

IN THE MATTER OF:

AN INQUIRY UNDER THE INQUIRIES ACT 2005

INTO THE CULTURE, PRACTICES AND ETHICS OF THE PRESS

CHAired BY THE RT HON LORD JUSTICE LEVESON

FIRST WITNESS STATEMENT OF JUSTIN KEITH PENROSE

I, **JUSTIN KEITH PENROSE**, Sunday Mirror, MGN Limited, One Canada Square, Canary Wharf, London E14 5AP WILL SAY as follows:

1. My full name is Justin Keith Penrose. I am providing this witness statement further to a notice dated 3 January 2012 from the Inquiry, pursuant to section 21 of the Inquiries Act 2005 (the '**Notice**'). The Notice was addressed to a "Senior Crime Reporter or equivalent" at the Sunday Mirror. I am the crime correspondent at the Sunday Mirror.
2. I am not authorised to waive any privilege on behalf of Trinity Mirror and nothing in this witness statement is intended to constitute a waiver of privilege on behalf of Trinity Mirror.
3. Where the contents of this statement are within my own knowledge they are true and where they are not within my own knowledge I indicate the source of my belief and believe them to be true. True copies of documents to which I refer in this statement are attached as Exhibits JP-1, JP-2 and JP-3 hereto.
4. I answer the Notice's 40 questions below, following the order of the Notice.

"Who you are and a brief summary of your career history" (Question 1)

5. I started my career working for the Kent Messenger Group in Chatham Kent in 1998, after graduating from the University of Leeds. While a trainee at the Kent Messenger Group I completed a postgraduate course in journalism. I later became crime correspondent on the Medway Today newspaper. I left Kent Messenger Group in 2000 to become regional reporter for the Press Association covering Kent and Sussex. I joined The Sun on a full time shift basis in 2002 and worked for the paper until the end of 2003. I then spent nine months working for the Ferrari Press Agency before joining the Sunday Mirror in August 2004 as a general news reporter. In January 2006 I was promoted to the position of crime correspondent at the Sunday Mirror, the position I hold today. I report to newsdesk – the assistant news editor, the news editor and the head of news. I am a member of the Crime Reporters' Association ('**CRA**'). My working week is from Tuesday to Saturday.

Relations between the Media and the Metropolitan Police

"What have been your impressions, over the years, about the culture of relations between the Metropolitan Police Service and the media?" (Question 2)

6. Over the past six years of covering crime on a national level I have found the relationship between the police and the media to be, largely, a good one. In particular, the CRA, which has representatives from national newspapers and television stations, has a close relationship with the police. This relationship has been built up over the years to the point where officers trust the integrity of the CRA's members. As a result of the relationship, officers are able to give members some context in relation to stories and, while informing them of the facts, tell them if a story they are planning to run could affect future operations or prevent arrests. This relationship has worked to a mutual benefit. At the moment however the relationship seems to be somewhat in a state of paralysis in that, following the allegations about phone hacking at News of the World and payments to the police, the police tend to be less forthcoming and more unwilling to talk to the press.

"Describe the personal contact that you had with the Metropolitan Police at various stages of your career. The Inquiry would like an overall picture of the type, frequency duration and content of your contact with the Metropolitan Police" (Question 3)

7. The majority of my contact with the Metropolitan Police has come in the past six years when I have been covering crime. Prior to that, in the early stages of my career my only contact with the Metropolitan Police was directly with the Press Bureau. This could have been anything from asking the number of people attending a rally to asking for the latest detail to be released over a murder. I do not recall contact with the Metropolitan Police while working as a regional reporter, although as I come back to in respect of Question 15 below, during that time I had some contact with local forces.
8. Upon getting the job as crime correspondent for the Sunday Mirror, I was invited by the then chief press officer, Bob Cox, to come and meet the press officers. So far as I remember this came about after I called him to introduce myself.
9. Each month there is usually a briefing for CRA members with the Commissioner, which usually touches on subjects that are relevant in the news at the time and any topic that he or

his officers want to talk about. I attend some of these briefings, although as a reporter for a Sunday paper they tend to be of less use for me than for reporters on daily papers.

10. Over the years, there have been a large number of pre-verdict briefings over big cases that have been covered heavily in the media. These are attended under a strict embargo until the jury returns and allow reporters to get the facts correct. Other, less frequent, briefings have occurred when a big story is running, for example when there has been an attempted terrorist attack. I have been to some in my career. An example is a briefing that was held in relation to the attempted terrorist attack in 2007 in Haymarket. Briefings help to facilitate transparency and accurate reporting.
11. I contact the press bureau when I have a story that involves the Metropolitan Police so that I can give them an opportunity to respond and also to check that the story is a) accurate and b) will not harm any operational matters. Being on a Sunday paper, usually my contact is more likely to be on a Friday or a Saturday, but it depends on what stories there are.
12. I have also been out with the police on operations, although this does not happen often. I recall two such instances. I went out in an armed response vehicle with one of our photographers and two officers. This was to see how the officers went about their jobs, responding to 999 calls. I do not recall that anything much happened and as far as I remember, nothing was published as a result. The other time I recall was when the Sunday Mirror did a feature on knife crime I went with officers conducting 'stop and searches' at tube stations and bus stops. We subsequently published an article in the Sunday Mirror on 5 March 2006. A copy is attached in Exhibit JP-1.
13. I have attended organised functions with members of the press office and senior officers from time-to-time, although not often. For example, the CRA has Christmas drinks each year. I did not attend in 2011, but have attended previously. Personnel from the Metropolitan Police press office and officers are amongst those invited. I recall that at some stage in the past the Metropolitan Police held Christmas drinks and I have also attended drinks from time-to-time with squads. The press bureau also has Christmas drinks. I would describe them as low-key and modest events which help to build relationships.
14. To give another example of contact and our work in helping the police, the Sunday Mirror ran a story in November 2011 about one of the people responsible for the bomb attacks on 21 July 2005, Siraj Ali. We obtained evidence that Mr Ali was taking drugs in a bail hostel. I called one of my contacts in the Anti-terror Unit, who put me in touch with the press office. This led to two officers (one senior and one constable) coming to our offices to get the evidence.

The police raided the hostel, but Mr Ali cleared a drug test. However, they returned two days later, at which time he failed a drug test. This led to him being recalled to prison.

"Without prejudice to the generality of question (3) above, please set out the contact which you have had with the person occupying at any given time the following posts giving, as best you can remember, the dates and summarising the gist of the communications which you have had with (a) Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis; (b) Deputy Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis; (c) Assistant Commissioners of Police of the Metropolis; (d) Deputy Assistant Commissioners of Police of the Metropolis; and (e) Head of Public Affairs. In each case, who initiated the contact and why?" (Question 4)

15. As best as I can remember, using the Inquiry's lettering:

- a. The most common occasions at which I have come into contact with the Commissioner are at Commissioner's briefings (see my response to Question 3 above). At briefings I recall contact with Lord Blair, Sir Paul Stephenson and Bernard Hogan-Howe. I have attended functions such as the CRA Christmas functions and Press Bureau Christmas drinks where the Commissioner has been present – I recall contact with Lord Blair and Sir Paul Stephenson. I do not remember specifically, but believe that I would probably have initiated contact.
- b. I recall contact with Deputy Commissioner Tim Godwin at briefings. I might have come into contact with other Deputy Commissioners, however I do not recall this.
- c. I have attended a handful of briefings by Assistant Commissioners of Police of the Metropolis over the years, such as the thwarted terrorist bombs in Haymarket in 2007 where I have had contact within the group of those attending. I had lunch once with Assistant Commissioner John Yates, possibly in 2009. I cannot recall now how it was organised, but probably this was through the press office.
- d. I have had contact again at briefings. I attended one lunch as a group with Andy Hayman and other reporters from other media organisations in about 2007 – I remember there were four reporters there (although I cannot remember exactly who) and that it was organised by the Special Operations desk of the press bureau.
- e. Again I have had contact at briefings. I have also had contact at CRA and bureau Christmas drinks. About 18 months after I began as crime correspondent on the Sunday Mirror I arranged a lunch with Director of Public Affairs, Dick Fedorcio.

"Did you ever have the personal mobile telephone number or home telephone number of the people listed at (a)-(e) above?" (Question 5)

16. To the best of my knowledge, I have not had any personal mobile numbers or home telephone numbers of anyone in (a) to (e) above. I remember that John Yates gave me his mobile number at the lunch I mention under Question 4(c) above, but I understood this to be a work mobile – I do not recall ever calling him on it in any event.

"Describe what you were seeking to gain from the Metropolitan Police through your personal contacts with MPS personnel" (Question 6)

17. The main aim of my contact with the police is to build up a relationship of mutual trust. Having the trust of officers and Metropolitan Police personnel for a crime reporter is the most important thing. It enables officers to tell journalists the facts of a case that they want published and helps reporters to report accurately in cases of significant importance. Clearly reporters want stories and police officers want certain facts published to help them with their inquiries. As a result there is a mutual interest in working together and publicising certain cases.

"Describe in general terms and using illustrative examples what you consider the Metropolitan Police has been seeking from you in personal dealings with them during your career" (Question 7)

18. My experience is that primarily the police are keen to use the media when they want an appeal published. This tends to happen for example on any murder where the suspect has not been caught, terrorism, large robberies (such as the Graf diamond robbery), serial rapists (such as the so-called Night Stalker), and anything where they need to get a message out to the public. This happens on a daily basis through press releases to the media.

19. On a handful of occasions the Metropolitan Police have asked for certain stories not to be published for operational reasons. For example, in 2007 I was asked not to run a story about Doreen Lawrence threatening to sue Duwayne Brooks over his book. The Detective Chief Inspector (**DCI**) said that the case was at a very sensitive stage and that they needed to get witness statements again from those involved. We agreed not to run the story. On another occasion in 2008, I got a story about a former robbery officer wanted for robbing a bookmaker's. The police asked me not to run the story as the former officer was not aware

that he had been filmed on a hidden camera. As a result if we ran the story the fear was that he would go to ground. We did not run the story and he was caught the following week. The story then appeared in The Sun.

20. On other occasions officers have told me things that they feel need to be exposed. For example, when Night Stalker Delroy Grant was arrested, we ran a story that he should have been detained years before if officers had taken a DNA sample from him.

"To what extent do you accept, and have you accepted, hospitality from the Metropolitan Police?"
(Question 8)

"Insofar as you accept, or have accepted, hospitality from the MPS, what is, or was, the nature of the hospitality that you accept, or have accepted?" (Question 9)

"To what extent do you, or have you, provided hospitality for the Metropolitan Police?"
(Question 10)

"Insofar as you provide, or have provided, hospitality to the Metropolitan Police, what is, or was, the nature of the hospitality that you provide, or have provided?" (Question 11)

21. As explained in my response to Question 3 above, I have been to organised functions with the Metropolitan Police. During functions the Metropolitan Police in the past provided some alcohol and food, although as explained above so far as I have experienced it, this has been modest.
22. I have been out socially with various officers of most ranks. On a number of occasions over the years I have taken senior officers out to lunch (see also my response to Question 4). With most officers, this tends to be a one-off. I tend to cover this, and reclaim it as an expense through Trinity Mirror's expense system. On one occasion, I remember an officer who I had been out to lunch with perhaps two or three times, paying. With the lunch that I refer to in my response to Question 4(d) above, the cost was split between the four reporters, including my share. I believe that I reclaimed this as an expense from Trinity Mirror.
23. I have also been out on with various officers socially in which we will buy drinks for each other. This has usually been a couple of pints of beer during the course of an evening. This has usually been in a pub on a rounds system in which I have paid for my share of the rounds. Sometimes I reclaim this on expenses through Trinity Mirror's expenses system, but not

always – I note here that in going out socially, I am in a work capacity in so much as I am a journalist, but I also consider some of these people to be friends. If I get information from these events that can be used for publication, then I may consider it for stories.

"Have you ever attended a formal press conference called by the MPS? If so, for what purpose was it called and do you think that it was valuable?" (Question 12)

24. I have attended formal press conferences on dozens of occasions, called for purposes ranging from terrorism press conferences to murders or robberies. I have found them usually to be useful, but in my experience briefings are more useful for daily newspapers as what is said appears the next day. Briefings for Sunday papers are very rare.

RELATIONS WITH OTHER POLICE FORCES

"What have been your impressions, over the years, about the culture of relations between police forces other than the MPS and the media?" (Question 13)

25. From my own observations over the years, other forces do not tend to engage as much when compared to the Metropolitan Police because of the distance from London and not as many big stories happening in their area. Those forces around London tend to have had more contact than those further afield.

"Have you had personal contact at Chief Constable, Deputy Chief Constable, or Assistant Chief Constable level? If so, as best as you can remember, please state the dates and summarise the gist of the communications" (Question 14)

26. I once met an Assistant Chief Constable in Kent after the £53 million Securitas heist in February 2006. Members of the CRA were given access to the Assistant Chief Constable after a press conference, so I was in a group of other Sunday CRA reporters and this was in his office. There was no hospitality and the only thing that it allowed us to do was to ask more questions. The only line that I recall was that the family that had been kidnapped had been put into witness protection. This did not add much detail to what was already said in the press conference. I do not recall having had other personal contact with anyone in these positions.

"Describe the personal contact which you have had with other police forces at the various stages of your career. The Inquiry would like an overall picture of the type, frequency, duration and content of your contact with other police forces" (Question 15)

27. When I worked in Kent I had regular contact with the press office and with local officers in the Medway area. I have had limited contact with other forces (Surrey Police and Hants Police) at organised CRA functions. I have also had limited contact with other forces for organised briefings on stories they want publicised, although these have been a rarity during my career. I recall one or two organised briefings with Surrey Police over Milly Dowler and Levi Bellfield. I believe that Surrey Police may also have held one or two functions that I attended. This was in the context of Milly Dowler's case, which was a very high profile unsolved murder. In that context, the Surrey Police wanted help from journalists for their appeals; these functions were very low-key – a few beers in a bar between senior officers, press officers and reporters.

28. If a large crime-related story breaks in a regional area, I might call the local press office if there is one, or the duty inspector. This would tend to be for live stories that break on Saturdays.

"Describe what you were seeking to gain from these contacts with other police forces" (Question 16)

29. As explained under Question 15 above, contact usually comes when there is a big story happening in that area. I am seeking to find out what the latest is on that case, and to obtain guidance on the accuracy of stories.

"Describe in general terms and using illustrative examples what you consider that other police forces have been seeking from you in personal dealings with them during your career" (Question 17)

30. In the only times that I have dealt with other forces in relation to stories, they have tended to want me to publicise a specific case. I believe that they felt that the publicity would help them to catch the perpetrators of a given crime. Examples include Suffolk Police over the Suffolk strangler, Kent Police over the £53 million Securitas heist and Surrey Police over Milly Dowler and Levi Bellfield.

"To what extent do you accept, and have you accepted, hospitality from other police forces?"
(Question 18)

"Insofar as you accept, or have accepted, hospitality from the other police forces, what is, or was, the nature of the hospitality that you accept, or have accepted?" (Question 19)

31. Please see my answer to Question 15 above in respect of the functions organised by the Surrey Police.

"To what extent do you, or have you, provided hospitality for other police forces or any of their personnel?" (Question 20)

"Insofar as you provide, or have provided, hospitality to other police forces, or any of their personnel, what is, or was, the nature of the hospitality that you provide, or have provided?"
(Question 21)

32. I have rarely provided hospitality to other police forces. I would have the occasional social pint with officers I knew when I worked on a local paper in 1998, but so far as I recall this was on a rounds system and it is also the extent of any hospitality.

GENERAL MATTERS

"Have the police either formally or informally ever given you prior notification about proposed arrests, raids or other action?" (Question 22)

33. I do not recall ever having received any formal or informal prior notifications from the police about proposed arrests, raids or other action. In my response to Question 3 above I mention going along with officers in an armed response vehicle and accompanying other officers on 'stop and searches'. These were general operations.

"Have you ever been offered 'off-the-record' briefings by the police? If so, please elaborate"
(Question 23)

34. I have received off-the-record information, but only recall this being proactively offered by the police to reporters as a group. In my experience there are three levels of information: reportable, 'off-the-record' (where information can be reported but not associated with anyone), and non-reportable. The police are very clear in briefings where the information that

they are giving sits in terms of these levels. I have found that briefings tend to be offered to CRA members on big stories before a verdict is given, while the jury is out, or on other events such as the Haymarket attempted terrorist attack. When there is a massive story happening, such as a terrorist attack or a murder that is receiving lots of coverage, briefings are invaluable for both sides. They allow the police to take control of the information which is in the public domain and let reporters know what is or is not accurate. Off-the-record briefings are a valuable tool for letting trusted journalists know what is happening with an investigation, while at the same time letting them know what they can and cannot print.

35. Otherwise, 'off-the-record' guidance is not offered by the police, unless I go to them asking for guidance on the accuracy of a story. This is generally 'off-the-record' and not quotable, but is fundamental as accuracy is essential.

"What mechanisms, if any, are in place in your workplace to monitor and record hospitality as between the police on the one hand and you, or your fellow journalists on the other?" (Question 24)

36. I will generally inform newsdesk if I am going out of the office to meet an officer. Newsdesk trusts me to be doing my job properly, but obviously it is overseeing my work. As mentioned above in response to Questions 10 and 11, expenses for hospitality that are reclaimed need to go through Trinity Mirror's expenses policy with the relevant forms and receipts. My expenses claims need to be approved by the head of news, the news editor, or the managing editor.

37. My understanding is that if I received a gift I would need to report it, however I have never received any gifts from any police so have not encountered this in practice.

"What training, guidance, policies and / or practices are in place in your workplace governing contact between you and your fellow journalists on the one hand [and] the police on the other?" (Question 25)

38. A fundamental rule is that we never pay police officers – this comes both from basic journalistic training and it is a message that is reinforced by newsdesk.

39. As explained in response to Question 1, I completed a postgraduate course in journalism. This course included a module on law, including contempt. It also included the PCC Code.

40. I have recently completed Trinity Mirror's training on the Bribery Act 2010 and I am familiar with Trinity Mirror's policies, including its Code of Business Conduct, Expense Policy, Code of Conduct Policy and Fraud Policy.

"What editorial or management oversight, or control, if any, is there over communications between journalists and police at your media outlet?" (Question 26)

41. As explained in response to Question 24, I generally inform my head of news or news editor when I am meeting police officers. I believe that they had a good idea of what I am doing and I keep them regularly updated. In addition, the deputy editor and the editor of the Sunday Mirror are quite hands-on and will ask me about stories.

"What ethical issues do you consider arise, or need to be held in mind, by a journalist communicating in the course of his or her employment with the police, or anyone else serving with, or employed by, a police force?" (Question 27)

42. The main ethical issue is that we never pay police officers for stories or seek to put the police in a position where they feel that they should provide information to us in exchange for anything that they consider that they are getting from us. Another ethical issue is one of integrity. When an officer tells a journalist information for guidance and not for publication as it could affect the case then I believe that those rules should absolutely be stuck to. In my view that is the reason the CRA is successful, as so far as I am aware its members aim to abide by these rules.

"What payments (if any) are considered to be legitimate financial transactions between persons serving with or employed by a police force and journalists at your media outlet?" (Question 28)

43. No payments are considered to be legitimate as far as I am aware by the Sunday Mirror to anyone serving with or employed by a police force.

"What role do you consider that the Metropolitan Police Service Directorate of Public Affairs (especially its Press Bureau) and corresponding parts of other police forces fulfil? What, in practice, do they do?" (Question 29)

44. The Press Bureau and other police press offices act as a useful port of call for journalists wishing to speak to the police. They put out press releases that they want publicised and contact journalists when there is a press briefing. Press offices also generally offer guidance

on accuracy of stories pre-publication. This is clearly invaluable for both sides. It helps to ensure that the press do not print incorrect stories on sensitive matters that could affect an operation or upset the victims or relatives affected by crime. It is not desirable for the police or journalists for the media to get things wrong when dealing with sensitive matters involving crime. (I note that the Directorate engages in other activities such as media monitoring and corporate affairs, but I have largely experienced it for its press office function).

"How, in practice, do you get access to the police" (Question 30)

45. The most common way for me to get access is by telephone through the press office, although usually the bureau will answer questions posed, rather than putting me directly in touch with officers. I can meet officers at official functions, during ongoing investigations at crime scenes and outside court.

"Does the Head of Public Affairs at the Metropolitan Police Service and / or corresponding persons in other police forces act, or seek to act, as gatekeepers controlling access by the media to other police personnel?" (Question 31)

46. The press offices do usually at least seek to act as gatekeepers to officers – I do not know the extent to which this comes from the Director of Public Affairs or corresponding persons in other forces. When a meeting is arranged with an officer there is nearly always a press officer present. They like to seek to guide officers in what they can or cannot say, but in my experience senior officers (Inspector level or above) always know what should and should not be said. They are in charge of a whole team of people in a case and know what is going on and the bigger picture.

"If so, what is your attitude to this state of affairs?" (Question 32)

47. I believe press offices provide a valuable and necessary function as they provide a point of contact for the media. Getting hold of individual officers can be difficult so it is useful and quicker to have a press office to go to, which can get in touch with the relevant officer quickly. That said, I am strongly of the belief that officers of a certain rank should be allowed to talk to the press without fear of action against them. I understand that former Commissioner Lord Stevens said generally that any officer of inspector level or above was allowed to speak to the press. His view, I understand, was that officers of that rank knew what they could and could not say. That trust was refreshing and is distinctly absent these days. I have never known an officer to say anything to me that could jeopardise an

investigation. Anything sensitive that has been said has been on the basis that it is not reportable. Preventing access to the police creates a climate of fear in which officers are too scared to talk to journalists. How can the police be the transparent service that they apparently wish to be when officers will not even speak to the press?

"To what extent, in my opinion, does the MPS' Press Bureau, and corresponding parts of other police forces, exist to manage the relevant police force's corporate image in the media?"

(Question 33)

48. The press office, by very nature of being a public relations body, tries to manage the corporate image of the force by putting out positive stories. The Metropolitan Police do, however, also release 'bad news', such as when officers are dismissed for gross misconduct, and admit when things have gone wrong in the past such as with the Delroy Grant and Stephen Lawrence cases.

"Is it necessary for police forces to have a press office, and what is your view as to the utility and role of police press offices?" (Question 34)

49. I believe it is necessary for police forces to have press offices as they provide a good point of contact for all journalists. They offer guidance which is invaluable for both sides, as has been explained previously.

"Is it common for persons working for police press offices to have a background in the media?"

(Question 35)

50. I have found that this is quite common.

"What proportion of personnel working in police press offices do you estimate a media background?" (Question 36)

51. This is difficult for me to say for the reason in Question 37 below, but at a guess I would give about 70 per cent.

"Is any particular form of media background predominantly found amongst police press officers (e.g. tabloid, broadsheet, television)?" (Question 37)

52. I do not know the answer to this because I do not know the past history of most press officers.

"To the best of your knowledge, are there any discernible patterns in the movement of personnel from the media into police press offices and vice versa?" (Question 38)

53. Please see my answer to Question 37 above.

ABOUT HER MAJESTY'S INSPECTORATE OF CONSTABULARY ('HMIC')

"What is your view of the recommendations contained in HMIC's recent report, 'Without fear or favour', insofar as they concern relations between the media and the police? (If you have not seen it, the report is available online)" (Question 39)

54. I largely agree with the report's assessment of the police's relationship with the media. As it points out, there is no evidence *"to support any contention of endemic corruption in Police Service relationships, either in relation to the media or more generally"*. That is my experience in dealing with the police, in that officers are not corrupt. In addition, as the report says, they have common sense to know what they can and cannot do or say.

"Do you consider that there are further or different steps which could and / or should be taken to ensure that relationships between the police and the media are and remain appropriate?" (Question 40)

55. I believe that officers should be allowed to speak to the press about their cases without the fear that they are going to be accused of corruption. At the moment there is a climate of fear in which officers are too scared to talk to the press. If it was required that officers would have to reveal their contact with the press, then there is a risk that no officers will ever speak to the press. Officers should be trusted to use their judgment if they are of a certain rank. They should be allowed to use their experience in judging what they say. This current paralysis is not helping anybody as both the police and the media need each other. In my opinion, a free flow of information – that does not affect operational matters – should be allowed so matters that are of interest to the public can be publicised. I believe anybody of inspector rank or above should be allowed to speak to the press. This would mean a defined line as to who can speak to the media.

DOCUMENTS

56. The Inquiry has asked me in the Notice to provide documents that are relevant to my witness statement. Apart from emails which I receive from being on police distribution lists, I do not believe that I hold documents that might be relevant to the Inquiry that are in accessible form.
57. I do keep notebooks, however these cover my contact with everyone and are in shorthand. It would be very time-consuming to review them to decipher whether anything might be relevant and if so to work out what also would need to be blacked out. I believe that I would struggle to find any snippets that might be relevant and if I did I believe that they would be limited. I note that a few months ago we moved our office and I threw a lot of notebooks away during that move.
58. In terms of emails, I have hundreds of emails from the police. I am on the distribution list for the Metropolitan Police. I am also on distribution lists for some local forces – when I am involved in a big story I tend to ask to go on their list. I have included examples of distribution list emails in Exhibit JP-2. Sometimes, when I call the police press office and ask about crimes, they come back to me by email with their lines: I have included examples of such emails in Exhibit JP-3. I would ask that the emails in Exhibits JP-2 and JP-3 be kept confidential by the Inquiry as they may contain information which is not for publication. If they were disclosed by the Metropolitan Police without any restriction, then of course they would not be confidential.
59. I anticipate that my expense claim forms would be held by Trinity Mirror.
60. I understand that Trinity Mirror has already made available to the Inquiry the policies that I have identified in my statement.

Sign



Justin Keith Penrose

Dated: /0 February 2012