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NORTHUMBRIA POLICE
CENTRAL CONTROL
ANNUAL REPORT

CR Sent 4-28-88

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Northumbria Police Chief Constable's Annual Report 1987

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Force Headquarters
Ponteland
Newcastle upon Tyne

April 1988

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

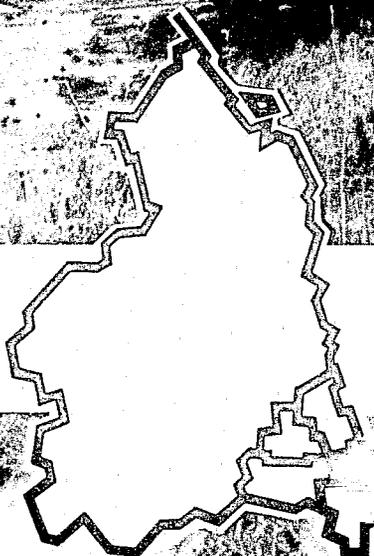
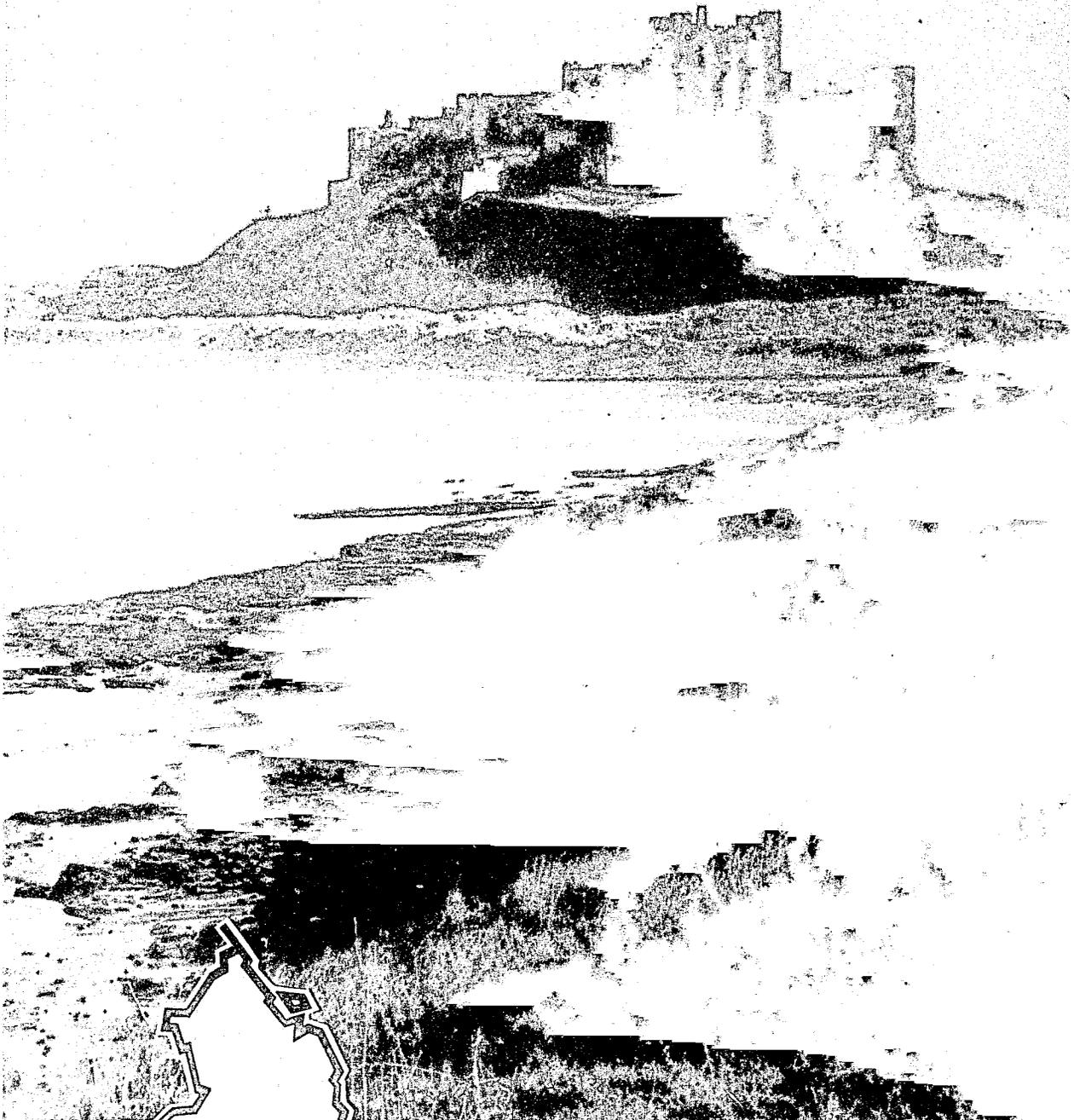
Sir,
Mr Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen.
The following report on the policing of Northumbria has been prepared in
compliance with Sections 12(1) and 30(2) of the Police Act 1964.

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

Sir Stanley E Bailey, CBE, QPM, DL, CBIM
Chief Constable

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Population and Area

Force establishment	3,453	Population per officer	
Area	2,151 sq miles	(authorised establishment)	416
Population	1,436,500	Area per officer	0.6 sq mile

The Chief Constable

Sir Stanley E Bailey, CBE, GPM, DL, CBIM



"For any law and order campaign to succeed there are two vital ingredients, one over which I have control, namely, deployment of the resources of the force; the other, the support of the public, which has to exceed mere compliance."

"Much of course can be done by members of the public in preventing crime; quite simple commonsense precautions can thwart the criminal."

"A community against crime must have a common interest and I would like to encourage people to take a pride in their neighbourhood and look to the police to protect them in this objective."

The above quotations, taken from my Annual Reports for 1976, 1975 and 1982 respectively, are given to show that the position we are in today of good Community/Police relations has not arrived by accident but is the result of a well established policy supported by a responsive philosophy within the force.

This wider view of policing is developing not only in this country but throughout the world and, due to some notable innovations over the years, we are firmly established as being in the forefront of the community crime prevention field.

We are constantly striving to develop awareness within the community of the steps we can all take to reduce the opportunities for crime. Increases in the numbers of motor vehicles and the increasing range of other consumer goods in recent years have undoubtedly contributed towards this upturn in opportunity for crime.

Whilst only six per cent of the total crimes committed are in themselves regarded as serious — those which are premeditated or deliberately planned — all crimes are important and serious to the victims. However, the fact remains that some 86 per cent of crimes committed during the year were opportunist and the majority of property-related crime could have been prevented by the exercise of simple security precautions.

1987 has, however, been a year of consultation and achievement in the fight against crime. The **Killingworth Initiative**, which was one of the five City initiatives established by the Home Office in the United Kingdom, came to an end in July and the final evaluation has shown how successful such a scheme can be where people work together. The achievement in controlling crime, reducing the fear of crime and improving the quality of life was quite outstanding. It was so successful that it will eventually be phased in throughout the entire force with each division having an Inspector to assist in the implementation and provide guidance in setting up the various steering committees. I am pleased to say that all the local authorities within the force area have responded positively to this initiative.

As a result of the Killingworth scheme Northumbria Police hosted a **Designing out Crime Seminar** in Tynemouth in November which was addressed by the Minister of State at the Home Office, **Mr John Patten**. This seminar was attended by representatives from local authority departments and police forces throughout the United Kingdom and proved to be highly successful.

Another exciting new initiative in the force in 1987 was the concept of **Total Security for Homes** whereby home owners can obtain a loan from their building society, to be incorporated in their existing mortgage,

in order to purchase and fit better security devices within their homes. This scheme has been so successful in its short life span that, with the co-operation of the building society and security industries, it is likely to be launched nationwide and I am encouraging similar initiatives for council housing.

In three months an additional 720 homes acquired full security systems. The British Crime Survey indicates four per cent of houses are burgled each year. On the basis of a limited experiment on the effect of intruder alarms it is likely that a significant number of houses will be saved from burglary in 1988.

Whilst disappointed with the increase in crime in 1987 there are, nevertheless, areas of hope. The main one, due largely I think to the **Neighbourhood Watch** schemes and other initiatives, is that house burglary has shown a reduction. The figures are persuasive and a measure of satisfaction for all concerned.

It may well be that some criminals have been diverted, by the fewer opportunities for burglary, into crime against motor vehicles and their contents. This obviously is a problem that needs attention and towards the end of the year we scored some notable successes in relation to stolen radios from motor vehicles. Public education in prevention is vitally important.

Our work in the field of crime prevention was recognised in 1987 with a visit to the force by two important officials from the United States of America, **The Hon Richard Abell**, Assistant Attorney General, and **Mr Ron Steger**, Head of the Bureau of Criminal Justice Crime Prevention Programmes. Similar views were expressed by those who attended the first International Police Exhibition and Conference in London in September which made my task of chairing the organising committee well worthwhile.

The development of new systems for managing police work in this force, such as **crime pattern analysis**, **case screening**, **management of criminal investigations** and others, will identify problems much earlier, ideally before they become problems, thus ensuring that resources can be utilised to the best possible advantage.

The use of **firearms**, particularly **shotguns**, during the commission of crime, has also increased. This does cause concern but remember that the instances are still relatively few, especially for a major conurbation. The police can never be complacent regarding any increase in the criminal use of firearms, and I have therefore directed a review of force policy to ensure that we can continue to provide an efficient and effective response to such incidents.

With the attention focused on the use of firearms following the tragic events elsewhere in the country in 1987, public and parliamentary concern will direct action towards deterrence. I would expect that sentences imposed upon criminals convicted of carrying or using firearms in the execution of crime will increase in severity to deter others and in recognition of public concern.

Another step forward for the force was that by early January 1987 a Child Protection Unit had been established in every division. Each unit is staffed by an experienced Detective Sergeant with two or more Constables under the direct control of the appropriate divisional Head of CID. These units were a positive response to concern over child sexual abuse and through their growing professionalism and good working relationships with the other agencies involved, were able to provide a consistent but fair approach to potential cases of child abuse within the force area. In addition, because of their specialist knowledge, personnel from the units were invited to address other professionals, including teachers, social workers, and nurses. One member who has a considerable depth of experience is now regularly addressing courses at the national Police Staff College.

One of the considerations of our long term community crime prevention policy is a large programme of activities directed towards working with the young and unemployed. Our YTS scheme is now in its fifth year and

we were honoured in 1987 to have the distinction of being one of the first organisations in the area to be awarded the status of **Approved Training Organisation** by the Manpower Services Commission. This is some measure of the success of our scheme. It is worth noting that out of 189 people who started on the first two year training programme in 1986, 57 per cent are now in full employment.

We also moved forward in 1987 with our Manpower Services Scheme enabling us to employ people to assist police officers as well as assisting in the administration of **Neighbourhood Watch Schemes**. By utilising this scheme to provide assistants for Permanent Beat Officers and to man otherwise closed local police offices, we have shown a way of enabling beat officers to spend more time on the streets whilst still retaining a point of contact for members of the public.

One of my prime objectives for the coming year is to improve **road safety**. Our efforts in this direction will of course embrace all aspects of motor and pedestrian traffic with a view to reducing accidents on our roads. One important contribution to road safety is the **Vehicle Defect Rectification Scheme** which has now been in operation for one year. This scheme ensures that vehicle defects are repaired quickly and dangerous vehicles are removed from the roads. In addition, the scheme also saves considerable court time and preparatory work, thus releasing officers to devote more time in carrying out their other police duties. It is interesting to note that out of just under 5,000 incidents, faults were rectified in 80 per cent of cases without any further action having to be taken, which is an indicator of the time saved for courts and police officers.

During 1987 I have continued my efforts to deploy the maximum number of uniformed officers on street duties to maintain police contact with the public. I remain convinced that a uniformed police presence on the streets does much to allay the fear of crime and the prevention of localised disorder and vandalism.

In keeping with the general philosophy of even greater involvement with the communities, there is a change in the Annual Report this year. Because of my belief that a community is interested in the policing of its area, I have given over part of the Report for territorial divisions to elaborate on their work during 1987.

I hope it makes this personalised Annual Report more meaningful to greater numbers and also give some idea of the wide range of work in which Northumbria Police is involved.

Notwithstanding increases in workload, of crime and other incidents, the demands made for specialism in dealing with sensitive issues and the increasing involvement with the community all make **additional demands** on the force, police officers and civilians.

The pressures on the force mean we need more manpower. Since 1975, crime has doubled at an average increase of 8.36 per cent a year with only a corresponding 3.94 per cent increase in police workforce. In 12 years an officer's annual workload has risen by 93 per cent and he now deals with an average of 48 crimes every year compared with 25 in 1975.

Detected crimes have increased by 71.14 per cent (or 5.93 per cent a year). Again, allowing for the slight increase in manpower it means an increase from 12.64 per cent to 20.81 per cent crime detections per officer over the same period.

At the same time as wishing to see an increase in police manpower, we have consistently examined our organisation and its resources in search of improvements in **efficiency, effectiveness and economy**.

In the field of civilianisation we have done as much if not more than other forces and there are many more police on the beat as a result. But this positive approach to cost effectiveness (or to use the in phrase 'value for money') to which I, the Police Authority and the force are committed, seems to have suffered a setback as a result of changes made by Central Government in the allocation of Grant Related Expenditure. This change, to a new system based solely on police strength means that our

Erratum

...increase from 12.64 to 20.81
crime detections per officer
over the same period.

civilianisation programme attracts less grant. Are we paying a penalty for economy, effectiveness and efficiency? It certainly seems so to me.

Despite this, the force is in good heart — the support given by the Authority since its inception is welcomed as is the ever increasing recognition by the community of the role they can play with the force in improving the quality of life in Northumbria. I express my thanks to all those who have contributed to this improvement.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Stanley Barley". The signature is written in black ink and features a long, sweeping underline that extends to the right.

Structure



Chief Constable

**Sir Stanley Bailey,
CBE, OPM, DL, CBM**

Legal Department



**Deputy
Chief Constable**

**Mr Fred T Chambers,
OBE, OPM**

Complaints and
Discipline
Inspection and
Development
Press and Public
Relations



**Assistant
Chief Constable - A**

Mr Peter Smith

Training and Personnel
Administration
Civilian Personnel
Finance



**Assistant
Chief Constable - B**

Mr Gordon McMurchio

Territorial Divisions
Support Services
Traffic



**Assistant
Chief Constable - C**

Mr Arthur Taylor, OPM

Community Services
Crime

Chief Officers of the Force*

Chief Constable	Sir Stanley E Bailey, CBE, QPM, DL, CBIM
Deputy Chief Constable	Mr Fred T Chambers, QPM, OBE
Assistant Chief Constables	Mr Arthur Taylor, QPM, Mr. Gordon McMurchie Mr Peter Smith (until December 13, 1987)

Officers in Charge of Territorial and Support Divisions*

A Northern	Chief Superintendent Ian T Hamilton
B Newcastle	Chief Superintendent James M Anderson, QPM
C North Tyneside and Blyth	Chief Superintendent Thomas Telfer
D Gateshead	Chief Superintendent John Hillyer
E South Tyneside	Chief Superintendent Gordon W Brown
F Sunderland	Chief Superintendent Alan Dey
Community Services	Chief Superintendent Michael S Stephenson
Complaints and Discipline	Chief Superintendent Norman Thompson
Criminal Investigation	Chief Superintendent David Shaw
Inspection and Development	Chief Superintendent Barry Stewart
Training and Personnel	Chief Superintendent Dennis Heathcote
Support Services	Chief Superintendent Barry Redfern
Traffic	Chief Superintendent John Lawton

Heads of Departments*

Administration	Mr George E Jackson
Civilian Personnel	Mr Graham Francis
Finance	Vacancy
Force Solicitor	Mr David I Morgan
Press and Public Relations	Miss Sue Nicholson

*as at December 31, 1987

Northumbria Police Authority*

Representing Gateshead Council

Councillors G Gill (Chairman)
M Gannon
W O'Kane

Representing Newcastle upon Tyne City Council

Councillors Mrs S Pearson
T J Marr
J P Laing (Mrs O Kaer to 6/87)
J W Shipley

Representing North Tyneside Council

Councillors E F Datzel (Vice Chairman)
G M M Bilclough (W R Teasdale to 6/87)

Representing South Tyneside Council

Councillors A L Elliott
H E McAtominey

Representing Sunderland Council

Councillors E Bramfitt
J Jordan
S Alcock
A Waistell (J Walker to 6/87)

Representing Northumberland County Council

Councillors J E Teasdale (Vice Chairman)
W J Nicholson
S A C Oliver
J M Whiteman (S Newton to 6/87)

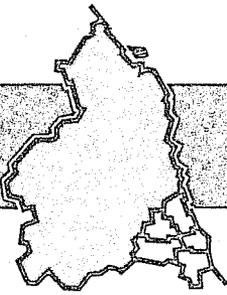
Justices of the Peace representing the Magistracy in the Districts of Gateshead, Newcastle, South Tyneside, North Tyneside, Sunderland and the County of Northumberland

Mr J W Dowdeswell	Mrs S Brown
Mr H J Helm, BEM (Miss J R Straker, MBE to 10/87)	Mr J A Harper
Mr C Dale (Dr P Taylor, TD to 4/87)	Mr R G Jamieson
Mr W J Burwood	Mrs M E McArdle
Mr S Ross	

Officials of the Authority

Clerk	Mr L N Elton
Deputy Clerk and Solicitor	Mr P Parkes
Treasurer	Mr M B Shaw
Architect/Technical Adviser	Mr D W Robson
Management Services and Personnel Adviser	Mr F Gannon





Northern



Chief Superintendent
Ian T Hamilton

Northern Division has a resident population of 222,000 which in the summer months is substantially increased by tourists. The division covers an area of 1,997 square miles with almost 5,000 miles of classified roads. Divisional Headquarters are in the centrally located town of Morpeth with subdivisional headquarters at Morpeth, Berwick to the north, Hexham to the west and Ashington to the east.

The divisional area is predominantly rural with agriculture, forestry, tourism, mining and light industry being the main forms of employment. Many residents commute to their work in the Tyne and Wear area.

The division is so large and remote in places that it has to be considered as a special case in policing terms, particularly when time and distance factors are taken into consideration when a police response is required.

Tourism in the region received a major boost in 1987 when Hadrian's Wall was included in the World Heritage list of outstanding tourist sites. Described as one of the most important archaeological sites in Europe, the Wall became the first such listing within the Northumbria Police area. Most of the Wall's tourist sites are located within the division.

Increasingly tourism has become a major focus for policing within the division. The majority of the area, of outstanding natural beauty, creates leisure opportunities for both day and longer stay visitors, many from overseas, and naturally has consequences for the force.

Towns such as Berwick upon Tweed, Alnwick and Hexham are being transformed by tourism and 245,000 people visited the Kielder Centre during 1987.

Morpeth subdivision covers a large rural area in the southern part of Northumberland, with the main areas of population centred around Morpeth and the expanding village of Ponteland. Within the boundaries are Force Headquarters Ponteland, Acklington Prison, Castlington Youth Custody Centre, Alcan Smelter, Ellington Colliery and large open cast coal mining sites at Butterwell, Widdrington, Acklington and Chevington.

A Dog Section officer and his canine charge amid the rural splendour of Northumberland.

Berwick subdivision covers the northern area of the county of Northumberland, with section stations in Alnwick, Wooler, Amble, Seahouses and Rothbury. The main policing problems are created by tourism, particularly the large influx of caravanners to the areas of Berwick, Seahouses, Wooler and Amble. Berwick Rangers Football Club requires regular policing and has the distinction of being the only Scottish Football League Club to be based in England and as a result is required to comply with the Safety at Sports Ground Act.

Hexham, another huge subdivision with section stations at Prudhoe, Corbridge, Haltwhistle and Bellingham, forms the western area of the division. It contains Kielder Forest and reservoir, the Roman Wall, Albemarle Barracks and Otterburn Ranges.

Ashington subdivision in the east is the most densely populated in Northern Division. Whilst the traditional mining industry in the area has diminished there is increasing light industrial development plus long established large industries, namely Cambois Power Station and Glaxo Chemicals. Large caravan sites are situated at Sandy Bay and Church Point, Newbiggin.

Although every effort is being made to carefully deploy manpower and equate it with demand, there remains real concern amongst all ranks about the level of staffing. This is aggravated by the time and distance factors involved when dealing with incidents in remote areas. In addition, officers are drawn away from other duties such as Link Beats to cover manpower deficiencies.

The public, on occasions, have strongly expressed concern at the level of policing, particularly in certain isolated communities such as Wooler. This problem was mainly brought about by the lack of police housing which was temporarily resolved by local liaison and an officer providing his own accommodation in the town.

The manpower restrictions stifle many desirable initiatives such as anti-crime patrols and the extension of the Permanent Beat Officer scheme. A review of all manpower in the division is to be

undertaken by the Inspection and Development Department.

Substantial progress has been made in updating some main police stations. Major building improvements have been completed at Hexham, continued at Alnwick and Ponteland and commenced at Broomhill and Bellingham. The outdated and cramped conditions at Ashington Police Station have identified an urgent need for new subdivisional headquarters and a site at Lintonville Terrace, Ashington, is considered suitable, subject to the completion of its purchase.

Throughout the division the main areas of public and police concern are public disorder, burglary offences and offences of thefts from unattended motor vehicles. A vigorous campaign was maintained throughout the year using many innovations to reduce the growth of these problems.

Public disorder was mainly restricted to isolated incidents in town centres and can be linked to the consumption of alcohol. Even in remoter areas like Allendale there have been examples of serious drink related disturbances. To reduce this problem, greater co-operation of licensees has been sought, supervision of licensed premises has been maintained and task forces have been directed to the problem with a commitment to prosecute offenders.

Serious disorder at Newbiggin on several weekend evenings during the summer identified a need to re-establish a strong uniform presence in the area. Officers were directed to work from the partially used police office at Newbiggin rather than Ashington. This and other policing measures were successful in abating the problem.

There is substantial evidence that many of the burglaries and thefts from motor vehicles were committed by groups of criminals travelling from the Tyne and Wear area, Cumbria and Scotland. Particular targets were good quality dwellings and motor cars parked in isolated tourist car parks along the Northumbria coast, at Bolam Lake and along the Roman Wall.

Throughout the year there has been a co-ordinated effort to reduce the number of these crimes by having an active crime prevention campaign, increased crime patrols and the extension of Neighbourhood Watch schemes.

Pleasingly there has been a reduction in crimes of house burglary and the percentage increase in thefts from motor vehicles has slowed down. There were

1,862 recorded offences of house burglary in 1987 compared with 2,097 in 1986, a reduction of 235 offences. In respect of theft from motor vehicles there were 2,500 reported offences in 1987 compared with 2,628 offences in 1986, representing a reduction of 128 offences or 4.87 per cent.

The total of crimes committed during 1987 is 15,510 compared to 15,028 crimes in 1986. The overall detection rate improved from 38.25 per cent to 43.2 per cent.

The Central Electricity Generating Board has carried out feasibility studies with a view to establishing a nuclear power station on land adjacent to Druridge Bay. There is local opposition to these proposals and, in the event of this project developing, police involvement can be anticipated.

There is also concern regarding the increased number of life sentence prisoners at Acklington Prison and the introduction of life sentence prisoners at Castington Youth Custody Centre. Senior police officers liaised with prison officials and subsequently attended a local public meeting arranged by Castle Morpeth Borough Council.

During the fox hunting season and the annual Beagle Festival held in September at numerous venues spread across Morpeth, Berwick and Hexham subdivisions, there was increased activity by hunt saboteurs resulting in a number of arrests mainly for offences of disorder. These meets proved to be difficult to police and a drain on manpower.

On various occasions throughout the year minor demonstrations were held by members of CND at Albemarle Barracks in the Hexham subdivision. Good liaison with local CND leaders and the Ministry of Defence Police has kept local police involvement to a minimum.

Main concerns of the public in the Ashington area, in addition to general crime, are the illegal use of motorcycles by youths who ride on common land, causing noise and damage, and the large number of stray horses which become a danger to road users. Prosecutions are taken where appropriate.

On September 30, members of 'Greenpeace' visited the Northumbria coast and illegally boarded a large barge carrying ash from Cambois Power Station. This attracted publicity to their campaign to prevent pollution of the sea bed. The police launch 'Northumbria' was in action and officers made two arrests at sea, allowing the crew of the vessel to carry out its lawful business.

In addition to the internal inspections of all subdivisions, the division was inspected in July by HM Inspector of Constabulary Mr JH Brownlow, CBE, QPM, and in October by Mr P Smith, Assistant Chief Constable. The inspections were of great value in measuring past performance and, more importantly, identifying needs for the future.

Force initiatives, which have been introduced throughout the division — Crime Screening, Crime Pattern Analysis, the Child Protection Unit and the development of the Neighbourhood Watch concept — have all been readily accepted and proved to be most beneficial. Due to manpower restrictions and the large rural area within the division, the introduction of Permanent Beat Officers has been limited. The Link Beat system, which is essentially a PBO system, is in operation in the rural areas.

Neighbourhood Watch schemes form an integral part of the policing strategy and continue to be enthusiastically received by residents. During the year the number of schemes increased from 125 to 274, bringing 20 per cent of all householders within a scheme, with a further 34 schemes being prepared.

On September 8, Mr Ray Finch, a contact person for the Longmeadows scheme at Ponteland was awarded the Neighbourhood Watch Person of Merit Award for his work in raising funds for schemes in Ponteland.

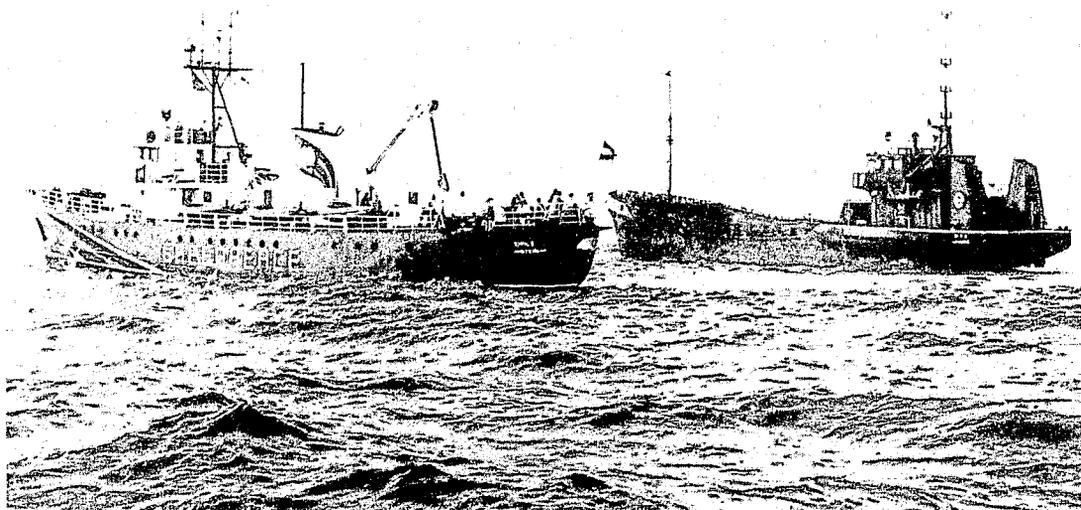
The **Child Protection Unit** was established in the division on January 5, and

has greatly contributed to the overall needs of children found to be at risk. During the year 141 children were referred to the unit and lectures have been given to various organisations. Greater contact with other agencies has improved relationships between all caring organisations involved in this topical problem.

Two new self help schemes were introduced in Berwick subdivision. **'Industrial Watch'** at Tweedmouth is aimed at reducing crime on isolated local industrial estates and **'Farm Watch'** hopes to halt the theft of agricultural plant and machinery by property marking. After an enthusiastic response by farmers, 'Farm Watch' was adopted throughout the division. Both schemes are similar in concept to Neighbourhood Watch and early signs have been very encouraging.

In response to the growing number of thefts from motor vehicles, particularly in the remote tourist car parks along the Roman Wall and along the Northumberland coast, three motor cars were converted as **mobile crime prevention display vehicles**. The vehicles were extensively used and created widespread interest.

In the Hexham subdivision seminars have been held with all agencies who control remote car parks with the intention of providing an early warning system in an effort to reduce crime. Short courses of instruction are programmed for employees.



Police made two arrests at sea when Greenpeace illegally boarded a barge carrying ash from Cambols Power Station.

The most interesting acquisition and innovative venture by divisional crime prevention officers, in conjunction with the Castle Morpeth and Wansbeck Crime Prevention Panel, was the conversion of a double-decker bus to become a fully equipped mobile crime prevention display. This unique exhibition unit is fully sponsored by 28 companies. TV personality Kathy Secker received the bus, donated by Busways Ltd, on behalf of the panel in a ceremony at Morpeth Police Station on November 20.

The bus is extremely well equipped, mobile and distinctive and is particularly useful in taking crime prevention into the more rural towns and villages. It is in use daily and was heavily committed during the Christmas crime prevention campaign.

Further local crime prevention initiatives include the development of Neighbourhood Watch schemes, seminars involving selected categories of business people such as Postmasters, talks to a wide range of organisations, crime prevention articles published in local newspapers, a bike stamping campaign with emphasis in the Ashington area and, also at Ashington, a campaign, in conjunction with the local authority, aimed at improving the standard of lighting.

Schools Liaison and Accident Prevention Officers continue to give advice in an

active and full programme in accordance with force policy.

Open Days held at Berwick and Hexham Police Stations were well supported and popular with the public.

Inter-agency meetings and Community Liaison meetings were held in all subdivisions and were particularly beneficial in developing contact and good relationships with many organisations and agencies; however, the attendance by members of the public at Community Liaison meetings was disappointing.

In order to promote Victim Support Schemes throughout the division, a Northumberland County Victim Support Scheme Administrator has been appointed. The first scheme to be established is in Wansbeck and it has a full time coordinator. Initial meetings have been held to establish a second scheme to cover the Castle Morpeth area.

Operationally, additional initiatives include the establishment of small uniform task forces at weekends to deal with crime and public disorder emanating from licensed premises and the establishment of plain clothes patrols where necessary to target specific crime and criminals.

The main events throughout the year commenced with the annual Morpeth to Newcastle Road Race on January 1.

Of particular importance was the annual Parade of the Grand Orange Lodge of England at Berwick upon Tweed on Saturday, May 2. Over 2,000 people from lodges throughout England and Scotland paraded in front of thousands of spectators without any serious incident.

HRH The Princess Anne visited the Riding for the Disabled Association at Hedgely Hall, Powburn, on June 5 when she met many disabled children.

The Northumberland Miners' Gala was held at Bedlington on June 6. The principal guests and speakers were The Reverend Lord Soper, Mr Mick McGahey, the then Vice-President of the National Union of Mineworkers, and Mr Ron Bickerstaffe, General Secretary of the National Union of Public Employees.

Morpeth and Alnwick were visited by HRH The Princess Margaret on July 18, when she opened the Northumbria Bagpipe Museum at The Chantry, Morpeth, and the House of Hardy Museum at Alnwick.

HRH The Duke of Gloucester visited Belford Hall on June 29 to open the Hall after its restoration by the Northern Heritage Trust.

The Lombard RAC Rally travelled through



An open day for Berwick police station had Superintendent George Wheatley joining in the fun with local children.



A day of spectacle for Berwick upon Tweed as the Grand Orange Lodge of England held their annual parade.

the division on November 24, with special stages in Wark and Kielder Forests.

Major crime has largely been contained with isolated exceptions, namely high value burglaries at dwellings in the rural areas and robberies at business premises.

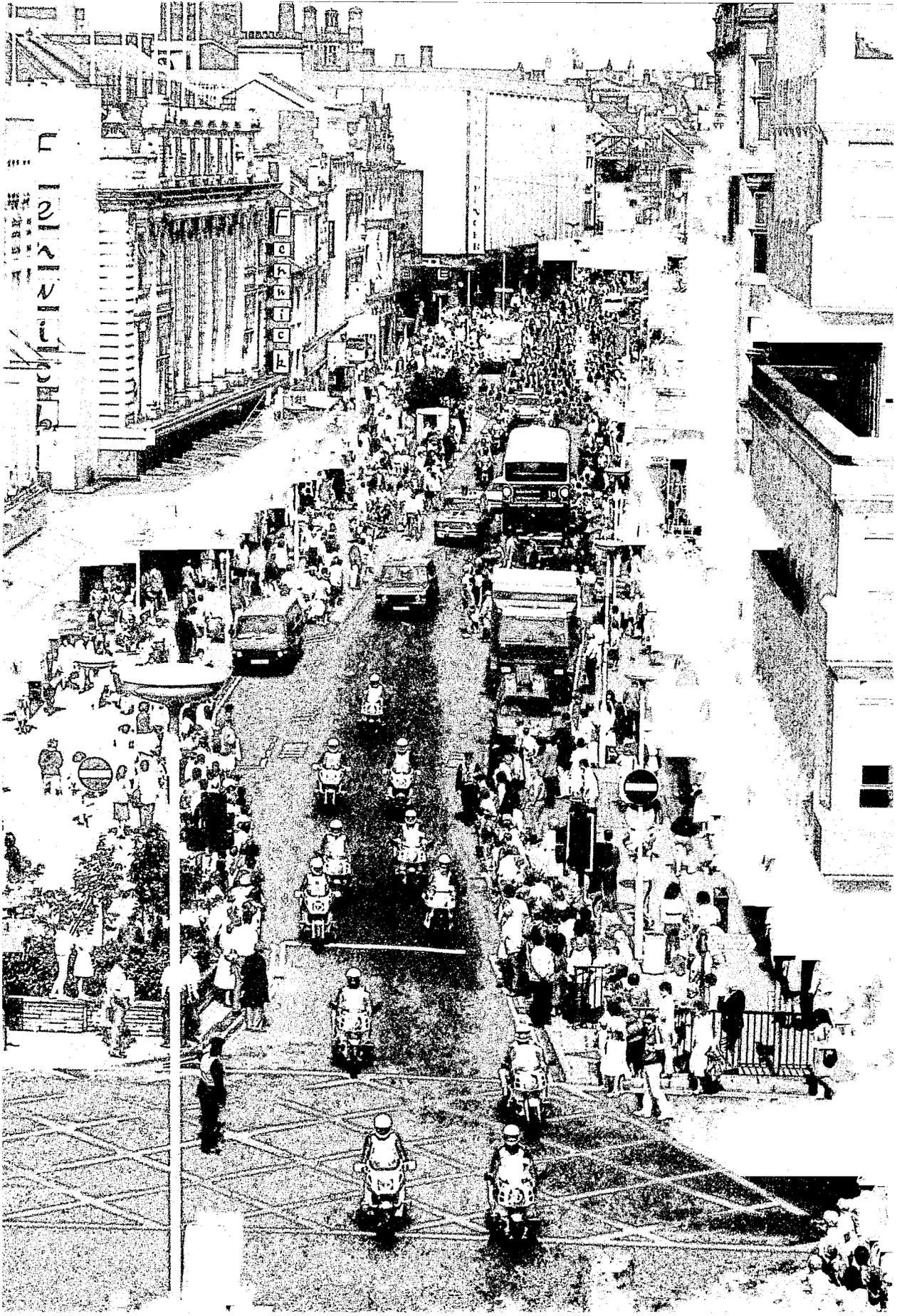
The most significant serious crimes were two cases of murder, both of which were successfully investigated and the offenders charged. On January 1, a 56-year-old man was found dead with severe head injuries at his home at Hadston. In the second case an 83-year-old widow was found dead from multiple injuries at her home at Hexham on February 28.

Sadly during the year there were 29 fatal road traffic accidents and three aircraft accidents. The pilot and a passenger in the light aircraft which crashed at Brunton were killed. However, the pilot of the light plane which crashed at Clifton survived. The most serious air crash occurred at Otterburn Ranges on November 2, when two military aircraft crashed in mid-air during an exercise. Both pilots died.

It is pleasing that for the second successive year, complaints against the police are substantially reduced. Morale of personnel throughout the division is good.

The support of the Special Constabulary throughout the year is acknowledged and fully appreciated.

Despite manpower restrictions, the increase in tourism and other problems caused by the sheer size of the division, substantial progress has been made in attacking the main areas of concern to the public. This has been achieved by the support of staff, skilful management of resources, greater contact with the public and their agencies, the innovative use of crime prevention and other initiatives and, most importantly, acceptance by officers that a caring professional approach has to be maintained to build upon existing relationships.



Newcastle



Chief Superintendent
James M. Anderson,
GPM

Newcastle upon Tyne has developed from Roman times into the commercial and industrial centre of North Eastern England with, by national standards, a comparatively large population. This population, of course, is served by educational, medical, recreational, shopping and travel services on a large scale.

Over the years, the nature of the industries has changed and the population, with attendant services, has overspilled the City boundary into dormitory towns. Newcastle upon Tyne, however, remains the regional capital with no urban area of similar size between Edinburgh and perhaps York.

The police division, which follows the local authority boundaries, is separated into five largely autonomous subdivisions with a divisional headquarters to weld them together.

Although City Centre subdivision has large hotels, it contains few permanent residents compared with other subdivisions. It is, however, visited daily by tens of thousands of people in connection with business, shopping and recreation. It also attracts large crowds for visits of VIPs and other dignitaries, parades and demonstrations, first division soccer matches and rock concerts.

The other four subdivisions — City East, City West, Newburn and Gosforth — are largely residential, although commerce is spreading into these areas. Their housing stock ranges from the high class, through the multi-storey blocks, down to accommodation for the homeless. With the exception of Newburn, each has a bed sit/small commercial hotel belt which caters for the transient student and visitor population.

Gosforth contains one of the few horse race courses in the region whilst, for operational purposes, Newcastle Airport is classed as being in Newburn subdivision. City Centre, City East and City West have little, if any, 'green' areas for further development. Newburn and Gosforth, however, have new developments which are gradually encroaching into the green areas and swelling the resident population.

Newcastle division is similar in many ways to other large centres of the country where inner city disturbances have made national, if not always international, news. There are obviously many profound reasons for these major disturbances. Fortunately, they have not occurred, and hopefully will not occur, in Newcastle upon Tyne.

We believe that the policy of regular meetings between police officers of all ranks and different organisations and individual members of the public, whether resident or working within the city, have played a major part in maintaining this happy state of affairs.

These meetings range from formal, round the table type discussions such as Crime Prevention Panels held normally on police premises, through residents association/Neighbourhood Watch meetings held normally in community centres, to visits to schools and youth clubs. The less formal meetings of divisional personnel with members of other public and voluntary organisations such as local government, social services and Victims Support Schemes are many and varied. Ethnic minority groups, representing their members who live throughout the city, are involved in these meetings.

By open and frank discussion, problems are identified at an early stage and remedies sought. In particular, Permanent Beat Officers (PBOs) play an important role in these meetings with members of the public. It is pleasing to report that the success of Neighbourhood Watch Schemes and the placement of PBOs in most areas of the division have brought requests from members of the public in other areas to be included in the schemes.

Not that divisional staff wait for problems to be identified only at meetings such as these. Constant analysis is being made of emerging crime or disorder patterns and tactics are formulated to combat them. Although previously mentioned that subdivisions are largely autonomous, it must be stressed that when situations warrant, extra manpower is readily available from elsewhere in the division, force, or from specialised departments. This extra manpower, by virtue of effic-

Motorcycle patrols lead the riders down Newcastle's Northumberland Street for the start of the Kellogg's International Cycle Race.



Former US President Jimmy Carter returned to Newcastle on July 4 to celebrate ten years of the Friendship Force. Photograph courtesy of the City of Newcastle upon Tyne.



Milk Race riders outside the Civic Centre. Photograph courtesy of the City of Newcastle upon Tyne.

ient communications systems, can be deployed at extremely short notice.

The value of the system was demonstrated to good effect late one evening when several public houses in a small area of city centre disgorged a larger number of customers than normal onto the street. This situation, which gave every sign of developing into what could have been major disorder, was defused by the quick marshalling of extra police officers from elsewhere in Newcastle.

Sadly, what is largely predictable is the type of disorder one has now come to expect at certain soccer match venues throughout the country. St James' Park, the home of Newcastle United, is currently undergoing modification but still attracts near capacity attendances at each game.

Tactics in dealing with soccer hooliganism are constantly being reviewed in the light of intelligence received and experience gained. Careful pre-match briefings, together with effective static placings of police officers backed up by the flexible deployment of reserve personnel has meant a trouble free year at the home of Newcastle United.

Large gatherings of the public do not automatically mean disturbances in the city. During 1987, as in previous years, a number of events drew large, happy crowds. Sometimes they caused a disruption to traffic but liaison with the highways authority, public service operators and road organisations meant advance warning could be given via the local media and inconvenience kept to a minimum. The events included the usual 'Hoppings' and other functions held annually on the Town Moor as well as the Great North Run and other road races.

Some events attracted international participation and media attention. The return to the area by the former President of The United States of America, Mr Jimmy Carter, accompanied by his family, celebrated the 10th anniversary of the formation of the Friendship Force. He took part in an American orientated parade through the well thronged streets of Newcastle upon Tyne, an occasion enjoyed by all.

The division was also the venue for the start and time trials of two major cycle races — The Milk Race and the Kelloggs International Cycle Race. Large crowds of cycling enthusiasts, plus a corps of international journalists, followed the fortunes of the riders.

Divisional personnel, amongst others, helped in the planning for these events and participation on the day was an enjoyable experience for everyone, police officers included.

In the crime field, thefts from shops, motor vehicle thefts (both of and from) and burglaries continue to make up the bulk of cases in the division. All reported crime is investigated with dedication and vigour and sadly highlights the continuing lack of 'crime awareness' of certain members of the public, despite frequent crime prevention publicity. As far as crime prevention is concerned, we look forward to contributing to the new initiatives which 1988 will bring and continuing to develop the police/community partnership in the fight against crime.

Six homicides were reported in Newcastle during 1987. Considerable effort by officers meant that these were cleared up and we were also able to supply manpower and resources to assist in the detection of two murders in the Dumfries and Galloway and North Yorkshire areas. Victims in both cases came from Newcastle.

A topic which has attracted considerable media attention in recent months has been child abuse. Newcastle division has a small but dedicated unit involved in this aspect of social behaviour. Staffed largely by women police officers, the unit has an effective liaison founded on good, understanding relationships, which are maintained with all other agencies involved in this sad facet of our work.

Another small unit is that dedicated to assist in the tracing of those people, of all ages, who for one reason or another run away from home. Again constant contact with other police areas and agencies concerned in this type of enquiry gives a good success rate in tracing people. Invariably they are in need of some sort of help and this is speedily arranged.

Talk of specialised staff should not, however, lead one to believe that all manpower is deployed in this fashion. The divisional policy, in line with force policy, is to place as many officers as possible on the streets where they can serve the public to best advantage.

To this end, the policy of employing civilian staff is maintained. The division has a proportionate number of civilian staff, several of whom were appointed specifically to undertake tasks previously done by police officers.

1987 was a year of considerable achievement in all areas of policing within the division, each challenge being met with resolve.

Mc rate of staff is high and with continued co-operation of the public and all other agencies, we look forward with confidence to the challenges of 1988.



Chief Inspector Ernie Hamilton leads his Christmas crime crackdown squad in Newcastle's busy city centre. Photograph courtesy of the Newcastle Chronicle and Journal.



North Tyneside and Blyth



Chief Superintendent
Thomas Telfer

The division is situated on the north bank of the River Tyne, stretching eight miles inland and approximately 11 miles northwards, taking a line from Seaton Burn to Blyth.

The area is divided into four subdivisions — Tynemouth, Wallsend and Forest Hall, Whitley Bay, Blyth and Cramlington — serving a population approaching 272,000.

Historically the Tyne is predominately a heavy engineering area with North Shields an important fishing port. However, over recent years there has been a decline in the traditional shipbuilding industry and a change to engineering technology catering for the North Sea oil fields.

As the Northumbria coal fields diminish, mining no longer employs the number it did, and fewer school leavers are able to follow the family tradition of mining.

Fortunately, the area has attracted the development of light industrial/manufacturing and service industries, but within the territorial division there are areas of both high and low employment.

Despite this, the division has many good class residential estates served by the Metro system and trunk road links to Newcastle and south of the river. The region is further enhanced by good leisure, sport and educational facilities, making it a desirable residential area.

The availability of transport results in many visitors being attracted to the coast, particularly Whitley Bay with its seaside amusements and night clubs, with the number increasing significantly during the summer months.

Overall, the area reflects a cross section of society. Relationships with the public and officials are good and this liaison will continue.

Reported crime has increased for the fourth successive year, but no particular factors have been identified to account for this.

The offence of 'burglary dwelling' has shown a pleasing decrease. This success was achieved by making the public aware of the problem through crime prevention initiatives and Neighbour-

hood Watch schemes, coupled with a national campaign to combat burglaries.

A range of offences now commonly termed 'auto-crime', which embraces both theft of and from motor vehicles, continues to present problems within the division.

A determined effort is being made to reduce the increasing number of thefts from motor vehicles. Various initiatives are in use, including consultation with the motor industry with a view to making car radios more secure and easily identifiable if stolen.

As a result of representation by the police, some local garages are now fitting a radio which, if removed from the vehicle, is useless to the thief; also a leading vehicle manufacturer is fitting this type of radio to their vehicles as standard practice.

Between January, 1986 and July, 1987, the Killingworth/Longbenton area of the division was selected as one of five locations in England and Wales for a pilot Home Office Crime Prevention Initiative — a multi-agency, co-ordinated strategy towards the reduction of crime and fear of crime within the community, taking into account the fears and needs of the community it serves.

Following the success of this scheme, North Tyneside and Blyth Valley Councils requested a continuance of the project. This was readily agreed and is now the model for two further schemes in the division. Inspector Gordon Plimmer has been appointed as co-ordinator for the schemes which should be operational early in 1988.

The enthusiasm shown by the local authorities is excellent and we are optimistic that these schemes will achieve their objectives.

In November the Park Hotel, Tynemouth, was the venue for a conference, entitled 'Design Against Crime'. Attended by representatives from many local authorities, various agencies and professions as well as local and national press, the conference was addressed by John Patten, MP, Minister of State at the Home Office, as well as the Chief Constable, Sir Stanley Bailey and other eminent speakers.

Minister of State at the Home Office, John Patten MP, toured Killingworth and Longbenton in November to see how multi-agency initiatives could reduce the incidence of crime.

Photograph courtesy of the Newcastle Chronicle and Journal.

250 delegates attended and many indicated they found the event to be relevant and of value.

Late in 1986 and early 1987, there was a noticeable increase in the number of reported robberies. In consequence a **Robbery Squad** was formed and quickly established itself, gaining valuable intelligence and identification of possible suspects. The members of the team were deeply involved in the successful investigation of three armed robberies.

The division is examining the need to reduce the hours that both uniform and CID officers are involved in time consuming administrative and clerical tasks, which take them away from operational duties.

An experimental Administrative Support Unit will operate in the Wallsend subdivision for six months' assessment from the start of 1988.

The unit will consist of police and civilian staff who will undertake the preparation of case files and enquiries normally involving beat officers.

Should the evaluation prove successful, the unit could be expanded to operate on a divisional basis.

The **Victims Support Scheme** plays an important role in providing aid and comfort to the unfortunate victims of crime, and appropriate cases are referred to them for assistance. Again this is an area that can use a considerable amount of police time.

In the early part of 1988, a civilian will be appointed to act as a Liaison Officer between the police, Victims Support Scheme and the public. This should ensure victims are kept fully aware of developments in police enquiries and the progress in any prosecution, thereby enhancing liaison between the police and public.

Resources continue to be devoted to keeping the peace and preventing anti-social behaviour.

The increase of officers to the division has permitted an **extension of the Permanent Beat Officer system** and gone some way to alleviate the problem of disorder on urban estates, and whilst there is a universal call for more PBOs it is difficult to expand without affecting the 24-hour cover or manning of specialised units.

Following an evaluation period, a **Child Abuse Unit** was established in the division late in 1986. All officers have specialised training and are well skilled in the multi-agency approach to dealing with child abuse. There is excellent liaison with social services departments and



A common buzzard, kept illegally in the Longbenton area, was seized under Section 7 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act.

various agencies that may be involved in this area of investigation.

Gang warfare amongst the younger elements using the Metro system, which was prominent in previous years, has not been repeated.

At the beginning of 1987 there were minor incidents of disorder involving young people on or around the Metro stations but firm police action, in quickly bringing these young people before the courts, resulted in a number of juveniles being given custodial sentences, which possibly acted as a deterrent. We are also conscious that an increase in the control of disorder by Metro staff has also helped to control the overall situation.

In 1986 many of the late liquor licences in Whitley Bay were curtailed by the courts, resulting in a noticeable decrease in incidents associated with the excess consumption of alcohol. However, in the early part of 1987 appeals were made against a number of these orders and two of the licensed premises were again able to stay open later at night. This extension of drinking did lead to an increase of disorder late at night, but not to the former extent and it was controllable by the police.

Much support has been given by the local authority and magistrates in controlling late licences and this has had a marked effect. There is now a better balance between the needs of the residents and the patrons of the premises involved.

However, it is alarming to find the number of 14-16 year-olds who think they can drink with impunity in licensed premises. Following observations by members of the Clubs Squad on premises in Whitley Bay, it was found that a disturbing number of people drinking were under 18 years of age. These cases have not been finalised in court but it is hoped that the eventual publicity given will act as a deterrent to others.

Blyth Police Station, a large three storey Victorian edifice built in 1896, has been listed by the Department of Environment as a Building of Special Architectural or Historic Interest. The building is currently undergoing extensive internal alterations which will take about 18 months. Credit must be given to the staff who are working under extremely difficult conditions yet maintaining an excellent professional service.

Our congratulations go to Constable Bill Rowe of the Community Services Section of this division who received recognition of his services to the community by being awarded the British Empire Medal in the Queen's Birthday Honours. The officer was presented with his award by the Lord Lieutenant of Northumberland, Viscount Ridley, at Force Headquarters on

September 22, 1987.

Meetings of the Crime Prevention Panels and Police Liaison groups continue and the division is continually reviewing its policing methods in order to cope with developing trends. We will endeavour to keep the public informed and gain their support in policing the division as a community-shared responsibility.

One interesting venture has been the creation of a Divisional Advisory Group, chaired by a subdivisional commander and comprised of representatives from all ranks, subdivisions and departments. The group's aim is to:—

- ★ explore potentially good ideas from whatever source
- ★ to gain an overview of problems common to all subdivisions
- ★ to suggest appropriate strategies to combat such difficulties

The group, after an initial slow start, now reports regularly to senior officers by way of the divisional conference.

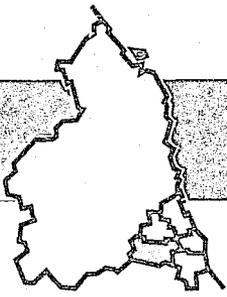
Future strategy will continue to be the tackling of local problems within the framework of the Chief Constable's key demands.



Constables Bill Rowe and Barry Dobson (kneeling) explain to school children why they should 'Never go with Strangers.'



Gateshead



Chief Superintendent
John Hillier

Gateshead Division covers the entire Metropolitan Borough of Gateshead, with a population of about 211,000.

Whilst predominantly urban in character, the south western part of the division is much more rural and is made up of smaller village-type communities. The division is organised into three subdivisions.

Gateshead subdivision covers Gateshead town and Birtley and has a mix of central retail and service facilities, large business and industrial sites, including the Team Valley Trading Estate, and a substantial number of residential areas.

To the east is Felling which is predominantly residential with a proportion of light industry. The Gateshead International Sports Stadium, which attracts major sporting events, lies within this subdivision.

Whickham subdivision covers a more rural area and is mainly residential, with the towns of Blaydon, Dunston, Whickham, Ryton, Rowlands Gill and several smaller villages. But the subdivision also contains the Metro Centre, the largest out-of-town shopping centre in Europe, attracting millions of regular visitors from the region as well as further afield.

Although the division is large and varied in character, the policing styles remain local in nature. Involvement with the local communities is important in identi-

fying their particular concerns and the Permanent Beat Officer system is an integral part of that effort. This assists in closer co-operation with people and local authority services, particularly in areas showing signs of inner city decay.

The number of Neighbourhood Watch Schemes continues to grow and there are regular meetings between police and local liaison committees where problems can be discussed. These schemes undoubtedly help reduce both crime and the fear of crime in many areas. In the Whickham subdivision for instance, the frequency of house burglary is now one of the lowest in the force.

Business premises have benefitted from increased visits by Crime Prevention Officers and a greater awareness of the need to adopt preventative measures has reduced the number of attacks on such properties. On the Team Valley Trading Estate, where development and revitalisation is taking place, the police presence has been improved to meet increased demand for service.

The problems created by an unprecedented rise in the number of vehicle related crimes have prompted several initiatives during 1987.

In particular 'Operation Radiowave' tackled the problem of the theft of radio/cassette players from cars. As a result 42 arrests were made and \$12,000 worth of property recovered. Following this a publicity campaign was aimed at reducing the market for thieves by deterring people from handling stolen goods.

Leaflets advising on how to avoid auto-crime were left on 10,000 cars parked in Gateshead during the Christmas shopping period.

Further successes against auto-crime have been achieved in both Felling and Whickham areas through the formation of specialist squads.

One of the most significant contributions in combating crime in general has been the systematic approach provided by Crime Pattern Analysis. Up-to-date, accurate information has enabled police resources to be deployed more efficiently and officers are becoming increasingly confident in its use.

Thousands of youngsters turned out for the first ever Junior Great North Run.



Superintendent Tony Crimmens and Inspector Ron Wright with some of the \$12,000 worth of stolen car radios and cassette players recovered in Gateshead during 'Operation Radiowave.'

Projects which resulted include:—

- ★ a crime prevention campaign on Wardley Park Estate which stopped a spate of burglaries
- ★ observations on Heworth Metro car park which resulted in several arrests and a reduction in thefts of and from cars
- ★ additional patrols were mounted during school summer holidays to reduce offences of disorder and nuisance
- ★ patrols and observations in the Deckham area were undertaken to tackle burglaries and auto-crime — there were several arrests and a significant decrease in these offences
- ★ extra patrols and observations on Green Lane Industrial Estate proved successful in reducing factory burglaries

The Metro Centre, which celebrated its first birthday in October, remains remarkably crime-free. Despite a huge daily influx of people and cars, only ten per cent of subdivisional crime occurs within the vast complex — a tribute to the close liaison between police officers and the centre's security staff, store detectives and management.

The centre, serviced by its own bus and British Rail stations, now has its very own police station in the shopping malls. The

office, a scaled-up version of a traditional Metropolitan Police Box, was officially opened in September by former 'Dr Who' actor Peter Davison. Shoppers, old and young alike, are fascinated by the novelty of the office.

The addition of another 102 retail units, a 2,000-seat ten screen cinema, 650-seat food court and a garden mall have further boosted the size of the development.

The railway line which carries passengers to the Metro Centre station is also used to transport goods, including potentially hazardous substances. At the end of October the emergency services staged an incident at Blaydon Goods Yard to test emergency planning arrangements. The 'accident', which involved two passing goods trains in a petrol fire, was an excellent chance to gain experience and consolidate procedures.

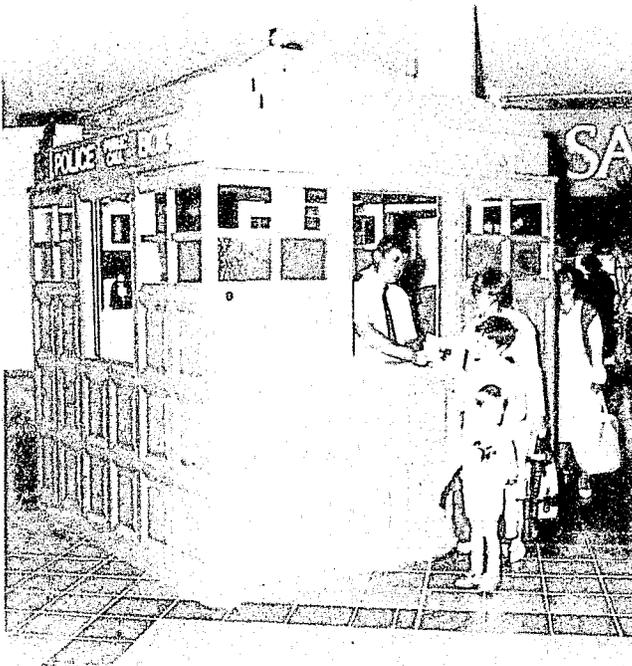
An unusual event in the Felling subdivision was the simultaneous demolition, by controlled explosion, of four 16-storey tower blocks of flats. It was the first time in this country that four such blocks had ever been demolished at the same time. An area immediately surrounding the tower blocks was secured for a period before, during and after the demolition. Although several residents staged a protest and refused to leave their properties until 15 minutes before the explosion, a friendly, co-operative atmosphere existed and the occasion did much to enhance good relations between the police and the public.

The logistics of the police operation were extremely complex and required detailed planning. Officers were in close contact with housing officials and contractors for much of the early part of the year.

The cost of policing the event, which involved over 100 officers, was almost completely met by the demolition contractor who began preparatory work early in 1986.

The Great North Run is now a well established event and involves most divisions on Tyneside and 1987 saw the introduction of the first Junior Great North Run, designed especially for the under-18s. The race route was confined to the Felling by-pass and took place on June 20, the day before the Great North Run.

The by-pass was closed from 8.00 am until 1.00 pm and, sadly, while the event was a huge success from the organisers' and competitors' viewpoints, few motorists agreed. Fortunately, the good humour of officers policing the event did much to reduce the understandable ir-



The Metro Centre's unusual police office is a great attraction for shoppers.

itation of motorists. Organisers have agreed to amend the route for 1988.

Considerable police resources were employed during a protracted dispute between workers and management at the HFW Plastics factory in Gateshead.

Trade unionist and other interested parties from the region joined picket lines after more than half the factory's workforce of 88 people were dismissed on March 18.

The dispute, which was not settled until August 14, resulted in 48 people being charged with Public Order Offences. At times more than 150 people were gathered outside the factory and on occasions the atmosphere was extremely tense.

The division has a large, settled, orthodox Jewish community. A significant factor in the development of the community is the presence of the Institute for Higher Rabbinical Studies which has an international reputation for excellence and draws students from all over the world. About 600 attend the college.

The Jewish community occasionally feel threatened by incidents which would have little effect on the gentile community. The cumulative effect of a number of small incidents can, understandably,

create an apprehension of wider racial significance but established lines of communication between police and community leaders do much to dissipate tension.

Preparations for Gateshead to host the 1990 National Garden Festival began during the year. Huge tracts of land are being reclaimed on the banks of the Tyne and it is hoped that afterwards the land will be used for leisure and tourism activities.



Four tower blocks of flats bite the dust in a simultaneous demolition in Felling.



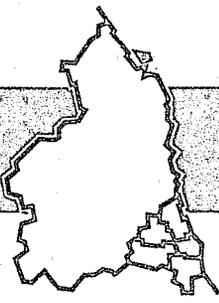
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South Tyneside



Chief Superintendent
Gordon W Brown

South Tyneside is geographically and population-wise the smallest and most compact of the force's six divisions. It includes both urban and rural areas, the main townships being South Shields, Jarrow, Hebburn and the Boldons.

The principal communication lines of the North East by-pass the bulk of the division and the residents of South Tyneside, South Shields in particular, tend to rely upon their own ideas and resources.

Traditionally, the area has been reliant upon heavy industry, primarily ship building, ship repair and mining. The decline of these traditional industries has led to the development in some areas of light engineering, but unemployment remains the highest in the force area. In recent years, the local authority has made tremendous efforts in the development of tourism, particularly in South Shields which enjoys a beautiful coastal area which has recently been taken over by the National Trust. This, together with an influx of oil rig development work, augurs well for the future employment of those living in the area.

Although good for the development of the area, there is no doubt that **tourism has brought many policing problems** into South Shields. During a ten week period covering the peak summer months, when the local authority ran continual events based on the theme of an American 'Mardi Gras,' crime, mainly related to theft of and from motor vehicles and assaults, increased dramatically. The increase, in effect, represents the total increase in crime for the year, which, in the main, has been kept under control by the use of local initiatives which complement the objectives set by the Chief Constable for the year.

In line with other urban areas, there is no doubt that the main problems faced within South Tyneside are crime related. These are in the category of burglary, theft from and of motor vehicles.

During the year, many initiatives have been developed throughout the Division, some being unique to South Tyneside. At the beginning of the year Divisional Crime Pattern Analysis Researchers were appointed and at South Shields a micro computer system, 'Data Map', funded by

the Police Foundation, was installed. After the software has been reviewed, it is expected that it will replace the present 'Data Box' paper based system and maps will be quickly produced showing crime patterns from the input of information from crime reports.

The researchers produce bulletins which assist Shift Inspectors in the deployment of officers. The information obtained has also been invaluable to the joint uniform/CID crime squads targeting specific crime areas and criminals, with a high degree of success throughout the division.

In addition, a programme of attaching uniform constables to CID for three week periods has been developed and this has increased the officers' awareness of current crime problems and active criminals. It has also gone a long way to develop a good working relationship between the two branches.

The impact of crime screening, introduced in 1987, is being more fully appreciated as both uniform officers and detectives are freed from enquiries into undetectable crime. It is expected that with the growth of Crime Pattern Analysis the time freed by crime screening will be more productively used. There have already been a number of notable successes as the result of operations mounted in areas identified by Crime Pattern Analysis throughout the division.

The main aim of the division is to develop the theme of 'pro-active policing' and, over the years, much emphasis has been placed upon **Neighbourhood Watch**. South Tyneside schemes are centrally coordinated, unlike in other divisions, with regular circulation of information collated by Neighbourhood Watch assistants.

The control offices are staffed entirely by Manpower Services Commission personnel.

By monitoring the police initiated schemes closely, we are able to identify problems not only in relation to the incidents that occur, but also in relation to the organisation of the schemes such as a decline in the number of contact persons. From this information, regular bulletins

The centre of
South Shields during
the Mardi Gras.

Photograph courtesy
of South Tyneside MBC

are produced and circulated throughout the Neighbourhood Watch areas. Any problems identified are targetted by the use of the Special Constabulary and Permanent Beat Officers.

There are now a total of 88 police initiated schemes covering 8,898 dwellings, but during the year there was a noticeable increase in self-initiated schemes. These schemes are supplied with all the current literature and have the use of security marker pens and eventually, whenever possible, are linked into the police system.

In March 1987 a committee was formed, consisting of chairpersons of all existing schemes, entitled 'South Tyneside Association of Neighbourhood Watch Schemes'. The function of the committee is to assist Neighbourhood Watch in South Tyneside and be responsible for the expansion of the Neighbourhood Watch concept further afield. This has so far been very successful and a number of innovations have resulted. This development is unique and was certainly of interest to Mr Stephen Norris, Formateur of the National Crime Prevention Agency of the Home Office, who visited the Community Services Department on October 21, to look at the operation of Neigh-

bourhood Watch within South Tyneside. There has, up to present, been an overall reduction in crime within Neighbourhood Watch areas of 40.5 per cent without any obvious displacement of crime into other areas of the division.

While the major drive within the division has been towards the aims of the Chief Constable's Strategy, we have locally, throughout 1987, mounted a campaign against the sale of alcohol to juveniles.

Sales to juveniles from off-licences and in pubs, especially establishments running 'happy hours', are directly linked with public disorder later in the evening.

There is no doubt that public concern has, in recent months, been voiced about the large number of licensed establishments that have grown up within the area. As a result, the local authority is taking a hard line in the granting of public entertainment licences in the future. This is a welcome development as we have objected to the granting of new licences for some considerable time.

It is, however, of interest to note that the restriction of hours is not always the right solution to alcohol related crime. When a general increase to 11 pm closing was granted to all licensed premises within



The Princess Royal at Jarrow's new Palmer Hospital.

Jarrow, it eliminated many incidents of public disorder that had regularly occurred between 10.30 pm and 11 pm within the town centre. Instead of remaining on the streets, customers left licensed premises just before the last departure of public transport.

As already indicated, the theme of South Tyneside Council is tourism and therefore, throughout the year, they provide attractions and events in an attempt to draw visitors to the area.

1987 was exceptionally busy, starting with the **Great North Run** on Sunday June 21 and ending with a large fireworks display at South Shields harbour on Saturday November 7.

Between these events ran an American theme 'Mardi Gras', which started with a parade on Saturday June 27 and was followed by ten weeks of special events in the town, many of which attracted large crowds.

The entire sea front and other buildings were covered with coloured lights and displays, from August until the fireworks display, a continuation of the 'Mardi Gras' called 'The Northern Lights'. It coincided with the Sunderland sea front illuminations and many crowds were attracted to the joint illumination display.

With the sea front area attracting so many visitors, and so many events being organised which required a police presence, the **new police office** situated under the elevated walkway and the sea front was most welcome. This is a functional office supplied by the local authority which replaces the old police building at the entrance to the pier.

In May and June, Jarrow subdivision was graced by visits from Their Royal Highnesses The Princess Royal and Princess Alexandra.

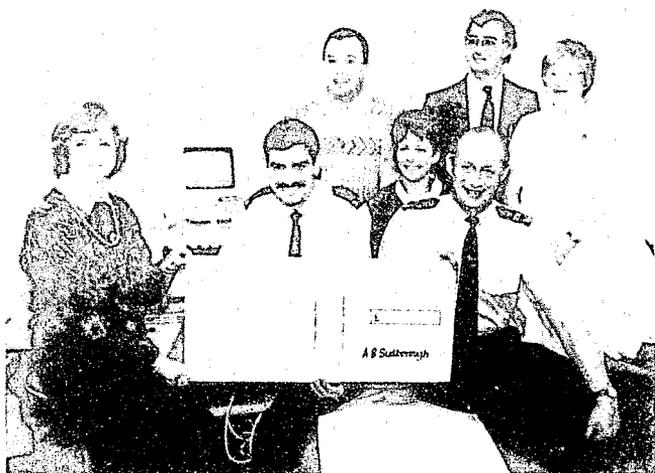
The Princess Anne arrived, to the great pleasure of the local school children, by landing in a helicopter of the Queen's Flight on the school playing field. Her visit marked the opening of the new Palmer Hospital in Jarrow.

On May 9/10, officers from 'B' Relief in South Shields carried out a **sponsored cycle ride** which has now become an established event. This year they cycled from Blackpool to South Shields and raised the magnificent sum of £4,500 which was later donated to the North of England Children's Cancer Research and the South Tyneside Scanner Appeal.

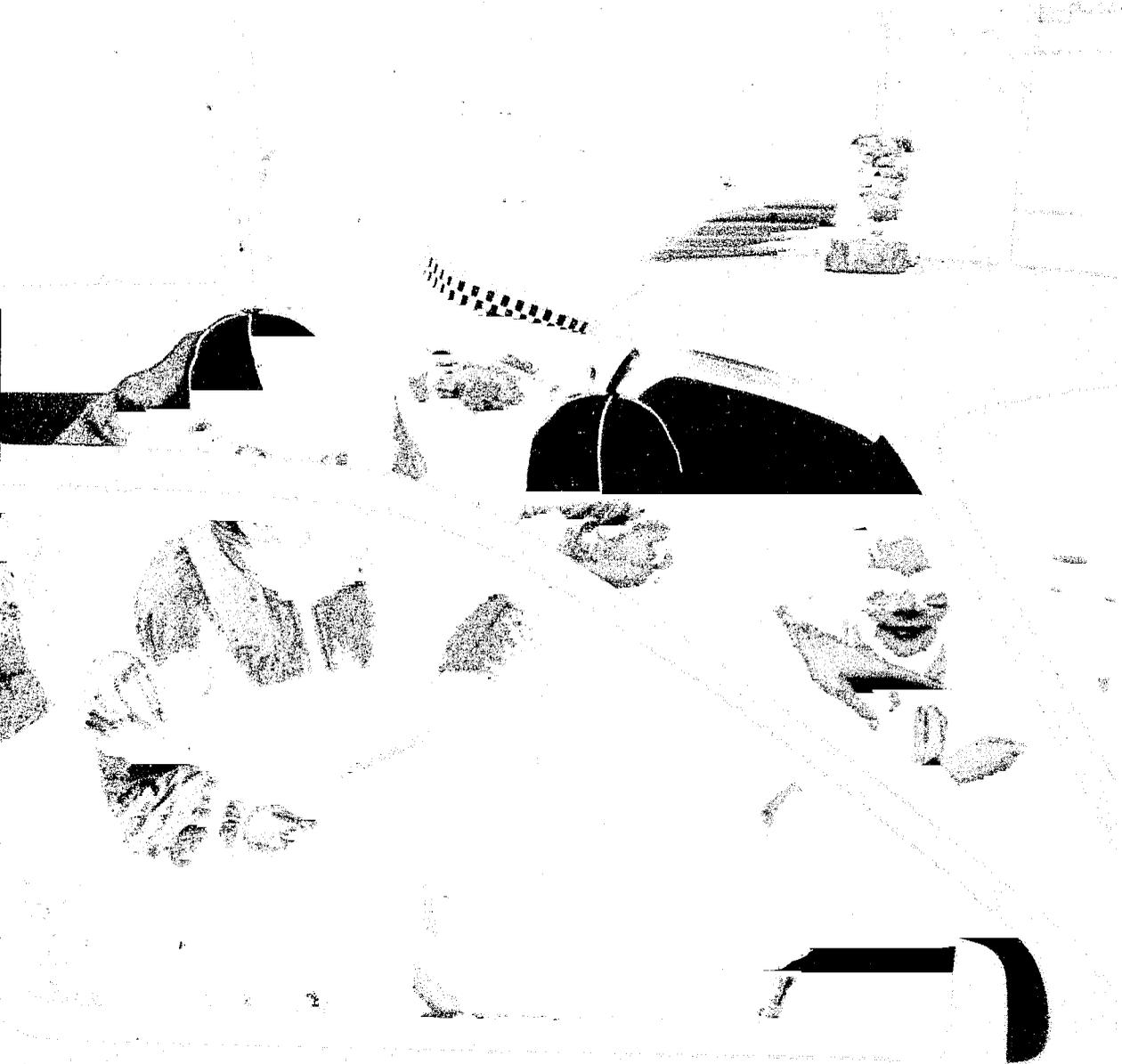
Crime and public disorder have caused concern to the public within this division. It is therefore essential that we further develop the '**pro-active policing**' theme to not only reduce crime and violence but to alleviate the fear that exists within the population.

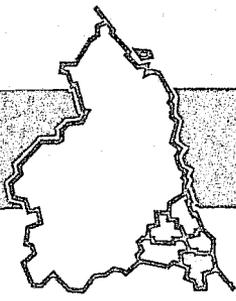
Neighbourhood Watch will continue to expand and, with the full co-operation of the local authority, we are already identifying selected areas in which to develop a multi-agency approach to crime reduction. An Inspector has been appointed to manage the project which will come under the direct responsibility of the Deputy Divisional Commander, whose prime role is now the furtherance of crime prevention within the division.

Crime prevention panels have a part to play and it is hoped that through advice and guidance they will be motivated into becoming an active part in reducing crime. Although burglary of dwellings will remain a high priority, the prevention and detection of thefts from motor vehicles will be tackled, not only from a preventative stance but by teams deployed using information derived from Crime Pattern Analysis.



Handing over a handsome cheque after a sponsored cycle ride.





Sunderland



Chief Superintendent
Alan Dey

More than 300,000 people live in the Sunderland Division which includes the towns of Washington and Houghton-le-Spring.

The division has a mixture of heavy and light industry, such as shipbuilding, coal mining, steel tube works and chemicals, extending to new light industries in many development sites throughout the Sunderland, Washington and Houghton-le-Spring areas. There is also a certain amount of land throughout the division designated for industrial development should the economic climate improve. A major Japanese car manufacturer, Nissan, has a large factory situated on the former Sunderland Airport site.

Housing is both local authority and privately owned, and varies from high class detached dwellings to poor class high density zones.

In Central subdivision **real public concern** is periodically expressed at the presence of two chemical manufacturing firms situated within South Dock, which is part of the local authority complex of the port. A fire and leakage at one of the depots caused some problems early in 1987 and led to rekindled public disquiet. The matter is under discussion with the local authority and is being monitored.

In the actual town centre itself, increases in public disorder are evident, during late evening and early hours. This is linked to growth of new, sophisticated public houses and wine bars, which attract large numbers of mainly young persons seeking leisure via alcohol. At peak periods policing levels are organised to meet any potential or actual disorder.

Open land at various points within the division, ideal for youths to ride motor cycles upon, leads to complaints of noise and annoyance from local residents.

These motor cycles are rarely lawfully ridden and frequently stolen.

This matter has been discussed by various subdivisional Police Community Liaison Committees. Clearly it needs a multi-agency response and certain initiatives are in hand, the prime one being the provision of a purpose designed 'moto-

cross' circuit in a disused quarry situated conveniently.

Within the Washington subdivision there is public concern at Houghton-le-Spring section where the incidence of crime, disorder, damage and the apparent ease with which the wrong-doer may carry out his actions is cause for comment, both from members of the general public and press.

In particular, Easington Lane and Hetton-le-Hole are **difficult areas to police** and the level of public confidence in the police is lower than it should be. In addition intimidation amongst witnesses is strongly suspected and a further cause for concern. Plans are in hand to allocate additional resources to the area when they become available.

The control of crime, in particular those offences of a more serious nature, has, without doubt, been a major cause of concern within 1987.

This problem, encountered throughout the force, resulted in **an increase in armed robberies**. A number of these attacks were obviously the work of highly organised, professional criminals who demonstrated that they were not adverse to using their weapons, mainly sawn-off shotguns, to accomplish their deeds.

Combating and preventing such offences has proved a difficult task, but not insurmountable, and a degree of success has been achieved, particularly in relation to a number of high value and violent crimes.

The dangers of such attacks have been drawn to the attention of security firms, employers, cash-carrying employees and the general public, by divisional Crime Prevention Officers and the problems highlighted by media coverage.

Criminals are frequently made the subject of surveillance by local officers and Regional Crime Squad officers in an effort to gather intelligence, and subsequently sufficient evidence to present to the courts, with the aim of deterring this type of unlawful activity.

One category of offence of continuing public concern is house burglary, the incidence of which increased slightly last year.

Hearing about the workings of a traffic car at an open day.

In an effort to combat this problem, 'Burglary Squad' teams comprising of both CID and uniform officers, have been formed. Their objectives have been to target individuals known to be committing such offences and to mount observations on those areas of activity. These tactics have shown some promising results.

The year saw an exceptional rise in incidents of auto-crime, particularly thefts from motor vehicles which showed a fairly substantial increase on the previous year. The majority of these thefts appear to be of an opportunist nature, and the response in tackling this problem has been one of joint initiatives between CID and uniformed colleagues involving observations on car parks.

A further initiative was to examine the older type of motor vehicle to discover whether they were fitted with expensive radio/cassettes. If so, the owner was interviewed to establish whether the equipment had been purchased lawfully. On a number of occasions this led to the arrest of people for the theft and handling of stolen property.

While many initiatives have efficient systems to combat and detect localised crime, efforts are periodically constrained by the sudden, but necessary, demands upon resources for serious incidents. Such withdrawals of valuable subdivisional resources seriously undermine our attempts to make effective use of systems like **Crime Pattern Analysis**.

Innovative systems for the prevention/detection of criminal activity, designed to enable the more efficient management of case loads, have been utilised to the full with varying degrees of success.

Neighbourhood Watch Schemes in particular are seen as important and are initiated by the police in any area identified by Crime Pattern Analysis or in any other area at the request of the residents.

We acknowledge that the fear of crime is as much a concern to members of the public as perhaps the actual incidence of crime. Schemes are serviced by Permanent Beat Officers with the very capable support of their civilian assistants, a further new initiative. Much emphasis is placed on keeping contact persons informed in order to promote effective communication. Civilian Neighbourhood Watch staff play a vital role in this aspect, as well as in organising and administering schemes.

A continuing rapport between police and civilian 'Watch' personnel is critical if we are to build on the foundations laid in recent years.

Crime Screening, introduced throughout the division in April, proved an effective method of identifying those crimes which had a probability of detection and allowed resources to be used to that end. Although in its infancy the results of Crime Screening to date are encouraging and its effect will continue to be evaluated.

The system certainly trimmed officer case loads and coupled with the advent of the Crime Pattern Researcher, enabled supervisors to deploy their resources more selectively but with greater potential for success in areas highlighted.

A further bonus was that the researchers established themselves as a firm reference point between the various branches of the service, naturally promoting a cross-flow of crime intelligence. The researcher is able to provide subdivisional supervisors with a daily update of crime information and related matters thereby facilitating effective directed patrols.

Within Sunderland Central a significant problem arose with the Sunderland Polytechnic student sit-in. Tactically, the incident was treated with sensitivity by the police but these methods did not meet with the universal approval of the Polytechnic and local authority staff, who saw a more robust approach as the solution. However, to have ejected the student members involved would have created a logistical problem for the police and perhaps been counter-productive in giving the students an opportunity for further publicity.

In the event, the matter ended quietly and has not re-occurred.

The North subdivision polices the third division team, **Sunderland AFC** situated at Roker Park. Although in the third division, the club enjoys a following similar to clubs in the first and second divisions.

A well established principle continues to be employed in policing these events which combine the needs of spectator safety and prevention or control of public disorder. These tried and tested strategies are, nevertheless, continually appraised and refined. In particular, police and club management work together to ensure that the emergency plan, created to deal with any major incident while spectators are present, is effective. This policy allows police to concentrate more upon the policing strategies leaving the club to manage spectator safety within the terms of the certificate issued to them under the Safety at Sports Grounds Act.

The only other continuing difficulty in this area is the aftermath of football matches which spill spectators into the town centre necessitating close policing.

In Washington subdivision, the Houghton Feast held annually in the autumn, is a traditional festival, lasting ten days. It does require firm policing at weekends; thus outside assistance was sought and problems were contained.

Roker Park Football Stadium hosted a concert on June 23, when David Bowie appeared in front of approximately 36,000 fans.

Because of the time scale for the event and the different elements to be policed, large resources of police officers were brought into action.

The second year of **seafront illuminations** at Seaburn required a police input to enable a smooth traffic flow with minimum disruption and to contain any disorderly elements.

Traffic wardens and members of the Special Constabulary were used whenever possible.

The enjoyable nature of the illuminations, which look like becoming an annual event, enabled good contact between those involved in the control of the event and members of the public.

The second **Festival of the Air** was held



Up, up and away at Washington's second Festival of the Air.

at Washington in August and attracted over 30,000 spectators. The festival is dedicated to balloon and kite flying and has a strong Japanese flavour. Divisional assistance was sought this year and it is anticipated that the festival will be extended to two days in 1988.

During the year 18 separate Crime Prevention initiatives began in the division. Some of these were linked to forcewide campaigns but many were local initiatives directed to deal with specific problems.

The Auto-crime campaign leading up to Christmas was launched in Sunderland amidst considerable publicity at the local Rolls Royce dealership Reg Vardy Ltd.

An eye-catching display highlighting the problem of auto-crime and showing the effective security measures available was

shown at all main car dealerships in the division and aroused considerable interest. Metro Radio broadcasted crime prevention advice about auto-crime during the campaign.

Two larger than life cardboard policemen were made by a local industrial artist for display in two distinctly different types of shop, Dickens DIY Store and SavaCentre at Washington.

The message on the placard held by the policemen was changed regularly in an effort to maintain interest and to ensure the display did not lose impact.

During the six months trial, losses in SavaCentre were reduced by approximately £120,000 and at Dickens by 50 per cent, which amounted to £45,000.

There has been an ongoing initiative aimed at reducing the fear of crime in



Inspector Eric Bell flanked by a new deterrent to crime - cardboard policemen.

the elderly. Crime prevention officers visited community centres and similar establishments giving talks to the elderly and displaying the various crime prevention hardware available to make their homes more secure.

Those spoken to were encouraged to become involved in, or, in some cases, establish Neighbourhood Watch schemes in their areas.

The Annual Road Safety Quiz was held between 270 children from local Brownie and Cub Packs, culminating in the Leslie Watson Trophy final.

Participating in teams of three, the children had to study the Highway Code and answer questions on Road Safety. This quiz promotes good relationships between the police and the various organisations involved, and also seeks, by means of greater awareness, to reduce the number of accidents involving school children.

More than 25,000 primary school pupils, in 1,200 separate classes, were given positive advice on road safety. This means that all primary schools in the division were reached and actively encouraged to participate in road safety orientated school projects.

The number of Neighbourhood Watch Schemes continues to expand rapidly from 169 at the end of 1986 to the present figure of 420.

This expansion does require consider-

able commitment and effort from those involved in servicing the schemes.

It is accepted now that areas covered by Neighbourhood Watch may expect to see a reduction in crime, especially in house burglary.

Campus Watch was launched at Sunderland Polytechnic on August 27. It is organised by Permanent Beat Officer Constable Tim Acklam, with support from the Community Services Department, Sunderland.

The response from the Student Union and the student body at large has been extremely encouraging.

All students were issued with an explanatory Campus Watch handout at registration. This ensured that every student was aware of the scheme, how it worked and the benefits to be gained. To coincide with the start of this academic year, posters explaining the scheme were displayed in all Polytechnic buildings.

The welfare and safety of women plays a large part in Campus Watch. A Women's Safety Conference has recently taken place which was organised by an existing women's group.

The scheme is now well established and shows the benefit of close liaison.

During 1987 all 24 comprehensive schools and one private school in the division were regularly visited by the Schools Liaison Team.



Civic dignitaries leave Sunderland divisional headquarters to attend a commemorative service in Bishopwearmouth Church.

In all, over 1,300 classes were taken by the officers, reaching almost 30,000 pupils aged from 11 to 16 years. The main emphasis is placed upon the 11 to 14-year-olds who usually receive a visit once per school term.

The team continue to maintain excellent relationships with teaching staff and aim to build a trust with the pupils addressed.

November 1987 marked the anniversary of 150 years since policing started in Sunderland. A number of events were organised within the division to enhance police/community relationships.

- ★ A Police Parade and Thanksgiving Service at Bishopwearmouth Parish Church.



Sir Ralph Carr-Ellison, Lord Lieutenant of Tyne and Wear, talks to Inspector Arthur Pattison, one of the few Sunderland Borough policemen still serving in Northumbria Police.

- ★ Dinner Dance at the Seaburn Hotel.
- ★ Exhibition of police memorabilia at Sunderland Museum.
- ★ Crime Prevention Displays throughout the division.
- ★ Open Day at Sunderland Police Headquarters.
- ★ Reunion of retired members of Sunderland Police.

The divisional Stolen Vehicle Squad, originally formed in July to investigate specific information concerning a 'car-ringing' activity in Sunderland, scored further success for the division.

Their investigations have uncovered a massive racket involving stolen motor vehicles, mostly taken from outside the Northumbria Police area. The cars were brought to Sunderland to be either cannibalized for their parts or given a new identity before being sold to innocent purchasers.

To date, this squad has arrested 39 people for offences of theft and handling stolen goods and has recovered £133,000 worth of property.

This initiative indicates a possible need for a regional approach to this problem rather than one force operating alone.

During the Christmas shopping period, all subdivisions organised high profile uniformed police presence in areas where the shopping public were likely to gather. This development of a crime prevention initiative has been very positively received by both retailers and the public.

One subdivision has adapted an office as an 'Information Centre.'

The office contains a wide range of schedules, information, profiles, maps, etc, for all the major agencies with whom the police come into contact. This information, although previously available, was not easily accessible for reasons of widespread storage. The co-ordination will be of great future benefit and undoubtedly lead to the further creation of such centres elsewhere.

Examples of the uses to which it may be put are:—

- ★ by management in crime prevention and in the multi-agency approach to crime prevention
- ★ at subdivisional management meetings/briefings
- ★ points of reference for research;
- ★ training of probationers
- ★ report writing
- ★ library facility.

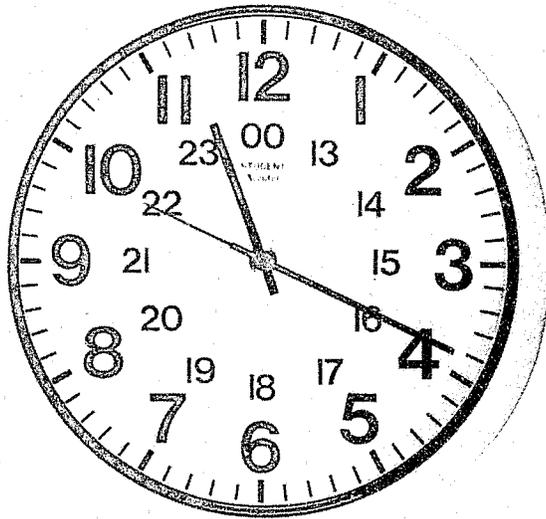
We would hope that the quality of police service for the people of Sunderland has been improved during 1987.

Members of the public are, in future, to be encouraged to continue to play a greater part in the policing of their own communities.

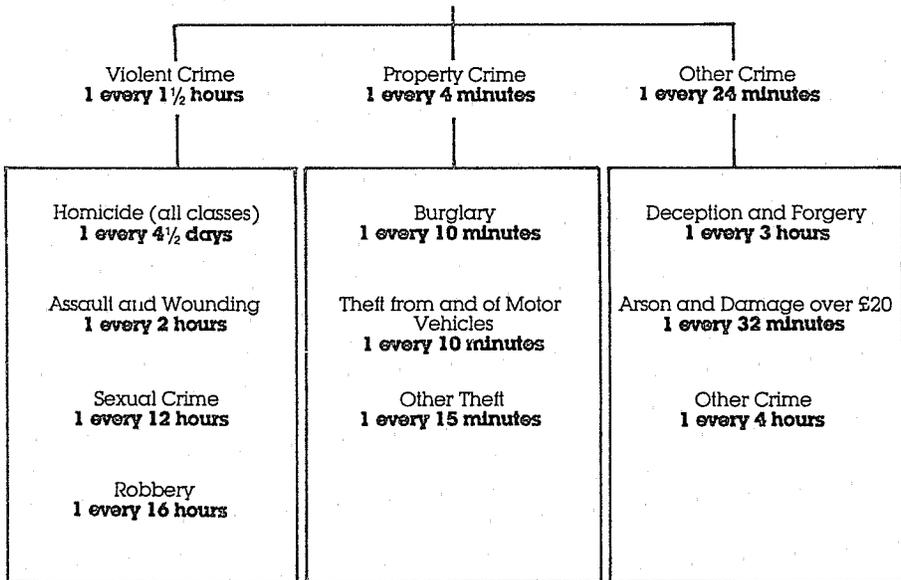
There are many ways in which members of the division have voluntarily performed and sponsored social, sporting and leisure activities and initiatives in the community, thus helping towards a better understanding between public and their police.

Despite the high numbers of incidents dealt with by officers of Sunderland division throughout 1987, morale remains high, and as 1988 progresses we look for those initiatives and efforts implemented in recent years to begin to show dividends.

Figure 1
Crime Clock - Representing the Annual Ratio of Crime to Fixed Time Intervals



Total Crime Recorded
1 every 3.2 minutes



Crime



Chief Superintendent
David Shaw

The criminal investigation department has the ultimate responsibility for dealing with crime investigation. Detectives are based in all of the six territorial divisions of the force and are complemented and supported by a number of specialised units which come under the direct command of the Detective Chief Superintendent. In addition to these units officers on secondment to the Regional Crime Squad are also based in the force area under the command of the regional co-ordinator.

During 1987 recorded crime in the Northumbria Police area rose by 4.6 per cent to 165,159 offences. Although CID resources remained unchanged, an extra 8,232 offences were detected to give an end of year detection rate of 43.5 per cent. This is an increased detection rate of 3.2 per cent compared to 40.3 per cent at the end of 1986.

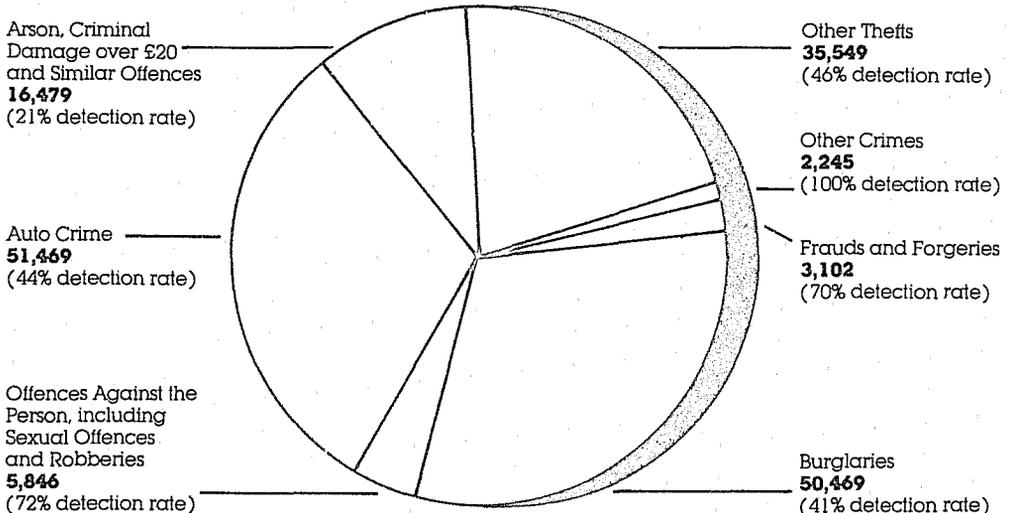
The introduction of crime grading throughout the force on January 1 has allowed a more meaningful analysis of our crime figures for 1987 than has been previously possible.

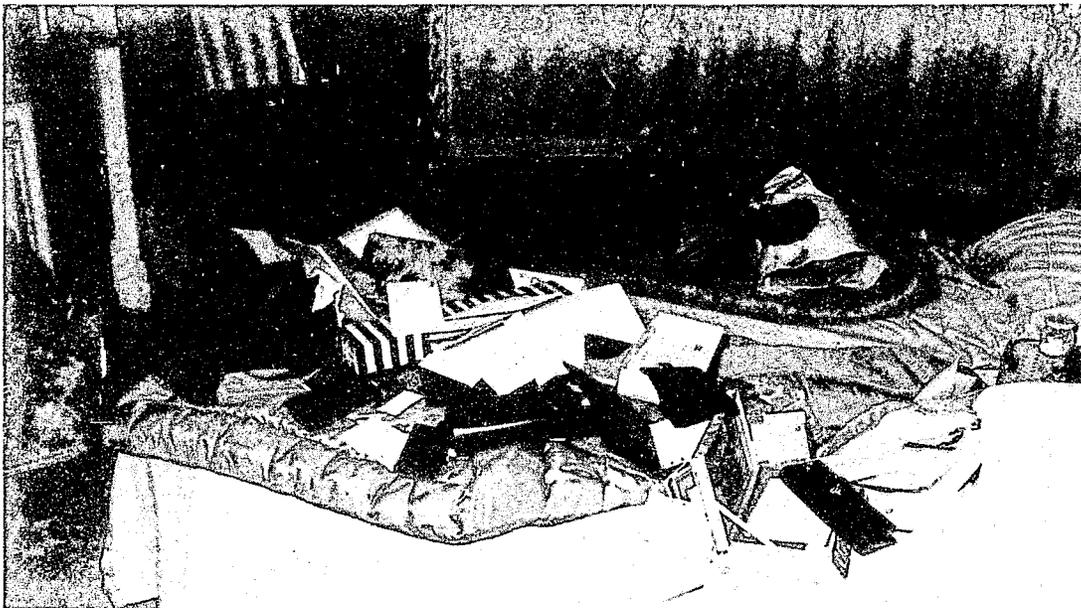
Whilst it could never be accepted that even the most minor crime is of no consequence, the gravity and public alarm caused by the more serious offences naturally dictate that special efforts must be made to detect such crimes. The two most serious grades account for 6 per cent of all recorded crime in this force area, our detection rates are 71 per cent and 61 per cent in those two grades, these compare favourably with the overall force figure.

Whilst local crime matters are referred to in the divisional sections of this report there are several features which are of forcewide relevance and which merit comment here.

It is pleasing to mention that all categories of burglary are showing a reduction and, while it remains difficult to identify any particular factor, or factors, as being responsible for this reduction, improvements in both domestic and commercial security measures must be contributory. Similarly the spread of other initiatives, such as Neighbourhood Watch, which heighten community

Figure 2
Number of Crimes recorded by the Police during 1987





Another home ransacked - scenes like this are all too familiar to officers investigating burglaries.

Figure 3
Value of Property Stolen, Recovered and Damaged from 1985 to 1987

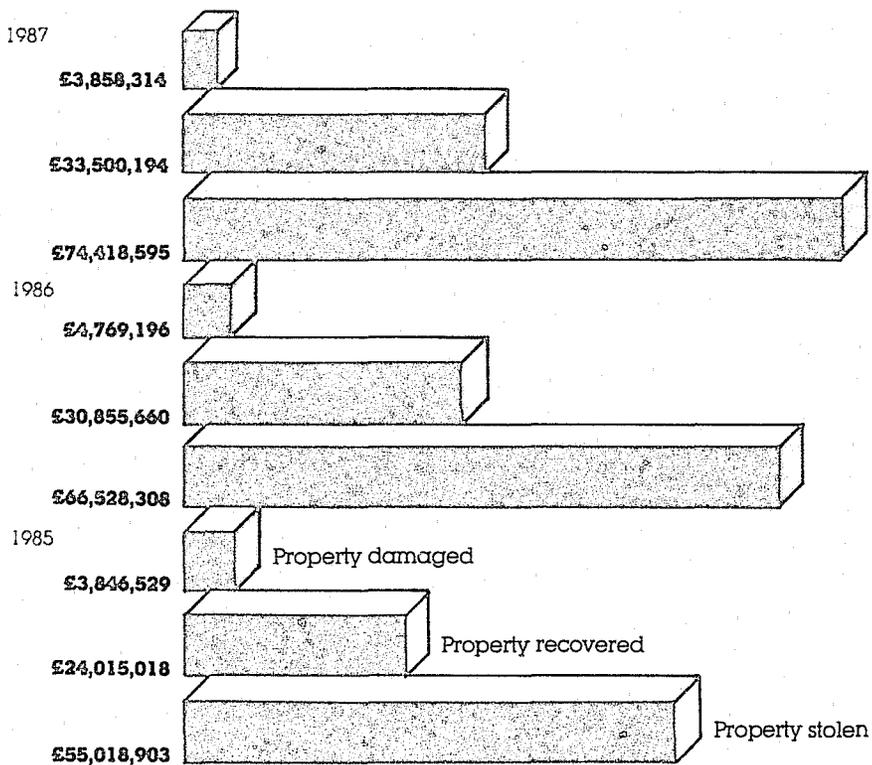
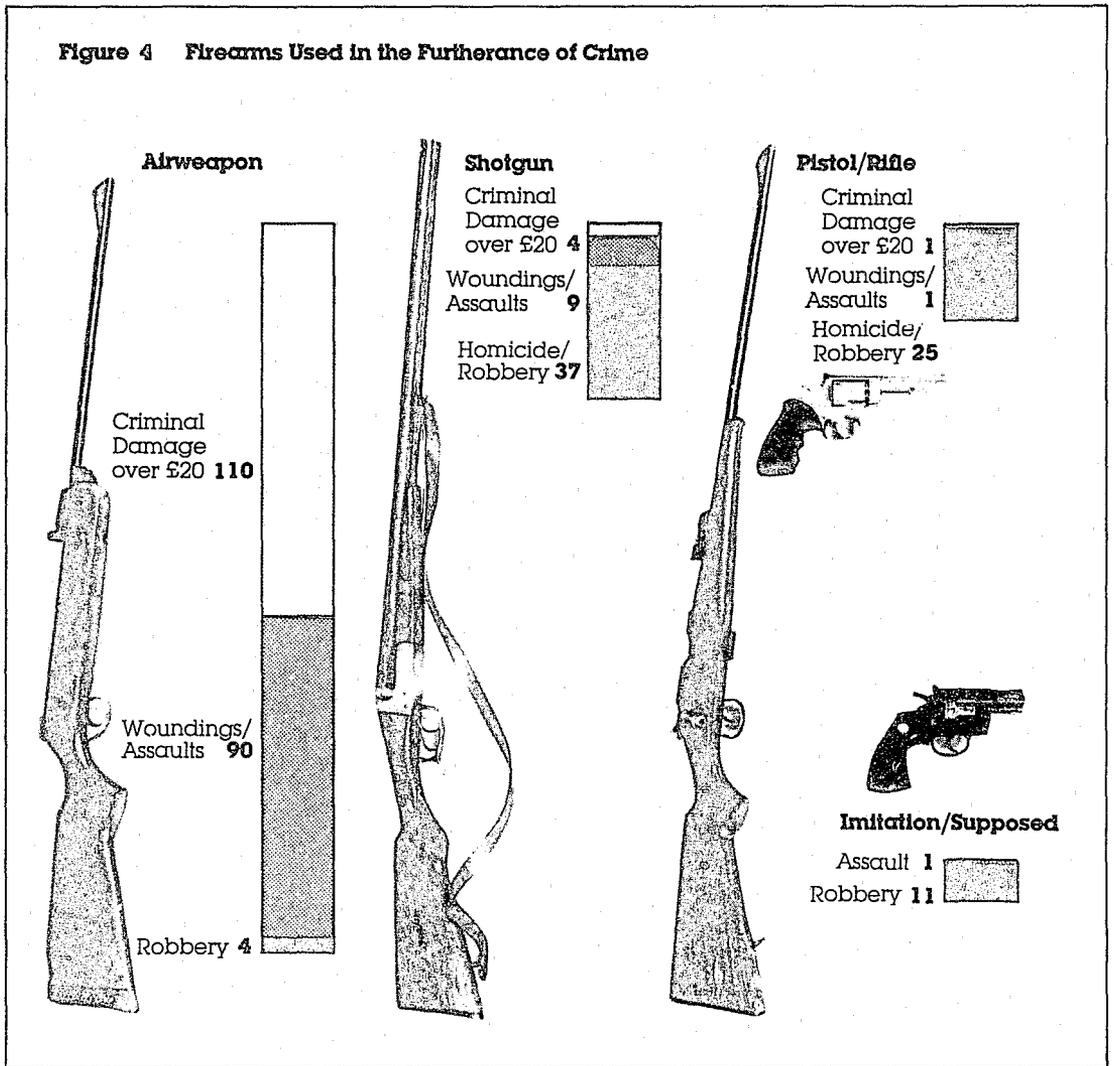


Figure 4 Firearms Used in the Furtherance of Crime



awareness, can also take some of the credit.

The total value of property stolen from houses was £11,888,225. However, this figure does not reflect the anguish caused to victims by having their homes burgled. The fear of such crimes being committed is something else which cannot be measured, in simple cash terms, but which detracts from the quality of life in some areas.

Unfortunately the improvement in burglary figures has been offset to some extent by criminals moving on to softer targets such as unattended motor vehicles. There has been a dramatic increase of 17.9 per cent in thefts from vehicles with such offences now accounting for some 19 per cent of all recorded crime.

All too often criminals are prepared to cause considerable damage to the ve-

hicle to gain access to the interior, adding to the loss and inconvenience suffered by the victim. It is an unfortunate fact that on many occasions thieves are tempted by valuable items such as coats and handbags being left in visible positions.

The number of offences involving the actual taking of motor vehicles without the owner's consent does show a small reduction over the previous year.

Once again I have to say that the readiness with which determined and ruthless criminals will use offensive weapons, and firearms, to carry out robberies is disturbing. The number of robberies involving full size shotguns has more than doubled to 21 and the number involving sawn-off shotguns increased by 33 per cent to eight.

Persons engaged in either cash carrying

or collection have always been vulnerable to attacks which could often be avoided by the introduction of some crime prevention measures in their procedures.

In a similar vein, many criminals are becoming bolder and are now prepared to confront their victims when committing other offences and take the risk of subsequent identification. The department is, therefore, engaged in the introduction of **one-way viewing screens** in identification procedures to reduce witness trauma. The first screens will be completed in 1988 and their use will be evaluated with a view to forcwide adoption should they prove to be successful.

On January 1 **crime pattern analysis** systems became operative in every subdivision of the force to assist both management and operational personnel to readily identify patterns and trends in crime and to respond accordingly.

During the year **crime screening** was introduced forcwide, on a phased programme. This system facilitates the early identification of crimes containing features which could lead to a detection. This allows for better use of our resources by focusing and directing investigative capacity more effectively.

Specialist Squads and Units

Drug Squad

The squad is centrally based in Newcastle Division with a staff of one Detective Inspector, five Detective Sergeants and nine Detective Constables.

The main function of the squad is to reduce availability of illicit drugs in the force area by concentrating on the activities of dealers and traffickers. The squad also offers practical guidance and advice to divisional officers by way of bulletins, presentations, publications and informal talks on drug identification. Intelligence on drugs is fed into the force computerised criminal information system making it available to all officers.

During the year the squad initiated a close liaison with the medical profession to reduce the number of thefts of drugs and prescriptions from doctors in an area of the force where this was a problem. The number of prescription thefts dropped from 21 in 1986 to three in 1987 and this may be extended to other areas where similar problems are identified.

Of the 284 persons arrested for drug

related offences in the Northumbria Police area during the year, 97 were charged with supplying the drug to others. Cannabis remains the most recovered drug and 51 persons were charged in relation to its supply. The numbers of persons charged with supplying offences in relation to other drugs were heroin: 23, amphetamine sulphate: 16, cocaine: three and LSD: four.

The arrests for cocaine do not reflect the growing availability of that drug and intelligence has indicated that this will emerge as a major problem within this area.

Controlled drugs seizures in the year are:—

	Weight seized	'Street' value
Heroin	598.153 gr	£71,778
Cocaine	47.038 gr	£5,284
LSD	136 units	£680
Cannabis	10.08995 kg 121 plants	£43,242
Amphetamine	123.781 gr	£1,856
Total		£122,840

Crime Intelligence

The department has a staff, at police headquarters, of one Detective Chief Inspector, one Detective Inspector, one Detective Sergeant and four uniform Constables. They are complemented by four Detective Sergeants and 14 Detective Constables based in the territorial divisions. Criminal records and stolen property indices are maintained by the department which also has responsibility for the force computerised criminal information system (CIS) introduced in 1986.

A close liaison is maintained with other crime intelligence departments, both regionally and with other forces, to ensure that matters relevant to Northumbria Police are properly circulated and that items raised elsewhere are properly communicated in this force.

Phase II of CIS became available on October 18 and offers operational personnel the opportunity to interrogate the data base of over one million descriptive features on a subject's description or individual characteristics. This will assist in an area which has often proved difficult in the past, where a brief but accurate description is given by a witness.

To give further support to operational officers, each of the department's divisional offices has been charged with the task of monitoring, on a force basis, a particular type of offence thereby providing a central point of reference and an early identification of trends or patterns.

Four members of the department have attended a national course on the compilation of photo-fit likenesses. They, in turn, have trained other staff to provide this service speedily to operational officers.

Departmental personnel have been attached to major enquiries in the force area, placing their expertise in intelligence gathering and evaluation at the command of senior investigating officers.

Crown Court Liaison

5,400 people appeared before the Crown Courts for offences committed within the Northumbria Police area during 1987, a 3.3 per cent increase on the previous year.

The prime objective of the Crown Court Liaison department is to keep to a minimum the number of operational officers attending Crown Courts. At the same time an ability to absorb a high work load must be balanced against maintaining high professional standards in dealings with Judges of the Crown Courts, representatives of all branches of the legal profession and members of other statutory agencies concerned in the legal process.

Demands created by the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) and the Crown Courts, affecting the role of the police

service, have resulted in the department being concerned in a number of force initiatives on:—

- Post trial reports to custodial centres
- Witness warnings
- Publication of listed trials
- Conditional bail procedures

Particular problems relating to the availability of witnesses in trials at Crown Courts have been identified and are currently being researched by the department. It is intended that new proposals will be practical and cost effective. Ultimately they will achieve savings both in police manpower and in resources currently used by operational officers in compiling the necessary information.

Northumbria Crime Squad

The Northumbria Crime Squad (NCS) supplies a nucleus of suitably trained staff to administer major incidents within the force. During 1987 all members developed their existing skills making use of both manual and Auto-Index computerised systems. All staff are familiar with either method of operation and their expertise has improved efficiency in 16 major incidents throughout the year, ten of which have been administered by Auto-Index computer. Investigations into the murders of two people from this force area were dealt with in Dumfries and Galloway and North Yorkshire.

During 1987, the NCS took delivery of a computer system to update the present equipment used to administer major incidents. The new equipment is the Home Office Large Major Enquiry System (HOLMES).

Eight officers, including six NCS personnel, underwent a national training programme in relation to HOLMES and subsequently established a Northumbria Police HOLMES Training Unit. This unit is responsible for training divisional personnel in the use of HOLMES and it is envisaged that all divisions will eventually have a team of officers capable of operating the system independently.

An increase in serious offences throughout the force in recent years has prompted the provision of specialised incident rooms within divisions. The divisions are now able to use HOLMES to assist in their own investigations with a minimum of outside support.

The NCS continues to be a focal point within the force for enquiries in relation to the murders of Susan Maxwell, Caroline Hogg and Sarah Harper and maintains a liaison with the child murder bureau in Bradford.



New technology plays an ever increasing part in the resolution of major incidents.

At present one officer is attached to a stolen vehicle enquiry team based in the Sunderland Division.

The squad also supports divisions in the collection of instances of counterfeit currency with 1,321 such items being recorded during 1987.

Stolen Vehicle Examination Section

During 1987 the section examined 1,249 vehicles, successfully identifying 435 as stolen. In addition, a further 713 re-registered vehicles were examined which had previously been notified as 'write offs' by insurance companies.

Fraud and Commercial Squad

This squad is based at force headquarters and is staffed by one Detective Inspector, three Detective Sergeants and seven Detective Constables.

The squad deals with complex cases of fraud which would otherwise place an undue strain on divisional resources. It also acts as liaison for all force enquiries to the Registrar of Companies. Public sector corruption enquiries are dealt with by the detective inspector within the squad, or if appropriate a more senior officer from the headquarters CID squads.

The work of the squad in the year can be summarised as follows:—

	Matters currently under investigation enquiries	New
Long firm frauds	1	—
Company frauds	9	6
Frauds by professional people	4	2
Enquiries in the public sector	5	5
Election offences	1	2
Corruption enquiries	2	2
Perjury	—	1
Mortgage frauds	4	3
Bankruptcy offences	—	1
Miscellaneous frauds	15	13
Total	41	35

Under the above headings the total amount of money at risk was £3.8 million. During 1987, 29 cases were completed but a number are still awaiting trial. Two

men received custodial sentences for attempting to defraud insurance companies of monies totalling £1.3 million.

Advice and assistance is regularly given to divisional CID officers in lengthy and complex enquiries which do not necessarily meet the criteria for fraud squad investigation.

The expertise of fraud squad officers is also employed in enquiries with financial institutions.

Research has been conducted into the feasibility of the use of a micro computer system as an aid in fraud investigation. Such a system is expected to be in use by the squad in the near future and it will undoubtedly prove invaluable in both cost-effectiveness and efficiency in the management of investigations.

Arrangements are also being made with the Northern Society of Chartered Accountants concerning the formation of an accountants' panel on a voluntary basis to advise and assist the fraud squad in certain aspects of investigations.

A major current trend which is being experienced, not only by this fraud squad but nationally, is mortgage related fraud. These offences involve multiple applications to building societies for mortgages in respect of residential properties by false applicants, details and/or inflated valuation reports.

The squad currently has an officer seconded from divisional CID to assist in the investigation of one such large fraud and a micro computer on loan from the Northumbria Crime Squad is being utilised. In addition, liaison is being maintained with the inland revenue relative to the MIRAS fraud aspect.

Special Branch

Special Branch continues to work strictly in accordance with the Home Office guidelines which were published in December, 1984.

Of their three major areas of interest — counter subversion, counter espionage and counter terrorism — the latter is currently predominant and in this task the main special branch unit based at headquarters is assisted by the ports unit at Newcastle International Airport.

Threat assessments in relation to visiting members of the royal family, heads of state, government ministers, etc, are provided for the Chief Constable. Special Branch officers undertake protection duties as required.

The branch retains its responsibility for the central register of aliens and carries

out the attendant immigration and nationality enquiries.

Child Protection Units

The introduction of a unit in the Northern Division on January 5 completed the forcewide programme of child protection units. Each unit is staffed by an experienced Detective Sergeant assisted by two or more Constables, generally women. The six divisional units are each under the direct control of the appropriate divisional head of CID but the deputy head of force CID acts as a point of reference for divisions to ensure uniformity of policy and that any initiatives are structured and complementary to each other.

Under the direction of the deputy head of force CID the force is currently assessing video recordings of interviews with victims of child abuse and the possibility of joint training in child abuse matters with other agencies.

Regional Crime Squad

The Regional Crime Squad (RCS) is a nationally organised squad of experienced detectives with bases throughout the country. Its terms of reference are to apprehend persons whose serious criminal activities transcend force boundaries; intelligence gathering and assisting in the investigation of serious crime.

The force has 28 officers seconded to No 2 Region RCS at offices on both Tyneside and Wearside.

Whilst the squad is independent of the force, a close co-operation is maintained with all branches of Northumbria Police and particularly the CID. Valuable assistance has been given throughout the region to territorial divisions in respect of serious criminal offences.

To give examples, in March 1987 a security guard was shot dead in an armed robbery in Sunderland. The RCS and the Regional Crime Intelligence Office played prominent roles in that enquiry and were able to provide vital information as well as carry out surveillance on two men who were later arrested and charged with murder.

A further excellent example of co-operation occurred in August 1987; a robbery involving cash to the value of £750,000 was committed at a Sunderland Post Office. Officers of the Tyneside and Wearside branch offices were able to give Sunderland divisional officers immediate assistance and help in the arrest of a number of men. Two men

have been charged with the robbery and are awaiting trial.

During 1987 serious offences of robbery, particularly armed robberies and high value offences of burglary committed against the Post Office, have given cause for concern within the region and were particularly predominant in the Tyne and Wear area. They have proved extremely difficult offences to detect and because of the type of criminal involved, tremendously difficult to gain convictions even when sufficient evidence is available to warrant charges being brought.

Nevertheless, the RCS have brought about successful convictions; on December 23, at Newcastle Crown Court, two professional criminals were each sentenced to nine years imprisonment for two high value burglaries at Post Offices and offences of violence against the RCS officers who attempted their apprehension.

Regional Crime Squad Drugs Wing North

The Regional Crime Squad (RCS) Drugs Wing North works in a similar manner to the RCS with an obvious emphasis towards major drug traffickers. This force has 11 officers seconded to the wing which is based on Tyneside.

Close co-operation is maintained with the RCS, the force drug squad and Customs and Excise and the wing has successfully completed a combined operation with Customs and Excise and six combined operations with the force drug squad.

A total of 75 persons were arrested during the year and amongst the seizures made was 1,037 grams of heroin with a street value exceeding £½ million. This was seized during a combined operation with the West Midlands Police drug squad and the trial of two men is pending.

Figure 5 Total Number of Crimes recorded from 1977-87

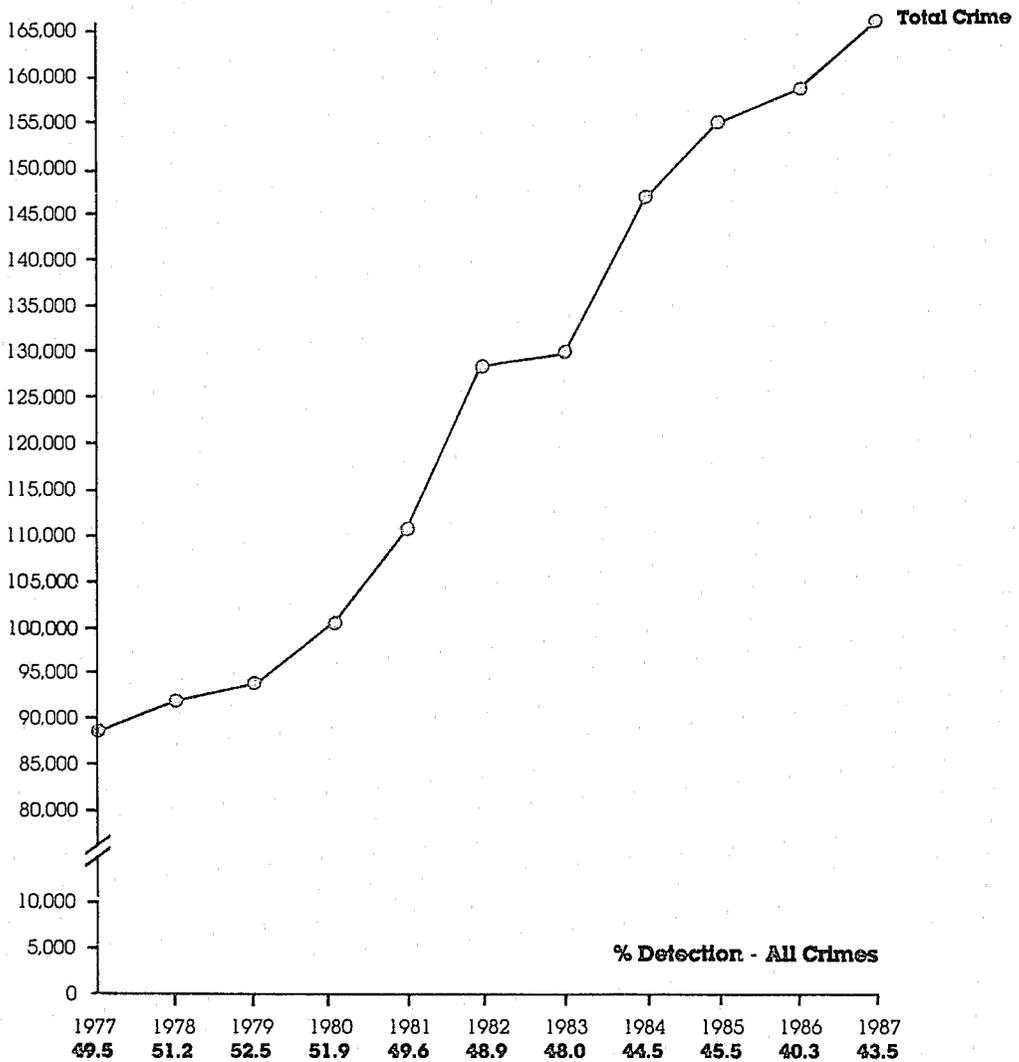
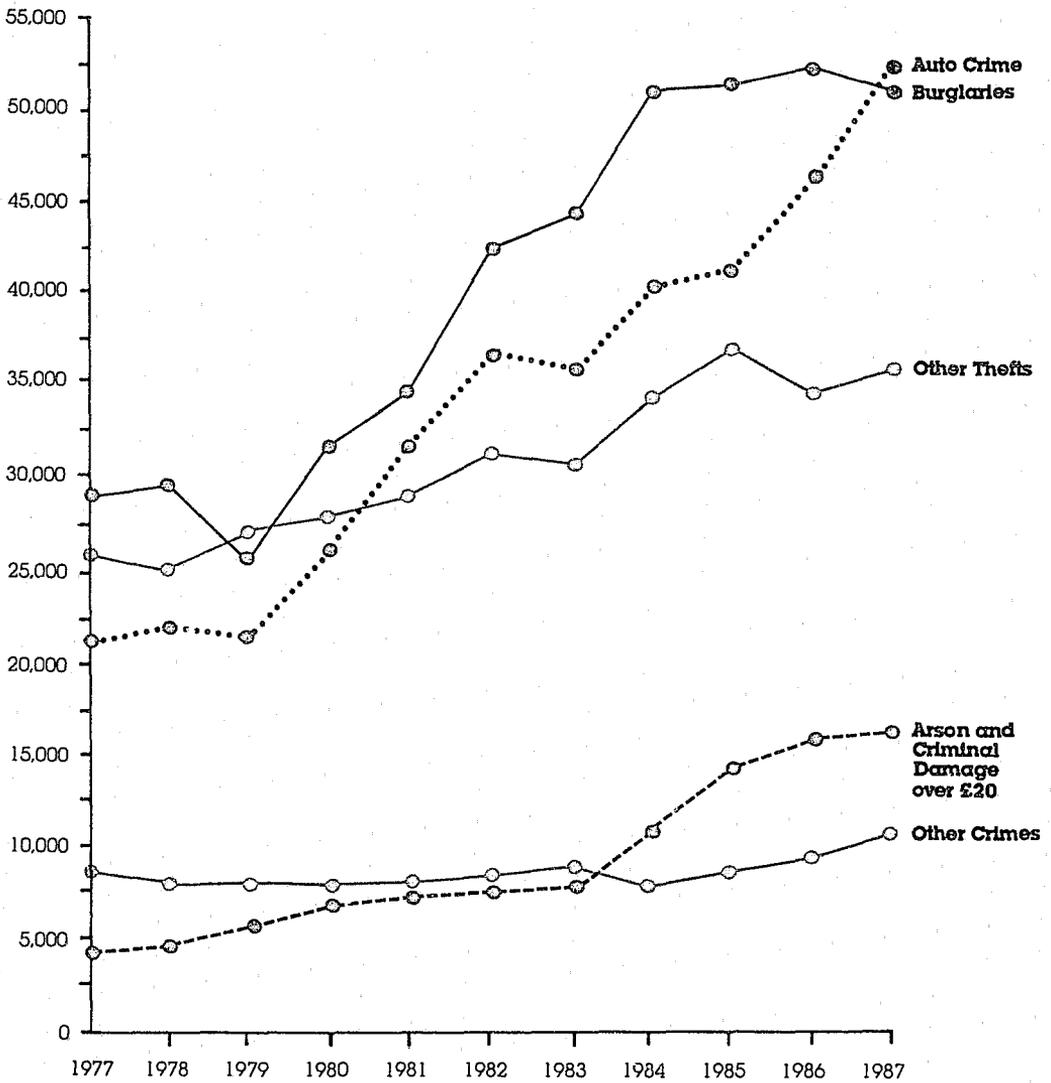
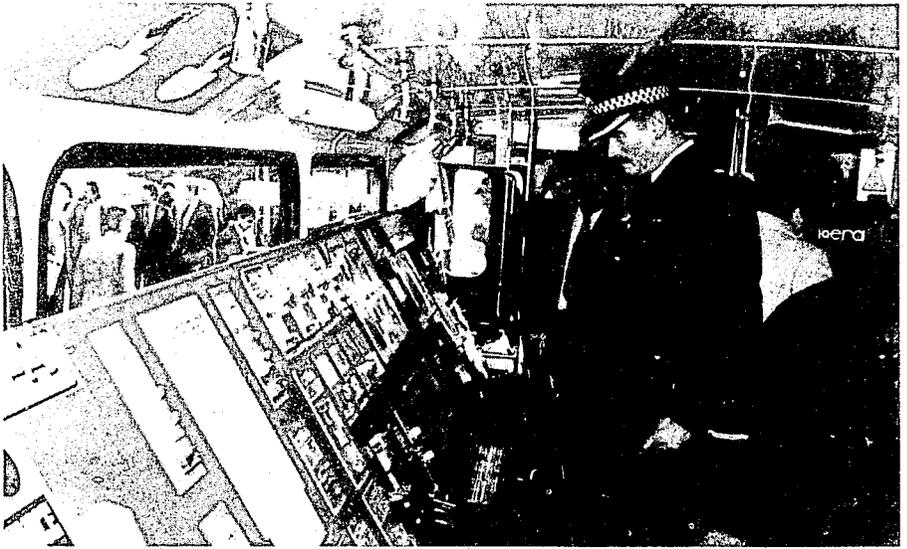


Figure 6 Breakdown of Crimes recorded from 1977-87





The Crime Prevention Bus - stylish inside and out.



Community Services

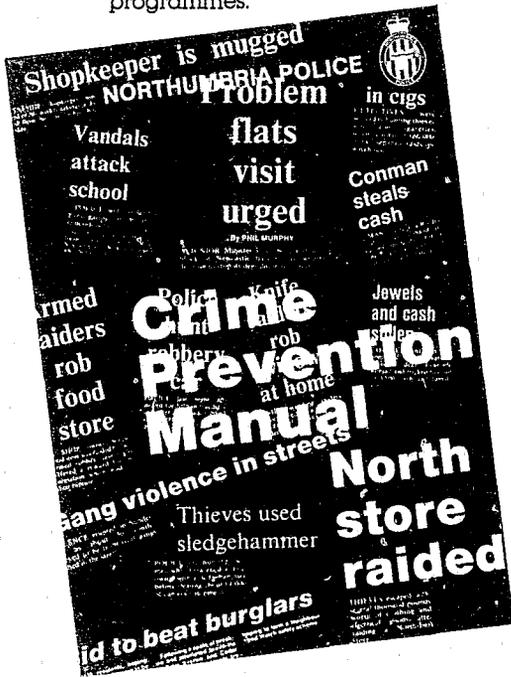


Chief Superintendent
Michael S Stephenson

Crime prevention, involving every section of the community, has been at the heart of the department's work during 1987.

It is a subject for every level of society—from schoolchildren and the elderly to businessmen, industrialists and, above all, police officers.

Every officer in the force has been issued with a Crime Prevention Manual; each subdivision will ultimately have its own Crime Prevention Officer and we hope to develop the police input into education programmes.



In July 1987 the Home Office multi-agency crime prevention initiative in North Tyneside ended and its success has resulted in plans for similar projects in all divisions. The work of the Architectural Liaison Officer will be an important factor for everyone working on housing and commercial developments.

It has been a year in which firearms control has been in the forefront of public attention. Well before the events of Hungerford, Wolverhampton and Bristol, the department was set on a path of

bringing about procedures for a stricter control over the grant of firearms and shotgun certificates.

Although the department was involved in an enormous number of projects in the year, a number of important themes are particularly identified.

The rate of robberies and thefts from the person is such that the department has put considerable effort into preventative strategies.

A comprehensive survey of all sub post offices brought about discussions with the Post Office and the Durham and Cleveland Constabularies. The co-operation and interchange of ideas did much to bring about a reduction in the problem.

Members of the public, and business people in particular, continue to carry large amounts of money with them. A publicity leaflet and demonstration of secure cash carrying equipment were targeted at businessmen in an effort to reduce the dangers. Officers in Newcastle had the material translated for businessmen whose first language is not English.

Another area of concern was the number of cowardly crimes committed against one of the most vulnerable sections of society — our elderly people.

To combat this, a campaign was mounted to highlight the problems created by the growing number of bogus officials. This was followed up by officers from Gateshead who were involved in the preparation of a video on the subject.

Officers in Newcastle worked in conjunction with the 'Keep Newcastle Warm' project to arrange for the installation of locks and spyholes in the homes of elderly people and a similar approach was taken in South Tyneside.

In addition the department has sought to deal in an imaginative way with the problems of arranging crime prevention meetings and displays in the sparsely populated rural areas of the force.

With finance supplied by the Morpeth and Castle Wansbeck Crime Prevention Panel, officers in the Northern division have obtained and equipped a double decker bus as a mobile exhibition and cinema.

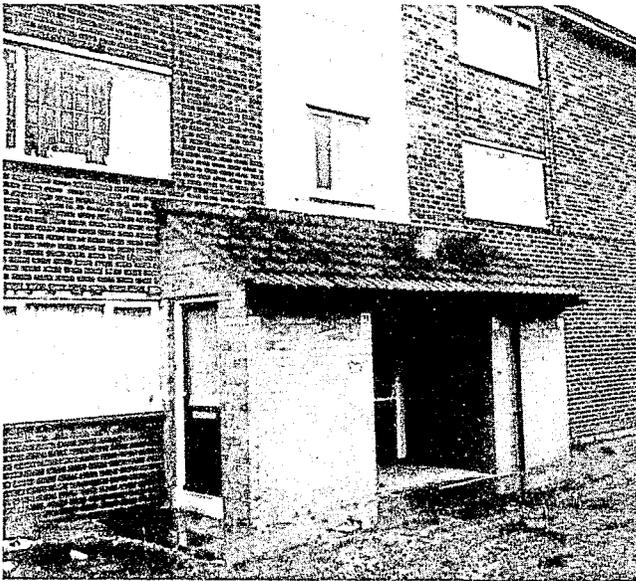
There are now eight Crime Prevention Panels in the force area and this is an excellent example of the role which they can play. The panels are basically centred on divisions at present and will hopefully devolve down to a subdivisional level in the near future.

Multi-Agency Initiatives

The Home Office multi-agency crime reduction project in Killingworth and Long-

benton ended in July with significant decreases in many classes of crime. The initiative involved groups such as local housing, education, social and welfare authorities working with police to reduce crime in particular areas.

Inspectors have been appointed to run similar schemes in the North Tyneside and Blyth, South Tyneside, Gateshead and Sunderland divisions and it should be spread throughout the force by the end of 1988.



New porches and an entry phone system provide greater security for people living in Longbenton.

Design Against Crime

The force Architectural and Planning Liaison Officer works with designers and builders to incorporate elements which might reduce or eliminate crime in commercial and residential developments. By the end of 1987 he was involved in 120 projects throughout the force.

On November 4, 1987, the force hosted the first 'National Design Against Crime Conference' at the Park Hotel, Tynemouth. The conference was attended by Mr John Patten, MP, Minister of State at the Home Office, and speakers included Dr Alice Coleman of Kings College, London.



Longbenton Methodist Church Hall is used for leisure activities by local residents - and as an office base for Permanent Beat Officers.

Youth Training Scheme

More than half the youngsters who began the first two year training programme in 1986 now have full-time jobs.

Out of 189 people who started on the first programme, 57 per cent are in full-time employment.

The high standard of practical and classroom training has been maintained over the year, resulting in the distinction of being one of the first organisations in the area to be named an Approved Training Organisation by the Manpower Services Commission.

The fifth anniversary of our involvement with the Youth Training Scheme is an appropriate time to re-state reasons for our link:—

- ★ to encourage a constructive relationship between police and young people
- ★ to enable young people to develop positive futures for themselves
- ★ to support people into full-time employment at a period in their lives when they may otherwise be tempted towards anti-social behaviour.

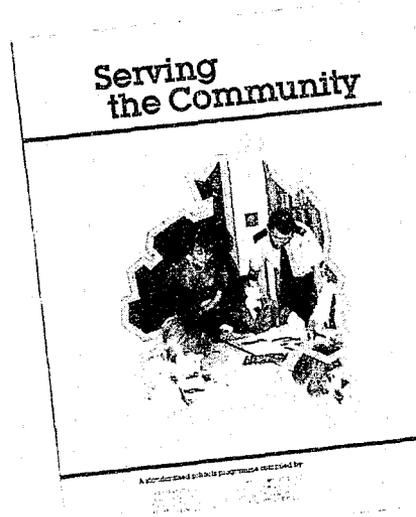
The scheme therefore makes a positive contribution towards crime prevention.



In at the deep end - youngsters experience a different view of the police service at Whittingham Expedition Centre.

Schools Liaison

1987 saw the re-issue of the very successful instructors' manual 'Serving the Community' to all schools within the force area. This publication has been the subject of much praise from forces elsewhere in the country as well as from HM Inspector of Constabulary.



The department has entered into talks with local education authorities about the best means of implementing the Education (No 2) Act 1986. Schools have a duty to take account of representations made to them by their Chief Officers of Police as to curriculum content and it provides a framework in which the schools programme can be further developed.

The emphasis of school visits was changed to focus on the eight to 14 years age group rather than 11 to 16 years, and the younger children are generally found to be more receptive.

Schools liaison officers visited 5,223 classes and saw 148,911 pupils while accident prevention officers visited 4,618 classes and saw 115,274 pupils.

Whittingham Expedition Centre

The centre continues to act as a forum in which police officers and young people from all kinds of backgrounds can work together within the disciplines of expedition work. By encouraging positive traits such as leadership and self reliance, it seeks to develop socially responsible young people.

For the first time the centre played host to the Rotary Youth Leadership Award camp in which youngsters nominated by and paid for by local Rotary Clubs have the opportunity to develop their leadership skills.

In 1987, 969 young people went on courses at the centre, together with 113 group supervisors. 7,003 youngsters have passed through the centre since its creation.

Firearms

At the start of the year the declared objective of the department was to implement procedures for stricter control of the issue of firearm and shotgun certificates within the existing legislation. With the Police Authority we have subsequently made representations through our Members of Parliament and local government associations for stricter controls over the issue of shotgun certificates.

This concern on our part predated the tragic events at Hungerford which obviously served to concentrate attention on the subject.

As a result of this, the department was involved in ten appeals to the Crown Court, none of which were successful.

During the year 341 new firearms certificates were issued and 1,003 renewed. 24 applications were refused and seven certificates revoked.

A total of 967 new shotgun certificates were issued and 3,852 were renewed. 34 applications were refused and 13 certificates revoked.

There are currently 7,011 holders of firearms certificates within the force area and 14,694 holders of shotgun certificates. There are 42 registered firearms dealers.

In December the government published proposals for reform of the Firearms Act 1968 which will have far reaching implications for the work of the department.

Explosives

A total of 23 new explosives licenses were granted, seven commercial users and 16 for private use of gunpowder for sporting purposes: ten licenses were cancelled, comprising two commercial and eight private use. 'Immediate use' certificates were issued on 52 occasions to contractors working in the force area.

Reports to the Health and Safety Executive included details of six thefts and 11 finds of explosives. The thefts included ammunition, flares and commercial explosives. The finds of explosives included shotgun cartridges, small arms ammunition and war relics.

The force Explosives Liaison Officer completed 94 enquiries during the year in respect of certificate holders who possess or are authorised to acquire more than ten 'Part One' firearms.

Race Relations

1987 saw the publication of a Race Relations Policy Statement by the force which sets out our approach to monitoring and responding to racial incidents, our concern about working with communities to deal with problems and our commitment to the recruitment of police officers from ethnic groups.

The statement particularly identifies the rights of individuals to their distinctive cultural and religious beliefs and it serves as one of the first of its type in the country.

Although racial harassment has represented only a small percentage of overall crime in 1987, it is nonetheless a disturbing situation. Its insidious nature promotes fear amongst all members of the community and it is policy to deal firmly with it whenever it arises.

One of the most disturbing events of the year was the arson at the Mosque in the West End of Newcastle which destroyed a valuable stock of books. This incident caused great concern amongst the Moslem community in Newcastle but, with their full support and an intensive police enquiry, the persons responsible were subsequently arrested. As a gesture of good will, the force charity donated the sum of £500 to assist in the replacement of the religious books destroyed in the fire.

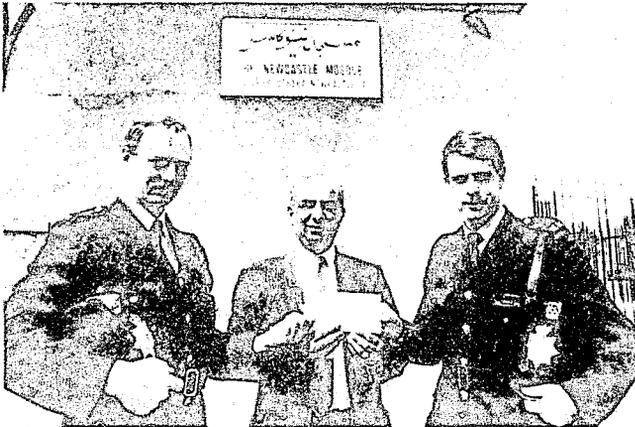
The force Race Relations Unit is situated at the Newcastle City West Police Station in the heart of the largest ethnic communities in the force area. Its principal role is to create, develop and foster contact with ethnic leaders and their communities.

Good two way communication is essential and the unit works closely with the many groups involved in race related matters such as the Community Relations Council and the Racial Equality and Local Government Sub-Committee of Newcastle City Council.

Of particular importance to the development of good race relations is the work of the Northumbria Police and Communities Relations Group which celebrated its 15th anniversary in 1987. This group predated the Scarman Report yet embodies many of its recommendations. It plays a great part in developing the trust which is vital to the work of both the unit and the force.

The Unit continues to monitor all incidents involving members of ethnic minorities and by a prompt and sympathetic approach seeks to alleviate some of their concerns.

	1986	1987
Incidents with racial overtones	172	159
Victims — no racial overtones	2,058	2,450
Offenders	729	819
Minor complaints of a miscellaneous nature	1,518	1,881



The President of Newcastle Mosque, Mr Zafar Jung Khan, receives a £500 donation from the Northumbria Police Charities Fund to replace religious books destroyed in the arson attack at the Mosque. Handing over the cheque are Constables Edward Turner (left) and Alan Morton (right). Photograph courtesy of the Newcastle Chronicle and Journal

Crime Prevention at work

Domestic Burglary

A number of campaigns were organised throughout the force to deal with the ever present problem of house burglary, a good example being an intensive publicity campaign conducted in the West End of Sunderland. There is no doubt however, that two programmes stand out amongst the department's crime prevention efforts — 'Neighbourhood Watch' and 'Total Security for Homes'.

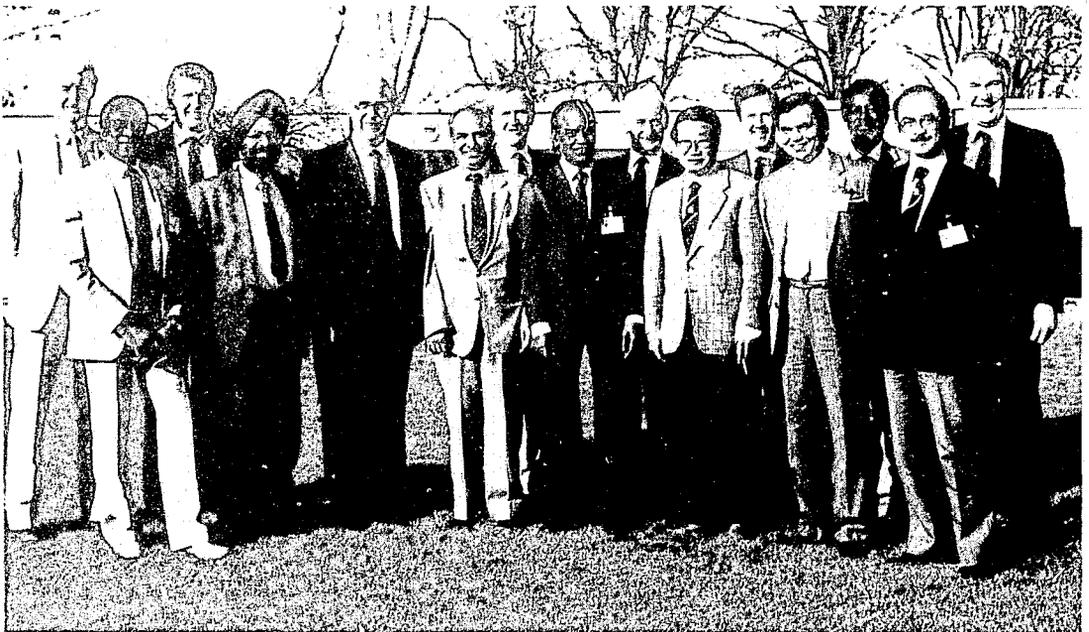
Neighbourhood Watch

By the end of 1987, there were 1,895 Neighbourhood Watch schemes in operation throughout the force area, more than double the 1986 figure.

The following table illustrates the growth of the schemes which now cover approximately 19 per cent of homes in the force area:—

	1985	1986	1987
Northern	37	125	291
Newcastle	47	163	283
North Tyneside and Blyth	31*	163*	606
Gateshead	47	124	189
South Tyneside	25	97	186
Sunderland	47	147	340
Total	234	819	1,895

*Figures do not include schemes within the Home Office crime prevention initiative at Killingworth.



Members of the Northumbria Police and Communities Relations Group.

1987 has seen a continuation of the earlier trends towards public initiated as opposed to police initiated schemes. By the end of the year only one third of the existing schemes began as the result of a police initiative.

Demand has been so great that there has been a constant waiting list of communities wishing to set up schemes.

Neighbourly News, the monthly newspaper for all Neighbourhood Watch schemes, has continued to develop, with a circulation now in excess of 150,000. Considerable effort is made to maintain an interesting and informative newspaper and favourable comments were made by readers during a 1987 survey.

The phenomenal growth of Neighbourhood Watch has made it necessary for us to carefully review its development within the force. Although the schemes are largely self sufficient, they do require sustained input from the force and the best way forward is now under consideration.

Nonetheless I feel certain that its expansion will continue and, indeed, 1987 has seen some considerable development in the associated ideas of Business Watch and Farm Watch.

Total Security for Homes

This project, the first of its kind in this country, is run in conjunction with local building societies, alarm companies and the Association of British Insurers, to provide finance for home owners to install comprehensive security systems.

Launched on September 7, the scheme generated £30,000 sponsorship from the private sector for publicity material and advertising.

By the end of the year 718 householders, double the number anticipated, had taken advantage of the scheme to totally secure their homes.

Considerable interest has been expressed in the concept nationally and the department is examining the feasibility of introducing a similar approach for council tenants.

Auto-Crime

A Christmas Auto-Crime campaign was held throughout the force to coincide with a series of commercials broadcast on local radio.

These were a follow up to an earlier series of radio advertisements, sponsored by the Nissan Motor Company, which went on to win an award at the United States Television and Radio Commercials Festival in Chicago.

The campaign involved colourful displays at garages and showrooms, leaflet drops in vulnerable car parks and officers from the South Tyneside division enlisted the support of local garages to include crime prevention material in their routine correspondence with customers.

Auto-crime is of course a year round problem and, as part of our response, officers from the Northern division produced a video on the subject of car thefts



The Chief Constable, Sir Stanley Bailey (centre) launches the "Total Security for Homes" package in September. With him are (left) Mr Chris Sharp of the North Eastern Building Societies Association and (right) Mr Raymond O'Hara of the Association of British Insurers.



Jonathan Booth (left) and Mike Bersin (centre) of Metro Radio showing Superintendent Brian Taylor (right) the award they won for writing a successful auto-crime commercial.

in conjunction with Ashington Technical College.

As a different approach, officers from the North Tyneside and Blyth division worked directly with a national car manufacturer on ways to improve the security of their radios.

Vandalism

A variety of initiatives were conducted throughout the year aimed at tackling the problem of vandalism.

One project was a sponsored 'clean-up' of the Briardene area of Whitley Bay by members of the Volunteer Cadet Corps.

This is a suitable point to pay tribute to the work of these young people for their involvement in this sort of event as well as occasions such as the Force Open Day. There is no doubt that some aspects of our programme depend heavily on the energy and enthusiasm of the cadet corps, which currently has 248 members.

The Metro system has been especially plagued by vandalism and a comprehensive crime prevention survey was carried out as part of a widespread review of the system. This threw a particular burden on the Newcastle and North Tyneside and Blyth divisions yet may

hopefully lead to a more pleasant, and safe system.

Officers at North Tyneside and Blyth took a multi-agency approach to the problem of vandalism. Working in conjunction with the Blyth Valley Crime Prevention Panel and groups such as 'Keep Britain Tidy', they helped produce an up-to-date video on the subject as well as an education pack for use in schools in 1988.

Support to Divisions

As well as these events and campaigns, officers from the department are encouraged to involve themselves closely with the day to day policing of Northumbria and this approach is emphasised by the department's increased input into the force training programme.

The Crime Prevention Manual, published in December for every member of the force, also assists officers to incorporate crime prevention more fully into their everyday duties.

In addition, a number of specific aspects of the department's work have involved a close link with the operational divisions of the force.

Special Constabulary

The Special Constabulary plays a full part in the day-to-day work of the force and has become an integral part of the policing of events such as football matches, road races and pop concerts. As well as the routine day-to-day work alongside their regular colleagues, they play an ever increasing role in Neighbourhood Watch and other crime prevention work.

The Colonel Webster Memorial Trophy, presented to the Special Constable judged to have performed the most meritorious deed during the year, was awarded to Women Section Officer Julie Baines, Sunderland Division.



Section Officer Julie Baines of the Special Constabulary receives the Colonel Webster Memorial Trophy from the Chief Constable in recognition of her dedication to duty.

Section Officer Baines was on patrol just before midnight with a regular colleague when they came upon three young men in the process of removing a safe from a travel agency. All three immediately attempted to escape and the officer pursued one youth by herself for a considerable distance before catching, subduing and arresting him, despite fairly strenuous resistance on his part. Section Officer Baines' actions reflected credit on herself and the Constabulary as a whole.

The resignations for 1987 amounted to 176 leaving a total of 615 at the end of the year.

There were eight promotions during 1987:—

To Deputy Divisional Commandant	1
To Subdivisional Officer	2
To Section Officer	5

The Community Programme

The MSC Community Programme allows for the employment of adults for a variety of crime prevention measures.

A total of 80 people are now employed to introduce and expand Neighbourhood Watch Schemes and are particularly concerned with aiding the flow of information between the force and members of the public.

205 people are employed as general office assistants in police stations throughout the force, increasing the time available for police officers to engage in preventative patrolling.

As an experimental scheme, 25 workers are employed as assistants to permanent beat officers. These staff free the officers from their more mundane duties thus boosting the amount of time the officer has patrolling the beat.

Urban Programme

This is the second year that the Northumbria Police Authority has directly participated in the Urban Programme — central government funding administered by the Department of Environment aimed at improving the living and working conditions of inner urban areas. It is, however, the sixth year that Northumbria Police has benefitted from such funding.

Use of the Urban Programme has enabled Northumbria Police to introduce experimental and innovative community policing projects. The aim has been to improve links between the police and the general public and to reduce crime and the fear of crime, particularly for the most vulnerable members of the community.

In 1987, there were 16 urban programme funded schemes, which included the employment of 35 temporary civilian staff.

Six new projects were introduced in an effort to respond to public concerns. Five were introduced to provide clerical support for the new Child Protection Units set up in each of the five districts of Tyne and Wear to ensure a speedy and effective response to child abuse cases. The sixth was a pilot scheme in North Tyneside developed in direct response to the British Crime Survey. By direct liaison with the Victims Support Scheme, the project aims to improve the level of information available to victims of crime concerning the progress of their cases.

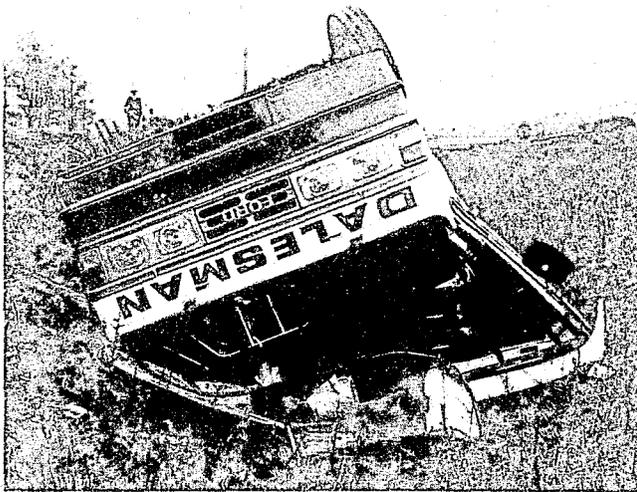
Urban Programme funding is not available indefinitely. If schemes are successful they are able to secure permanent funding from the Police Authority. This was, therefore, the last year that Urban Programme funding was required for Whittingham Expedition Centre, the Community and Race Relations Adviser and the Video Unit.

Remaining schemes whose funding continues include the Neighbourhood Watch Development project and provision of general office assistants at some of the small community police stations.

Urban Programme provides 75 per cent of project costs.

Victims Support

The department acts as a point of contact with the Victims Support Schemes within



Emergency services swept into action when a coach carrying school-children overturned beside the Military Road.

the force area, and is responsible for passing on victim information on a day-to-day basis.

The established practice had been for the department to refer only those victims who had been subject to burglaries or attempted burglaries in their homes. However, after close consultation with all of the schemes, this now includes direct referral of all victims of theft from the person, robbery or assault.

As well as a more comprehensive workload, 1987 has seen the establishment of Victims Support in the Northern division of the force with the Wansbeck scheme starting at the end of the year.

During the year the schemes dealt with 6,025 direct referrals and 3,107 referrals by consent.

Intruder Alarm Policy

1987 has seen an anticipated growth in the number of remote signalling installations, from 9,893 in 1986 to the present figure of 10,585, an increase of seven per cent.

In June, the force hosted a seminar to encourage the security industry to reduce the large number of false calls which were being passed to police. As a result, there were 33,912 false calls in 1987, a reduction of 2,567 on the previous year.

Without doubt the effectiveness of the intruder alarm policy, coupled with support from the industry, has greatly improved the credibility of intruder alarm systems and reduced the resource implications to this force.

A total of 1,870 initial advisory letters were served and police response was withdrawn from 340 premises.

Casualty Bureau

The Casualty Bureau relieves hard-pressed divisional personnel from the responsibility of dealing with the enormous number of calls from anxious friends and relatives in the aftermath of a serious incident.

The Bureau was in action on October 25 following an accident involving a school coach party at Once Brewed on the Roman Wall. No one was seriously injured but the Bureau was able to quickly and accurately relay information and reassure relatives.



Support Services



Chief Superintendent
Barry Redfern

Support Services provides professional and expert support to operational police officers. In addition, the division co-ordinates policing of events which require central control; planning for major incidents; the response to emergency situations; providing intelligence; information and pre-planning for industrial strike action; monitoring the potential for serious public disorder and the liaison and advising of policing and problems on the Tyne and Wear Metro system.

In its co-ordinating role the division was closely involved in the following royal visits:—

February 24-25	HRH The Duke of Edinburgh
March 11	HRH The Princess of Wales
April 3	HRH The Princess Royal
May 20	HRH Princess Alexandra
June 5	HRH The Princess Royal
June 29	HRH The Duke of Gloucester
July 16	HRH The Prince of Wales
July 17-19	HRH The Princess Margaret
September 21	HRH The Princess Royal
October 6	HRH Prince Michael of Kent
November 20	HRH The Duke of Kent

There were also visits by the Prime Minister, the Rt Hon Margaret Thatcher, MP, Leader of the Opposition, Rt Hon Neil Kinnock, MP and former US President Jimmy Carter.

The use of motorcyclists on royal and VIP visits has reduced the number of police officers deployed to control traffic without compromising security.

Emergency Planning

A Chief Inspector based at headquarters is responsible for Emergency Planning. He continued to be actively involved with local authorities and emergency services in all aspects of emergency planning. During 1987 contingency plans prepared included those for the Ports of Tyne, Wear and Blyth. The officer acted as the force liaison officer and an observer during various exercises, based on incidents involving toxic gas, irradiated fuel and petroleum spirit, held throughout the year involving the other emergency services and agencies. A close examination of the operational

HRH The Princess of Wales meets Deputy Chief Constable Mr Fred Chambers at Newcastle Airport during her North East visit on March 11.

uses and advantages of a possible Northumbria Police helicopter unit was also made.

Force Operational Information Unit

The unit, situated at headquarters, monitors and gives early warning of potential serious disorder situations which could occur within the force area. The unit monitors 'tension indicators' such as assaults on police and also collates incidents that have occurred on the Metro system.

The unit was able to provide a fully manned and equipped incident resources system between October 16 and November 3, during the prison officers dispute. It also provided a similar service following the escape of two prisoners from Gartree Prison in Leicester on December 10.

Recently the unit has taken over the administrative duties for operational firearms matters.

Metro Liaison

A Chief Inspector continues on secondment to the Tyne and Wear Metro system. His responsibilities include liaison and advising on Metro policing methods and problems, co-ordinating and supervising Northumbria Police Special Duty officers assigned to the system, liaison between the force and the Metro, collecting and presenting statistics to make best use of resources and training staff.

During the year, a system-wide crime prevention survey was undertaken and the findings presented to the Passenger Transport Executive (PTE) with a view to reducing opportunities for and fear of crime. A detailed review of the policing requirements of the Metro has been undertaken jointly with the PTE as part of this co-ordinated approach. Additionally, Northumbria Police have supported the Metro Watch campaign which has heightened public awareness of the problems of crime and vandalism and seeks support in tackling them.

Scientific Aids

The subdivision provides expertise on scientific and technical subjects such as fingerprinting, photography, forensic science, plan drawing and video for operational purposes.

Scenes of Crime Officers are based in each of the six territorial divisions and their increasing workload has been recognised by the employment of three more staff during 1987. The evidence they glean after crimes have been committed is vital in bringing offenders to justice, particularly in burglary cases.

Extra staffing has also enabled the officers to make a big contribution to the apprehension of criminals involved in the theft of cars and property from them. Scientific examination of recovered motor vehicles during 1987 resulted in 2,387 detections through fingerprint identification compared with 2,116 the previous year.

Two plan drawers, based at headquarters, produce detailed plans for serious crime, road traffic accidents and other operational incidents. The Colour Processing unit at headquarters processes and prints all colour photographs taken by subdivisional staff and other members of the force who use camera equipment.

An important development for the subdivision is the system whereby constables spend three days in a Scientific Aids branch during their first two years with the force.

The officers are taught the operational requirements in respect of fingerprint and forensic science and the system is proving useful to all concerned. New officers are learning the range of subjects covered by the subdivision and the occasions when experts should be called in. The scheme is a mainstay of the strategy to make territorial divisions more aware of the facilities available to them.

In the future the subdivision also hopes to improve training and research areas of new technology.

Communications

The communications subdivision provides an efficient communications network throughout the force area by means of UHF and VHF radio, telephones, and three Area Operations Rooms (AORs) located at Cramlington, Newcastle and Sunderland.

Each AOR is fully computerised and records incidents and deployment of resources for two territorial divisions.

During 1987 we began to replace the Home Office rented personal radios with the Motorola HT 600 E units. Early indications show them to be both efficient and reliable, providing enhanced communications to officers on patrol.

An international decision to alter emergency service radio frequencies in the United Kingdom because of the congestion of radio frequencies means that VHF radios in all Northumbria police vehicles are to be replaced. The necessary conversion of equipment at hill top sites has been completed and it is anticipated that vehicles will be re-equipped with new radios by the end of April 1988.

The force internal telephone system has been enhanced by providing additional lines on the route to North Shields and the EBX switchboard at headquarters now has a further 100 extensions.

The use of radio scanners to monitor police messages on both VHF and UHF frequencies, particularly by the criminal element, continues to give cause for concern and the force is carrying out trials in an effort to combat the problem.

A positive step to improve the service to divisions has been the appointment of a civilian technical officer to each AOR.

Each AOR and Support Services Divisional Headquarters now possesses a Facsimile machine linked to all major police forces.

A micro computer has been installed in the force Police National Computer (PNC) Bureau which has responsibility for updating and managing all force records held on the PNC. The bureau is also producing a force PNC Information Bulletin to ensure that police officers are aware of current changes in the PNC.

The imminent introduction of a PNC Interface which will allow access to PNC from any force computer terminal, will reduce the delays currently experienced by operational police officers in obtaining data on vehicles and individuals.

Growing pressure on operational resources has meant AOR staff have to ensure their expertise is developed to the full. To improve the training of newly appointed control room assistants, a 40-week training programme, together with the appointment of tutor operators, will assist them in the handling of the force's sophisticated computerised systems.

The strategy of the department has always been to give maximum support to police officers involved in operational work. This objective can only be achieved by using the most efficient and reliable equipment available, and en-

sureing that full advantage is taken of future developments in the field of communications technology. To support these aims it is essential that AOR personnel are trained to a standard which satisfies operational requirements of the force and the public it serves.

Dogs and Horses

Dog Section

Throughout 1987 the strength of the section has remained constant with 43 constables and five sergeants, each responsible for a German Shepherd dog. Six of these dogs are also trained to detect drugs and a further six specially trained to detect explosive devices.

The section caters for the day to day

needs of the Territorial Divisions; aids the force as a whole when large numbers of dogs are required to assist at football matches, incidents of public disorder or large scale searches, and provides a specialist service in searching for drugs or explosives with specially trained dogs.

During 1987 the Dog Section has concentrated its efforts in three main areas:—

- ★ maintaining a high profile on the streets and responding to calls for assistance.
- ★ enhancing the status of the police in the eyes of the public by giving demonstrations, talks and mounting static displays
- ★ training handlers and dogs to a high standard.



Home Secretary, The Right Honourable Douglas Hurd, MP (left), presenting Constable James Rowntree and police dog 'Shane of Northumbria' with the Mary Jordan Challenge Shield for being outright winners of the National Police Dog Trials.

There is an ever increasing requirement for bomb or explosive searches to be carried out, whether for a pre-planned exercise such as a royal or ministerial visit, a 'bomb' call or a routine search of a football stadium. A total of 227 searches were carried out during the year using one or more of the specially trained dogs.

In addition the specially trained drug detection dogs were used on 35 occasions. In order to improve the degree of support an additional four dogs have been trained to detect cannabis. These dogs will also be trained to detect cocaine and heroin.

Mounted Section

The section, which is based at the Stables, Jesmond, Newcastle, has ten horses ranging between six and 19 years. It is staffed by one sergeant and 11 constables, plus two grooms.

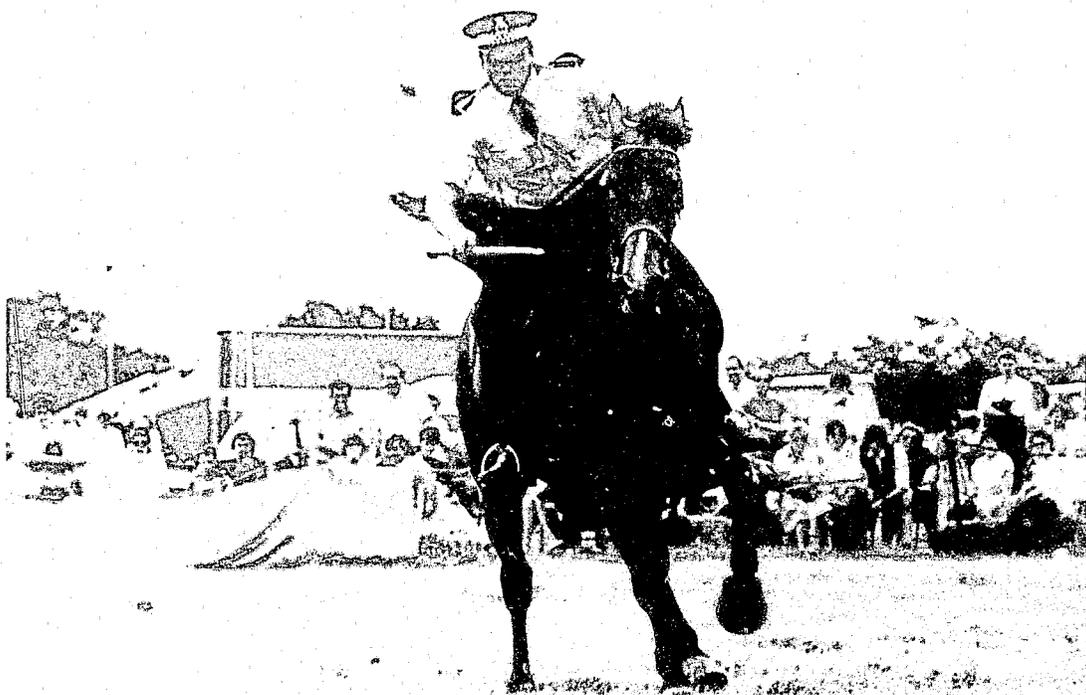
During the year 19 different groups visited the stables and section officers, together with their horses, visited 20 schools.

The section competed in two external competitions during 1987 and won prizes in both events.

For eight weeks between July and September, all of the police horses suffered from an equine flu virus. The Mounted Sections of Cleveland Police and Durham Constabulary performed duty at Sunderland and Newcastle football matches in their absence.

Ideally suited for patrol work, the section provides a high profile presence on the streets, at football matches, civic processions, street demonstrations and similar functions.

Evaluation trials are currently being undertaken to increase the mobility of the section by use of a two-horse box trailer.



Constable Charles Cunningham competing on 'Poldark' at the Colchester Horse Show in June. The pair carried off the Phillips Dictation Trophy.

Support Patrols

Special Patrol Group

The group provides supplementary manpower to divisions, mainly to assist in crime observations, terrorist situations involving firearms, public order, explosive device searches, scene of crime searches, surveillance techniques and fell rescue. Use of the group reduces the need to remove local officers from normal duties to deal with special or serious incidents.

The group has helped out on 430 occasions during 1987, most often to help combat crime in specific areas.

The main difficulties identified through crime pattern analysis have been burglary and auto-crime. Observations conducted in liaison with subdivisions have resulted in 90 arrests by the group. On 61 occasions the group has been asked to respond to incidents of disorder, resulting in 71 arrests. Special duty patrols on the Metro have resulted in 13 arrests and 240 people have been reported for various Metro offences.

Football matches at St James' Park and Roker Park are the main public events where disorder can be anticipated. The group provided support at 47 matches.

Crime pattern analysis information now allows the group to monitor problems and, to some degree, assess priorities and needs.

Club/Vice Squad

Clubs work involves a specialist knowledge and expertise in the complex field of liquor licensing, clubs, lotteries and all forms of gaming. Vice related functions include responsibility for the investigation of the offences in respect of male and female soliciting and prostitution, brothels, indecency and obscene publications. The squad works closely in liaison with local authority licensing departments, the Gaming Board for Great Britain, the Federation Against Copyright Theft Ltd and the Investigations Branch of Customs and Excise.

There has been a dramatic increase in complaints and incidents of male indecency during 1987, with complaints exceeding the combined 1985 and 1986 total. This trend may well be the result of an increased public awareness of indecency matters, male prostitution and unlawful homosexual activities in public places.

In contrast, 1987 has seen a substantial decrease in complaints and incidence of female street prostitution. The major factors contributing to this decrease appears to be the Sexual Offences Act 1985, which allows the prosecution of 'kerb crawlers', and the increase in sexual contact magazines. 1987 shows a 185 per cent rise in arrests for male soliciting, gross indecency and buggery. Arrests for female street prostitution have gone down by 93 per cent.

In the licensing and gaming field the main complaints concern under-age drinking and drinking outside permitted hours. There have been more complaints concerning the illegality or mismanagement of lotteries.

During the year there were 19 seizures of obscene publications: 29,121 magazines; 1,360 video cassettes; 61 audio cassettes; nine sets of cards; 15 films and 1,313 photographs. An additional 513 video cassettes were seized under the Copyright Act.

Marine

Marine Patrols

The Marine subdivision is responsible for patrolling the coastal and inland waterways of the force and officers are also involved in the enforcement of legislation relating to vessels, navigation, fishery protection, environmental controls and Port Authority bye-laws.

A close liaison is maintained between other marine agencies, including Customs and Excise, Department of Transport, Ministry of Defence and HM Coastguard.

The department has six patrol launches and a number of small transportable craft for marine patrolling ensuring that divisions with boundaries bordered by the sea or rivers have the additional support of water-borne police officers to call upon.

The development of Kielder Water as a leisure and sports centre has seen an increase in boating activities and a greater incidence of marine property being stolen.

During the year, at weekends and peak holiday periods, the subdivision has carried out mobile and boat patrols on and around Kielder Water. This policing has brought a marked reduction in auto and marine crime.

It has become apparent that provision of a small water-borne craft to assist divisions in times of water related incidents/accidents is essential. This is now available in the form of a small trihydral hull

dory, permanently mounted on a road trailer.

The centralisation of the subdivision is still the prime objective for improving the efficiency of the department. Detailed plans are being prepared and sites on the River Tyne considered with a view to building new headquarters.

We also continue to build up a good working relationship with the boating fraternity in the area.

Underwater Search Unit

The operational diving unit is responsible for carrying out dives throughout the

force area as well as the neighbouring forces of Durham and occasionally Cumbria.

The Marine subdivision is also responsible for the organisation and manning of the Northumbria Police National Diving and Marine School. Students from other forces attend the school which organises four different types of course:—

- Eight Week Basic Diving
- Two Week Refresher Diving
- Three Week Supervisor Diving
- One Week Supervisor Refresher

During 1987, 46 students attended the school, which is self financing and covered by students' fees.



The Marine subdivision and the Royal Air Force Air Sea Rescue team from RAF Boulmer held an exercise off the mouth of the Tyne in August.

It is also approved by the Health and Safety at Work Act — Diving Operations at Work Regulations 1981.

The school is responsible for the training of marine officers from other forces. Students received instruction in theoretical and practical application of: navigation, seamanship, communications, boat construction and boat handling. The school organises four different types of course.

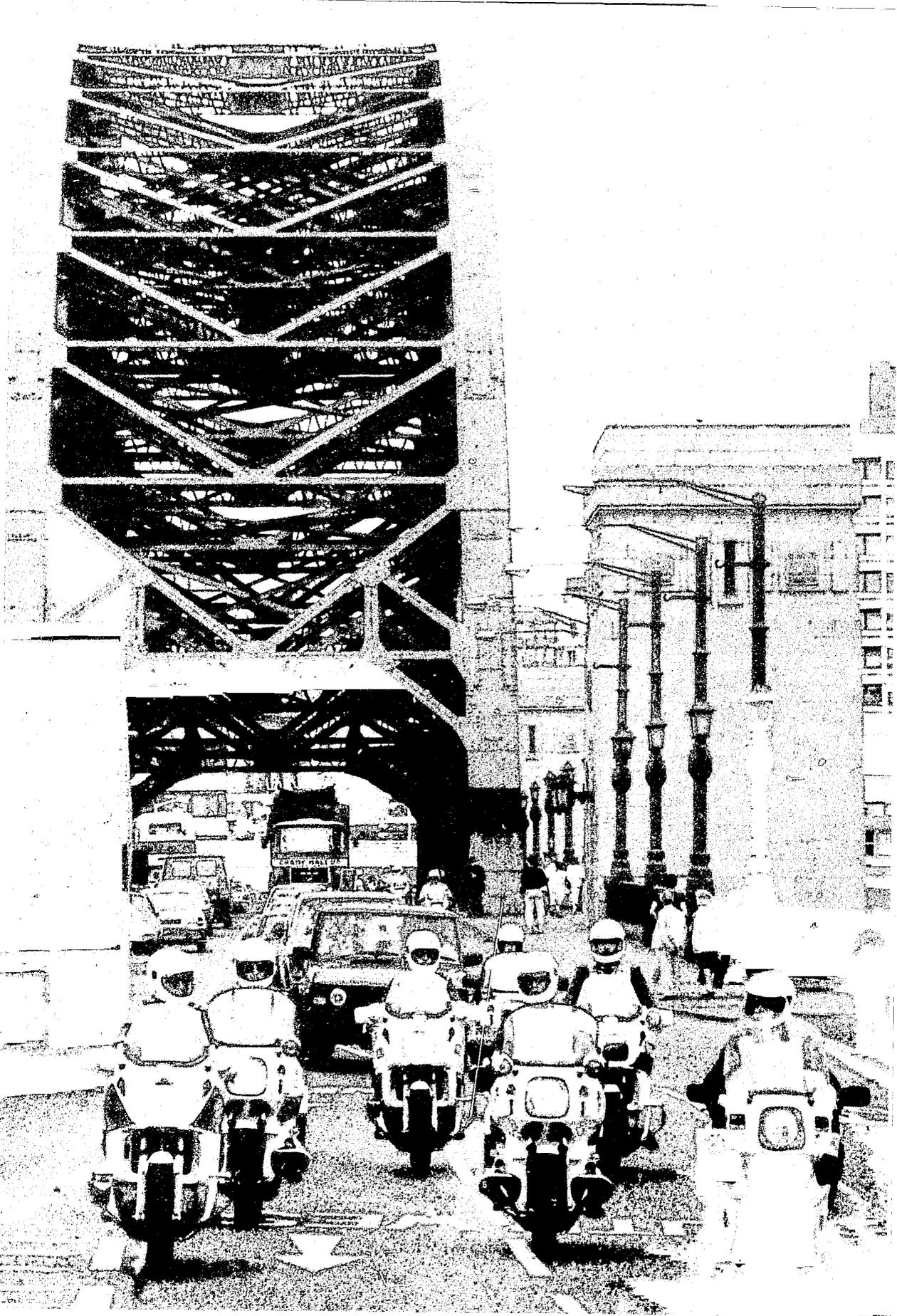
Six Week Coastal Patrol Officers Training

Two Week Coastal Patrol Officers Refresher

One Week Small Boat Handling Course

Three Week Practical Law Course

This year 41 students attended courses.



Traffic



Chief Superintendent
John Lawton

Frequent police motor patrols and prompt action to enforce motoring law are at the forefront of the Traffic Department's fight for safer roads.

But despite the efforts of all concerned in road safety and high profile policing at peak traffic periods, accidents still give great cause for concern. Although fatal accidents have decreased by two over the previous year, statistics reveal an even greater need to promote road safety education for every road user. Many of the serious accidents have involved pedestrians and it is vital that everyone is aware of the dangers created by current traffic conditions.

The Extended Fixed Penalty System and Vehicle Defect Rectification Scheme which were introduced in 1986 are proving to be a benefit to all concerned, reducing the number of motorists who previously would have appeared before the courts. The Vehicle Defect Rectification Scheme in particular has helped to create a greater awareness about safety amongst drivers. The scheme offers an opportunity to rectify vehicle defects rather than court proceedings being implemented.

In addition there has been an even closer liaison between traffic patrol officers and their divisional colleagues, especially in the investigation and detection of criminal offences.

Successful initiatives were:—

A joint investigation by Traffic and CID officers in the Sunderland area resulted in the recovery of 59 stolen motor vehicles and 45 arrests. This enquiry is still continuing with further arrests anticipated.

Motor patrols played an important part for stopping a craze for races between cars and motor bikes in car parks and open spaces throughout the force. Prosecutions have followed and other would-be offenders have been deterred. Vital liaison operated between subdivisional personnel, local council officials and residents in order to resolve the problem.

High profile motor patrol vehicles have been used in an effort to combat the armed and violent robberies

which take place at all hours. Coupled with a closer liaison with subdivisions, this has promoted a speedier response to calls for assistance and led to a higher level of crime prevention towards this particular type of offence.

Motor Patrols

The changeover in the motor patrol fleet from Vauxhall Cavalier 1.8i saloons has continued with the purchase of bigger, more efficient vehicles — Vauxhall Senator 3.0i, Ford Granada 2.9i saloons, together with high performance saloons such as the Ford Sierra 4 x 4 2.8 and Vauxhall Astra GTE 2.0i.

These larger, high performance vehicles are proving successful in reducing the level of auto thefts and organised burglaries/robberies where criminals use high powered stolen vehicles.

The fleet of Ford Granada saloons has been supplemented with automatic transmission models in order to judge their mechanical advantages over the manual models. An addition to the fleet is a Jaguar 3.6 saloon and a further Jaguar has been ordered for 1988. This car is an ideal high visibility patrol car, creating an impact with motorists.

To cater for current traffic conditions, motor patrol vehicles are now being equipped with better lighting and siren warning systems. This makes cars even more noticeable and has greatly increased the level of road safety for police officers and others, especially at the scenes of road incidents.

Motorcycle Patrols

The three Traffic subdivision motorcycle units continue to operate their 23 BMW and three Norton motorcycles. A new Norton is in production and extended trials of this machine are awaited.

The motorcycle patrols over the year have been heavily involved in traffic patrol/control duties. In addition to their normal escort duties, officers in the motorcycle sections have been involved in policing all major road races/events in the force area.

Police motorcyclists crossing the Tyne Bridge ahead of riders in the Kellogg's International Cycle Race.

One officer was seconded to the police motorcycle escort team which covered the Kelloggs Road Race in August. This cycle race ran from Edinburgh to London via major towns and cities including Newcastle upon Tyne.

Motorcycle patrols played a valuable part in policing the congested coast road from South Shields to Sunderland during the autumn seafront illuminations.



An escort for runners in the Morpeth to Newcastle Road Race.

Traffic Management

This department continues to support territorial and specialist divisions in highway and traffic matters, especially when government and local authority organisations and individuals seek a police response to problems.

Special events, on or affecting the highway, are monitored and kept to proportions which can be accommodated without undue hardship to other road users. The understanding and the co-operation of event organisers, both professional and amateur, is imperative.

Members of the department attended 1,661 meetings during 1987 and carried out a total of 117 traffic surveys, mainly related to speed complaints. In addition, 602 event enquiries/notifications were received by the department and a total of 1,926 public enquiries/complaint matters were investigated.

The data collection work undertaken is designed to assist sensible deployment of experienced traffic police officers. It is hoped that this will be expanded into the accident prevention field in the coming year.

1987 was the first full year in which the Vehicle Defect Rectification Scheme operated. The scheme is an important contribution to road safety, ensuring that vehicle defects are repaired or dangerous vehicle removed from the roads. The scheme also saves considerable time in court and preparatory work, releasing officers to carry out other policing duties.

The annual results are as follows:—

Forms issued	4,920
Faults rectified	3,976
Vehicles scrapped	147
Police action	723
Outstanding	74

Force Vehicles

During the year force vehicles covered a total of 14,970,930 miles. Although there was an increase in the number of accidents involving police vehicles, the number of blameworthy accidents dropped from 144 to 131. The rise in accidents is explained by the fact that every item of damage, no matter how minor, is reported and classed as an accident for insurance purposes.

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

Actual Vehicles

Cars	384
Vans	73
Personnel carriers	58
Motorcycles	26

Special Vehicles and HGV

Marine	2
Mounted	2
Landrovers	8
Recovery vehicles	6
Coaches	2

Vehicle Total 561

Specialised trailers 30

Total Fleet 591

The actual vehicle strength has increased by five per cent during the past ten years.

Fleet Management

The department plans to almost double the number of diesel powered cars during the next year because of their trouble-free record.

Ford Fiesta 1.6 cars used on local patrols are clocking up 100,000 miles with only very minor engine defects. The cars are an economic success and spend less time in the workshops than petrol vehicles.

By the end of 1988 there will be 172 diesel vehicles, making up 30 per cent of the total fleet. The current 99 cars account for 17.6 per cent of all vehicles.

This trend towards reducing vehicle costs can only help efforts to balance demands for increased policing against economic restrictions.

Fleet Workshops

Staff in five vehicle workshops — Killingworth, Morpeth, Sunderland, South Shields and Hexham — carry out all types of repairs and maintenance on force vehicles.

The workshops carried out 3,863 routine services during the year as well as warranty work on new vehicles.

Regular specialised training for staff ensures a high standard of maintenance for the many sophisticated vehicles in the fleet.

An electronics course will be included in forthcoming training so that staff can keep pace with the growing use of electronic systems in vehicles.

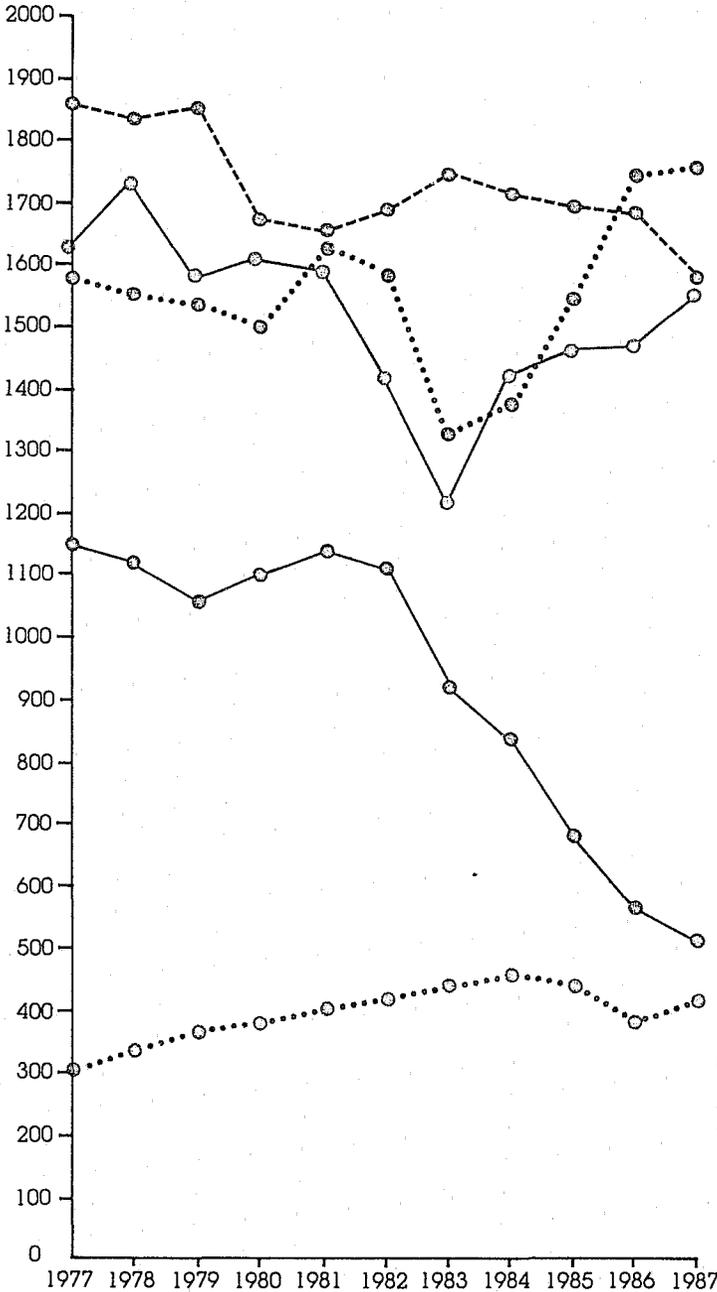
Central Ticket Office

The department has now had a full year of running the Extended Fixed Penalty System. Office procedures and staffing have been rationalised and a new section introduced to deal with all endorsement offences, driving licences and similar documentation.

1987 figures show a slight increase on the previous year.

See appendix Q

Figure 1
Number of Casualties - Comparison with previous years



Drivers

Injuries sustained by drivers increased slightly during 1987 and now stand at their highest level since 1975.

Pedestrians

A downward trend in pedestrian casualties has prevailed since 1974. A further reduction of almost 6 per cent was recorded in 1987. The number of pedestrians injured in road accidents has fallen by 21 per cent when compared with 1975.

Vehicle Passengers

Injuries to vehicle passengers which had shown a downward trend since 1974 increased sharply during 1984 and 1985. A further sharp increase of 9 per cent was recorded during 1987.

Riders and Pillion Passengers

Casualty figures for riders and pillion passengers of two-wheeled powered vehicles show a marked downward trend since 1981, and this continued during 1987 when casualties fell by a further 5 per cent. Casualties sustained by this class of road user have fallen by 52 per cent when compared with 1975.

Pedal Cyclists

Injuries to pedal cyclists, which had shown a prolonged upward trend since 1977, fell during 1985 and 1986, but recorded an increase of almost 8 per cent during 1987.

Figure 2 Accidents and Casualties During 1987

Total Casualties

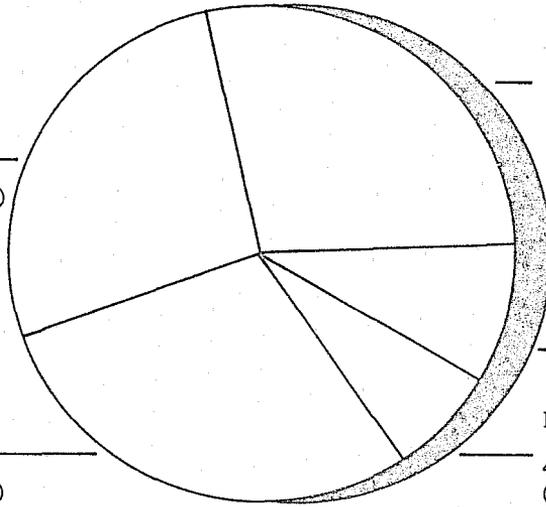
109 Killed
5,744 Injured

Pedestrians

47 Killed
1,543 Injured
(27% of total casualties)

Drivers

25 Killed
1,725 Injured
(30% of total casualties)



Vehicle Passengers

18 Killed
1,574 Injured
(27% of total casualties)

Riders and
Pillion Passengers

14 Killed
491 Injured
(9% of total casualties)

Pedal Cyclists

5 Killed
411 Injured
(7% of total casualties)

Training and Personnel

Training



Chief Superintendent
Dennis Heathcote

The Northumbria Police Training Department has an envied reputation at national and international levels. To maintain this status, the department is aware of the need to constantly identify and implement effective training programmes. However, these require frequent research, monitoring and up-dating. New legislation, advances in technology, increased public disorder and the demand for greater police accountability are all factors which have to be taken into account when devising training programmes for serving police officers.

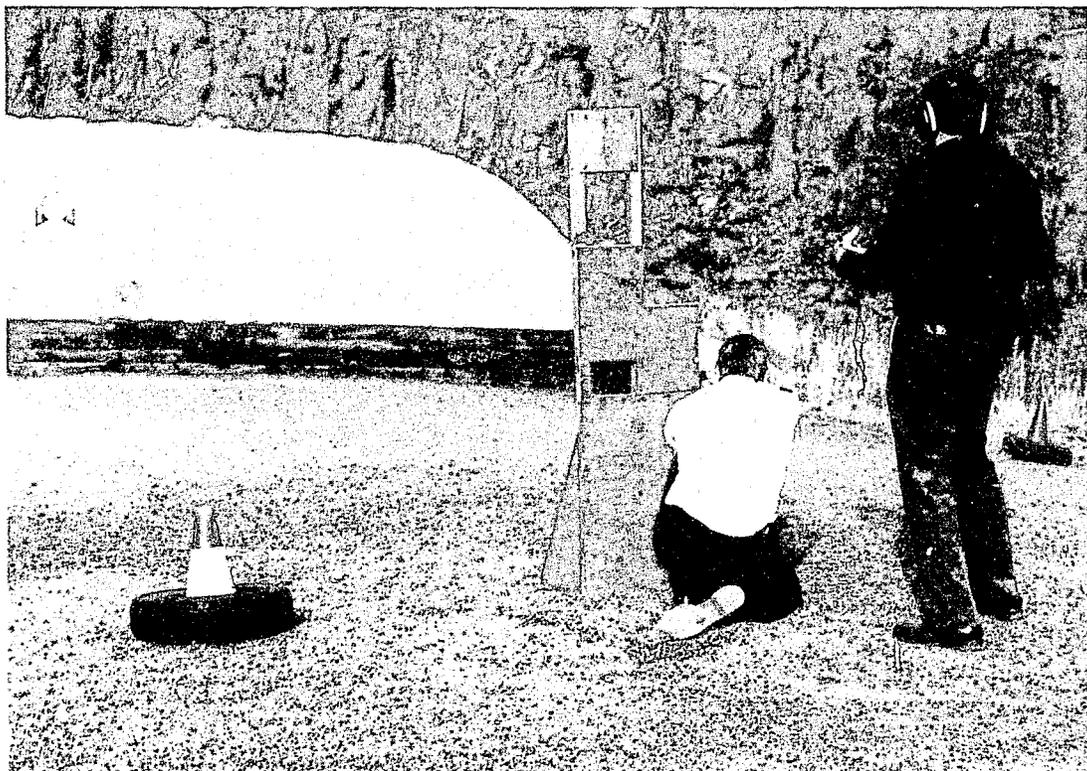
The department is keen for all students to participate in the learning process and members of staff are continually updating their own teaching methods to keep pace.

Two areas of specific achievement for the department in 1987 were the establishment of Development Training for sergeants and constables and a greater emphasis on practical operational matters during the Probationer Training Programme.

Considerable progress has also been made in the training of officers in Public Order policing as recommended by the Association of Chief Officers of Police.

Investigative Techniques Course

Begun in mid 1986, this course trains officers to develop skills and techniques associated with police interviewing. Guest speakers from the fields of psychology, child abuse and rape crisis have provided a greater insight into the needs of victims of serious sexual offences, especially for participants on the Police-women's Specialist Course. Additional



Outdoor target practice for officers training in the use of firearms.

courses are being planned for other officers who undertake investigatory tasks and regional training will also be provided.

Firearms Training

Northumbria Police is a National Firearms School and provides training, on indoor and outdoor facilities, for officers from all forces nationally.

Research on new training programmes, particularly to meet the demands for VIP protection, are of paramount importance.

In October 1987 Northumbria Police hosted the 5th National Firearms Conference which was attended by HM Inspector of Constabulary, senior officers and firearms advisors.

Communications Training

Facilities in this section have been considerably enhanced by the new classroom block added to the main training department complex. The proposed link of the Police National Computer to our present communications system will also mean further training for officers.

Management and Professional Studies Unit

This service meets the needs of our own Sergeants' Initial Courses as well as being a regional base for Inspectors' Initial and Development Courses. Following a review carried out by the Central Planning and Training Unit, Harrogate, Northumbria Police has been selected as a regional centre for both ranks.

Special Constabulary Training

The members of the Special Constabulary form a valuable link with the community and the training programmes have been developed to ensure that members have knowledge and skills necessary for them to properly fulfil their role.

Race Relations

Northumbria Police recognises and welcomes the fact it serves a multi-racial community. Training programmes for officers which include advice and guidance on good practices have been researched and will be included in the total training packages. The Training Department Race Relations Adviser, Nadeem Ahmad, assists in this preparation.

Probationer Constables and members from other courses pay regular visits to the religious places of worship to obtain an insight into the culture, traditions and beliefs of the ethnic minority communities. During certain courses, officers have the opportunity of visiting the Tyne and Wear Community Relations Offices, MEA

House, and I am indebted for the time, advice and friendship provided by this organisation.

First Aid

A greater demand than ever has been placed upon the First Aid section, especially in training YTS groups. Considerable research has been undertaken into serious infectious diseases and information from this research is given to operational police officers who may come into contact with infected people during duties.

Legal Research

The department responds to the need for officers to be thoroughly up-to-date with new legislation and issues a monthly law digest.

Police Personnel

An increase in force establishment early in the year enabled 75 new officers to be in post by June 1987. These officers have now completed their initial training and are continuing their probationary period in territorial divisions.

The constant demand from all sections of the force for manpower ensures that the department is always aware of the need to refine and modify its systems.

Research is being undertaken into methods of improving assessment of candidates for appointment to the force and continuing efforts are being made to recruit more officers from different cultures.

A force working party has recently been set up to enquire into arrangements for career development and occupational health support, both areas of great importance in the ability to make the most efficient use of manpower. We are also investigating the implication of equal opportunities legislation.

The department administers and is involved in the selection of candidates for all Police College courses and the Graduate Entry Scheme.

Divisional Commanders are provided with the results of sickness monitoring to develop the welfare needs of officers and for the efficient use of manpower to be achieved.

A career development counselling service is also provided by the department.

The aim of the police personnel department is to aid Northumbria Police in utilising its manpower resources to the best efficiency and effectiveness by:—

- ★ encouraging recruitment from all segments of society and from all ethnic origins

- ★ researching extended assessment techniques for recruitment
- ★ researching a programme for achieving and maintaining a recognised standard of fitness for all officers in the force
- ★ introducing a more structured career fitness development programme
- ★ reviewing staff appraisal procedures to achieve greater in-depth analysis of officers
- ★ researching whether extended assessment techniques are needed to identify the best officers for higher posts
- ★ investigating whether it is more effective to retain specialists for longer periods in any one department
- ★ analysing working conditions to see what effects they have on officers.



Force pensioners reunited at Headquarters.

Welfare

The Welfare Department provides support to all serving officers, civilians, pensioners and widows. The demands on the department have been steadily increasing over the years as follows:—

	1980	1987	% Increase
Visits to sick personnel	316	690	118%
Welfare cases	339	785	131%
Number of pensioners	940	1,366	45%
Widows	316	363	15%

In addition, the department publishes the Welfare Weekly, arranges for personnel to stay at the Northern Police Convalescent Home and is involved in the management of a number of voluntary funds. The organisation of the ann-

ual pensioners reunion is also a responsibility.

The Welfare Department aims to provide increased effectiveness of the department by:—

- ★ investigating whether the areas covered by the department could be broadened to meet the changing demands of police work
- ★ researching the need for stress management/facilities in the force.

Pensioners

At the end of the year there were 1,366 pensioners and 363 widows. A pensioners 'News and Views' section was included in the force magazine 'Standby'. A copy goes to each pensioner and widow. Welfare Officers are also on the committees of the local branch of the pensioners' national association. The officers responded to numerous calls for assistance and advice from pensioners and widows.

The pensioners' reunion was held at Force Headquarters and once again proved to be a highly successful function with an attendance of approximately 600. It was financed by the Force Benevolent Fund and organised by the Welfare Officers.

At Christmas the Trustees of the Northumbria Police (Lillian Eve Memorial) Trust were able to send a cheque for £10 as a gift to each police widow of 65 years and over and each pensioner of 70 years and over.

Recruitment

Requests for applications for appointments were received from 4,270 men and 1,165 women. This reflected an increase of 45 per cent in male applicants and 42.4 per cent increase in female applicants and followed a limited advertising campaign.

Appointments

	Male	Female	Total
New appointments	180	40	220
Transferred from other forces	34	4	38
Re-joins	5	1	6
Total	219	45	264

Graduate Applications

Applications were received from 79 people who either held degrees or were in their last year of degree courses. Of these, 18 were appointed.

Graduate Entry Scheme

A total of 37 graduates applied to be considered for the 1987 graduate entry

scheme. None were appointed under the scheme but 13 were appointed as normal entrants (one female still pending).

Age of Officers Appointed

The youngest officer appointed was 19 years old.

The oldest officer appointed was 40 years old.

The average age of all officers appointed was 24 years.

Police Entrance Examinations

	Number who sat	Number passed
Constable applicants	746	567

In addition 162 candidates were tested on behalf of other forces.

Ethnic Minorities

19 men and three women applied to join during 1987. Two were appointed (both male, including one who applied in 1986). Applications from six men and one woman are pending. 12 men and two women were rejected, the reasons for rejection are given below:—

	Male	Female
Education	4	-
Preliminary Interview	1	-
Failed to Pursue	7	1
Eyesight	-	1
Total	12	2

Summary of Wastage for 1987

	1986	1987
Retirement on Pension		
Ordinary Pension	60	55
Medical Pension	51	66
Died	3	4
Dismissed/required to resign	1	—
Resignations (women officers in brackets)		
10-25 years service	4(1)	2(1)
5-10 years service	10(4)	5(2)
2-5 years service	5(1)	4(3)
Under 2 years service	14(1)	9(6)
Total	148	145
Transferred to other forces	8	10
Total Wastage	156	155

Women Officers

The continuing loss of women officers is a local and national problem and research is being undertaken at both levels. All serving female officers with Northumbria Force, and those who left during the last five years, have been circulated with a questionnaire to determine their attitude and reasons for retirement and their views on how to reduce wastage. The result is awaited.

In addition the department has arranged for a senior woman officer in the force, who has continued and sustained her career at the same time as undertaking the responsibilities of mothering, to address all women officers on their training courses.

Special Constabulary

Unsuccessful applicants who appear suitable for the Special Constabulary are provided with appropriate advice and information.

Undergraduates Familiarisation Course

At the request of the Home Office, this force held a Familiarisation Course for undergraduates. The purpose was to give the students the opportunity to concentrate on the practical aspects of policing by visiting police stations and specialist departments. The course was held from December 14-17, 1987. A total of 18 students took advantage of this course, which proved to be a success.

Career Work

Schools and other educational establishments were once again visited by the Recruiting Sergeant, to give talks on opportunities in the police service. These visits were by invitation only. An Open Day was held at Sunderland Police Station on November 22, 1987. A recruiting stand was manned by an officer from the training department and a great deal of interest was shown by the general public. The Community Services Department, which has regular contact with schools, was able to provide careers advice on request. In addition, anyone who required further or more specialist advice, arranged to visit the Recruiting Department at Force Headquarters.

Once again close liaison has been kept with the Resettlement Centre, Catterick Garrison. As a result some 'good quality' ex-service personnel have been interested in police careers.

Secondments

Central Services

District Police Training Centre, Aykley Heads, Durham

- 1 Chief Superintendent
- 1 Inspector
- 7 Sergeants
- 2 Constables

Central Planning Unit, Harrogate

- 2 Inspectors

HM Inspectorate Staff Office

- 1 Chief Inspector

Crime Intelligence

- 2 Constables

Civil Defence Unit, Easingwold

- 1 Superintendent

Drugs Unit

- 1 Sergeant

Forensic Science Laboratory

- 1 Sergeant

Regional Crime Prevention Unit

- 1 Chief Inspector

No 2 Regional Crime Squad

- 1 Superintendent
- 2 Chief Inspectors
- 3 Inspectors
- 12 Sergeants
- 23 Constables

Interforce

Technical Support Unit

- 1 Constable

Hong Kong

- 2 Inspectors
- 2 Sergeants

Federation

- 1 Constable

Health In the Force

	1985	1986	1987
Total operational days lost by all ranks through:			
Sickness or injury	40,335	41,522	41,049
Self-certificated sickness	10,562	8,720	7,624
Certificated sickness	29,773	32,802	33,425
Assaults	1,932	2,901	3,587

Under the voluntary medical scheme 519 officers were screened and a further 32 are awaiting examination.

Regular Force Establishment and Strength

The authorised establishment of the Force is 3,453. The actual strength on December 31, 1987 was 3,535, comprising 3,269 men and 276 women, including 63 men and four women seconded, and 15 supernumerary.

Obituary

It is with deep regret that I have to report the death of the following serving officers:—

- May 23 Inspector Alan Toal
- June 19 Constable Graeme McLeod Ogden
- Oct 10 Constable John Sheldon
- Dec 31 Constable Michael Andrew Gunton

Transfers and Promotions

Chief Superintendent Alan J Castree transferred on promotion to Assistant Chief Constable with the Greater Manchester Police Force.

Promotions:-

- 2 Superintendents to Chief Superintendent
- 16 Chief Inspectors to Superintendent
- 24 Inspectors to Chief Inspector
- 31 Sergeants to Inspector
- 50 Constables to Sergeant

Commendations

During the year, 110 officers were commended by the Courts and a further 101 officers were commended by me for their good work and devotion to duty.

Educational Standards of Officers

A total of 206 officers have degrees, this includes 31 entrants who joined and three who have obtained degrees during 1987. This reflects 5.8 per cent of force strength and compares favourably with other forces.

Civilian Personnel



Mr Graham Francis

1987 has been a successful year for the Civilian Personnel Department, based at headquarters with a staff of 12. It has been possible to capitalise on the excellent groundwork achieved during the previous year.

The department offers a centralised personnel management service for all civilian employees of Northumbria Police.

Personnel Management is defined as that part of management which is concerned with people at work and their relationships within the organisation. It aims to bring together and develop into an effective group the employees of the organisation and, taking into account the well-being of the individual and of working groups, enable them to make their best contribution to its success.

The department's work falls into four distinct and equally important areas, although it must be pointed out that the lists are not exhaustive:—

Employee resourcing

- Establishment control and manpower planning
- Recruitment and selection
- Wage and salary administration
- Conditions of employment
- Health and safety

Employee development

- Identification of training needs
- Provision of in-house and external training
- Advice on career development
- Staff appraisal

Employee relations

- Employee legislation
- Consultation and negotiation
- Grievance, discipline etc.

Ancillary tasks

- Equal opportunities
- Counselling
- Computer development

During 1987, the department continued to build on the achievements of the previous 12 months and the following items are worthy of note:—

Civilian Establishment

At the end of the year, the approved civilian establishment was:—

Category	Full-Time	Part-Time	Total
Administrative, professional and technical	305	—	305
Secretarial, typing and clerical	517*	1	518*
Mechanics, drivers, etc.	89	—	89
Telex telephones	33	—	33
Domestic Services	147	140	287
Catering Services	20	20	40
	1,111*	161	1,272*
Traffic Wardens	161	—	161
Totals	1,272*	161	1,433*

*includes five seconded staff.

Recruitment

During the year, 277 vacancies arose as follows:—

Division	Vacancies
Northern	18
Newcastle	39
North Tyneside and Blyth	13
Gateshead	22
South Tyneside	14
Sunderland	28
Community Services	14
Administration	37
Civilian Personnel	4
Finance	5
Legal Services	—
Inspection and Development	19
Police Personnel and Training	8
Complaints and Discipline	2
Crime	7
Command	1
Support Services	30
Traffic	13
Others	3

The advertising of these vacancies brought in more than 20,000 applications — a reflection, perhaps, on the seriousness of the unemployment situation in the area.

Health and Safety

1987 saw the completion and implementation of procedures for Fire Drills and

Evacuation on headquarters site, and this is now being extended to other divisions.

Also introduced was a revised procedure for the reporting of accidents at work, to comply with Government legislation.

The help provided by staff from Gateshead Metropolitan Borough Council has proved invaluable.

Training

During the year work continued on the identification of training needs. Personal interviewing and information supplied Divisional Commanders and Heads of Department enabled the personnel department to arrange the following courses for civilian staff:—

Course	Duration (Days)	Number attending
Internal		
Civilian Induction	2	107
Communications	1	11
Negotiation and Persuasion	½	9
Financial Administration	1	32
Health and Safety	½	19
Fire Wardens	½	48
Psychometric Testing	5	5
External		
Assertion and Communications	2	28
Stress Management	2	15
Counselling skills	2	14
Personal Effectiveness and Public Relations	3	3
Financial Regulations	1	11
Information Technology	1	63
Word Processing	2	6
Telephone Techniques	1	6
Pre-retirement	5	2
Management Development	10	2
Horticultural Skills	1	2

In addition, a total of 67 civilian employees enrolled for part-time college courses.

Throughout the year individual employees were given advice on career development and information on available relevant courses.

Industrial Relations

1987 saw the agreement of procedures for discipline and grievance matters, a first step towards the introduction of a 'Personnel Code' covering items about the employment of civilian staff from recruitment to termination.

Regular meetings of the Joint Consultative Committee comprising representatives of the Trades Unions and the Civilian Personnel Department, were held under the chairmanship of the Civilian Personnel Officer. Invaluable contributions were made by representatives of both NALGO and NUPE.

Overall, employee relations continued on the excellent level established in previous years, with any potential problems being fully discussed with the appropriate Trades Union on an amicable level.

Computer Development

Personnel records are now held on the in-house computer following the closure of the Tyne and Wear Computer Unit.

Inspection and Development



Chief Superintendent
Barry Stewart

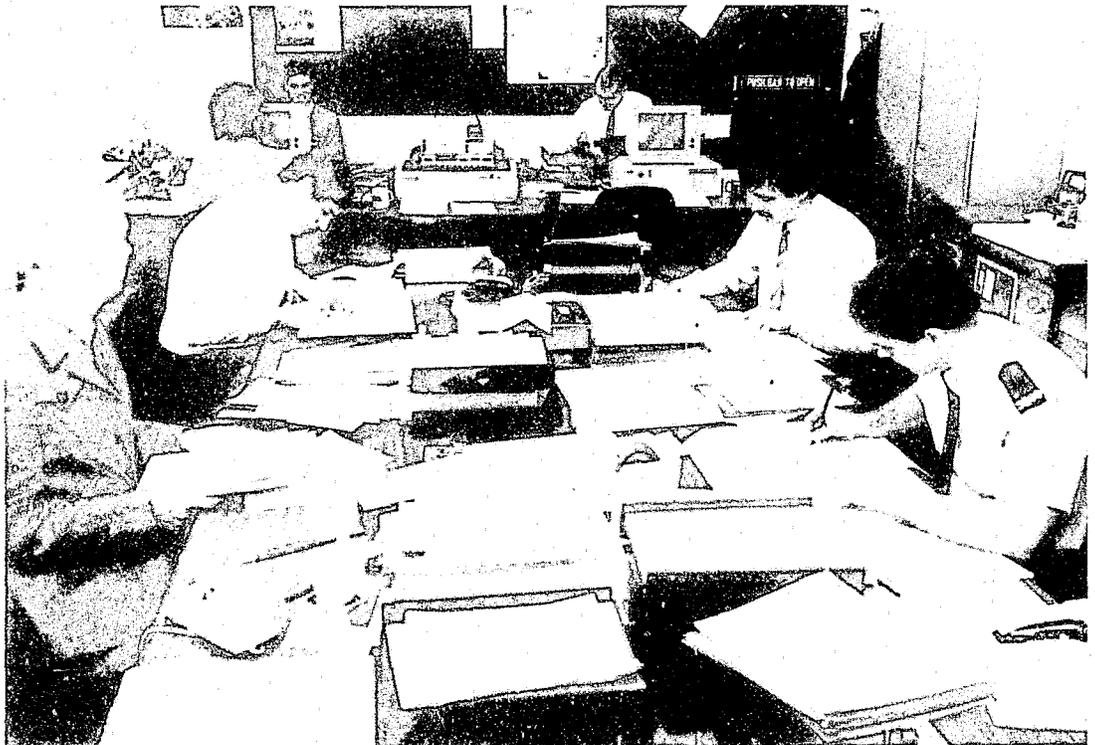
1987 was a particularly demanding year for the department and progress was made in several important areas. Of utmost priority was the setting of force-wide objectives in line with the Chief Constable's strategy of implementing a 'policing by objectives' management system. The major policing issues facing the force during 1987 were fully researched by members of the department and primary aims and objectives identified for 1988. Monitoring systems have also been introduced in territorial subdivisions and specialist departments to measure performance with a view to improving overall efficiency and achieving the best level of service for the public.

The department contributed to all aspects of the force strategy for 1987 but was primarily involved in two principal areas — 'to innovate and adapt' and 'to handle the process of change'. Social, political, technological and scientific changes

were monitored to ensure that the quality of the service provided was maintained by a properly equipped and active force. Every effort was made to keep the force in pace with society's requirements and to use talent and ability to the best advantage.

During 1987 the department had five separate sections, each with a police or civilian section head —

- Research and Development
- Force Inspectorate
- Computer Development
- Statistics
- Press and Public Relations



Civilian staff have been recruited to assist police officers in their administrative duties.

Research and Development

Research functions concentrated on five main areas:

- undertaking, advising and assisting senior officers in respect of research projects
- identifying research requirements and obtaining a police view of research being undertaken
- maintaining liaison with the Home Office Police Research Services Unit and research departments in other forces
- developing and obtaining consensus evaluation in respect of new administrative systems and equipment
- administering the suggestions and ideas scheme

During the year 50 research projects, together with numerous investigative tasks, were undertaken. The projects included a major review of the force, the use of functional management techniques, an evaluation into the use of micro computers at subdivisions, assessing policing requirements for the Metro, combating AIDS and other infectious diseases, loss of policewomen, and an evaluation of a pilot administrative support unit which releases police personnel from office tasks.

The Suggestions and Ideas Scheme received 120 entries, with nine members of staff winning financial awards for their proposals and 13 receiving letters of appreciation. Included in these were a comprehensive subdivisional contingency plan to combat major crime, an aide memoir/training handbook for civilian General Office Assistants, the use of reusable body bags/stretchers and numerous minor changes to improve force stationery.

Continued efforts were made throughout the year to raise overall effectiveness and efficiency and to support territorial divisions and specialist departments with research projects.

Force Inspectorate

Regular inspection plays an important role in maintaining high standards of policing and efficiency, can identify problems at an early stage and encourages constructive planning for the future.

During the year the system of force inspections and those conducted by HM Inspector of Constabulary were rationalised. A new inspection guide issued to Divisional Commanders and Heads of

Departments should result in a more detailed examination of subdivisional and departmental systems, the evaluation of objectives, uniformity in presentation and a more co-ordinated and formally linked inspection process.

During 1987 five divisions and departments were formally inspected by an Assistant Chief Constable. Divisional Commanders were also required to undertake an internal inspection of their subdivisions/departments as part of the regular inspection process.

Computer Development

A small team of police officers, headed by a Chief Inspector, and the civilian computer staff under the direction of the Computer Manager, continued to combine their expertise to design and implement computer systems required by the force.

The following major projects were undertaken during the year:—

PNC Interface

A link (interface) between the Police National Computer (PNC) and the Force Tandem Computer was established in December 1987. This gives officers the ability to carry out PNC checks from any force computer terminal. The system can only be used by trained/authorised operators and will be phased into use throughout the force during 1988.

Criminal Information System

The second phase of the computerised Criminal Information System (CIS) was released in October 1987. This comprehensive addition to the existing system allows officers to search for suspects using the description of an offender, including any marks, scars, tattoos and peculiarities. The system can also be used to store descriptions of unidentified offenders. It has been designed to comply strictly with the requirements of the Data Protection Act 1984.

The Force Computer Network

The Force Computer Network continued to expand during 1987 with additional Visual Display Units (VDUs) for operational use and the installation of an ICL mainframe computer to process systems previously held on the Tyne and Wear County Council Computer. These systems are tremendously useful in easing the burden in several departments, including Personnel Department, Fleet Management, Vehicle Stores and the Central Ticket Office.

Facilities on the Tandem computer network, which meets the operational needs of the force, continued to be refined.

Computerised Crime Recording System

For some years now the force has been considering the use of computer technology to provide an effective means of recording and monitoring details of all reported crime and its subsequent investigation. This is in line with national trends and many forces have already computerised this system or are in the process of doing so.

A research project, conducted by a dedicated team of four officers, progressed well during the year. Results to date suggest that a very comprehensive computerised crime recording system can be achieved by using available technology.

The benefits of such a system are many. The main objectives will be to ease the burden of crime recording and case handling on operational officers and to assist in the investigation of crime by improving access to information. Other advantages lie in the assimilation of statistics, providing management information and detailed crime pattern analysis. Various development options will be considered early in 1988.

Micro Computer Evaluation Study

An evaluation of the use of micro computers at subdivisional level was completed during the year, based on pilot schemes in North Tyneside and Blyth Division. A number of subdivisional administrative functions, together with the possibility of crime pattern analysis, were identified as being suitable applications for a micro computer. A detailed report was submitted for the information of the chief officers in November 1987 and long term strategy in this area will be determined during 1988.

Personalised Computer Security Card System

A new personalised computer security card, designed as a combined warrant card/civilian identity card, has been in use since October 1987. Entry into any force operational computer system is impossible without the use of a security card and the information recorded by the computer forms the basis for checks.

Data Protection

The force is fully committed to meet its obligations under the Data Protection Act 1984 and a civilian data protection officer was appointed in August 1987. This officer is responsible for monitoring and

checking all procedures for the force computer systems, training personnel in the requirements of the Act and the processing of subject access applications.

Statistics

This civilian section is run by the force statistics officer. It is divided into four units — Data Preparation, Crime Statistics, Court Statistics and Accident Statistics.

The section is responsible for the production of the following Home Office statistical returns and statistical analysis for local use:—

- Crime reports to the police
- Road accidents involving personal injury
- Cases heard at Magistrates' Courts
- Cases heard at Crown Court
- Cautions for indictable/either way/summary offences
- Written cautions for motoring offences
- Breath tests administered
- Offences involving drugs
- Arrest totals
- Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 returns
- Cases of crimes involving firearms

The section continued to play an important role in providing management information for chief officers and senior supervisors forcewide. Statistical information was also provided to members of the public, students and non-police organisations to assist with research projects.

Complaints and Discipline



Chief Superintendent
Norman Thompson

Complaints against the Police for 1987 are closely comparable to previous figures, showing only very minor increases in both recorded complaints and cases investigated, but with fewer complainants. No new trends are apparent. The informal resolution procedure is continuing to provide a satisfactory reduction in the number of withdrawn complaints and a similar increase in satisfied complainants.

The independent Police Complaints Authority acts in a monitoring role and of the 111 cases referred to them during 1987 they closely supervised 19 investigations.

The department now has the benefit of computerisation which is expected to provide up to the minute statistical data required for management, inspections and statistical returns. Such equipment should also enhance the overall efficiency of the administrative role of the department and reduce the burden of cumbersome and repetitious documentation.

Of a total of 416 complainants, who lodged complaints during the year, five

expressed dissatisfaction with an investigation or its outcome.

All registered complaints were accepted and recorded in accordance with Home Office guidelines. No requests were made by officers for any copies of complaints lodged against them.

Director of Public Prosecutions

Of a total of 83 cases referred to the Director of Public Prosecutions during the year, only two cases resulted in prosecution being recommended. One resulted from a public complaint and the other from an internal discipline investigation.

Police Officers convicted of offences

During the year three officers were convicted on a total of six non-indictable traffic offences resulting in two officers being disqualified from driving.

Number of cases

	1986	1987
Received	369	385
Completed	403*	380*
Pending at December 31, 1987	186*	191*
Involving the appointment of an investigating officer from another force	12	4

*Includes cases from previous years.

Complaints finalized during the year:-

	1986	1987
Withdrawn or not proceeded with	222(36.8%)	238(39.5%)
Unsubstantiated	275(45.6%)	263(43.6%)
Informally resolved	91(15.1%)	87(14.4%)
Substantiated	15 (2.5%)	15 (2.5%)
	603	603

Breakdown of complaints completed during the year (excluding withdrawn complaints):-

Allegation	Unsubstantiated	Substantiated	Informally resolved
Incivility	44	1	40
Assault	101	1	20
Irregularity in procedure	25	2	4
Traffic irregularity	4	—	—
Neglect of duty	20	6	2
Corrupt practice	2	—	—
Mishandling of property	10	1	2
Irregularity in relation to evidence/perjury	7	—	—
Oppressive conduct or harassment	12	—	10
Racially discriminatory behaviour	—	—	—
Unlawful/unnecessary arrest or detention	21	2	3
Impropriety in connection with search of premises	10	1	5
Other crime	3	—	—
Other	4	1	1

Disciplinary Proceedings

15 officers were subject to disciplinary proceedings compared with 13 in 1986. All but one officer received some form of punitive measure and a total of 26 charges were heard before the Chief Constable in the first instance.

Punishments:-

Dismissed from force	—
Required to resign	—
Reduction in rank	—
Reduction in pay	—
Fine	10
Reprimand	4
Caution	—
Case dismissed	1

Three officers were allowed to resign notwithstanding discipline proceedings pending.

In addition to those cases mandatorily referred to the independent Police Complaints Authority, there were 58 complaints submitted to them under the Police (Anonymous, Repetitious, Etc Complaints) Regulations 1985 in which the Authority agreed to dispense with the requirements of an investigation.

Internal Discipline Matters

62 enquiries were initiated whilst 69 were completed, including 27 cases pending from the previous year.

Administration



Mr George E Jackson

The department is responsible for general administration, force stores, gardening, HQ site maintenance, printing, central filing and registry, domestic services, force catering, buildings and housing and HQ security.

1987 has been a busy year, with the department developing the relationship with the Police Authority and establishing procedures to ensure the smooth running of police affairs.

A major achievement was the development and computerisation of the force overtime monitoring and control system.

At headquarters the completion of a new boiler house and heating system, plus a car park extension, meant large-scale site upheaval but all has now returned to normal.



Earthworks at headquarters during the installation of a new heating system.

Catering arrangements continue to be reviewed. The mobile canteen was used several times during the year, including the mass demolition of tower block flats at Felling.

The department also set up new emergency/fire precaution procedures for headquarters.

The programme of redevelopment and refurbishment of police buildings has continued.

Schemes completed are: Alnwick Phase II, Broomhill, Gateshead, Blyth Phase I, Ponteland Headquarters, Clifford Street and Whitley Bay. Further schemes are under construction at Ponteland Police Station Phase II, Blyth Phase II, Alnwick Phase III, Bellingham and tape recording provisions at various locations.

A start is expected mid 1988 on the new subdivisional Sunderland North station, on which design work is progressing well.

The Home Office have been requested to approve a site for the replacement of Keppel Street police station in South Shields.

Work is underway to find a site to replace Ashington police station.

Home Office financial approval is awaited for intermediate schemes at Clifford Street and Whickham and for a new Marine subdivisional headquarters.

The Home Office approved finance for modernisation of six police houses where work is now in progress.

The police housing stock as at December 31, 1987 was:—

Category 'A' (to be retained)	338
Category 'B' (to be released)	32

Acknowledgements of Public Assistance

Four presentation evenings were held at force headquarters when 18 Royal Humane Society Certificates, one Giancarlo Tofi Certificate, three Neighbourhood Watch 'Person of Merit' awards and seven Society for the Protection of Life from Fire awards were presented to members of the public.

During the year the Chief Constable was pleased to sign 48 certificates of thanks awarded to members of the public in recognition of the force's appreciation of their actions. Their public spiritedness included reporting burglary, assisting at the scenes of fires and road accidents, rescue from hazardous situations and active assistance in giving chase and apprehending suspects.

Annual Inspection of the Force

The annual inspection of the force by HM Inspector of Constabulary J H Brownlow, Esq, CBE, QPM took place on July 10, 13-17.

Honours and Awards

The following honours and awards were announced:—

In Her Majesty the Queen's New Year Honours, Chief Superintendent James Anderson received the award of the Queen's Police Medal; in the Birthday Honours, Constable Ronald Curry received the Queen's Police Medal and Constable William Rowe received the British Empire Medal.

The following officers received awards from the Royal Humane Society:—

Constable Thomas Henderson
Testimonial on Parchment
Chief Inspector Norman Taylor
Certificate of Commendation
Constable Ronald Finlay
Testimonial on Parchment
Sergeant James Crammon
Testimonial on Parchment
Woman Constable Linda Burke
Testimonial on Parchment
Sergeant Eric Anderson
Certificate of Commendation
Constable Brian Watson
Testimonial on Vellum
Constable Graeme Baker
Testimonial on Vellum

Sergeant Thomas Brown was awarded the Tony Teare Memorial Trophy for 1987.

A total of 123 officers were awarded the Police Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

Ten civilian members of staff were presented with Long Service Certificates.

There were 815 letters of appreciation received from members of the public acknowledging assistance given to them by police officers.

NALGO

The civilian establishment has again increased in the last year and NALGO has represented civilians at all the regular staff meetings throughout the year. A great deal of progress has been made on a number of matters.

Representation has also been maintained at national level where a framework is being set up to assist national negotiations for police civilian staff.

Northumbria Police Band

The Force Band has performed at no fewer than 28 concerts and parades and in four brass band competitions — an exhaustive programme by any standard.

The musicians have played to all sections of the community, from schools to over 60's concerts, police functions, charity exhibitions, local village fetes and in hospitals throughout the force area.

The different venues called for a change in style and approach which the band enjoyed, once again under the eager and accomplished baton of Musical Director Jim Walton.

The band retained the championship of Northumberland and had a splendid third placing in a nationally graded championship, beating Scottish and Yorkshire champions in the process. The band



The Lord Lieutenant of Northumberland Viscount Ridley (left) presented Chief Superintendent Jim Anderson (right) with the Queen's Police Medal.

still holds second place in the Northern area behind the renowned professional outfit of the Ever Ready GB Band.

The musical year ended on a festive note with an enjoyable Christmas Concert at force headquarters, where the band were joined by the accomplished Whickham Comprehensive School Choir.

Police membership in the band has increased to five full and six part-time police members. The civilian section have once again proved a tremendous asset and have helped in promoting the

community aspects of policing wherever the band performed.

Constable Bryant, the Band Secretary, has already submitted exciting and somewhat original ideas for 1988, with a new band room on the horizon and a Northumbria Police Youth Band as a possibility.

Northumbria Police Charities Fund

During the year £29,000 was used from



Darren Clarke, a pupil at Pendower Hall School, gets back in the saddle thanks to a donation from the Northumbria Police Charities Fund. Lending a helping hand are riding instructor Jane Pearson and permanent beat officer PC Paul Weddle.

the Northumbria Police Charities Fund to support charitable causes and individuals within the force area. Income was increased by organised events such as the Sportsmen's Dinner and the Sunderland Family Sports Day.

Many serving officers and civilians also involved themselves in projects and functions to raise money for the fund.

The fund is run by a committee which meets regularly to consider requests for assistance from members of the public or local organisations. Groups or individuals in need of help may also be identified by police officers or civilian employees.

Urgent decisions can be made to provide immediate help. In May, for example, Pendower Hall School in Newcastle had its entire stock of riding equipment stolen overnight and riding sessions for handicapped children at the school were suspended. The equipment was replaced immediately with a donation from the fund.

Presentations during the year included a multi-variable chair for a young man suffering from cerebral palsy, outdoor activity equipment for Cleaswell Hill Special School, an electric wheelchair for a physically handicapped man in South Shields and cassette recorders for partially sighted people on low income who wish to take advantage of a scheme providing daily news on cassette.

Thanks are extended to the officers and civilians who helped to organise and support this worthwhile fund.

Police Federation

Regular meetings were held throughout the year including the Staff Association monthly meeting (chaired by Assistant Chief Constable A) and the Joint Negotiating Consultative Committee (chaired by the Chief Constable).

A Discipline Training Seminar was held at headquarters for those Branch Board officers who appear regularly as 'friends' for their colleagues.

Branch Board officers attended national meetings and training courses in various parts of the country. At the Federation Conference in Blackpool, Northumbria Branch sponsored a motion, which received unanimous support, calling for 'mandatory custodial sentences for those convicted of assaults on police officers'.

Solicitor surgeries were once again a great success for the membership.

A breakdown of claims and assistance given to officers:—

Criminal Injuries Compensation Board — there were 544 reported assaults of which 219 claims were submitted to the board. 101 claims were settled with a total payment of £518,656.

Group Life/Accident Scheme — 205 claims were made with £23,282 paid out in weekly benefits, casting claims £10,000 and death benefits £105,000.

Civil Claims — there were 68 recorded claims and a total of £196,872 paid out in compensation.

Legal assistance — officers were financially assisted in 18 assault cases, seven road traffic accidents and 20 other occasions.

Appeals — there were 52 DHSS medical appeals and 23 injury pension appeals.

Superintendents' Association

The Northumbria Branch of the Superintendents' Association consists of 14 chief superintendents and 50 superintendents who meet three times a year to discuss national and force matters. The Chief Constable addresses the annual meeting.

Four members of the Branch Executive represent the membership at district and national meetings of the Association and take an active part in decision making. The Executive also represents its members on force working parties and consultative committees. As well as administering the branch financial affairs it looks after the Tiered Life Assurance Scheme.

Finance

Force Finance

The Northumbria Police Authority's net revenue budget for 1987/88 totalled £95,493,100 before deducting police grant and block grant. The rate of police grant remained the same at 51 per cent whilst the methodology for calculating block grant was changed from the basis of need (taking account of such factors as population, crime levels and road lengths) to police establishments. As a result of this change, the Authority lost some £1.5 million in block grant entitlement in 1987/88 which is equivalent to an increase of one pence on the precept. After allowing for all grant income and the application of some £335,000 from balances, the Authority levied the maximum precept allowed by the Home Office of 14.2 pence in the pound on the 11 district councils in Northumberland and Tyne and Wear.

Income 1987/1988

	%	£
Urban Programme Grant	2.69	225,500
Secondments to Regional Crime Squad	14.14	1,186,600
Secondments to Home Office	3.40	284,900
Traffic Wardens (income for Local Authorities)	2.62	220,000
Witness Expenses Recovered	0.48	40,000
Sales of Cars and Vehicles	2.44	204,700
Sale of Meals (Canteens and Hostels)	2.79	234,400
Report Extracts	0.64	53,500
Fees	3.52	295,300
Special Services	3.55	298,000
Rents	1.23	103,300
Police Pension Contributions	56.46	4,736,700
Transfer Values	3.10	260,000
Interest on Balances	2.38	200,000
Miscellaneous	0.56	46,700
Total Income	100.00	8,389,600

Expenditure 1987/1988

	%	£
Pay and Allowances		
Police	58.14	60,393,800
Civilians	8.73	9,070,300
Traffic Wardens	1.12	1,160,400
	67.99	70,624,500
Police Pensions	11.74	12,199,100
Total Employee Costs	79.73	82,823,600
Premises	2.94	3,055,600
Supplies and Services	3.77	3,920,700
Transport	2.72	2,821,600
Establishment Expenses	2.19	2,275,600
Agency Services	2.75	2,852,800
Miscellaneous Expenses	1.29	1,335,400
Debt Charges and Revenue Contributions to Capital Outlay	1.39	1,449,000
Pay and Price Contingencies	3.08	3,200,000
Home Defence	0.14	148,400
Total Expenditure	100.00	103,882,700

Summary

Expenditure	103,882,700
Less Income	8,389,600
Total Net Expenditure	95,493,100
Less Police Grant	48,142,100
Expenditure to be met by block grant, precept and contributions from reserves	47,351,000

Press and Public Relations



Miss Sue Nicholson

The Press and Public Relations Department has the task of promoting a year round image for Northumbria Police.

The department has three sections — press, video and graphics — which work together to publicise the operational, investigative and community based initiatives of the force through stories, videos, leaflets, posters and exhibitions.

Every day the press office receives dozens of calls about incidents in the region involving the police — from assaults and burglaries to murder, traffic accidents and robbery.

Press officers act as a bridge between reporters and police officers, fielding information so that policemen and women can get on with the resolution of incidents and the detection of crime. Outside office hours a press officer is on call to deal with major incidents.

The department encourages officers of all ranks to think about how publicising

their work and activities might reflect well on the force and strengthen the links police officers have with the community.

Although the first priority of Northumbria Police is to look after the people of the region, some of the crime fighting campaigns we have developed have won national and international recognition.

The Press and Public Relations department worked hard to ensure substantial publicity for initiatives such as 'Total Security for Homes', 'Design Against Crime' and the North East's first ever Crime Prevention Bus. The press cuttings file maintained by the department, and often used by officers researching projects, shows extensive coverage of these and many other campaigns mounted throughout 1987.

Although there is force-wide daily telephone contact with newspapers, radio and television, the department also arranges for police officers to meet reg-



The Neighbourhood Watch newspaper, Neighbourly News, is delivered to over 150,000 homes throughout the force area

ularly with their local media representatives. Journalists and police officers often have different priorities and understanding is only maintained through continued discussion.

Towards this end the department also provides training for officers in how to respond to media enquiries and arranges simulated press conferences to help in the training of young journalists.

The force's commitment to the people of the region is underlined by the Neighbourhood Watch newspaper, Neighbourly News, now delivered to more than 150,000 homes every month, and Crime-line which offers regularly updated crime prevention advice at the end of a telephone line.

Standby, the force magazine, is printed quarterly and the department has now produced 22 Factsheets describing force procedure and policy for officers, the Police Authority, local liaison committees, MPs and for reference in libraries.

Video Unit

The video unit is close to completing a development programme begun five years ago. Expanded production facil-

ities will soon be available from a bigger control room designed and fitted out by the video team. The finished studio will provide a truly professional base for the preparation of top quality tapes for training, community and professional use.

During the year the staff made 17 separate videos totalling almost four hours running time and focusing on projects such as schools liaison and Neighbourhood Watch. The unit did not repeat the award winning of the previous year but continued to be at the forefront of police video making, providing advice, expertise and copies of their tapes for other forces. Their work and commitment was an invaluable addition to many seminars and exhibitions run by the force.

Graphics

The exterior of the Crime Prevention Bus and a special edition plate to commemorate 150 years of policing in Sunderland were just two of the design projects tackled by the department's graphics staff.

In a year which saw the increasing importance of crime prevention, several outstanding leaflets, posters and exhibi-



Teamwork in the Video Unit as another production takes shape.

tions were prepared to maximise publicity for force initiatives. Sponsorship enabled the production of full colour, high quality material for campaigns such as 'Total Security for Homes' and the fight against auto crime.

Other projects included exhibitions for the national 'Design Against Crime' conference held in Tynemouth and the 'Knock, Knock, Who's There?' warning against bogus officials prepared in conjunction with West North Tyneside Crime Prevention Panel.

Another substantial publication was 'Serving the Community', a 132-page schools programme, packed with information for teachers and police officers working to give school children an understanding of the police role in society and their responsibility to others.

The force museum, maintained by Graphics, goes from strength to strength. Sited at headquarters, the museum houses souvenirs of more than a century of policing in the region and is proving a focal point for visitors.



Graphic Designer Tony Erskine shows off the Sunderland commemorative plate.

Legal Department



Mr David I Morgan

The department was created to fill the gap left when the Crown Prosecution Service came into being on April 1, 1986. The non-prosecution work for which the department became responsible consists mainly of licensing, firearms control and the disposal of considerable numbers of motor vehicles and other property coming into police possession.

A wide range of other legal advice is provided, particularly on force procedures.

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Appendix A

Regular Force at December 31, 1987

Division	Chief Officer	Chief Superintendent	Superintendent	Chief Inspector	Inspector	Sergeant	Constable	Total
A Northern		1	5	6	19	54	247	332
B Newcastle		1	7	10	34	103	596	751
C North Tyneside and Blyth		1	6	6	25	62	314	414
D Gateshead		1	5	5	19	48	283	361
E South Tyneside		1	4	4	13	35	198	255
F Sunderland		1	6	8	25	76	424	540
G Community Services		1	2	1	2	3	4	13
H Administration		1		1				2
ID Inspection and Development		1	1	1	1	2	4	10
J Personnel and Training		1	2	3	6	19	17	48
K Complaints and Discipline		1	2		5	1	1	10
L CID		1	3	3	7	26	65	105
N Executive Staff	5			1	1			7
O Support Services		1	3	7	22	44	271	348
T Traffic		1	2	4	10	32	208	257
Regional Police Home Defence			1	1		1		3
Recruits in Training							40	40
Total Authorised	5	14	48	60	189	505	2,632	3,453
Supernumerary			1	3	3	4	4	15
Actual	4	13	49	62	192	509	2,649	3,478
Secondments		1	2	4	8	23	29	67
Grand Total	4	14	51	66	200	532	2,678	3,545

Appendix B

Comparative Statement of Crime for 1986 - 1987

	1986 Crimes		1987 Crimes		Recorded Crime — Increase or Decrease		% Increase or Decrease
	Recorded	Detected	Recorded	Detected			
Homicide							
Murder	10	10	15	15	+	5	+ 50%
Attempted murder	—	—	5	5	+	5	—
Threats etc to murder	21	20	42	41	+	21	+ 100%
Manslaughter	5	5	3	3	-	2	- 40%
Infanticide	2	2	1	1	-	1	- 50%
Death by reckless driving	7	7	13	13	+	6	+ 86%
SUB-TOTAL	45	44	79	78	+	34	+ 76%
Violence Against the Person							
Wounding with intent	228	187	252	219	+	24	+ 11%
Endangering railway passengers	1	1	1	1	—	—	No change
Other woundings/assaults	3,931	2,892	4,265	3,161	+	334	+ 8%
Abandoning child	—	—	1	1	+	1	—
Child stealing	2	1	4	3	+	2	+ 100%
SUB-TOTAL	4,162	3,081	4,523	3,385	+	361	+ 9%
Sexual Offences							
Buggery	19	18	17	17	-	2	- 11%
Indecent assault on males	60	46	58	50	-	2	- 3%
Indecency between males	20	20	54	53	+	34	+ 170%
Rape	50	43	57	49	+	7	+ 14%
Indecent assault on females	371	168	404	255	+	33	+ 9%
Unlawful sexual intercourse under 13	6	6	9	9	+	3	+ 50%
Unlawful sexual intercourse 13 to 16	75	71	91	87	+	16	+ 21%
Incest	9	7	8	8	-	1	- 11%
Procuration	—	—	1	1	+	1	—
Abduction	1	1	—	—	-	1	- 100%
Bigamy	—	—	1	1	+	1	—
Indecency with children	10	9	9	7	-	1	- 10%
SUB-TOTAL	621	389	709	537	+	88	+ 14%
Burglaries							
Burglary dwelling	25,863	10,115	25,176	10,426	-	687	- 3%
Aggravated burglary dwelling	34	25	25	16	-	9	- 26%
Burglary other than dwelling	26,131	8,858	25,268	10,287	-	863	- 3%
Aggravated burglary other than dwelling	4	1	—	—	-	4	- 100%
SUB-TOTAL	52,032	18,999	50,469	20,729	-	1,563	- 3%
Robbery							
	531	149	535	188	+	4	+ 1%
Thefts							
Theft from person	1,779	539	1,605	493	-	174	- 10%
Theft from dwelling	1,039	461	982	454	-	57	- 5%
Theft by employee	449	408	460	414	+	11	+ 2%
Theft of mail	23	8	74	56	+	51	+ 222%
Abstracting electricity	135	129	92	85	-	43	- 32%
Theft of pedal cycles	2,857	607	3,140	419	+	283	+ 10%
Theft from motor vehicles	27,115	10,548	31,968	14,241	+	4,853	+ 18%
Theft from shops	10,950	9,448	11,688	10,184	+	738	+ 7%
Theft from meters etc	1,201	679	1,187	602	-	14	- 1%
Theft and TWOC of motor vehicles	19,717	8,249	19,501	8,452	-	216	- 1%
Theft — others	15,996	3,935	16,321	3,758	+	325	+ 2%
SUB-TOTAL	81,261	35,011	87,018	39,158	+	5,757	+ 7%
Frauds and Forgeries							
False accounting	20	22	8	8	-	12	- 60%
Frauds — others	2,123	1,169	2,941	2,022	+	818	+ 39%
Forgery of prescription	4	4	3	3	-	1	- 25%
Forgery — others	81	73	150	140	+	69	+ 85%
SUB-TOTAL	2,228	1,268	3,102	2,173	+	874	+ 39%
Arson and Criminal Damage over £20							
Arson	572	139	627	147	+	55	+ 10%
Damage endangering life	2	2	7	6	+	5	+ 250%
Damage over £20	14,608	2,724	15,799	3,185	+	1,191	+ 8%
Threat and possession with intent to commit damage	32	30	46	43	+	14	+ 44%
SUB-TOTAL	15,214	2,895	16,479	3,381	+	1,265	+ 8%
Other Offences							
Going equipped for theft	272	272	383	383	+	111	+ 41%
Blackmail	8	5	7	7	-	1	- 13%
Kidnapping	4	3	4	4	—	—	No change
Handling stolen goods	1,403	1,403	1,691	1,691	+	288	+ 21%
Violent disorder	—	—	8	8	+	8	—
Offences against public order	4	4	5	5	+	1	+ 25%
Perjury	4	4	11	11	+	7	+ 175%
Aiding Suicide	1	1	—	—	-	1	- 100%
Trafficking in drugs	93	93	99	99	+	6	+ 6%
Perverting the course of justice	16	15	22	23	+	6	+ 38%
Absconding from lawful custody	9	9	10	10	+	1	+ 11%
Other offences	4	6	5	5	+	1	+ 25%
SUB-TOTAL	1,818	1,815	2,245	2,246	+	427	+ 24%
Totals	157,912	63,651	165,159	71,875	+	7,247	+ 5%

Appendix C

People Proceeded Against at Magistrates' Court for Non Indictable Offences - 1987

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
Betting, gaming and lotteries	1				1			
Assault on police	122	5	84	5	38			
Obstruct police	253	6	167	4	86	2		
Common assault	27	3	2	3	25			
Brothel keeping	2		2					
Cruelty to animals	40		34		6			
Dogs Acts	59		11		48			
Education Acts	158		127		31			
Firearms Acts	80	5	68	5	12			
Fishery Laws	84	8	74	7	10	1		
Night poaching	22	2	21	2	1			
Day poaching	19	4	15	3	4	1		
Unlawful possession of game	8		4		4			
Other game law offences	13		3		10			
Highways Acts	507	2	464	2	43			
Public order	815	77	573	38	242	39		
Interference with motor vehicles	49	4	30	3	19	1		
Pedal cycle offences	25	3	24	2	1	1		
Indecent exposure	40	1	33		7	1		
Simple drunk	172	2	147	2	25			
Drunk with aggravation	4,604	56	4,249	50	355	6		
Offences by licensees and their servants	57		42		15			
Other licensing offences	98	9	75	8	23	1		
Diseases of animals	2		2					
Shops Acts	1		1					
Malicious damage	1,121	132	863	109	258	23		
Navy Acts	1				1			
Social Security offences	409		392		17			
National Insurance offences	19		19					
Army Acts	4		3		1			
Pedlars offences	20		19		1			
Disorderly behaviour	23		14		9			
Bye Law offences	184	4	160	2	24	2		
Prostitution	1		1					
Public Health Acts	85		58		27			
Railway offences	680	59	545	48	135	11		
Motor vehicle licences	1,490	1	1,249	1	241			
Dog licences	41		35		6			
Other revenue offences	87		71		16			
Public service vehicle offences	89	2	69	2	20			
Sunday trading	17		14		3			
Explosives Acts	1		1					
Found on enclosed premises	17	1	13	1	4			
Weights and measures	8		8					
Wild Birds Protection Acts	6	1	4		2	1		
Wireless Telegraphy Acts	6,119		5,645		474			
Merchant Shipping Acts	2		2					
Parks, Commons and Open Spaces	1				1			
Petroleum Acts	1		1					
Sexual Offences Act '85 (Kerb-crawling)	1		1					
Misuse of drugs	1		1					
Other offences	142	3	102	3	40			
Totals	17,828	390	15,532	300	2,286	90		

Appendix D

People Proceeded Against at Magistrates' Court for Indictable and Either-Way Offences - 1987

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	19	1			1		18	1
Attempted murder	3						3	
Threats etc to murder	31		7		12		12	
Manslaughter/Death by reckless driving	17	1			1		16	1
SUB-TOTAL	70	2	7		14		49	2
Violence Against the Person								
Wounding with intent	221	13		4	26	1	195	8
Other woundings/assaults	1,752	193	741	136	637	50	374	7
Child Stealing	1						1	
SUB-TOTAL	1,974	206	741	140	663	51	570	15
Sexual Offences								
Buggery	10	2		1			10	1
Indecent assault on males	17	1	3	1	4		10	
Indecency between males	66		59		4		3	
Rape	36	2			6		30	2
Indecent assault on females	78	4	19	3	14		45	1
Unlawful sexual intercourse under 13	6				1		5	
Unlawful sexual intercourse 13 to 16	9		5		2		2	
Incest	3						3	
Procuration	1		1					
Soliciting by a man	101		89		7		5	
Indecency with children	3		1				2	
SUB-TOTAL	330	9	177	5	38		115	4
Burglaries								
Burglary dwelling	919	245	236	175	101	26	582	44
Aggravated burglary dwelling	19	1			1	1	18	
Burglary other than dwelling	1,507	385	682	311	110	56	715	18
Aggravated burglary other than dwelling	4	1			1		3	1
SUB-TOTAL	2,449	632	918	486	213	83	1,318	63
Robbery								
	162	61		41	9	7	153	13
Thefts								
Theft from person	47	11	24	7	4	3	19	1
Theft from dwelling	149	9	98	9	28		23	
Theft by employee	268	7	196	7	18		54	
Theft of mail	11		6		1		4	
Abstracting electricity	56		48		6		2	
Theft of pedal cycles	29	20	21	15	3	5	5	
Theft from motor vehicles	575	130	307	107	92	21	176	2
Theft from shops	2,135	331	1,578	292	189	29	368	10
Theft from meters etc	177	56	141	43	14	13	22	
Theft and TWOC of motor vehicles	869	293	409	231	150	52	310	10
Theft — others	980	104	680	81	132	21	168	2
SUB-TOTAL	5,296	961	3,508	792	637	144	1,151	25

People Proceeded Against at Magistrates' Court for Indictable and Either-Way Offences - 1987

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	6		3				3	
Frauds — others	580	14	359	13	60	1	161	
Forgery — others	90	1	72	1	6		12	
SUB-TOTAL	676	15	434	14	66	1	176	
Arson and Criminal Damage								
Arson	62	44	14	28	6	10	42	6
Damage endangering life	1						1	
Damage — others	200	29	138	23	34	5	28	1
Threat and possession with intent to commit damage	32	6	14	1	15	5	3	
SUB-TOTAL	295	79	166	52	55	20	74	7
Other Offences								
Going equipped for theft	216	47	76	30	48	13	92	4
Blackmail	7	2			2	1	5	1
Kidnapping	11				3		8	
Handling stolen goods	958	135	492	116	119	19	347	
Bankruptcy	4		1		1		2	
Violent disorder	13	5	3		5	4	5	1
Offences against public order	31	3	1	3	11		19	
Perjury	7						7	
Betting, gaming and lotteries	19		16				3	
Misuse of drugs	197		111		8		78	
Customs & Excise	8		3		1		4	
Perverting the course of justice	20						20	
Absconding from lawful custody	9				1		8	
Firearms Act	19	1	9	1	3		7	
Bail Act	107	2	88	1	19	1		
Trade descriptions and fair trading	40		29		8		3	
Health and safety at work	55		42		13			
Obscene publications	5		4				1	
Protection from Eviction Act	3		2				1	
Food and Drugs Act	89		75		14			
Public Health	75		62		12		1	
Other offences	61	4	37	2	9	1	15	1
SUB-TOTAL	1,954	199	1,051	153	277	39	626	7
Totals	13,206	2,164	7,002	1,683	1,972	345	4,232	136

Appendix E

Return of Reported Value of Property Stolen and Recovered During 1987

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	6,096	404	1,274	3,121	7,649	3,707	2,736	150	38	1
Aggravated burglary dwelling	15		2	2	1	3	2			
Burglary other than dwelling	7,193	558	1,984	4,320	7,021	2,040	1,857	218	71	6
Aggravated burglary other than dwelling										
Sub-total	13,304	962	3,260	7,443	14,671	5,750	4,595	368	109	7
Theft from person	52	46	412	833	230	15	14	3		
Theft from dwelling	1	198	149	265	281	57	30		1	
Theft by employee	3	67	109	95	110	32	33	3	8	
Theft of mail	9	49	9	6				1		
Abstracting electricity	13	16	22	25	14	1	1			
Theft of pedal cycles	4		148	1,278	1,691	17	2			
Theft from motor vehicles	2,962	1,688	3,503	6,885	15,518	906	478	15	12	1
Theft from shops	72	5,561	3,627	1,612	706	70	38	1	1	
Theft from meters etc.	135	215	299	336	189	9	3		1	
Theft and TWOC of motor vehicles	2,360		17	261	3,833	3,477	6,692	2,520	334	7
Theft — others	208	1,526	2,936	6,012	4,375	673	529	48	14	
Sub-total	5,819	9,366	11,231	17,608	26,947	5,257	7,820	2,591	371	8
Robbery — Sub-total	110	45	77	124	77	24	53	12	9	4
Grand total	19,233	10,373	14,568	25,175	41,695	11,031	12,468	2,971	489	19

Return of Reported Value of Property Stolen and Recovered During 1987

Offence	Total Value All Offences		
	Total Number of Offences	Stolen £	Recovered £
Burglary dwelling	25,176	11,882,728	505,014
Aggravated burglary dwelling	25	5,497	2,137
Burglary other than dwelling	25,268	10,029,718	1,697,510
Aggravated burglary other than dwelling	0		
Sub-total	50,469	21,917,943	2,204,661
Theft from person	1,605	150,072	5,083
Theft from dwelling	982	176,329	17,099
Theft by employee	460	325,994	44,352
Theft of mail	74	6,561	6,128
Abstracting electricity	92	5,825	
Theft of pedal cycles	3,140	347,434	20,119
Theft from motor vehicles	31,968	5,304,343	365,574
Theft from shops	11,688	424,996	135,447
Theft from meters etc.	1,187	75,883	3,029
Theft and TWOC of motor vehicles	19,501	40,881,019	30,887,147
Theft — others	16,321	3,232,885	283,460
Sub-total	87,018	50,931,341	31,170,607
Robbery — Sub-total	535	1,569,311	124,926
Grand Total	138,022	74,418,595	33,500,194

Appendix F

People Proceeded Against at Magistrates' Court for Motoring Offences - 1987

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
Reckless driving	100	5	47	2	18	3	35	
Unfit to drive through drink or drugs	2,626	5	2,469	4	157	1		
Careless driving	1,415	7	1,286	5	129	2		
Accident offences	284	1	233	1	51			
Driving licence offences	711	37	429	28	138	9	144	
Provisional driving licence offences	467	1	432	1	35			
Insurance offences	3,636	59	3,161	52	475	7		
Registration and Exclse licence offences	407		308		99			
Work record or employment offences	71		66		5			
Operator's licence offences	68		66		2			
Vehicle testing offences	439	2	330	1	109	1		
Fraud, forgery etc of vehicle or drivers records	236		208		21		7	
Vehicle in dangerous or defective condition	481		390		91			
Speed limit offences	2,007		1,951		56			
Motorway offences	18		15		3			
Neglect of traffic directions	242	3	225	3	17			
Neglect of pedestrian rights	116	2	110	1	6	1		
Obstruction, waiting and parking offences	691		577		114			
Lighting offences	120	1	94		26	1		
Noise offences	37		31		6			
Load offences	352		342		10			
Motor cycle offences	11	4	11	3		1		
Miscellaneous offences	3,400	9	2,542	8	858	1		
Totals	17,935	136	15,323	109	2,426	27	186	

Appendix G

Drunkenness - People Proceeded Against at Magistrates' Court - 1987

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	402				5	27	39	34	28	190	53	17	7	2	382	20		
	F	22						4	2		9	4		3	19			3	
February	M	344			1	3	21	40	31	34	137	35	18	16	8	323	21		
	F	19						1	1	1	10	4	2		17			2	
March	M	326				1	23	27	30	40	143	36	13	10	3	293	33		
	F	28					1		3	2	17	4	1		26			2	
April	M	371				3	13	32	38	47	164	37	12	23	2	348	23		
	F	27					1	3	4		16	2		1	27				
May	M	404				2	16	47	51	33	181	32	23	14	5	384	20		
	F	33						2	4	2	19	4	2		31			2	
June	M	346				3	9	35	38	43	142	34	16	23	3	302	44		
	F	52			1	1	3	5	4	2	25	8	3		47			5	
July	M	434		2	3	3	28	39	49	50	180	41	18	15	6	403	31		
	F	27					2	2	2	2	14	2	2	1	21			6	
August	M	320				1	1	19	37	29	40	137	30	12	8	298	22		
	F	43						2	2	2	5	20	8	4	39			4	
September	M	376					4	20	26	41	42	172	33	20	13	352	24		
	F	32						8	5		14	2	2	1	30			2	
October	M	392				1	2	29	36	38	41	157	50	13	16	343	49		
	F	40						5	1	1	22	7	2	2	37			3	
November	M	399				1	1	7	24	37	43	41	173	43	11	364	35		
	F	37						3	4	1	1	3	15	9	1			34	3
December	M	330					9	15	29	31	37	134	29	29	12	303	27		
	F	30						2	12	3	1	6	5		1			25	5
Totals	M	4,444				3	7	43	244	424	453	476	1,910	453	202	171	58		
	F	390				1	4	15	45	32	19	187	59	19	8	1	353	37	
Totals	M-F	4,834				3	8	47	259	469	485	495	2,097	512	221	179	59	4,448	386

Appendix H

Unfit to drive through Drink or Drugs - People Proceeded Against at Magistrates' Court - 1987

Month	Proceeded Against	Ages								Convicted	Dismissed
		15	16	17-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	Over 60		
January	269		3	27	122	64	40	8	5	257	12
February	204			17	84	60	26	9	8	195	9
March	243			18	108	70	32	10	5	233	10
April	230			19	96	74	25	11	5	215	15
May	223			26	94	72	20	10	1	210	13
June	245		2	25	106	68	23	19	2	223	22
July	201			18	90	56	22	14	1	182	19
August	199			16	83	63	21	13	3	189	10
September	206			17	80	66	25	16	2	196	10
October	231			22	103	63	37	6		218	13
November	208			19	100	49	32	5	3	198	10
December	172			21	74	41	24	11	1	157	15
Totals	2,631		5	245	1,140	746	327	132	36	2,473	158

Appendix I

Accidents and Casualties per Speed Limit and Daylight/Darkness - 1987

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	27	78		2 142	393		2 169	471		6	2	1	6	7		6	8	8	2	177	479
16 years and over	15 126	229		24 125	377		37 251	606		6	7	7	10	6		6	17	13	45	268	619
Driver of:																					
Car/Taxi	5	52	294	3	51	536	8	103	830	4	53	167	8	55	291	12	108	458	20	211	1,288
PSV		1	3			14		1	17		1	1		5	6			6		1	23
Goods Vehicle		8	15	1	1	69	1	9	84	1	6	19	1	8	46	2	14	65	3	23	149
Minibus			2			1			3	1		1			1			1	1		4
3-Wheel Vehicle			2			2			4												4
Other Vehicle			2			10			12		1		1	2	7	1	3	7	1	3	19
Passenger in:																					
Car/Taxi	6	52	234	2	49	370	8	101	604	2	35	127	6	57	220	8	92	347	16	193	951
PSV			30	1	17	171	1	17	201		1	8		4	55		5	63	1	22	264
Goods Vehicle		4	19		6	22		10	41		4	7	1	5	16	1	9	23	1	19	64
Minibus		1	9		1	10		2	19		3	14		2			3	16		5	35
3-Wheel Vehicle			4						4					1			1			1	4
Other Vehicle			2		2	9		2	11					3			3			2	14
Rider of:																					
Motorcycle/ Combination Scooter/Moped	4	27	64	4	67	119	8	94	183	3	13	15	2	21	31	5	34	46	13	128	229
		3	16		10	37		13	53		2	4		3	8		5	12		18	65
Passenger of:																					
Motorcycle/ Combination Scooter/Moped		5	3		4	17		9	20		1	2		3	9		4	11		13	31
	1		1		4		1	5		1	1					1	1		1	1	6
Pedal Cyclist:																					
Under 16 years		8	14	3	28	109	3	36	123		1			1	4		1	5	3	37	128
16 years and over	1	8	39		27	123	1	35	162		5	9	1	13	20	1	18	29	2	53	191
Pedal Cyclist Passenger						1			1			1						1			2
Total	32	322	1,040	40	530	2,394	72	852	3,454	17	134	365	20	189	730	37	323	1,115	109	1,175	4,569

Appendix J

Ages of Road Users Killed or Injured - 1987

Class of Road User 'K' Killed or 'I' Injured		Age Group												Total
		0-4	5-10	11-15	16-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80-89	90+	
Pedestrian	K I	1 106	312	1 238	1 137	3 210	6 97	2 86	1 87	11 115	11 106	10 47	2	47 1,543
Driver of: Car/Taxi	K I			1 4	1 160	10 533	4 316	1 215	1 135	2 82	1 41	13		20 1,499
PSV	K I					5	9	7	3					24
Goods vehicle	K I				11	2 71	1 43	27	16	3	1			3 172
Minibus	K I			1		1	2		1					1 4
3-wheel vehicle	K I						1		2		1			4
Other vehicle	K I				1 2	1 5	6	4	3		1			1 22
Passenger in: Car/Taxi	K I	58	69	68	217	2 316	3 114	1 97	3 62	2 79	3 47	2 16	1	16 1,144
PSV	K I	9	3	34	12	29	20	33	32	55	1 45	14		1 286
Goods vehicle	K I	3	6	8	12	25	13	8	5	1		1	1	1 83
Minibus	K I	2	3	8	2	8	2	4	6	3	2			40
3-wheel vehicle	K I	1				2			1	1				5
Other vehicle	K I				1	3	4	3	2		3			16
Rider of: Motorcycle/Combination	K I				5 6	6 113	1 41	1 24	1 8	2 2				13 357
Scooter/Moped	K I				3	43	23	3	1	8	1	1		83
Passenger on: Motorcycle/Combination	K I				4	18	15	3	2	2				44
Scooter/Moped	K I				1 3	2	1	1						1 7
Pedal cyclist	K I	1 6	1 70	1 89	47	1 82	52	24	26	11	1 2			5 409
Pedal cyclist passenger	K I				2									2
Total	K I	2 185	1 463	3 468	10 777	26 1,490	14 727	6 535	5 399	16 353	16 252	10 91	4	109 5,744

Appendix K

Number of Accidents and Casualties per Road Class and Speed Limit - 1987

Road Class	Speed Limit	Number of Accidents			Casualties				Pedestrians included
		Day	Dark	Total	Fatal	Serious	Slight	Total	
M A(M)	Total	11	8	19	1	4	24	29	2
A	30mph	827	407	1,234	25	240	1,270	1,535	537
A	40mph	84	48	132	6	41	141	188	43
A	>40mph	441	249	690	34	238	816	1,088	53
	Total	1,352	704	2,056	65	519	2,227	2,811	633
B	30mph	304	155	459	9	129	455	593	201
B	40mph	20	10	30	1	15	23	39	11
B	>40mph	98	41	139	4	52	196	252	4
	Total	422	206	628	14	196	674	884	216
C	30mph	323	140	463	10	120	471	601	193
C	40mph	10	6	16		4	16	20	4
C	>40mph	72	43	115	1	39	130	170	6
	Total	405	189	594	11	163	617	791	203
Unclassified	30mph	781	286	1,067	16	274	972	1,262	526
Unclassified	40mph	17	7	23	1	7	22	28	9
Unclassified	>40mph	15	12	27	1	13	33	47	1
	Total	813	304	1,117	18	293	1,026	1,337	536
All roads	30mph	2,236	989	3,224	60	764	3,170	3,992	1,457
All roads	40mph	131	70	201	8	66	201	275	67
All roads	>40mph	637	353	990	41	346	1,199	1,586	66
	Total	3,004	1,411	4,415	109	1,175	4,569	5,853	1,590

Appendix I.

Injury Accidents and Casualties in Police Divisions during 1987

Police Division	Number of Injury Accidents	Casualties		
		Fatal	Serious	Slight
A Northern	860	31	275	981
B Newcastle	1,034	27	225	1,032
C North Tyneside and Blyth	696	12	199	688
D Gateshead	614	13	168	623
E South Tyneside	387	10	100	398
F Sunderland	824	16	208	847
Total	4,415	109	1,175	4,569

Appendix M

Statistical requirements under the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984, relating to searches of vehicles and people

Month	Number of Searches							Number of Arrests Resulting From Searches						
	Reason for Searches							Reason for Arrest						
	Stolen Property	Drugs	Firearms	Offensive Weapon	Going Equipped	Others	Total	Stolen Property	Drugs	Firearms	Offensive Weapon	Going Equipped	Others	Total
January	88	2	4	1	24	8	127	14	—	—	1	1	1	17
February	81	9	—	2	57	7	156	20	—	—	1	6	1	28
March	92	8	2	9	33	3	147	24	2	—	2	21	—	49
April	95	9	—	1	62	5	172	21	2	—	—	12	2	37
May	53	7	4	4	44	1	113	13	1	—	2	12	2	30
June	66	10	—	2	45	—	123	18	4	—	2	14	1	39
July	40	4	—	8	44	2	98	14	—	—	3	9	1	27
August	50	2	—	2	33	1	88	12	—	—	1	3	1	17
September	54	12	5	1	39	6	117	14	3	—	1	11	2	31
October	69	7	1	14	53	3	147	12	—	—	3	13	1	29
November	95	3	1	6	40	8	153	38	2	—	1	11	4	56
December	113	7	5	4	154	—	283	19	3	—	—	5	11	38
Annual Total	896	80	22	54	628	44	1724	219	17	—	17	118	27	398

Appendix N

Other statistical requirements under the Police and Criminal Evidence Act, 1984

Number of Road Checks - 5

Reasons for roadcheck *See note below	Number of vehicles stopped	Number of roads involved	Number of arrests
4	485	11	Nil
2	168	2	Nil
4	46	7	1
2	36	2	Nil
4	67	5	3

* Codes used for reason for a roadcheck:

For the purpose of ascertaining whether a vehicle is carrying a person who is:

- 1 Reasonably suspected of having committed a serious arrestable offence
- 2 A witness to a serious arrestable offence
- 3 Intending to commit a serious arrestable offence
- 4 Unlawfully at large

Number of Intimate Searches - Nil

Police Detention

(a) Number of people kept in police detention for more than 24 hours and subsequently released without charge		12
(b) Number of applications to magistrates' courts for warrants of further detention	Granted	4
	Refused	Nil
	Total applications	4

Number	Total period of warrants including extensions (Hours)	Time in custody under warrant (Hours)	Result
1	36	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	Charged
2	24	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	Not Charged
3	36	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	Not Charged
4	36	22	Not Charged

Appendix O Summary of Proceedings

Persons proceeded against at Magistrates' Court for Indictable Offences

	1986	1987
Convicted summarily	8,721	8,685
Committed for trial	4,029	4,368
Withdrawn or dismissed	1,828	2,317
	<u>14,578</u>	<u>15,370</u>

Ages of persons proceeded against at Magistrates' Court for Indictable Offences

Ages	
10-16	2,164
17-20	4,437
21-30	5,503
31-40	1,883
41-50	790
51-60	340
Over 60	103
Companies	150

Of these 15,370 persons 6,601 or 43 per cent were under 21. The number of offences charged at court increased from 23,219 in 1986 to 25,154 in 1987 (8.3 per cent).

Juveniles proceeded against at Magistrates' Court for Indictable Offences

A total of 2,164 juveniles were proceeded against at court for indictable offences in 1987 compared with 2,244 in 1986. This figure of 2,164 is 14.1 per cent of the total number of people proceeded against compared with 15.4 per cent in 1986.

The ages of the juveniles proceeded against at court in 1987 were as follows:—

Ages	
10	3
11	30
12	63
13	130
14	334
15	600
16	1,004
Total	<u>2,164</u>

The number of offences with which these juveniles were charged increased from 3,760 in 1986 to 3,934 in 1987.

Cautions for Indictable Offences

In 1987, 2,078 adults and 3,710 juveniles were cautioned for indictable offences compared with 1,996 adults and 4,491 juveniles in 1986.

Persons proceeded against at Magistrates' Court for Non-Indictable Offences

The number of persons proceeded against at court in 1987 for non-indictable offences was 36,289 compared with 41,292 in 1986. Prosecutions under the road traffic acts included in the above 1987 figure numbered 18,071 as against 25,024 in 1986.

Juveniles proceeded against at Magistrates' Court for Non-Indictable Offences

In 1987, 526 juveniles were proceeded against at court for non-indictable offences compared with 439 in 1986. Of this 1987 figure, 136 were in respect of motor-ing offences compared with 99 in 1986.

Cautions for Non-Indictable Offences

In 1987, 8,872 adults and 1,039 juveniles were cautioned for non-indictable offences, compared with 5,653 adults and 1,121 juveniles in 1986.

The adult cautions include 7,221 for motor-ing offences and one for prostitution.

Appendix P Drunkenness

During 1987, a total of 4,834 people were prosecuted at court for drunkenness (4,444 males and 390 females) compared with 4,212 (3,942 males and 270 females) in 1986. These figures show an increase of 502 males and 120 females giving an overall increase of 622 people or 14.8 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 a sports ground	102	102
Drunk in possession of a loaded firearm	2	2
Refusing when drunk to quit licensed premises when requested	1	2
Drunk in charge of a child under seven	5	5
Drunk on a vehicle	10	10
Drunk in charge of a pedal cycle	1	1
Remaining on transport in state of intoxication	2	2

There were 1,015 people (938 adults and 77 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	4	26
Selling or supplying intoxicating liquor for consumption on or off the premises except during permitted hours	39	207
Permitting persons under 14 to be in bar of licensed premises during permitted hours	2	5
Licence holder selling intoxicating liquor to persons not permitted by the conditions of the licence	3	55
Licence holder knowingly delivering intoxicating liquor to person under 18 for consumption off the premises	9	20
Aiding and abetting consumption of intoxicating liquor in licensed premises except during permitted hours	1	60
Aiding and abetting person under 18 to buy or consume intoxicating liquor in licensed premises	1	27

Other Licensing Offences

Selling intoxicating liquor without a licence	16	61
Consuming in or taking from licensed premises any intoxicating liquor except during permitted hours	65	71
Disorderly person refusing to quit licensed premises on request	*	1
Person under 18 buying or consuming intoxicating liquor in licensed premises	20	39
Permit carriage of intoxicating liquor on a vehicle	2	2
Being in possession of intoxicating liquor on a vehicle	11	11
Being in possession of intoxicating liquor in, or when entering a sports event	5	5

Cautions

During 1987, the following cautions were given in respect of licensing offences:—

Selling intoxicating liquor to persons under 18 for consumption on the premises	7	45
Selling or supplying intoxicating liquor for consumption on or off the premises except during permitted hours	4	4
Refusing to admit constable	1	1
Selling intoxicating liquor without a licence	1	1
Licensee aiding and abetting consumption of intoxicating liquor except during permitted hours	*	5
Consuming in or taking from licensed premises any intoxicating liquor except during permitted hours	62	62
Person under 18 buying or consuming intoxicating liquor in licensed premises	201	291
Purchasing intoxicating liquor for consumption by person under 18 in bar	6	11

*figure included in another category.

Drinking by Young People

A total of 58 juveniles (53 males and five females) were prosecuted at court for drunkenness in 1987, compared with 53 (49 males and four females) in 1986.

The total number of people under the age of 18 prosecuted at court during 1987 was 317 (297 males and 20 females), compared with 311 (291 males and 20 females) in 1986).

The total number of people under 21 years who were prosecuted at court for drunkenness during 1987 was 1,766 (1,650 males and 116 females), compared with 1,628 (1,547 males and 81 females) in 1986. This was an increase of 138 or 8.5 per cent.

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

Age	Males	Females
14	3	
15	7	1
16	43	4
17	244	15
18	424	45
19	453	32
20	476	19

Offences relating to Drink and Driving

A total of 2,631 people (2,514 males and 117 females) were prosecuted at court for offences relating to drink and driving in 1987, compared with 2,441 (2,337 males and 104 females) in 1986 — an increase of 7.8 per cent. Of the total of 2,631 people proceeded against 2,473 were convicted and cases against 158 were withdrawn/dismissed.

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

	Number of people
Impairment	16
Drive with excess alcohol	2,208
Drive and refuse specimen for laboratory/camc machine test	295
In charge — impairment	12
In charge — excess alcohol	49
In charge — refuse specimen for laboratory/camc machine test	1
Refuse specimen of breath for preliminary road-side test	50

In addition, 2 people were prosecuted at court for riding a bicycle while under the influence of drink.

Appendix A Fixed Penalty Notices Issued

Division	Non-endorsable		Endorsable	
	1986	1987	1986	1987
Northern	4,728	6,042	38	219
Newcastle	42,282	40,194	104	219
North Tyneside and Blyth	5,492	5,408	23	142
Gateshead	4,446	5,885	45	185
South Tyneside	4,492	5,173	18	103
Sunderland	9,227	11,458	88	230
Support Services	148	433	1	15
Traffic	5,030	4,635	1,648	5,286
Total	75,845	79,228	1,965	6,399

Disposal of Fixed Penalty Notices

	Non-endorsable		Endorsable	
	1986	1987	1986	1987
Fixed Penalty Notices Issued	75,845	79,228	1,965	6,399
Notices Paid	49,357	49,721	1,598	5,212
Notices Cancelled	9,065	8,528	176	757
Cautioned	4,373	4,640	—	2
Court Proceedings	9,021	—	30	—
Outstanding at December 31	—	6,727	—	75
Registration Issued	4,029	11,143	161	397

Excess Charge Tickets

	1986	1987
Tickets Issued	9,798	9,802
Tickets Paid	7,937	7,678
Tickets Cancelled	599	432
Cautioned	139	114
Court Proceedings Taken	1,123	880
Outstanding	—	818

Appendix R

Missing People

Division	*Male Adult	*Male Juvenile	*Total Males	*Female Adult	*Female Juvenile	*Total Females	Total Missing
Northern	234	283	517	93	188	281	798 (*261)
Newcastle	186	650	836	154	477	631	1,467 (*543)
North Tyneside and Blyth	214	1,113	1,327	126	289	415	1,742 (*903)
Gateshead	62	603	665	50	277	327	992 (*603)
South Tyneside	93	232	325	53	208	261	586 (*130)
Sunderland	174	724	898	180	348	528	1,426 (*733)
Totals	963	3,605	4,568	656	1,787	2,443	7,011(*3,173)

(* Includes absconders from local authority care)

Untraced Missing People

Division	Total Male	Male Adult	Male Juvenile	Total Female	Female Adult	Female Juvenile	Total Untraced at December 31
Northern	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Newcastle	2	1	1	2	—	2	4
North Tyneside and Blyth	9	—	9	3	—	3	12
Gateshead	5	3	2	1	—	1	6
South Tyneside	1	1	—	1	1	—	2
Sunderland	5	4	1	—	—	—	5
Totals	22	9	13	8	2	6	30

Published and printed by Northumbria Police, Ponteland, England.
Designed, edited and produced by the force Press and Public Relations Department.
Photographs by Northumbria Police and others as indicated.

ISBN 0 907601 01 4
ISSN 0309-8745