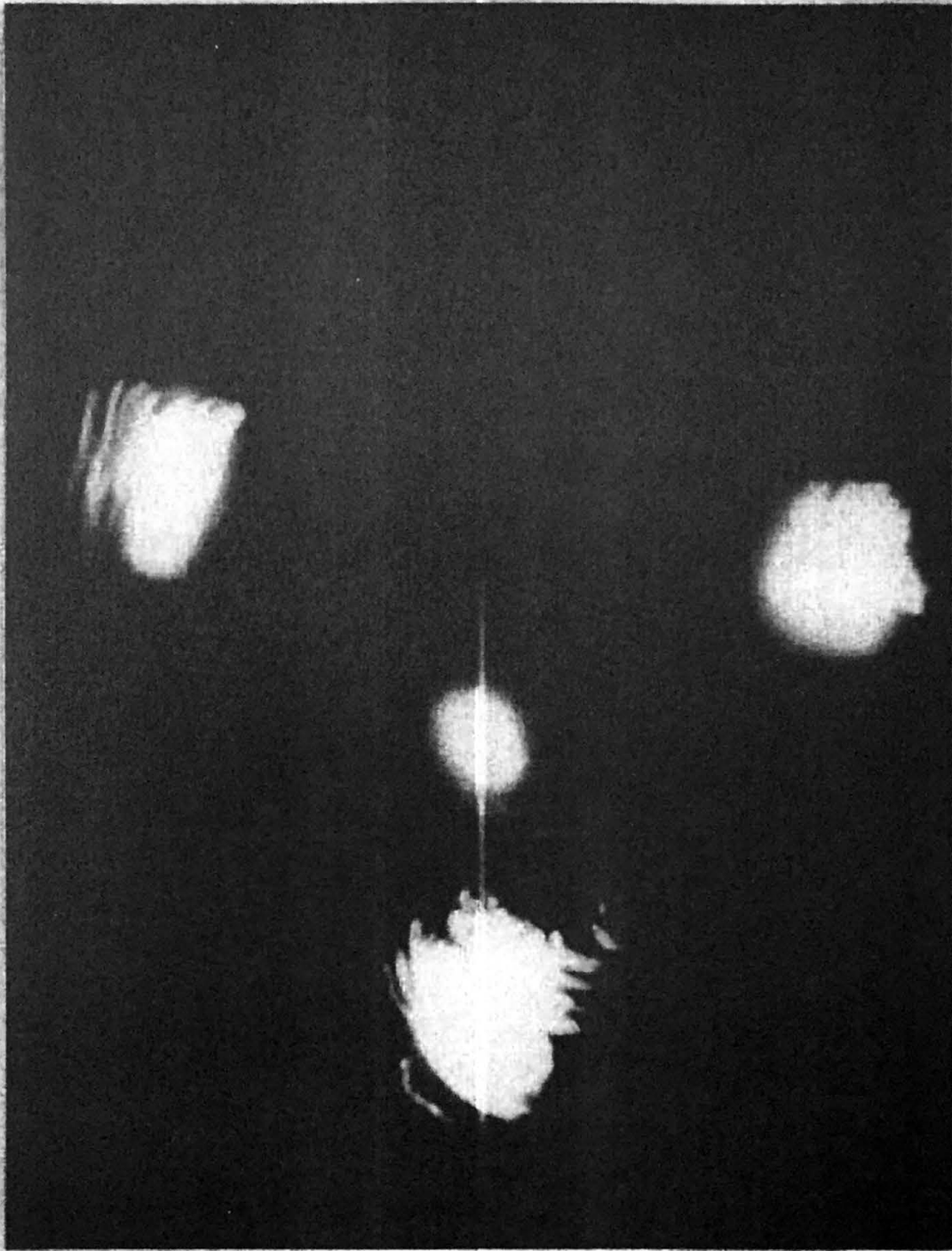
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AN EXAMPLE UAP FORMATION OF THE TRIANGULAR TYPE

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**UNIDENTIFIED AERIAL PHENOMENA IN THE UK AIR
DEFENCE REGION: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

PREFACE

"What does all this stuff about flying saucers amount to? What can it mean? What is the truth? Let me have a report at your convenience"

W.S. Churchill, 28th July 1952

The topic of Unidentified Aerial Phenomena (UAP) has remained an enigma since well before the Prime Minister's remarks above. Since earliest recorded history probably only two key facets have changed - there are now more UAP reported, and there are also more objects in the sky which can be misreported. The Findings and Recommendations of the first detailed DIS UAP analysis for over 25 years are contained in this Executive Summary. (R)

The Main Report (Volume 1 - RESTRICTED), describes the Background, Methodology used, the Data Base and the Statistical Analysis. Supporting Technical Point Papers covering topics relevant to an understanding of the phenomena are at Volume 2 - RESTRICTED. (U)

Volume 3 (SECRET) [REDACTED]

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classified radar performance data. This Volume also contains an assessment of relevant technologies in the context of potential military applications and an assessment of UAP as potential hazards to aircraft. (R)

This assessment is entirely based on material held in DI55, together with the relevant scientific principles for an understanding of the phenomena. (R)

Comments on this document, which has been prepared by [REDACTED] are S-40 welcomed and should be addressed to MoD, DI ST, DI55 [REDACTED] Old War Office Building, Whitehall, London SW1A 2EU. Tel: [REDACTED] (GPTN: MB 85722). (R) *not relevant*

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INTRODUCTION

1. Reports of UAP (popularly known as 'UFOs') are usually described as coloured lights and sometimes as shapes. They are typically spherical, disc, toroidal or cigar shaped. Very occasionally they are reported with sound and even with smell. Reports occur because they comprise unfamiliar and unexpected lights, shapes and patterns, in the context in which the observer sees them. The phenomena occur on a daily, world-wide basis. The UK annual reporting rate, which is for a relatively small part of the earth's total airspace, is summarised at Figure 1. That UAP exist is indisputable. Credited with the ability to hover, land, take-off, accelerate to exceptional velocities and vanish, they can reportedly alter their direction of flight suddenly and clearly can exhibit aerodynamic characteristics well beyond those of any known aircraft or missile - either manned or unmanned. (R)

2. The topic has, hitherto, defied credible description as to its actual cause. Any worthwhile study of UAP, while maintaining the study aim, has inevitably required a multi-disciplinary approach and an understanding of the interaction of all the contributory factors. It is believed that the correlation of the overview of information reported over a period of about 30 years, with a more detailed examination of the last 10 years, together with the probable underlying science, may point to a reasonably justified explanation of the cause of this phenomena. (R)

3. For convenient cross-reference throughout this Executive Summary, the Contents Lists of Volumes 1, 2 & 3 are at Annex A. (R)

4. The aim of the investigation has been to **determine the potential value, if any, of UAP sighting reports to Defence Intelligence.** Consistent with MoD policy the available data has therefore been studied principally to ascertain whether there is any evidence of a threat to the UK, and secondly, should the opportunity arise, to identify any potential military technologies of interest. (R)

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STUDY METHOD

5. UAP sightings are reported to MoD in a prescribed format and some 30 years of reports are held. A relational database has been designed to study the pattern and nature of UAP. From April 1997 it was decided that the DIS should receive only reports from 'credible' witnesses. This has significantly reduced the number of reports received and as a consequence made up to date records incomplete. For this study a statistically representative sample of the reports received between 1987 and 1997 have been examined in detail, using the database, and hundreds of other reports have been examined manually. The purpose of the statistical analysis was to:

- Provide graphical and tabular analysis of the number of reported UAP events by date, type, time and location.
- Allow clusters of events to be examined in greater detail, to determine whether any information of defence interest can be discovered, for example, relating to particular strategic locations, 'inspection' of our aircraft, etc.
- Identify, wherever possible, the atmospheric and terrestrial conditions for the occurrence or formation of a UAP. Although tenuous, in the absence of better quality data, this approach enabled probable causes of the UAP phenomena to be identified and thus eliminate some of the more extreme theses.(R)

6. **Flight Safety Aspects** Within the limitations of the UAP material available, an examination of all unexplained RAF aircraft fatal accidents was made, to assess the possibility, or otherwise, that past accidents may have been caused due to a startling (i.e. UAP) appearance, immediately ahead of military aircraft flying fast and low. An examination was also made for any possible UAP connection with near-miss aerial scenarios where the second air-object was never identified at the subsequent Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) enquiries.(R)

7. **Parallel Activities** The nature of all relevant types of atmospheric phenomena and human interaction have been studied, so that any items of defence intelligence interest could be identified. Factors which cause man-made objects to be misreported as UAP have also been studied. The study also necessarily involved a brief examination of the performance of the current UKADR surface and airborne sensors and whether the airspace could have been penetrated by potentially hostile air-objects in the form of UAP. (R)

8. **Science-Based Approach** A conscious effort has been made to distance the investigation from any external influences [e.g., such as may be found in the media] on the

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topic of 'UFOs' and mention is made of these aspects only where absolutely necessary as part of the wider understanding of the enigma. (R)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

9. Based on all the available evidence remaining in the Department (reported over the last 30 years), the information studied, either separately or corporately contained in UAP reports, leads to the conclusion that it does not have any significant Defence Intelligence value. However, the Study has uncovered a number of technological issues that may be of potential defence interest. (R)

10. **Causes of UAP Reports** In the absence of any evidence to the contrary, the key UAP report findings are:

- Mis-reporting of man-made vehicles, often observed by perfectly credible witnesses, but with unfamiliar or abnormal features; or in unusual circumstances.
- Reports of natural but not unusual phenomena, which are genuinely misunderstood at the time by the observer.
- The incidence of natural, but relatively rare phenomena. These may be increasing due to natural changes and possibly accelerated by man-aided factors, such as smoke and dust.

Further:

- No evidence exists to associate the phenomena with any particular nation.
- No evidence exists to suggest that the phenomena seen are hostile or under any type of control, other than that of natural physical forces.
- Evidence suggests that meteors and their well-known effects and, possibly some other less-known effects, are responsible for some UAP. (R)

KEY SUPPORTING FINDINGS

11. Aerial phenomena of the type consistent with those reported as UAP, and with exceptional characteristics, certainly exist - but the available evidence suggests that apart from those which can be more easily and satisfactorily explained, they are comprised of several types of rarely encountered natural events within the atmosphere and ionosphere.

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Some of these are still barely understood. It is clear that they have been reported as exceptional occurrences throughout recorded history, using the language of the times. In this respect the reader is especially referred to Annex A (page A4) for topics covered in Volume 2 Papers 2, 10, 13, 19, 21, 23 & 24 and to Volume 1 Annex C. (R)

12. Considerable evidence exists to support the thesis that the events are almost certainly attributable to physical, electrical and magnetic phenomena in the atmosphere, mesosphere and ionosphere. They appear to originate due to more than one set of weather and electrically-charged conditions and are observed so infrequently as to make them unique to the majority of observers. There seems to be a strong possibility that at least some of the events may be triggered by meteor re-entry, the meteors neither burning up completely nor impacting as meteorites, but forming buoyant plasmas. The conditions and method of formation of the electrically-charged plasmas and the scientific rationale for sustaining them for significant periods is incomplete or not fully understood (R)

13. The key supporting findings are:

• 

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• Dependent on an object's colour temperature and aerosol density, it may be seen visually, either by its self-generated plasma colour, by reflected light or in silhouette by light blockage and background contrast. As an electrically-charged, but not ionised, gaseous mass, this may be either visible to the eye but not to radar sensors; or fully ionised and visible to both.

• Occasionally and perhaps exceptionally, it seems that a field with, as yet, undetermined characteristics, can exist between certain charged buoyant objects in loose formation, such that, depending on the viewing aspect, the intervening space between them forms an area (viewed as a shape, often triangular), from which the reflection of light does not occur. This is a key finding in the attribution of what have frequently been reported as black 'craft', often triangular and even up to hundreds of feet in length. (Volume 2, Paper 18)

• The close proximity of plasma related fields can adversely affect a vehicle or person. For this to occur the UAP must be encountered at very close ranges. A probable modulated magnetic, electric or electromagnetic (or even unknown

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field), appears to emanate from some of the buoyant charged masses. Local fields of this type (probably either an electromagnetic near-field, or a direct magnetic field) have been medically proven to cause responses in the temporal lobes of the human brain. These result in the observer sustaining (and later describing and retaining) his or her own vivid, but mainly incorrect, description of what is experienced. Some observers are likely to be more susceptible to these fields than are others, and may suffer extended memory retention and repeat experiences. **This is suggested to be a key factor in influencing the more extreme reports found in the media and are clearly believed by the 'victims'** (Volume 2 Papers 1, 2 and (with experimental results) Paper 25)

- Those closest to the event but located in vehicles or behind obstacles, appear to be partially or fully screened from the radiated field and any radiant heat. Radiated effects are reported in some very rare instances to be sufficient to cause scorching of human skin and damage to nearby terrestrial objects. (Volume 2, Papers 1, 2 & 25)
- Within the influence of the field, and effectively in its probable near-field discharge path, coupling to vehicle electronic and electrical systems can occur and affect equipment operation. Although this effect has been limited to the temporary malfunction of internal combustion engines and radios within the UK, it is of importance that aircraft equipment could exceptionally be affected for a limited period, according to authoritative open scientific reports from the USA.
- **Although it cannot be completely ruled out, there is no firm evidence that aircraft or crews are exposed to a direct threat (e.g. collision risk) from a UAP, unless violent manoeuvres are undertaken to avoid or chase them. As a virtually inertia-less charged gaseous mass, the UAP will always be able to manoeuvre (much more rapidly than any aircraft) into a position demanded by the influence of the balance of electrical charges pertaining at the time.** (Volume 3)
- There is some evidence that the form and visual appearance of a buoyant entity, can be changed by the addition of external energy. It is possible that a natural body at a charge threshold level might change state if extra energy arrives. (This has led 'Ufologists' to imagine that an 'alien response' is being given to their signals!) (Volume 2, Paper 10)
- The increases in atmospherically-carried dust and other types of industrial gaseous emission, are likely to provide additional opportunities for electrically-charged aerosol formation (dusty plasmas). Dusty plasmas caused by this process are

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probably not limited to occurring and remaining principally in those regions of the earth where volcanoes and earthquakes are natural events. (Volume 2, Paper 19)

- A Russian aerodynamics report shows that an otherwise 'indistinct, blurred or raggedly-shaped' charged aerosol formation (often a feature of UAP reports) can be naturally reshaped by the airflow in which it travels to look remarkably like a typically-reported 'classic UFO' shape. (Volume 2, Paper 19) (R)

14. At present the information is not available to accurately predict the condition for the formation of plasmas, which are believed to be responsible for many UAP reports. If the conditions for UAP formation can be predicted or even measured, it might be possible to enable formation probability forecasts to be made; **this may become an important factor in the future if the incidence (and hence the nuisance aspects) of UAP increases.** (R)

15. As part of the investigation other relevant factors have been taken into account:

- It is acknowledged that certain unfamiliar, friendly aircraft may be authorised, for covert entry into UK controlled airspace and this gives rise to some UAP reports. There is no evidence of the penetration of the UKADR by unauthorised air platforms. (Volume 2, Papers 6 & 9)
- No artefacts of unknown or unexplained origin have been reported or handed to the UK authorities, despite thousands of UAP reports. There are no SIGINT, ELINT or radiation measurements and little useful video or still IMINT, from the often short-lived UAP events. (Volume 2, Paper 22)
- A brief investigation into known or postulated 'exotic technologies' which might account for the phenomena has not revealed any likely exploitation of these by any known source. For any such capabilities to be viable, the technologies, reliabilities, manoeuvre capabilities, accelerations and velocities would apparently require an 'inertia-less vehicle'. For this to be the case a completely new understanding of materials, forces and fields would have to be in operation. The fact that the objects reportedly have the manoeuvre and acceleration attributes of an inertia-less vehicle re-inforces the hypothesis that they are buoyant charged bodies which move under the forces of both natural and man-made fields until they disperse naturally. (Volume 2, Paper 6)
- There is evidence, from openly-published scientific papers, that scientists in the former Soviet Union have taken a particular interest in 'UFO Phenomena'. They have identified the close connection with plasma technologies and are pursuing

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related techniques for potential military purposes. For example, very high power energy generation, RF Weapons, Impulse Radars, air vehicle drag and radar signature reduction or control, and possibly for radar reflecting decoys. (Volumes 1 & 3) (R)

16. **Decoys** Charged masses can appear as visual, infra-red and radar targets. The potential use of these is noted, for example, as decoy targets. However, the means of generation and control of these in the atmosphere at the right time and place appears to be a significant challenge and it would have to be shown that there would be a clear advantage of plasma-type decoys over existing electronic warfare methods. There are clear analogies with the radar detection of UAP and specially constructed air vehicles which may use plasma to achieve signature modification. [Sensitive comparisons which might be made are discussed at Volume 3] (R)

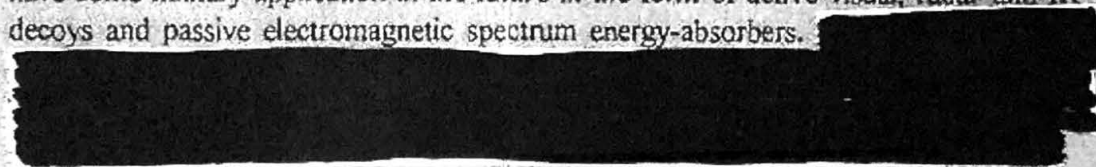
KEY FINDINGS OF DEFENCE INTEREST

17. The overall analysis, which has included an examination of reports received during the Cold War, indicates that:

- There is no evidence that any UAP, seen in the UKADR, are incursions by air-objects of any intelligent (extra-terrestrial or foreign) origin, or that they represent any hostile intent.
- There is no evidence that 'solid' objects exist which could cause a collision hazard.
- A small possibility may exist, suggested by the low density of such past reports, of a head-on encounter with a UAP. If the increased density of UAP reports (as seen, for example during 1996/97) is an indicator of an increase in genuine sightings, this may indicate that the probability of head-on encounters could increase. This could be a startling event for very low flying aircraft and could, conceivably, result in a sudden control input from which recovery is impossible before ground impact. Although the risk, based on all available evidence, is judged to be very low, it cannot be totally ruled-out. (Volume 3)
- Attempts by other nations to intercept the unexplained objects, which can clearly change position faster than an aircraft, have reportedly already caused fatalities. However, there is no indication that deliberate 'UAP chasing' has caused this in the UKADR. (Volume 3)

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- The conditions for the initial formation and sustaining of what are apparently buoyant charged masses, which can form, separate, merge, hover, climb, dive and accelerate are not completely understood. Nevertheless, the underlying physics may have some military application in the future in the form of active visual, radar and IR decoys and passive electromagnetic spectrum energy-absorbers.



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STUDY RECOMMENDATIONS

18. **Key Recommendation** Although the study cannot offer certainty of explanation of all UAP phenomena, the existing evidence is sufficiently persuasive to make one key and 4 subsidiary recommendations.

- It should no longer be a requirement for DI55 to monitor UAP reports as they do not demonstrably provide information useful to Defence Intelligence. Therefore, Hd Sec (AS) should be advised.

Subsidiary Recommendations

- Selection of a ten year UAP reporting period for detailed statistical studies, allowed material from both the Cold War and post-Cold War periods to be studied. No significant differences were discovered in the results from these two time periods. For this and other reasons it is not expected that further inputs to the database will significantly change the findings stated in this Executive Summary. Consequently, and in keeping with the key recommendation, it is recommended that there be no further requirement for maintaining the database.
- The flight safety aspects of the findings should be made available to the appropriate RAF Air Defence and other military and civil authorities which operate aircraft, particularly those operating fast and at low altitude.

In so advising:

- It should be stressed that, despite the recent increase in UAP events, the probability of encountering a UAP remains very low.
- No attempt should be made to out-manoeuvre a UAP during interception.

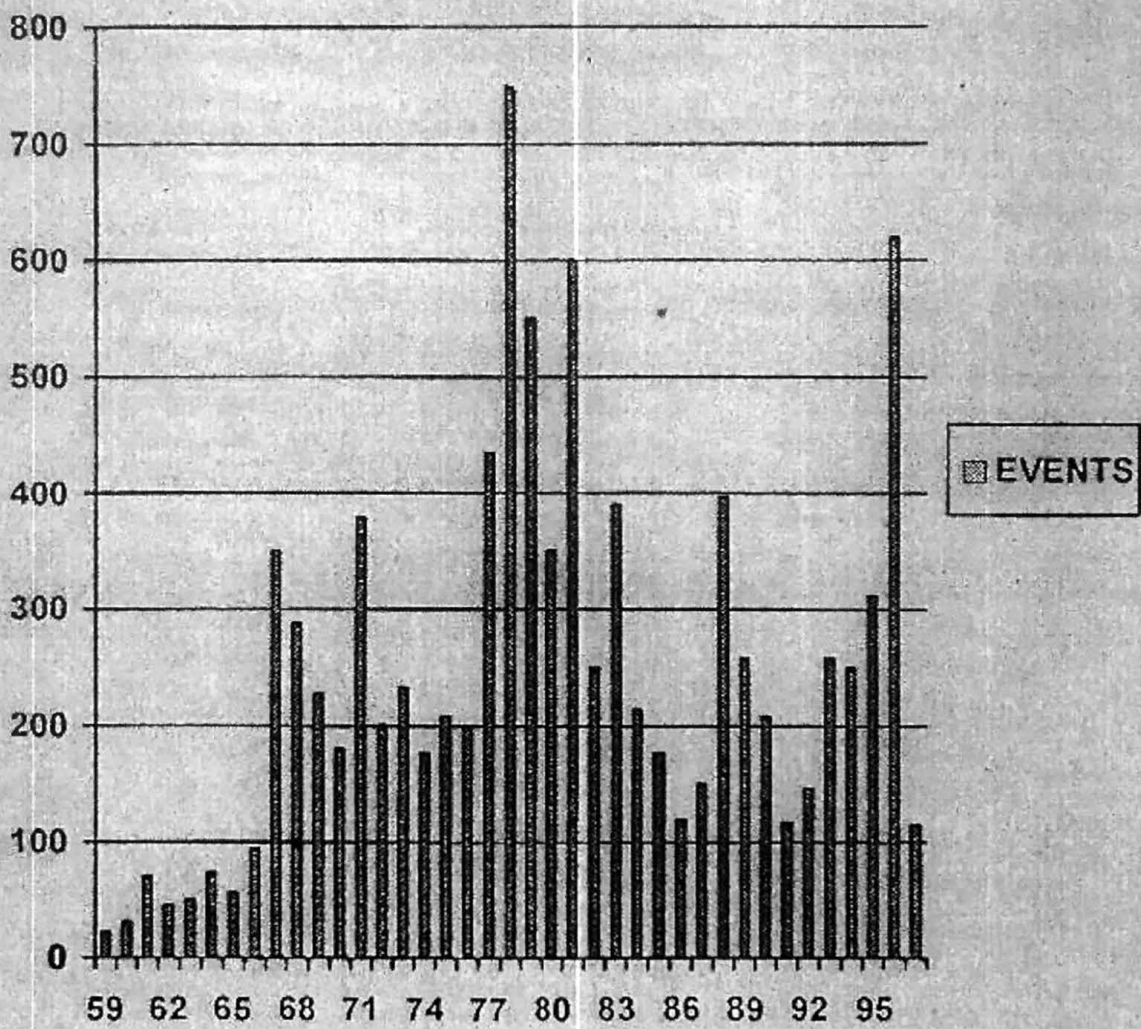
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- At higher altitudes, although UAP appear to be benign to civil air-traffic, pilots should be advised not to manoeuvre, other than to place the object astern, if possible.
- The reasons affecting the variability in radar detections of UAP by UKADR (and civil air traffic) sensors, should be passed to the appropriate operating authorities.
- The relevance of plasma and magnetic fields to UAP were an unexpected feature of the study. It is recommended that further investigation should be into the applicability of various characteristics of plasmas in novel military applications. With respect to the possibility of the use of plasmas for military applications, such as target radar signature control and antennas, it is noted that the implications have already been briefed to the relevant MoD technology managers.

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Note: 1997 value is for first quarter only

FIGURE 1 - NUMBER OF UAP ANNUAL REPORTS 1959-1996

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ANNEX A

to Unidentified Aerial Phenomena in The UK Air Defence Region: Executive Summary

VOLUME 1 - BACKGROUND, DATABASE, & STATISTICAL RESULTS

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SCIENTIFIC & TECHNICAL MEMORANDUMS 55/2/00

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**VOLUME 2 - WORKING PAPERS ON ASSOCIATED NATURAL &
MAN-MADE PHENOMENA**

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- 2 BALL & BEAD LIGHTNING
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- 4 AFTER-IMAGES AS A RESULT OF FLASHES OF LIGHT
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SCIENTIFIC & TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM 55/2/00

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Former Soviet Union Aircraft Incidents
FSU/Russian Experimental Vehicle
OTHER NATIONAL ACTIVITY
CHINA
SPAIN
USA & CANADA




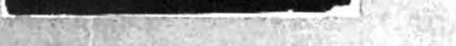





ANNEX A. "RUSSIAN GENERATION OF PLASMA FORMATIONS BY PULSED
DISCHARGES"

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LOOSE MINUTE

D/DIST/11/10 196/473

4 December 2000

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ADGE
IFS(RAF) (FS ATC)
HQ MATO (OPS (LF) 1)
AD/DI51

Copy to: AD/DI55

409

UNIDENTIFIED AERIAL PHENOMENA (UAP) - DI55 REPORT

1. The DIS has received copies of UAP sighting reports from Sec(AS) for about 30 years. Until recently these have been filed with only a cursory look at the contents by DI55 to discover whether anything of intelligence value could be determined. However, it was obvious that any value from the sighting data could only be derived by carrying out a Study of a significant sample of the reports. Consequently, over the past 2 years DI55, under low priority tasking, has compiled a database of information taken from reports received between 1987 and 1997, and has carried out an analysis based on data statistics. A report is now available. With the exception of DG(R&T), who receives the full report, other addressees are being provided with the Executive Summary only, which details the main findings of the Study. Should you require the full report, or parts of it, contact details are given on page 3 of the Summary.

2. The main conclusion of the Study is that the sighting reports provide nothing of value to the DIS in our assessment of threat weapon systems. Taken together with other evidence, we believe that many of the sightings can be explained as: mis-reporting of man-made vehicles; natural but not unusual phenomena, and natural but relatively rare and not completely understood phenomena. It is for these reasons that we have taken the decision to do no further work on the subject and will no longer receive copies of sighting reports.

3. In addition to this major conclusion, however, the study produced subsidiary findings which will be of interest to addressees. The potential explanations of UAP sightings, the characteristics of natural atmospheric phenomena and the consequences of sightings from aircraft will be of interest to those responsible for flight safety. Similarly the characteristics of some of the phenomena with respect to their detection on UKADR systems will be of interest to both the ADGE and flight safety staff. Finally, DG(R&T) will be interested in those phenomena associated with plasma formations, which have potential applications to novel weapon technology.

4. Although we intend to carry out no further work on the subject, we would value any comments you may wish to make on the report. Please direct such comments to AD/DI55. Finally, while most of the report is classified at only RESTRICTED UKEO, we hardly need remind addressees of the media interest in this subject and consequently the sensitivity of the report. Please protect this subject

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accordingly, and discuss the report only with those who have a need to know.



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Enclosure:

DCDI, IFS(RAF), HQ MATO, - Executive Summary
UKADGE - Executive Summary and Volume 3
DGR&T, ADI/55, ADI/51 - Executive Summary and Volumes 1,2 and 3

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From: [REDACTED] DAS 4a1(Sec)
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE
Room 8245, Main Building, Whitehall, London, SW1A 2HB



Telephone (Direct dial) [REDACTED]
(Switchboard) [REDACTED]
(Fax) [REDACTED]
(GTN) [REDACTED]

S 40

Caernarfon
Gwynedd

S 40

Your Reference

Our Reference
D/DAS (Sec)64/3/5
Date
17 November 2000

Dear S 40

Further to my letter of 26 September regarding your request for additional information about an 'unidentified flying object' sighting on 5th November 1990, I am now in a position to provide a substantive reply.

In order to provide you with a reply we have made some enquiries. Given the fact that the event you mention occurred some 10 years ago these have taken a while to complete.

It appears that a Tornado aircraft, probably one of a formation of three, was conducting a routine eastbound journey from an airfield in the UK to Laarbruch in Germany during the evening of Monday 5 November 1990. The aircraft was leaving UK airspace when it was overtaken by an aircraft shaped object. Shortly before control of the aircraft was transferred by the London Military air traffic controller at RAF West Drayton to his counterpart at Dutch Military Radar in the Netherlands in accordance with standard procedure. We assume that the aircraft was still in contact with RAF West Drayton on its second radio and chose to report the incident to UK authorities. We do not know if it was also reported to Dutch authorities. Since the event involved aircraft departing UK airspace, it is unlikely that the situation generated any UK Air Defence interest.

I will now answer your questions in the same order as your letter.

Question 1(a-e)

When Air Defence aircraft are scrambled for a real air policing mission, they are deemed operational and the Ministry of Defence has no role in the chain of operational command. That chain of command involves an Air Defence Commander and an Air Defence Control and Reporting Centre. During an operational mission, orders to the aircraft and reports of findings are passed up and down this chain. An operational summary of the mission is written by the aircrew on landing and passed to the appropriate staff in the operational chain of command. The Station Commander is neither part of the operational command chain during the mission nor involved in subsequent analysis, however, he would probably be informed of events as matter of courtesy.

Sec(AS) (now called DAS 4a(Sec)) has no role in command or in the processing of any operational data. DAS 4a (Sec) is the focal point within MOD for correspondence relating to 'UFOs' and passes correspondence, as appears appropriate, to air defence experts.

Question 2

The Tornados involved in the report of 5 November 1990 were Tornado GR1. These are not air defence aircraft and they were merely in transit, not engaged on an operational mission.

Question 3

As the incident did not threaten UK airspace, it was judged to be of no defence significance.

Question 4

MOD's interest in unusual air activity is to ascertain whether any threat exists to the integrity of UK airspace. Any incident would be investigated from an operational perspective in which Provost and Security Services would have no role.

Question 5

Air Defence aircraft occasionally investigate unidentified airborne 'targets'. Records of this activity are not for release, however, there is no evidence of any air defence aircraft employed on any air defence mission ever having intercepted, identified or photographed an object of an extra-terrestrial nature.

Question 6

As I mentioned in my previous letter, occasionally members of the public do send us photographs of objects in the sky which they have been unable to identify. These are usually of lights at night for which there could be rational explanations, such as aircraft lights. It is not the function of the MOD to provide an aerial identification service and there is therefore no reason for us to keep a database of these photographs.

Question 7

All notifications of sightings and letters are kept and placed on file.

Question 8

The larger part of duties falling to DAS 4a(Sec) (formerly Sec(AS)2a) concerns military low flying training in the UK, advice on non-operational RAF activities overseas, RAF Exchange Officer deployments and management of Diplomatic flight clearance procedures.

I hope this is helpful.

Yours sincerely,

S 40

Hidden Copy to: DAO ADSE1

LOOSE MINUTE

D/DAO/1/13

30 Oct 00

DAS 4a1(Sec)

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION ON AIR DEFENCE MATTERS - [REDACTED]

References:

- A. D/Sec(AS)/64/3/5 dated 25 Sep 00.
- B. Z6F 061340Z Nov 90. Aerial Phenomena observed on 5 Nov at 1800Z.

1. At Reference, you asked for advice on how we might respond to a letter from [REDACTED] asking for information on how we deal with UFO matters in general, and more details of the 5 Nov 90 UFO report in particular. I will attempt to address [REDACTED] point in turn and indicate what could be released to protect standard operating procedures rather than hide any information concerning reports of unusual air activity.

Aerial Phenomenon Report – 5 Nov 90

2. First of all, having examined only the Aerial Phenomena Report filed by RAF West Drayton at Reference B, I will set out what I assess to have been the circumstances surrounding the sighting. Our departmental records for this period were destroyed some time ago in accordance with standard administrative procedures.

3. A Tornado aircraft, probably one of a formation of 3 GR1s¹, was conducting a routine eastbound transit from an airfield in UK to Laarbruch in Germany during the evening of Monday 5 Nov 90. The aircraft was following a standard TACAN route to join TACAN BLUE 6 at the Flight Information Region (FIR) boundary at a military reporting point known as MC6. Shortly before reaching MC6 control of the aircraft was transferred by the London Military air traffic controller at RAF West Drayton to his counterpart at Dutch Mil Radar in the Netherlands in accordance with standard procedure. At 1800Z, the time the aerial phenomenon was observed, the aircraft was leaving UK airspace 'in the MC6 area' at Flight Level 270 (FL270), heading 100 degrees at speed Mach 0.8. The aircraft was overtaken on the right by an aircraft shaped object, displaying 5/6 steady white and one blue light, at the same altitude which then proceeded in to its 12 o' clock position at a range of 440yds. The probable route of the Tornado is shown on the map at Annex A. It is assumed that the aircraft was still in contact with West Drayton on this second radio and chose to report the incident to UK authorities rather than the Dutch.

4. The incident is unusual in that the aircraft chose to report the incident as an aerial phenomenon rather than as an Air Proximity Report (AirProx) to highlight the loss of standard separation between aircraft (at this altitude separation should be 1,000ft or 5 nautical miles). There is no record of an AirProx report being made on this date in the UK. It is not known,

¹ Air Defence Tornado F3s are unlikely to have been flying to Laarbruch.

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however, whether Air Prox or Aerial Phenomena Reports were filed with Dutch authorities. At 1800Z on 5 Nov it is dark both on the ground and at FL270. This explains the reference to the lights and to 'one large aeroplane (shape)' rather than a more specific description which would be expected of a professional military observer. In these low light conditions, it is generally difficult to judge range and relative motion and it may well be that the aircraft captain had subsequently revised his appreciation of the incident and decided not to take the major step of reporting an air proximity hazard². Significantly, had controllers at West Drayton or Dutch Mil witnessed a loss of standard separation on radar, they would have raised AirProx Reports in their own right; this was certainly not done at West Drayton.

5. Finally, since the incident clearly involved one or more aircraft departing UK airspace, it is highly improbable that the situation generated any UK Air Defence interest.

Responses to § 40 Questions

6. Comment on § 40 questions and observations are set out sequentially below.

7. Question 1 a-e. The point should be made that the Tornados of the 5 Nov 00 were merely in transit and not engaged on an operational mission. This is why the aircraft were in contact with Air Traffic Control agencies rather than operational air defence units. In addition, the Tornados were Ground attack variants and conduct only training in UK and Western Europe, never operations. When Air Defence aircraft are scrambled for a real air policing mission, such as for the investigation of an unidentified contact in the UK Air Defence Region (now the UK Air Policing Area), they are deemed operational and the MoD has no role in the chain of operational command. AD aircraft engaged on air policing missions are scrambled on the authority of an Air Defence Commander and controlled during their mission by an Air Defence Control and Reporting Centre, a unit also responsible for producing the Recognised Air Picture. During the mission, orders to the aircraft and reports of findings are passed up and down this chain. In addition, an operational summary of the mission is written by the aircrew on landing and passed to the appropriate commanders and intelligence staff in the operational chain of command. If the aircraft intercepted was operationally significant, the mission results and any photographs of intruding aircraft would be dispatched to MoD intelligence staff. The Station Commander is neither part of the operational command chain during the mission nor involved in subsequent analysis, however, he would probably be informed of events as matter of courtesy. Specifically, Sec(AS) has no role in command or in the processing any operational data. There is no record of any air defence aircraft employed on any air defence mission ever having intercepted, identified or photographed an object of an extra-terrestrial nature.

8. Question 2. The 3 Tornados on 5 Nov 00, were not air defence aircraft and were not on an operational mission. There is no evidence that the UK air defence radar network either did or did not detect the 'unknown'. Since the incident did not threaten UK airspace (it occurred at the very edge on an outbound heading) and was not 'intruding the UK air defence region', there was no reason for the UK Air Defence authorities to act. The GR1 aircraft's onboard radar has a very

² Unlike Air Defence Tornados on operational scrambles, GR1s do not carry cameras and it is improbable that this 'object' was captured on film. In addition, the GR1 radar at the time, designed for terrain following, had a very limited air-to-air capability (even if they had bothered to have switched it on for a transit). The precise distance, position etc of the 'object' could not, therefore, have been determined.

limited air-to-air capability, and it is highly unlikely that this mode was active during a transit. Only air defence Tornado F3 aircraft carry cameras, and only on operational missions or for specific air defence training purposes.

9. Question 3. From the report at Reference B, there is no evidence that a threat to the UK air defence region existed; it is, therefore, hardly surprising that no record of an investigation can be found. It would be useful, however, to find out exactly what Nicholas Soames said in Hansard before you respond.

10. Question 4. MoD's interest in unusual air activity of this nature is to ascertain whether any threat existed to the integrity of UK airspace. Any incident would be investigated from an operational perspective in which Provost and Security Services would have no role.

11. Question 5. Air Defence aircraft occasionally investigate unidentified airborne 'targets'. Records of this activity are not releasable, however, there is no evidence of any air defence aircraft employed on any air defence mission ever having intercepted, identified or photographed an object of an extra-terrestrial nature.

12. Question 6. Analysis of aerial phenomena is for the scientific community to pursue. I doubt whether the public have forwarded many photographs to Sec(AS) for scrutiny. They would, I suspect, rather sell them to the tabloid press.

S.40

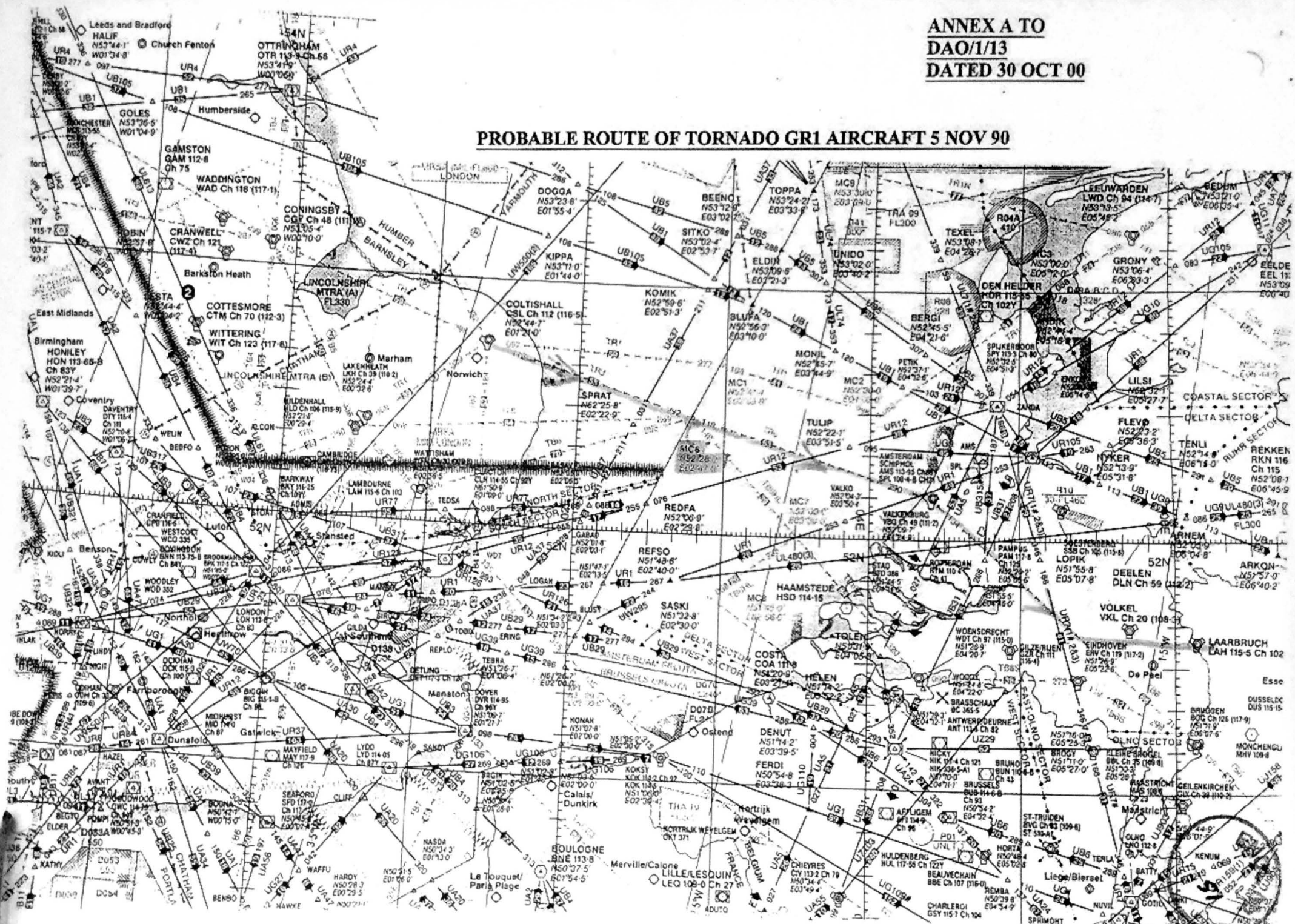
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Annexes:

A. Probable Route of Tornado GR1 Aircraft 5 Nov 90

PROBABLE ROUTE OF TORNADO GR1 AIRCRAFT 5 NOV 90



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Precedence ROUTINE
DTG 052051Z OCT 00
From RAF MARHAM
To MODUK AIR
SIC Z6F

file 1/13

REF. UFO REPORT RECEIVED AT MARHAM AIR OPS 052140L OCT 2000.

- 1. 052125L OCT 2000
2. 2 BY SINGLE FLASH 1 MINUTE APART DIFFERENT LOCATIONS
3. GROUND LEVEL OUTDOORS STATIONARY
4. NAKED EYE
5. 1ST SIGHTING NW, WEST OF POLARIS, 2ND WEST
6. 45 DEGREES
7. VERY HIGH
8. BETWEEN FLASHES MOVED WEST TOWARDS HORIZON
9. CLEAR SKIES
10. NOTHING REPORTED
11. DUTY OPS OFFICER VIA MOD OPERATOR
12. [REDACTED] NORFOLK [REDACTED]
13. ASTRONOMY INTEREST POLICE INSPECTOR (RETD)
14. NONE
15. 052140L OCT 00.

DATE RETURNED

10 OCT 2000

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LOOSE MINUTE

D/Sec(AS)64/3/5

25 September 2000

DAO-AD GE1
DAS 1e

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION ABOUT AIR DEFENCE MATTERS

1. Please see attached a copy of a letter we have received from a member of the public who is asking specific questions about how reports of 'unidentified flying objects' are handled. S 40 is a regular correspondent with DAS 4a(Sec) on UFO matters and I would be grateful for your advice on how we might answer his questions. It may help if I explain the background to this letter.

2. In May S 40 wrote to us asking if he could have a copy of a signal allegedly sent from RAF Tornado pilots who saw a UFO while conducting manoeuvres in the North Sea on 5 November 1990. He had heard about the signal from S 40

S 40 My colleague, S 40 replied on the 15 June enclosing a copy of the signal which we sanitised to protect the confidentiality of those involved.

~ Signal attached (unsanitised version)

3. S 40 wrote again on 11 July, asking if the details in the signal followed a standard list of questions, if the aircraft's onboard or ground radar detected the UFO, if the aircraft captured the UFO photographically or electronically and if an investigation was conducted into the incident. He also asked if we kept a database or library of photographs of UFO that pilots use to identify this phenomena. I replied to this letter on 4 August and I have attached a copy of my reply for your information.

4. As you can see I have already told S 40 in my previous letter that we can not speculate on what might have happen in 1990, but in his latest letter he is asking about the general procedures followed when aircrew see something they can not identify and the chain of events that follow. I would appreciate it if you could explain to me what normally happens and any advice you can give as to what we can tell S 40

5. I have sent S 40 a holding letter and would appreciate your views by COP Friday 6 October 2000.

S 40

DAS 4a1(Sec) S 40

S 40

DATE RETURNED
30 OCT 2000
FOR FILING

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44/3
x1

07.15.9.00

S 40 [Redacted]

CAERNARFON,
GWYNEDD.

S 40 [Redacted]

S 40 [Redacted]

Sec. (AS)2a1,
M.O.D.
Whitehall,
LONDON.

Your Reference: D/Sec(AS)/64/3/5

05/09/00.

Dear S 40 [Redacted]

Thank you very much for your reply dated 4 August 2000, and the copy of my sighting report that I requested.

I only have a few points remaining to discuss arising from your correspondence, I'm sure you'll be glad to hear!
To hopefully remove some tedious typing from your day, I am aware that Sec(AS)2a has a small staff, and that your department has many areas of responsibility other than ufo's.

1) I would be grateful if you could explain to me the chain of events involved in how a report from operational airforce personnel ends up with your Department e.g. as in the Tornado aircraft incident of November 5th 1990, i.e.

a) Would the aircrew have contacted a Military Air Traffic Controller while still airborne?

b) Who would normally take any statements from the aircrew upon landing?

c) If an RAF intelligence officer were the person to interview the aircrew, would that officer pass on that report to an internal distribution list, or forward it directly and exclusively to Sec(AS)2a?

d) Would the Station Commander be informed routinely as a Standard Operations Procedure?

e) If an unauthorised intrusion of the U.K. air defence region were to happen in a real-time situation, and deemed to be of an aggressive nature, what would the chain of command be on deciding to intercept that craft, and what would Sec(AS)2a's rôle be within the command structure?

2) I must admit to being puzzled by the apparent lack of action taken by the MOD, judging from your comments regarding the Tornado

aircraft incident of November 5th 1990. I am, and always have been a firm believer in a coherent defence policy, and a strong supporter of the RAF. I find it hard to believe that a flight of three UK front-line defence aircraft encountered an unidentifiable aircraft intruding the UK air defence region, and yet Sec (AS) has no record of whether the defence radar network, let alone the aircrafts' onboard radar detected this intrusion. Likewise, surely in this day and age (even in 1990) a record should have been made of whether any visual or photographic images were recorded?

3) Despite the assurance of MOD that an investigation of this incident revealed no evidence of a threat to the UK air defence region, I am disappointed that Sec(AS) can offer no evidence of the investigation allegedly carried out, as outlined by the then Secretary of State, Nicholas Soames, in a written reply published in Hansard. In fact, it would appear that no files of an investigation, as opposed to the incident reporting form itself, exist.

4) Is it conceivable that an intelligence division (e.g. Provost and Security Services) did carry out further investigation of this incident, and details of that investigation are held with that branch or any other division within the MOD?

5) You mention that if appropriate, air defence aircraft might be scrambled or diverted to investigate/intercept any uncorrelated airborne targets. Do you have any records of incidents of this nature on file, and if so, are copies of the reports available?

6) I am equally surprised that no photographic database exists of unusual aerial phenomena. It surely makes sense that if members of the public, and pilots in particular, succeed in capturing photographs of so far unidentified aerial phenomena, and forward prints for further scrutiny, Sec (AS)2a, as the focal point for these items should have a database making retrieval and comparison for identification of phenomena type relatively easy.

7) Does Sec(AS)2a keep a record of geographical distribution of sighting reports?

8) What other responsibilities lie within Sec(AS)2a?

Thank you for outlining the appeals procedure to me. I can't think of anything else I need to ask ('Thank Goodness' I hear you say!).

However, I do feel that Sec(AS)2a has had a bad press recently, and your replies, I feel, are important.

If any of my questions should be put to other departments regarding the defence issues I raise, I would appreciate your advice on who to contact.

Heartfelt thanks for the time, effort, and patience you have spent in answering my queries. Needless to say, the offer given to S 40 at the end of my previous letter is extended to yourself!

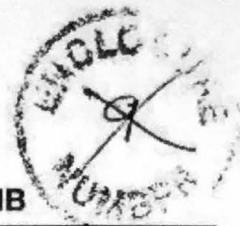
Best wishes,
Yours sincerely,

S 40



From: [REDACTED] SEC(AS)2A1
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE
Room 8245, Main Building, Whitehall, London, SW1A 2HB

Telephone [REDACTED]



[REDACTED] S 40

Talysarn
Caernarfon

[REDACTED] S 40

Your Reference

Our Reference
D/Sec(AS)64/3/5
Date
4 August 2000

49/2

+1

Dear [REDACTED] S 40

Thank you for your letter of 11 July addressed to my colleague, [REDACTED] S 40 requesting further information concerning the 'UFO' sighting report, a copy of which was sent with our letter of 15 June. I will answer your questions in the same order as your letter.

Q1. a) 'UFO' sightings are reported to us in a variety of ways. Some of these reports follow a standard list of questions and some do not. However, having examined the copy of the report sent to you, I believe it follows the following format:

- A. Date and time of sighting
- B. Description of object
- C. Exact position of observer
- D. How object was observed
- E. Direction in which object was first seen
- F. Angle of Sight
- G. Distance
- H. Movement of Object
- J. Meteorological conditions during observation
- K. Nearby objects or buildings
- L. To whom reported
- M. Informant's details
- N. Any background of informant that may be revealed
- O. Other witnesses

Q1. b), c) and e). The report is the only information we have on file regarding the sighting and I am unable to speculate on what may or may not have taken place at the time.

Q1. d) The integrity of the UK's airspace in peacetime is maintained through continuous surveillance of the UK Air Defence Region by the Royal Air Force. This is achieved by using a combination of civil and military radar installations, which provide a continuous real-time "picture" of the UK airspace. Any threat to the UK Air Defence Region would be handled in the light of the particular circumstances at the time (it might if deemed appropriate, involve the scrambling or diversion of air defence aircraft). From that perspective, reports provided to us of 'UFO' sightings are examined, but consultation with air defence staff and others as necessary is considered only where there is sufficient evidence to suggest a breach of UK air space. The vast

majority of reports we receive are very sketchy and vague. Only a handful of reports in recent years have warranted further investigation and none revealed any evidence of a threat.

Q2. MOD files are generally released to the Public Record Office when they reach the 30 year point. A wide range of files for 1974 would, therefore, be considered for release in early 2005. As S.40 said, information about the incident may exist on archived files from other Branches. However, without knowing what information there might be and thereby, tracing it to a particular Branch, there is simply no way of identifying the files. It is also the case that although 'UFO' files are routinely preserved and made available at the 30 year point, other Departmental files may be destroyed when it is judged that their contents are of no specific interest or importance in terms of preservation. To carry out a search of MOD archived files to try and identify in the first instance those that might contain relevant information and subsequently check them to see if a particular incident was recorded would involve scrutiny of a considerable volume of paper records. For this reason, your request was refused under Exemption 9 of the Code of Practice on Access to Government Information (voluminous or vexatious request).

Q3. As you know, the MOD's only interest in 'UFO' sightings is whether they reveal any evidence that the United Kingdom's airspace might have been compromised by hostile or unauthorised foreign military activity. Unless there is evidence of a potential threat to the United Kingdom from an external military source, we do not attempt to identify the precise nature of each sighting reported to us. MOD does not therefore have a library of photographs of 'unusual aerial phenomena'. Any photographs sent to the Department by members of the public are either returned to them or placed on file with the associated correspondence.

Q4. I enclose a copy of your sighting report of 7 May 1996.

If you are unhappy with the decision to refuse your request for access to MOD files and wish to appeal, you should write in the first instance to the Ministry of Defence, DOMD, Room 619, Northumberland House, Northumberland Avenue, London WC2N 5BP requesting that the decision be reviewed. If following the internal review you remain dissatisfied, you can ask your MP to take up the case with the Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration (the Ombudsman) who can investigate on your behalf. The Ombudsman will not, however, consider an investigation until the internal review process has been completed.

Yours sincerely,

S.40

TOP

↑ FEED DIRECTION

ENCL No. 64/2

ENCL No. 49/1
-21

UNCLASSIFIED

CWD197 06/1542 310C2587

FOR CAB

ROUTINE 061340Z NOV 90

FROM RAF WEST DRAYTON
TO MODUK AIR

UNCLASSIFIED
STC Z6F

SUBJECT: AERIAL PHENOMENA

- A. 5 NOV 1800Z
- B. ONE LARGE AEROPLANE (SHAPE). 5 TO 6 WHITE STEADY LIGHTS. 1 BLUE STEADY LIGHT. CONTRAILS FROM BLUE AREA
- C. IN THE AIR M.C.6 AREA. FL270 YFENBURG
- D. NAKED EYE
- E. HEADING 100 DEGREES. SAME ALT FL270
- F. INTO OUR 12 OCLOCK
- G. ONE QUARTER MILE AHEAD
- H. STEADY
- J. N/K
- K. N/K
- L. WORKING DUTCH MILL RADAR
- M. [redacted] 2 AC SQN

PAGE 2 RBD AID 0009 UNCLAS

- N. NIL
 - O. 2 OTHERS FROM LAARBRUCH
 - P. OTHER INFO. AIRCRAFT WAS UNDER DUTCH MIL CONTROL UFO APPERRED IN OUR RH SIDE SAME LEVEL, WE WERE TRAVELLING AT MACH POINT 8. IT WENT INTO OUR 12 OCLOCK AND ACCLLERATED AWAY. ANOTHER 2 TORNADOS SEEN IT AND POSSIBLE IDENTED IT AS A STEALTH AIRCRAFT
- BT

DISTRIBUTION Z6F

F

CAB	1	SEC (AS)	ACTION (CXJ)	1	AFDO
CYD	1	DD GE/AEW			
CAV	1	BI 55			
CAV	2	DGSTI			

AIR OPS REG

4 NOV 2000

AD REG 3

UNCLASSIFIED

copy 1 for DD GE/AEW



Precedence ROUTINE
DTG 311030Z AUG 00
From RAF NEATISHEAD
To MODUK AIR
SIC Z6F

file 1/13

SUBJECT: AERIAL PHENOMENA

- A. 31 AUG 00 EARLY EVENING (1 MIN DURATION)
- B. GLOWING WITH COLOURED LIGHTS AROUND IT, FLASHING RED, BLUE AND GREEN
- C. 4 PEOPLE IN CAR ON ROAD BETWEEN CLAY AND WELLS, NORFOLK, OBJECT MOVING
- D. NAKED EYE
- E. FLEW ALONG WITH CAR
- F. 5 FEET OFF GROUND
- G. A FEW FEET FROM CAR
- H. FLEW OVER A WALL AND LOST SIGHT
- J. CLEAR/DUSK
- K. SEA AND BEACH CLOSE TO ROAD
- L. TPO RAF NEATISHEAD
- M. [S40] NORWICH, NORFOLK
- N. NIL
- O. [S40] NOT INVOLVED IN SIGHTING, 4 CLOSE FRIENDS 3 ADULTS AND 1 CHILD
- P. 312130Z AUG 00
- Q. NIL
- R. REMARKS INFORMATON PASSED TO [S40] BECAUSE HE HAD QUOTE PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE OF ET SIGHTINGS, ABDUCTIONS ETC UNQUOTE

DATE RETURNED
- 1 SEP 2000
FOR FILING

ACTION DISTRIBUTION

SMA SIC ACTION BRANCH DUTY OFFICER

MODUK AIR

Z6F SEC (AS)

INFO DISTRIBUTION

DD GE/AEW DI 55

Tracing Detail

P1 Identifier /PRMD=MODUK-AMRAD/ADMD= /C=GB;/amrad2.hq-:117903:20000831231
423
ACP127 Identifier RBDAIV 0009 2442257

UNCLASSIFIED

copy 1 for DD GE/AEW

MM Identifier

/CN=RAF NEATISHEAD/DD.acp-plad=RAF NEATISHEAD/DD.acp-ri=RBDA
IV/OU2=OUA/OU1=MODMAIN/O=HQ-AMRAD/PRMD=MODUK-AMRAD/ADMD=
/C=GB/ 1417 000831231417Z

ENCL No.
48

LOOSE MINUTE

D/DAO/1/13

8 Aug 00

Sec(AS)2a

'UFO' REPORT - 9 Jul 00

References:

- A. D/Sec(AS)/64/2 dated 25 Jul 00.
- B. D/DAO/1/13 dated 26 Jul 00.
- C. STC(MATO)/207002/5/Air dated 4 Aug 00.

1. At Reference A, you asked whether the report of an unusually shaped craft over Cheshire on 9 Jul 00 represented anything of air defence interest.
2. Following an investigation by Military Air Traffic Services staff, at Reference C (attached), there is no evidence that this craft had military origins. Furthermore this activity had no air defence significance.

S 40
[Redacted]

ADGE 1

S 40
[Redacted]

Attachment: STC(MATO)/207002/5/Air dated 4 Aug 00. (Video by hand).



HEADQUARTERS STRIKE COMMAND
OPERATIONS SUPPORT
 Hillingdon House, Uxbridge, Middlesex, UB10 0RU



ENCL No.
47

[S 40] [Redacted]

DAO ADGE 1
 MOD Main Building
 Whitehall
 LONDON
 SW1A 2HB

Please reply to: SO1 Ops (A)

Reference: STC (MATO)/207002/5/Air

Date: 4 Aug 00

*Message to STC 15 July
 SO1 ATC (Area)
 STC [S 40] Lu-140 B B6*

INVESTIGATION OF UNUSUAL AIR ACTIVITY - 9 JUL 00

Reference:

A. D/DAO/1/13 dated 26 Jul 00.

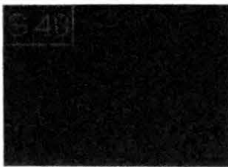
1. At Reference A, you requested assistance in determining whether there was any military significance to the supposed unusual air activity on 9 Jul 00. Based on the contents of [S 40] letter, we have conducted a thorough investigation into the flying activity at military airfields and civil aerodromes used by defence contractors in the local area.

2. As you may be aware, one of the duties of the Military Aeronautical Information Section (AIS (Mil)) at West Drayton is to provide tracing action in connection with aircraft involved with incident reports and the like. AIS (Mil) were tasked with making and reviewing a recording of the radar picture in the local area 15 minutes before, until 20 minutes after the reported time of the sighting. Based on the information derived from the radar at Manchester Airport, there is no evidence of any military fast-jet activity in the area and no aircraft are seen in level flight at 5000ft. The full synopsis of the radar replay and a video recording of events are included as Enclosure 1 and 2 for your perusal.

3. Being a Sunday, the flying activity at both RAF airfields and civil aerodromes used by defence contractors in the local area was negligible. SATCO RAF Shawbury, the nearest military airfield, reported no flying activity on the day in question, and a similar reply was received from the Airfield Manager at BAe Warton. There was light activity at BAe Woodford, but not at the time in question. Given that the airspace 5000ft above Wilmslow is controlled airspace delegated to a radar centre at Manchester Airport, it is highly unlikely that a military pilot would stray into such a busy environment without receiving the requisite mandatory clearance. Finally, a trawl of the Daily Occurrence Books at RAF Sealand and Stafford, the nearest RAF stations, and the Senior Military Supervisors log at LATCC (Mil) all proved negative. The terms 'Warrior' and 'Kwango' failed to stimulate any interest and would appear to have no significance in the field of military aviation.

4. Your initial correspondence stated that the aim of the investigation was to eliminate defence interest in this incident. I trust that you find that our examination of events and subsequent

conclusions satisfy this criterion. I will be happy to clarify details further if required.



for DCOS Ops

Enclosures:

1. Synopsis of Radar Replay.
2. Video Recording of the Manchester Radar 091230-1305Z Jul 00.

SYNOPSIS OF REQUESTED RADAR REPLAY

Aeronautical Information Services
London Air Traffic Control Centre (Military)
Porters Way, West Drayton,
Middlesex
UB7 9AU

Air Officer Commanding
Attn: Ops(A)3 - [REDACTED]
HQSTC A3 Ops Support (ATC)
Hillingdon House
RAF Uxbridge
Middlesex
UB10 0RU



RAFTN: [REDACTED]
Fax [REDACTED]
Fax [REDACTED]

Fax [REDACTED]
Tel [REDACTED]

Your Reference - See Airprox No

Vidpics not requested.

Video Tape No(s) 387

Incident 250/00 DTG 091245ZJul00 - Sunday

Position Wilmslow, Cheshire

Reporting ac Type - Callsign - SSR Code Mode C? No

Reported ac Type - 'Unusual Shaped Craft' Callsign - SSR Code
Mode C? No

Radar Heads Clee Hill Not Used Not Used

Recording starts 091230ZJul00 Recording ends - 091305ZJul00

Orientation Manchester Code MAN 223°M/3.5nm with 1nm scale line.

Synopsis of Events Based on Radar Replay: Clee Hill Radar with 1nm scale line. No Vidpics

The video recording covers the period 15 minutes before, until 20 minutes after the reported time of the sighting. During the recording only routine domestic air activity is seen and no primary radar returns are observed. There is no evidence of any military fast-jet aircraft in the area and no aircraft are seen in level flight at 5000ft.

Comments by AISO:

Radar performance in the incident area appears to be very good and a non-squawking aircraft at 5000ft would normally be clearly visible on the radar as a primary return.

As nothing at all unusual was seen on the recording, I have not produced any videopictures of the 'incident'. I enclose the videocassette for your attention.

2-Aug-00



Duty AISO

SYNOPSIS OF REQUESTED RADAR REPLAY

Aeronautical Information Services
London Air Traffic Control Centre (Military)
Porters Way, West Drayton,
Middlesex
UB7 9AU

Air Officer Commanding
Attn: Ops(A)3 - [REDACTED]
HQSTC A3 Ops Support (ATC)
Hillingdon House
RAF Uxbridge
Middlesex
UB10 0RU



RAFTN: [REDACTED]
Fax [REDACTED]
Fax [REDACTED]

Fax [REDACTED]
Tel [REDACTED]

Your Reference - See Airprox No Vidpics not requested. Video Tape No(s) 387

Incident	250/00	DTG	091245ZJul00	- Sunday		
Position	Wilmslow, Cheshire					
Reporting ac	Type -	Callsign -	Type -	SSR Code	Mode C? No	
Reported ac	Type - 'Unusual Shaped Craft'	Callsign -	Type -	SSR Code	Mode C? No	
Radar Heads	Clee Hill	Not Used	Type -	Not Used	Mode C? No	
Recording starts	091230ZJul00	Recording ends -	091305ZJul00			
Orientation	Manchester	Code MAN	223°M/3.5nm with 1nm scale line.			

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[REDACTED]

Duty AISO

2-Aug-00

Loose Minute

D/Sec(AS)/64/1

1 August 2000

DCC(RAF) - SO2(EC)

Copy to:

Gp Capt CC, HQSTC
DAO - ADGE1

ENCL No. 45
file 1/13
DATE RETURNED

- 1 AUG 2000

FOR FILING

REQUEST FOR FILMING - REAL WORLD PICTURES 'RAF UFO WATCH'

Reference: DCC(RAF)/337/04 dated 24 July 2000

1. Thank you for your minute about Real World's request and the attachment setting out their plans for a two-hour special investigating claims of 'UFOs' and alien abductions. I note that the company's aim is to show that there is no evidence to support claims of 'UFOs' and aliens; that belief in such claims can be 'deeply destructive' and that despite claims that 'thousands of people are being abducted by aliens and seeing UFOs, national defence systems are not picking up any alien space craft'. A laudable aim but we know from a wealth of experience that those who believe in the 'UFO' phenomena are not swayed by facts that do not meet their own interpretation of events.
2. Real World say that as part of their effort to bring people 'back to reality' they want to ask questions of someone responsible for the security of 'British Air Space' and film in a radar room. However, the questions they have in mind are wide of any MOD interests in alleged sightings of 'UFOs'. To date the Department has not accepted any media requests to participate in 'UFO'-related initiatives because of the very limited interest it (and the Government) has in these matters. Agreeing to this request would compromise the Department's integrity and we cannot support it. In reaching this decision I discussed the request with DAO staff; their view was that there was no value for the RAF in participating in the programme.
3. It might be helpful instead to offer Real World a note about our limited interest and you may wish to draw on the following paragraphs in your reply:

The integrity of the UK's airspace in peacetime is maintained through continuous surveillance of the UK Air Defence Region and the MOD remains vigilant for any potential military threat. MOD's interest in reports it receives from members of the public witnessing something they are unable to identify is limited to establishing whether what has been seen might be of defence significance, namely whether the integrity of the UK Air Defence Region has been compromised by hostile or unauthorized air activity.

All alleged sighting reports are looked at individually and examined in detail commensurate with the amount of information provided; the vast majority of

reports however, are very sketchy and vague. Unless there is evidence of a potential threat, and to date no report has revealed such evidence, no attempt is made to identify the nature of the sighting reported. MOD believes that rational explanations could be found for them if resources were diverted for this purpose but it is not the function of the Department to provide this kind of aerial identification service. It would be an inappropriate use of defence resources if it was to do so.

MOD has no expertise or role in respect of 'UFO'/flying saucer matters, or the question of the existence or otherwise of extraterrestrial life forms about which it remains open minded. To date, however, it is unaware of any evidence to prove that these phenomena exist. Abduction is not a matter for MOD; it is a criminal matter and, therefore a civil police/Home Office issue.

S.40



AD/Sec(AS)2

S.40



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S.40



AD/Sec(AS)2

S.40





MINISTRY OF DEFENCE
DAO ADGE 1
Main Building, Whitehall, London, SW1A 2HB



Telephone (Direct dial)
(Switchboard)
(Fax)



See Distribution

Your Reference

Our Reference
D/DAO/1/13
Date
26 July 2000

INVESTIGATION OF UNUSUAL AIR ACTIVITY - 9 JUL 00

1. As RAF point of contact for reports of unusual air activity, I am writing to request assistance in determining whether the attached report might have any military significance. It is MOD policy to investigate reports of this nature only from credible witnesses, however, the informant has already attracted media interest from Radio 1 and a local newspaper; it would be prudent therefore to determine any possible military explanation for this incident.
2. The attached letter describes the sighting of an unusually shaped craft over Cheshire on 9 Jul 00, allegedly accompanied by radio traffic. Based on its contents, we would be grateful if you could determine whether:
 - a. Any reports of unusual air activity were made to military airfields or area radar units for the time in question.
 - b. Any military aircraft were active in the area, or may have been in transit at the time (bearing in mind it was a Sunday).
 - c. The terms 'Warrior' and 'Kwango' have any significance (eg callsigns?).
3. A reply by cop 10 Aug would be appreciated. The aim of this investigation is to eliminate Defence interest in this incident and findings will not be made public.

S 40



for ACAS

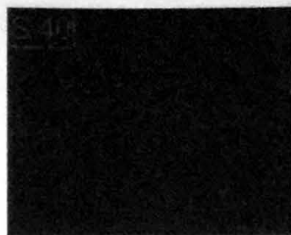
Attached: Letter from S 40



Distribution:

Action: HQ MATO - Gp Capt Ops

Information: Sec(AS)2A



14th July 2000

Dear Sir or Madam

On Sunday 9th July 2000 at approximately 13:45hrs (B.S.T.) , an unusual shaped craft was observed and filmed on video camera at Hartford, Cheshire. The recording lasts for approximately four minutes and there is dialogue with an airline pilot heading south towards Birmingham. This was achieved because a colleague brought out a portable 'air - band' radio next to the video camera, hence the dialogue was in real time.

The craft appeared to be revolving in a regular motion showing a dark then illuminated side. The craft appeared just below cloud level for most of the duration of the filming but entering the lower cloud base which was estimated at 5,000ft.

The craft may have been flying over the town of Wilmslow, Cheshire.

The dialogue between the airline pilot and ground base (either Manchester or Liverpool) states a 'target' had been identified and that a 'chase' was underway at 5,000 (ft).

There was a reference to 'Warrior' or 'Kwango' during the dialogue but when 'chase' was stated the second time the air wave frequency conversation quickly ended.

I am writing to you to enquire if any 'airprox' , 'airmiss' or unusual occurrence reports had been submitted to R.A.F. Valley.

I do appreciate that this area of Great Britain is a busy air traffic corridor both for civilian and military aircraft, and that facilities as British Aerospace in Chester, Stockport and Warton may have been conducting some form of trials of future aircraft. I would be grateful if you could also inform me if any 'notam' signals or 'notams' had been raised between any military bases in the area.

I am quite happy to bring this video recording for you to examine and possibly identify this craft if you wish.

I have forwarded letters to the Ministry of Defence in London and also the Civilian Aviation Authority at Catwick Airport to clear up this unusual occurrence.

Yours sincerely

Registered Nurse.

UNCLASSIFIED/RESTRICTED

ACTION

DIR IMMEDIATE URGENT ROUTINE INFO COPY TO

AO/AD1	AO/AD2	AO/AD3
Air Def 1	Air Off 1	AT/AAR 1
Air Def 1a	Air Off 1a	AT/AAR 1a
	Air Off 2	SO1 AB/SF Pol
AEW 1	Air Off 2a	AT/AAR 2
ADGE 1	Recce 1	Hels 1
AD NATO	Recce 2	Hels 1a
Mar 1	Recce 2a	Hels 1b
Mar 1a	Recce Clerk	
		Hels 2
APA-MAR/AEW	APA-FW	Hels 2a
APA-TOR	APA-HAR	Hels 2b
	APA-JAG/CAN	Hels 2c
PA/DAO		Hels 2d
	OC HANDLING SQN	APA-STRAT
Registry 1 2 3 4 5	OC A FLIGHT	APA-TAC
	OC B FLIGHT	

BY COP _____

RETURN TO _____

DESTROY _____

FILE 1/13 _____

F102 _____

Ufo

10 Aug

DATE RETURNED
- 7 AUG 2000
FOR FILING

D AIR OPS REG
25 JUL 2000
AD REG 1

DATE RETURNED
- 7 AUG 2000
FOR FILING

UNCLASSIFIED/RESTRICTED

LOOSE MINUTE

D/Sec(AS)/64/2

25 July 2000

ADGE1
DI55c

'UFO' REPORT DATED 9 JULY 2000.

1. The attached letter is from a member of a public concerning a sighting of an "unusual shaped craft" on Sunday 9th July 2000 at approximately 13:45.
2. Although the informant is not strictly a "credible witness", he has courted a lot of media interest over the alleged incident, which has been covered by Radio One and in a local newspaper. I would therefore be grateful if you could let me know if the report represents anything of air defence interest.

S.40

SEC(AS)2A

S.40

D AIR OPS REG
25 JUL 2000
AD REG 1





14th July 2000

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On Sunday 9th July 2000 at approximately 13:45hrs (B.S.T.) , an unusual shaped craft was observed and filmed on video camera at Hartford, Cheshire. The recording lasts for approximately four minutes and there is dialogue with an airline pilot heading south towards Birmingham. This was achieved because a colleague brought out a portable 'air - band' radio next to the video camera, hence the dialogue was in real time.

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Yours sincerely

340

Registered Nurse.



LOOSE MINUTE

D/Sec(AS)64/3

25 July 2000

See 1/13

S.40 [Redacted]

DAO - AD/GE1

Copy for information to: Gp Capt CC -HQ STC
DCC(RAF)SO2(EC)1

REAL WORLD PICTURES -REQUEST FOR FILMING

1. Please see attached a request we have received via DCC(RAF), from a production company who are making a programme for the Discovery Communications Channel on 'UFOs' and 'alien abductions'.
2. They say that the aim of the programme is to show that there is no evidence that aliens exist and that despite the claims of thousands of people that they have seen UFOs, national defence systems are not picking up any alien space craft. They have asked if they can film in a radar room and interview someone who is "responsible for the security of British Air Space". The questions they would ask the interviewee are also given in the request.
3. DCC(RAF) supports this request, but given the Department's limited interest in this subject I would be grateful for your thoughts as to whether you think it would be a good idea for the MOD to take part and if so, where could they film and who could they interview.
4. I would appreciate an early reply and please give me a call if you need any further information.

S.40 [Redacted]

SEC(AS)2A1

S.40 [Redacted]

NOA

Daft idea - told Molly Field so

S.40 [Redacted]

267 00

COPIES RETURNED
26 JUL 2000
FOR FILING



LOOSE MINUTE

D/Sec(AS)64/3

25 July 2000

file 1/13

S 40 [Redacted]

DAO - AD GE1

Copy for information to: Gp Capt CC -HQ STC
DCC(RAF)SO2(EC)1

REAL WORLD PICTURES -REQUEST FOR FILMING

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S 40 [Redacted]

SEC(AS)2A1

S 40 [Redacted]

N/A
Daft idea - told Molly field so

S 40 [Redacted]

267 00

CALL RETURNED
26 JUL 2000
FOR FILING



REAL WORLD PICTURES

FAX TRANSMISSION:	
If you experience transmission problems, please call 020 7978 1178	
Our Fax Number: [REDACTED]	E-mail: [REDACTED]
TO: [REDACTED]	FAX: [REDACTED]
AT: RAF	DATE: 17 th July 2000
FROM: [REDACTED]	PAGES: 1 (inc)

Dear Wing Commander [REDACTED]

I enjoyed speaking to you and am now putting my request on a fax as you suggested.

We are making a 2 hour special for Discovery Communications. It will be shown on The Learning Channel in the USA, Discovery Europe and Discovery International. Discovery Communications usually show their programmes at least 10 times and they reach an audience of 175 million people worldwide. The film we are making is being heavily promoted so we expect high audience figures.

Our film is investigating claims of UFOs and alien abductions and showing there is absolutely no evidence for them. More than that our film suggests that belief in UFOs and alien visitation can be deeply destructive. One key argument that we want to portray is that, despite the claims that thousands of people are being abducted by aliens and are seeing UFOs, national defence systems are not picking up any alien space craft. ?

As part of this effort to bring people back to reality we would like to interview somebody who is responsible for the security of British Air Space. We would like to film in a radar room and the questions we would ask an interviewee would go along the following lines:

- 1) To what extent are our skies watched?
- 2) What kind of objects can you see in the skies?
- 3) How many objects are not human-made aeroplanes?
- 4) Of the objects that are not aeroplanes have you seen any that you have thought were space craft from another civilization?
- 5) Do you think that your monitoring devices could pick up space-craft that were from another civilization?

Any help you can give me will be much appreciated and I can assure you that the RAF will get extremely wide exposure from this film.

I look forward to hearing from you and please call if you have any other questions.

Yours sincerely

[REDACTED]

Assistant Producer

NoFA 18 June 00
 1. *Message left with Sec(AS) 16*
 2. *Answerphone.*

NoFA
24 June 00
 1. *Spoke C/C cc explained case to Sec AS, for advice C/C cc has been approached via Fighting Unit*
 2. *Spoke Sec(AS) 2 - [REDACTED] advised oph*
 [REDACTED] Sec(AS) 2a - [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Real World Pictures is the trading name of Real World Pictures Ltd. Incorporated in England No. 2270205. Registered Office: 170 Downhill Road, London SE8 2D1

18 JUL '00 11:00

[REDACTED]

PAGE.02!

*** TOTAL PAGE.02 ***

LOOSE MINUTE

D/DAO/1/13

3 Jul 99

Sec(AS)2a

'UFO' REPORT - 13 JUN 00

Reference: D/Sec(AS)/64/2 dated 30 Jun 00.

1. At Reference, you asked whether the UFO report in the Bolton area represented anything of air defence interest.
2. There is no evidence that unauthorised military activity or any other activity of air defence significance occurred in that area at the time in question.

[original signed]

S 40

AO/ADGE 1

S 40



file only please

DATE RETURNED
- 3 JUL 2000
FOR FILING

FOR FILING

ACTION

DIR IMMEDIATE PRIORITY ACTION HERE INFO COPY TO

AO/AD1	AO/AD2	AO/AD3
Air Def 1	Air Off 1	AT/AAR 1
Air Def 1a	Air Off 1a	AT/AAR 1a
	Air Off 2	SO1 AB/SF Pol
AEW 1	Air Off 2a	AT/AAR 2
ADGE 1	Recce 1	Hels 1
AD NATO	Recce 2	Hels 1a
Mar 1	Recce 2a	Hels 1b
Mar 1a	Recce Clerk	
		Hels 2
APA-MAR/AEW	APA-FW	Hels 2a
APA-TOR	APA-HAR	Hels 2b
	APA-JAG/CAN	Hels 2c
PA/DAO		Hels 2d
		APA-STRAT
Registry 1 2 3 4 5		APA-TAC

BY COP _____

RETURN TO _____

DESTROY _____

FILE _____ 1/13

F102 _____

D AIR OPS REG
30 JUN 2000
AOREG2

DATE RETURNED
- 3 JUL 2000
FOR FILING

LOOSE MINUTE

D/Sec(AS)/64/2

20 June 2000

ADGE1
DI55c

CREDIBLE WITNESS REPORT DATED 13 JUNE 2000.

1. In line with our current policy, please find attached a 'UFO' report from an ex-member of the RAF.
2. I would be grateful if you could let me know if the reports represent anything of air defence interest.

S.40

SEC(AS)2A

S.40

D AIR OPS REG
30 JUN 2000
ADREG2



REPORT of an UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECT

- a. Date/Time and Duration of Sighting (Local times to be quoted)
13.6.00 / 1700 LOCAL 30 SECONDS
- b. Description of Object (No. of objects, size, shape, colours, brightness, sound, smell etc)
1 ROUND SILVER OBJECT
- c. Exact Position Observed. (Geographical location, indoors or outdoors, stationary or moving)
FROM OUTDOORS
- d. How Observed (Naked eye, Binoculars other optical device, still or movie camera)
NAKED EYE
- e. Direction in which Object was first seen (A landmark may be more useful than a badly estimated bearing)
WEST TO EAST SKARING NEAR BOLTON
- f. Angle of Sight (Estimated heights are unreliable)
- g. Distance (By reference to a known Landmark if possible)
- h. Movements (Changes in E,F,G may be of more use)
VERY RAPID IN EASTWARD DIRECTION
- i. Meteorological Conditions During Observations. (Moving clouds Mist etc.)
CLEAR VISIBILITY WITH HIGH CLOUDS
- j. Nearby Objects (Telephone lines Spires Etc.)
- . To Whom Reported (Police, Military Organisations, the Press)
MANCHESTER ATC

l. Name and Address of Informant

S-40
[Redacted]

m. Any Background on the Informant that may be Volunteered.

EX - RAF

n. Other Witnesses

NONE

o. Date and Time of Receipt

13-6-00

1922 ~~z~~

The above details are to be faxed immediately to AIS (Military), LATTC on 7-144-3031

S-40
[Redacted]

The completed form is to be despatched to:

Ministry of Defence

Sec (AS) 2A

Room 8245

RAF Main Building

Whitehall

LON DON SW1A 2HB



LOOSE MINUTE

D/DAO/1/13

file only, please

15 Jun 99

Sec(AS)2a

'UFO' REPORT - 28 MAY 00

Reference: D/Sec(AS)/64/2 dated 13 Jun 00

1. At Reference, you asked whether the UFO report in the Sittingbourne/Medway area represented anything of air defence interest.
2. There is no evidence that unauthorised military activity or any other activity of air defence significance occurred in that area at the time in question.

[original signed]

S.40

AO/ADGE 1

S.40

UNCLASSIFIED RESTRICTED

ACTION

DIR IMMEDIATE PRIORITY ACTION HERE INFO COPY TO

AO/AD1	AO/AD2	AO/AD3
Air Def 1	Air Off 1	AT/AAR 1
Air Def 1a	Air Off 1a	AT/AAR 1a
	Air Off 2	SO1 AB/SF Pol
AEW 1	Air Off 2a	AT/AAR 2
ADGE 1	Recce 1	Hels 1
AD NATO	Recce 2	Hels 1a
Mar 1	Recce 2a	Hels 1b
Mar 1a	Recce Clerk	
		Hels 2
APA-MAR/AEW	APA-FW	Hels 2a
APA-TOR	APA-HAR	Hels 2b
	APA-JAG/CAN	Hels 2c
PA/DAO		Hels 2d
		APA-STRAT
Registry 1 2 3 4 5		APA-TAC

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RETURN TO _____

DESTROY _____

FILE _____ 1/13

F102 _____

D AIR OPS REG
 14 JUN 2000
 AO REG 4

DATE RETURNED
 15 JUN 2000
 FOR FILING

UNCLASSIFIED RESTRICTED

LOOSE MINUTE

D/Sec(AS)/64/2

13 June 2000

ADGE1
DI55c



CREDIBLE WITNESS REPORT DATED 28 MAY 2000.

1. In line with our current policy, please find attached a 'UFO' report from an ex-member of the RAF.
2. I would be grateful if you could let me know if the reports represent anything of air defence interest.

S 40

SEC(AS)2A

S 40

D AIR OPS REG

14 JUN 2000

AO REG 4

MISSION DETAILS		DTG of transmission	
From: AIS(M), LATCC(M), Porters Way, West Drayton Middlesex UB7 9AU Fax No: [REDACTED]		To: [REDACTED] SEC (AS)2, MOD Main Building, Whitehall London SW1A 2HB Fax No: [REDACTED]	
AUTHORISING OFFICER:		TRANSMISSION OPERATOR:	
RANK, NAME & APPOINTMENT:		RANK/GRADE & NAME: [REDACTED]	
SIGNATURE:		SIGNATURE: [REDACTED]	

35 2

A	DATE: 28 May	TIME: 0700-0900Z	DURATION OF SIGHTING:
B	DESCRIPTION OF OBJECT: Number 1 - 3 lights. Size Shape Colour Brightness Sound? No		Smell? No. Other
C	EXACT POSITION OF OBSERVER: Geographical location: Sittingbourne Indoors <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Outdoors <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stationary/Moving		
D	HOW OBJECT WAS OBSERVED: Naked eye <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Binoculars/Camera/Video camera		
E	DIRECTION IN WHICH OBJECT WAS FIRST SEEN: (A landmark may be useful) Towards Medway - West.		
F	ANGLE OF SIGHT: —		
G	DISTANCE (By reference to a known landmark if possible): Cloud base.		
H	MOVEMENT OF OBJECT: Fast and erratic.		
J	MET CONDITIONS DURING OBSERVATION (Moving clouds, mist, haze etc): Cloudy.		
K	NEARBY OBJECTS OR BUILDINGS: —		
L	TO WHOM REPORTED: Press: — East Kent Gazette Police: [REDACTED] Military Organisation: Airport: Other:		
M	INFORMANT'S NAME: Via [REDACTED] Temple Gardens, Sittingbourne Address: [REDACTED]		
N	ANY BACKGROUND OF THE INFORMANT THAT MAY BE VOLUNTEERED: Member of RAF for 20 yrs. Recently retired from MOD.		
Q	OTHER WITNESS? Neighbours.		
P	DATE/TIME OF REPORT: 1220L 31 MAY 00		

UNCLASSIFIED/RESTRICTED

ACTION

DIR IMMEDIATE PRIORITY ACTION HERE INFO COPY TO

AO/AD1	AO/AD2	AO/AD3
Air Def 1	Air Off 1	AT/AAR 1
Air Def 1a	Air Off 1a	AT/AAR 1a
	Air Off 2	SO1 AB/SF Pol
AEW 1	Air Off 2a	AT/AAR 2
ADGE 1	Recce 1	Hels 1
AD NATO	Recce 2	Hels 1a
Mar 1	Recce 2a	Hels 1b
Mar 1a	Recce Clerk	
		Hels 2
APA-MAR/AEW	APA-FW	Hels 2a
APA-TOR	APA-HAR	Hels 2b
	APA-JAG/CAN	Hels 2c
PA/DAO		Hels 2d
		APA-STRAT
Registry 1 2 3 4 5		APA-TAC

BY COP _____

RETURN TO _____

DESTROY _____

FILE 1/13 _____

F102 _____

D AIR OPS REG
25 MAY 2000
AD REG 4

1505, 92

DATE RETURNED
25 MAY 2000
FOR FILING

UNCLASSIFIED/RESTRICTED



From: [redacted] Secretariat (Air Staff)2
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE
Room 8247, Main Building, Whitehall, London, SW1A 2HB

Telephone (Direct dial) [redacted]
(Switchboard) [redacted]
(Fax) [redacted]



Your Reference

Our Reference
D/Sec(AS)64/1
Date
24 May 2000

J AIR OPS RFG

25 MAY 2000

AO REG 4

Dear [redacted]

Thank you for your letter of 1 May enclosing one from the Safety Regulation Group of the Civil Aviation Authority about Mandatory Occurrence Reports. You say that the Safety Regulation Group is the 'other official sources' mentioned in your earlier correspondence and ask that the MOD Department holding the Reports mentioned in their letter conduct a full search of their records and provides you with any information meeting the criteria as defined in the Parliamentary Ombudsman's letter to Ieuan Wyn Jones MP (A.7/00 of 29 February 2000).

As you know, Sec(AS)2 is the MOD focal point for receipt of all 'UFO'-related sighting reports and correspondence. A thorough search has been made of the files during the agreed period (28 July 1998 to 28 July 1999). There is no record that Mandatory Occurrence Reports 199900648 dated 03/02/99 and 199903489 dated 05/06/99 were received. I contacted [redacted] at Corporate Affairs, Safety Regulation Group for further information. She said that they were copied to:

(AS)2
Main Building
Whitehall

I queried the brevity of the address. [redacted] said that it was the address they used to forward Reports. The omission of 'Ministry of Defence', 'London' and a postcode in the address could have accounted for the Reports not being received by Sec(AS)2. As could the fact that the Branch title used does not exist and there is no supporting Room number to help with identification. Nevertheless, checks have been made with Branches in MOD Head Office whose titles are similar to (AS)2 and those with an interest in aircraft safety. No trace of the Reports has been found.

It is some while since the two Reports were filed with the Safety Regulation Group. There has been nothing in the meantime to suggest that the integrity of the UK Air Defence Region was breached by what was reported to them. I am sure you will understand therefore that MOD has no

plans to carry out an investigation now of what might have occurred.

I can appreciate that you will be disappointed with the result of our enquiries. I can assure you that efforts were made to try and trace what happened to the Reports. The Safety Regulation Group has now been provided with full details of our address.

Yours sincerely,

S40

A large black rectangular redaction box covers the signature area. The text 'S40' is visible in the top-left corner of the redacted area.

ACTION

DIR IMMEDIATE PRIORITY ACTION HERE INFO COPY TO

AO/AD1	AO/AD2	AO/AD3
Air Def 1	Air Off 1	AT/AAR 1
Air Def 1a	Air Off 1a	AT/AAR 1a
	Air Off 2	SO1 AB/SF Pol
AEW 1	Air Off 2a	AT/AAR 2
ADGE 1	Recce 1	Hels 1
AD NATO	Recce 2	Hels 1a
Mar 1	Recce 2a	Hels 1b
Mar 1a	Recce Clerk	
		Hels 2
APA-MAR/AEW	APA-FW	Hels 2a
APA-TOR	APA-HAR	Hels 2b
	APA-JAG/CAN	Hels 2c
PA/DAO		Hels 2d
		APA-STRAT
Registry 1 2 3 4 5		APA-TAC

BY COP _____

RETURN TO _____

DESTROY _____

FILE _____ *1/13* _____

F102 _____

D AIR OPS REG
25 MAY 2000
AO REG 4

DATE RETURNED
26 MAY 2000
FOR FILING



with the compliments of
Ministry of Defence

ENCL NO.

ADGE 1

May apologies. This should have been attached
to S 40 letter ref D/sec (as) 164/1 dated
24 May 2000

D AIR OPS REG

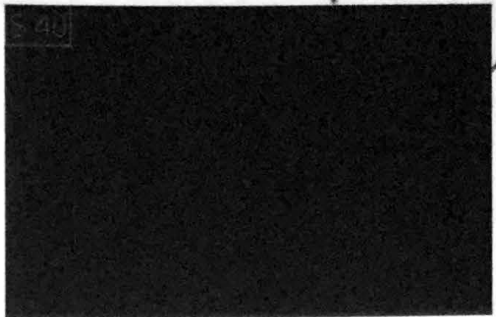
25 MAY 2000

AO REG 4

MOD Form 195 (7/94)

ENCL No.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE
SEC (AS) 2
- 5 MAY 2000
FILE



1st May '00

S40

Secretariat (AS) 2
MoD
Whitehall

Dear 

Thank you for your letter of 10th April.

Please find enclosed the information from "other official sources" that I spoke of in my letter of the 29th March.

I would be grateful if the MoD Dept holding this information would also conduct a full search of their records over the agreed period and furnish me with ^{any} information meeting the agreed criteria.

I am grateful for your continued co-operation on this matter

Yours sincerely



SAFETY REGULATION GROUP

Aviation House
Gatwick Airport South
West Sussex
RH6 0YR

Direct Dial
Direct Fax




Our ref 10MG/03/01/01 - 155

29 March 2000



PENTREATH



Dear 

Following your telephone call on Monday, I asked the Safety Data Department for details of any Mandatory Occurrence Reports regarding UFOs for the period 28 July 1998 to 28 July 1999 which have been passed to the Ministry of Defence.

They have only two occurrences, the details of which are attached.

Yours sincerely



Corporate Affairs

PubRel Report



Date: 03.02.1999	A/C Type: Not Applicable	Location: RAMME 58W	Flt Phase: Cruise	Occ Num: 199900648
----------------------------	------------------------------------	-------------------------------	-----------------------------	------------------------------

Other Occurrence : Unidentified bright light below BAe146 at FL280.

Area below a/c illuminated for 10 seconds by incandescent light which was not considered by reporter to be an a/c landing light. Reporter stated three other a/c reported seeing it moving at high speed or static. ATC informed but they reported no other a/c in vicinity. Five minutes later a radar return was present at 75miles on weather radar. Atmosphere reported as stable and no other a/c were in vicinity.

Date: 05.06.1999	A/C Type: B757	Location: SHAPP	Flt Phase: Cruise	Occ Num: 199903489
----------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------------	-----------------------------	------------------------------

ATC Occurrence : Pilot of B757 reported unidentified military a/c which passed close below & in opposite direction.

Traffic was not seen on radar by any of the relevant ATC units & no military a/c were known to be in the area.

UNCLASSIFIED RESTRICTED

ACTION

DIR IMMEDIATE PRIORITY ACTION HERE INFO COPY TO

AO/AD1	AO/AD2	AO/AD3
Air Def 1	Air Off 1	AT/AAR 1
Air Def 1a	Air Off 1a	AT/AAR 1a
	Air Off 2	SO1 AB/SF Pol
AEW 1	Air Off 2a	AT/AAR 2
ADGE 1	Recce 1	Hels 1
AD NATO	Recce 2	Hels 1a
Mar 1	Recce 2a	Hels 1b
Mar 1a	Recce Clerk	
		Hels 2
APA-MAR/AEW	APA-FW	Hels 2a
APA-TOR	APA-HAR	Hels 2b
	APA-JAG/CAN	Hels 2c
PA/DAO		Hels 2d
		APA-STRAT
Registry 1 2 3 4 5		APA-TAC

BY COP _____

RETURN TO _____

DESTROY _____

FILE _____ 1/13

F102 _____

D AIR OPS REG
 12 MAY 2000
 AOREG 3

DATE RETURNED
 15 MAY 2000
 FOR FILING

UNCLASSIFIED RESTRICTED

ENCL No.
30

Loose Minute

D/Sec(AS)64/1

12 May 2000

D AIR OPS REG

12 MAY 2000

AD REG 3

AS.DD1

Copy to:

ADGE1
Sec(AS)1

CAA – MANDATORY OCCURRENCE REPORTS

1. I am currently dealing with an Ombudsman Case, prompted by a keen 'ufologist' who is anxious to obtain data from 'UFO' sighting reports he believes have been provided to us by the CAA Safety Regulation Group (SRG).
2. I will not bore you with the details of the case! My aim in writing is to try and trace two Mandatory Occurrence Reports the SRG has advised him were forwarded to MOD. From my discussions with the SRG it seems they were sent to 'AS2 MOD Main Building Whitehall'. With an address as vague as that it is hardly surprising we did not receive them. From the description of the reports (SRG extract attached) it is clear their interpretation of a 'UFO' is rather different than that of most of our 'ufologists'. I wonder, did either or both reports find their way to your Registry or the Registries of copy addressees?

S.40

Sec(AS)2

S.40

PubRel Report



Date:	A/C Type:	Location:	Flt Phase:	Occ Num:
03.02.1999	Not Applicable	RAMME 58W	Cruise	199900648

Other Occurrence : Unidentified bright light below BAe146 at FL280.

Area below a/c illuminated for 10 seconds by incandescent light which was not considered by reporter to be an a/c landing light. Reporter stated three other a/c reported seeing it moving at high speed or static. ATC informed but they reported no other a/c in vicinity. Five minutes later a radar return was present at 75miles on weather radar. Atmosphere reported as stable and no other a/c were in vicinity.

Date:	A/C Type:	Location:	Flt Phase:	Occ Num:
05.06.1999	B757	SHAPP	Cruise	199903489

ATC Occurrence : Pilot of B757 reported unidentified military a/c which passed close below & in opposite direction.

Traffic was not seen on radar by any of the relevant ATC units & no military a/c were known to be in the area.

UNCLASSIFIED

copy 1 for DD GE/AEW

~~FDGE~~
ENCLOSURE
28

Precedence ROUTINE
DTG 211310Z APR 00
From RAF FYLINGDALES
To MODUK AIR
SIC Z6F

1/13

SUBJECT: AERIAL PHENOMENON

1. FOLLOWING SIGHTING OF A POSSIBLE UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECT IS REPORTED:

- A. 26 APR 00, 2330 HRS
 - B. ONE BRIGHT YELLOW AND WHITE OBJECT
 - C. OBSERVED FROM BEDROOM WINDOW
 - D. NAKED EYE
 - E. NORTH EAST TO SOUTH WEST DIRECTION OF TRAVEL
 - F. 70 DEGREES ELEVATION
 - G. NOT KNOWN
 - H. N/A
 - J. CLEAR SKY
 - K. N/A
 - L. RAF FYLINGDALES
 - M. [S 40] WHITBY, [S 40]
 - N. KEEN AMATER ASTRONOMER
 - P. NONE
 - Q. 271250Z APR 00
 - R. NIL
 - S. MARKED VARIATION IN BRIGHTNESS OF OBJECT IS IT CROSSED SKY
2. POC [S 40] CREW CMDR, RAFTN/UNITER EXT 2335

DATE RETURNED
28 APR 2000
FOR FILING

ACTION DISTRIBUTION

SMA	SIC	ACTION BRANCH	DUTY OFFICER
MODUK AIR	Z6F	SEC (AS)	

INFO DISTRIBUTION

DD GE/AEW DI 55

Tracing Detail

P1 Identifier /PRMD=MODUK-AMRAD/ADMD= /C=GB/amrad2.hq-:241170:20000427143040
ACP127 Identifier RBDIAA 0015 1181425
MM Identifier /CN=RAF FYLINGDALES/DD.acp-plad=RAF FYLINGDALES/DD.acp-ri=RB
DAIA/OU2=OUA/OU1=MODMAIN/O=HQ-AMRAD/PRMD=MODUK-AMRAD/ADMD=
/C=GB/ 3035 000427143035Z

ACASPR01/27 Apr 2000 14:30:49

page 1

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

copy 1 for DD GE/AEW

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ACTION

DIR IMMEDIATE PRIORITY ACTION HERE INFO COPY TO

AO/AD1	AO/AD2	AO/AD3
Air Def 1	Air Off 1	AT/AAR 1
Air Def 1a	Air Off 1a	AT/AAR 1a
	Air Off 2	SO1 AB/SF Pol
AEW 1	Air Off 2a	AT/AAR 2
ADGE 1	Recce 1	Hels 1
AD NATO	Recce 2	Hels 1a
Mar 1	Recce 2a	Hels 1b
Mar 1a	Recce Clerk	
		Hels 2
APA-MAR/AEW	APA-FW	Hels 2a
APA-TOR	APA-HAR	Hels 2b
	APA-JAG/CAN	Hels 2c
PA/DAO		Hels 2d
		APA-STRAT
Registry 1 2 3 4 5		APA-TAC

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RETURN TO _____

DESTROY _____

FILE _____

F102 _____

D AIR OPS REG

10 APR 2000

AD REG 4

DATE RETURNED

25 APR 2000

F 102

UNCLASSIFIED/RESTRICTED



From: S.40 [redacted] Secretariat (Air Staff)2
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE
 Room 8247, Main Building, Whitehall, London, SW1A 2HB

E No.
27

Telephone (Direct dial) [redacted]
 (Switchboard)
 (Fax) [redacted]

S.40 [redacted]
 Pentreath
 S.40 [redacted]

Your Reference

Our Reference
 D/Sec(AS)64/3/1
 Date
 10 April 2000

Dear S.40 [redacted]

Thank you for your letter of 29 March enclosing a cheque for £60.

As you know, Secretariat(Air Staff)2 is the Departmental focal point for any reports of alleged sightings of 'UFOs'. I should wish to assure you that the search of the files was very thorough and the information provided with my letter of 23 March was all that we had that met the agreed criteria.

You say that you have information from 'other official sources' that the material supplied was 'by no means complete'. If you could let me have this information I should, of course, be happy to make further enquiries.

Yours sincerely

S.40 [redacted]

D AIR OPS REG
 10 APR 2000
 AO REG 4

Hidden Copy:

APS/USofS)
APS/PUS)
DOMD) Connect with my D/Sec(AS)/64/3/1 of 23 March 2000
DCC RAF)
AO/AD1 - ADGE1)
D News RAF)

The Office of the Ombudsman -

S40

ENGL No.
26

S 40 [Redacted]

PENTRAETH

S 40 [Redacted]

29 March, 2000

S 40 [Redacted]

Sec. (Air Staff) 2a
Ministry of Defence
Main Building
Whitehall
LONDON
SW1A 2HB

S 40 [Redacted]

Dear

Thank you for your Departmental letters of 21st March from S 40 [Redacted] and your own letter of the 23rd March. I am truly grateful for the information around the two incidents mentioned especially bearing in mind the number of files that had to be shifted through.

Whilst I know your Department put a lot of effort into this search, I understand from other official sources *and documented evidence* that the list of incidents reported to the MoD meeting the agreed criteria (ref A.7/00 of 29 February, Paragraph 9) as supplied by yourselves is by no means complete. A Whitehall source also reliably informed me that some of the agreed information was processed at Abbey Wood in Bristol (I was actually quite surprised that no military reports had been forthcoming!).

I have copied this letter to the Permanent Secretary, the Ombudsman and my MP to keep everyone up to speed and I have every confidence that the remainder of the agreed information will be supplied. As an act of good faith, please find enclosed a cheque for £60.00 as agreed.

Once again, I am most grateful for the assistance and the co-operation that has come so far from the MoD. I look forward to receiving the remainder of the agreed abstracts.

Sincerely,
S 40 [Redacted]

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE
SEC
-6
FILE

CEL

ACTION

DIR IMMEDIATE PRIORITY ACTION HERE INFO COPY TO

AO/AD1	AO/AD2	AO/AD3
Air Def 1	Air Off 1	AT/AAR 1
Air Def 1a	Air Off 1a	AT/AAR 1a
	Air Off 2	SO1 AB/SF Pol
AEW 1	Air Off 2a	AT/AAR 2
ADGE 1	Recce 1	Hels 1
AD NATO	Recce 2	Hels 1a
Mar 1	Recce 2a	Hels 1b
Mar 1a	Recce Clerk	
		Hels 2
APA-MAR/AEW	APA-FW	Hels 2a
APA-TOR	APA-HAR	Hels 2b
	APA-JAG/CAN	Hels 2c
PA/DAO		Hels 2d
		APA-STRAT
Registry 1 2 3 4 5		APA-TAC

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RETURN TO _____

DESTROY _____

FILE 1/13 _____

F102 _____

D AIR OPS REG
23 MAR 2000
AO REG 4

Loose Minute

D/Sec(AS)/64/3/1

23 March 2000

D News RAF

Copy to:

APS/USofS

APS/PUS

DOMD

DCC RAF

AO/AD1 - ADGE1



OMBUDSMANS CASE: S 40 AND RELEASE OF INFORMATION ON 'UFOs'

1. I attach a copy of a letter sent today to S 40 following an appeal via his MP, Ieuan Wyn Jones, to the Ombudsman about MOD's policy on UFOs and refusal to release information from sighting reports.
2. The Ombudsman commended MOD on the way it had handled S 40 correspondence saying that we had done so in full accordance with the Code. Nonetheless, we agreed as a gesture of goodwill to make available to S 40 information from sighting reports in the categories requested and for the twelve-month period specified.
3. S 40 is likely to publish the letter and attachments on the Internet and some media interest may follow. A news brief is also attached to deal with any inquiries.

S 40

Sec(AS)2

S 40

D AIR OPS REG

23 MAR 2000

AO REG 4

ENCL. 1
24

NEWS BRIEF

DTG: 23 MARCH 2000

SUBJECT: RELEASE OF INFORMATION ON 'UFOs'

SOURCE: Branch: Sec(AS)2: [S 40]

PRESS OFFICER: [S 40] D News RAF

BACKGROUND

The Ombudsman recently commended MOD's handling of correspondence (some 35 letters) with a committed ufologist, [S 40] following an appeal from him via his MP, Ieuan Wyn Jones, that MOD had refused his request to release information in accordance with the Code.

KEY MESSAGE

MOD has only a very limited interest in alleged sightings of 'unidentified flying objects' which is to establish from reports provided whether what was seen might have some defence significance.

KEY POINTS

- * The Ombudsman commended MOD's handling of [S 40] correspondence saying that they had done so in full accordance with the Code of Practice on the Release of Information.
- * The Ombudsman supported MOD's decision not to provide an opinion now on policy statements made 40-50 years ago about MOD's interest then in 'UFOs', particularly as all the available information relating to the statements is in the public domain.
- * The Ombudsman rejected [S 40] complaint that MOD had not provided an adequate response to his request for a statement on MOD's present policy on 'UFOs'.
- * The Ombudsman supported MOD's judgement that the request for sighting reports (from commercial pilots, military pilots and radar personnel) from 28 July 98-28 July 99 could reasonably have been withheld under Exemption 9 of the Code (voluminous or vexatious requests). The Ombudsman very much welcomed MOD's decision nonetheless to make this information available.
- * The search for any reports meeting the criteria required scrutiny of proformae, letters etc, held on six manual files (over 500 enclosures).
- * Only two reports were found to meet the criteria; one from a commercial pilot and one from an air traffic controller.
- * MOD's conclusion in respect of each report was that there was nothing to substantiate an incident of defence concern.

SUBSIDIARY POINTS

* S 40 [redacted] requested:

(a) that MOD agree with his interpretation of information held at the Public Record Office for 1950s-1960s in respect of alleged 'UFO' incidents and MOD policy at that time.

(b) that MOD confirm whether it was policy now to play down the significance of 'UFOs'.

(c) that MOD provide abstracts from all 'UFO' reports from commercial pilots, military pilots and radar personnel between 01.00 hrs 28 Jul 98 and 01.00 hrs 28 Jul 99 giving details of estimated sizes, shapes, speeds and unusual flight patterns of the craft, and the conclusions reached by MOD in each case.

* As a gesture of goodwill MOD agreed to (c), estimating a charge of £150 but, as a further gesture of goodwill, agreed to abate the cost to a maximum of £75.

* S 40 [redacted] was provided with the information in a letter of 23 March 2000.



From: [REDACTED] Secretariat (Air Staff)2
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE
Room 8247, Main Building, Whitehall, London, SW1A 2HB

ENCL. No.
23

Telephone (Direct dial) [REDACTED]
(Switchboard)
(Fax) [REDACTED]

S 40 [REDACTED]
Pentreath
S 40 [REDACTED]

Your Reference

Our Reference
D/Sec(AS)64/3/1
Date
23 March 2000

S 40 [REDACTED]
Dear [REDACTED]

I am responding to your request for abstracts from sighting reports from commercial pilots, military pilots and radar personnel for the period 01.00 hours 28 July 1998 to 01.00 hours 28 July 1999 as set out in the letter from the Ombudsman to Ieuan Wyn Jones MP (reference A.7/00 of 29 February)

I should say at the outset that there is no requirement for anyone reporting an alleged sighting to MOD to provide details of any category of information including occupation. Where reports are made they are often very sketchy and vague. However, we have now reviewed all the reports received over the 12 months in question in this office. Two sightings were received during the period specified above with sufficient information to substantiate the occupation of the witness as one of those requested. Although you asked only for abstracts we felt that it would be more helpful to give you photocopies of the actual reports as we received them. As you will see, details have been deleted in order to protect the confidentiality of the witnesses concerned.

As you know, the MOD has only a very limited interest in alleged sightings of 'unidentified flying objects' which is to establish from sighting reports whether what was seen might have some defence significance. We look to see whether there is any evidence that the integrity of the UK Air Defence region has been breached by any hostile or unauthorized foreign military activity. With this requirement in mind, the conclusions reached in respect of each report were as follows:

Report No. 1 was received on 20 November 1998 and concerned a sighting on 19 November 1998 by a commercial pilot, reported to be of an object travelling fast and showing a very bright strobe light. MOD concluded that there was no unusual activity to substantiate an incident of any defence concern.

Report No. 2 was received on 15 February 1999 (page 2 is incorrectly dated) and concerned an apparent radar contact that day by an air traffic controller in Scotland. MOD found that there was no Air Defence activity (routine or Quick Reaction Alert) or exercises involving RAF Air Defence units during the period. Radar investigations were made but recorded radar data displays did not support the contact reported. In the circumstances MOD found nothing to substantiate an incident of any defence concern.

I can confirm that no other reported sightings were found during the search to match the three categories specified in your request.

Because of the time needed to examine a number of files and check the details of hundreds of enclosures the cost of the search amounted to £60. I should be grateful if you would now send a cheque for this amount payable to: *The Accounting Officer, Ministry of Defence* to the above address.

Yours sincerely

S.40



Reference		Not for Civil Use		Date Stamp
Action	DTG	Message Instructions		REPORT No. 1
Information				
Priority Indicator	Address	ATTN. REDACTED ON ORIGINAL DOCUMENT		
		FM REDACTED ON ORIGINAL DOCUMENT		
Date and time of filing	Origin			

TEXT A

19.5. 1910 - 05 MINS.

I OBJECT. VERY BLIGHT STROBE LIGHT STROBE 1 EVERY 20 SECONDS

B.C IN A/C REDACTED ON ORIGINAL NORTH NITON. HEADING TOWARDS ROEHILL OBJECT HEADING NORTH HIGH LEVEL. DISAPPEARED INTO HORIZON IN 5 MINS. CHECKED WITH HORIZON CONTROL REDACTED ON ORIGINAL NOTHING SHOWN ON RADAR.

D. NAKED EYE

E. A/C HEADING NORTH OBJECT DUE NORTH OF A/C

F. ~~TODER 353~~ FM HORIZON.

G. U/K

H. VERY HIGH SPEED.

I. ~~CHART~~

For Telecommunications use only		Not for Transmission	For Originator's use only
TDR (Incoming messages)	TOO (Outgoing messages)	Copy distribution	Signature of Originator
Operator's Identification			Office of Origin
			Telephone No. Extension No.

REDACTED ON ORIGINAL DOCUMENT

REDACTED ON ORIGINAL DOCUMENT

Not for Civil Use

Date Stamp

Precedence		DTG	Message Instructions	Date Stamp
Action				
Information				
Priority Indicator	Address			
Date and time of filing		Origin		

TEXT

K N/A

L. REDACTION ON ORIGINAL DOCUMENT

M. [REDACTED] REDACTION ON ORIGINAL DOCUMENT

N. [REDACTED] CPT

O. REDACTION ON ORIGINAL DOCUMENT

P. REDACTION ON ORIGINAL DOCUMENT

[REDACTED] REDACTION ON ORIGINAL DOCUMENT

For Telecommunications use only		Not for Transmission	For Originator's use only
TDR (Incoming messages)	TOD (Outgoing messages)	Copy distribution	Signature of Originator
Operator's Identification			Office of Origin
			Telephone No. Extension No.

ORIGINAL DOCUMENT

SEC (A)2, MOD Main Building, Whitehall
London SW1A 2HD

ENCL. NO. 2
CORE
NUMBER

AL. MORISING OFFICER

TRANSMISSION OPERATOR:

RANK, NAME & APPOINTMENT:

RANK/GRADE & NAME:

REPORT No. 2

SIGNATURE: [REDACTED]

SIGNATURE: [REDACTED]

ORIGINAL DOCUMENT

ENCL. No. 21

A DATE: 15 Feb 99. TIME: 1025 Z DURATION OF SIGHTING: 1-2 MINS

B DESCRIPTION OF OBJECT:
Number
Size PRIMARY RADAR CONTACT
Shape 10 MILES WIDE
Colour
Brightness TRAVELLING U. QUICK
Sound? ABOUT 2 MILES LONG

Smell?
Other
[REDACTED]

C EXACT POSITION OF OBSERVER:
Geographical location: [REDACTED]
Indoors/Outdoors/Stationary/Moving

D HOW OBJECT WAS OBSERVED:
Naked eye/Binoculars/Camera/Video camera ON RADAR.

E DIRECTION IN WHICH OBJECT WAS FIRST SEEN: (A landmark may be useful)
TRM VOR ^{HEADING} - SW TOWARDS BELFAST.

F ANGLE OF SIGHT:

G DISTANCE (By reference to a known landmark if possible):

H MOVEMENT OF OBJECT: 50 MILES IN ROUGHLY 1 MINUTE.

J MET CONDITIONS DURING OBSERVATION (Moving clouds, mist, haze etc):

K NEARBY OBJECTS OR BUILDINGS:

L TO WHOM REPORTED:
Press:
Police:
Military Organisation: [REDACTED]
Airport:
Other:

M INFORMANTS' DETAILS:
Name: [REDACTED]
Address: [REDACTED]

N ANY BACKGROUND OF THE INFORMANT THAT MAY BE VOLUNTEERED:

O OTHER WITNESS?

P DATE/TIME OF REPORT: 15 Feb 99 1030z.

UNCLASSIFIED

copy 1 for DD GE/AEW

ENCL. No. 20

Precedence ROUTINE
DTG 211445Z MAR 00
From RAF FYLINGDALES
To MODUK AIR
SIC Z6F

fra 1/13

SUBJECT: AERIAL PHENOMENON

1. FOLLOWING SIGHTING OF A POSSIBLE UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECT IS REPORTED

- A. 18 MAR 00, 1908 HRS
- B. METEOR, VERY BRIGHT WITH GOLDEN TRAIL
- C. IN A MOTOR CAR
- D. NAKED EYE
- E. SOUTH TO NORTH EAST
- F. NOT KNOWN
- G. NOT KNOWN
- H. N/A
- J. CLEAR SKY, FULL MOON
- K. DRIVING ON MALTON BY-PASS
- L. RAF FYLINGDALES
- M. S.40 PICKERING, NORTH YORKSHIRE
- N. HOUSEWIFE
- P. HUSBAND
- Q. 182300Z MAR 00
- R. NIL
- S. NIL

DATE RETURNED

23 MAR 2000

FOR FILING

ACTION DISTRIBUTION

SMA	RAF SIC	ACTION BRANCH	DUTY OFFICER
MODUK AIR	Z6F	SEC(AS)	

INFO DISTRIBUTION

DD GE/AEW DI 55

Tracing Detail

P1 Identifier /PRMD=MODUK-AMRAD/ADMD= /C=GB/amrad2.hq:-177737:20000321155
110

ACPI27 Identifier RBDAIA 0004 0811545

MM Identifier /CN=RAF FYLINGDALES/DD.acp-plad=RAF FYLINGDALES/DD.acp-ri=RB
DAIA/OU2=OUA/OU1=MODMAIN/O=HQ-AMRAD/PRMD=MODUK-AMRAD/ADMD=
/C=GB/5105 000321155105Z

ACASPR01/21 Mar 2000 15:51:19

page 1/last

UNCLASSIFIED



LOOSE MINUTE

D/DAO/1/13 ← *file only please*

20 Mar 99

Sec(AS)2a

'UFO' REPORTS - 1 and 16 MAR 00

Reference: D/Sec(AS)/64/2 dated 17 Mar 00

1. At Reference, you asked whether the UFO reports in the Whitechapel and Darlington areas represented anything of air defence interest.
2. Following enquiries through staff at HQ 11/18 Gp, there is no evidence that unauthorised military activity or any other activity of air defence significance occurred in those areas at the times in question.

[original signed]

S 40 [redacted]

ADGE 1

S 40 [redacted]

DA [redacted]

20 MAR 2000

FT [redacted]

UNCLASSIFIED/RESTRICTED

ACTION

DIR IMMEDIATE PRIORITY ACTION HERE INFO COPY TO

AO/AD1	AO/AD2	AO/AD3
Air Def 1	Air Off 1	AT/AAR 1
Air Def 1a	Air Off 1a	AT/AAR 1a
	Air Off 2	SO1 AB/SF Pol
AEW 1	Air Off 2a	AT/AAR 2
ADGE 1	Recce 1	Hels 1
AD NATO	Recce 2	Hels 1a
Mar 1	Recce 2a	Hels 1b
Mar 1a	Recce Clerk	
		Hels 2
APA-MAR/AEW	APA-FW	Hels 2a
APA-TOR	APA-HAR	Hels 2b
	APA-JAG/CAN	Hels 2c
PA/DAO		Hels 2d
		APA-STRAT
Registry 1 2 3 4 5		APA-TAC

BY COP _____

RETURN TO _____

DESTROY _____

FILE 1/13 _____

F102 _____

DATE RETURNED
20 MAR 2000
FOR FILING

UNCLASSIFIED/RESTRICTED

LOOSE MINUTE

D/Sec(AS)/64/2

17 March 2000

ADGE1
DI55c

CREDIBLE WITNESS REPORTS DATED 1 & 16 MARCH 2000.

1. In line with our current policy, please find attached two separate 'UFO' reports from police officers. I should be grateful if you could let me know if the report represents anything of air defence interest.

S 40



0 AIR OPS REG

20 MAR 2000

AD REG 4

REPORT OF AN UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECT



Send to: MOD Sec(AS) 2a

During working hours: [REDACTED]

Outside working hours: UNCLAS Signal to MODUK AIR SIC Z6D

A	Date, Time & Duration of Sighting.	16 2157 MAR 00
B	Description of Object (No of objects, size, shape, colour, brightness).	LARGE NO OF LIGHTS FLASHING AND MOVING AROUND. WHITE LIGHT, BROAD BAND THEN TIGHT
C	Exact Position of Observer. Location, indoor/outdoor, stationary/moving.	HEENWORTH, COUNTY DURHAM, SOUTH OF DARLINGTON. OUTDOORS IN BACK GARDEN
D	How Observed (Naked eye, binoculars, other optical device, still or video/movie).	NAKED EYE
E	Direction on which Object first seen (A landmark may be more useful than a badly estimated bearing).	DUE SOUTH TOWARDS NORTHALLERTON
F	Angle of Sight (Estimated heights are unreliable).	GROUND LEVEL POINTING UPWARDS.
G	Distance (By reference to a known landmark).	UNKNOWN
H	Movements (Changes in e, F & G may be of more use than estimates of Course and Speed).	CIRCULAR SWEEP
I	Met Conditions during Observations (Moving clouds, haze, mist etc).	CLEAR, LOW CLOUD (THIN)
J	Nearby Objects (Telephone Lines, High Voltage Lines, Reservoir, Lake or Dam, Swamp or Marsh, River, High Buildings, Tall Chimneys, Steeples, Spires, TV or Radio Masts, Airfields, Generating Plant, Factories, Pits or other sites with floodlights or night lighting).	
K	To whom reported (Police, Military, Press etc).	POLICE
L	Name & address of Informant.	[REDACTED] - OFF DUTY POLICEMAN [REDACTED] DARLINGTON [REDACTED]

THIS IS A COPY - ORIGINAL CLOSED UNDER THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT 2000. EXEMPTION 540

M. Background of Informant that may be volunteered.	
N. Other witnesses.	WIFE AND VARIOUS NEIGHBOURS
O. Date, Time of Receipt.	10 2210Z MAR 00
P. Any unusual Meteorological Conditions.	NIL
Q. Remarks.	

Classification	UNCLASSIFIED
Caveat	NONE
Covering	UNCLASSIFIED



FAX TRANSMISSION SHEET

DTG of Transmission: 010900Z Mar 00		Reference:	
From: AIS(Mil) LATCC(MII) PORTERS WAY WEST DRAYTON MIDDLESEX UB7 9AU	Fax Number: VPN: BT:	Subject: UFO REPORT	
		Total number of pages including covering sheet	2
To: SEC (AS) 2 ROOM 8245 M.o.D. Main Building Whitehall		Fax Number:	
		Voice	
Rank, Name & Appointment:		Rank/Grade & Name:	
Signature:		Signature:	
Message/Remarks: Please find attached a UFO report from Whitechapel Police Station.			

Classification	UNCLASSIFIED
Caveat	NONE
Covering	UNCLASSIFIED

REQUESTED AT 0406 ON 01MAR00 BY 170010 AT HT756

RECIPIENT 378HT

REASON FAX

SIGHTING U.F.O 01/03/2000 0345 - 0400

SIGHTING OF U.F.O FROM REAR YARD WHITECHAPEL POLICE STATION WITNESSED BY SEVERAL POLICE OFFICERS SMALL RED LIGHT MOVED SLOWLY SOUTH THEN DID TIGHT U TURN AND MADE OFF NORTH AT GREAT SPEED THEN OBSERVED FOR 15 mins MOVING BACK AND FORWARDS AT SLOW AND FAST SPEEDS THEN SEEN TO TURN IN TIGHT CIRCLES .

PC378HT DOBSON...WHITECHAPEL POLICE STATION ,METROPOLITAN POLICE

THIS IS A COPY - ORIGINAL CLOSED
UNDER THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
ACT 2000. EXEMPTION 540

RESTRICTED - DO NOT USE THIS TO TAKE OPERATIONAL ACTION UNLESS IT IS UP TO DATE
DATA PROTECTION ACT - NO UNAUTHORISED DISCLOSURE-DISPOSE AS CONFIDENTIAL WASTE

LOOSE MINUTE

D/DAO/1/13 ←

file only please



7 Mar 99

Sec(AS)2a

'UFO' REPORTS - 11 Feb 00

Reference: D/Sec(AS)/64/2 dated 28 Feb 00

1. At Reference, you asked whether the UFO reports in the Wick, Banff and Windemere areas represented anything of air defence interest.
2. Following enquiries by staff at HQ 11/18 Gp, there is no evidence that unauthorised military activity or any other activity of air defence significance occurred in those areas at the times in question.

[original signed]

S 40
[Redacted signature]

ADGE 1

S 40
[Redacted signature]

DATE RETURNED

- 7 MAR 2000

FOR FILING

ACTION

DIR IMMEDIATE PRIORITY ACTION HERE INFO COPY TO

AO/AD1	AO/AD2	AO/AD3
Air Def 1	Air Off 1	AT/AAR 1
Air Def 1a	Air Off 1a	AT/AAR 1a
	Air Off 2	SO1 AB/SF Pol
AEW 1	Air Off 2a	AT/AAR 2
ADGE 1	Recce 1	Hels 1
AD NATO	Recce 2	Hels 1a
Mar 1	Recce 2a	Hels 1b
Mar 1a	Recce Clerk	
		Hels 2
APA-MAR/AEW	APA-FW	Hels 2a
APA-TOR	APA-HAR	Hels 2b
	APA-JAG/CAN	Hels 2c
PA/DAO		Hels 2d
		APA-STRAT
Registry 1 2 3 4 5		APA-TAC

BY COP _____

RETURN TO _____

DESTROY _____

FILE _____ *1/13*

F102 _____

D AIR OPS REG
28 FEB 2000
AO REG 4

DATE RETURNED
- 7 MAR 2000
FOR FILING

LOOSE MINUTE

D/Sec(AS)/64/2

28 February 2000

ADGE1

DI55c



CREDIBLE WITNESS REPORT DATED 11 FEBRUARY 2000.

1. In line with our current policy, please find attached a 'UFO' report from a civilian helicopter pilot who witnessed two bright lights 20 miles north of Wick in the Scottish Highlands on 11 February 2000. I also attach two other reports from members of the public that witnessed objects around the Banff area at around the same time, which possibly fits the helicopter pilot's statement that the lights were moving in a South Easterly direction. I have consulted the low flying complaints cell in Sec(AS)2 who confirm that there was no military low flying below 2,000ft in the area at the time. I also attach, for completeness, another report we received for the 11 February from the Windamere area.
2. I would be grateful if you could let me know if the reports represent anything of air defence interest.

D AIR OPS REG

28 FEB 2000

AO REG 4

S40

SEC(AS)2A

S40

**REPORT OF AN UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECT****A. Date, Time, Duration of Sighting**

Date: 11 Feb 00

Time: 1805

Duration: 3 mins

B. Description of Object

Number: 1

Size: Unsure, could only see lights, no shape

Shape: Not see, shrouded in mist

Colours: Purple light for about 5 secs

Brightness: Very deep blue

Sound: No

Smell: No

C. Exact Position of Observer

Geographical Location: Balgreen Road between Turriff and Banff

Indoors/Outdoors: Outdoors

Stationary/Moving: In car at first but stopped to look

D. How Object was Observed

Naked Eye: Initially

Binoculars: Yes

Still/Video Camera: No

E. Direction in Which Object was first seen

Between Turriff and Banff heading east towards Peterhead

F. Angle of Sight

45°

G. Distance

1000-1500ft away about 1500ft off the ground.

H. Movement of Object

Dead straight, moved to west about 500 yards away then shot off towards Peterhead

J. Met Conditions during Observation

Moving Clouds: Not overcast, very clear twilight conditions.

Haze: None

Mist: None

K. Nearby Objects or Buildings etc

Passed over local farms

L. To Whom Reported

Police: No

Press: No

Military Organisation: RAF Lossiemouth Stn Ops

Airport: No

M. Name and Address of Informant

Name: S 40

Address: S 40 Banff, S 40

N. Any Background of the Informant that may be Volunteered

Nil

O. Other Witnesses

None

P. Date and Time of Receipt of Report

Date: 15 Feb 00

Time 2030

REPORT OF AN UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECT**A. Date, Time, Duration of Sighting**

Date: 11 Feb 00

Time: 1820

Duration: 5 mins

B. Description of Object

Number: 2

Size: Unsure

Shape: Not made out (like 2 stars with the larger emitting a light beam)

Colours: Pinkish (obscured through mist)

Brightness: Cone shaped beam of light. Low luminous colour

Sound: No

Smell: No

C. Exact Position of Observer

Geographical Location: Bridge of Alva - NJ 6861

Indoors/Outdoors: Outdoors

Stationary/Moving: Stationary

D. How Object was Observed

Naked Eye: Yes

Binoculars: No

Still/Video Camera: No

E. Direction in Which Object was first seen

West to east overhead

F. Angle of Sight

40°

G. Distance

1000 - 1500 ft in low cloud

H. Movement of Object

Steady (glider speed) travelling in straight line

J. Met Conditions during Observation

Moving Clouds: Wind east to west

Haze: None

Mist: None

K. Nearby Objects or Buildings etc

In front of blacked out cottage. No street lighting

L. To Whom Reported

Police: No

Press: No

Military Organisation: Lossiemouth Stn Ops

Airport: Aberdeen ATC

M. Name and Address of Informant

Name: S 40 [Redacted]

Address: S 40 [Redacted] Banff, S 40 [Redacted]

N. Any Background of the Informant that may be Volunteered

Nil

O. Other Witnesses

None

P. Date and Time of Receipt of Report

Date: 17 Feb 00

Time: 1125

Fax to AIS(M) RAF West Drayton on S 40 [Redacted]

FAX TRANSMISSION DETAILS:		DTG of Transmission:	
From: AIS(M), LATCC(M), Porters Way, West Drayton Middlesex UB7 9AU [REDACTED]		To: [REDACTED] SEC (AS)2, MOD Main Building, Whitehall London SW1A 2HB [REDACTED]	
AUTHORISING OFFICER:		TRANSMISSION OPERATOR:	
RANK, NAME & APPOINTMENT:		RANK/GRADE & NAME: S40 [REDACTED]	
SIGNATURE:		SIGNATURE: [REDACTED]	

ENCL No
12

A	DATE: 11 FEB 00	TIME: 1800 Z	DURATION OF SIGHTING:
B	DESCRIPTION OF OBJECT: Number 2 Size Shape Colour WHITE Brightness BRIGHT LIGHTS Sound?		Smell? Other LOWER OF TWO LIGHTS LOOKED LIKE A SEARCH LIGHT
C	EXACT POSITION OF OBSERVER: Geographical location: N SCOTLAND, 20 MILES NORTH OF WICK. Indoors/Outdoors/Stationary/Moving IN A HELICOPTER		
D	HOW OBJECT WAS OBSERVED: NAKED EYE Naked eye/Binoculars/Camera/Video camera		
E	DIRECTION IN WHICH OBJECT WAS FIRST SEEN: (A landmark may be useful) LIGHTS WERE IN SE DIRECTION		
F	ANGLE OF SIGHT: ABOVE TO LEFT		
G	DISTANCE (By reference to a known landmark if possible): V. HIGH. OBSERVER FLYING AT 3000FT, LIGHTS MIGHT		
H	MOVEMENT OF OBJECT: FASTER THAN A HELI, MORE LIKE A FAST JET		
J	MET CONDITIONS DURING OBSERVATION (Moving clouds, mist, haze etc): CLEAR		
K	NEARBY OBJECTS OR BUILDINGS: N/A		
L	TO WHOM REPORTED: Press: SCOTTISH CANAL (WOULD LIKE TO KNOW OUTCOME TOO, AS HAD A COUPLE OF REPORTS) Police: Military Organisation: Airport: Other:		
M	INFORMANTS' DETAILS: Name: S40 [REDACTED] Address: [REDACTED] ABERDEEN [REDACTED] S40 [REDACTED]		
N	ANY BACKGROUND OF THE INFORMANT THAT MAY BE VOLUNTEERED:		
O	OTHER WITNESS? OTHER FIXED WING CREW		
P	DATE/TIME OF REPORT:		

REPORT of an UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECT

ENCL NO.
11

a. Date/Time and Duration of Sighting (Local times to be quoted)

11/02/00 1805 30 SECS.

b. Description of Object (No. of objects, size, shape, colours, brightness, sound, smell etc)

2 LIGHTS - 2 BRIGHT STARS-SHAPED WHITE
VERY BRIGHT / ONE LIGHTER THAN / NO SOUND / NO SMELL

c. Exact Position Observed. (Geographical location, indoors or outdoors, stationary or moving)

COCKSHOT POINT. BONNESS- LAKE NINDERMERE

d. How Observed (Naked eye, Binoculars other optical device, still or movie camera)

NAKED EYE

e. Direction in Which Object was First Seen (A landmark may be more useful than a badly estimated bearing)

EAST / SOUTH.

f. Angle of Sight (Estimated heights are unreliable)

90°

g. Distance (By reference to a known Landmark if possible)

2000' AGL

MINISTRY
10 FEB 2000
FILE

h. Movements (Changes in E,F,G may be of more use)

LEFT TO RIGHT / LOW FROM BEHIND

i. Meteorological Conditions During Observations. (Moving clouds Mist etc.)

DRY / LITTLE CLOUD.

j. Nearby Objects (Telephone lines Spires Etc.)

NO.

l. Name and Address of Informant

[REDACTED] SD 6076
BOWNESS - ON - NINDERMERE. CUMBR:A
[REDACTED]

m. Any Background on the Informant that may be Volunteered.

NIL.

n. Other Witnesses

1

o. Date and Time of Receipt

11/02/09
2140

The above details are to be telephoned immediately to AIS (Military), Latcc on ext. 6717, 6718 and

The completed form is to be despatched to:

Ministry of Defence (AFO)
RAF Main Building
Whitehall
LONDON SW1

FAXED TO MIL AIS.

UNCLASSIFIED

file 1/13

copy 1 for DD GE/AEW

ENCL No.
10

Precedence ROUTINE
DTG 021530Z FEB 00
From RAF FYLINGDALES
To MODUK AIR
SIC Z6F

SUBJECT: AERIAL PHENOMENON

1. FOLLOWING SIGHTING OF A POSSIBLE UNIDENTIFIED FLYIG OBJECT IS REPORTED

- A. 1 FEB 00, 0800 HRS CONTINUOUS
- B. SQUARE SHAPE, GREYISH
- C. OUTDOORS
- D. TELESCOPE
- E. NORTH
- F. 90 DEGS
- G. APPROX 300 KMS
- H. CIRCULAR
- J. CLEAR
- K. N/A
- L. RAF FYLINGDALES

M. S 40 [REDACTED] COLCHESTER. S 40 [REDACTED]

N. SELF-EMPLOYED COMPUTER SALESMAN

- P. NIL
- Q. 021439Z FEB 00
- R. NIL
- S. NIL

2. POC S 40 [REDACTED] CREW CMDR, RAFTN/UNITER S 40 [REDACTED]

S 40 [REDACTED] SPACE INFO OFFICER S 40 [REDACTED]

ACTION DISTRIBUTION

SMA	SIC	ACTION BRANCH	DUTY OFFICER
-----	-----	---------------	--------------

MODUK AIR	Z6F	SEC (AS)	
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INFO DISTRIBUTION	
DD GE/AEW	DI 55

DATE RETURNED
- 3 FEB 2000
FOR FILING

Tracing Detail

P1 Identifier /PRMD=MODUK-AMRAD/ADMD= /C=GB/amrad2.hq--065823:20000202165
203
ACP127 Identifier RBDAIA 0008 0331640

UNCLASSIFIED

copy 1 for DD GE/AEW

MM Identifier

/CN=RAF FYLINGDALES/DD.acp-plad=RAF FYLINGDALES/DD.acp-ri=RB
DAIA/OU2=OUA/OU1=MODMAIN/O=HQ-AMRAD/PRMD=MODUK-AMRAD/ADMD=
/C=GB/ 5200 000202165200Z

UNCLASSIFIED

copy 1 for DD GE/AEW

ENCL No.

9

file 1/13

Precedence ROUTINE
DTG 101730Z JAN 00
From RAF FYLINGDALES
To MODUK AIR
SIC Z6F

SUBJECT: AERIAL PHENOMENON

1. FOLLOWING SIGHTING OF A POSSIBLE UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECT WAS REPORTED VIA ROYAL MAIL:

- A. 191600Z DEC 99, FOR APPROXIAMATELY 5 MIN
- B. 1 ROUND, BRIGHT GLOWING OBJECT, SIZE OF TENNIS BALL
- C. SHOPPING OUTSIDE IN WHITLEY, NEAR FAREHAM, HAMPSHIRE
- D. NAKED EYE
- E. OVER SOUTHAMPTON AREA/SOUTH-WEST
- F. UNKNOWN
- G. NOT KNOWN
- H. APPEARED HOVERING
- J. NOT KNOWN
- K. NOT KNOWN
- L. LETTER TO RAF FYLINGDALES
- M. [REDACTED] PORTSMOUTH, HANTS, [REDACTED]
- N. UNKNOWN
- Q. HIS SON
- R. 7 JAN 00
- S. NIL
- Z. POC [REDACTED] RAFTN/UNITER [REDACTED] OR DUTY CREW CMDR EXT [REDACTED]

ACTION DISTRIBUTION

SMA SIC ACTION BRANCH DUTY OFFICER

MODUK AIR

Z6F SEC (AS)

INFO DISTRIBUTION

DD GE/AEW DI 55

Tracing Detail

P1 Identifier /PRMD=MODUK-AMRAD/ADMD= /C=GB;/amrad2.hq-:138284:20000110182
944
ACP127 Identifier RBDAIA 0008 0101812

ACASPR01/10 Jan 2000 18:29:47

UNCLASSIFIED

DATE RETURNED
13 JAN 2000
FOR FILING

page 1

UNCLASSIFIED

copy 1 for DD GE/AEW

MM Identifier

/CN=RAF FYLINGDALES/DD.acp-plad=RAF FYLINGDALES/DD.acp-ri=RB
DAIA/OU2=OUA/OU1=MODMAIN/O=HQ-AMRAD/PRMD=MODUK-AMRAD/ADMD=
/C=GB/ 2940 000110182940Z

UNCLASSIFIED

copy 1 for DD GE/AEW



Precedence ROUTINE
DTG 111000Z DEC 99
From RAF MARHAM
To MODUK AIR
SIC Z6F

File 1/13

NFA

SUBJECT: UFO REPORT

1. 020300Z DEC 99 AND 020430Z DEC 99 FOR 6 OR 7 MINUTES ON FIRST OCCASION, 15 MINS ON SECOND
2. 1 OBJECT, IDENTICAL EACH TIME, TRIANGULAR SHAPED OBJECT WITH 2 LIGHTS (WHITE) DISPLAYED IN SIMILAR MANNER TO CAR HEADLIGHTS
3. GROUND FLOOR BEDROOM AT HOME ADDRESS
4. NAKED EYE
5. WEST (TOWARDS BODNEY ARMY CAMP)
6. ROUGH ESTIMATE OF HEIGHT 500 FEET
7. OVER ONE MILE AWAY
8. OBJECT ROTATED ABOUT A VERTICAL AXIS AND DESCENDED. OBJECT MADE NO SOUND
9. CLEAR DRY NIGHT WITH LIGHT WIND
10. CONIFER TREE 100 FT FROM WINDOW. BODNEY ARMY CAMP APPROX ONE MILE AWAY
11. DUTY OPS OFFICER, RAF MARHAM, [REDACTED]
12. [REDACTED], WATTON, THETFORD, NORFOLK, [REDACTED]
13. COMPLAINANT WAS SITTING UP IN BED, WAITING FOR PERSISTENT CAR THIEVES. THE DELAY IN REPORTING, IS DUE, HE SAYS, TO HIS FEAR OF RIDICULE. HE WAS AT PAINS TO STRESS THAT HE WANTS NO PUBLICITY OF ANY KIND. HE REPORTED NOW BECAUSE HE HEARD OF A SIMILAR SIGHTING IN WALES THIS WEEK
14. NIL
15. 110950 DEC 99

ACTION DISTRIBUTION

SMA SIC ACTION BRANCH DUTY OFFICER

MODUK AIR
Z6F SEC(AS)

INFO DISTRIBUTION
DD GE/AEW DI 55

DATE RECORDED
13 DEC 1999
FOR FILING

Tracing Detail

ACASPR01/11 Dec 1999 11:17:20

UNCLASSIFIED

page 1

UNCLASSIFIED

copy 1 for DD GE/AEW

P1 Identifier /PRMD=MODUK-AMRAD/ADMD= /C=GB/amrad2.hq-:256951:19991211111
719
ACP127 Identifier RBDAIW 0001 3451030
MM Identifier /CN=RAF MARHAM/DD.acp-plad=RAF MARHAM/DD.acp-ri=RBDAIW/OU2=O
UA/OU1=MODMAIN/O=HQ-AMRAD/PRMD=MODUK-AMRAD/ADMD= /C=GB/
1716 99121111716Z

LOOSE MINUTE



D/DAO/1/13

file only please

7 Dec 99

Sec(AS)2a

'UFO' REPORT - 6 Dec 99

Reference: D/Sec(AS)/64/2 dated 23 Nov 99

1. At Reference, you asked whether the UFO reports in the Tilbury area represented anything of air defence interest.
2. Having read the attached reports, most observers believed that they were seeing a star. I have investigated similar lights which flashed red and green in the past; these turned out to be Venus rising and I have little doubt that a comparable event was in progress on 6 Dec. I do not intend, therefore to pursue the matter further.

[original signed]

S40
Wg Cdr
ADGE 1
S40

DATE RETURNED
- 7 DEC 1999
FOR FILING

ACTION

DIR IMMEDIATE URGENT ROUTINE INFO COPY TO

AO/AD1	AO/AD2	AO/AD3
Air Def 1	Air Off 1	AT/AAR 1
Air Def 1a	Air Off 1a	AT/AAR 1a
	Air Off 2	
AEW 1	Air Off 2a	SO1 AB/SF Pol
EDGE 1 / [REDACTED]	Recce 1	AT/AAR 2
AD NATO	Recce 2	HELS 1
Mar 1	Recce 2a	HELS 1a
Mar 1a	Recce Clerk	HELS 2
		HELS 2A
APA-TOR	APA-FW	HELS 2B
APA-MAR/AEW	APA-HAR	
	APA-JAG	APA-AT/AAR
PA/DAO		
REGISTRY		

BY [REDACTED]

RETURN TO _____

DESTROY _____

FILE 1/13

F102

DATE RETURNED
- 7 DEC 1999
FOR FILING



LOOSE MINUTE

D/Sec(AS)/64/2

6 December 1999

ADGE1

DI55c

CREDIBLE WITNESS REPORT DATED 6 DECEMBER 1999.

1. In line with our current policy, please find below a 'UFO' report, witnessed by a member of the public and five police officers. I would be grateful if you could let me know if the report represents anything of air defence interest.

AA DA OPS
- 6 DEC 1999
D AIR OPS REG

S 40
[REDACTED]

SEC(AS)2A

S 40
[REDACTED]



ESSEX POLICE
Darent Lane
SOUTH OCKENDON
Essex
RM15 5LJ

TELEPHONE: [REDACTED]
FACSIMILE: [REDACTED]
Ednet: [REDACTED]

FACSIMILE MESSAGE

TO: Ministry of Defence FAX NO. [REDACTED]

For the attention of:

FROM: Insp [REDACTED]
(full name and telephone no. & extension)

Number of Pages: 2 (including this one.)

MESSAGE: UFO sighting report
.....
.....
.....
.....

DATE: 30/11/99

TIME: 11:20hrs

SIGNED: [REDACTED]


if there are any problems regarding this transmission or the contents thereof, please telephone.....

'Policy Guidelines'

HOW TO PRINT FROM THIS SITE - Firstly, if your computer has the ability to reduce the text size (some do not) - click 'View' on the top toolbar, then 'Fonts' from the drop-down menu and finally 'Smallest' from the second drop-down menu. Secondly, highlight the text you require to print. Thirdly, DO NOT use the 'Print' icon on lower toolbar - with the text you require to be printed still highlighted, click 'File' from the top toolbar and then 'Print' from the drop-down menu - this will give you the Print Menu. Finally, in the 'Print range' of the Print Menu click the 'Selection' box followed by 'OK' - this will ensure that you only print the text you have selected, and the text will not 'run off' the right-hand side of the paper.

REPORT OF UNEXPLAINED AERIAL SIGHTING

[This Report should be submitted in accordance with 'Policy Guideline' P103/98 of 12 May 1998]

Date, time & duration of sighting	29/11/99. 2 MINS 28-55.
Description of object (No. of objects, size, shape, colour, brightness, noise)	ONE OBJECT FLICKERING GREEN AND RED
Exact position of observer (Indoors / outdoors, stationary / moving)	OUTDOORS
How observed (Naked eye, camera, camcorder, binoculars or other optical device)	NAKED EYE
Direction in which object first seen (A landmark may be more useful than a roughly estimated bearing)	FROM CHADWELL HILL CHADWELL ST MARY.
Angle of sight (Estimated heights are unreliable)	N/K
Distance (By reference to a known landmark)	N/K
Movements (Changes in 5, 6 & 7 may be of more use than estimates of course and speed)	N/A.
Met. Conditions during observations (Moving clouds, haze, mist, etc.)	CLEAR
Nearby objects (Telephone lines, high voltage lines, reservoir, lake or dam, swamp or marsh, river, high buildings, tall chimneys, steeples, spires, TV or radio masts, airfields, generating plant, factories, pits or other sites with floodlights or night lighting)	NONE.
To whom reported (Police, military, press etc.)	POLICE.
Name, address and telephone number of informant	 TUSOLEY
Any further detail volunteered	APPEARS A COMET - HAS A TRAIL.
Other witnesses	_____

Date and time of receipt	
Remarks	

REPORT OF UNEXPLAINED AERIAL SIGHTING

[This Report should be submitted in accordance with General Policy & Guidelines Manual Section 7, paragraph 6.7, page 46]

1. Date, time & duration of sighting	2334 hrs 29-11-99 - viewed 10 mins → Still in same Position at 0100 hrs 30-11-99.
2. Description of object (No. of objects, size, shape, colour, brightness, noise)	Small light, too far away to ascertain shape. Glittering red, green and white.
3. Exact position of observer (Indoors / outdoors, stationary / moving)	OUT DOORS - SHIP LANE AWAY - ADJACENT TO TURKISH HOTEL
4. How observed (Naked eye, camera, camcorder, binoculars or other optical device)	NAKED EYE.
5. Direction in which object first seen (A landmark may be more useful than a roughly estimated bearing)	WHILE FACING SOUTH IN SHIP LANE, OBJECT WAS IN DIRECTION OF Q52 BRIDGE SOMEWHERE TOWARDS OR BEYOND EAST.
6. Angle of sight (Estimated heights are unreliable)	N/A TOO GREAT A DISTANCE.
7. Distance (By reference to a known landmark)	N/A TOO GREAT A DISTANCE.
8. Movements (Changes in 5, 6 & 7 may be of more use than estimates of course and speed)	DID NOT, HAS NOT MOVED.
9. Met. Conditions during observations (Moving clouds, haze, mist, etc.)	CLEAR SKY - NO CLOUDS
10. Nearby objects (Telephone lines, high voltage lines, reservoir, lake or dam, swamp or marsh, river, high buildings, tall chimneys, steeples, spires, TV or radio masts, airfields, generating plant, factories, pits or other sites with floodlights or night lighting)	NONE, TOO FAR AWAY
11. To whom reported (Police, military, press etc.)	POLICE.
12. Name, address and telephone number of informant	340 DAGGAMAM ESSER 540

13. Any further detail volunteered	NONE
14. Other witnesses	[REDACTED]
15. Date and time of receipt	
16. Remarks	



P.O. Box 2, Headquarters, Springfield, Chelmsford, Essex. CM2 6DA

Extension:

Direct Line: [Redacted]

Our Ref:

Your Ref:

Facsimile Message

To: MINISTRY OF DEFENCE Fax.No. [Redacted]

From: REGISTRY Fax. No.

Number of Pages: 10 (including this one)

Message

Forwarded to you for your information

If there are any problems with this transmission please telephone number at head of page

Signed: [Redacted]

Date: 30/11/99 Time: 3.20 pm

Awarded for excellence



'Policy Guidelines'

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REPORT OF UNEXPLAINED AERIAL SIGHTING

[This Report should be submitted in accordance with 'Policy Guideline' P103/88 of 12 May 1998]

Date, time & duration of sighting	29/11/99 2355hrs.
Description of object (No. of objects, size, shape, colour, brightness, noise)	white star like object - twinkling red + green.
Exact position of observer (Indoors / outdoors, stationary / moving)	outdoors Tilburn Police Station.
How observed (Naked eye, camera, camcorder, binoculars or other optical device)	Naked eye.
Direction in which object first seen (A landmark may be more useful than a roughly estimated bearing)	South east in sky
Angle of sight (Estimated heights are unreliable)	45°
Distance (By reference to a known landmark)	N/K
Movements (Changes in 5, 6 & 7 may be of more use than estimates of course and speed)	did not move.
Met. Conditions during observations (Moving clouds, haze, mist, etc.)	clear dark sky.
Nearby objects (Telephone lines, high voltage lines, reservoir, lake or dam, swamp or marsh, river, high buildings, tall chimneys, steeples, spires, TV or radio masts, airfields, generating plant, factories, pits or other sites with floodlights or night lighting)	amongst other less bright stars.
To whom reported (Police, military, press etc.)	Via NS7 to Police.
Name, address and telephone number of informant	S40 [Redacted] Fr.
Any further detail volunteered	Believed to be a star.
Other witnesses	S40 [Redacted]

Date and time of receipt	
Remarks	<p>Report Submitted @ request of DUTY FNSP @ FIR. = Personally believe Object to be a single Part 1335.</p>



'Policy Guidelines' INC 1078 OFFERS

HOW TO PRINT FROM THIS SITE - Firstly, if your computer has the ability to reduce the text size (some do not) - click 'View' on the top toolbar, then 'Fonts' from the drop-down menu and finally 'Smallest' from the second drop-down menu. Secondly, highlight the text you require to print. Thirdly, DO NOT use the 'Print' icon on lower toolbar - with the text you require to be printed still highlighted, click 'File' from the top toolbar and then 'Print' from the drop-down menu - this will give you the Print Menu. Finally, in the 'Print range' of the Print Menu click the 'Selection' box followed by 'OK' - this will ensure that you only print the text you have selected, and the text will not 'run off' the right-hand side of the paper.

REPORT OF UNEXPLAINED AERIAL SIGHTING

[This Report should be submitted in accordance with 'Policy Guideline' P103/98 of 12 May 1998]

Date, time & duration of sighting	29/11/99 10 SEC OBS
Description of object (No. of objects, size, shape, colour, brightness, noise)	ONE BRIGHT STAR LIKE OBJECT WITH GREEN HUE SURROUNDING IT
Exact position of observer (Indoors / outdoors, stationary / moving)	OUTSIDE REAR OF TILBURY POLICE STATION
How observed (Naked eye, camera, camcorder, binoculars or other optical device)	NAKED EYE
Direction in which object first seen (A landmark may be more useful than a roughly estimated bearing)	IN SKY, DIRECTION U/K
Angle of sight (Estimated heights are unreliable)	45°
Distance (By reference to a known landmark)	U/K
Movements (Changes in 5, 6 & 7 may be of more use than estimates of course and speed)	NONE OBSERVED
Met. Conditions during observations (Moving clouds, haze, mist, etc.)	CLEAR NIGHT HALF MOON
Nearby objects (Telephone lines, high voltage lines, reservoir, lake or dam, swamp or marsh, river, high buildings, tall chimneys, steeples, spires, TV or radio masts, airfields, generating plant, factories, pits or other sites with floodlights or night lighting)	NONE
To whom reported (Police, military, press etc.)	AS NSK POLICE
Name, address and telephone number of informant	S 40 TILBURY POLICE STN
Any further detail volunteered	BELIEVED TO BE COMET
Other witnesses	S 40



Date and time of receipt	
Remarks REPORT SUBMITTED AT REQUEST OF FIR. I BELIEVE THIS TO BE OF AN ASTROLOGICAL GENRE.	

INC: 1078 refers.

'Policy Guidelines'

HOW TO PRINT FROM THIS SITE - Firstly, if your computer has the ability to reduce the text size (some do not) - click 'View' on the top toolbar, then 'Fonts' from the drop down menu and finally 'Smallest' from the second drop-down menu. Secondly, highlight the text you require to print. Thirdly, DO NOT use the 'Print' icon on lower toolbar - with the text you require to be printed still highlighted, click 'File' from the top toolbar and then 'Print' from the drop-down menu - this will give you the Print Menu. Finally, in the 'Print range' of the Print Menu click the 'Selection' box followed by 'OK' - this will ensure that you only print the text you have selected, and the text will not 'run off' the right-hand side of the paper.

REPORT OF UNEXPLAINED AERIAL SIGHTING

[This Report should be submitted in accordance with 'Policy Guideline' P103/98 of 12 May 1996]

Date, time & duration of sighting	29/11/99 - 23:55 OBSERVED FOR ABOUT 3 SECONDS.
Description of object (No. of objects, size, shape, colour, brightness, noise)	ONE, GREEN AND WHITE LIGHTS. UNABLE TO SEE ANYTHING ELSE. (LIGHTS ARE BRIGHTER THAN HELICOPTER OR AIRPLANE)
Exact position of observer (Indoors / outdoors, stationary / moving)	IN CAR & OUTSIDE OF TILBURY POLICE STA.
How observed (Naked eye, camera, camcorder, binoculars or other optical device)	NAKED EYE.
Direction in which object first seen (A landmark may be more useful than a roughly estimated bearing)	IN SKY REMAINING STATIC.
Angle of sight (Estimated heights are unreliable)	45 DEGREES
Distance (By reference to a known landmark)	UNK
Movements (Changes in 5, 6 & 7 may be of more use than estimates of course and speed)	STATIC
Met. Conditions during observations (Moving clouds, haze, mist, etc.)	DARK BUT CLEAR SKY
Nearby objects (Telephone lines, high voltage lines, reservoir, lake or dam, swamp or marsh, river, high buildings, tall chimneys, steeples, spires, TV or radio masts, airfields, generating plant, factories, pits or other sites with floodlights or night lighting)	AMONGST THE STARS.
To whom reported (Police, military, press etc.)	POLICE - VIA NSY
Name, address and telephone number of Informant	S 40 [REDACTED] TILBURY POLICE STA.
Any further detail volunteered	BELIEVED TO BE A STAR.
Other witnesses	S 40 [REDACTED]

Date and time of receipt	
Remarks Report submitted at request of Duty Insp at file. I believe object to be a star. S40 [REDACTED]	

Signed: [REDACTED]

CONTINUE FROM PREVIOUS PAGE 001

Date: 30/11/99 Time: 3:20 PM

Awarded for excellence



/11/1999

ESSEX POLICE

PAGE 1

23:17

Incident Report / EP-19991129-1078

Called by : 1335
Workstation: FT1

A/S/4

29/11/1999 23:29:48 (UFO) UFO

Priority:-(6) NO RESPONSE

Disposal Codes (1-6) :- / / / / /

Call Taker No:-6094

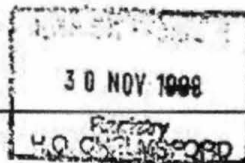
Dispatcher No:-

Origin:-999

DEFAULT

Section:-F11

Beat:-F11A



-- Incident Location ----

GRAYS

.. , GRAYS

Proximity
[] Valid Location

-- Informant Details ----

Surname/First Name:-METPOL REF : 9807

Address:-

-- Date/Time Info. ----

Call Card Created:- 29/11/1999 23:28:25

Call Card Saved:- 29/11/1999 23:29:48

Unit Dispatched:-

Unit Arrived:-

Unit Cleared:-

Incident Disposed:-

-- Incident Log ----

INFT HAS REPORTED TO METPOL POLICE THAT HE HAS FOR THE PAST 15 MINUTES BEEN WATCHING AN OBJECT IN THE SKY THROUGH HIS BINOCULARS - IT IS NOT A PLANE OR HELICOPTER - IT IS FLASHING	29/11/1999 23:31:31 6094	REMARKS
RED AND GREEN - INFT IS CALLING FROM DAGENHAM AND STATES THAT IT IS APPROX 15 MILES AWAY IN THE SKY IN THE DIRECTION OF GRAYS - LOCATION GIVEN AS NEAR THE QUEEN ELIZABETH BRIDGE?	29/11/1999 23:31:31 6094	REMARKS
INFT INSISTED TO NSY OPERATOR THAT HE HAD NOT BEEN DRINKING AND WAS NOT ON ANY DRUGS...	29/11/1999 23:31:31 6094	REMARKS
NAME OF INFT TO METPOL WAS [REDACTED] DAGENHAM - [REDACTED]	29/11/1999 23:31:31 6094	REMARKS
Transfer To FIR - FD From Terminal FIR54 Control FOR ANY ACTION YOU DEEM NECESSARY!	29/11/1999 23:31:44 6094	SYSTEM
Transfer Accepted At Terminal FIR27 For Control	29/11/1999 23:31:44 6094	REMARKS
THIS IS CONFIRMED AS QH99 BY FR41	29/11/1999 23:31:54 6153	SYSTEM
FR41 - THERE IS AN OBJECT HIGH IN THE SKY SHINING RED AND GREEN - BELIEVE THIS TO BE A STAR	29/11/1999 23:34:10 6153	REMARKS
IT IS OVER KENT AREA	29/11/1999 23:38:27 6153	REMARKS
KENT INFORMED REF 20476	29/11/1999 23:40:15 6153	REMARKS
FR41 - THIS MAY WELL BE OVER FRANCE	29/11/1999 23:54:17 1662	REMARKS
FU55 I HAVE SEEN IT TO	29/11/1999 23:54:48 6153	REMARKS
PRINTED AT WORKSTATION:FS1	29/11/1999 23:55:54 6153	REMARKS
THIS OBJECT APPEARS TO BE A STAR , HOWEVER A REPORT OF UNEXPLAINED AERIAL SIGHTING FORM (P103/98) HAS BEEN COMPLETED BY [REDACTED] BECAUSE OF THE RED/GREEN COLOURS SEEN.	30/11/1999 00:34:44 2482	SYSTEM
PLEASE DEFER TILL 0800HRS. FOR E/T TO FAX MOD. WITH A COPY OF THIS REPORT AS PER POLICY GUIDELINE.	30/11/1999 00:54:10 2482	REMARKS
CALL CARD SUCCESSFULLY DEFERRED	30/11/1999 00:56:04 2482	REMARKS
CALL REACTIVATED AT	30/11/1999 01:01:39 6153	SYSTEM
Transfer Accepted At Terminal FIR27 For Action	30/11/1999 01:31:35 6153	SYSTEM
FU55 - REPORTS SUBMITTED BY THE OFFICERS	30/11/1999 01:31:42 6153	SYSTEM
PRINTED AT WORKSTATION:FT1	30/11/1999 01:31:52 6153	REMARKS
CALL CARD SUCCESSFULLY DEFERRED	30/11/1999 01:31:59 1335	SYSTEM
PRINTED AT WORKSTATION:FT1	30/11/1999 01:32:04 6153	SYSTEM
PRINTED AT WORKSTATION:FT1	30/11/1999 01:32:05 1335	SYSTEM
PRINTED AT WORKSTATION:FT1	30/11/1999 01:32:12 1335	SYSTEM
PRINTED AT WORKSTATION:FT1	30/11/1999 01:33:15 1335	SYSTEM

LOOSE MINUTE

ENCL No.
5

D/DAO/1/13 *file only*

29 Nov 99

Sec(AS)2a

'UFO' REPORTS - 16 Nov 99

References:

A. D/Sec(AS)/64/2 dated 23 Nov 99

1. At Reference A, you asked whether the UFO reports in the Whitby region represented anything of air defence interest. Following enquiries, there is no evidence that unusual air activity or any other activity of air defence interest occurred in the area at that time.

[original signed]

S.40
[Redacted]

ADGE 1

S.40
[Redacted]

DATE RETURNED
29 NOV 1999
FOR FILING

ACTION

DIR IMMEDIATE URGENT ROUTINE INFO COPY TO

AO/AD1	AO/AD2	AO/AD3
Air Def 1	Air Off 1	AT/AAR 1
Air Def 1a	Air Off 1a	AT/AAR 1a
	Air Off 2	
AEW 1	Air Off 2a	SO1 AB/SF Pol
ADGE 1	Recce 1	AT/AAR 2
AD NATO	Recce 2	HELs 1
Mar 1	Recce 2a	HELs 1a
Mar 1a	Recce Clerk	HELs 2
		HELs 2A
APA-TOR	APA-FW	HELs 2B
APA-MAR/AEW	APA-HAR	
	APA-JAG	APA-AT/AAR
PA/DAO		
REGISTRY		

BY COP _____
RETURN TO _____
DESTROY _____
FILE _____ 1/13
F102

D 111

AU... 62

Ufo

DATE RETURNED
29 NOV 1999
FOR FILING

UNCLASSIFIED/RESTRICTED



LOOSE MINUTE

D/Sec(AS)/64/2

23 November 1999

ADGE1
DI55c

CREDIBLE WITNESS REPORT DATED 16 NOVEMBER 1999.

1. In line with our current policy, please find below a 'UFO' report, witnessed by a crew member. I would be grateful if you could let me know if the report represents anything of air defence interest.

S 40
[Redacted]

SEC(AS)2A

S 40
[Redacted]

ADGE1/2

0

UNCLASSIFIED

copy 1 for SEC(AS)

3

ENCL. No
3

Precedence ROUTINE
DTG 161915Z NOV 99
From RAF FYLINGDALES
To MODUK AIR
SIC Z6F

SUBJECT AERIAL PHENOMENON

1. FOLLOW SIGHTING OF A POSSIBLE UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECT IS REPORTED:

- A. 16 NOV 99. 1800Z - ONGOING
- B. 1 BRIGHT RED LIGHT, FLICKERING.
- C. OUTSIDE HOME BELOW
- D. NAKED EYE
- E. PASSED AS WEST BY WITNESS HOWEVER OBSERVED BY CREW MEMBER AS SOUTH EAST
- F. QUITE HIGH
- G. NOT KNOWN
- H. STATIC
- J. CLEAR CLOUDLESS
- K. NIL
- L. RAF FYLINGDALES
- M. [REDACTED] WHITBY, [REDACTED]
- N. HOUSEWIFE
- P. HUSBAND, [REDACTED]
- Q. 161855Z NOV 99
- R. NIL ACTIVE - LEONIDS METEOR STORM 17 - 19 NOV
- S. NIL - CLEAR, CONCISE, INTERESTED
- 2. POC [REDACTED] CREW CMDR RAFTN [REDACTED] OR [REDACTED]
SPACE INT OFFICER [REDACTED]

ACTION DISTRIBUTION

SMA SIC ACTION BRANCH DUTY OFFICER

MODUK AIR
Z6F SEC(AS)

INFO DISTRIBUTION

DD GE/AEW DI 55

Tracing Detail

P1 Identifier /PRMD=MODUK-AMRAD/ADMD= /C=GB/amrad2.hq-:287195:19991116201
241
ACP127 Identifier RBDAIA 0008 3201945

RDCPR02/16 Nov 1999 20:12:48

UNCLASSIFIED

page 1

UNCLASSIFIED

copy 1 for SEC(AS)

MM Identifier

/CN=RAF FYLINGDALES/DD.acp-plad=RAF FYLINGDALES/DD.acp-ri=RB
DAIA/OU2=OUA/OU1=MODMAIN/O=HQ-AMRAD/PRMD=MODUK-AMRAD/ADMD=
/C=GB/ 1239 991116201239Z

RDCPR02/16 Nov 1999 20:12:48

UNCLASSIFIED

page 2/last

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ACTION

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AEW 1		Air Off 2a		SO1 AB/SF Pol	
ADGE 1		Recce 1		AT/AAR 2	
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Mar 1		Recce 2a		HELS 1a	
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				HELS 2A	
APA-TOR		APA-FW		HELS 2B	
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Loose Minute

D/Sec(AS)/64/1

18 November 1999

PS/USofS

Copy to:

APS/SofS
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DAO
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'UFOs': NEWSPAPER ARTICLES

Reference: D/USofS/PK/7/1/2/1 dated 15 November 1999

Issue

1. Should [redacted] of *The Sunday Times* be granted a face-to-face briefing on the Department's interest in 'UFOs'?

Recommendation

2. USofS declines. A briefing by officials might be offered instead.

Timing

3. Routine.

Background

4. Earlier this week the *News of the World*, *Daily Mail* and *Sun* ran speculative articles on the early release of MOD 'UFO' files. There is no substance to the articles. Files are routinely released to the Public Record Office under the 30-year rule and MOD 'UFO' files from 1969 will be made available in January.

5. Public interest in 'UFOs' and science fiction related issues (alien abduction, animal mutilation, crop circles etc) has grown rapidly in recent years fuelled by films,

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TV programmes, books and media articles purporting to relate actual experiences or reconstruct alleged 'UFO' sightings. This in turn has prompted a small but vociferous number of 'ufologists' to demand MOD investigate all sighting reports whether or any defence-related interest has been reported. All attempts to explain MOD's limited interest are met with scepticism and, where these explanations do not accord with the inquirer's own views or interpretations, allegations of a cover-up or that information is held on secret files are made. No amount of reasoned explanation will convince them. The absence of substantiated information does not deter some journalists from filing fictitious articles illustrated with eye-catching pictures.

Briefing Options

6. USofS's name has already been quoted in highly speculative newspaper articles. If Minister was now to grant even a single journalist an interview about 'UFOs' it would be a scoop (no previous Minister has done so). It is highly likely to be interpreted by the lightweight press and sci-fi magazines as a subject in which he has a special interest and they will continue to lobby for interviews and 'quote' him. There is nothing Minister can say to any journalist about MOD's interest in 'UFOs' that has not already been said. Minister is strongly advised to decline all requests and distance himself from this subject.

7. USofS may wish instead to offer ~~S 40~~ an off-the-record briefing by officials. Sec(AS)2 could explain the policy aspects of the Department's limited interest in the subject and provide some sanitised examples of the sort of material held on Departmental files. A Departmental Records expert might sit in to answer any questions about early release of MOD files; and a member of D News's staff would need to be present. However, not even a briefing on these lines is without risk. Other journalists are likely to insist on similar facilities. Requests are received on a regular basis but because of the Department's limited interest in the subject all are refused and a written statement provided instead in an effort to avoid misleading and speculative reporting.

Conclusion

8. A face-to-face briefing in any circumstances poses a significant risk. There will be no control over what cascades from it so far as the tabloids and specialist press are concerned. Nevertheless, should Minister consider ~~S 40~~ warrants special treatment, a briefing by officials is recommended.

Presentational Aspects

9. The routine release of MOD 'UFO' files in January will be of further interest the media. Any briefing of a journalist will add to this interest. It is therefore likely that Minister's name will continue to be reported in connection with this subject unless the Department does all it can to prevent it. As a first step, the Department in their dealings with the media should stop repeating his name; use of the press line at para 4 [sic] of the reference should be discontinued immediately. The lines provided in the News Brief (D/Sec(AS)64/1 of 15 Nov), should continue to be used. In the event Minister approves a briefing by officials, additional lines to take as necessary will be provided nearer the time.

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Sec(AS)2



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1/13

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1. FOLLOW SIGHTING OF A POSSIBLE UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECT IS REPORTED:

- A. 16 NOV 99. 1800Z - ONGOING
- B. 1 BRIGHT RED LIGHT, FLICKERING.
- C. OUTSIDE HOME BELOW
- D. NAKED EYE
- E. PASSED AS WEST BY WITNESS HOWEVER OBSERVED BY CREW MEMBER AS SOUTH EAST
- F. QUITE HIGH
- G. NOT KNOWN
- H. STATIC
- J. CLEAR CLOUDLESS
- K. NIL
- L. RAF FYLINGDALES
- M. [S40] WHITBY, [S40]
- N. HOUSEWIFE
- P. HUSBAND, [S40]
- Q. 161855Z NOV 99
- R. NIL ACTIVE - LEONIDS METEOR STORM 17 - 19 NOV
- S. NIL - CLEAR, CONCISE, INTERESTED
- 2. POC [S40] CREW CMDR RAFTN [S40] OR [S40]
- SPACE INT OFFICER [S40]

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NOTES

ARRANGEMENT OF PAPERS

1. Regulations for the use of this file are contained in MOD Man 2, Chapter 2 (MOD Users) AP 3382 (Second Edition) Vol. 1, Chapter 7 RAF Units MOD Manual 4.

(a) **MINUTE SHEETS** must be filed on the left hand side of this jacket with the latest on top.

(b) **ALL OTHER PAPERS** including **LETTERS**, etc., must be filed in sequence on the right hand side of this jacket with the latest on top.

2. REPORTING MOVEMENT

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This file should be inspected by the responsible officer to ensure that **ALL** action, including consideration of possible downgrading, is completed before it is returned to Registry.

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PA ACTION

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WARNING NOTE

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FILE No. DAO 1/13

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