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Northumbria Police

1974—1984

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ANNUAL REPORT

**U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice**

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ACQUITTIONS

Force Headquarters
Ponteland
Newcastle upon Tyne

April 1985

To
The Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Home Department, the Chairman and Members of the
Northumbria Police Authority.

Sir,
Mr Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen.
The following report on the policing of Northumbria has been prepared in compliance with Sections 12(1) and 30(2) of the
Police Act 1964.

I have the honour to be,
Sir, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

S E Bailey, CBE, QPM
Chief Constable



Preface

In April 1984, Northumbria Police commemorated 10 years in existence. When presenting this year's report it is appropriate to mention generally what has changed or developed since then and, from my personal point of view, to recall my first report to the authority which was for 1975.

There has been an increase in violent behaviour and an apparently greater public tolerance of it. Technological advances and more sophisticated and intricate tasks have prompted progress and we have established a new computerised communications network.

Pay and conditions for police officers have improved although such considerations for many civilians do not reflect adequately the tasks they undertake in providing a 24-hour service.

Deployment of officers to deal with increased crime and other operational duties was threatening the essence of effective policework - thus denying a close relationship on a day-to-day basis with the public. The creation of a community involvement department, the allocation of permanent beat officers and the increased autonomy of subdivisions have helped to counteract this potential isolation.

We have deliberately encouraged a corporate attempt to improve the quality of life, recognising that a police force on its own cannot solve all the problems to which society is subjected. It relies on other professional bodies, communities and individuals to reduce or at least contain crime - a point I stressed in 1976. Seminars have been held on topics ranging from international policing and town centre disorder to the role of women doctors in reducing the subsequent ordeal of rape victims.

The reduction of fear of violence, which I mentioned in my 1975 annual report, is still a crucial role and through

schemes like Neighbourhood Watch, I hope we can play our part, together with the residents.

As a force, and as individuals, we have a social conscience and are concerned about injustice and the frustrations felt by people who are unemployed or whose lives are felt to be otherwise unsatisfactory. This sympathy is sometimes at loggerheads with our part in what could be viewed as social control. The secret is to tune the balance so that the force does its duty in a way which is acceptable to the public.

Such an alignment has been most tested in 1984 during the miners' dispute. It was in 1978 and 1980 that we previously had a role in industrial strife, on those occasions involving firemen and prison officers. Our commitment to policing picket lines has made it a lost year from the point of pursuing our pledged social aim of consolidating our work with the community. It should also be understood that the implications of this vacuum will stretch beyond a mere 12 months. The force training programme has been disrupted and new recruits, for example, have been exposed to extremes of operational duty without having experienced the normality of a tranquil society.

There was a danger that the disorder which ensued may have been seen by many as a normal base level. The alternative to not facing it would have been more costly than this one lost year.

No matter how sympathetic one might be to those whose concern is for their jobs and for what they see as a threat to their communities, mass intimidation of individuals who seek to pursue their right to work can not be tolerated.

If such an entitlement were not defended, it would undermine the liberty which this nation quite rightly sees as intrinsic to its character. Policing the dispute may have made us unpopular with some and it would be foolish to imagine that much will not have to be done to repair the damage which has been caused. Some miners and their families and also police officers themselves may take a long time to recover from the conflict which arose.

My sympathy is not with those who resorted to extreme measures to illustrate their views, nor to any police officers who failed to uphold the high levels of conduct which are the hallmarks of British policing. Moderate, fair minded people do not wish their cause or organisation to be tarnished by the deeds of the minority. The police service is no exception.

During the miners' strike, it was suggested that a national police force was emerging either as a deliberate move or as an inevitable development of shared resources. I believe with great conviction that policing must be locally based and locally administered. If it were not, then it would countermand

all the initiatives we have taken in this force area. In specific issues such as the miners' dispute, mutual aid is essential but not if it wears the impersonal cloak of central control.

I would be fearful of a national police force. It would threaten our service to local people through impairing the ability of officers to do their job properly, with pride.

My concern is not that a national police force might be consciously developed but that side issues such as mass demonstrations, and the availability of speedy communications and travel could necessitate a national approach. The quickest route to the formation of a national police force would be if individual local forces failed to cope with broader issues impinging on them from outside their boundaries.

It is time there was a review into the policing of these issues and the resulting unfair strain placed on individual forces. No chief constable could have predicted the cost of the miners' strike. Northumbria's 1984-85 budget had not included such an eventuality which cost the force about £4m before the receipt of special Government grant.

A national police force would be no friend to democracy. Neither would mob rule by a minority which assumed control in the pursuance of its ideals, seeking power in the guise of justice and equality. Such a controlling force would have its own elite who sought fiercely to improve its values to the detriment of others and with less accountability than exists with the present police service.

It is frequently asked whether unemployment leads to crime and, inherent in that question is whether people without work are more likely to commit offences simply because they do not have jobs. One must reject such a hypothesis. I discussed crime and the unemployed first in my 1977 report.

Expressions of frustration and a feeling of helplessness and hopelessness are demonstrated in many ways. We, as a police force, deal with the results of frustration not with its causes. Some people are subjected to the criminal law through blatant, defiant action, while others find themselves at its mercy almost unwittingly, having been disappointed or let down in their eyes, by society.

Increasingly more people seem to live in a fantasy world, either self induced through drugs or alcohol or by succumbing to a seduction that they can expect more from life.

Through television plays, films and advertisements we can be wooed into thinking that we can be richer, more successful, more powerful, more interesting and thus happier. Failure to achieve these higher goals we might suspect will cause us to be unhappier.

Clearly, there is nothing inherently wrong in the desire to better oneself. It is sad, however, for someone to feel so

inadequate or envious that he or she is uncontrollably motivated to act in an anti-social way. Any sympathy for or understanding of the situations in which people find themselves cannot influence police action. It is a matter for the courts to decide if there are extenuating circumstances.

We have, I hope, played our part by extending instant cautioning to cover adults who break the law and for whom we believe a court appearance and the lead up to that would be harsh, counterproductive and unnecessary.

It would be unrealistic, however, to overlook the increase in crime. The 16,470 extra crimes reported and the 16,220 extra recorded in 1984 both represented a 12.5 per cent increase over the previous year.

Despite a civilianisation programme which released more men to beat duties that extra number was absorbed for administrative purposes and other obligations brought about by our increased and changing workload and new legislation.

While as a force, we monitor our efficiency and effectiveness, I hope that those who impose demands on us — centrally and locally — are conscious that there is a price to pay if we withdraw, even temporarily, from beat and patrol duties. It is important too that the effect of physical and mental stress on those who are in the public eye and scrutinised is not overlooked.

Additional and more specialist training for both senior and junior officers in areas such as public disorder and race relations have been implemented to ensure that the force is well prepared for changing roles.

The basic duties and responsibilities of this force have remained the same in the 10 years that Northumbria has existed. But there have been changes in priorities in keeping with the needs and wishes of the citizens of Tyne and Wear and Northumberland, the expectations of society generally and the assessment of new trends and predicaments.

With the co-operation of the people, the continued understanding of the police authority and the sustained enthusiasm of the members of the force we will continue to serve to the best of our ability in the knowledge that our success both reflects and depends on them all.

Let us all hope that 1985 allows a return to normality.

Chief Officers of the Force as at December 31, 1984

Chief Constable Mr Stanley E Bailey, CBE, QPM
Deputy Chief Constable Mr Fred T Chambers, QPM
Assistant Chief Constables Mr Arthur Taylor, QPM
Mr Gordon McMurchie
Mr Peter Smith

Officers in Charge of Territorial Divisions

A - Northern Chief Superintendent Ian T Hamilton
B - Newcastle Chief Superintendent Ian M Thynne
C - North Tyneside and Blyth
Chief Superintendent Alan Dey
D - Gateshead Chief Superintendent Frank W Smith
E - South Tyneside Chief Superintendent Keith W Betts
F - Sunderland Chief Superintendent James M Anderson

Heads of Departments and Support Divisions

Administration Chief Superintendent Howard Bell
Finance Mr R Graham Balmer
Buildings and Housing Mr Thomas S Bailey
Community Services Chief Superintendent John Hillyer
Complaints and Discipline
Chief Superintendent Norman Thompson
Criminal Investigation Chief Superintendent David Shaw
Inspection and Development
Chief Superintendent David G Blakey
Computer Mr Hugh Thompson
Personnel and Training
Chief Superintendent Raymond Thompson
Civilian Staff Personnel Mr Charles R Humphrey
Press and Public Relations Miss Judith A Draycott
Support Services Chief Superintendent John Lawton
Traffic Chief Superintendent William Cresswell

Northumbria Police Authority

Members Representing Tyne and Wear County Council

Councillors

J E Hornsby (Chairman)
S S Butcher (Vice Chairman)
J H Baglee
W Brown, JP
W J Burwood
S Cohen
Mrs J M Copland
Mrs A E Cousins
J B Crann
G M Elliott
G R W Elsom
Ms S Gray
A P Gurd
D G Hardy, JP
K G Harrop
L Irving
Mrs M J Lavery
W Lewis
D F McCormack
W J McKinley
J O'Shea
Mrs S Pearson
T P S Prudham, JP
Mrs S Short
G T Smith
J Steel
W O Stephenson, MBE, DL, JP
K R Webster
C H Wheatley

Members Representing Northumberland County Council

Councillors

J E Teasdale (Vice Chairman)
S H Newton
J H Oliver
Mrs B M Stanton
J A Thompson
W D Walker
J L Whaley

**Justices of the Peace representing the
Magistracy in the Counties of Tyne and Wear
and Northumberland**

G W Barker
Mrs S Brown
S Cowans
A Cummins
J O Dixon
J P Dixon
J W Dowdeswell
R H Dunford, TD
W Gillhespy
J A Harper
R G Jamieson
Mrs M E McArdle
Mrs A E Middleton
J C Simpson
Mrs D J Robertson
S Ross
R Rudge
Dr P Taylor, TD

Officials of the Authority

<i>Clerk</i>	J J Gardner, DL
<i>Deputy Clerk</i>	J E Hancock, TD
<i>Treasurer</i>	P J Smith
<i>Technical Adviser</i>	T G Etherington

Administration

Population and Area

Population of the force area	1,445,000
Population per constable (Authorised establishment)	430
Police area	557,171 hectares
Area per constable	166 hectares

Force Finance

The Northumbria Police Authority revenue budget for 1984-85 totalled £76,394,400, before deducting Home Office grant. The total gross expenditure is summarised as follows:—

	£
Total expenditure	83,631,600
Less income received	<u>7,237,200</u>
Net expenditure 1984-85	<u>£76,394,400</u>

Home Office grants allowed on gross expenditure are:—

- 1 50 per cent on revenue expenditure
- 2 75 per cent on Home Defence training
- 3 100 per cent on Home Defence warning system

However, during the financial year 1984-85, a further 40 per cent extra grant was allowed on revenue expenditure by the Home Office, for additional expenditure incurred in the miners' strike. The additional expenditure was required to attain £1,642,000, before the extra grant was allowed.

The apportionment of costs for the 1984-85 revenue budget, based on estimates of grant inclusive penny rate products, for the constituent authorities are as follows:—

	£	%
Northumberland County Council	8,202,100	21.68
Tyne and Wear County Council	<u>29,623,400</u>	<u>78.32</u>
	<u>£37,825,500</u>	<u>100.00</u>

The remaining expenditure of £38,568,900 was grant aided by the Home Office as mentioned (1 to 3) above.

Figure 1
Income: 1984

Police pension contributions	54.41%	£3,937,900
Secondments to Regional Crime Squad	10.83%	£783,600
Prosecuting solicitors	10.37%	£750,000
Special services	3.73%	£270,000
Secondments to Home Office	3.45%	£250,000
Transfer values	3.45%	£250,000
Sale of meals (canteens and hostels)	3.03%	£219,100
Fees (firearms etc)	2.60%	£188,000
Rents	2.14%	£155,100
Traffic wardens (income from local authorities)	2.07%	£150,000
Sale of cars and vehicles	1.96%	£142,200
Witness expenses recovered	0.75%	£54,000
Report extracts	0.72%	£52,000
Miscellaneous	0.49%	£35,300
Total income	100.00%	£7,237,200

Civilian pension contributions form part of the income paid into the local government superannuation scheme.

Figure 2
Expenditure: 1984

Pay and Allowances:		
Police	62.30%	£52,095,212
Civilians	7.47%	£6,251,288
Traffic wardens	0.94%	£788,600
Prosecuting solicitors	0.89%	£748,300
	<u>71.60%</u>	<u>£59,883,400</u>
Pensions:		
Police	11.18%	£9,348,800
Civilians	0.56%	£466,400
Prosecuting solicitors	0.06%	£50,500
Traffic wardens	0.05%	£41,300
	<u>11.85%</u>	<u>£9,907,000</u>
Premises	3.34%	£2,796,500
Supplies and services	3.11%	£2,597,600
Transport	2.63%	£2,194,500
Agency services	2.51%	£2,098,900
Establishment expenses	2.41%	£2,010,800
Debt charges and revenue contributions to capital outlay	1.29%	£1,081,600
Miscellaneous expenses	1.12%	£937,500
Home Defence	0.14%	£123,800
Total expenditure	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>£83,631,600</u>

Annual Inspection of the Force

The annual inspection of the force by HM Inspector of Constabulary, Mr James Brownlow, took place between July 16 and 20.

Honours and Awards

The following honours and awards were announced:—

Assistant Chief Constable, Mr Arthur Taylor, was awarded the Queen's Police Medal.

Woman Constable Patricia Pickering was awarded a Resuscitation Certificate by the Royal Humane Society.

Constables Neil Collin, George Layborne and Stuart McCarthy were awarded framed certificates from the Society for the Protection of Life from Fire.

A total of 87 officers were awarded the police long service and good conduct medal. There were 644 letters of appreciation from members of the public.

Acknowledgements of Public Assistance

Three presentation evenings were held at force headquarters and 13 Royal Humane Society and 11 Society for the Protection of Life from Fire awards were presented to members of the public.

Buildings and Housing

The updating of police stations has continued throughout the year. These works include the creation of separate up-to-date public, police and prisoner handling areas at Ashington, Washington, Newburn and Westerhope.

The police authority housing stock has again been reduced. The stock at December 31 was:—

Category 'A' houses (to be retained)	414
Category 'B' houses (to be released)	88



A three-day accident prevention display and demonstration was organised by the department in conjunction with other agencies, in Gateshead shopping centre.

Community Services

It is of continuing importance to improve community contact with all sections of society in a bid to encourage a co-ordinated approach towards reducing opportunities for crime. There have been advances towards that goal in a variety of ways in 1984, despite the unavailability of personnel, diverted to sites of industrial disputes.

Crime Prevention Initiatives

The force is developing a co-ordinated approach towards the reduction of crime, involving other agencies wherever possible, and localised campaigns have been organised to deal with specific problems. In January, a forcewide poster competition on the 'Say No To Strangers' theme was organised jointly with and sponsored by the National Mutual Life Association of Australasia. The competition attracted more than 1,200 entries.

Various initiatives were undertaken throughout the force area in an attempt to reduce offences of theft from people carrying cash. These included a competition in North Tyneside division, sponsored by the British Insurance Association.

In November, a 'Lock it or Lose it' campaign was launched forcewide with each division identifying troublesome areas where motor vehicles were broken into and stolen.

In Gateshead, vandalism in the area was tackled by involving local young people in various tasks to improve the appearance of their town. Their first venture was to paint wall murals in the indoor market.

During the Christmas period, crime prevention officers liaised with retailers and a series of seminars on retail security was held throughout the major shopping areas. In particular, in Eldon Square, Newcastle, the centre manage-



Saltwell Senior High School pupils painting a mural during an anti-vandalism campaign.

ment and the major credit card companies launched a joint venture with the police, aimed at reducing thefts and credit card frauds.

Concern for the effects of crime on the elderly played a major part in initiatives throughout the year. Many divisions mounted specific crime prevention campaigns to reduce incidents involving senior citizens.

In South Tyneside, a resident alerted the police about a possible bogus official after she had heard of an ongoing crime prevention campaign. A man was subsequently arrested and later admitted more than 50 similar offences involving property worth in excess of £15,000.

Specific local problems of a particular type of crime have been tackled in a variety of ways. In Northumberland, thefts from cars while parked at local beauty spots were a problem during the summer months. Troublesome areas were identified and crime prevention leaflets distributed in English, French and German.

Neighbourhood Watch

Evaluation of the two pilot Neighbourhood Watch schemes in the Fawdon area of Newcastle and in Millfield, Sunderland, indicates encouraging results. It is evident that fewer people are now anxious about leaving their property empty, which suggests that the objective of reducing the fear of crime and thereby improving the quality of life has been achieved.

In December, a further 11 schemes were launched in Newbiggin by the Sea, Burradon, Low Fell and West Boldon. The lessons learned from the pilot schemes in Fawdon and Millfield are reflected in the new ventures. For example, these and future schemes are greatly reduced in size of area and number of households, which simplifies self management by the community and administration by the force. My aim is to implement about 300 schemes by the end of 1987. A superintendent with specific responsibility for studying



The winners of the schools crime prevention quiz, the final of which was held at the People's Theatre, Newcastle.

and promoting crime prevention initiatives was appointed in July to help achieve this goal.

Schools Liaison

In October, a manual entitled 'Serving The Community' was published after two years' work by a joint police and education department working party which was formed to standardise the input of officers at secondary schools.

The manual was published in draft form until its contents have been assessed by police officers and teachers and funding has been found for its publication in six separate modules, together with the necessary supporting resource material.

Officers involved in implementing the standardised programme underwent a two-week instructional techniques course in which, for the first time, there was education department involvement.

Accident prevention officers distributed 15,000 Northumbria Police 'Safer Cycling' booklets on their visits to first schools. These were useful especially because of the increased popularity of BMX bicycles.

In conjunction with the Milk Marketing Board, accident prevention officers assisted in the organisation of a safe cycling competition for children aged five to nine.

Consequently, there has been considerable involvement in schools at all age levels during 1984 but the impact of 'Serving The Community' has been lessened temporarily by the withdrawal of schools liaison officers for duty at the sites of industrial disputes. Accident prevention officers made 1,236 visits to primary schools, speaking to 134,130 pupils on road safety and warning about going with strangers. Schools liaison officers spoke to 2,501 classes involving 72,980 children aged 11 and over.

Volunteer Cadet Scheme

The popularity of the volunteer cadet scheme continued and many projects to assist the communities were undertaken. On December 31, there were 152 female and 102 male cadets.

Whittingham Expedition Centre

With the aid of financing from the Newcastle/Gateshead Inner City Partnership, the Whittingham expedition centre has completed its third year of full operation. The course is now well established and the centre has expedition equipment which ensures maximum safety and fulfils the needs of visitors to the centre. During 1984, youth training schemes, schools, youth clubs, multi-racial groups and community associations used the facilities of the centre. A total of 1,290 young people and 123 supervisors participated in courses.

Child Abuse

The value of the close co-operation which has grown up in the past 10 years between the agencies responsible for dealing with child abuse is now clearly apparent in the sensitive discussions which are taking place on how cases of sexual abuse of children should be approached. The object of multi-disciplinary subcommittees on this subject is to reduce any further distress which might be felt by a victim or family through the involvement of a variety of agencies.

The police commitment to multi-disciplinary training in the area of sexual abuse is a growing one, all agencies recognising the importance of the legal aspect of this subject.

Race Relations

During the year, there was an increase in the number of incidents involving members of ethnic minority groups. The long established monitoring system provides a feedback to keep operational officers informed of their local situation and to encourage them to report all incidents.

Details of these incidents were as follows:—

Incidents with racial overtones	154
Number of victims	432
Number of defendants	425
Number of miscellaneous incidents	450

There has been a significant increase in the number of incidents with racial overtones. In 1984, there were 154, compared with 64, in 1983. This is, in the main, due to a broader interpretation of the term 'racial' in an attempt to see the incident through the eyes of the victim. The incidents

varied from assault to criminal damage and racial abuse. Very few were inter-related and the perpetrators were generally young people.

In monitoring incidents, the department advises sub-divisional commanders of any particular trend, so that policing policy for that area may be adjusted.

Liaison with the Tyne and Wear Community Relations Council continued. Joint visits were made to advise and re-assure injured or aggrieved persons by Community Relations Council staff and officers of the race relations department. Lectures were given to statutory and voluntary agencies throughout the force area, and visits to temples, mosques and other places of worship were arranged for members of the public and police officers.

There is no doubt that the good communication which exists between Northumbria Police and the ethnic minorities within the community is due mainly to the efforts and commitment of the members of the Northumbria Police and Communities Relations Group which, in 1984, celebrated its 12th anniversary. During the year, there were a number of overseas political incidents which were of grave concern to certain ethnic communities. I am grateful particularly to the group and to Mr Hari Shukla, the senior community relations officer, for their part in maintaining calm amongst the ethnic minorities in an atmosphere which could have had serious implications.

During the year, funds obtained through the urban pro-



The force's community relations officer, Chief Insp Fred Dunmore, during a school visit.

gramme were used to organise day trips to local places of interest and eight weekends at the Whittingham expedition centre for a total of 137 young people from the ethnic minorities.

In the week of celebrations for the force's 10th anniversary, a multi-racial youth gala evening held at headquarters was attended by more than 400 children.

The Police Training Council working party report on community and race relations training for police officers made a number of recommendations, mostly as a result of the Scarman Report. Northumbria Police have adopted these recommendations, and the race relations officers have been working closely with the force training department to prepare a newly structured racism awareness training programme. It is intended to give officers of all ranks a better understanding of, and a more professional approach towards, ethnic minority groups and problems encountered by them. A training video is now also being produced by the force's public relations department.

Relationships are rarely perfect but I am certain that there exists a long established and tested rapport between Northumbria Police and the ethnic communities which enables us

to discuss and resolve problems at an early stage before any serious consequences are imminent.

Youth Training Scheme

A total of 181 young people joined the scheme during its second full year. Of those, 81 obtained full-time employment — 26 with Northumbria Police — and 74 completed the 12-month course, of whom 11 are known to have since obtained full-time employment.

On September 19, a presentation evening was held at force headquarters, Ponteland. I had the pleasure of presenting 92 trainees with the YTS and other certificates they had earned during their training programme. The third year of Northumbria Police YTS is already well under way. Of the 350 applications received, 150 young people have been recruited.

The training centre at Bedeburn Road, Jarrow, which is staffed by our own civilian supervisors, now has a fully equipped computer training room, photographic dark room and a complete range of video equipment which is used to improve interview techniques during a job search week.



Trainees with their certificates after a presentation at force headquarters.

Intruder Alarm Policy

During 1984, my officers attended 30,830 false calls, compared with 31,034, the previous year. This was an encouraging sign that false calls are being reduced despite an increase in installations from 7,959 to 8,484 during the year. A total of 732 initial advisory letters were served and police response was withdrawn from 65 premises, in line with force policy on alarm systems which produced an excessive number of false calls. An intruder alarms examiner was appointed. He is able to advise subscribers and alarm companies, and following 269 visits his contribution has led to a reduction in false calls from many troublesome systems.

In October, the force hosted a Home Office national seminar for crime prevention officers and senior executives from many alarm companies.

Firearms

In 1984, the final report of the joint Home Office/Association of Chief Police Officers working party to review the administration of the Firearms Act 1968 was published. One of the aims of this working party was to examine how the act was administered so that the procedures of all police forces could be standardised. In most instances, the recommendations of the working party were already being followed by this force. The small number of procedural changes required have been made.

During 1984, the work of the department included the issue of 315 new firearms certificates, the renewal of 1,102, the variation of 458, the cancellation of 431, the refusal of 5 and the revocation of 2. A total of 590 new shotgun certificates were issued, 3,602 were renewed, 642 were cancelled, 15 were refused and 7 were revoked. In the force area, 6,971 firearms certificates and 13,626 shotgun certificates are currently held and there are 38 registered firearms dealers.

Explosives

During 1984, a total of 19 new explosives licences were granted — 3 for commercial users and 16 for private use of gunpowder for sporting purposes — while 21 licences were cancelled comprising 4 commercial and 17 for private use. Immediate use certificates were issued on 32 occasions to contractors working in the force area.

Reports to the Health and Safety Executive included details of 12 thefts and 15 finds of explosives. The thefts included shotgun cartridges, small arms ammunition, flares and commercial explosives. The finds of explosives included shotgun cartridges, small arms ammunition, detonators and war relics.

Victims Support Scheme

In the latter months, there was much discussion between management committees and Northumbria Police about how people are referred to victims support schemes. It is hoped by a series of experiments to assess the most efficient way of selecting people who could benefit from the support of the scheme volunteers.

North Tyneside and South Tyneside schemes operated an experiment for part of the year whereby certain categories of victims received a letter from the force, offering the services of the victims support scheme and enclosing a prepaid envelope for their response. In North Tyneside, the direct referral experiment began in October and, following 56 letters to victims, there were 13 requests for help. In South Tyneside, the direct referral experiment began in September and 90 letters to victims led to 23 requests for help. Further experiments based on varying referral methods are planned for North Tyneside and Newcastle West victims support schemes.

A total of 711 people were referred to victims support schemes, in 1984, of whom 558 — 78.5 per cent — were 60 or over, and 427 were female.

Casualty Bureau

After three years when the casualty bureau had not been required, it was operated twice, in 1984, following rail crashes. After a crash at Morpeth, 94 telephone calls were received from members of the public inquiring about passengers on the train. The second crash was at Gateshead and there were 60 telephone calls.

Training and retraining of women officers to operate the bureau was undertaken in 1984 and all probationer constables visited the bureau during their local procedure course. The bureau was visited also by hospital personnel involved with major disaster planning. Following the experience gained in 1984, the layout of the bureau was redesigned.

Woman Doctor System

In June, a seminar on the women doctor system was held at force headquarters. It was the second such seminar since the inauguration in April 1983 of the system through which women doctors examine victims of sexual offences. Twenty-six women doctors attended including some who already operate the system and others who required further information before joining the group. Thirteen policewomen also attended. There were speakers from the forensic science laboratory, a prosecution solicitor, a male police surgeon, scientific aids department and CID, for example.

On December 31, there were 33 doctors in the group, representatives of which meet with members of the community services department three times a year. Efforts are continually being made to increase membership in order that a rota system can be set up which will give a more effective service to victims and investigating officers. Medical examination of adult female and child victims of sexual offences rarely occurs in police stations, most now being conducted in hospitals.

Special Constabulary

The extra demands placed on the police due to the mining dispute were also felt by members of the special constabulary who were increasingly used in all divisions to maintain manpower levels while their regular colleagues were engaged in duties connected with the dispute. In addition, they continued to perform a wide range of other duties. Their increased involvement was further proof of the valuable support they give to their regular colleagues. The seventh special constabulary parade and inspection was held at force headquarters on May 20. I carried out the inspection and presented long service medals and annual awards.

There was a very good response from people who wished to join the special constabulary and, during the year, 111 new recruits were appointed. Regrettably, however, this figure was outweighed by the 122 members who left for a variety of reasons, causing a net loss of 11. While this left a healthy total strength of 592, I would still like to see this increased and have introduced a system of monitoring the reasons for wastage.

Presentation and Awards

Tegner-Brown Trophy

Inter-divisional police duties competition:—
Newcastle division

Ian Dodds Memorial Trophy

Awarded to the team with the highest marks in the team test:—
Northern division

Tom Temple Trophy

Northern division inter-sectional police duties competition:—
Morpeth subdivision

Colonel Webster Memorial Trophy

Presented to the special constable judged to have performed the most meritorious deed during the year:—
Special Constable Alan Henderson
Gateshead division

Efficiency Trophy

Awarded to the best turned out division at the annual parade:—
Gateshead division

Recruiting Cup

To the division which had the greatest number of recruits during the previous year:—
Sunderland division

Special Constabulary Baton of Honour

Awarded to the smartest turned out special constable at the annual parade:—
Special Constable Martin Welch
North Tyneside and Blyth division

Complaints and Discipline

This was the last year of the present complaints procedure. It will be replaced later in 1985 by the formation of a new police complaints authority. The authority will have supervisory powers in relation to complaints.

In 1983, there was a significant reduction in the number of complaints and the total during 1984 was comparable, despite the traumas and confrontations experienced during the miners' strike.

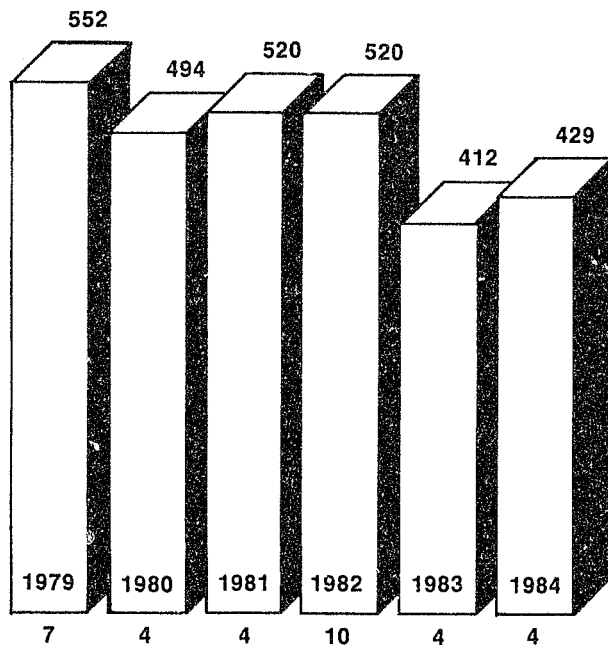
I believe that the present police complaints board has done much to allay public criticism and I have never agreed with

those who have vociferously advocated a change in the system, often in an uninformed and unrealistic manner. It is unfortunate that the new authority will not have overriding jurisdiction over all complaints. Those which are withdrawn will still remain outside its adjudication and I should have liked to have seen its ability to comment on individual cases of public concern or interest being prescribed by legislation.

The Police and Criminal Evidence Act, Section 9, and the draft regulations and notes of guidance are complex and voluminous but I do know that the service will do its utmost to implement the requirements of the legislation in a sensible and reasonable manner. Indeed, I feel that both observers and police officers will soon notice little difference in achievement and methods from the present system.

(Fig 1 portrays the number of complaint cases recorded during the years 1979—1984, together with the numbers of dissatisfied complainants.)

Figure 1
Cases Recorded During 1979 to 1984



Number of complainants who expressed dissatisfaction with investigation or its outcome.

Statistical Information

General

	1983	1984
Number of cases received	412	429
Number of cases completed	404*	381*
Number of cases pending at December 31, including cases pending from previous years	169	217
Number of cases where investigating officer was appointed from another police force	16	21

* Includes cases from previous years

Complaints completed during the year

	1983	1984
Number of complaints withdrawn or not proceeded with	352 (59.97%)	312 (51.4%)
Number of complaints unsubstantiated	213 (36.29%)	282 (46.46%)

Number of complaints substantiated	22 (3.74%)	13 (2.14%)
Total	587	607

Breakdown of substantiated complaints

Number of those substantiated which resulted in:—

	1983	1984
Conviction for crime (other than traffic offence)	1	
Conviction for traffic offence		
Disciplinary procedure	2	3

The substantiated complaints comprised the following allegations:—

	1983	1984
Incivility		1
Assault	3	1
Irregularity in procedure	7	1
Traffic irregularity	1	
Neglect of duty	5	1
Corrupt practice		
Mishandling property		
Irregularity in relation to evidence/perjury		2
Harassment		1
Other crime	2	
Other	4	6
Total	22	13

Police Officers Convicted of Criminal Offences

No officers were convicted of criminal offences in 1984, compared with two in 1983.

Copies of Complaints

Four officers requested a copy of a complaint made against them, a procedure in keeping with regulations.

Internal Discipline Matters

The number of internal discipline inquiries investigated was 68, compared with 78, in 1983, while 61 investigations were completed.

Discipline Proceedings

During the year, 15 officers were subject to discipline charges and appeared before me facing formal proceedings, compared with 18 last year. Of these, five were the direct result of complaints by members of the public, while the remainder arose from investigations instigated within the force.

Number of officers disciplined in 1984	15
Number of discipline charges	40
Punishments:—	
Dismissed from force	
Required to resign	1
Reduction in rank	
Reduction in pay	
Fine	13
Reprimand	
Caution	
Case dismissed	1

Director of Public Prosecutions

A total of 76 cases were referred to the DPP.

Police Complaints Board

In accordance with the Police Act, 1976, 172 complaint cases — compared with 152 in 1983 — were forwarded to the board. In every case the board endorsed the recommendations of the deputy chief constable.

Crime

General Review

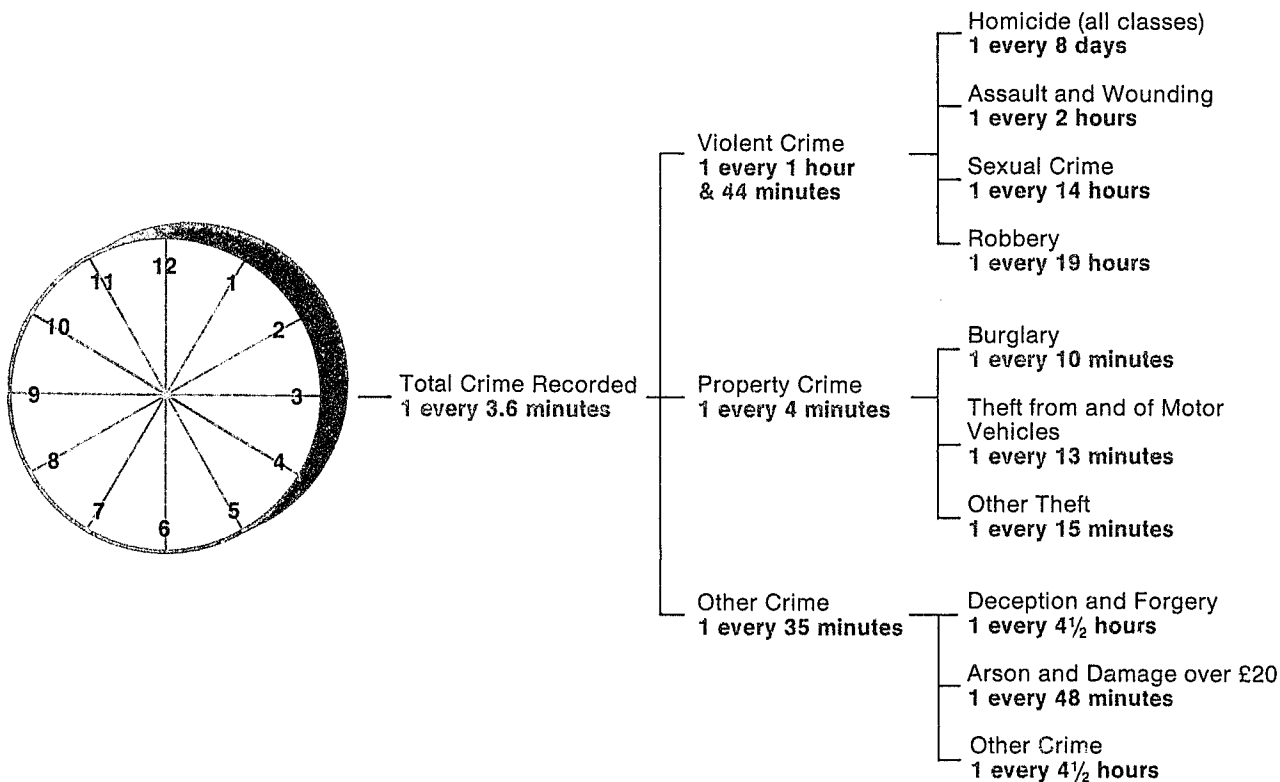
There has been a significant rise in reported and recorded crime. The 148,706 incidents reported as crimes represented an increase of 16,470 or 12.5 per cent over the 1983 total. The 145,921 offences which were subsequently recorded as crimes represented an increase of 16,220 which is also a rise of 12.5 per cent since the previous year. While the actual number of offences detected increased by 2,725

or 4.37 per cent, the overall detection rate fell slightly to 44.5 per cent compared with 48 per cent in 1983. This still compares favourably with the national rate.

In keeping with recent years, over half of all crime was committed in the two large divisions of Newcastle and Sunderland. Both these divisions have more crime than that recorded over the same period by several smaller police

Figure 1

Crime Clock — Representing the Annual Ratio of Crime to Fixed Time Intervals



forces in England and Wales.

In common with 1983, the largest percentage increase was in Northern division while the lowest was in South Tyneside.

Latest Home Office statistics show the per capita crime rate was 9,316 serious offences per 100,000 head of population in the Northumbria Police area. This is the third highest rate in England and Wales.

Experimentation with tape recording of police interviews with suspects has been proceeding in South Tyneside division since April 1984. During the year, 2,819 interviews were conducted successfully with offenders responsible for crimes ranging from petty theft to murder.

Crimes of Particular Concern and Interest

Homicide

During 1984, 18 offences of homicide were investigated by Northumbria Police, most of them arising from domestic circumstances or from situations where victim and offender were associated. Following one murder at Scotswood, it was gratifying that the judge at the subsequent trial said that the interview technique of the investigators demonstrated classic professional police work which should be the subject of lectures to trainee detectives.

Protracted inquiries were made in respect of two suspicious deaths. One involved a man whose body was found in Leazes Park, Newcastle. There was a single gun shot wound to his head and, despite the absence of a firearm at the scene, all the evidence suggested suicide. The police investigation lasted for more than 24 weeks, during which 1,089 statements were taken and almost 2,200 lines of inquiry pursued. An open verdict was subsequently recorded by the coroner.

The second inquiry concerned the death of a woman at her North Tyneside home. Her husband alleged that death occurred during the course of sexual activities. The Director of Public Prosecutions recommended there should be no charges, but the coroner, sitting without a jury, recorded a verdict of unlawful killing.

Arson and Criminal Damage

During the past 12 months, cases of arson, which are always difficult to detect because invariably the essential evidence is destroyed in the fire, increased by 92 offences which



A kitchen was wrecked when a house was deliberately set on fire.

Figure 2
Total Number of Crimes recorded from 1974-84

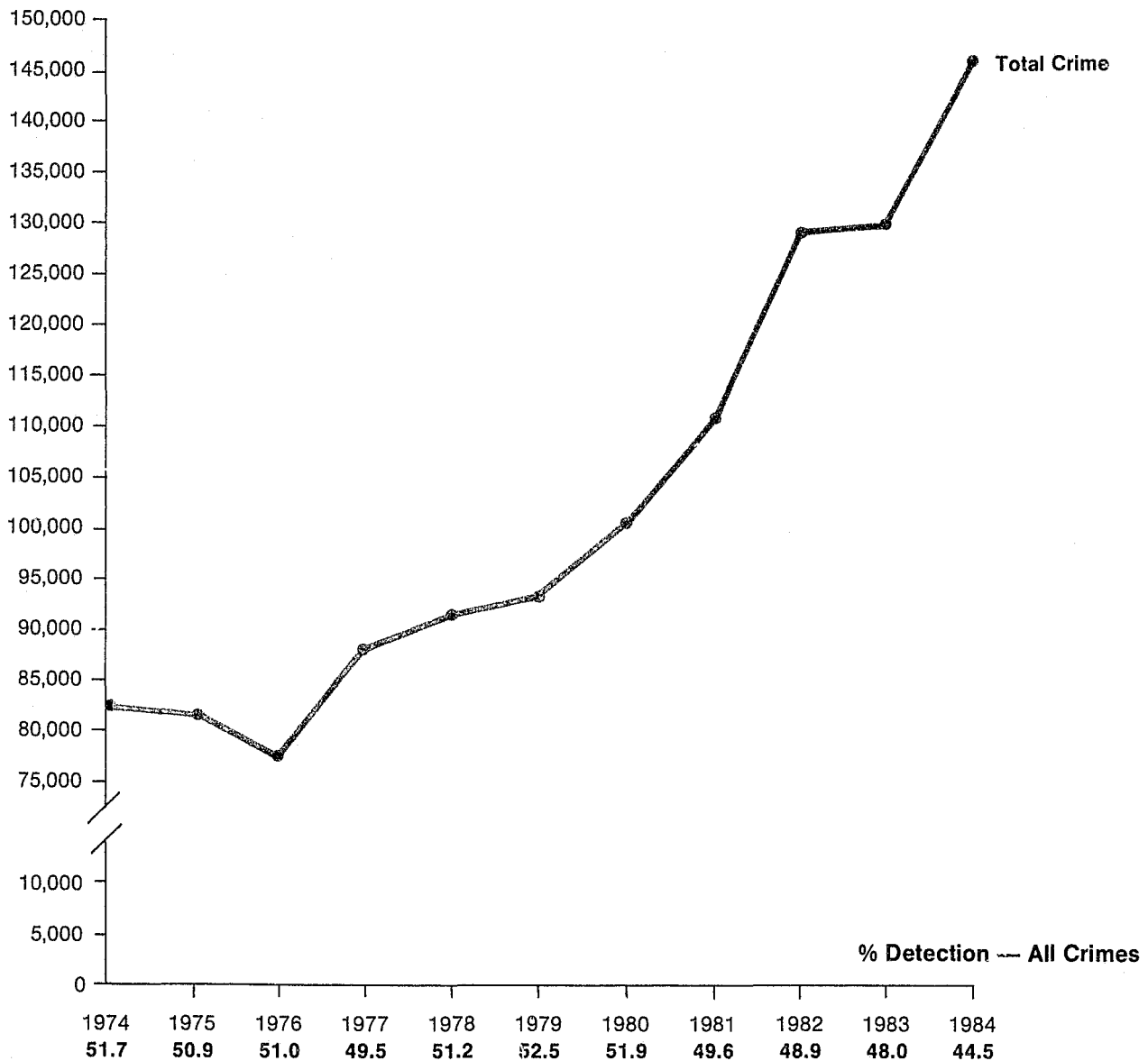
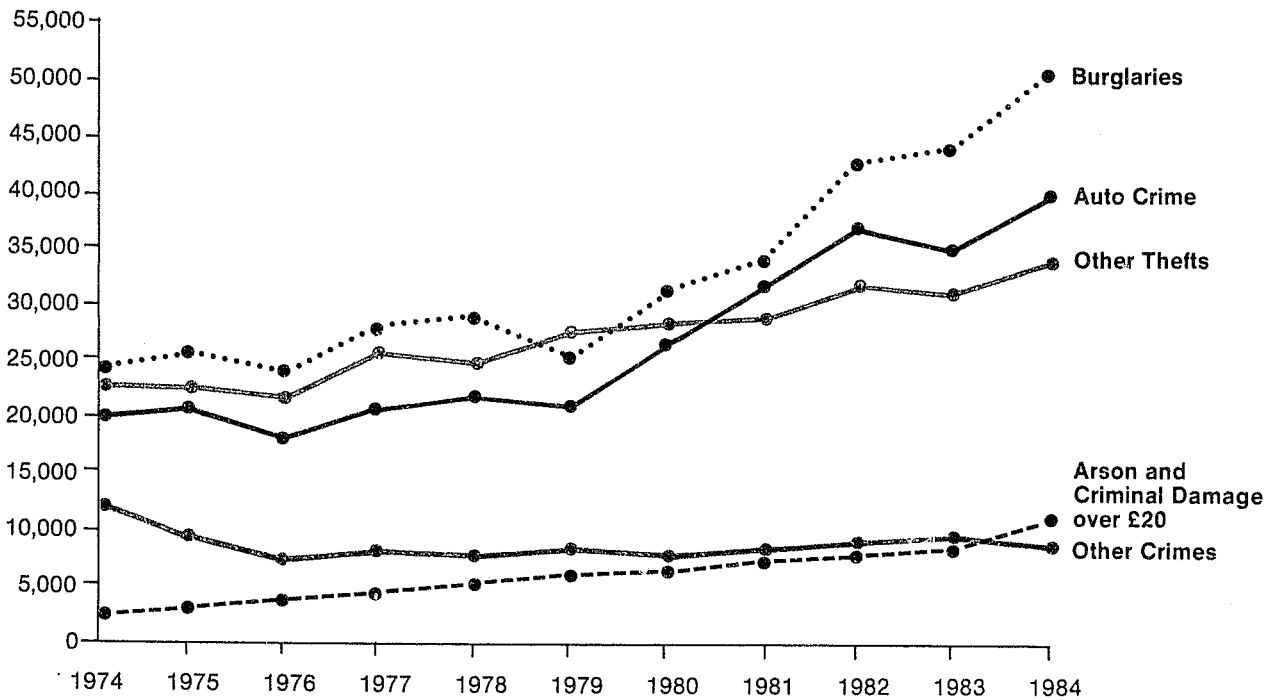


Figure 3
Breakdown of Crimes recorded from 1974-84



represents a rise of 15.4 per cent. Offences of criminal damage also increased by 1,984 — a rise of 24 per cent.

Overall, the cost of criminal damage and arson amounted to £3,322,838 and there were 10,243 and 689 crimes recorded in each of these respective categories.

Violence Against the Person

Levels of violence for 1984 increased by 328 offences which represented an increase of 9 per cent with a rise in serious wounding offences from 164 to 187. Many of them were unprovoked and apparently spontaneous offences, involving young people in their teens and early twenties, while they were in or near city and town centre places of entertainment or after they had returned to the vicinity of their homes.

Cowardly attacks on the elderly or infirm continued to cause concern. The force community services department plays a significant role in educating the elderly to help reduce their vulnerability. But the community itself has a responsibility for old and less able citizens and, if the situation is to improve, opportunities for this type of offence need to be minimised.

Violence Against the Police

During the year, 146 offences of assault against the police were recorded compared with 91 in 1983. Duties at miners' picket lines have contributed to the increase in the number of assaults on police

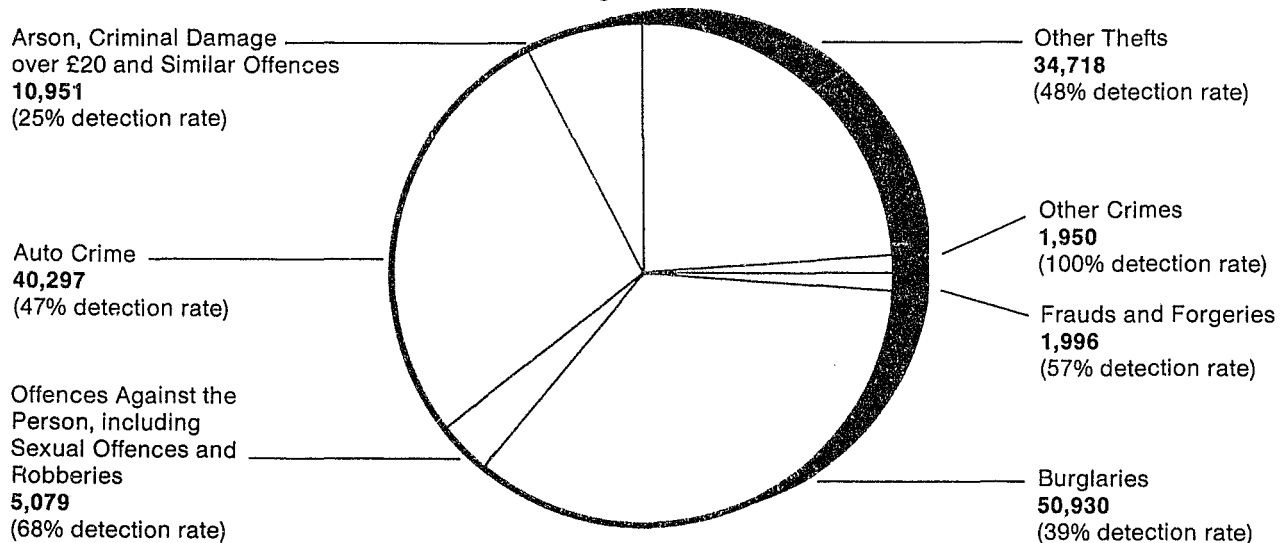
Burglaries

The number of burglaries increased to 50,930 compared with 44,143 in 1983. This represented a rise of 15.4 per cent as against an increase of 2 per cent in 1983. The number involving houses increased to 24,223—a rise of 9.4 per cent, compared with 22,147, in 1983, when there was an increase of 2.9 per cent over 1982 figures. However, the number of cases cleared up increased favourably to 20,087 compared with 19,548, in 1983. The overall detection rate fell marginally to 39.4 per cent. It is pertinent to mention that insecure windows and doors facilitated entry at 3,726 of these homes.

Burglaries committed in other premises increased to 26,678 compared with 21,972, in 1983, while the number of de-

Figure 4

Number of Crimes recorded by the Police During 1984



tections — 10,457 — also showed an upward trend. As in the previous year, burglaries accounted for about one third of the total force crime.

The number of persons prosecuted or cautioned for burglary totalled 4,319 as against 4,413, in 1983. In an effort to curb the rise in burglaries, where manpower has been available, there have been extra foot patrols in the worst affected areas. The use of crime pattern analysis has ensured that available resources have been directed to those areas where most impact could be made.

Crime screening is to be implemented for the burglary dwelling offence. The scheme will operate in the Sunderland division on an experimental basis as soon as the appropriate training has been completed. It is hoped that by ensuring an enhanced service, at the time of the initial visit to the scene, more solvability factors will be identified which will improve the prospect of detecting a greater number of offences. Alternatively, a more thorough initial investigation will identify those crimes which offer little chance of de-

tection and in respect of which further immediate deployment of police investigation resources should be deferred pending additional information. The experiment will be closely monitored.

Thefts

Unfortunately, the encouraging downturn in crimes of theft, reported in 1983, reversed in 1984, particularly in respect of offences associated with motor vehicles which totalled 19,394 compared with 17,590, in 1983, and thefts from motor vehicles which totalled 20,903 compared with 18,571, in 1983. This class accounts for 27 per cent of all force crime. It may be that the increase is related to a reduced uniform police presence arising from deployment on public order duties and so possibly that consumers are buying more portable goods which attract thieves' attention. However, some responsibility must also fall on owners who fail to take proper crime prevention precautions to safeguard their property. The force is conscious of the problems associated



This was the scene of a typical case of burglary and criminal damage which was investigated.

with thefts of motor vehicles and a small working group has been considering possible new initiatives and training to tackle this class of offence.

In respect of other categories, thefts of bicycles increased by 4.1 per cent from 3,729 to 3,883 and recorded thefts from shops were 9,873 in 1983 compared with 10,189, in 1984.

Robbery and Theft from the Person

The number of offences of robbery was 461 in 1984, compared with 400 in 1983.

Some of the offences involved the theft of cash in transit and could have been avoided if proper precautions had been taken by business people and others responsible for the movement of cash. Indeed, it is disappointing that, despite a considerable number of crime prevention initiatives and publicity, advice is either not fully complied with or totally disregarded.

Many of the street offences are attacks committed by youthful offenders seizing opportunities as they arise. The speed of the attack, the cover of darkness and sometimes disguises, all combine to reduce the opportunity for the identification of offenders. There have been several serious crimes of robbery committed during the year including one at a bank in Alnwick when £15,000 was stolen by a group of men, wearing masks and armed with a sawn-off shot gun.

There has been an increase in thefts from the person. Four out of every five victims are females and threequarters of the offences are committed between 9 am and 5 pm. Elderly women walking through quiet streets and sometimes carrying quite large amounts of cash often become the victims of this type of offence. The detection rate for robbery has increased from 30.3 per cent in 1983 to 31 per cent in 1984. In respect of theft from the person, detection rates have increased from 25.9 per cent in 1983 to 31.7 per cent in 1984.

Deception and Forgery

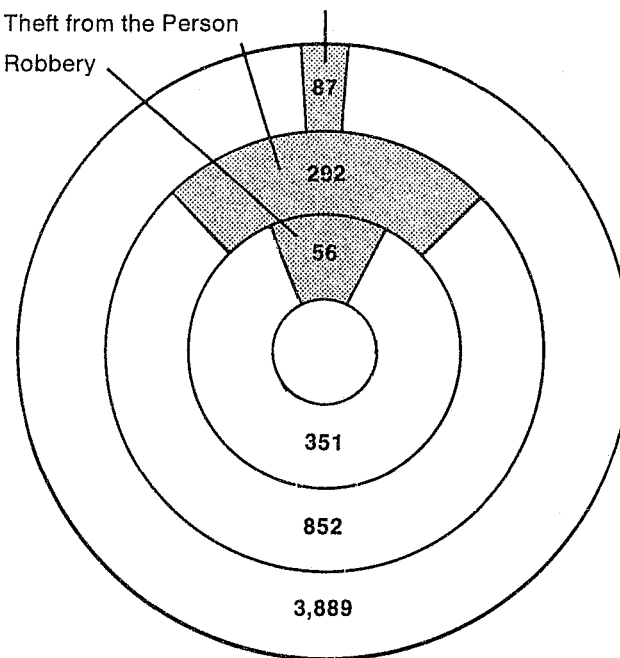
Cases of deception and forgery known to the police have decreased from 2,230 to 1,996 which represents a 10.5 per cent reduction against the 1983 figures. The detection rate was 56.5 per cent. Close co-operation is being maintained with banks, commercial companies and credit card agencies in an effort to reduce opportunities to commit this type of crime.

Crimes Against the Elderly

Homicide/Woundings/Assaults

Theft from the Person

Robbery



Victims aged under 60 years



Victims aged 60 years and over

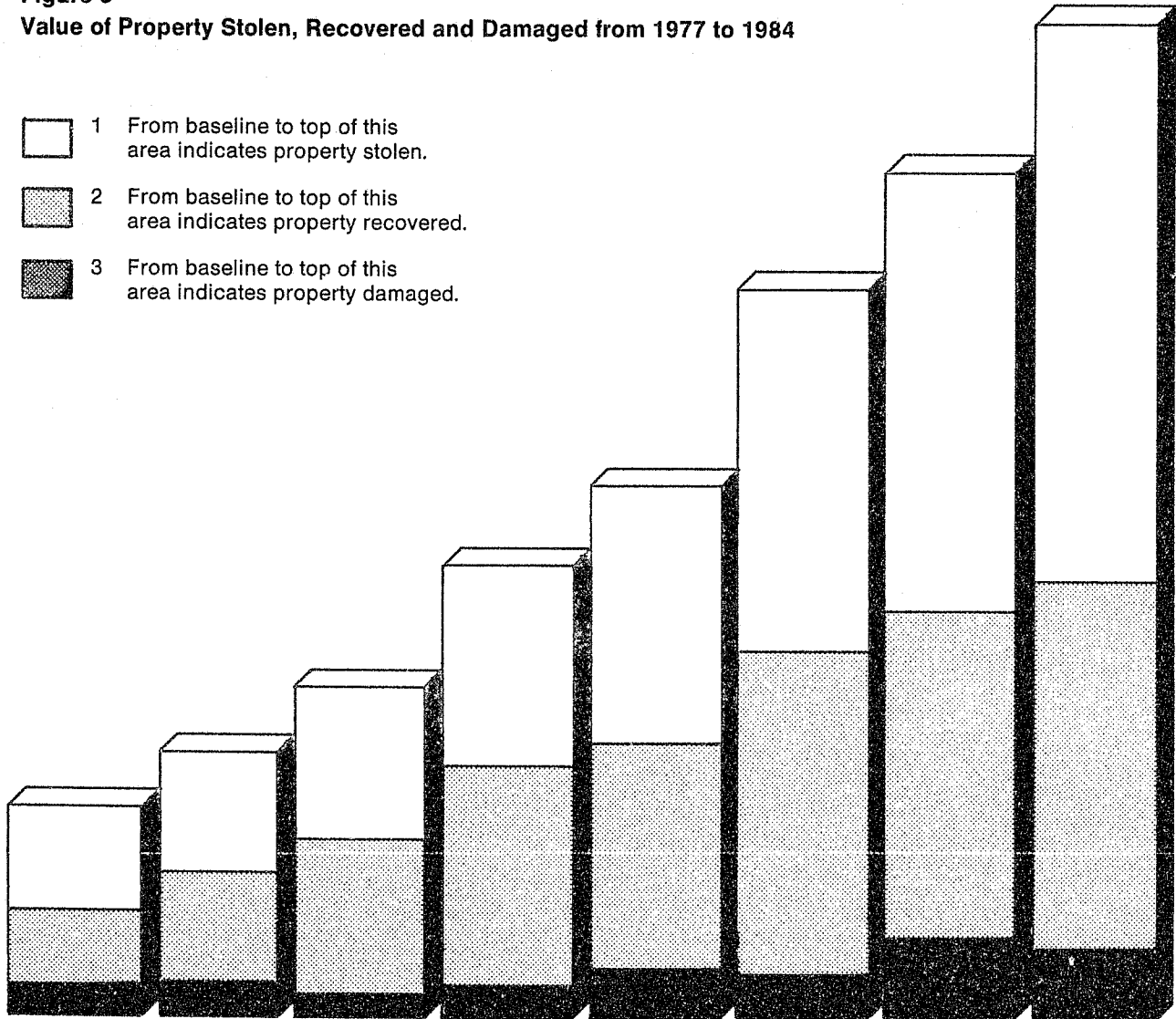
Assaults and Intimidation Offences

CID and uniform personnel have been deployed investigating assault and intimidation offences arising from the industrial dispute between the National Union of Mineworkers and the National Coal Board. In all cases, the Director of Public Prosecutions has been apprised of the circumstances. Several other offences of a criminal nature, arising from the miners' dispute, have been reported to the police.

Figure 5

Value of Property Stolen, Recovered and Damaged from 1977 to 1984

- 1 From baseline to top of this area indicates property stolen.
- 2 From baseline to top of this area indicates property recovered.
- 3 From baseline to top of this area indicates property damaged.



	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
1	£10,586,114	£13,327,671	£16,481,983	£22,575,850	£26,758,690	£36,380,128	£42,194,151	£49,280,419
2	£5,349,579	£7,297,122	£8,932,367	£12,573,927	£13,729,819	£18,236,715	£20,291,267	£21,719,690
3	£1,614,261	£1,760,768	£1,186,313	£1,527,639	£2,429,197	£2,104,244	£3,806,579	£3,322,838

Sexual Offences

Sexual offences recorded by the police have increased with a 9.4 per cent rise over the 1983 figures. A total of 616 were recorded in 1984 compared to 563 in 1983.

The detection rate for this group of offences decreased marginally to 63.1 per cent. However, in respect of rape, compared with 38 offences, in 1983, 49 were recorded in 1984. Although many of the crimes followed a prior association or an established domestic relationship, some offences were particularly unpleasant and indicated the dangers faced by young women when they walk unescorted in dark secluded areas.

It is unfortunate but true that vulnerability is more likely to be taken advantage of than in the past. Old customs and habits are inappropriate today and consequently society must take steps to protect those most likely to be victims. In the context of sexual offences, parents and husbands, for example, and potential victims themselves all have a part to play in reducing this type of crime by minimising opportunities for attack.

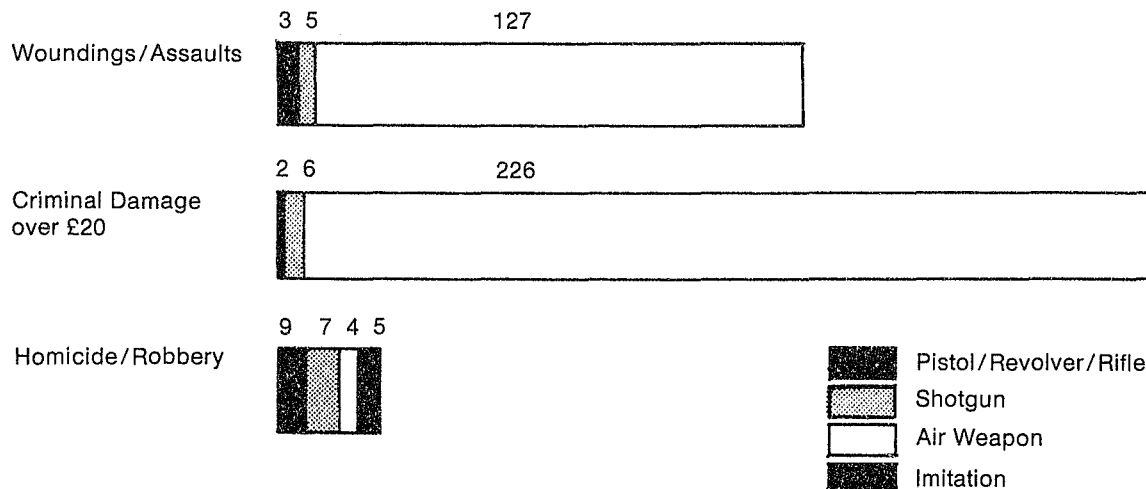
False Reports Requiring Investigation

Every year, reports are made to the police concerning incidents which, when investigated, turn out not to be crimes. Inquiries reveal that either the offence did not occur or, if it did, that the circumstances are entirely different from what was first alleged. In many instances, the time required to investigate such complaints equals or indeed exceeds manpower commitments for genuine offences. Spurious reports also often attract considerable Press publicity and have the potential to create fear in the minds of citizens who perceive themselves to be at risk. Also, they waste considerable police manpower and resources. There were three cases of particular note in 1984:—

A 17-year-old forecourt attendant at a petrol station reported he had been assaulted and tied up by attackers who had stolen almost £14,000 worth of property. After a three-week inquiry, four men, including the complainant, were arrested and admitted involvement in the offence. The complainant had fabricated the robbery story. The offenders appeared before the courts and some received custodial sentences.

A 26-year-old man reported that, during the early hours of the morning, his house in Scotswood had been entered by

Figure 6
Firearms Used in the Furtherance of Crime



three men who attacked him and cut him in the shoulder with a knife before knocking him unconscious and stealing more than £2,000. The report was false and later the cash was found under the floorboards in the man's home.

During the coal dispute, a 34-year-old miner from Houghton-le-Spring, alleged he had been attacked by two men who had thrown a corrosive substance over his face. Inquiries and forensic examination later discredited his story and the man has since appeared before the courts charged with wasting police time and he was fined £150.

Specialist Squads and Units

Drug Squad

During 1984, the question of drug abuse and supply became most topical with reports appearing in the Press suggesting a large increase in the problem. However, although it is relatively simple to demonstrate the increased success of the drug squad, it is more difficult to determine the increase in the overall scale of the problem itself.

For whereas it is possible to indicate the incidence of various types of other criminal activity, such as burglaries which are reported by members of the public, the same does not apply with drug offences. Invariably, these offences are not reported and are only discovered following some form of police activity. Consequently, increases in arrests and seizures of drugs are more likely to reflect the energies of a drug squad than to indicate a worsening of the problem.

It follows, therefore, that it is a most complex and difficult matter to quantify the actual problem of drug abuse. During 1984, the squad concentrated on two distinct roles — investigation and education. Firstly, in an operational or traditional sense it continued to direct its efforts against the suppliers and users and to reduce the amount of drugs available. In this context, its success is relatively simple to demonstrate in the following tables:—

Arrests — General

The following table shows the numbers of persons arrested for drug offences during 1984 compared with previous years:—

1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
228	290	257	226	305

Arrests — Drug Dealers

The table set out below illustrates the arrests of persons for drug supplying offences to whom the term "drug dealer" can

properly be ascribed, for the year 1984, and contrasts the figures with previous years:—

1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
7	7	8	15	43

The 43 dealers arrested this year have included 10 people concerned with the supply of heroin, 6 with cocaine and 27 with cannabis, LSD and amphetamine.

Drug Abuse Trends

Statistics are kept of persons who are referred to drug dependency units for treatment. In this force area, addicts are referred to the Parkwood House Drug Dependency Unit, St Nicholas' Hospital, Gosforth.

In 1982, a total of 21 first time patients from this force area were referred for treatment. The number of first referrals increased in 1983 to 41 persons and, during the first six months of 1984, 20 people were referred for the first time for treatment. However, it is important to note that the 50 per cent increase in first time referrals experienced in 1983 was in line with national trends for that period.

The Home Office drugs branch states that there are approximately 128 persons in the force area who are known to be drug dependent. When contrasted with the numbers of dependent persons in other parts of the northern region, this figure puts the problem in this force area in perspective.

Sheffield	183
Merseyside	500
Lancashire/Greater Manchester	700

The amount of heroin seized and the notifications of addicts to it are pointers to its increased availability in the force area in recent years.

Drug squad officers arrested a Newcastle man who was in possession of heroin with a street value of £7,000. He was subsequently sentenced to seven years' imprisonment for possessing the drug with intent to supply. In addition, seven other prominent heroin dealers were arrested during 1984. One was sentenced to two years' imprisonment while the remainder are still awaiting trial. There is little doubt that the availability of certain drugs is very much an international problem and may only ultimately be solved by co-operation between various police forces and other agencies.

Drug Seizures

The following table shows a comparison of drug substances seized by the drug squad during 1984 and compares the amounts with previous years. The street value of the drugs is

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Heroin		1.2 gms	0.8 gms	292.927 gms	472.742 gms
Cocaine	10.5 gms	3.8 gms	4.37 gms	14 gms	107.59 gms
Opium					37.02 gms
LSD (units)	224	10	31	27	245
Cannabis	2.449 kg	2.702 kg	7.824 kg	5.710 kg	11.729 kg
Amphetamine			48,222 gms +80 tabs	1 gm	142.98 gms
Mephentermine					105.81 gms
Street Value	£6,300	£5,800	£16,000	£50,000	£106,785

also included in the table and is based on the average prices appertaining during 1984.

By studying the above tables, it can be clearly seen that the drug squad has achieved some successes both in arrests of dealers and the seizure of drugs.

However, mounting operations against users and suppliers will not alone solve the problem and the squad must act as a central co-ordinating agency for other interested bodies as well as being prepared to give advice and instruction in order to change attitudes towards drugs. This then, is the second role it performs. During 1984, drug squad officers gave talks to members of the medical profession and to groups who are involved with young people. A total of 64 talks were given compared with 36 in the previous year. Liaison is now firmly established between the squad and the community services department, thus ensuring that the most effective means are developed to communicate the facts about drugs misuse to the public. Both departments are also represented on district drug advisory committees established by the various local health authorities within the force area.

Fraud and Commercial Squad

The work of the fraud squad over the past 12 months can be summarised as follows:—

	<i>Continued Inquiries</i>	<i>New Inquiries</i>
Long firm frauds	2	4
Company frauds	2	5
Frauds by professional people	5	4

Miscellaneous fraud inquiries	1	10
Inquiries in public sector		2
Corruption/election offences		
	<u>10</u>	<u>25</u>

During 1984, 23 cases were completed but a number of others are still awaiting trial. During this year, officers co-operated with a number of other fraud squads throughout the country and succeeded in identifying a long firm fraud before many suppliers had been defrauded. The total value of monies at risk in respect of the inquiries undertaken during this present year amounts to £2.1m.

Northumbria Crime Squad

The Northumbria Crime Squad was required to manage 17 major incident rooms — three more than in 1983 — in connection with major crime investigations.

For some years, the squad has been responsible for providing a core of officers experienced in incident room procedures. Such specialised knowledge was particularly helpful this year because of the adoption of the Home Office standardised incident room procedures. The squad has at its disposal three micro computers and these have been used in five incidents. There is no doubt that a computerised system is vastly superior to the manually based alternative.

Long Running Inquiries

The squad is the focal point for inquiries conducted within the force area concerning the murders of Susan Maxwell, from Northumberland, and Caroline Hogg, from Edinburgh.

Counterfeit Currency

Offences in relation to the uttering of counterfeit currency rose considerably in 1984 and this is illustrated in the following table which outlines the offences coming to notice within the force area:—

	1983	1984
£50		161
£20	121	589
£10	63	32
£5	8	15
£1	7	7
50p and smaller coins	659	66

Suspect Vehicle Examination Section

A total of 910 vehicles were examined at the request of divisions and 317 of these were positively identified as being stolen. This section examined 434 re-registered vehicles which were previously notified as potential write offs.

Crown Court Liaison

During 1984, this department moved from Bank House to Hadrian House, Newcastle. The number of people who appeared at Crown Court during 1984 was 4,943 compared with 5,254, in 1983. This represented a six per cent decrease.

Special Branch

The unit continued to operate in its traditional role of having responsibility for ports control and associated duties, immigration, naturalisation and visa matters, the co-ordination of terrorist inquiries and escorting and protecting members of the Royal Family, the Cabinet, Government ministers and other VIPs.

Regional Crime Squad

The regional crime squads are controlled by the national co-ordinator. The Northumbria officers currently seconded to the No. 2 Regional Crime Squad are 1 chief superintendent, 2 chief inspectors, 2 inspectors, 12 sergeants and 13 constables (including 1 woman officer). The squad had another successful year efficiently utilising its expertise to

effect the arrest of some very professional criminals. Valuable support was also given to local CID officers on many serious inquiries. Officers have continued to give assistance to the force drug squad.

The performance of the squad while operating in this area has been of an extremely high standard. This has been encouraged by an excellent close working relationship with the force and a day-to-day understanding of needs and problems.

Crime Intelligence

The employment of clerk typists in all six divisional crime intelligence offices has released police officers from clerical duties.

The introduction of a facility on the force computer will have numerous advantages for divisional crime intelligence officers and should make for even greater efficiency by dispensing with the need for them to continue many tedious and time consuming tasks. Following the introduction of COLREC, the card index system will be abolished and all intelligence information concerning suspects will be held on the computer. A facility will also carry out searches for suspects on description or part description.

Apart from the appearance in the force area of a considerable number of forged £20 notes, there has been no obvious change in crime pattern or trends. There has been, however, a considerable increase in the commission of certain types of crime. The most disturbing in cash value terms has been a rise in the number of vehicles stolen and not recovered. An indication of the regular yearly increase in vehicles stolen and not recovered can be obtained from the figures shown below. In this context, a working party is at present involved in ascertaining the best means of mobilising resources to combat and hopefully reverse the trend of the past four years.

Northumbria Police Area

Vehicles Stolen

	<i>Including Attempts</i>	<i>Attempts</i>
1981	15,078	619
1982	17,880	537
1983	17,590	587
1984	19,394	790

Vehicles Not Recovered at December 31, 1984

1981	2,380	15.78%
1982	3,188	17.82%
1983	3,049	17.33%
1984	3,717	19.2%

Summary of Proceedings

Persons Proceeded Against at Court for Indictable Offences:—

	1983	1984
Convicted summarily	11,598	11,277
Committed for trial	4,037	3,709
Withdrawn or dismissed	1,306	1,247
	<u>16,941</u>	<u>16,233</u>

Ages of Persons Proceeded Against at Court for Indictable Offences in 1984:—

Ages	
10-16	2,879
17-20	4,767
21-30	5,103
31-40	1,905
41-50	918
51-60	460
Over 60	108

Of these 16,233 persons proceeded against at court for indictable offences, in 1984, 7,646 or 47.1 per cent were under the age of 21. The number of offences subject to charges at court decreased from 25,890, in 1983, to 25,447, in 1984 (1.7 per cent).

Cautions (Indictable Offences)

In 1984, 996 adults and 4,370 juveniles were cautioned for indictable offences compared with 699 adults and 3,638 juveniles in 1983.

Cautions (Non-Indictable Offences)

In 1984, 4,396 adults and 740 juveniles were cautioned for non-indictable offences, compared with 4,578 adults and 799 juveniles in 1983. The adult cautions include 3,822 cautions for motoring offences and 10 for prostitution.

Juveniles Proceeded Against at Court (Indictable Offences)

A total of 2,879 juveniles were proceeded against at court, in 1984, for indictable offences, compared with 3,203, in 1983. This figure of 2,879 is 17.7 per cent of the total number of people proceeded against for indictable offences in 1984. This compares with 18.9 per cent in 1983.

The age groups of the juveniles proceeded against at court in 1984 were as follows:—

Ages	
10	9
11	43
12	128
13	317
14	513
15	792
16	1,077
Total	<u>2,879</u>

The number of offences with which these juveniles were charged decreased from 5,100, in 1983, to 4,597, in 1984.

Persons Proceeded Against at Court (Non-Indictable Offences)

The number of persons proceeded against at court, in 1984, for non-indictable offences was 46,749 compared with 50,134, in 1983. Prosecutions under the Road Traffic Acts included in the above 1984 figure numbered 32,234 as against 34,782, in 1983.

Juveniles Proceeded Against at Court (Non-Indictable Offences)

In 1984, 770 juveniles were proceeded against at court for non-indictable offences compared with 1,582, in 1983. Of this 1984 figure, 271 were in respect of motoring offences compared with 757 the previous year.

Drunkenness

During 1984, a total of 4,997 people were prosecuted at court for drunkenness (4,613 males and 384 females) compared with 4,976 (4,599 males and 377 females) in 1983.

These figures show an increase of 14 males and 7 females giving an overall increase of 21 people or 0.4 per cent. The figures include cases shown below in which other offences of drunkenness were involved, with the exception of driving with an excessive blood/alcohol level and associated offences:—

	Number of people	Total Number of offences
Drunk in charge of a pedal cycle	2	2
Drunk in possession of a loaded firearm	1	1
Refusing when drunk to quit licensed premises when requested	7	9
Drunk in charge of a child under 7	3	4

There were 115 people (78 adults and 37 juveniles) cautioned for drunkenness.

Offences by Licensees and/or their Servants and Registered Club Officials

Selling intoxicating liquor to persons under 18 for consumption on the premises	9	81
Selling or supplying intoxicating liquor for consumption on or off the premises except during permitted hours	37	340
Selling intoxicating liquor other than by measure marked according to imperial standards	1	3
Employing in bar of licensed premises person under 18	*	5
Licence holder knowingly delivering intoxicating liquor to person under 18 for consumption off the premises	1	1

Licence holder selling intoxicating liquor to persons not permitted by the conditions of the licence	8	130
Aid and abet consumption of intoxicating liquor in licensed premises except during permitted hours	1	59

* figure included in another category

Other Licensing Offences

Selling intoxicating liquor without a licence	35	211
Consuming in or taking from licensed premises any intoxicating liquor except during permitted hours	136	271
Disorderly person refusing to quit licensed premises on request	2	2
Person under 18 buying or consuming intoxicating liquor in licensed premises	51	108
Purchasing intoxicating liquor for consumption by person under 18 in bar	2	3

Cautions

During 1984, the following cautions were given in respect of licensing offences:—

Selling intoxicating liquor to persons under 18 for consumption on the premises	3	4
Selling or supplying intoxicating liquor for consumption on or off the premises except during permitted hours	2	2
Not keeping affixed to the licensed premises, in a conspicuous place, name and other particulars as directed	1	1

Employing in bar of licensed premises person under 18	1	1
Person under 18 buying or consuming intoxicating liquor in licensed premises	15	27
Consuming in or taking from licensed premises any intoxicating liquor except during permitted hours	8	8

	<i>Number of people</i>
Drive with excess alcohol (second offence within 10 years)	255
Drive with excess alcohol (first offence)	1,690
Impairment	16
Drive and refuse specimen for laboratory/camc machine test	296
In charge — excess alcohol	28
In charge — impairment	8
Refuse specimen of breath for preliminary road-side test	57
	<hr/> 2,350 <hr/>

Drinking by Young Persons

A total of 93 juveniles (81 males and 12 females) were prosecuted at court for drunkenness in 1984, compared with 116 (108 males and 8 females) in 1983.

The total number of people under the age of 18 prosecuted at court during 1984 was 362 (328 males and 34 females), compared with 328 (305 males and 23 females) in 1983.

The total number of people under 21 years who were prosecuted at court for drunkenness during 1984, was 1,622 (1,500 males and 122 females), compared with 1,563 (1,451 males and 112 females) in 1983. This was an increase of 59 or 3.8 per cent.

The age groups of these young people were as follows:—

<i>Age</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
13	2	1
14	2	
15	21	2
16	56	9
17	247	22
18	360	30
19	431	39
20	381	19

Offences relating to Drink and Driving

A total of 2,350 people (2,250 males and 100 females) were prosecuted at court for offences relating to drink and driving in 1984, compared with 2,269 (2,198 males and 71 females) in 1983 — an increase of 3.6 per cent. Of the total of 2,350 people proceeded against, 2,219 were convicted and cases against 131 were dismissed.

The following is a summary of proceedings in connection with drink and driving:—

In addition, one person was prosecuted at court for riding a pedal cycle while under the influence of drink.

Chief Prosecuting Solicitor's Office

Five solicitors joined the staff during the first quarter of 1984, thereby bringing the office up to its revised establishment of 36 for the first time and for the remainder of the year. Training of new entrants was, therefore, of primary importance.

In the Crown Court section, resignations were received from three law clerks. The vacancies created were filled promptly but the departure of experienced personnel reduced the strength of the section.

Pre-trial disclosure in either-way cases (those which can be dealt with at magistrates' or Crown Court) was continued and extended on an informal basis, in anticipation of regulations expected to come into effect in 1985, following the experimental pilot scheme carried out in Newcastle.

Delay in cases being brought before the court continued to be a cause for concern in 1984. National recognition was given to this problem by a joint circular issued by the Lord Chancellor's department and the Home Office in August on the subject of reducing delays in cases involving magistrates' courts.

In June, the office moved from its existing premises to accommodation previously occupied by the county architect of Tyne and Wear.

The introduction of the Prosecution of Offences Bill into the House of Lords, in November, marked the first formal step towards the creation of the new prosecution service which is expected to come into being in Northumbria in April 1986.

Informal and administrative steps in preparation for the new service were introduced some months earlier and have already resulted in a devolution to the chief prosecuting solicitor of some of the tasks and responsibilities which, in recent years, have been the domain of the Director of Public Prosecutions.

At the request of the Northumbria Probation and After Care Service, the chief prosecuting solicitor has undertaken the prosecution at magistrates' courts of cases involving failure to comply with certain court orders.

At Crown Court, the number of cases dealt with fell by 2.7 per cent to 4,031, while the provisions of the Criminal Justice Act 1982, relating to applications for bail to a Crown Court judge, has continued to result in many more such applications than in previous years.

Inspection and Development

During the year, the responsibility for major building work passed from the department to buildings and housing. This was a logical move and enables a more apt use of resources. The department now covers the following areas: research and planning, force inspections, statistics and computer development.

Research and Planning

In 1984, 19 new projects were researched and reported upon. They ranged from a system of cautioning 'simple' drunks to an appraisal of the potential police use of the latest light aircraft. In addition, there were 12 full reviews of existing procedures and numerous small investigations, reviews and monitoring tasks. The assessment of the impact of new legislation — in particular the Police and Criminal Evidence Act — was a continuing commitment.

The new projects and reviews originated from ideas within the department and from instructions and guidance from senior officers but members of the force of all ranks played a part through the suggestions and ideas scheme. In all, 44 suggestions were submitted and a number were implemented, some resulting in a saving of time and money.

A research officer was appointed in the department towards the end of the year, as part of a civilianisation scheme. This appointment brought professional expertise in data gather-

ing and analysis and is expected to strengthen the department considerably in those and other areas.

Members of the department attended regional and national conferences and seminars and, through literature and personal contact, maintained a watch on all police developments of potential interest at home and abroad.

Force Inspections

Divisions and departments are inspected every two years by an assistant chief constable. This involves prior and post inspection, research and reporting by members of the department. During the year, seven divisions/departments were inspected.

Statistics

The department continued to collate and present statistics on many varied aspects of police work. The demand from both national and local agencies for police related statistics has increased and this can be expected to continue.

Computer Development

In July 1984, a major phase of the communications and computerisation project came into use. At the area operations rooms (AORs) at Newcastle, Sunderland and Cramlington, the computer provided incident logging, duty state and resource availability recording and an index of streets and premises. Together with message switching facilities, this entailed a radical change in the communications procedures of the force. The members of the computer project team continued to work steadily at refining existing facilities and providing extra systems to meet the requirements of the force.

Also during the year, micro computer facilities were introduced to major incident room management and a computerised fleet management system was provided for force vehicles.

Looking to the future, work has been carried out with a view to converting the present manual collators' record system for the computer in 1985. Also, the employment of micro computers in subdivisional police stations and headquarters departments, both for management information and administrative purposes, is being investigated.



The committee helped the victim of a serious road accident, Mr Trevor Lynd. A cheque for £250 was presented to him by the Northern divisional commander, Chief Supt Ian Hamilton. The money enabled Mr Lynd to attend an assessment centre to see if he was fit enough to take driving lessons after the accident, which left him with partial paralysis.

Miscellaneous

Northumbria Police Charities Fund

Approximately £17,000 was raised through the charities committee and 54 individuals and organisations within the force area were supported. They received items including video games, specialist chairs for the old and infirm and computer equipment for use by handicapped people.

Funds were raised through an assortment of events organised by the committee, together with many contributions from members of this force and donations from the public. Generally, the committee attempted to help individuals who were unable to obtain financial assistance from official sources and agencies. I would like to express my appreciation to all officers and civilians who helped to organise and support the charities fund.



These peelers — otherwise known as Northumbria Police Climbing Hills and Other Sports Club (CHAOS) — have donated seven "unsinkable" canoes to special schools in the force area. Cash donations to the Northumbria Police charities fund and the Yvonne Fletcher appeal fund were also made, following a sponsored canoeing expedition down the Thames last autumn.

Police Band

The force band enjoyed another successful year and continued to increase in popularity and ability. A total of 35 engagements were carried out and the band continued to go into the community, attending charitable concerts, parades and contests while forging new links with young people and encouraging interest in music.

Mr James Walton, a music teacher from Sunderland, was appointed resident conductor. He has improved the band's presentation and musical ability and the members are looking forward to a very good future.

The highlight of 1984 for the band was the force's tenth anniversary celebrations at St Nicholas's Cathedral and the City Hall, Newcastle, in April. The members were also invited by the Yorkshire Brass Band Association to a contest in York University where they competed against some of the top opposition in the country.

The band has been invited to return to Zurich in 1985 to represent British police forces in an international music festival. The band previously represented British police forces at this festival in 1981 and is looking forward to the return visit.

National and Local Government Officers' Association

The civilianisation programme proceeded steadily throughout the year with still more vacancies to be filled. The first meeting of the joint negotiating and consultative committee took place this year. This meeting enables all staff associations representing police and civilians to meet and discuss their views.

Police Federation

The statutory quarterly meeting of the separate and joint branch boards of the Northumbria Police Federation were held at the Moat House Hotel, Wallsend. Owing to the miners' industrial dispute, the July meeting was cancelled as most of the branch board were engaged on picket duty. Executive meetings were held regularly at force headquarters and the annual conference was at Scarborough.

The force open meeting was held in October with 400 members present. Speakers included the chairman of the police authority, Councillor James Hornsby; the Chief Constable, Mr Stanley Bailey; the Chairman of the Joint Central

Committee, Mr Leslie Curtis; and the Joint Branch Board Chairman, Mr Andrew Chicken.

The Group Life and Accident Scheme continued to be of great assistance to federation members and, during the year, 194 claims were dealt with. Other matters undertaken by the federation office staff included the following:—

Department of Health and Social Security appeals	34
Specialist medical opinion reports	36
Criminal Injury Compensation Board claims	242
(This was an increase of 37, over 1983, but surprisingly was not affected significantly by picket line duties.)	
Financial assistance in road traffic cases	14
Financial assistance in assault cases	5
Civil claims dealt with by federation solicitors	26
Free legal advice from federation solicitors	12
Appeals to Criminal Injury Compensation Board	30

Superintendents' Association

The branch continued to take an active part in decision making within the force and nationally through three meetings and the representations of its executive on force working parties and consultative committees.

Found Property

A total of 18,026 items of found property were handed to the police.

House-to-House Collections

Authorisation was given by police for 354 such collections.

Pedlars

Forty-eight pedlars' certificates were issued.

Stray Dogs

Officers dealt with 4,636 stray dogs.

Sudden Deaths

Those reported to HM coroners totalled 3,488.

Personnel and Training

Health in the Force

The total number of operational days lost by all ranks through sickness and injury was 40,696.

This comprised 12,569 days lost through self-certificated sickness and 28,127 days lost through certificated sickness.

Of the total number of days lost, 2,206 were due to assaults. Under the force voluntary medical scheme, 408 officers

were screened and 61 officers are awaiting examination.

Welfare

The welfare officer and his deputy dealt with 536 cases which was again an increase on the previous year.

The cases were under the following headings:



Old acquaintances were renewed at the pensioners' reunion.

Serving officers	186
Pensioners and widows	146
Civilian staff	85
Deaths of serving officers	3
Deaths of civilian employees	2
Deaths of pensioners and widows	51
Gurney Fund	1
St George's Fund	12
Police Dependents' Trust	10
National Police Fund	4
Other forces	30
Miscellaneous	6

In addition, visits to sick personnel, either in hospital or at home, were made to 435 serving officers, 109 civilian employees and 16 pensioners.

The welfare officer addressed each induction course of probationary constables and civilian employees providing advice in respect of financial, domestic and health matters which they might encounter during their careers. Talks were also given to each newly promoted sergeants' course and pre-retirement course held at training department.

Publication of the Welfare Weekly continued to provide all employees with information about force events.

Pensioners

At the end of the year, there were 1,135 pensioners and 331 widows. The welfare officer and his deputy were able to maintain contact with them by being on the committee of the local branch of the pensioners' national association and by responding to calls for assistance and advice.

The pensioners' reunion held at force headquarters provided an excellent means of contact. There was an attendance of 500 with additional interest being created by the provision of displays and demonstrations.

Each pensioner and widow received a copy of the quarterly edition of the force newspaper. This facility was welcomed and has proved to be a valuable method of communication.

At Christmas, the trustees of the Northumbria Police (Lilian Eve Memorial) Trust were able to send a cheque for £8 as a gift to all police widows over 65 and to all pensioners over 70.

Officers Dining Club

Two formal dinners and a Christmas dinner dance were held. Membership of the club at the end of the year was 209.

Voluntary Funds

The welfare officer and his deputy continued to assist in the administration of voluntary funds. The welfare officer was also responsible for the administration of the Group Life/Accident Insurance Scheme for civilian employees.

During the year, 56 police officers and 7 pensioners attended the Northern Police Convalescent Home at Harrogate.

At the end of the year, 18 children of officers, or former officers of the force who have died, were receiving quarterly allowances from the St George's Fund which provides for police orphans. In addition, a child, of an officer who was medically retired and is incapacitated, was in receipt of a similar quarterly allowance.

Commendations

During the year, 134 officers were commended by the courts and a further 44 officers were commended by me for their good work and devotion to duty.

Educational Standard of Officers

A total of 161 officers have degrees. This includes 28 entrants who joined and 2 officers who have obtained degrees during 1984.

Transfers and Promotions

One assistant chief constable transferred to Lothian and Borders Police on appointment as deputy chief constable. One chief superintendent transferred to Staffordshire Police on appointment as assistant chief constable. Two constables transferred to the Metropolitan Police and Sussex Police on promotion to sergeant.

Promotions:—

- 2 chief superintendents to assistant chief constable
- 5 superintendents to chief superintendent
- 12 chief inspectors to superintendent
- 22 inspectors to chief inspector
- 33 sergeants to inspector
- 59 constables to sergeant

Secondments

Central Services

Police Training Centre, Dishforth

- 1 chief inspector
- 1 inspector
- 6 sergeants
- 2 constables

Central Planning Unit, Harrogate

- 1 assistant chief constable
- 2 inspectors
- 1 sergeant

Police Training Centre, Hendon

- 1 chief inspector

Crime Intelligence

- 1 chief inspector
- 1 constable

Police Training College, Jamaica

- 1 assistant chief constable

No.2 Regional Crime Squad

- 1 chief superintendent
- 2 chief inspectors
- 2 inspectors
- 12 sergeants
- 13 constables

Interforce

Technical Support Unit

- 1 constable

Hong Kong

- 1 inspector

- 1 sergeant

Polytechnic

- 1 sergeant
- 2 constables

Federation

- 1 sergeant
- 1 constable

Civilian Staff

During the year, a further 51 clerical and administrative posts were civilianised in pursuance of phases II and III of the civilianisation programme, thus releasing that number of officers for operational duties.

The following additional posts were also filled:—

- 4 computer operators
- 1 project leader
- 1 communications analyst
- 1 development programmer
- 1 trainee programmer
- 1 personnel assistant
- 1 clerk, personnel
- 1 clerk typist, buildings and housing

Recruitment

Applications for appointment were received from 2,301 men and 716 women. This reflected an increase of 10.5 per cent in male applicants and an increase of 8.9 per cent in female applicants

Appointments

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
New appointments	112	25	137
Transferred from other forces	22	5	27
Re-joins	2		2
	<u>136</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>166</u>

Career Work

Visits by the recruitment department to schools and other educational bodies were minimal since the force was generally up to establishment. However, the community services department which is in regular contact with the schools was able to give advice on request, and individuals continued to visit the recruiting department at force headquarters for more specialist advice.

Police Entrance Examinations

	<i>Number who sat</i>	<i>Number passed</i>
Constable applicants	451	345

In addition, 156 candidates were tested on behalf of other forces.

Graduate Applicants

Applications were received from 65 people who either held degrees or were in their last year of degree courses and, of

those, three were ultimately appointed. In addition, one male and one female graduate who applied in 1983 were appointed in 1984.

Graduate Entry Scheme

A total of 51 graduates applied to be considered for the 1984 graduate entry scheme. None was appointed under the scheme but 23 were appointed as normal entrants.

Ethnic Minorities

Out of nine men and four women from the ethnic minorities who applied to join, during 1984, one man was appointed. Of the remainder, three failed to pursue their applications and seven were rejected. An application from one was deferred and another is still pending.

Age of Officers Appointed

The youngest officer appointed was 18 years and 9 months. The oldest officer appointed was 41. The average age of all officers appointed was 23.3 years.

Summary of Wastage for 1984

	1984	1983
Retirement on pension:		
Ordinary pension	66	44
Medical pension	35	27
Died	4	1
Dismissed/required to resign	1	2
Resignations:		
10 - 25 years' service	5	7
5 - 10 years' service	13	14
2 - 5 years' service	11	10
Under 2 years' service	13	17
Total	148	122
Transferred to other forces	9	10
Total Wastage	157	132

Training

Changes involving new statutes and force procedures continued to dominate training. Prominent throughout the year was the Police and Criminal Evidence Act and its affect on the department's planning.

A revised initial training course for probationer constables was introduced as a result of the police training council working party's report following the recommendations of Scarman. The identification by him of the desirability of a 'police apprenticeship' extended the course from 10 to 14 weeks and put emphasis on attitudes, behaviour, human awareness and race relations. These skills are further enhanced in three two-week courses throughout the probationary period, which also contain progress monitoring.

This force was selected as a regional centre for training in public order at command level using a national syllabus. Officers of the ranks chief inspector to chief superintendent from Cleveland and Durham joined others in this force in a series of one-week courses. A Northumbria superintendent acted as course director.

Refresher training for constables, sergeants and inspectors, which was suspended to enable instruction in communications, was again restricted due to operational requirements. Accordingly, staff undertook general training in instruction techniques, casualty bureau and tutor constables, with secondments to operational duties and roles on various working parties.

Inspectors' initial and development courses now cater for regional requirements and Humberside Police regularly sends students. Following an approach by the British Training Council, a course was designed to train overseas police officers in instructional duties. Eight officers from Kenya, Zambia, Mauritius, Belize, Dominica, and the Royal Turks and Caicos Islands attended. We have secured a similar contract in 1985 for officers from Saudi Arabia.

While driving courses were in the main suspended due to operational commitments, sufficient officers were tested and authorised to drive police vehicles on a temporary basis. The suspension period did allow, however, the training of certain civilian employees, whose terms of employment included the driving of police vehicles.

The department maintained its commitment to ensuring adequate and effective initial and refresher training to the force firearms personnel. Continued negotiations with the Association of Chief Police Officers' working party on police use of firearms secured the nomination of this force as the fifth national firearms training school. Preparations are now well advanced towards undertaking courses.

In order to develop the increasing skills required by police officers because of changing demands, efficient and effective training programmes are perhaps more vital now than ever before.

Northumbria Police Athletic Association and Physical Training

The facilities at headquarters include squash courts, tennis courts, gymnasium, dance studio, cricket, rugby and soccer pitches, and a nine-station trim track. People making use of these facilities include personnel employed full-time at Ponteland, officers attending courses and many individual users who travel from their respective divisions.

Regrettably, because of demands on manpower in connection with the miners' strike, the force annual sports and family day had to be cancelled and, for the same reason, competition at local, regional and national level has been severely restricted.

Standards of physical fitness have now been set for recruits and there is monitoring throughout probationer training.

Courses Arranged by Training Department

<i>Courses</i>	<i>Number Held</i>	<i>Duration in weeks</i>	<i>Personnel</i>
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Probationer Constables

Induction	7	1	130
Local Procedure	6	3	104
In-Force 'A'	5	1	63
In-Force 'B'	8	1	96



Officers who attended the overseas instructors' course are shown with training department staff.

<i>Courses</i>	<i>Number Held</i>	<i>Duration in weeks</i>	<i>Personnel</i>
In-Force 'C'	6	1	62
In-Force 'D'	7	1	69
Progress and Monitoring (1)	3	2	53
Progress and Monitoring (2)	4	2	50
Progress and Monitoring (3)	5	2	54
Continuation Dishforth	17	2	98
Tutor Constables			
Tutor Constables	8	1	111
Sergeants			
Newly Promoted	2	3	24
Inspectors			
Initial	3	4	30 *(24)
Development	1	6	15
Overseas Instructional Techniques	1	10	8
Public Order			
Regional Public Order Command Band	20	1	221 *(116)
Divisional Refresher	14	1 day	644
Crime Courses			
Uniform Involvement in Crime	3	1	117
Driving Courses			
Standard 'A'	4	4	13

* Northumbria officers in brackets

<i>Courses</i>	<i>Number Held</i>	<i>Duration in weeks</i>	<i>Personnel</i>
Standard 'A' (Previous failures)	1	2	1
Standard 'B'	17	4	78
Refresher	10	1	20
Van/Personnel Carrier	8	1	15
Coach Initial	17	1	32
Coach Refresher	29	1	40
HGV Class I	9	3	18
Pre-Advanced	9	2	9
Advanced Car	9	4	22
Advanced Car Refresher	13	2	23
Advanced Motorcycle	2	3	5
HGV Refresher	12	3 days	12
Pre-Employment Tests	3		3
Car Authorisation Tests	45		90
Coach Authorisation Tests	10		11

Traffic Officers

Traffic Patrol Officers Initial	2	6	17
Traffic Patrol Officers Refresher	3	3	19
National Tachograph Level III	1	1	6
Vehicle Examiners	1	1	10
Specialist Brakes	1	4 days	4
Camc Operators	8	2 days	58

Firearms

Refresher	126	1 day	900
Rifle Refresher	22	1 day	143
Breathing Apparatus Refresher	2	2 days	16
Tactics	40	1 day	303

Courses	Number Held	Duration in weeks	Personnel
Communications			
Computerisation Phase II			
Area Operators Staff Course	8	1	93
AOR Attachment	1	5	7
Subdivisional Operators/Supervisors PNC Courses	21	2½ days	286
Supervisor	2	1	8
Operator	23	1	88

Home Defence (Regional)

Chief Inspector/Inspector	14	1	193 *(25)
Senior and Chief Officers (Easingwold)	13	1	43 *(6)
Air Reconnaissance (RAF Leeming and Finnerley)	2	1	9 *(2)
Instructors'	2	2	21 *(1)

Special Constabulary

Induction	3	6 days	110
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Miscellaneous

Instructional Techniques	1	2	11
Potential Instructors	8	1	8
Pre-Retirement Helicopter	2	2 days	65
Familiarisation	1	1 day	5
Tape Recording	21	1 day	480
Casualty Bureau	6	½ day	108

Courses	Number Held	Duration in weeks	Personnel
Crashed Aircraft Procedures (Civil Aviation Authority)	2	1	2
Senior Officers (Wakefield)	1	2	1
Firearms Instructor	3	6	3
VIP Protection	1	3	1
Auto Crime	1	1	2
Armourers Course	1	1	1

Outside Organisations Visited

Airport Security Officers	3	1 day	60
Fire Service	1	1 day	16
NACRO (Driver Improvement)	1	3 hour lecture	12
HM Prison, Acklington (Prison Officers)	7	Afternoon lectures	42
AA Insurance Services Ltd, (Motor Insurance, Law and Accidents)	1	1½ hour lecture	14
Chief Security Officers' Association (Community Services)	1	1½ hour lecture	15
Newcastle Breweries (Violence in Licensed Premises)	7	1 day	150
Landowners and Gamekeepers' Association (Poaching Problems)	1	1 day	80
International Professional Security Association — Intermediate Course	1	1 day	15

Central Planning Unit

Student Instructors	8	8	8
PT/Self Defence Instructor	1	6	1
Drill/First Aid Instructors	1	5	1
Initial Inspectors Briefing Course	1	1	1

* Northumbria officers in brackets

<i>Courses</i>	<i>Number Held</i>	<i>Duration in weeks</i>	<i>Personnel</i>
Instructors Training	1	2 days	2
PT/Self Defence			
Instructor Refresher	2	1	2

Driving Instructors

Advanced Motorcycle Instructors (Preston)	1	6	1
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Courses Arranged by Personnel Department

Staff College

Junior Command	2	6 months	6
Intermediate Command	2	3 months	2

Police College Carousel Courses

Staff Skills (Staff Officer)	1	2	1
Contemporary Issues in Effective Policing	1	2	1
Police and Ethnic Minorities	2	2	2
Industrial Relations	1	2	1
Research/Planning	2	2	2
Finance/Budgeting	2	2	2
Command and Management Skills	3	2	3
Management of Training	1	2	1
Community Approaches to Crime Reduction	2	2	2
Organisational Development —			
Associated Skills	1	1	1
Complaints and Discipline	1	1	1
Selection and Recruitment	1	1	1

<i>Courses</i>	<i>Number Held</i>	<i>Duration in weeks</i>	<i>Personnel</i>
Use of Computers	1	2	1
Financial Management	1	2	1
Community Disorder	1	1	1

Courses Arranged by Traffic Department

Motor Vehicle Examiners

City and Guilds (Gateshead Technical College)	2	3	7
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Electronic Devices

Truvelo and Muniquip (Kent)	1	2 days	1
Traffic Management (Wakefield)	1	1	1
Traffic Enforcement (London)	1	1 day	1
Truvelo Speed Detection	4	1 day	16
Truvelo Speed Detection (Revision)	9	2 hours	19
Muniquip Speed Detection	8	1 day	17

Courses Arranged by Criminal Investigation Department

Detective Training (Wakefield)

Initial	4	10	39
Refresher	3	3	3
Advanced	3	6	3

Antiques (Exeter)	1	1	1
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Drugs (Wakefield)	2	1	2
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<i>Courses</i>	<i>Number Held</i>	<i>Duration In Weeks</i>	<i>Personnel</i>
Fraud (Hendon)	4	3	4

Motor Vehicle Thefts (Hendon)	2	2	2
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Courses Arranged by Support Services Division

Dog Section

Initial Dog Training (Part I)	4	4	21
First Refresher Dog Course	1	2	6
Advanced	1	2	6
Explosives	1	1	3

National Police Diving School

Basic Diving	3	8	14
Refresher Diving	2	2	26
Supervisor Leader	2	3	15

National Marine Officers Training School

Refresher	1	2	6 *(2)
Assessment	2	2	5 *(9)
Boat Handling	1	2	5
Coastal Patrols	3	6	13 *(4)

Communications

PNC Supervisors	1	i	2
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Scientific Aids (Durham)

Scientific Aids and Scenes of Crime Examiner	1	9	1
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* Northumbria officers in brackets

Courses Arranged by Community Services Department

<i>Courses</i>	<i>Number Held</i>	<i>Duration In Weeks</i>	<i>Personnel</i>
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Community and Race Relations

Community Involvement (Lancashire)	1	2	1
Community Relations (Manchester University)	1	1	2
Community Liaison Officers — Newly Appointed (Derby)	1	4	1

Crime Prevention

Initial (Staffordshire)	5	4	5
Refreshers	2	1	2

Whittingham Expedition Centre

Youth Training Scheme Course	31	4 days	505
Schools and Multi Racial Groups	15	4 days	245
Youth Groups	44	2 days	540

All courses were held at force venues unless otherwise stated

Regional Police Home Defence

Regional police home defence planning and training is organised under the auspices of the chief constable who is the regional police commander (designate). Besides courses, seven officers from the region attended a national seminar for police war duties instructions at Lancashire Police training school.

Press and Public Relations

The public relations function of the department has developed most successfully in 1984, due to the incorporation of a graphic design section and a video unit and also through a variety of new and continuing roles.

We have welcomed many visitors from abroad to headquarters and, in particular, the department was involved with an international policing seminar which the force hosted for several days through my commitments with the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

Press conferences were arranged on behalf of Government ministers who visited the force and following several meetings and seminars of national relevance.

The week-long celebrations to commemorate the force's tenth anniversary included a church parade, a presentation given for guests, a band concert, staff association dance, dinner and open days at police stations, all of which relied on the variety of services provided by the department.



A week of celebrations to commemorate the force's tenth anniversary began with a parade and service.

An artist in residence was appointed for six months and she has spent time observing officers at work and producing paintings from a studio at headquarters.

Campaigns have been organised on behalf of, and in conjunction with, other departments and this has entailed the production of exhibition material, leaflets, posters and a cassette warning about the need to safeguard money at Christmas which was played in the Eldon Square shopping centre. Arrangements were made for the force crime prevention officer to appear in the North's first cable television programme when he promoted Northumbria's drive against credit card theft.

Publicity material for local liaison committees, Neighbourhood Watch and other schemes has been provided. The nine experimental local liaison schemes have been successful and I am pleased that the police authority has extended cover so that there will be a committee in every subdivision except Berwick where there will be two to cater for population distribution.

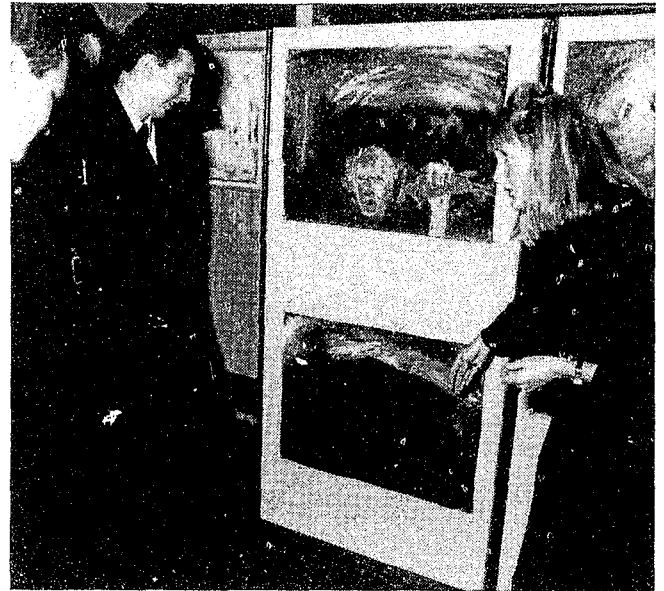
Department staff have assisted with a major incident murder exercise in Bedfordshire, provided a secretarial service for the National Conference of Police Press and Public Relations Officers and served on the Community Relations Council's Information Panel.

An average of 100 routine calls from journalists requesting information are dealt with daily by the Press office, together with about 20 other specific inquiries on particular topics.

Department staff and police officers have assisted the Thomson Editorial Training Centre by providing practical exercises for trainee journalists. Press officers have contributed to training for inspectors and I am grateful to representatives of local newspapers, television and radio for their contribution to these courses.

Regular broadcasts about crime, traffic and other matters have been made on local radio and I am grateful for this facility. Despite our occasional differences of opinion and approach to topics of public interest and concern, I appreciate the overall co-operation of the Press and media during the year.

The Press and public relations section is now completely civilianised. Although it was a useful experience for police officers to spend time in this department, I consider that civilians with professional experience will provide the most effective service to the force and to the Press and media.



Val Close discusses examples of paintings done during her term as artist in residence.

Graphic Section

More than 160 projects have been undertaken by the graphic designer and these have ranged from organising exhibition material for other departments and the force museum to designing my annual report, brochures, posters and other aids. Of particular note was the tenth anniversary commemorative brochure. Graphics for video productions have been supplied

Video Unit

A total of 29 productions have been completed for training, operational and public relations purposes. These included a history of Northumbria Police which was shown at open days and seminars, a schools quiz competition and productions for training on subjects including policing football matches, tape recording of interviews and airport emergency procedures. An introduction to the district training centre at Dishforth was prepared and this was sent to the Tokyo Video Festival. Extra staff are being appointed through the Inner City Partnership to produce work on behalf of the community services department

Support Services

Royal Visits

The division was involved in the following royal visits:—

April	3	HRH the Princess Anne
May	9 - 10	HRH the Duke of Gloucester
May	14 - 15	HRH the Duke of Edinburgh
September	25	HRH the Princess Anne
September	27	HRH the Princess Alexandra
November	5 - 6	HM the Queen Mother

The Home Secretary, Mr Leon Brittan, visited the force on November 30.

Great North Run

The Great North Run again attracted a record number of entries. These were limited to 25,000 and approximately 24,800 people took part. This was one of several major sporting events with which the division assisted in the liaison between police and the organising agencies.

Miners' Strike

The major commitment of the division was in connection



Her Royal Highness, the Princess Alexandra, met force employees when she was at headquarters.

with the miners' strike and on March 13 an incident room was established at force headquarters. This room controlled and deployed the police resources needed to deal with picketing situations which developed at collieries and ancillary sites throughout the force area

Northumbria officers have been engaged principally on picket line duties in this force area. However, some police support units were supplied to other forces on a mutual aid basis in the early part of the strike. During the 10 months that the strike continued in 1984, between 1,000 and 1,500 pickets were engaged daily on picket lines at sites throughout the force area. There were 541 arrests during that period.

Communications

This was a significant year for communications. The traditional two-tier radio communications — VHF from force control room and UHF from subdivisional stations — were abandoned, as were manually kept incident logs. A system of single-tier radio control was introduced with a computerised 'command and control' system known as computer aided despatch.

The whole of the force area is now controlled from one of three area operations rooms (AORs). These are at Cramlington — northern area operations room; at Clifford Street, Byker — central area operations room; and at Sunderland — southern area operations room.

Each AOR accepts all emergency and other telephone calls for assistance on behalf of the area it covers. The 'call taker' marks up an incident on the computer visual display unit and 'sends' the message to the officer who is controlling the radio schemes for that area. The 'radio despatcher' then has the responsibility of allocating a police 'resource' to the incident, whether by VHF or UHF radio, before updating the computerised log.

The updating continues until the incident is closed at which time a full print-out of all action taken and by whom is reproduced automatically at the station where the incident happened.

The main objectives of this system are to enable a faster response to the public, more effective use of police resources and the provision of highly trained radio operators. The new system was phased in during July, with the southern AOR first, followed by the central and then northern.

Radio

There are now five VHF radio channels working within the force area. Two extend forcewide and three are localised channels for the Tyne and Wear area.

The passing of control of UHF radio systems to the AORs required close liaison with British Telecom and the Home Office director of telecommunications, since most base station sites are land line controlled.

A project to provide emergency radio cover over the whole of the Tyneside area is nearing completion. This will allow an independent channel to be available for royal visits, football matches and other similar public functions and will be controlled from a central point and on the same frequency. It will leave subdivisional schemes completely free for domestic use.

Police National Computer Bureau

There were 672,340 transactions on the computer from force terminals in 1984.

Support Patrols

A commitment to the miners' dispute has caused many officers to be diverted from their normal tasks as they became involved almost exclusively with policing the strike.

Special Patrol Group

The group has contributed to major criminal investigations and given support at every football match played by the two league clubs in our area. Assistance has also been given to drug squad operations.

Club/Vice Squad

This combined unit is responsible for investigating and reporting on offences in licensed and registered clubs and also all complaints about obscene publications and other matters, including prostitution, for example.

Manpower restrictions led to a restructuring of the squads at the beginning of 1984 when three separate teams were created, each under the supervision of a sergeant who is directly accountable to an inspector.



The Home Secretary, Mr Leon Brittan, visited the force diving school.

In recent months, the squad has supplied most of the personnel involved in an intelligence unit which was set up to investigate complaints of harassment and intimidation emanating from the miners' strike. The department has been operating, therefore, with only a skeleton staff and often has only been able to advise about problems faced by divisions.

Marine

A unit with an excellent reputation, it is cost effective since revenue is recouped from national diving and marine courses run by the force. The fragmentation of the subdivision with premises at Gateshead, South Shields and Sunderland has been studied. Serious consideration is being given to centralisation at Tyne Dock, South Shields.

Refurbishment of the older police launches and the purchase of a new twin-engined river craft has ensured that the marine fleet is more flexible and effective. Additionally, a 17ft aluminium dory was purchased using the proceeds of the 1983 police diving symposium. This craft is primarily used for diving purposes by the underwater search unit and is invaluable when searches or patrols are required on inland waters and reservoirs.

The subdivisional commander is an adviser on police underwater search units to HM Inspector of Constabulary and has assisted in five force inspections.

Northumbria Police National Diving and Marine Officers' Training

Several reservations from other forces for diving and marine officers' courses were cancelled due to the miners' dispute. However, the year has still been relatively successful and there is every indication that courses for 1985 will be well supported.

Thirty of the 32 police forces in the United Kingdom, who have diving units, sent students to our diving school which was also supported by police and fire officers from Hong Kong. Marine officers from Suffolk, Essex, Hampshire and Avon and Somerset took part in coastal patrol officers' courses, together with fire officers from the City of London.

Scientific Aids

The department took over new premises at force headquarters, in April, and with this a central colour photography processing unit was introduced. The change from using monochrome to colour photography was implemented with all processing and printing being carried out at the new unit. When the second phase of the building work is completed, in May 1985, the force will be able to deal with any future photographic trends. The new unit is already proving its worth and, since its inception, 2,799 films have been processed and 54,988 photographs printed.

There was a 25 per cent increase in the number of fingerprint identifications in 1984. This was due entirely to a more professional approach to examining documents such as stolen cheques and giros.

Training in scenes of crime work was suspended during the year because of the miners' dispute. The use of video equipment at scenes of serious crimes and major incidents has proved invaluable, particularly at two train crashes at Morpeth and Birtley.

The exhibits reception centre at Washington handled 4,700 samples during the year, for onward transmission to the Home Office forensic science laboratory at Wetherby. Additionally, 85 firearms exhibits were forwarded to the forensic science laboratory at Huntingdon for examination.

The following statistics indicates the work carried out by the subdivision:—

Scenes of crime visited	26,688
Scenes of crime from which fingerprints were forwarded to the fingerprint bureau for comparison	6,396
Fingerprint evidence used to secure conviction	151
Number of people fingerprinted	16,473
Fingerprint identifications	2,034
Photofits made	416
Photographic incidents	4,125
Talks to organisations	65

Dogs and Horses

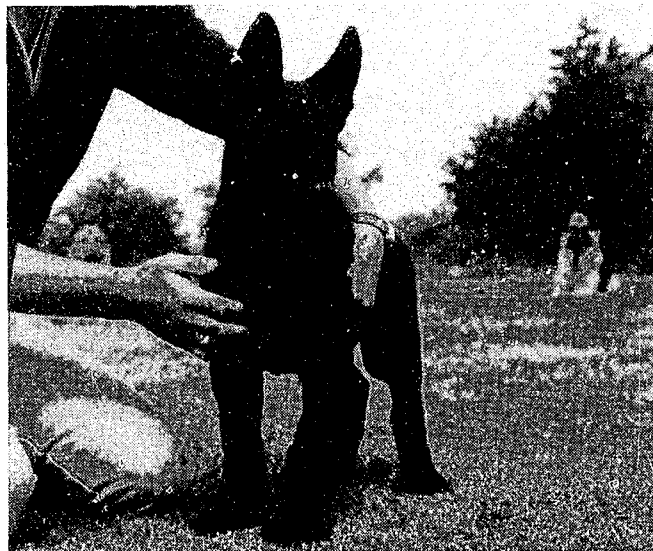
The subdivision has 10 horses and 54 dogs. Six dogs are trained to sniff for explosives while two are trained to locate drugs.

In addition to regular patrols, 141 visits were made to schools and community groups to demonstrate the skills of this specialist role. Additionally, 23 major events throughout the force area were attended and displays given.

During 1984, only one horse show was entered, at Strathclyde, where Constable William Cable won the Mungo Trophy having gained the highest number of points in the tent-pegging competition.

The following statistics show the work of both sections during the year:—

Visits to scenes of crime	3,401
Miscellaneous calls and other incidents	6,801
Persons arrested and summoned	1,271
Arrests made with the assistance of the dog section	827
Stolen property recovered	306
Searches for drugs	28
Searches for explosives	138
Major displays	23
Talks/visits to outside organisations	141



A new recruit for the dog section was this seven-week-old German Shepherd.



An aerial view of a rail crash which occurred in the division.
(Photograph courtesy of the Daily Express.)

Territorial Divisions

Northern

The affect of the miners' strike has been apparent throughout the division. There has been picketing at Ellington, Lynemouth, Ashington and Whittle collieries, at the National Coal Board workshops in Ashington and at Cambois power station.

Prisoner reception and detention areas have been substantially improved at Morpeth and Ashington police stations, with extensive alterations and modernisation taking place at the latter.

Newbiggin by the Sea has a small station which has, in recent years, been used by two permanent beat officers. In April, with the approval of the police authority, a day-time 'pop-in' centre for elderly people was established in part of the station by Age Concern. This scheme is proving to be mutually beneficial to that organisation and to the police. The Age Concern staff take non-urgent messages from the public and pass them to Ashington police station. The scheme has created even closer relations between police and public.

Also at Newbiggin, an encouraging response has been received to the launch of a Neighbourhood Watch scheme.



The vice chairman of the Northumbria Police Authority, Coun Sid Butcher, hands over the keys of Newbiggin police station to the Chairman of Age Concern, Northumberland, Mrs Janie Heppell.

One of the community orientated ventures of the year was a Christmas essay competition which was organised for pupils at Ponteland High School. The winner read her essay at the annual carol concert at force headquarters.

Operationally, a major incident occurred at 12.38 am on Sunday, June 24, when the Aberdeen to London overnight sleeper left the rails immediately south of Morpeth railway station. The 82 passengers escaped serious injury but 33 were taken to hospital for treatment. The train, track and two houses were seriously damaged. Public assistance was overwhelming and letters of thanks have been received from passengers on the train.

During 1984, the Central Electricity Generating Board carried out a series of exploratory drilling operations for a nuclear power station on land at Druridge Bay, which is a beauty spot in the division. The proposed scheme which could result in the construction of a nuclear power station in the early 1990s has caused considerable opposition from groups such as the Friends of the Earth, and peaceful demonstrations have been held.

The Northumberland Miners' Picnic which is normally an annual event was cancelled because of the miners' strike. It was replaced by a rally and march in Bedlington in June. The rally was addressed by Dr Gordon Adam, who is the European Member of Parliament for Northumberland; Mr Jack Thompson, MP for Wansbeck; and several local TUC officials.

Newcastle

The year has been dominated by the implications of the miners' dispute. Although the division was responsible for supervising the movement of coal from Brenkley open cast coal site for a few weeks, the main effect of the dispute was the provision of manpower to assist in other parts of the force area and elsewhere.

Another long term industrial dispute which was policed within the division was that involving 300 workers in the Department of Health and Social Security complex at Longbenton. This dispute, which lasted from May until December, created occasional minor disorder.

The end of the 1983-84 football season saw capacity crowds at St James's Park as Newcastle United were striving for promotion to the First Division. Police expertise in controlling these crowds was supported by traffic wardens and special constables. Each match was individually assessed and catered for. I am pleased to report that the instances of hooliganism and numbers of arrests have decreased.

Harmonious liaison between the division and community leaders in the field of race relations continued. The Newcastle West local police and community liaison committee, the crime prevention panel and the Fawdon area Neighbourhood Watch scheme were also an important part of divisional involvement.

An inaugural meeting of a licensing consultative group was held at divisional headquarters. Representatives from brewers, transport and other interested parties attended to discuss ideas for alleviating the alcohol related disorder in the city centre subdivision.

A further area of active liaison, which commenced in 1984, was the juvenile consultative scheme. This pilot scheme is intended to speed up and rationalise decision making in cases concerning juvenile offenders. Weekly committee meetings with representatives of probation and social services are useful.

A three-year experiment was started to provide a public inquiry desk at Kenton section station. Financed by the Inner City Partnership scheme, three civilian general office assistants provide this service between 8 am and 12 midnight daily. Early indications are that this scheme will be a success. It might be introduced into other non-continuously manned section offices.

Major modifications to Newburn and Westerhope police stations were completed during 1984. Pilgrim Street police station alterations are due for completion in the early part of 1985. Once completed, these latter modifications will enable the City Centre subdivision uniform branch to operate from there instead of the nearby Market Street police station.



The Lord Mayor of Newcastle, Coun Norman Stockdale, accepts a roll of honour from divisional commander, Chief Supt Ian Thynne. The roll lists Newcastle councillors and officials and their families who served in the 1914-18 War. It was found in the basement of Pilgrim Street police station during modernisation and was probably left there by the old Watch Committee.

North Tyneside and Blyth

Policing the division has been affected by the miners' situation. This was due mainly to the manpower requirements elsewhere in the force which were imposed upon the division since the two collieries situated within its own boundaries had themselves not presented a particular problem. The good relations that have been developed between the local subdivisional command and all parties involved in the dispute could be the reason.

Despite the manpower commitment, the division was able to increase the number of permanent beat officers and, in addition, the appointment of a civilian general office assistant was approved by the Inner City Partnership programme for the newly created Howdon office. Although this office is now manned on a daily basis, the initial public response has been disappointing but it is hoped that its use will increase when its existence becomes better known.

After many years without an established police presence within Longbenton, we have at last been able to rent premises within that estate and the permanent beat officers have established their own office for use by the community, thus cementing the links that they have developed over the years.

Neighbourhood Watch schemes are now being implemented within Burradon, and other suitable areas are being identified with the aim of extending the schemes throughout the division.

The division has responsibility for the greatest mileage of Metro track within the force area and it is apparent that, because of such transport, people from all over Tyneside travel to Whitley Bay, throughout the year, attracted by the premises which provide late night drinking. During the year, we have been able to reduce the number of incidents of public disorder in this subdivision.

The police station at Whitley Bay underwent a complete revitalisation and it is hoped that it will be fully operational again early in 1985.

Gateshead

The largest single factor which has affected the mode of policing, during the year, has been the requirement to provide manpower in relation to the miners' industrial action. The strain on resources to meet the demands of the picket lines has meant that the reduced numbers of officers left on ordinary duty have had to cope with an increased workload, variations in shifts and the forfeiture of many of their weekly

rest days, in order to maintain a reasonable standard of service to the public.

Community project schemes operating in the division have also been affected in that the intended high profile policing has been diminished with the result that some priorities and aims have not been fully attained.

The Tyneside Metro system continued to require attention because of the traffic and pedestrian flow as well as public order. As could be foreseen, the unruly elements of the population frequent the stations. Incidents of damage to Metro property, disorder in and around stations, and fighting on the trains have increased. The stations require a nightly police presence.

There has been disorder too, in the Lobley Hill and Dunston areas where the behaviour of youths has meant that, especially at night, manpower has been supplemented by traffic and CID officers and special constables.

Gateshead subdivision is presently structuring its first Neighbourhood Watch scheme. Initial reaction from the public suggests a great deal of interest and the scheme should become operative early in 1985.

A number of officers in the division undertook tasks and duties within the community and frequently in their own time. Involvement includes membership and organisation of youth clubs, governing bodies of schools and attending tenants' association meetings.

On April 4, Whickham police station was open to the public as part of the force's 10th anniversary celebrations. Almost 5,000 people visited the station during the afternoon and evening to view the building, see displays and meet officers.



Volunteer cadet George Reynolds fitted a door viewer at the home of a pensioner as part of a crime prevention scheme aimed at reassuring the elderly.

A police office was opened at Rowlands Gill for use by the permanent beat officers. This is one of many such offices opened during the last two years and will hopefully allow greater contact with members of the local community.

Permanent beat and community services officers have been encouraged to identify deserving cases such as elderly persons living alone who would benefit and be reassured by the fitting of door viewers. This scheme, which is financed by the Police Community Project Fund, was carried out by volunteer cadets under the direction of community services.

The creation and expansion of housing estates in the Whickham area, without comparable increases in establishment, have naturally placed demands upon available resources. The proposed garden centre complex and Metro shopping centre, both of which are within the Whickham subdivisional area, will doubtless require additional policing.

In March 1984, Constable John Massam was awarded the Tony Teare Memorial Trophy for courageous and cool behaviour when he attended a firearms incident in Ryton.

South Tyneside

During 1984, the main priorities in South Tyneside division have been the development of a greater police contact with the public and combating increasing vandalism and hooliganism. This was to be achieved by the increase of officers on foot patrol and the creation of 22 permanent beat officers. However, commitment of staff to picket duties has hampered the achievement of this objective and it has been necessary to revert to basic mobile response. The priority will be re-established when the miners' dispute ends.

An extension of the Metro system, with six unmanned stations, opened within the division on March 24. This provided an excellent mode of transport for local people and visitors, but unfortunately has brought with it the numerous problems experienced elsewhere thereby creating a further stretching of police manpower resources.

A disturbing trend is that, despite a decrease in the number of section 18 woundings, several unprovoked assaults and attacks have been committed, not following excess consumption of alcohol, but illustrating how offenders choose to use violence as a routine method of resolving a dispute.

Community liaison officers within the division have been very active and involved in a wide variety of public involvement projects, including a Neighbourhood Watch scheme in Jarrow subdivision, which it appears will receive great support from the community. One apparently successful venture is an 'adopt a telephone kiosk' project, where support from

adjacent residents has assisted in a decrease in the number of cases of damage and vandalism to such property. A police open day at Hebburn section office, on April 5, attracted 2,000 people.

A crime and the elderly campaign was undertaken within the division. Crime prevention advice on bogus callers, house burglaries, and handbag snatches was given. A total of 3,650 senior citizens attended meetings and most were issued with free personal alarms, a security bolt/chain and door viewers. The campaign has been very well received and achieved some success in the clearing up and detection of crime.

There has also been a campaign in conjunction with the South Tyneside Licensed Victuallers Association to protect cash in transit to and from licensed premises to banks.

A national security campaign, organised under the auspices of the local branch of Marks and Spencer, was also undertaken towards the end of the year. Advice on the prevention of shoplifting was given to retailers in South Shields.

The experimental tape recording of interviews commenced in the division, on April 16, and is expected to continue for two years, during which time equipment and procedures will be monitored. An average of eight interviews are currently conducted each day. An initial review would indicate that the concept is viable, likely to prove a useful aid to the investigation of crime and that officers have adapted well to this new challenge.

The programme of building improvements continued with the provision of a new police surgeons' examination room and new fingerprinting and photography facilities within the secure area of Jarrow police station.



Tape recording of interviews began as an experiment in the division.

Sunderland

In the first quarter of 1984, there was every indication that the many and various policies aimed at returning police officers to beat and community work, thus maximising our main role of providing a service to the public, were beginning to have a major impact on crime and associated problems at Sunderland. Then, with the onset of the miners' strike, the recovery was retarded. In a division which has four National Coal Board outlets perhaps this is not surprising.

However, despite the consequent drain on manpower, ongoing and new initiatives have been sustained. In July, at force headquarters a seminar was held on disorder in Sunderland town centre and as a result an inter-agency working party was set up. This comprises business people, public house licensees and the local authority, for example — all individuals who, or organisations which, can contribute to alleviating or reducing the problem. The group has met four times and it is anticipated that its deliberations will be available before the summer of 1985.

Washington subdivision has its own local police and community liaison committee and it appears to be working well. This recent opening of meetings to the public and Press has been useful in enabling people to learn more of the police role in community and operational matters.

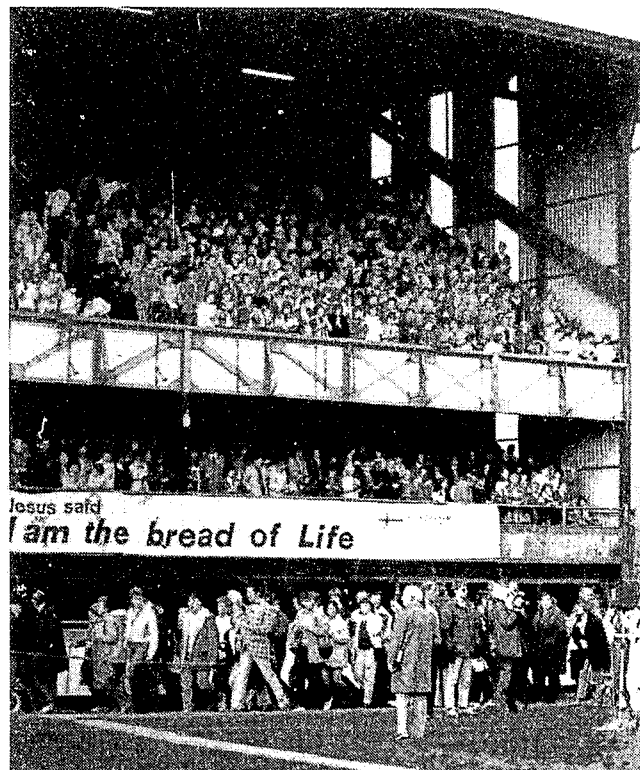
The Millfield Neighbourhood Watch scheme continued to flourish. On November 30, following closely on the first anniversary of its implementation, the Home Secretary, Mr Leon Brittan, paid an informal visit to Millfield where he met members of the local community, councillors and police officers.

On April 2, as part of the force's tenth anniversary celebrations, Sunderland police station was open to the public. More than 3,000 visitors attended and the occasion was undoubtedly a worthwhile exercise for police and public.

Another highlight of the year at Sunderland was Dr Billy Graham's crusade 'Mission England'. The event, which took place at Roker Park football ground from May 26 to June 2, necessitated much planning and co-ordination by various departments and its success was a tribute to everyone involved, all of whom thoroughly enjoyed the occasion. A total of 125,000 people, many from other parts of the country and indeed the world, attended the mission.



Divisional commander, Chief Supt Jim Anderson, presented a book token to the 2,000th visitor to an open day at Sunderland's divisional headquarters.



Roker Park football ground was the venue for Dr Billy Graham's Mission England crusade. (Photograph courtesy of Celebration Vision.)

Traffic

Motor Patrols

The motor patrol areas proved to be ready-made for serving the three regions controlled by the new area operations rooms. Had redevelopment of the division been left to coincide with the establishment of the AORs, a settling-in period would have been necessary and the high degree of assistance which was immediately provided would have been impaired.

Traffic officers reported 41,318 summary offences, during 1984, including 1,267 of drink/driving. A total of 2,105 indictable offences of all categories were detected. Assaults on traffic officers while on duty increased from 5, in 1983, to 22, in 1984. These assaults resulted in 110 days of duty being lost.

Motor Patrol Fleet

The continuing satisfactory performance of the fleet brought little change in format. Many types of vehicle continued to be tested and evaluated with a view to improving efficiency and cost effectiveness. Fully equipped Ford Transit 3 litre vans which have been converted to four-wheel drive are used in each of the three traffic areas for specialist tasks, especially those accidents which result in fatalities or serious injuries. These vehicles are double-crewed and patrol between 8 am and 12 midnight with an out-of-hours call-out facility.

Ford Granada 2.8 saloon cars have continued to fill the main role as general patrol vehicles. The Ford Escort 1600 XR3 cars, which have been in use for three years, are being phased out and the Vauxhall Cavalier 1800 injection is being introduced as a replacement. While the Ford Escorts have proved reliable, their replacement by Vauxhalls will prove more cost effective.

Speed Detection

Electronic detection devices gave good service, supported by a regular maintenance schedule. Vascar, the car based computer device, has continued to be used effectively. Fitted to several patrol cars and operated by trained officers, it is used at selected sites where other measures have proved less practical.

The Muniqup hand-held radar devices were used at selected locations throughout the force area. Truvelo has

continued in use and has the added advantage of being used not only for detection of persons exceeding the speed limit, but also for the collection of data by the traffic management department. This latter application is helpful in supporting or refuting complaints from members of the public about alleged incidents of speeding at various locations. In addition, three police pilot speed and distance calculators were fitted to motorcycles giving them a similar capability to patrol cars when dealing with speeding motorists.

Traffic Management

The department continued to work closely with all highway authorities, police divisions and other bodies. Liaison on traffic and related matters formed the larger part of the department's work, resulting in a total of 1,003 meetings and 88 surveys.

Computer based data collection now forms an increasing part of the department's role. It is expected that the information obtained will determine a deployment strategy which will give increased efficiency. To this end, the department is also working closely with a research worker and traffic specialist from Newcastle University. One officer is taking a part-time degree course relating to transport and engineering operations.

Substantive Breath Testing Machines

At the end of the year, 13 evidential breath testing machines were in use at stations throughout the force. The Camic machines used in Northumbria have proved most satisfactory, helping to speed up the process when dealing with drink/driving offenders. Following difficulties elsewhere, a national experiment was implemented which allowed for the taking of blood samples as well as specimens. The experiment, which was conducted between April and October 1984, was monitored and the results are still awaited.

Use of Seat Belts

The wearing of seat belts is compulsory for drivers and front seat passengers of cars and light vans. During 1984, the total number of people killed or injured in this group of road user increased from 1,815, in 1983, to 1,917 — a rise of 5.6 per cent.

In 1984, 36 drivers and front seat passengers in cars and light vans were killed, compared with 30 in 1983.

A total of 330 were seriously injured compared with the 1983

figure of 334, while 1,551 were slightly hurt, compared with 1,451 in 1983 — an increase of 6.9 per cent.

Days and Hours of Accidents

Friday continued to have the highest accident rate in the week and Saturday had the next highest.

The peak period for accidents was again between 3 pm and 6 pm when 27 per cent of all accidents occurred.

The worst single hour in the week was between 3 pm and 4 pm on Friday, followed by 4 pm to 5 pm on Wednesday, and 4 pm to 5 pm on Friday.

Force Vehicles

The Home Office authorised vehicle strength of the force is 566.

	<i>Personnel</i>				<i>Total</i>
	<i>Cars</i>	<i>Vans</i>	<i>Carriers</i>	<i>Motorcycles</i>	
Authorised	414	93	32	27	566
Actual	372	90	55	25	542

Events throughout the year have necessitated a constant use of personnel carriers and research into their capacities, dimensions and suitability has been ongoing. Several diesel powered vehicles have also been evaluated.

During 1984, force vehicles travelled 14,123,688 miles and were involved in 1,275 accidents. Of these, 533 were classified as 'damage found'. The total number of blame-worthy accidents in 1984 was 171, representing a decrease of 15 on the previous year.

The rate of blameworthy accidents is equivalent to one for every 82,595 miles travelled, compared with the 1983 figure of one such accident for every 74,213 miles.

Fleet Workshops

Most servicing of our vehicles is undertaken in force workshops. The servicing of heavy vehicles is at present under review.

There has been some delay in the implementation of the Fleetmaster computerised fleet management system but this is now imminent. Considerable work has been undertaken to rationalise the existing stores arrangements with a view to further computerisation.

Central Ticket Office

The Central Ticket Office, which is computerised, is currently staffed by a total of 30 civilian personnel. Eight members of the youth training scheme have been attached to the office, two of whom were offered full-time employment. Now fully established at headquarters, the office serves the whole force area.

During the year, parking controlled by ticket machines has been introduced at North Shields, Gateshead and South Shields. The excess charges generated by these additional schemes are so far small and manageable. The issue of fixed penalty notices by police officers has been restricted, due to additional manpower commitments but this has been countered by increased issues by traffic wardens.

During the year, a total of £44,918 was sent mistakenly to the office in payment of notices and excess charges. This was re-routed to the appropriate authorities.

Preparations for the national extension of the fixed penalty system continued and Northumbria Police was one of four forces engaged in Home Office field trials to evaluate suitable documentation.

Fixed Penalty Notices Issued

<i>Division</i>	
Northern	3,258
Newcastle	37,018
North Tyneside and Blyth	3,121
Gateshead	2,956
South Tyneside	1,985
Sunderland	5,974
Traffic	3,568
Total	57,880

Disposal of Fixed Penalty Notices

Fixed penalty notices issued	57,880
Notices paid	34,006
Notices cancelled	4,780
Cautioned	3,266
Court proceedings taken	6,157
Outstanding at December 31	9,671

Excess Charge Tickets Issued and Disposal

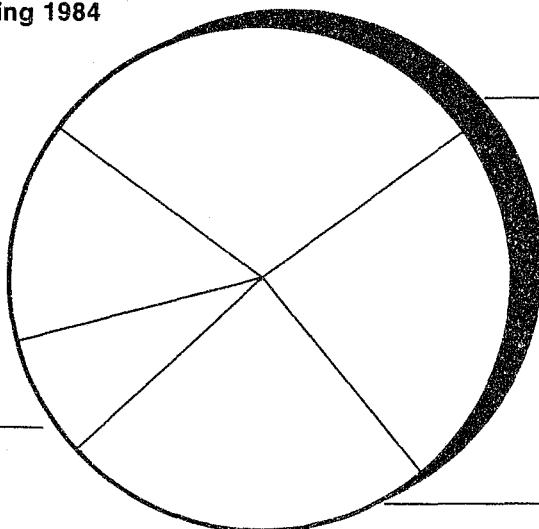
Tickets issued	9,963
Tickets paid	7,688
Tickets cancelled	499
Cautioned	139
Court proceedings taken	967
Outstanding at December 31	670

Figure 1
Accidents and Casualties During 1984

Total Casualties
121 Killed
5,671 Injured

Riders and Pillion Passengers
17 Killed
796 Injured
(14% of total casualties)

Pedal Cyclists
5 Killed
453 Injured
(8% of total casualties)



Pedestrians
50 Killed
1,651 Injured
(30% of total casualties)

Drivers
23 Killed
1,386 Injured
(24% of total casualties)

Vehicle Passengers
26 Killed
1,385 Injured
(24% of total casualties)

There were 4,500 reported injury accidents on the roads within the force area. A further 7,675 accidents not involving personal injuries were recorded by the police. The number of injury accidents increased by 0.1 per cent compared with last year, while casualties increased by 2.7 per cent.

The downward trend in pedestrian casualties which had prevailed since 1974 was halted during 1982 and 1983. This year saw a slight reduction in casualties sustained by this group of road user.

Injuries to vehicle passengers which had been on the downward trend since 1974 showed a sharp reversal of 14 per cent during 1984. However, the total fall since 1974 is still 19.7 per cent.

An increase of five per cent was recorded for injuries sustained by drivers. There was a decrease of 10 per cent in the number of riders and pillion passengers, on two wheeled powered vehicles, who were injured. Casualty figures for this type of road user are now almost back to the 1974 level after large increases were recorded during the intervening years.

Injuries to pedal cyclists continued to rise. The upward trend since 1974 has seen casualties rise by 83 per cent since then.

Figure 2
Number of Casualties — Comparison with previous years

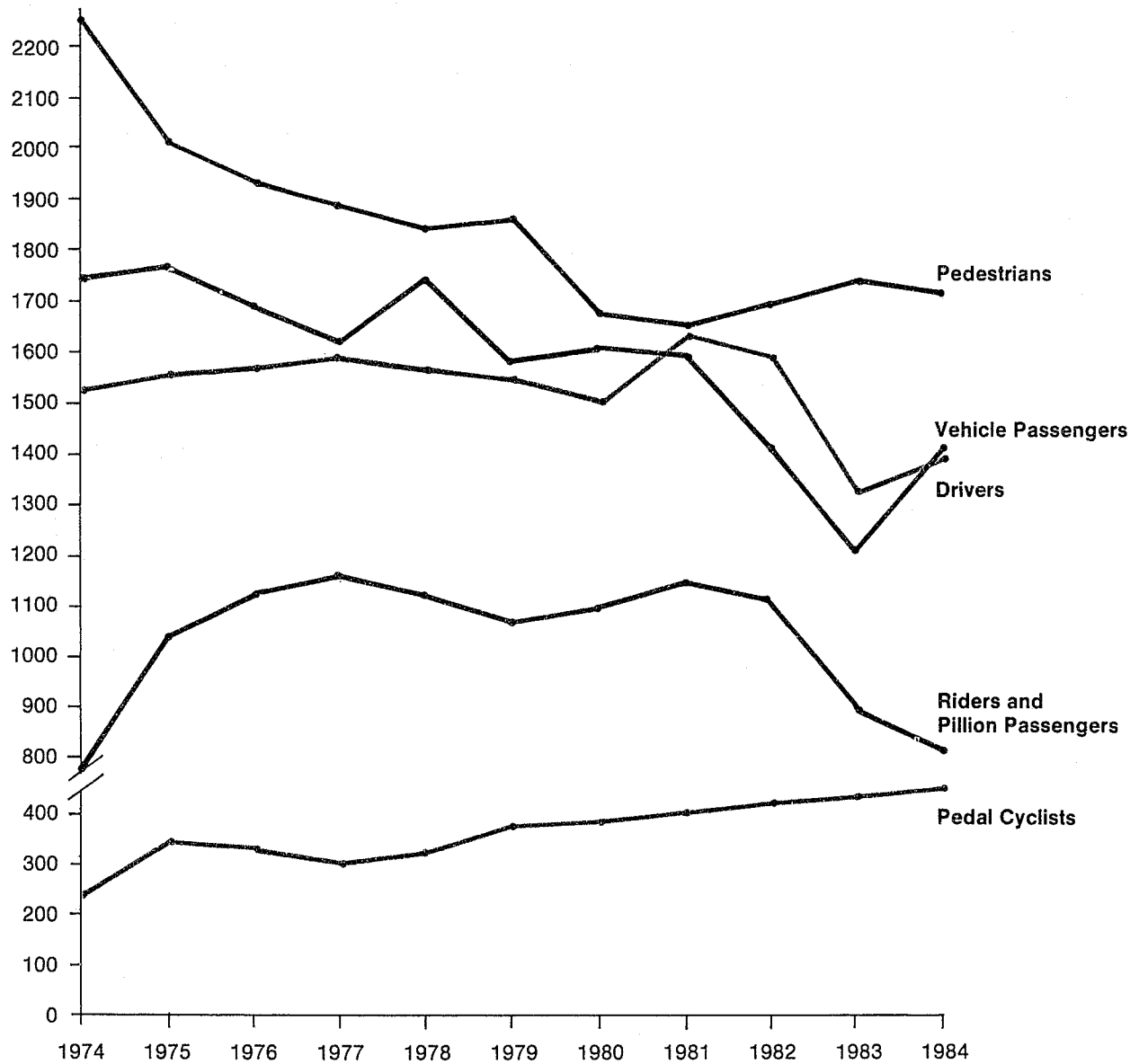


Figure 3 Ages/Numbers of Casualties During 1984 — Riders of Motorcycles, Scooters and Mopeds

Numbers in brackets refer to persons killed

Of all casualties for this group of road user, 46 per cent were people in the age group 16—19 years, although the numbers have fallen by 9 per cent when compared with 1983 and by 38 per cent when compared with 1981.

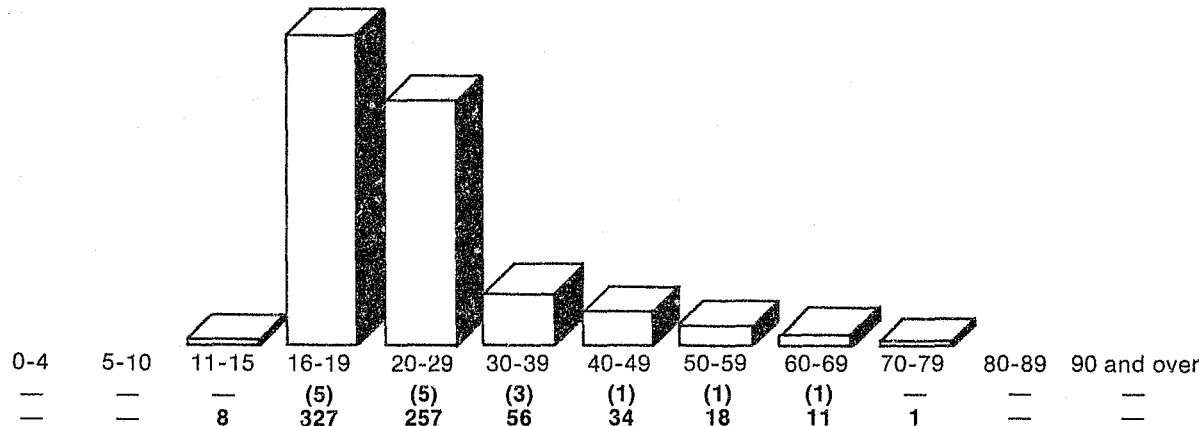


Figure 4 Ages/Numbers of Casualties During 1984 — Pedestrians

Numbers in brackets refer to persons killed

Children aged 5—15 accounted for 42 per cent of pedestrian casualties. The number of children killed in that age range decreased from 18, in 1983, to 9, in 1984.

The number of casualties among the over 60s increased slightly although those killed totalled 22 compared with 36, in 1983.

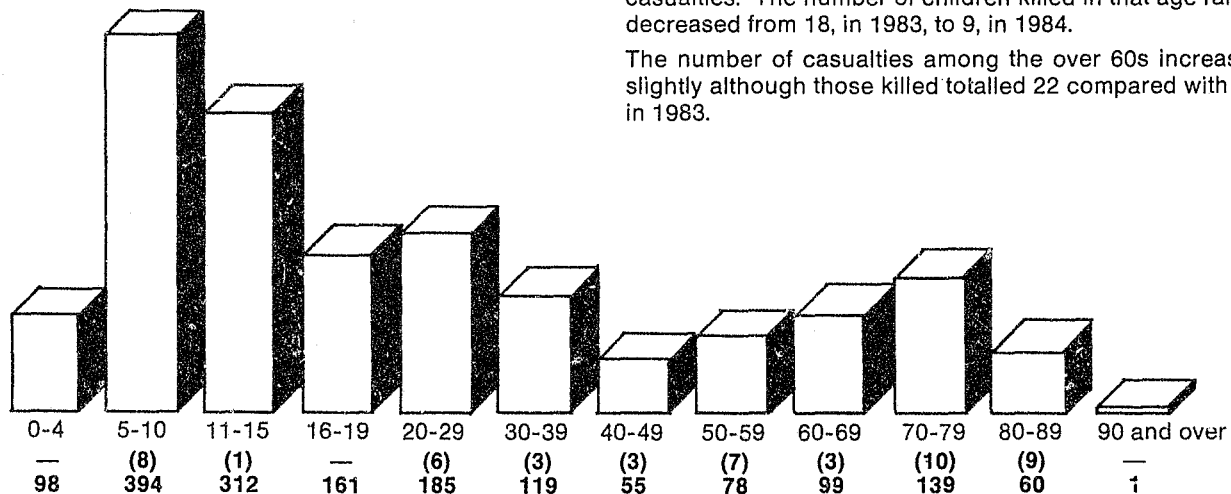


Figure 5 Ages/Numbers of Casualties During 1984 — Drivers of all Vehicles

Numbers in brackets refer to persons killed

The highest number of casualties was again in the 20-29 year age category which accounts for 32 per cent of total driver casualties, although the numbers recorded for this group have fallen very slightly when compared with 1983. Almost all other age groups show an increase on the levels recorded during 1983.

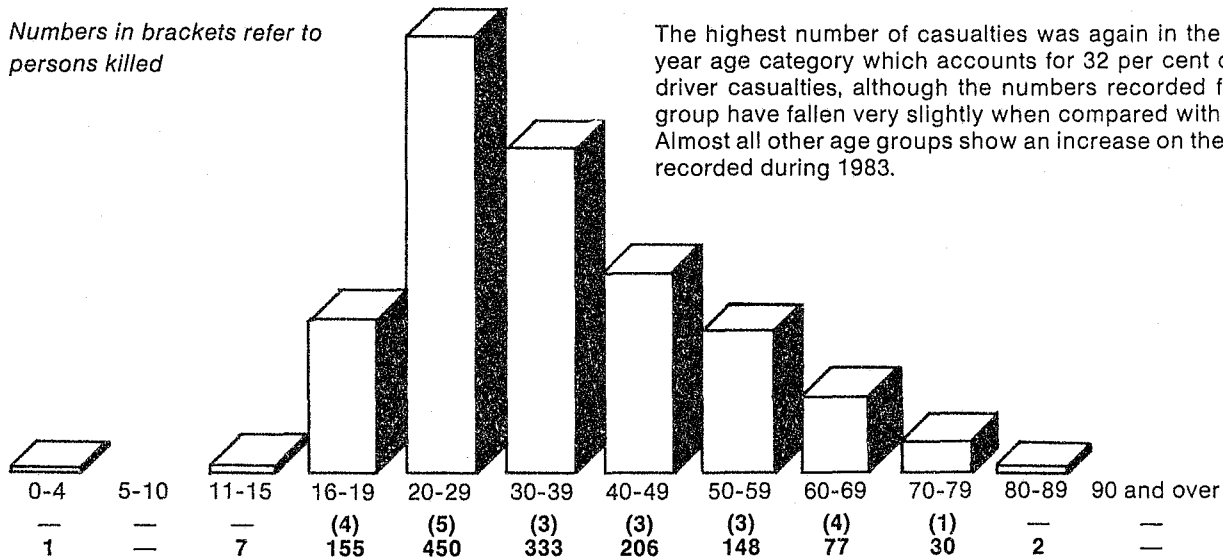
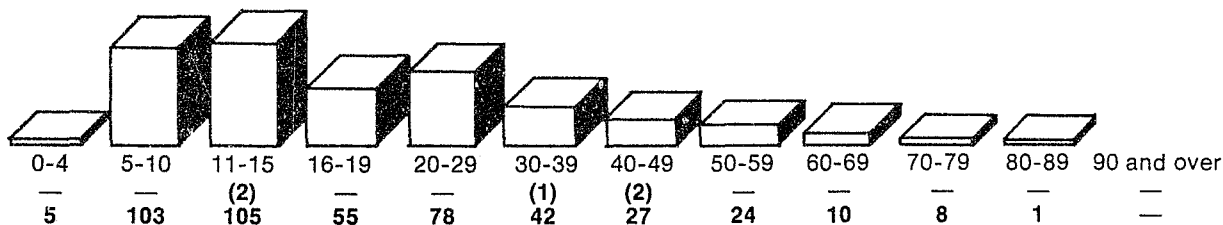


Figure 6 Ages/Numbers of Casualties During 1984 — Pedal Cyclists

Numbers in brackets refer to persons killed

Of all casualties for this group of road user, 45 per cent were aged 5 to 15. Casualties in that age range decreased by 7 per cent compared with 1983.



Appendix A

Regular Force at December 31, 1984

	Chief Officer	Chief Superintendent	Superintendent	Chief Inspector	Inspector	Sergeant	Constable	Total
A Northern		1	4	6	17	52	230	310
B Newcastle		1	7	10	34	102	577	731
C North Tyneside and Blyth		1	6	6	25	61	300	399
D Gateshead		1	5	5	19	47	255	332
E South Tyneside		1	4	4	13	34	180	236
F Sunderland		1	6	8	26	75	395	511
G Community Services		1	2	1	2	3	3	12
H Administration		1		1				2
I Inspection and Development		1	1	2	2	3		9
J Personnel and Training		1	2	3	7	18	12	43
K Complaints and Discipline		1	2		5	1		9
L CID		1	3	3	7	27	63	104
N Executive Staff	5			1	1			7
O Support Services		1	2	8	23	45	265	344
T Traffic		1	3	4	10	35	203	256
Regional Police Home Defence			1	1		1		3
Recruits in Training							36	36
Total Authorised	5	14	47	61	189	505	2,536	3,357
Supernumerary			1	2	2	1		6
Actual	5	14	48	63	191	504	2,519	3,344
Secondments	2	1		5	6	22	20	56
Grand Total	7	15	48	68	197	526	2,539	3,400

Appendix B

Civilian Staff as at December 31, 1984

Post	Actual Strength 31.12.83	Actual Strength 31.12.84
Full-time		
Finance Officer	1	1
Deputy Finance Officer	1	1
Personnel Officer	1	1
Personnel Assistants	2	3
Computer Manager	1	1
Senior Systems Analysts	2	
Systems Analyst	1	
Software Programmer		
Computer Operators	2	5
Analyst Programmer	1	
Operations Supervisor	1	1
Operations Manager		1
Project Leader		1
Senior Development Officer		2
Communications Analyst		1
Senior Software Programmer		1
Development Analyst		2
Development Programmer		1
Trainee Programmer		1
Property Officer	1	1
Assistant Property Officer		1
Administrative Officers	3	5
Press and Public Relations Officer	1	1
Senior Press Liaison Officer	1	1
Press Officer		1
Graphic Designer	1	1
Television Unit Technicians	2	2
Welfare Officer	1	1
Deputy Welfare Officer	1	1
Monitoring Officer	1	1
Intruder Alarm Inspector		1
Fleet Manager	1	1
Deputy Fleet Manager	1	1
Statistical Officer	1	1
Research Officer		1
Supplies Officer	1	1
Coroner's Officer		1
Senior Supplies Assistant	1	1
Traffic Wardens	131	133
Process Server	1	1
Security Officers	12	12
Print Manager		1
Printers	8	7
Clerks and Typists	414	442
Administrative Assistants	5	8
Physical Training Instructors	1	1
General Office Assistants	69	21
Control Room Assistants	16	69
Message Switch Operator	1	1
Computer Terminal Operators		3
Telephone Operators	29	28
Supervisory Telephonists	3	3
Storekeepers	9	9

List continued in next column

Post	Actual Strength 31.12.83	Actual Strength 31.12.84
Full-time		
Assistant Communications Officer	1	1
Driving Instructors	7	7
Mechanics	21	20
Scenes of Crime Officers	7	7
Technicians	6	6
Firearms Technician		1
Senior Plan Drawer	1	1
Plan Drawer	1	1
Matrons	5	5
Driver Handyman	50	49
Drivers	4	5
Technical Assistant (Communications)	1	1
Force Catering Officer	1	1
Senior Housekeeper	1	1
Porter Driver	1	1
Head Gardener	1	1
Site Engineer	1	1
Joiner	1	1
Plumber	1	1
Electrician	1	1
Painter	1	1
Tailors	2	2
Grooms	2	2
Boilermen	3	4
Housekeepers	3	3
Caretakers	9	9
Station Orderlies	7	7
Janitors	2	2
Cooks and Assistant Cooks	9	9
Cleaners	62	61
Gardeners	5	5
Kennelmen	2	2
Canteen Assistant	1	
Hostel Orderly	1	1
Kitchen Assistant	7	7
Porters	2	2
Labourers	2	2
Groundsman	1	1
Sewerman	1	1
Total Full-time	963	1,019
Part-time		
Cleaners	116	119
Assistant Housekeepers	2	2
Kitchenmaids	17	17
Assistant Cooks	2	2
Canteen Assistant	1	1
Linen Keeper	1	1
Caretaker	1	1
Total Part-time	140	143

Appendix C

Comparative Statement of Crime for 1983 — 1984

	1983 Crimes		1984 Crimes		Recorded Crime — Increase or Decrease	% Increase or Decrease
	Recorded	Detected	Recorded	Detected		
Homicide						
Murder	15	15	18	18	+ 3	+ 20%
Attempted murder	1	1	2	2	+ 1	+100%
Threats etc to murder	9	9	13	13	+ 4	+ 44%
Manslaughter	2	2	8	8	+ 6	+300%
Death by reckless driving	11	11	6	6	- 5	- 46%
SUB-TOTAL	38	38	47	47	+ 9	+ 24%
Violence Against the Person						
Wounding with intent	164	138	187	158	+ 23	+ 14%
Endangering railway passengers			1	1	+ 1	
Other woundings/assaults	3,463	2,650	3,766	2,721	+ 303	+ 9%
Child stealing			1	1	+ 1	
SUB-TOTAL	3,627	2,788	3,955	2,881	+ 328	+ 9%
Sexual Offences						
Buggery	16	15	13	8	- 3	- 19%
Indecent assault on males	81	72	76	62	- 5	- 6%
Indecency between males	21	21	23	23	+ 2	+ 10%
Rape	38	23	49	36	+ 11	+ 29%
Indecent assault on females	328	175	369	183	+ 41	+ 13%
Unlawful sexual intercourse under 13	11	11	8	7	- 3	- 27%
Unlawful sexual intercourse 13 to 16	53	53	60	53	+ 7	+ 13%
Incest	8	8	11	10	+ 3	+ 38%
Abduction	3	2			- 3	-100%
Bigamy	1	1	3	3	+ 2	+200%
Indecency with children	3	3	4	4	+ 1	+ 33%
SUB-TOTAL	563	384	616	389	+ 53	+ 9%
Burglaries						
Burglary dwelling	22,147	10,591	24,223	9,612	+ 2,076	+ 9%
Aggravated burglary dwelling	19	10	25	17	+ 6	+ 32%
Burglary other than dwelling	21,972	8,943	26,678	10,457	+ 4,706	+ 21%
Aggravated burglary other than dwelling	5	4	4	1	- 1	- 20%
SUB-TOTAL	44,143	19,548	50,930	20,087	+ 6,787	+ 15%
Robbery	400	121	461	143	+ 61	+ 15%
Thefts						
Theft from person	1,158	300	1,165	369	+ 7	+ 1%
Theft from dwelling	1,153	633	1,036	518	- 117	- 10%
Theft by employee	475	439	481	449	+ 6	+ 1%
Theft of mail	21	9	30	14	+ 9	+ 43%
Abstracting electricity	180	168	132	131	- 48	- 27%
Theft of pedal cycles	3,729	1,644	3,883	911	+ 154	+ 4%
Theft from motor vehicles	18,571	7,591	20,903	9,622	+ 2,332	+ 13%
Theft from shops	9,873	8,933	10,189	8,839	+ 316	+ 3%
Theft from meters etc	1,511	1,038	1,195	747	- 316	- 21%
Theft and TWOC of motor vehicles	17,590	8,132	19,394	9,467	+ 1,804	+ 10%
Theft — others	13,479	4,297	16,607	4,600	+ 3,128	+ 23%
SUB-TOTAL	67,740	33,184	75,015	35,667	+ 7,275	+ 11%

Appendix C

	1983 Crimes		1984 Crimes		Recorded Crime — Increase or Decrease	% Increase or Decrease
	Recorded	Detected	Recorded	Detected		
Frauds and Forgeries						
False accounting	16	16	8	8	- 8	- 50%
Frauds — others	2,157	1,197	1,932	1,064	- 225	- 10%
Forgery of prescription	11	11	9	8	- 2	- 18%
Forgery — others	46	42	47	47	+ 1	+ 2%
SUB-TOTAL	2,230	1,266	1,996	1,127	- 234	- 11%
Arson and Criminal Damage over £20						
Arson	597	163	689	156	+ 92	+ 15%
Damage endangering life	1	1	3	3	+ 2	+200%
Damage over £20	8,259	2,653	10,243	2,505	+ 1,984	+ 24%
Threat and possession with intent to commit damage	18	17	16	16	- 2	- 11%
SUB-TOTAL	8,875	2,834	10,951	2,680	+ 2,076	+ 23%
Other Offences						
Going equipped for theft	149	149	159	159	+ 10	+ 7%
Blackmail	13	12	7	6	- 6	- 46%
Kidnapping	1	1	2	2	+ 1	+100%
Handling stolen goods	1,867	1,867	1,672	1,672	- 195	- 10%
Riot	1	1			- 1	-100%
Offences against public order	5	5	2	2	- 3	- 60%
Perjury	4	3	12	12	+ 8	+200%
Trafficking in drugs	22	22	81	81	+ 59	+268%
Perverting the course of justice	7	7	7	7	N.C.	N.C.
Absconding from lawful custody	14	14	8	7	- 6	- 43%
Other offences	2	2			- 2	-200%
SUB-TOTAL	2,085	2,083	1,950	1,948	- 135	- 7%
Totals	129,701	62,246	145,921	64,969	+16,220	+12.5%

Appendix D

Return of Reported Value of Property Stolen and Recovered During 1984

Offence	Number of Offences in Each Category									
	Nil	Under £5	£5 and Under £25	£25 and Under £100	£100 and Under £500	£500 and Under £1,000	£1,000 and Under £5,000	£5,000 and Under £10,000	£10,000 and Under £50,000	£50,000 and Over
Burglary dwelling	5,409	492	1,629	3,970	7,074	3,324	2,187	108	30	
Aggravated burglary dwelling	19		2	3	1					
Burglary other than dwelling	7,770	965	2,956	5,147	6,450	1,718	1,478	136	57	1
Aggravated burglary other than dwelling	2				1		1			
Sub-total	13,200	1,457	4,587	9,120	13,526	5,042	3,666	244	87	1
Theft from person	41	97	351	516	136	15	9			
Theft from dwelling	1	198	190	310	270	41	22	2	2	
Theft by employee	5	65	129	104	101	28	39	6	4	
Theft of mail		12	13	3	2					
Abstracting electricity	16	26	39	38	12	1				
Theft of pedal cycles	2	6	213	1,849	1,793	19		1		
Theft from motor vehicles	1,154	2,271	4,045	7,227	5,309	585	301	5	5	1
Theft from shops	74	5,029	3,156	1,267	568	62	30	3		
Theft from meters etc	83	340	291	327	150	3	1			
Theft and TWOC of motor vehicles	790	2	56	372	6,412	4,212	6,730	688	128	4
Theft — others	249	1,926	3,707	5,942	3,642	634	464	34	8	1
Sub-total	2,415	9,972	12,190	17,955	18,395	5,600	7,596	739	147	6
Robbery — Sub-total	81	63	65	111	96	10	25	6	4	
Grand total	15,696	11,492	16,842	27,186	32,017	10,652	11,287	989	238	7

Appendix D

Offence	Total Value All Offences		
	Total Number of Offences	Stolen £	Recovered £
Burglary dwelling	24,223	9,726,388	527,185
Aggravated burglary dwelling	25	467	10
Burglary other than dwelling	26,678	7,835,337	1,204,679
Aggravated burglary other than dwelling	4	3,640	
Sub-total	50,930	17,565,832	1,731,874
Theft from person	1,165	89,468	9,274
Theft from dwelling	1,036	206,760	22,343
Theft by employee	481	203,832	30,878
Theft of mail	30	459	45
Abstracting electricity	132	5,415	
Theft of pedal cycles	3,883	391,262	33,831
Theft from motor vehicles	20,903	2,586,445	258,842
Theft from shops	10,189	350,086	97,079
Theft from meters etc	1,195	50,996	2,421
Theft and TWOC of motor vehicles	19,394	24,798,114	19,202,854
Theft — others	16,607	2,831,894	304,589
Sub-total	75,015	31,514,731	19,962,156
Robbery — Sub-total	461	199,856	25,660
Grand Total	126,406	49,280,419	21,719,690

Appendix E

Persons Proceeded Against at Magistrates' Court for Indictable and Either-Way Offences — 1984

Offence	Proceeded Against at Magistrates' Court		Convicted at Magistrates' Court		Dismissed at Magistrates' Court		Committed to Crown Court for Trial	
	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile
Homicide								
Murder	13	2					13	2
Attempted murder	2						2	
Threats etc to murder	8	1	3	1	1		4	
Manslaughter	4						4	
Death by reckless driving	3	1					3	1
SUB-TOTAL	30	4	3	1	1		26	3
Violence Against the Person								
Wounding with intent	111	2		1	9		102	1
Other woundings/assaults	1,541	308	856	268	396	37	289	3
Cruelty or neglect of children	3		3					
Endangering railway passengers	2						2	
SUB-TOTAL	1,657	310	859	269	405	37	393	4
Sexual Offences								
Buggery	6						6	
Indecent assault on males	19	2	7	1		1	12	
Indecency between males	12		10				2	
Rape	20				1		19	
Indecent assault on females	50	10	35	10	4		11	
Unlawful sexual intercourse under 13	4	1		1			4	
Unlawful sexual intercourse 13 to 16	4		2				2	
Incest	10						10	
Soliciting by a man	5		5					
Indecency with children	6	1	3		1	1	2	
SUB-TOTAL	136	14	62	12	6	2	68	
Burglaries								
Burglary dwelling	979	321	398	293	40	9	541	19
Aggravated burglary dwelling	30				3		27	
Burglary other than dwelling	1,678	660	956	595	53	29	669	36
Aggravated burglary other than dwelling	2	1					2	1
SUB-TOTAL	2,689	982	1,354	888	96	38	1,239	56
Robbery	96	65		52	4	6	92	7
Thefts								
Theft from person	43	17	21	15		1	22	1
Theft from dwelling	165	36	126	34	15	2	24	
Theft by employee	308	3	235	3	7		66	
Theft of mail	6	2	6	2				
Abstracting electricity	107	1	102	1	2		3	
Theft of pedal cycles	41	76	28	69	5	7	8	
Theft from motor vehicles	648	104	440	93	48	8	160	3
Theft from shops	2,352	378	1,941	361	124	15	287	2
Theft from meters etc	282	45	239	43	11	2	32	
Theft and TWOC of motor vehicles	765	305	476	266	72	31	217	8
Theft — others	1,515	209	1,163	194	110	13	242	2
SUB-TOTAL	6,232	1,176	4,777	1,081	394	79	1,061	16

Appendix E

Offence	Proceeded Against at Magistrates' Court		Convicted at Magistrates' Court		Dismissed at Magistrates' Court		Committed to Crown Court for Trial	
	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile
Frauds and Forgeries								
False accounting	10		8		1		1	
Frauds — others	524	22	330	19	34	3	160	
Forgery — others	63		33		1		29	
SUB-TOTAL	597	22	371	19	36	3	190	
Arson and Criminal Damage								
Arson	68	57	21	42	3	9	44	6
Damage endangering life	1		1					
Damage — others	186	42	131	39	14	2	41	1
Threat and possession with intent to commit damage	11		4		3		4	
SUB-TOTAL	266	99	157	81	20	11	89	7
Other Offences								
Going equipped for theft	111	24	72	17	14	4	25	3
Blackmail	4	1					4	1
Kidnapping	4						4	
Handling stolen goods	971	178	604	166	51	12	316	
Bankruptcy	2		1				1	
Offences against public order	5		3				2	
Perjury	3						3	
Betting, gaming and lotteries	43		41		2			
Misuse of drugs	173	1	108	1	3		62	
Perverting the course of justice	2						2	
Absconding from lawful custody	10						10	
Firearms Act	15	1	13	1			2	
Customs and Excise	2		1				1	
Bail Act	88	1	79	1	9			
Trade descriptions and fair trading	15		13		1		1	
Health and Safety at Work	41		37		2		2	
Obscene publications	16		10		1		5	
Protection from Eviction Act	2				2			
Food and Drugs Act	93		87		6			
Other offences	51	1	35	1	2		14	
SUB-TOTAL	1,651	207	1,104	187	93	16	454	4
Totals	13,354	2,879	8,687	2,590	1,055	192	3,612	97

Appendix F

Persons Proceeded Against at Magistrates' Court for Non Indictable Offences — 1984

Offence	Proceeded Against at Magistrates' Court		Convicted at Magistrates' Court		Dismissed at Magistrates' Court		Committed to Crown Court for Trial	
	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile
Adulteration of foods	6		5		1			
Assault on police	96	4	77	4	19			
Obstruct police	232	8	162	7	70	1		
Common assault	36	2	8	2	28			
Betting, gaming and lotteries	3		3					
Brothel keeping	1		1					
Cruelty to animals	8	2	6	1		1		
Dogs Acts	27		10		17			
Education Acts	126		113		13			
Firearms Acts	74	17	60	17	14			
Fishery Laws	86	6	67	5	19	1		
Night poaching	22		19		3			
Day poaching	28		23		5			
Unlawful possession of game	1				1			
Other game law offences	12		9		3			
Highways Acts	487	5	449	4	38	1		
Public order	950	102	754	78	196	24		
Interference with motor vehicles	63	9	51	7	12	2		
Pedal cycle offences	27	7	27	6		1		
Indecent exposure	29	1	22	1	7			
Simple drunk	1,137	9	1,093	8	44	1		
Drunk with aggravation	3,767	84	3,548	80	219	4		
Offences by licensees and their servants	55	1	51	1	4			
Other licensing offences	209	18	201	18	8			
Juvenile smoking — offences in relation to	1		1					
Shops Acts	1		1					
Employment of children	3		3					
Labour Laws — other offences	4		4					
Malicious damage	944	151	802	124	142	27		
Merchant Shipping Acts	1		1					
Social Security offences	349	2	339	2	10			
National Insurance offences	101		94		7			
Army Acts	9		5		4			
Pedlars offences	11		9		2			
Disorderly behaviour	12	2	10	2	2			
Bye Law offences	194	1	184	1	10			
Prostitution	6		6					
Public Health Acts	48		37		11			
Railway offences	295	30	269	25	26	5		
Motor vehicle licences	1,437	8	1,166	7	271	1		
Dog licences	73		73					
Other revenue offences	109		102		7			
Public service vehicle offences	255	24	228	18	27	6		
Sunday trading	5		4		1			
Begging	4		3		1			
Found on enclosed premises	25	4	21		4	4		
Weights and measures	13		13					
Wild Birds Protection Acts	11		8		3			
Wireless Telegraphy Acts	2,484		2,386		98			
Immigration Acts	1		1					
Other offences	138	2	119	2	19			
Totals	14,016	499	12,648	420	1,368	79		

Appendix G

Persons Proceeded Against at Magistrates' Court for Motoring Offences — 1984

Offence	Proceeded Against at Magistrates' Court		Convicted at Magistrates' Court		Dismissed at Magistrates' Court		Committed to Crown Court for Trial	
	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile
Unfit to drive through drink or drugs	2,343	7	2,213	6	130	1		
Racing	10	1	9	1	1			
Dangerous driving	123	7	81	7	13		29	
Speeding — road limits	8,229	5	8,172	5	57			
Speeding — vehicle limits	553		549		4			
Motorway offences	25		23		2			
Careless driving	2,270	18	2,171	17	99	1		
Prohibited driving	223	18	205	17	18	1		
Neglect of traffic directions	679	2	649	2	30			
Obstructions etc.	884		779		105			
Lighting offences	122		118		4			
Vehicles in dangerous condition	1,091	6	1,045	6	46			
Vehicles in defective condition	20		18		2			
Motorcycle offences	29	6	29	6				
Load offences	521	1	454	1	67			
Noise offences	87	2	86	2	1			
Driving licence offences	1,495	82	1,260	75	84	7	151	
Operators licence offences	54		48		6			
Insurance offences	3,585	110	3,283	107	302	3		
Vehicle licensing offences	989		871		116		2	
Work records etc	100		94		6			
Accident offences	295	2	262	2	33			
Vehicle testing offences	403	1	363	1	40			
Miscellaneous offences	7,833	3	5,536	3	2,297			
Totals	31,963	271	28,318	258	3,463	13	182	

Appendix H

Drunkennes — Persons Proceeded Against at Magistrates' Court — 1984

Month	Sex	Proceeded Against	Ages													Convicted	Dismissed
			13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	Over 60		
January	M	577		1	2	6	25	44	51	50	214	57	53	47	27	562	15
	F	51					2	5		3	20	17	1	3	49		
February	M	419			2	4	15	21	38	40	147	51	50	33	18	398	21
	F	37			1	1	3	4	5	2	14	4	1	2	35		
March	M	415		1	4	5	18	30	39	41	127	59	34	47	10	385	30
	F	23					1	1	4		4	6	5	1	1		
April	M	380			2	1	19	41	31	30	140	51	31	27	7	366	14
	F	29						2	2	1	11	3	7	1	2		
May	M	434			2	11	19	38	38	37	142	55	34	35	23	418	16
	F	27						2	4	2	7	5	4	3	27		
June	M	368			1	2	24	24	34	34	120	51	37	20	21	346	22
	F	11					1		1		5	2	1	1	11		
July	M	399				5	20	26	47	24	141	48	39	29	20	378	21
	F	38				1	5	2	3	3	10	2	3	3	6		
August	M	325	1		1	3	22	33	19	21	93	41	33	28	30	309	16
	F	37				2		3	8	5	5	4	1	9	36		
September	M	356			2	6	25	25	35	26	115	45	31	26	20	341	15
	F	38			1	1	2	1	3		14	6	7	1	2		
October	M	385	1		1	6	25	36	33	27	127	59	34	17	19	352	33
	F	33	1			2	3	2	1	1	16	3	3	1			
November	M	304			3	2	23	21	42	23	105	50	20	8	7	284	20
	F	41				1	3	6	4	2	8	11	3		3		
December	M	251			1	5	12	21	24	28	110	21	18	7	4	234	17
	F	19				1	2	2	4		3	5		1	1		
Totals	M	4,613	2	2	21	56	247	360	431	381	1,581	588	414	324	206	4,373	240
	F	384	1		2	9	22	30	39	19	117	68	36	25	16		
Totals	M+F	4,997	3	2	23	65	269	390	470	400	1,698	656	450	349	222	4,729	268

Appendix I

Unfit to drive through Drink or Drugs — Persons Proceeded Against at Magistrates' Court — 1984

Month	Proceeded Against	Ages								Convicted	Dismissed
		15	16	17-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	Over 60		
January	270		1	33	110	82	29	13	2	262	8
February	239			29	111	59	25	10	5	230	9
March	228		1	19	93	64	35	12	4	215	13
April	175			16	80	46	27	3	3	170	5
May	199			19	90	60	18	6	6	180	19
June	150			9	70	51	12	5	3	143	7
July	206			22	94	57	20	10	3	197	9
August	184		2	23	83	36	30	10		176	8
September	173		1	16	61	66	17	10	2	163	10
October	215			16	102	66	20	6	5	191	24
November	172		1	17	83	50	14	5	2	160	12
December	139		1	12	62	32	23	6	3	132	7
Totals	2,350		7	231	1,039	669	270	96	38	2,219	131

Appendix J

Accidents and Casualties per Speed Limit and Daylight/Darkness — 1984

Class of Road User	Speed Limit 50 m.p.h. or under									Speed Limit over 50 m.p.h.									All Roads/All Speeds			
	Darkness			Daylight			Total			Darkness			Daylight			Total			All Hours			
	Fatal	Serious	Slight	Fatal	Serious	Slight	Fatal	Serious	Slight	Fatal	Serious	Slight	Fatal	Serious	Slight	Fatal	Serious	Slight	Fatal	Serious	Slight	
Pedestrian:																						
Under 16 years		52	98	6	146	478	6	198	576	2	7		1	6	8	3	13	8	9	211	584	
16 years and over	18	104	213	19	151	351	37	255	564	2	7	13	2	7	10	4	14	23	41	269	587	
Driver of:																						
Car/Taxi	3	60	243	1	46	422	4	106	665	10	42	138	6	67	207	16	109	345	20	215	1,010	
PSV		1	2			9		1	11			1		1			2			1	13	
Goods vehicle		4	15			44		4	59	2	5	14		7	37	2	12	51	2	16	110	
Minibus			1						1												1	
3-wheel vehicle			1			5			6					1		1		1			7	
Other vehicle			1		1	5		1	6				1	1	5	1	1	5	1	2	11	
Passenger in:																						
Car/Taxi	5	51	202		35	261	5	86	463	8	33	135	11	52	177	19	85	312	24	171	775	
PSV		8	29		24	232		32	261		1	15			14		1	29		33	290	
Goods vehicle			9		6	28		15	37	1	5	16	1	2	23	2	7	39	2	22	76	
Minibus									1			2						2			3	
3-wheel vehicle		1	1		1	1		2	2						2			2		2	4	
Other vehicle					3	5		3	5						1			1		3	6	
Rider of:																						
Motorcycle/Combination	2	43	92	8	114	188	10	157	280	2	11	15	2	36	46	4	47	61	14	204	341	
Scooter/Moped		10	34		1	14	65	1	24	99	1	2	5		6	15		8	20	2	119	
Passenger of:																						
Motorcycle/Combination		12	10		12	31		24	41	1	3	3		6	13	1	9	16	1	33	57	
Scooter/Moped		1			1	6		2	6						2			2		2	8	
Pedal cyclist:																						
Under 16 years		3	15		2	31	150	2	34	165		1	1		4	6		5	7	2	39	172
16 years and over		14	32		2	27	135	2	41	167	1	5	9		5	15	1	10	24	3	51	191
Total	28	373	999	39	612	2,416	67	985	3,415	30	122	367	24	199	583	54	321	950	121	1,306	4,365	

Appendix K

Ages of Road Users Killed or Injured — 1984

Class of Road User 'K' Killed or 'I' Injured		0-4	5-10	11-15	16-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80-89	90+	Total
Pedestrian	K I	98	8 386	1 311	161	6 52	3 116	3 179	7 71	3 96	10 129	9 51	1	50 1,651
Driver of Car/Taxi	K I			7	4 133	4 405	3 282	2 176	2 123	4 69	1 28	2		20 1,225
PSV	K I					2	8	1	3					14
Goods vehicle	K I				15	35	35	1 24	1 15	1	1			2 126
Minibus	K I							1						1
3-wheel vehicle	K I				2	2	1			2				7
Other vehicle	K I	1			1	1	4	1	4	1				1 13
Passenger in: Car/Taxi	K I	41	1 67	1 72	6 160	3 266	1 94	1 71	2 71	5 59	4 33	12		24 946
PSV	K I	21	18	17	5	29	29	43	31	66	39	24	1	323
Goods vehicle	K I	2	3	9	14	1 33	1 16		7	1	2			2 98
Minibus	K I				1	2								3
3-wheel vehicle	K I	1	1		2	2								6
Other vehicle	K I	2	2	2		1	1		1					9
Rider of: Motorcycle/Combination	K I			7	4 226	5 224	3 46	1 21	1 12	8	1			14 545
Scooter/Moped	K I			1	1 96	28	7	12	5	1 2				2 151
Passenger on: Motorcycle/Combination	K I			4	1 43	33	6	2	1	1				1 90
Scooter/Moped	K I			2	4	1	1		2					10
Pedal cyclist	K I	5	103	2 103	55	78	1 41	2 25	24	10	8	1		5 453
Total	K I	171	9 580	4 535	16 918	20 1,321	12 687	10 440	13 370	13 316	15 241	9 90	2	121 5,671

Appendix L

Number of Accidents and Casualties per Road Class and Speed Limit — 1984

Road Class	Speed Limit	Number of Accidents			Casualties				Pedestrians included
		Day	Dark	Total	Fatal	Serious	Slight	Total	
M A(M)		9	7	16		5	20	25	3
A	30mph	869	365	1,234	22	309	1,154	1,485	519
A	40mph	124	56	180	4	43	199	246	58
A	>40mph	380	215	595	48	233	717	998	51
	Total	1,382	643	2,025	74	590	2,090	2,754	631
B	30mph	342	151	493	6	132	439	577	220
B	40mph	20	6	26	1	10	25	36	10
B	>40mph	85	59	144	8	61	161	230	11
	Total	447	216	663	15	203	625	843	241
C	30mph	346	169	515	11	171	472	654	264
C	40mph	18	11	29	1	10	25	36	14
C	>40mph	59	42	101	2	40	108	150	7
	Total	423	222	645	14	221	605	840	285
Unclassified	30mph	811	307	1,118	18	270	995	1,283	537
Unclassified	40mph	6	4	10		5	6	11	4
Unclassified	>40mph	25	14	39		17	44	61	3
	Total	842	325	1,167	18	292	1,045	1,355	544
All roads	30mph	2,368	992	3,360	57	882	3,060	3,999	1,540
All roads	40mph	169	77	246	6	68	256	330	86
All roads	>40mph	557	337	894	58	356	1,049	1,463	75
	Total	3,094	1,406	4,500	121	1,306	4,365	5,792	1,701

Appendix M

Injury Accidents and Casualties in Police Divisions during 1984

Police Division	Number of Injury Accidents	Casualties		
		Fatal	Serious	Slight
A Northern	819	46	289	862
B Newcastle	999	23	275	945
C North Tyneside and Blyth	767	9	221	739
D Gateshead	639	20	168	638
E South Tyneside	407	6	110	392
F Sunderland	869	17	243	789
Total	4,500	121	1,306	4,365

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