

"Roger, so far?"	An intermittent request by the transmitting officer asking recipients whether they have understood a lengthy period of dialogue.
Shadow car.	The vehicle being used to support the footman.
"Stand down."	Cancellation of whole operation.
"Standby, standby."	Instruction issued by eyeball, alerting convoy to possible movement of target.
"Stop, stop, stop."	Target vehicle has stopped in circumstances other than a "held" situation; the target vehicle is slowing down and may be about to stop or conditions require caution.
Tail-end Charlie.	The vehicle at the rear of the convoy.
"Taken first/second."	The target vehicle has taken the first, the second exit etc.
Target.	The person who is the target of the observation.
"Temporary loss of eyeball."	A temporary visual loss of the target vehicle has occurred.
Total loss.	The eyeball has not been regained after the temporary loss. A total loss will normally be followed by a pre-planned search procedure.
"We are bulked."	Only the target can be held.
"Who has?"	Used to confirm the surveillance vehicle with the current eyeball on the target.
"Who's backing?"	Request from eyeball vehicle to confirm there is a back-up vehicle ready to take over.



MEANINGS

Certain units do not include "Contact, contact" in voice procedure as this is reserved purely to indicate physical contact.

Assuming that there is a basic three-vehicle surveillance team, Sierra One, Two and Three, with Sierra One having eyeball and with the team using a simple spot-code system, a typical conversation might go as follows:

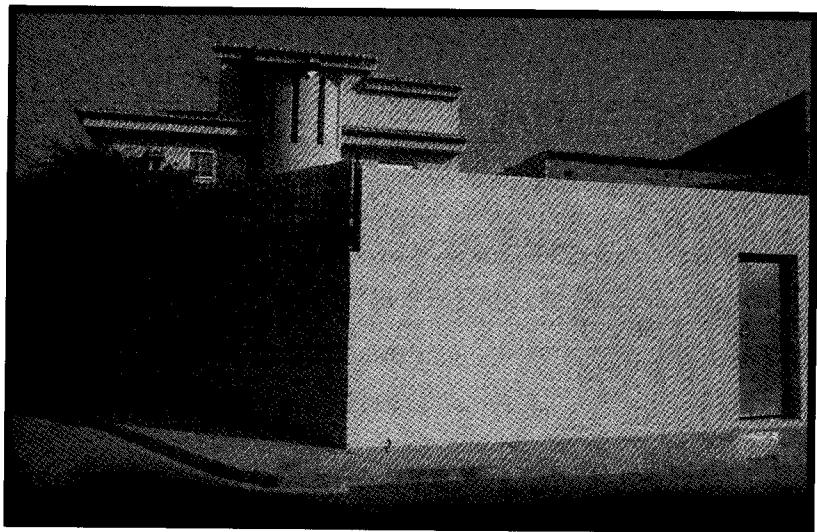
"All stations this is Sierra One – I have eyeball – towards green 25. Who's backing?"
"Sierra Three – backing." (Indicating that they are behind Sierra One.)
"Sierra Two – Roger that." (Sierra Two confirming situation awareness.)
"Sierra One – target still straight 50/60." (Indicating that the target is continuing at a straight speed of 50–60 mph.)
"Sierra Two – Roger that." (Confirmation.)
"Sierra Three – Roger that." (Confirmation.)
"Left, left, left – Sierra Two can you?" (The target vehicle has turned left and Sierra One is asking Sierra Two if they can take the eyeball position.)
"That's a roger." (Sierra Two confirms that they will take up the eyeball.)
"Sierra Three – backing." (Confirming that Sierra Three has moved into the backing position.)

That the voice procedure becomes clipped as the unit progresses into the follow. Familiarity and good co-operation between surveillance operators all help to minimize the airtime, but will still provide everyone with a verbal picture of what is happening.

TARGET RECCE

Once the target has been identified, an in-depth surveillance operation may well ensue. However, as with most things military, the planning phase must first take place where a number of procedures are set out. One of the first objectives is to gather detailed information on the target's known place of residence or place of employ, depending on the type of operation to be undertaken. This information comes from a wide range of sources and is normally the start of the suspect target's personal file. Assume that a known spy has been seen talking to an unknown. That unknown would have been followed back to a house. Simple enquires will reveal the person's name and address. This is the start point from which some of the following material will be gathered.

- ▶ Aerial photographs.
- ▶ A detailed planning layout of the building.
- ▶ Any police or criminal records.
- ▶ Any driving convictions.
- ▶ Place of employment.
- ▶ Target's vehicle make and registration.



▲ A quick target recce shows that this house is well protected with an alarm system, high walls and barbed wire fencing.

Today, aerial photographs can be downloaded over the Internet. These provide enough detail to be able to plan a covert operation against the target's dwelling. Planning applications showing detailed internal rooms are also freely available from the local town hall. Likewise, intelligence officers can easily obtain police records and convictions. However, one of the best ways into a person's life is to do a full "target recce", a military term for really close on-site reconnaissance.

Surveillance units carry out a target recce in order to collect as much information about the target's house as possible. Prior planning will include studying maps, aerial photographs, local information and all known facts. A route to and from the target must be assessed, as well as any time limitations in which to carry out the task, and the intelligence officers need to collect the correct equipment required for doing the job. This ensures that the officers do not run into the target or enter the premises while the target is at home.

Pictures will be taken of the building indicating front, back and side elevations. The building material will also be noted, as will any entry or exit points. The position of external services, telephone and electricity will also be filmed and recorded, as will be position of the rubbish bin. All this initial information will aid any technical team that is required to enter the building and fit any audio-visual monitoring devices. Finally, several preliminary sites will be noted in order to set up a static OP that can observe the target building around the clock.

GARBOLOGY

Garbology simply means taking the trash or garbage from a household or business and examining it. It can prove a very good source of information, providing many details about a target. The idea is to collect garbage discreetly and to examine it at leisure, recording all of the items. The main advantage of garbology is that it is non-obtrusive and it almost always goes unnoticed.

Note: Spies and secret agents do it but it is illegal in some countries, and non-spies should never undertake garbology.

GARBOLOGY TECHNIQUES

Once a spy's target is housed, the spy will make a note of the garbage disposal system. These may vary from town to town and from country to country, but in almost all cases, the garbage is picked up by a waste-

disposal company. The spy watches for and makes a note of the garbage truck's date and time of arrival at the target premises. He checks to see if the garbage container is for individual use or for many houses. In many countries, the individual must take their garbage to a shared container. If so, he must establish whether the target takes out his garbage at certain times.

He will watch and observe the best time to collect the target's garbage. The hours of darkness are best, but if a pick-up has to be made during daylight hours, he will dress accordingly, in the manner of a down-and-out, carrying a plastic bag, for example. A spy will always wear a pair of thick rubber gloves when doing this.

He will lay out the garbage contents on a large plastic sheet and discard all useless items such as food waste. He will always keep a written note as to the type of food being consumed, i.e. fast food, expensive food etc., and check each individual item and make notes on each. For example, he may:

- ▶ Count the number of cigarettes butts and identify the brand.
- ▶ Count the number of alcohol bottles or cans and identify the make.
- ▶ Set aside all correspondence, papers such as telephone bills and bank statements, for detailed examination later.
- ▶ Photograph any items that may be of interest, such as discarded clothing, magazines, computer disks or empty non-food packaging.
- ▶ Carry out an in-depth examination of all correspondence and paper products.
- ▶ Write down his observations and conclusions for each separate garbage pick-up. He will carry out at least four separate pick-ups within the period of a month in order to make a minimum assessment.
- ▶ Report any important discoveries that he thinks may be of immediate interest and use to the current operation.



RUBBISH TIP

A spy will learn the date for refuse collection at his target's home and will always remove garbage without his target's knowledge.



▲ The contents of this refuse sack indicate that someone in the home is a heavy smoker, likes beer and has a cat. The documents show details of credit cards, together with a copy signature, bank account, travel arrangements etc.

The outcome from a good garbology probe over several weeks can be very revealing. The information gathered will be properly documented with a list of attributes added to the target's file. Here are some of the things the spy might expect to find out about the target:

- ▶ His correct name and address.
- ▶ His personal finances, including the name of his bank and his account number.
- ▶ His credit card usage.
- ▶ His signature. (Taken from discarded credit card receipts.)
- ▶ The telephone numbers he may dial, especially frequently-used numbers.
- ▶ His email address.
- ▶ His work or employment address.
- ▶ The amount of cigarettes he smokes.
- ▶ The amount of alcohol he consumes.
- ▶ Toiletries that he uses.
- ▶ A rough idea of his weekly expenditure.

The list of clear and precise information that can be obtained through garbology is endless, but it needs to be done in a methodical way and there are some important things to consider. One factor a spy must take into account is the number of people being catered for at the target's premises. If the target lives alone this is not a problem. One way for a spy to determine household numbers is to carry out a clothes line assessment.

CLOTHES LINE ASSESSMENT



▲ The clothes line may indicate who is living in the house.

When he is in a position to observe a target's house, the spy will look at the clothes line. Almost all households, including flats, hang out some washing during the week, sometimes on the same day every week. Observing the clothes line over a period of a month can provide the following information: the number of people living at the address, their approximate age and their sex.

PROTECT AGAINST SURVEILLANCE

Anything that can prove the agent's identity will be burned in a metal bucket or container, including all unsolicited mail and bank statements. He will only put discarded food in the bin and take bottles to the bottle bank or other recycling centre. If he thinks he is being watched, he will discreetly place his garbage bag in someone else's bin. He will never throw away any

bank statements which have address correction slips attached, as a person can request for a new card to be sent to a different address, and they may already have the spy's signature from discarded credit card receipts or other materials they may have gathered.

STATIC SURVEILLANCE OUTLINE

A static surveillance position is normally known as an "observation position" (OP), which can either be in an urban or a rural area. They are set up to observe a fixed location or object for a predetermined amount of time. Their objective is to obtain information through the use of human visual and technical recording devices.

Setting up an urban surveillance is quite difficult and depends largely on the selection of a safe location in which to install the OP. Where possible, the urban OP should have the best vantage point from which to observe the target building. This will include both the entry and exit points of the building, something that is crucial to establish both the movements of the target and any visitors that he may have.

RURAL OP

An OP is a covert site from where surveillance activities can be carried out and intelligence gathered. Field agents are experts in setting up OPs and remaining in them for long stretches at a time. In rural areas, this is often done in the most hostile of conditions. The secret of a good rural OP is to make sure that it blends in with the natural surroundings.

Wherever an OP is located, the rules for its construction remain the same. A site must not be vulnerable to discovery and must afford a good view of the target position. A concealed entrance and exit are also needed. High ground, although good for visibility, is an obvious spot and one that any suspicious target will search.

Once the site has been chosen, the OP should be constructed under cover of night. If this is not possible, then some natural daytime cover should be invented, road works or farm labouring, for example. The structure can be made out of any material – waterproof sheeting, ponchos, camouflage nets and natural or locally available materials are all useful, as long as the end product blends in with everything around it and cannot be easily seen. OPs tend to be built in a rectangular shape, where the observers lie in pairs.



▲ Military surveillance operations can last months.

In addition to food, water, clothing and sleeping bags, operational gear is also stored inside the OP: weapons, radio equipment, binoculars, night sights, cameras and telescopes. This can make conditions cramped and uncomfortable, a situation often made worse by adverse weather conditions. No sign of the men's presence can be left, since it might mean that the OP is discovered by a suspicious target. Therefore, even normally private functions, such as urinating and defecating must be done in the OP. Smoking, cooking and the wearing of deodorant or aftershave are not appropriate in an OP. Once the hide has been established, a self-disciplined routine is essential; sloppiness may lead to the target discovering the spy's presence.

MEXE SHELTER – THE ULTIMATE OP

Although now obsolete, the MEXE shelter was used by two Territorial Army units – 21 SAS and 23 SAS – and, for its day, was the ultimate rural OP. They were deployed in the forward observation or "hide role" in Germany during the days of the Cold War. The shelter was designed to accommodate a patrol of four fully equipped men, for a period of several weeks. The MEXE shelter was installed deep underground, in a hole that the four soldiers had to prepare. Once the MEXE shelter had been erected in the hole, the soil and turf were placed over the top to provide both protection and camouflage.

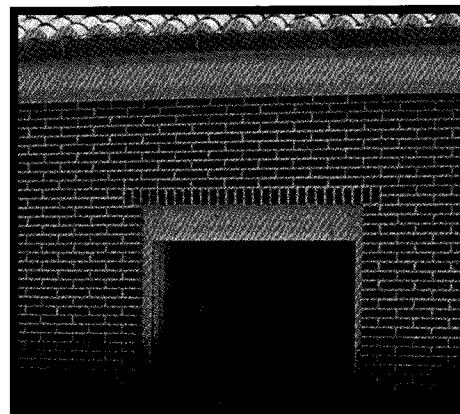
The main components comprised of a steel frame, which had a load-bearing limit able to support a vehicle crossing the ground above. Once the frame was assembled it was covered with a skin manufactured from special

composite fabric that was both waterproof and NBC (Nuclear, Biological and Chemical) agent-proof. The latter property also prevented scent permeating through to the surface of the ground, thus preventing tracker dogs from detecting the presence of the occupants. A prefabricated hatch allowed the soldier to enter and exit the shelter.

In the event that the former Soviet Union ever invaded West Germany, the intention was for the SAS unit to remain underground until the Russian troops had passed them by. The MEXE shelter was equipped with both a periscope and covert radio communications, allowing reports to be sent of troop movements and strengths. At a given signal, the SAS would emerge from their hides and attack the Russians in the rear. Amazingly enough, many of these shelters were forgotten and they remain buried all over Germany to this day.

URBAN OP

The Urban OP is situated in a populated area, which means it is in some type of building. The ideal location is normally a room overlooking the target house; observation equipment is installed in such a way as to monitor the target, while remaining undetected from the outside. The room, or adjoining rooms, are prepared to accommodate the surveillance operators on duty. Likewise, the entrance to the OP from the street is from the rear if possible. Most major cities are crammed with civilians, some of whom are curious, while others wish to be friendly. As a result, a logical explanation is usually prepared to explain the occupation of the OP when it is surrounded by other residents. Here are a few points which are looked for when a spy sets up an urban OP:



◀ Urban operations require significantly different locations.

- ▶ Location must have good visual access over the target location.
- ▶ Good radio communications to the control desk and the foot and mobile units are vital.
- ▶ Correct surveillance equipment, cameras, telescopes etc, need to be installed.
- ▶ Entry to and from the OP should be covert in nature.
- ▶ The OP needs to be large enough to accommodate at least two operators.
- ▶ The OP needs to have cooking and toilet facilities.
- ▶ Unobtrusive changeover routines need to be set up.

In essence, a good urban OP is a room from which the spy can observe the target and record his movements without being detected. In some cases, although it is rare, the intelligence agency may put an OP in an occupied house. If the position is the best one available, then a thorough check will be made on the occupants before they are approached. Even then, these occupants are given a cover story, i.e. the operators are from the "drugs squad" and have a suspect under surveillance.

FOOT SURVEILLANCE TECHNIQUES

In general, targets are not followed once, but many times. In doing so, the surveillance operators build up a pattern of the target's general behaviour. If this is the case, surveillance will be termed as "loose" and the operators will remain at a safe distance to avoid being compromised. Surveillance on the target can be done in short stages until a number of known "triggers" can be identified i.e. at 5:05 pm from Monday to Friday they leave their place of employment. Loose surveillance is normally carried out against a target who is living in a fixed location for a given period of time.

If the target has recently arrived in the country, or has suddenly come to the attention of the intelligence services, then the initial surveillance will be "close". This means having the target visual at all times during the surveillance. This form of surveillance requires the very best operators and their aim is to establish some basic information about the target, such as housing, his employment and his associates. Once these basics are known, loose surveillance techniques can then be employed.

Both foot and mobile surveillance operations have three distinct phases: the trigger, or pick-up, the follow and the housing. Any operation will be

based on the fact that you need a starting place, normally a location where you know the target to be, or where he will be going. The surveillance will involve following the identified target and, finally, placing them in a known abode, the target house, for example.

CASE HISTORY

A known suspect who ran a barber's shop was using his premises to transmit information between terrorist cells. The barber's shop was on the second floor and so an elevated position was required to obtain good visual through the windows. After an initial recce, it was decided to place the OP in a small space behind the clock tower in the town hall across the street. The space was six feet long by four feet wide with a flat wooden surface. At either side of the clock were wooden ventilation slats, wide enough for the lens of a camera and a powerful telescope to fit between. Both of these looked down through the barber's window, providing a good view into the occupancy of the barber's chair.

The operation was mounted by an insertion team who scaled the outside wall and gained access to the roof. From here they entered the OP via a small inspection hatch in the outer roof. Equipment and food were hauled up from the ground using a rope with a karabiner attached.

The cameras and telescope were set up during the first night and communications were confirmed with the desk operator. One of the two operators would observe the target and take photographs while the other slept. The sleeping arrangement was a single sleeping bag on the hard floor. All food was cold (chicken and sandwiches) and the toilet arrangements were a plastic bag with no privacy. Photographic film and a written report were lowered to a back-up team who arrived at the base of the building every other night during the hours of darkness. The two surveillance operators remained in the OP for 12 days, producing evidence of association that eventually led to the demise of a four-man terrorist cell. Additionally, some days into the surveillance, a young 16-year-old schoolgirl was seen to be waiting around the doorway that led up to the barber's shop. Her activities were monitored and, while there was no association with any terrorist activities, she was arrested for soliciting.

TRIGGER OR PICK-UP

If the target has not been located there can be no follow. It is vital, therefore, to have a good trigger. The type of trigger used can be static (best), mobile or technical. If the target's house or place of employment is under constant observation by a static OP then this can be used to provide the trigger. The time that the operation commences will be deduced from the static OP's events log. Surveillance units will be in position in good time and wait for the "standby" trigger from the static OP when they detect signs of target movement.



▲ Here, the target can be seen getting in his car – the perfect opportunity to "trigger" the start of mobile surveillance.

Where the target is in a difficult location, such as a large car park, the trigger may well come from vehicle surveillance operators covering either the target vehicle or the exits. Such instances can easily lead to a lost contact. This can be avoided by knowing the target's route and by positioning a second trigger vehicle at a critical location.

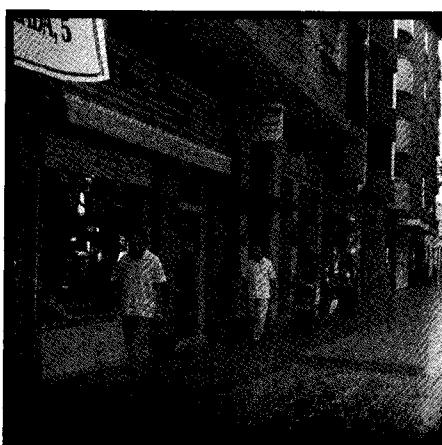
Both static and mobile triggers can be enhanced by the use of technical surveillance devices (see Tracking). These can be covertly fitted to the target vehicle either on a temporary or on a permanent basis. Most modern devices are generally at rest if a vehicle has been stationary for more than 15 minutes and are then activated by the door opening and the key being turned in the ignition. The technical tracking device sends a very accurate position signal on demand from the desk operator; this can either be constant or at predetermined time intervals. The signal is displayed on a computer screen that has a street map overlay. The target's vehicle position

can also be monitored with the use of small mobile phones used by the foot or vehicle surveillance operators. Other technical triggers, such as hidden microphones and cameras close to the target's premises, can also be used, but these are not as reliable as tracking systems, as these continue to be of use during the follow.

Once the trigger has been activated, in the case of a foot follow, the trigger will simply state the target is "foxtrot", or "mobile" with vehicle surveillance. The surveillance will commence until the team leader has decided that the target is "housed", at which time the operation is called off.

SINGLE PERSON SURVEILLANCE

It is difficult for one person to conduct good foot surveillance, as by its very nature it means keeping the target visual at all times, but, as the saying goes, "If you can see him he can see you." No matter how good the individual, if he is following someone who has been trained in counter-surveillance techniques, the chances are he will be compromised. However, there are opportune times, such as when a suspect target is inadvertently recognized by an off-duty surveillance operator. As odd as it might sound, in many large cities, off-duty surveillance operators have entered a restaurant, stepped on to a bus or have been driving along in traffic, when they have recognized a known target. At this juncture, the target is usually unaware of the chance sighting and is happily going about his business – for the surveillance operator it is an ideal opportunity. While the follow may only be brief, there is a chance that it could provide some interesting information.



◀ Single person surveillance in thinly populated areas is extremely difficult to maintain for any length of time.

The key to successful single-person surveillance is not to remain too close. The spy will choose a good vantage position, such as a corner on a street junction, which allows him to observe four streets at the same time. For a surveillance operator acting alone, or when close surveillance is employed, there are a few basic rules.

- ▶ If opportune target is acquired – he will call for back-up.
- ▶ When in a congested area, he will close up on the target.
- ▶ In less congested areas, he will hang back and stay loose.
- ▶ He may take out a shopping bag and look into the shop windows.
- ▶ He will assess the target's walk speed, impetus and activity i.e. are they shopping, going for a social drink, etc?
- ▶ He will observe target's alertness and note any counter-surveillance activity.

DETECTING COUNTER-SURVEILLANCE

It is important for the surveillance operators to recognize signs of counter-surveillance. This helps identify whether the target is actively engaged in unlawful activities or whether he is simply displaying normal social behaviour. A known target who is about to meet his handler or agent will almost certainly carry out some counter-surveillance techniques. When doing so, the target will watch to see who reacts unnaturally or who is taken by surprise. He will observe any person who suddenly changes direction or seems to be giving a signal to another person. These are just a few of the signs the operator should look for:

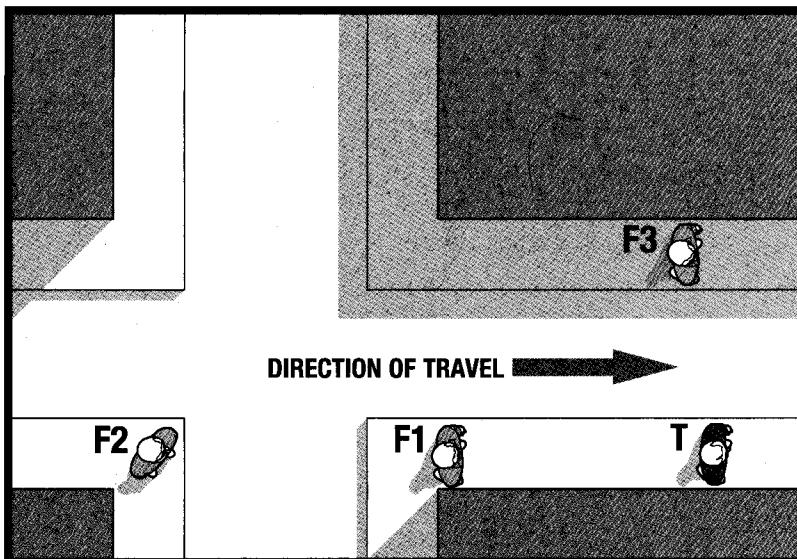
- ▶ Stopping, turning and looking at anyone to their rear.
- ▶ Making a sudden change of direction or reversing their course.
- ▶ Walking slowly and then speeding up suddenly.
- ▶ Turning a corner and stopping to see who comes round it.
- ▶ Going into a building, such as a pub, and immediately exiting via another door.
- ▶ Checking constantly in the reflection of a shop window.
- ▶ Waiting to the last minute to step on to a bus or an underground train.
- ▶ Getting off at the next stop, waiting and catching the next bus or train.

- ▶ Deliberately dropping something to see if anyone picks it up.
- ▶ Changing their appearance or clothing.

FOOT SURVEILLANCE TEAM

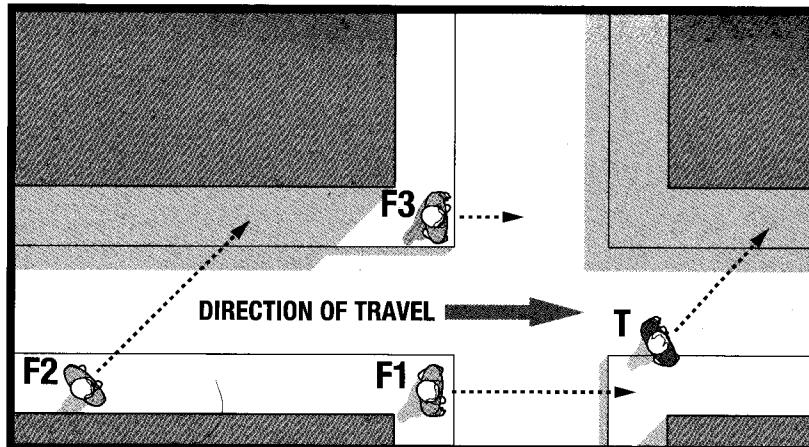
Note: following someone is not legal and non-spies should not do it. The basic surveillance foot team consists of a three-person unit. The unit's main objective is to keep at least two sets of eyeballs on the target at all times. An initial procedure for keeping a target under observation is as follows:

- ▶ On target trigger, the first operator remains behind the target.
- ▶ The second operator hangs back to keep the first operator in view.
- ▶ The third operator will walk on the opposite side of the street, almost parallel with the target.



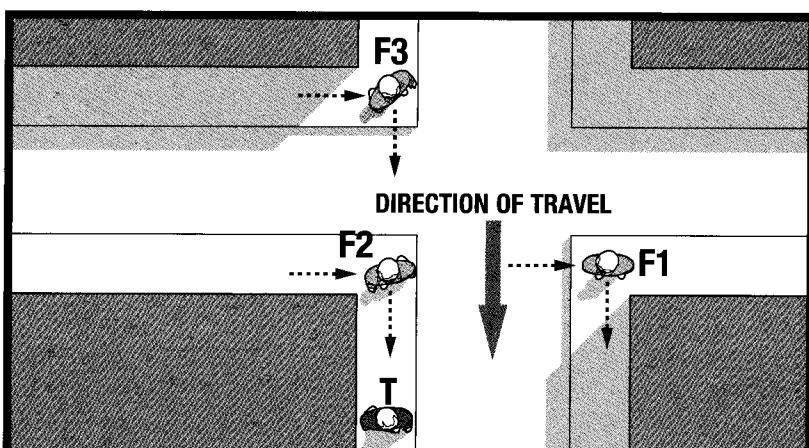
▲ The three-man surveillance team basic follow.

- ▶ On a linear follow, one and two may change places as and when necessary. If the target changes to the other side of the street, number three takes up the immediate follow, with number two moving across the street as back-up. Number one will remain parallel to the target.



▲ The simple changeover of positions when the target crosses the road.

- ▶ On target turning left or right, number one operator will go straight across the road and take up parallel position. Number two can choose to take up the lead while number three crosses the road to become back-up.



▲ The simple changeover of positions when the target changes direction.

- ▶ If the target is deemed to be of particular importance, then several foot surveillance teams will be deployed at the same time. It is possible during the follow for a target to adopt a mode of transport. For this reason, most surveillance is a combination of both foot and mobile.



◀ If the target stops to make a call it may be a good opportunity to gather information.

- ▶ If the target enters a telephone booth, number one will walk past and take up a location in front of the target. Number two will enter the adjacent booth, if there is one, enter money and make a real call, back to the office, for example. He will discreetly try to observe any actions the target makes and listen to his conversation if possible. He will never enter a phone box while carrying a mobile phone, as this is a dead giveaway.
- ▶ If the target drops an item, it should be collected. However, this could also be a ploy on behalf of the target to see if he is being followed.
- ▶ The team will always make a note of any person the target gives anything to. While the purchase of a newspaper may seem innocent it is also a way of passing a message.

The introduction of tracking systems (see Tracking) now offers the surveillance team a much greater degree of control – over the target, surveillance operators and vehicles. The whole follow can be tracked and recorded by the desk officer, who can monitor the whole operation at a glance. This allows surveillance operators to be more relaxed and decreases the chances of being spotted by the target. However, tracking devices cannot deliver important facts, such as the target's actions.

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RECORDING INFORMATION

It is not enough simply to follow the target around to see where he goes. A detailed report must be kept. One of the primary reasons for people becoming spies or agents is monetary reward. Foot surveillance provides the opportunity to see how much money a person is spending each month. How much does he spend in the supermarket, the pub or on new items, such as televisions and other electrical goods? The monthly total can be easily checked against the target's normal earnings. Several targets have been caught out in this way. Here are some pointers to watch out for:

- ▶ Does the target lead a lavish lifestyle compared to his known income?
- ▶ What type of credit card is the target using? Does he use the same cashpoint on a regular basis?
- ▶ Does the target have any sexual preferences? Does he visit gay bars or prostitutes, etc?
- ▶ How much alcohol does the target consume?
- ▶ Does the target compromise himself, e.g. has he been seen with a rent boy?
- ▶ Is the target a user of drugs?
- ▶ Where does the target visit frequently?
- ▶ Are there any unusual deviations in an otherwise normal route to and from a location?
- ▶ Does the target employ counter-surveillance tactics?

The answers to these questions and many more provide the surveillance team and other with vital information. If the target is a gay, drug-taking type who likes to throw his money around, the intelligence agency may well find him a lover. Visits to the same location, on a regular basis, may indicate a DLB. If the information is extremely good it may be used to confront the agent and turn them into a double agent.

MOBILE SURVEILLANCE OUTLINE

Mobile surveillance involves the use of vehicles, boats or aircraft to follow a target who is also mobile in some mode of transport. This type of surveillance requires skilful driving, good observation, set procedures and excellent communications. It also takes a lot of discipline on the part of the

driver, as surveillance more than often turns into a chase rather than a discreet follow.

The same basic principles that apply to foot surveillance also apply to vehicle surveillance. However, the practice of vehicle surveillance is more difficult because of the complications created by traffic congestion, restrictions imposed by traffic laws and the increased possibility of the operation being discovered. Just as is the case with foot surveillance, an individual operating in a single vehicle will be limited in his capability, whereas a team of vehicles acting together will enhance the prospects of a successful operation.

The surveillance vehicle should accommodate either two or three people, thus making a foot follow possible in the event of a target going foxtrot. Having at least two people in the vehicle will also allow the driver to concentrate on his driving while the passenger remains alert to the surroundings. A driver can use numerous techniques to reduce the risk of detection, such as switching off one of the headlights during a night-time follow. This will confuse the target if he is watching in his rear-view mirror. To make the target's car more easily recognizable, a distinctive feature may be attributed to it, such as smashing the tail-light. To make this look natural, it is always done when the vehicle is parked in a busy street or in a car park. It may also tip the target off to the surveillance operation.

When the target vehicle is temporarily parked, one of the surveillance operators will go on foot while the other remains with the vehicle. If the target vehicle is parked for any length of time, the surveillance vehicles will intermittently move their position. Those remaining in the car will also sit in the passenger seat to make it appear as though they are waiting for someone.

A good area knowledge will enable the spy not to have to constantly study the map, which means taking his eyes off the target. However, the introduction of onboard GPS tracking devices has alleviated this problem to some degree. Before any surveillance operation can begin, though, certain questions must be asked.

- ▶ Is mobile surveillance the best way of achieving the goal?
- ▶ Is the operational area well known?
- ▶ Is the operational area urban or rural, i.e. will foot surveillance be required?
- ▶ Is the target's awareness level known?
- ▶ Is the target's vehicle known?
- ▶ What is the pick-up point or trigger?

The answer to these questions is normally self-evident. If the target is likely to travel large distances, it may be better to employ a helicopter than to deploy six mobile surveillance vehicles. Likewise, the target may use a form of transport that can out-run or out-manoeuvre the surveillance vehicles, a motorbike, for example.

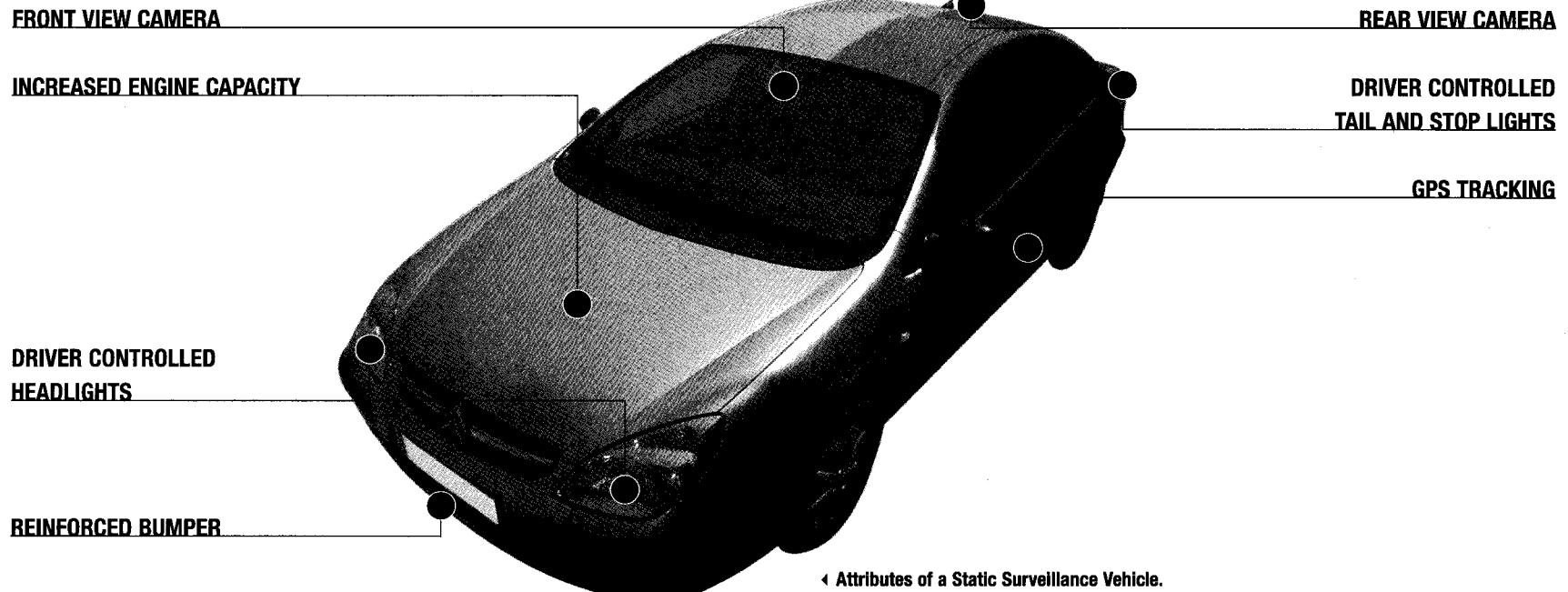
Knowing the trigger for the target vehicle is also vital. In the normal course of events, all team vehicles will familiarise themselves with the streets around the trigger. A briefing is given before the operation begins, at which point all surveillance vehicles will be given their call signs, assigned start points and time in position (known as the "plot up"). Once on the ground, one vehicle may decide to do a drive past or may decide to put an operator on foot in order to confirm the target's location, i.e. are the house lights on? Is the target's vehicle parked outside? The pattern of the vehicles will be set in such a way that they will trigger a follow, irrespective of which direction the target vehicle drives. As is the case with foot surveillance, the actual trigger will come from either a static OP, a foot operator or one of the surveillance vehicles. Communications are tested and all vehicles confirm "in position".

SURVEILLANCE VEHICLES

Surveillance vehicles come in all shapes and sizes. Each is designed to cover a different aspect of surveillance; they include static vehicles, mobile and airborne. The static vehicles are normally vans, but they can be cars or even lorries. Their main function is to monitor a target by parking up close to the target's dwelling or place of employment. Some are manned while others are left unmanned, but all are capable of listening, videoing or triggering the start of a surveillance follow.

MOBILE SURVEILLANCE VEHICLE

A vehicle selected for surveillance work must be mechanically sound, fitted for use in all weather conditions and suitable for the area in which the surveillance is to take place. The vehicle will be a soft, nondescript colour such as grey, and will not have any distinguishing marks, such as front-mirror-hanging dice or rear-window adverts. The surveillance vehicle pool will be large enough to allow the vehicles to be rotated on a regular basis.



◀ Attributes of a Static Surveillance Vehicle.

Most surveillance vehicles incorporate many features as standard, such as the use of cut-off switches to activate or deactivate the headlights or brake lights. These are of particular importance when the vehicle is being used for a night-time drop-off or pick-up. In such instances, the driver will deactivate the brake light so as to give no indication that he is slowing down.

Covert radio systems are fitted as standard and are normally invisible to the untrained eye. The radio unit will be hidden within the car while the aerial will be formed into an induction loop and hidden under the roof lining. A presser switch will also be hidden under the carpet, normally near to the driver's or the passenger's hand or foot. Both driver and passengers will have a small hearing aid that picks up the incoming signal from the induction loop. A hidden microphone will transmit when they press the hidden hand or foot switch. Cameras, both fixed and video, can be added to the surveillance car, as can GPS navigation and other tracking devices.

The apparent make and type of the vehicle can be deceptive. The rear boot may indicate a model with a 1300 cc engine, while in reality the car will have been modified to take a much larger capacity engine. Other modifications could include a powerful battery and improved radiator system to avoid overheating in long traffic delays. Internal temperature control is a necessity, as the surveillance occupants may be sitting in their car for long periods of time in unfavourable weather conditions.

MOBILE SURVEILLANCE TECHNIQUES

Once intelligence officers have plotted up and it has been established that everyone is in position, it is simply a matter of waiting for the trigger that will action the surveillance. The pick-up phase will depend on the location and the number of possible routes the target can take, an example is shown right.

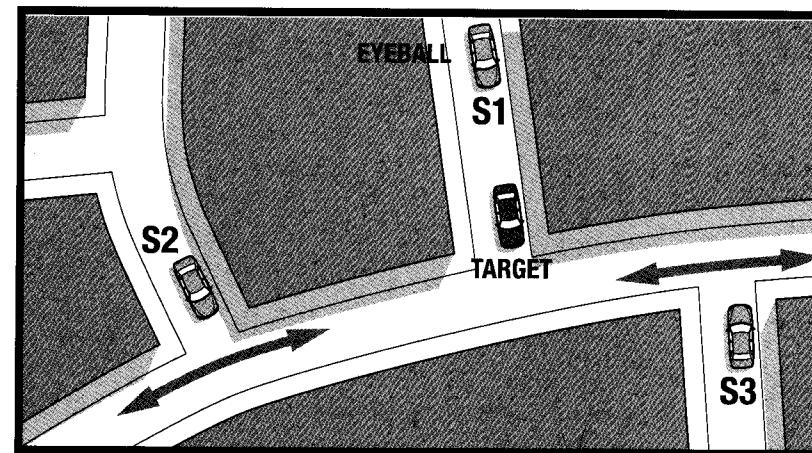
Once the target indicates that he is about to move, the trigger gives the "standby". All vehicles will follow the procedure to acknowledge this by calling off their call sign in alphabetical order, e.g. Sierra One – Roger; Sierra Two – Roger, and so on. The drivers will then turn on their ignitions, while everyone listens to the trigger commentary. This will be a step-by-step talk through.

"Target leaving house, locking door, heading for target vehicle, vehicle door open, ignition – target is mobile – Sierra Three, can you?"

This indicates that the target has left his house, has got into his car and

has driven off. The trigger will have established that the best-placed surveillance vehicle to eyeball the target is Sierra Three and, by simply posing a question, indicates to everyone which car is immediately behind the target. This is a difficult part of surveillance and it is vital that everyone knows what is happening and who is where. At this stage, it is vital that all surveillance vehicles fall into place, adopting their correct positions. However, it is also important that no one overreacts until the trigger has confirmed that the target is mobile – he may well leave the house and walk down the street. In such incidents, the trigger would simply end his message with the words "target is foxtrot". At this stage, if deemed necessary, foot surveillance would be employed.

Even the best plot-up positions can go wrong. Other road users can pull out in front at a critical moment, for example, but the surveillance operator must remain calm and report the fact that the target is "unsighted". A good plot-up plan will cover all possible "choke points", leaving little to chance. However, in the event that the target is unsighted by everyone, the eyeball is up for grabs.



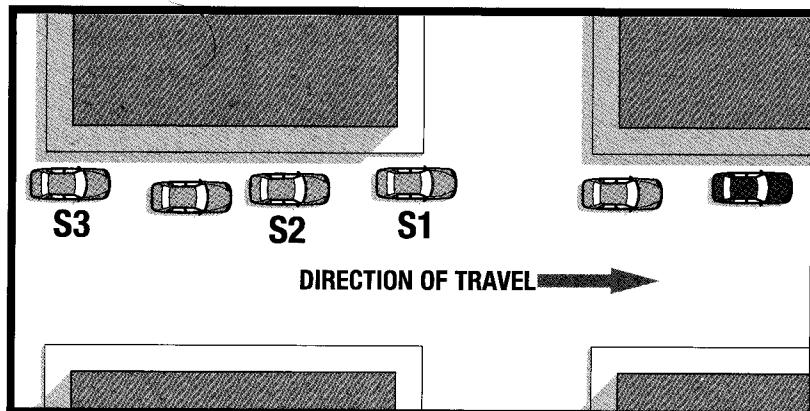
▲ The idea behind a perfect "plot-up" is to make sure you can eyeball the target leaving and cover it in any eventuality.

SURVEILLANCE FLEET

Assuming that one vehicle has taken up the eyeball, the others should fall into place, one immediately behind and one hanging back. While the eyeball can be immediately behind the target, it is often better to have at least a one-car separation; the same applies to the back-up vehicle and tail

end Charlie. If more than one set of surveillance vehicles are being deployed, they are usually kept running parallel to or in front of the target. The control desk will have a master map plotting who is where and advising on their best positions. Unlike the immediate surveillance team, these vehicles are not restricted to the target's speed and can manoeuvre into position much more quickly to prepare themselves for a handover, should it prove necessary.

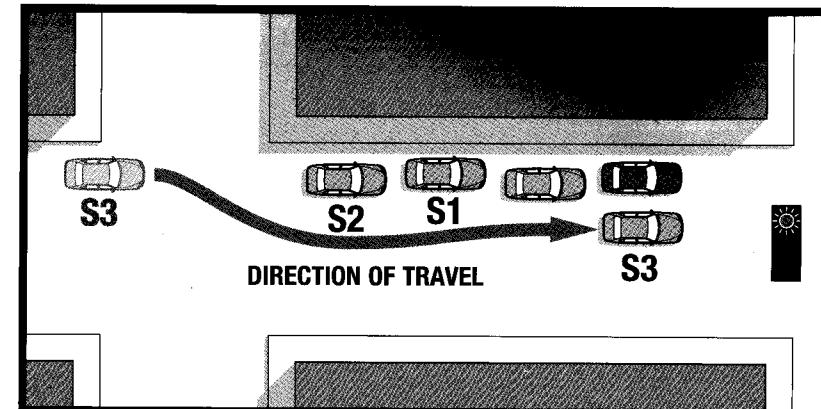
Unfortunately, mobile surveillance is hampered by a whole range of problems: road works, traffic lights, pedestrian crossings, accidents and roundabouts, to mention just a few. These are all possible places where the target can become unsighted. To some degree, these problems can be overcome if the eyeball or the desk operator gives sufficient notice. "Approaching roundabout" or "stopped at T-junction" are two examples.



▲ A normal mobile surveillance follow.

TRAFFIC LIGHTS

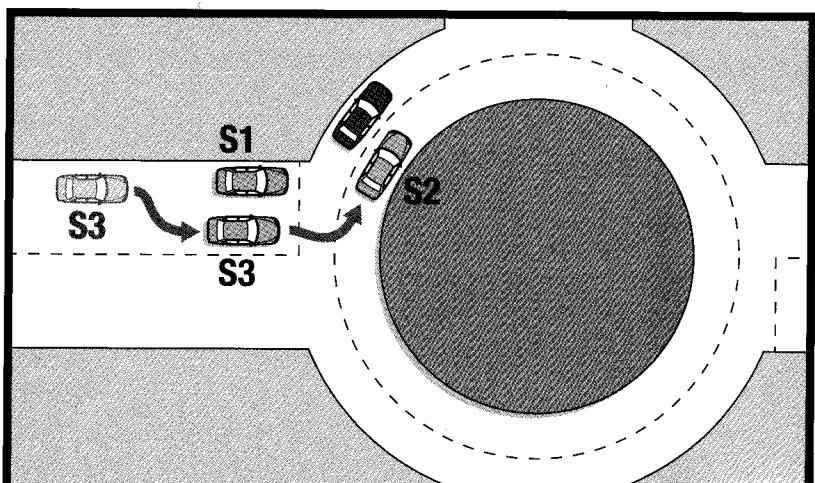
If the follow is linear and spread out over several hundred yards, there is a possibility that the back-up vehicles will be stopped by traffic lights, while the target and eyeball pass through. Providing there are several lanes, all vehicles behind the target should change lanes and accelerate slightly towards the lights. While this may put them temporarily closer to the target, it also provides them with a better chance of staying in the follow. A similar system can be used to bracket the target vehicle wherever the road has multi-lanes. Surveillance procedures when approaching traffic lights or roundabouts need to be smooth and discreet. Manoeuvring close to the target should not compromise the operation.



▲ Surveillance vehicles need to move up at traffic lights, so as not to be left behind.

ROUNDABOUTS

The surveillance fleet is also required to close up whenever the target vehicle is approaching a roundabout. This enables the follow to continue smoothly, regardless of the exit the target takes. The main problem comes when there is a build-up of traffic at major or busy roundabouts; this means that the target vehicle can pull ahead, while all the surveillance teams are held. In such a situation, the target may take any exit and thus become unsighted or lost altogether.



▲ Roundabouts are always a danger. In this example, S2 has moved up to parallel the target in order to shadow it around the island. In such an instance S2 will circle the island completely and fall in as tail-end Charlie.

If the entry onto the roundabout is multi-lane, the back-up vehicles should close up, even if this means going parallel to the target. The idea is to enter the roundabout just after or at the same time as the target vehicle. This may require either back-up or tail-end Charlie doing a circuit of the roundabout, but they should be able to trigger which exit the target took. Commentary for approaching a roundabout should go something like this (Sierra One has the eyeball).

"Approaching blue 5." (Spot code indicating a roundabout.)

"Held at blue 5."

"Sierra Two – moving up."

"Sierra Three – moving up."

"On blue 5."

"Taken 1, 2 or 3." (Normally repeated and indicating the exit off the roundabout.)

SPEED

Speed and distance are very important during any surveillance follow. Driving at speed down small country lanes only causes attention. There are times, such as when the cars running parallel need to get into a forward position, where speeding is required, but this should only ever be done out of the target's vision. The best way to control speed is by the eyeball vehicle calling off the target's speed "still straight – 35/40". This should be enough to regulate all vehicles that are blind to the target. A spy will never turn a follow into a high-speed chase.

MOTORWAYS

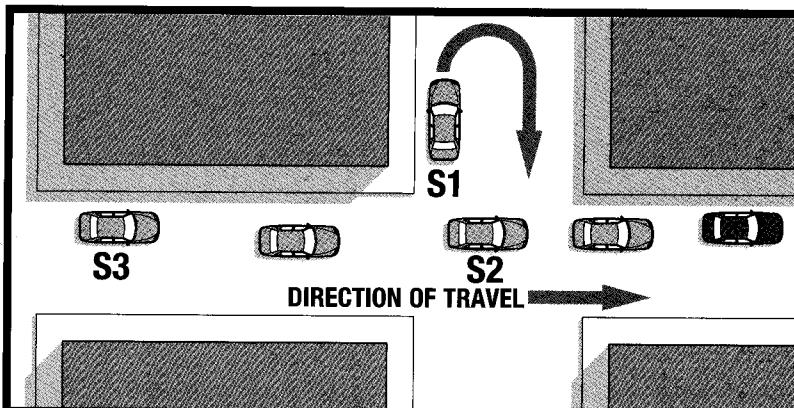


◀ Motorways feature one-directional traffic, which means the surveillance team can spread out more.

If the target takes the motorway, it usually suggests that the follow will cover a greater distance. One of the advantages of doing surveillance on a motorway is the fact that the traffic is all going one way. This allows the surveillance team to spread out and to hang back a lot more. It also means that the eyeball can stay in position for a longer period of time.

Motorways also provide the opportunity for pre-planning; that is to say, the target vehicle is restricted to certain movements. He can only get off the motorway at exits and stop, unless he breaks down, at service stations. This allows the surveillance team to pre-position vehicles ahead of the target. In both cases, advance warnings are clearly given by the motorway signs.

HAND-OVER



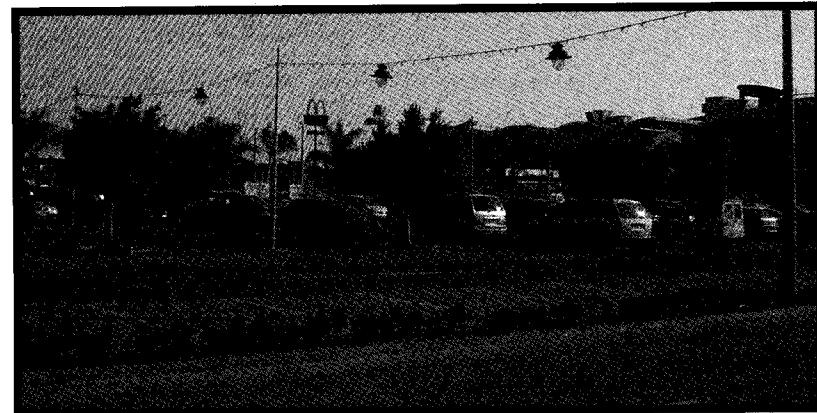
▲ A simple handover with S1 turning left and then doing a U-turn before re-joining the team.

Hand-over of the eyeball can happen for numerous reasons. For example, if Sierra One is held coming onto the roundabout, they may well ask, "who can?" At this stage, the best-placed vehicle will take up the eyeball and indicate the fact: "Sierra Two – I have the eyeball." A hand-over can be effected any time there is a need to change the vehicle immediately behind the target. This cuts down the risk of compromise. Likewise surveillance teams may hand over the target to one another in order to place a new set of vehicles in the target's rear-view mirror. This is particularly important when doing surveillance in the countryside.

Hand-over should always take place whenever the eyeball has been in position for a long period of time. During the normal course of events, he will check to see if the back-up vehicle is ready to take over; "Back-up can

"you?" If the response is affirmative, the eyeball will indicate when. At the same time, back-up will move up closer, but will make sure that he is discreet about his movement. There are many good and logical places where the eyeball can be handed over: junctions, lay-bys and garage forecourts being prime examples. Once a hand-over has been executed, all vehicles will acknowledge their new positions, i.e. back-up becomes eyeball, tail-end Charlie becomes back-up and the original eyeball becomes tail-end Charlie.

TARGET STOPPING



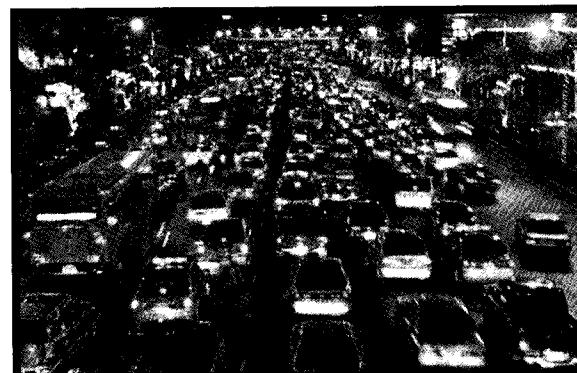
▲ The target stops for food. This normally require a fresh plot-up ready for when the target leaves.

At some stage during the follow, the target vehicle will stop. This could be for any number of reasons: to fill up with petrol, to take a break, or simply because he has reached his destination. Whatever the reason, it is up to the eyeball to make the call, "Stop, stop, near side." The warning should be given in time to stop all cars in the rear, while the eyeball continues on past the target vehicle.

This may be a temporary halt, which will be indicated by the nature of the stop, i.e. if the target drives into a garage forecourt, or drives into a supermarket car park, it is most likely temporary. In the case of the latter, it will be up to the team leader to indicate if some of the operators should follow on foot. Details such as this will have been discussed during the initial briefing for the operation. While stopping at a garage most vehicles can be held until the target is known to be on the move once more.

However, if the target moves into a larger area, such as a supermarket, which will require foot surveillance, new plot-up positions will be assigned, together with a new trigger. This allows for a clean start whenever the target decides to move on once more.

NIGHT DRIVING



◀ Night surveillance is really difficult, especially when the traffic is heavy. In this scenario a tracking device is often used to "ping" the target.

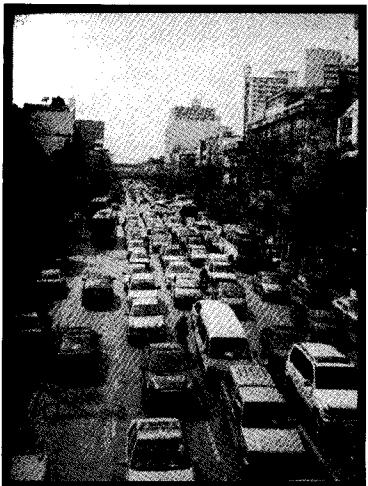
Night surveillance is difficult, especially in poor weather conditions. This means that the eyeball is required to get closer to the target vehicle and that frequent hand-overs have to take place. If he is checking his map or GPS, he will make sure that he does it with a small flexi-light and not with the car interior lights. Often the interior light is removed altogether, especially if the operation is likely to require a lot of footwork and getting in and out of the car. The target will be able to spot these intermittent illuminations in his rear-view mirror. The spy will also make sure that all the surveillance vehicles have working head, side and tail-lights, as a broken one is nothing more than a marker to the target.

If the back-up vehicle or tail-end Charlie fall too far back, they may request the eyeball to "touch red". This is a request for eyeball to hit his brake lights for a few seconds, so that the others can re-establish position.

MOTORBIKE

Motorbikes are particularly well suited to mobile surveillance in heavy traffic. Their size, speed and manoeuvrability are far greater than a car. However, a motorbike is distinctive amid traffic and the rider needs to be highly trained. A motorbike is particularly good at searching ahead if the eyeball has been held up and has lost contact with the target. The bike can remain in

contact with the target until the surveillance team can re-establish the eyeball. In many cases, the motorbike rider will act independently from the rest of the surveillance team, listening in to the follow conversation, while using his own initiative with regards to positioning. Motorbikes can perform several other functions during any mobile surveillance, such as picking up foot operators who have been left behind during a temporary stop.



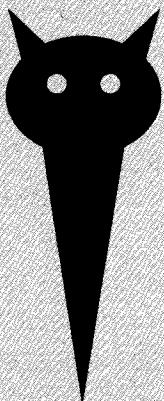
▲ Using a motorbike in heavy traffic enables the rest of the team to keep up.

CAT'S EYES



▲ The reflection of cat's eyes in the grass is perfectly normal to see. It makes a great "pick-up" signal.

CASE STUDY: CAT'S EYES



◀ A template for making cat's eyes. The overall length of the cat's eyes is usually about 30 cm long and 10 cm across the cat's face.

This is made from a small sheet of plywood, a small tin of matt black paint and two cat's eyes. The latter are usually made from glass beads, backed with silver foil. The outline of a cat's head on top of a spike is drawn on an A4 sheet of paper. If a spy needs a pickup down a dark country lane this is a great device for leaving a pickup or dropoff notice to another agent.

Note: Do not attempt to dig out cat's eyes from the centre of the road – it is dangerous and illegal.

A target recce may be carried out as part of a surveillance operation. Once the operator has finished, he will require a pick-up. In the city, this can be arranged by simply stating a street or a location such as a pub. In the countryside, however, such places are hard to specify. If a surveillance operator wishes to be picked up at an unspecified location, he will simply use a set of "cat's eyes", so-called because of the cat's eyes we see on the roads at night.

The operator requesting a pick-up will merely inform the desk operator that he requires a pick-up between spot code yellow 3 and red 14. He may do this at a prearranged time, but more likely, he will call for the pick-up only when he is ready. The stretch of road between yellow 3 and red 14 may be several miles long, and this is where the cat's eyes come in. The agent simply plants his cat's eyes in the grass at the side of the road, making sure that the head is visible to oncoming traffic. The pick-up car then travels along the route between the spot codes until the driver sees the cat's eyes reflecting in the grass – at the signal, he deactivates the

SURVEILLANCE I

brake lights and stops with the rear nearside passenger door open.

The agent, who by this time is lying hidden nearby, jumps to his feet, picks up the cat's eyes and gets into the car, which then drives away. The whole operation takes just seconds. Any other vehicle driving down the road may well see the reflection from the cat's eyes and automatically assume that it is a cat in the grass. If the driver of the pick-up vehicle has a car in his rear-view mirror he will just go round the area until he is clean and approach the pick-up site again.

AIRBORNE SURVEILLANCE



▲ Using a helicopter for surveillance allows the vehicles to stay well back.

The use of helicopters in surveillance is a great asset as it allows the follow vehicles to hang back and avoid being detected by the target. While a helicopter may be easy to spot, most can sit off the target at a distance of several miles and still keep track on the vehicle through the use of powerful cameras, most of which have day-night capability.

Helicopter surveillance has become popular with the police as it provides an overt observation platform for many different operations, such as traffic control and police pursuit. Helicopters also have the advantage of speed and unrestricted progress while in the air, making them ideal for:

- ▶ Surveillance.
- ▶ Aerial photography.
- ▶ Aerial reconnaissance.
- ▶ Electronic tracking.
- ▶ Communications relay.
- ▶ The insertion and extraction of agents.
- ▶ Rapid back-up.

In addition to helicopters and light aircraft, unmanned drones for military surveillance have been used for many years. New, smaller models have now been perfected for civilian surveillance use, some of them no larger than an insect (see Technical Surveillance).

SURVEILLANCE CHECKLISTS

- ▶ Definition of operation objectives.
- ▶ Research of all available information on the target.
- ▶ Procurement of photographs and physical descriptions.
- ▶ Establish licence numbers and make of vehicles used by target.
- ▶ Listing of target's known associates.
- ▶ Establishment of whether the target is likely to be armed.
- ▶ Obtain a detailed sketch of the target's premises or an aerial photograph.
- ▶ Definition of points of entry and exit.
- ▶ Getting hold of a detailed street map of the target's premises and the surrounding area.
- ▶ Establish codes for the target, his associates, locations and any alternate plans, etc.

AGENTS' MANNING REQUIREMENTS

- ▶ Outline the number of surveillance operators required.
- ▶ List types of surveillance required, i.e. OP, static or mobile.
- ▶ Calculation of the minimum number of vehicles required.
- ▶ Identification of specific operators for individual tasks.
- ▶ Consideration of male/female surveillance teams and any ethnic requirement.

AGENTS' EQUIPMENT

- ▶ Checking and testing of all radio equipment (both for the vehicle and personal use). Include spare batteries.
- ▶ Issuing of adequate funds (including change) for telephone calls, parking, meals, etc.
- ▶ Requesting of all forms of technical equipment required, cameras, binoculars, etc.
- ▶ Consideration of carrying a change of clothing or disguise.
- ▶ Development of a recovery procedure in the event of a breakdown or an accident.
- ▶ Field testing all communications with base station.
- ▶ Installment of repeaters in areas of poor communications if required.

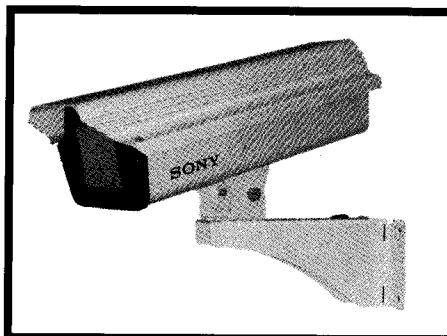
AGENTS' OPERATIONAL BRIEFING

- ▶ Reiteration of the problems arising from compromise to the surveillance operators.
- ▶ Emphasis of the need for safe and discreet driving.
- ▶ Examination of operational objectives and consideration of the benefits of surveillance.
- ▶ Distribution of all available data, such as photographs and telephone numbers.
- ▶ Designation of radio channels and proper radio procedures.
- ▶ Ensuring all drivers fuel their vehicles prior to any operations.
- ▶ Testing and distribution of any required specialist equipment.
- ▶ Going through procedure if counter-intelligence is detected.
- ▶ Planning a familiarization run of the target's premises and the surrounding area.

There will always be a post-operational debrief which allows all those who took part in the operation to have their say. Things to be discussed will include the route taken, any deliberate stops made by the target, any photographs or video footage that have been taken. Mobile surveillance has a habit of going wrong and the debrief must deal with any points of possible compromise, as well as discussing any solutions that could be taken.

OVERVIEW OF TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCE

The vast amount of technical surveillance equipment available to a surveillance unit is almost too great to catalogue. The advances in camera miniaturization and wireless communications are unprecedented. Much of the research into military and government surveillance equipment has, after a few years, produced equipment for the civilian market. There was a time when specialized equipment such as this could only be found in a few shops. Today, it is freely available over the Internet.



◀ Surveillance cameras are everywhere.

Overt surveillance is everywhere: CCTV has spread through the major cities of the world like a rampant colony of insects. The cameras watch the traffic, the trains, the planes and they watch you!

IT technology monitors the workplace. Your telephone calls are recorded and your pass is registered as you enter or leave a building. In some government buildings you are actually "tagged" as you enter and are monitored as you move around. Technology can watch, monitor, record and assess your every movement. Add the specialist capabilities of a government surveillance unit and you would think that no one could hide – but some do. Osama Bin Laden for one, together with many other terrorists.

While the armoury of electronic devices is numerous, they are and will always remain, technical devices, capable of doing only what is required of them. It may be possible to construct a camera no larger than a pinhead that can send good quality pictures around the world, but there are plenty of other things to be taken into consideration. First, the intelligence agencies must locate their target, and that is not as easy as it might sound. Secondly, they must get close enough to be able to install a technical device covertly and, finally, they must maintain it, i.e. they must change its batteries or fix it if it fails to work. When the target is hidden in a cave,

deep underground and guarded by devoted followers, it presents the intelligence agencies with a difficult task.

We have all experienced the reduction in size of most electronic goods, but in the surveillance industry this has been far more extreme. Whereas in the 1950s intelligence agency technicians struggled to reduce the size of a camera, today's digital versions can be pinhead-size. Nano-technology is rapidly replacing miniaturization as we know it. The cameras and transmitters of tomorrow will be almost invisible to the human eye.

CASE HISTORY

When a large quantity of weapons and explosives were found in a very delicate and politically hot location, it was decided that the best approach was to carry out a technical attack. This would be backed up by two static, rural OPs and a hit force stationed in the nearby police station.

As the weapons and explosive were hidden in a small attic, it was decided to insert a small technical device on the trap door, the only possible entry point. A magnetic break-trigger was drilled into the wood that surrounded the hatchway, and the device remained totally undetectable. The trigger was connected, via a small transmitter, to the local police station, which was monitored by the hit team.

After two weeks of no activity, a team were sent into the building to carry out a battery change. To the amazement of the surveillance team, over half of the weapons and explosives had been removed. Upon testing, the device was found to be faulty.

In order to prevent the removed weapons and explosives from being used, the remaining stock was removed by the surveillance team. They took them to another locality several miles away and hid them. Acting upon a tip-off, the remaining weapons and explosives were then discovered. This discovery was made public through the media.

The reason for this was logical. The terrorists knew that the second half of their stock had gone missing, and had surfaced in another location unknown to them. This told the terrorists that the intelligence agency knew all about the original hide and, therefore, they might know about the half that had already been removed. This bluff by the surveillance operators prevented either the explosives or the weapons from ever being used.

ADVANCE BUGGING

Strange as it might sound, one of the best ways to insert a technical device is to anticipate where the target will turn up in the future. For example: at the height of the Cold War the CIA would spy on the USSR and the KGB would spy on the United States. In order to do this, spies had to enter the country under a cover story and find accommodation, buy or rent a car and arrange all the normal social niceties that allowed them to fit in. After a while the number of incoming spies started to increase and certain patterns started to emerge. The spies arriving in the United States had all been fully briefed and were able to hire a car and to drive it legitimately. They would also have been well versed in the street layout of most major cities. Next they found somewhere to live, close to the embassy, in an area popular with the Russian community – they had any number of choices.

After some time, the CIA realized that the Russians favoured one particular car hire company; it was cheap and offered good cars. Likewise, the Soviet Embassy recommended a couple of good estate agents who would organize a long lease at reasonable rates. Both the car rental company and the estate agents were perfectly legal and had no connection with the CIA – other than renting out the cars unknowingly and offering short leases on houses.

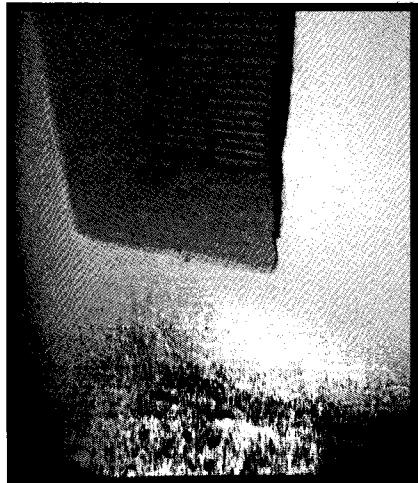
The CIA would hire a car for a week, take it to their technical department and make sure that every possible device that could be fitted was. They also had time to fit the devices in such a way that they would never be found. The same would happen to the houses they leased. Cameras and listening devices would be fitted covertly in every room. At this stage, they would be deactivated, thus avoiding any counter-measure sweep used by the Russians. Once the new occupants had settled in, the systems would be activated and the CIA would be free to monitor at their discretion. While this technique might sound complicated and, perhaps, a little hit and miss, it was both very cost-effective and produced some excellent results.

COUNTER-MEASURES TO TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCE

Anybody could be under surveillance, so it is important to be able to spot the telltale signs. Those who believe that they are under surveillance, or those simply suspicious of the fact, may choose to purchase, and use, specialist equipment to confirm the situation. Always remember, anything you do, write or say can be monitored by a myriad of technical devices.

A spy working in a foreign country, always assumes that they are under surveillance. Anyone can be bugged for any amount of reasons. Companies bug each other for commercial gain and for inside trading information. People going through a divorce often use detectives to find out damaging information on their spouses. Insurance companies spy on people they believe to be making a bogus claim – the list is endless. To that end, there is a general list of counter-measures that both the general public and spies should look out for. A handler who is about to arrange a meeting with a recruited agent, a head of business that is about to announce a multi-million pound order should realistically suspect that some form of technical surveillance will be, or already has been, focused on him. Here are some indicators of technical surveillance:

- ▶ If someone has detected mobile or static surveillance in the past, but has become convinced that they are no longer being watched. The enemy may have already planted – and be using – technical surveillance instead.
- ▶ All is not right in a home. The furniture seems to have moved around – just a tiny bit – or personal effects are not where they were.
- ▶ A home or office has been burgled, but nothing of significance has been stolen. That could mean a professional team has entered the premises and implanted a number of technical



◀ Telltale signs – such as bits of fallen plaster – especially just below a vent or electrical fitting, are a sign of possible tampering.

devices. There may be loose plasterwork or plaster crumbs. The spy will check all electrical fittings including the phone. He will check the walls and ceiling for any telltale signs or bulges and open and check any fixed items, such as fire alarms, plug sockets, light fittings and wall clocks.

- ▶ The door locks are not working as smoothly as they have done for years. A good indicator that someone has been using lock-picks to gain entry. The spy will install a dead bolt type locking system, heavy enough to stop the average locksmith. He will check external doorframe for indentations. This could mean that a hydraulic jack has been used to spread the doorframe and release the locks and bolts from their housing (see lock picking).
- ▶ The phone may make odd noises: it rings and there is no one there or there is a tone when the phone is on the hook. All these indicate a telephone tap.
- ▶ The television, car radio or AM/FM radio develops strange interference. This could mean that the unit has been tampered with and that a hidden wireless microphone has been implanted. It might well be picking up static from a device near to the television or radio.
- ▶ Sales persons offering you free gifts, such as a pen, a cuddly toy or a clock radio may have installed hidden audio-visual devices with a wireless transmitter.
- ▶ A spy will take notice of any van-type vehicle that has suddenly started to appear in his street. These are usually disguised as utility or trade vehicles. He will check the vehicle with a walk-past. If he cannot see clearly into the whole vehicle, he will suspect that it is a technical surveillance vehicle. He may use a stethoscope pressed against the windowpane to try to detect any microwave "buzzing" and check for any vehicles in line of sight of the window.
- ▶ A spy will never allow anyone to enter his premises without good reason. Telephone or electrical engineers, do not just "turn up". He will check the identity of anyone he is not sure of and watch them while they are working if he is suspicious.

If a spy thinks that his home or premises has been violated, he will call his own technical people and have them do a sweep.