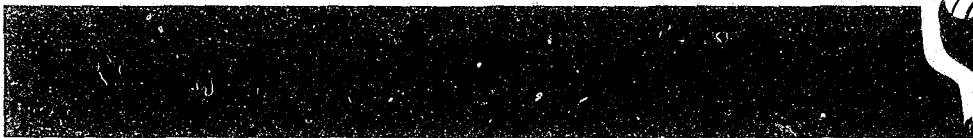


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Report of
the
CHIEF CONSTABLE
of
WEST MIDLANDS
POLICE
1986

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National Institute of Justice

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West Midlands Police

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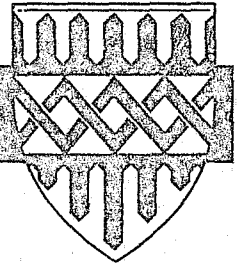
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Report of
the
CHIEF CONSTABLE
of
WEST MIDLANDS
POLICE
1986

NCJRS

MAY 1 1987

ACQUISITIONS

WEST MIDLANDS POLICE



Members of the Police Authority

Chairman: Councillor P R Richards
Vice Chairman: Councillor E J Carless

Local Authority Representatives

BIRMINGHAM CITY COUNCIL

Councillor M Afzai BSc SAT
Councillor S Austin
Councillor H C Blumenthal
Councillor N A Bosworth CBE LLB
Councillor F W Carter
Councillor Mrs S Hunte
Councillor L Jones
Councillor G Khan
Councillor R A Wootton

COVENTRY CITY COUNCIL

Councillor H Richards
Councillor P W G Robinson
Councillor T W Sawdon BSc FBOA FSMC JP

DUDLEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL

Councillor D M Ablett
Councillor J A H Edmonds OBE MIMI
Vacant

SANDWELL METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL

Councillor J P Padden
Councillor Mrs G M Pemberton
Councillor V W Wakeman

SOLIHULL METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL

Councillor F Mitchell
Councillor G Wright

(As at 31 December 1986)

WALSALL METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL

Councillor D J Church
Councillor B S Powell
Councillor F G Tunley

WOLVERHAMPTON METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL

Councillor R Jones
Councillor R N Harding

Magistrates

BIRMINGHAM MAGISTRATES' COURT COMMITTEE

Mrs S M Arthurs JP
*Mrs P Bamford BA JP
W E Jarvis Esq JP
Mrs B J Major JP
J P Meering Esq FRICS JP

COVENTRY DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT COMMITTEE

F W Eaves Esq BEM JP
R F Kilby Esq BSc MIEE JP

DUDLEY DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURTS COMMITTEE

H W Morris Esq BSc (Eng) C Eng FICE FIHT JP

SANDWELL DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURTS COMMITTEE

P J Elliott Esq MA (Oxon) JP
G S Lindsay Esq JP

SOLIHULL DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURTS COMMITTEE

Dame Joan Seccombe DBE JP

WALSALL DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURTS COMMITTEE

J N Barratt Esq Dip Arch RIBA JP

WOLVERHAMPTON DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURTS COMMITTEE

Capt J E Heydon ERD JP

* Mrs P Bamford BA JP was appointed to the Police Authority on 27 November 1986
following the death of Mr K H Barker OBE DL FRICS JP

(As at 31 December 1986)

Police Headquarters

Lloyd House
Colmore Circus Queensway
Birmingham B4 6NQ

Telephone No. 021-236 5000
Telex 337321

Chief Constable

Mr G J Dear QPM DL LL.B

Deputy Chief Constable

Mr L Sharp QPM LL.B FBIM

Assistant Chief Constables

Operations
Crime
Support
Personnel
Inspectorate

Mr P G Leopold
Mr T Meffen
Mr D M Knight LL.B
Mr D H Gerty LL.B FBIM
Mr A G Elliott

Assistant Chief Officer — Administration

Mr J M Hillier FIPM DMA

Uniform Operations

Chief Superintendent J A Chalmers

Home Defence

Superintendent W D Wood BA

CID Operations

Chief Superintendent J J Byrne

CID Support Services

Chief Superintendent R Longstaff B Soc Sc

Special Branch

Chief Superintendent G J Trevis

Management Services

Chief Superintendent M Phillips MBIM

Uniform Support Services

Superintendent J M Arthur BA

Police Personnel

Chief Superintendent W J Oliver

Training

Chief Superintendent R S Osborn B Soc Sc

Community Service

Chief Superintendent P J Swingewood LL.B

Complaints and Discipline

Chief Superintendent R A Gilbert

Administration

Chief Superintendent T C Hancock MBIM

(As at 31 December 1986)

'B' Division

Bournville Lane, Birmingham
Telephone No. 021-476 3141

Chief Superintendent A J P Butler B Soc Sc PHD

'C' Division

Walsall Road, Birmingham
Telephone No. 021-356 0431

Chief Superintendent D C Wilson

'D' Division

Queens Road, Birmingham
Telephone No. 021-327 6551

Chief Superintendent R J Meller BA MBIM

'E' Division

Sheldon Heath Road, Birmingham
Telephone No. 021-743 2442

Chief Superintendent R A Mills

'F' Division

Steelhouse Lane, Birmingham
Telephone No. 021-236 5000

Chief Superintendent C J R Roche BA M Soc Sc

'G' Division

Alfred Squire Road, Wolverhampton
Telephone No. Wolverhampton 27851

Chief Superintendent D G Ibbs

'H' Division

Green Lane, Walsall
Telephone No. Walsall 38111

Chief Superintendent A P Oakley

'J' Division

New Street, Dudley
Telephone No. Dudley 56900

Chief Superintendent B S Windmill BA MBIM

'K' Division

New Street, West Bromwich
Telephone No. 021-553 2971

Chief Superintendent G C Fieldhouse QPM

'L' Division

Homer Road, Solihull
Telephone No. 021-705 7611

Chief Superintendent R Grant

'M' Division

Little Park Street, Coventry
Telephone No. Coventry 555333

Chief Superintendent D W Stokes

'T' Division

Lloyd House, Colmore Circus Queensway,
Birmingham
Telephone No. 021-236 5000

Chief Superintendent G T Harris BA

Annual Report 1986

Chief Constable's Office
Administration Department

Population and Acreage Statistics

Force area in hectares	89,900
Population	2,641,800
Acreage per officer	13.45
Population per officer	395.24
Rateable value	£403,000,000

Authorised Establishment of the Force

Regular Force	6,684
Cadets	40
Civilians	2013
Traffic Wardens	689

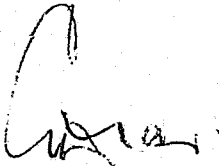
West Midlands Police

Police Headquarters
Lloyd House
Colmore Circus Queensway
Birmingham B4 6NQ

To: The Chairman and Members of the West Midlands Police Authority

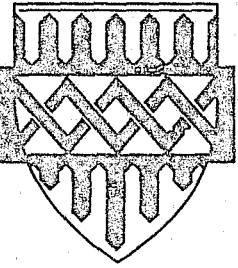
MR CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

I have the honour to present my report on the policing of the West Midlands during the year 1986.



Chief Constable

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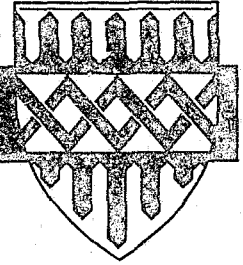
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Introduction

CHIEF CONSTABLE



Mr G J Dear QPM DL LL.B



I hope that the new format of this Annual Report is attractive, acceptable and will make it easier to absorb and understand information which is often, of necessity, complicated.

Nineteen eighty six was a year of very considerable change, major problems and some notable successes in many areas of our work. The demise of the County Council on 1 April heralded the emergence of the new Police Authority which had been occupying the position of a shadow authority for some seven or eight months previously. The members of the West Midlands Police were immediately heartened by the obvious desire of the Authority to come to grips with many problems which had existed for some time, and with the tangible support that they showed both to the Force and to the public of the West Midlands. There have been inevitable difficulties during the year arising from the lack of continuity caused by constant changes of key members of the Authority — three Chairmen, four Clerks — a factor which is not helped by the knowledge that both post-holders will probably surrender their office in the year to come. At the same time we have all recognised the circumstances that caused those changes and the great contribution that the individuals concerned have made to the well-being of the Force and its quality of service.

One of the most obvious range of difficulties faced by officers in the Force arose from the legislative requirements embodied in the Police and Criminal Evidence Act, which took effect on the first day of the year.

This statute, the most far reaching of its kind this century, placed a great burden on all ranks, particularly those in operational uniformed and detective posts, and it is to their credit that they handled the demands so very well and without complaint. We shall make further significant advances, once the tape-recording of interviews takes over from contemporaneous recording in longhand. They were also faced with a 10.3% increase in reported crime and had to meet these two problems with virtually static resources for the greater part of the year. Crime for the first time exceeded a quarter of a million offences in the year, though hearteningly the total number of offences detected rose by 5,277. Whilst the increase in crime should be viewed with much misgiving, I am nevertheless encouraged by the way in which the Force has responded, meeting fresh challenges with a renewed determination to come to terms with the problems. Within the raw figures of crimes detected it will be seen that our record against serious crime is extremely good. It is the millstone of relatively minor offences, particularly those involving thefts of and from motor vehicles, that creates an imbalance.

The emphasis on change which has been so solidly supported by the Police Authority resulted in the issue of new-style uniforms of much better quality than before, which has greatly helped to improve the image and the morale of officers in the Force. Likewise the modernisation of our motor vehicle fleet has resulted in substantial in-roads being made upon this problem, embarking on the first phase of a three year programme to equip with better quality motor vehicles. This will reduce the time our vehicles spend in workshops, increase our capability to respond, and undoubtedly improve our service to the public.

There was inevitable speculation whether the riots that occurred during the autumn of 1985 would be repeated during the summer months of 1986. During the latter part of 1985 and early 1986 great improvements were made in the quantity and quality of protective clothing, vehicles and other equipment so as to enable officers to respond much more quickly and positively in the handling of severe public disorder. This new capability

to take immediate, early and pre-emptive action undoubtedly prevented at least three major outbreaks of disorder in the West Midlands during 1986, when a fast response enabled police to handle the incident authoritatively, contain it and quickly return the situation to normal. Indeed, I am confident that our ability to respond, together with our enhanced standard of training in this respect has now put us into a position where the use of plastic baton rounds — authorised for our use this year — may be regarded as much less likely than might have been the case 12 months before, when our level and speed of response was not so good.

Our wide ranging involvement in work to encourage and reinforce good relations between police and all sections of the community will continue, with special attention to those who live in the inner-city. There has been a discernible change in public attitude towards the role of the police officer patrolling these areas. Previously the Police were all too often called to account for any problem or disorder within the inner-city, even though the blame should usually have been laid at the door of social inadequacies of many kinds. Now, the police officer is more correctly recognised by society as occupying a position as the only identifiable figure of authority in these areas, and often the target for retaliation arising from frustrations caused by problems not of his making, and beyond his control. It is a difficult, sensitive, morally demanding and sometimes physically dangerous role that the police officer has to play. It is also a much more acceptable and fruitful role if he, or she, is able to count on reasonable support for, and understanding of, the work undertaken. Furthermore, the dangers of police work are now more readily appreciated by the general public, no doubt conscious of the high rates of assault on police in this Force area which are currently running at four each day, two of these serious enough to merit either hospital treatment or admission.

Against this background it is encouraging to reflect that for the second year in succession the number of complaints against police has dropped. Indeed, when compared with other professions, the police show up very well attracting, for example, only half the number of complaints per capita as recorded against some members of the legal profession. Having regard to the confrontational nature of some police work I find this to be pleasantly surprising. We shall, of course, continue to do everything possible to effect a decrease in the incidence of conduct which gives rise to complaint, and the trend is in the right direction.

Operationally, the formation of Divisional Observation Teams has given more heart to the Force and the signal successes enjoyed by these small, highly versatile teams of officers will probably be built upon in the months to come. Similarly, the successful work of the Drugs Squad,

now closely inter-related with the Regional Drugs Wings and HM Customs & Excise, has gone on unabated and reflects the highest priority that this Force accords to its attack on the activities of drug traffickers and dealers.

The decision to form a dedicated Firearms Unit — the first of its kind outside London — reflected the great concern shared by both police and public alike in this dangerous and demanding area of police work. Whilst not completely removing the chance of error in the future, for no-one should be so bold as to make that claim, it must nevertheless represent a significant advance in our capability and levels of safety, well beyond those in existence before.

The continuing need for more police officers to be made available for operational street and detective duty has not abated and the Police Authority have been fully supportive in the quest to set the authorised establishment at a higher level. I am very conscious of the need for frugality in the area of public finances but am encouraged that so many people recognise the need for a greater police presence on the streets as a means to enhance the feeling of public safety and to reduce crime. I was grateful for the chance to be able to set aside the previous restrictions on recruiting which had kept the Force at a level below its full establishment and to enter into a recruiting campaign which shortly after the end of 1986 saw the Force back up to its authorised establishment of 6,684 for the first time since 1982. We are all determined to increase our presence on the streets, to enhance the role of the constable, and to recognise it as the most important single rank in the Service. Also to build upon the work of the Permanent Beat Officers and, to that end, a number of experiments are in hand throughout the Force that will be monitored with keen interest.

The full effect of those officers who were recruited in the second half of the year will not be felt for some time but the over all trend is definitely one which should be encouraged. There is no shortage of highly qualified applicants in the West Midlands and it would be wrong not to recognise the fact.

A milestone was erected in the West Midlands in the form of an Ethnic Recruiting Campaign which exceeded even the most optimistic projections. At admittedly high cost and great effort, the lie was given to those who had said that members of the ethnic communities were so disenchanted with the Police Service that they would not join our ranks. By the end of the year the numbers of candidates of ethnic groups who had joined, or who were to join early in 1987 had reached almost 10% of our total intake — a result far in excess of that achieved by any other Force. This impetus will be maintained in coming years.

Significant decisions were taken towards the end of the year under the umbrella term of 'The War on Bureaucracy'. With welcome Home Office support and assistance, surveys were conducted in Solihull and West Bromwich which resulted in the decision to establish an Administrative Support Unit in West Bromwich on 5 January 1987. The projections are most encouraging, with much more time likely to be made available to the operational officer to allow him to involve himself in practical police work, rather than in the time consuming exercise of unnecessary paperwork in an office. At the same time, 55 separate procedures were identified as superfluous, or in need of streamlining, the changes to be implemented during 1987. As part of the same initiative a small team of officers was set up with the express task of condensing the bulky volumes of Force Standing Orders into 20 or 30 pages of policy guideline that will result in a devolution of authority and responsibility, providing officers with an environment in which they can work on their own authority with less rigid control from Headquarters.

Despite these steps, and the changes which will follow in their train during 1987 and 1988, the fact remains that hard choices will have to be made. No matter how skilfully one addresses the problem of wringing more and more operational time out of police officers, the sponge must eventually run dry. There is clearly a limit as to what can be done in the future. If the demand for our services continues to grow (and there is no reason to doubt that it will not), then we are fast

approaching a position where we have to make one of two choices — either to continue our present range of services but at a more and more superficial level, or, alternatively, to shed some of the tasks which have for so many years been accepted as an integral part of the police service to the public.

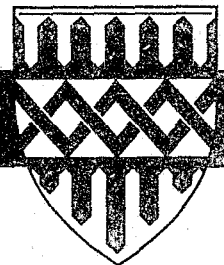
Both courses are unpalatable, certainly to me and the members of the Force as a whole, and I believe to the public that we serve. Yet with resources that may never rise to the ideal level, a choice will have to be made and I set down a marker now that we shall all have to enter into prolonged discussion as to the correct course to follow. It is in this fundamental area that true consultation between police and public is so essential.

I am grateful for the wholehearted support that I have received from all the police and civilian members of the Force, the Special Constabulary, and the many agencies and bodies that work so closely with us. In particular the work of the Neighbourhood Watch schemes and Victim Support schemes is especially appreciated.

I can say with confidence that the West Midlands Police is in good heart, with a high morale despite the daunting range of tasks that confront them. With the active support of the Police Authority which has been so very evident in 1986, I know we can go forward together and continue to enhance the service that we are able to give the people of the West Midlands.

Chapter I

DEPUTY CHIEF CONSTABLE



Mr L Sharp QPM LL.B FBIM



As I reflect back over my past three and one half years as Deputy Chief Constable I find that they have been amongst the most exciting and challenging of my police career. During that time I have organised my work so as to pursue the following objectives:-

- (i) To plan, advise and encourage police activities in such a way as to enhance a proper and mutual understanding between police and public so that law and order will be better maintained.
- (ii) To co-ordinate appropriate Headquarters and Divisional Departments so that the Force is better equipped to stimulate and respond to corporate initiatives to prevent and reduce crime.
- (iii) To continually monitor and review police activities and behaviour so as to maintain the highest professional standards, thereby reducing complaints from members of the public and increasing support and co-operation.
- (iv) To pursue policies and activities to present the public image of the Force in the best possible light.

- (v) To arrange for the working of the territorial Divisions to be inspected regularly to ensure that Force policy is pursued in respect of systems, manpower and equipment so that the most effective, efficient and economic use is made of resources in line with local needs.
- (vi) To chair the Joint Negotiating and Consultative Committee and report thereon to the Chief Constable.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

It may be possible for a few institutions of today's society to stand apart and profess complete independence, but it is not possible for the Police. Much of the failure of the community and the Police fully to appreciate their mutual obligations is due to poor communication by and about the Police. In an era when mass communication is in the ascendant there is the constant danger that the poor communicator will run the risk of being seen as somehow sinister or malevolent. Of course, the police duty involves some areas where secrecy is necessary for community or national security, but by and large, the need for openness of communication about police and policing is an over-riding consideration which must not be jeopardised for fear of criticism.

In the past the service provided by the West Midlands Police Press Office has been criticised both by the media and from within the Force because of the depth and quality of its service. The obvious way of meeting this criticism is to provide an enhanced quality of service and professionalism so that the breadth of coverage is increased to a standard more appropriate to a force of the size and sphere of influence of the West Midlands Police. The improved service needs to be more proactive in approach so that the presentation of the Force's image and policies reflects accurately what it is trying to achieve and the regular servicing of media enquiries has a wider public relations perspective.

A Superintendent was assigned to review the requirements and using a broad research perspective reported accordingly. After a thorough analysis of the present system, visits were made to a number of different organisations to determine the most appropriate organisational structure for the West Midlands Police Press and Public Relations Department.

In the United Kingdom, visits were made to various industrial and commercial concerns. A number of police forces were also visited, including the Metropolitan Police, Thames Valley Police and the Lothian and Borders Police. For the media perspective, extended attachments to Central Television and the BBC were undertaken and visits were made to independent radio stations across the country and to local and national newspapers. The Superintendent also visited the New York City Police and the Danish Police in Copenhagen to gain an American perspective and a European comparison to benefit from their experiences. The considerable information gained from this research has proved invaluable, enabling the Force to clearly identify the shortcomings of the current system and more importantly has indicated the most appropriate organisational structure necessary to provide the required service. It is clear from the research undertaken and from past experiences that a more dynamic and proactive approach is a crucial factor in police/public relations in general and crime prevention in particular. The current Press Office is undermanned, does not have sufficiently qualified personnel and is technologically ill-equipped to service the demands of a modern police force. The proposed Public Relations Department, therefore, has been designed from an informed knowledge base to bring about the necessary improvement.

The Department will be divided into three sections; the News Bureau, Information and Publicity and Administration, thereby adopting a new approach by not only simply reacting to enquiries but actively presenting news and information to the public and media outlets. The Department will also provide a detailed and far reaching planning, forecasting and briefing service for 'in-house' consumption, covering the full breadth of available information. This will identify areas of potential interest and collate appropriate and informed responses. It is intended that the Department will take responsibility for all publicity programmes pursued by the Force and offer a more professional service for the management of internal publicity initiatives. A comprehensive and sophisticated exhibition and display service will be available and full administrative support will be provided to the Department, including a news cutting service.

The entire Department will be civilianised as soon as possible, but at present it is headed by a senior police officer directly responsible to the Deputy Chief Constable and is temporarily manned by police personnel; such is the importance placed on the new Department that this interim measure has been implemented.

Not only will the new Department provide the Chief Constable with a more effective means of creative publicity, satisfy the justified and increasing demands of the press and the media alike, enhance public understanding and thereby increase public co-operation, it will also enable the West Midlands Police to meet the new

challenges of cable and satellite television with its insatiable appetite for action replay news, the growing walk-in community radio, the imminent facsimile newspapers which will be flashed up on wafer-thin wall screens at the touch of a button and the many other technological advances which are taking us into an age of instant mass communication.

In response to justified criticism the Force will be better able to answer at all levels with a frank acceptance of error and with an apology where apology is clearly due. Where criticism is unjustified the new Department will better equip the Force to make a robust rebuttal. The Force will be better able to give due publicity to the courage and dedication, the warmth and patience demonstrated daily by West Midlands Police Officers. If an organisation fails to speak properly for itself then it cannot complain when incorrect constructions are put upon its work by those who lack informed comment and have to interpret matters as best they can. In the past, the Police have lost many opportunities for good communication with the public. We must take the initiative now, and the redesigned Department goes a long way towards meeting this need.

Communication within the Force at all levels is equally important so relationships between the Chief Constable and the Staff Associations are a prime concern.

STAFF ASSOCIATIONS

The Police Federation and the Superintendents' Association enjoy full facilities to hold statutory meetings and attend conferences and seminars in various parts of the country. In addition, regular meetings have been held between the Chief Constable and representatives of the Staff Associations at which many and varied topics of policy, administration and operations have been discussed.

On the last Friday of each month, the Deputy Chief Constable chairs formal meetings of the Joint Negotiating and Consultative Committee (JNCC), which enables the Chief Officers of ACPO rank together with representatives of the Superintendents' Association and the Police Federation, to consider major matters of Force policy and also any major negotiable matters which affect the whole Force.

A 'major matter of Force policy' is one which affects the whole Force, whereas a minor matter relates usually to an isolated incident, probably arising on a single Sub-division. The Committee is concerned to reach agreement on matters which come before it and make recommendations to the Chief Constable which he can take to his Management Team meetings. The majority of matters considered by the JNCC are consultative in so far as the opinions of all represented parties are

sought in order that a decision as to policy can subsequently be taken. The Committee calls for the attendance of such other police officers or members of the civilian staff as it considers necessary in connection with matters before it. To this end, agenda papers are circulated two weeks prior to the monthly meeting and the party submitting an agenda paper usually indicates whether or not the subject matter is considered negotiable or consultative. Secretarial facilities are provided by the Headquarters Administration Department and full detailed minutes of all meetings of the JNCC are circulated, approved and kept. Where it is not possible to reach some form of agreement on negotiable matters, it is recognised that the party raising the issue has the right to take it up at national level using the appropriate machinery.

Four sub-committees meet separately and minutes are forwarded to the JNCC from each of the sub-committees for ratification. The four sub-committees cover the subjects of Health and Safety at Work, Uniform and Equipment, Books and Forms and Catering.

The JNCC has enjoyed a successful year having considered such important topics as the introduction of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984, rent allowance, overtime, civilianisation, public order training, unit beat cars, promotion procedures, the Force newspaper and suspensions of police officers from duty. As should be expected it has not been possible to arrive at complete agreement on all of the topics discussed, but the Deputy Chief Constable is pleased to report that on no issue has the matter remained unresolved. Goodwill and good sense prevail at the JNCC through the officers at the Staff Associations and the Chief Constable regards the Committee as one of the most important structures within his management organisation. There should be no doubt that the JNCC is working in the manner as was envisaged by the third report of the Committee of Inquiry on the Police 1979 (The Edmond Davies Report).

COMMUNITY RELATIONS

Although many seeds of social change were planted during the 19th century it is during the 20th century, and in particular, the last decade, that the complexity of urban life has brought established social values under their greatest pressure for change than at any other time in modern history. Dissent is still seen by many as a legitimate vehicle of social change. To support established values invites scorn from articulate dissidents and to be an integral part of the establishment is to accept bitter opposition from a significant minority as a matter of course. Youth is turbulent and much of its turbulence has an idealistic basis, but young people are concerned when they see obvious inequalities in the distribution

of material necessities and services: housing, education facilities and job opportunities. They are even more concerned if those inequalities appear to bear disproportionately on ethnic minority groups.

Translated into law and order terms these changes have extended and multiplied the demands made on the Police and yet the philosophy of policing remains the same. The Police are still relatively few in number and still very much answerable to the civil and criminal law: they have no special immunities and are at risk if they use their limited powers improperly or unfairly. Their primary role remains to maintain the Queen's Peace and to protect people, and they are conditioned to ensure they do not act unreasonably or oppressively.

The complexity of urban life in general and the fragmentation of a sense of community in particular, poses increasing burdens on the Police if they are to maintain their traditional role; yet a ratio of one police officer to every 395 members of the public, a limitation of powers and a traditional distaste for weaponry are not the ingredients from which a change to repressive policing can be produced. The Police therefore, regard community relations as the lifeline on which their operational effectiveness and acceptability depends.

Police do not create the fabric of the modern urban environment nor is it within their powers to remedy it: yet in the problem areas the Police are often seen as representatives of an anonymous authority, responsible for the collective sense of deprivation felt so keenly by many of the young inhabitants.

Police officers are aware of changing values and social tension and they are not confused by the conflicting roles expected of them by society or inherent in their daily duties. Some may see their function primarily as law enforcement, others lean towards the 'social worker' approach. Some sway from one approach to the other according to prevailing circumstances and the particular duties on which they are employed at the time; but the vast majority intuitively accept the need for broad public approval as an essential element in their job and are anxious to preserve and enhance the public opinion of the Police so favourably expressed in public opinion polls.

In the West Midlands we have established a framework of community relations on which progress can be based. Our growing commitment to an involvement at all levels in the community is evidence of our desire and demonstrates our faith. Yet progress will be constrained and our efforts largely defeated if the underlying problems in the community at large are not tackled and solved as a matter of urgency. An important part of the police community relations role today is to render the acts of the Police conformable to the spirit of the times and to that end all of our efforts are being directed.

COMMUNITY SERVICE DEPARTMENT



Chief Superintendent P J Swingewood LL.B

The Community Service Department was established by the Deputy Chief Constable in late 1984 to co-ordinate the work of Crime Prevention, Community Relations, the Press Office and Inter-Agency Co-operation, to review and formulate short and long-term preventative strategies for the Force. In September 1986, the civilian staff of the Press Office were transferred to a new department under the control of the newly appointed Public Relations Officer who is directly responsible to the Deputy Chief Constable. The Community Service Department continues to function in the other three areas of responsibility with one Chief Superintendent, one Superintendent, two Chief Inspectors, four Inspectors and a Sergeant, who work closely together in a wide range of community activities.

During the year following the riots of September 1985, there was a great deal of consultation with Local Government Departments, Councillors and other agencies to re-examine and try to analyse community problems which lead to rising crime and outbreaks of disorder. Goodwill built up during the year has resulted in greater co-operation, joint planning and joint funding of a number of initiatives. This has ensured that better use is made of existing resources and the sharing of facilities, which can only be to the benefit of the community.

Police officers continue to have regular contact with a large number of groups in every community; in addition to consultative processes and work with young people,

contact with church organisations and the many ethnic minority groups and cultural organisations has increased. The Department is also working closely with the Manpower Services Commission Community Programme Projects and other job creation schemes, giving support, where possible, to alleviate the disruptive effects of high unemployment. Police officers from the eleven territorial Divisions undertake the majority of these initiatives with support and encouragement from the Department at Headquarters, Lloyd House.

Crime Prevention Department

The Headquarters Crime Prevention Department consists of one Detective Chief Inspector, two Detective Inspectors and one Detective Sergeant. The Department is responsible for formulating policy and co-ordinating crime prevention activities throughout the Force. A Sergeant supported by two or three Constables has specific responsibility for crime prevention on each of the eleven territorial Divisions. The bulk of the Crime Prevention Officers' work is to convince individuals, groups within the community, commercial enterprises and other agencies, that a great deal of crime can be prevented, particularly that which falls within the category of 'opportunist'. Although it cannot always be shown that this approach brings about a reduction in the total amount of crime, there can be little doubt that it succeeds in reducing the rate of increase.

One Detective Inspector within the Headquarters Department is designated as the Force Architect Liaison Officer, whose responsibility is to liaise with architects, planners and developers at an early stage in the planning of buildings, in order to advise on methods of 'designing out' crime and reducing opportunities for crime. During 1986, the existence of the Architect Liaison Officer became more widely known and the demand for his services increased considerably. He has been deeply involved both in the public and private sectors and has advised on numerous projects ranging from large city centre developments to small residential estates. A close liaison has developed between the Architect Liaison Officer and the Housing and Estate Departments of the seven District Councils within the West Midlands and he sits on a number of committees concerned with the refurbishment of high and low rise Local Authority housing. Many of these refurbishment programmes involve the use of UPVC door and window frames although a number of security defects were identified in respect of this relatively new material. The Architect Liaison Officer worked closely with a local manufacturer of these products and a higher level of security has now been achieved. During 1986, Crime Prevention Officers continued to offer a security surveying service in respect of residential, commercial and industrial premises. Headquarters staff have assisted Divisions by undertaking many of the more complicated

surveys. The demand for their free service is considerable and Permanent Beat Officers receive training in carrying out the more simple domestic surveys in order that they can assist in relieving the burden on specialist Crime Prevention Officers, 7,729 surveys were completed during the year.

Crime prevention talks are increasingly popular at meetings of a wide variety of groups and organisations, 1,294 such talks were given during 1986. Headquarters staff address the larger audiences and venues, which ranged from the stage of a city centre theatre to the pulpit of a local church.

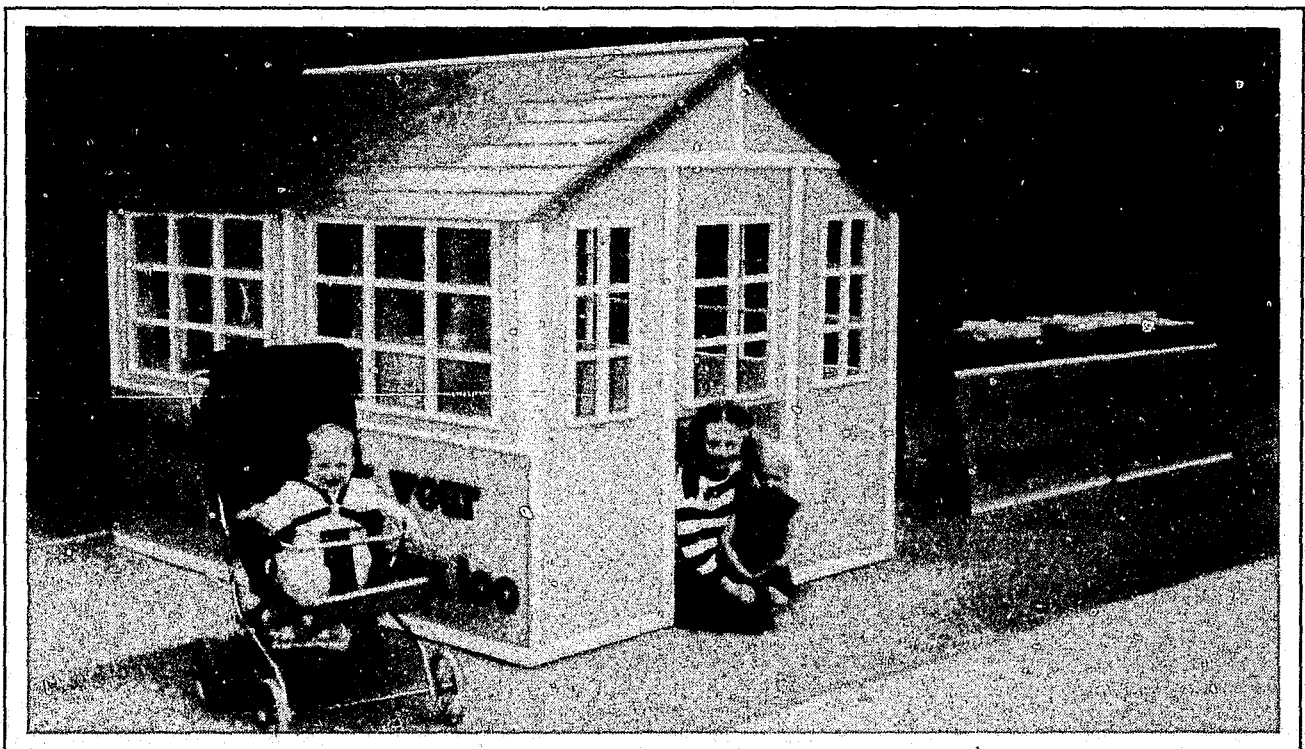
The crime prevention display caravan was used at a variety of venues including local carnivals, open days at police stations and the Force Gala Day at Tally Ho! in August 1986. The caravan is now supplemented by a children's display house, which was first exhibited on carnival float and has since proved to be a popular attraction at schools and fêtes, providing an ideal means of securing children's interest in order to promote crime prevention advice aimed specifically at them. A number of static displays and exhibitions were arranged during the year in shop windows, shopping areas, public buildings and community halls.

Headquarters and Divisional Crime Prevention Officers provided a number of newspaper and magazine articles and several local evening newspapers ran regular features which publicised current crime and gave crime prevention advice. These papers also supported Neighbourhood Watch schemes by providing literature and

other material which was distributed to interested groups. Local radio throughout the area and cable television in Coventry, provided further opportunities to encourage public crime prevention, officers now contribute regularly to local radio and cable television programmes. During 1986, the Home Office issued leaflets with crime prevention advice printed in Bengali, Urdu, Punjabi, Hindi and Gujarati and a woman officer who is fluent in these languages appeared on two national Asian television programmes to promote these leaflets. It is not possible here to list every campaign and project which was mounted in the Force area during 1986, but the following examples indicate the types of activities which took place:-

The Force was involved in a follow-up to the successful 1985 Home Office Campaign which involved TV advertising and leaflets based on the 'Magpie' theme. During this campaign a large number of leaflets were delivered to council tenants in Birmingham enclosed with official council correspondence.

During the summer of 1986, a national campaign warning children of the dangers of responding to approaches from strangers was mounted by the Home Office in association with Walt Disney Productions. The campaign utilised the popular 'Pinocchio' character and the Walt Disney film was shown at a number of cinemas in the Force area. Crime Prevention Officers arranged displays in the foyers of these cinemas and distributed children's colouring and competition sheets. A display bus containing the film's main characters also visited the area.



Crime Prevention: Children's Display House

Following the success of an anti 'Auto-crime' campaign in Birmingham City Centre in December 1985, a similar campaign was mounted in the run up to Christmas 1986. Leaflets were distributed to motorists in Birmingham City Centre showing the location of car parks and containing advice on protecting vehicles from crime.

Headquarters Crime Prevention Officers were involved in the design stage of a new series of cars launched during 1986 which had a number of security features incorporated into the final designs. Window etching of registered numbers has proved to be a good deterrent to the would-be car thief and as part of a wider campaign on one Division, a number of firms agreed to attend a police station on a Sunday and etch windows at a reduced rate. The response from the general public in the area was extremely encouraging.

In Coventry, the Local Authority and the Divisional Crime Prevention Department are co-operating in a novel project, aimed at reducing the potential for crime and vandalism on the City's industrial estates by means of grants to local businesses to improve the security of their premises.

Most Divisional Crime Prevention Departments are now involved with at least one local scheme set up under the Manpower Services Commission Community Programme, which provide a security hardware fitting service for the disadvantaged and the victims of crime.

There were 700 Neighbourhood Watch schemes operating in the Force area at the end of 1986. A recent innovation has been the introduction of several 'Business Watch' schemes which spread the concept of neighbourly co-operation in the prevention of crime to the business and commercial community. Some of the larger Neighbourhood Watch schemes have arranged security exhibitions and advice seminars in their locality. The Chairman of an area Police Liaison Committee in Birmingham organised a survey of Neighbourhood Watch schemes throughout the country which produced useful data on which to base further research and his report has been circulated to police forces and other interested bodies. For the second year running the Lord Mayor of Birmingham hosted a Neighbourhood Watch co-ordinators' meeting at the Council House which was attended by 200 people. The Chief Constable addressed the meeting and expressed his gratitude and appreciation for the important part Neighbourhood Watch co-ordinators play in the fight against crime. The Birmingham and Sutton Coldfield Crime Prevention Panel was again instrumental in arranging the event and there are plans for similar functions to be held in other areas of the Force, in the future. Many Neighbourhood Watch schemes have been in existence for over two years and the Home Office is now producing a regular magazine for Neighbourhood Watch members entitled "Good Neighbour". In December, four delegates from

the West Midlands attended the first Neighbourhood Watch Conference which was organised by North-umbria Police.

Our thanks are extended to the members of the seven adult crime prevention panels and one junior panel in the West Midlands for the time and effort they have devoted to the fight against crime in their own localities. They have succeeded in stimulating a number of initiatives and have been invaluable in spreading the crime prevention message amongst the groups and organisations they represent. At the end of 1985 the Home Office Standing Conference on Crime Prevention produced a working group report which set out revised guidelines for crime prevention panels and many of the recommendations of that report have already been implemented in the West Midlands. The Wolverhampton Panel was active, particularly, in promoting crime prevention amongst the elderly. A number of senior citizens' interest afternoons were arranged at local venues and an ambitious presentation was staged at the Grand Theatre. The problem of free newspapers being left in letter-boxes or porches, advertising the fact that a house is empty, was recognised and a poster urging deliverers to push papers through the letter-box was produced and distributed. A three day security exhibition was organised by the Dudley Panel during which members of the public were able to obtain free advice on a wide selection of security equipment. The Birmingham and Sutton Coldfield Crime Prevention Panel organised two competitions in local newspapers with prizes generously donated by the security industry. The large number of entries for each competition demonstrates the interest which exists in the methods and techniques of crime prevention.

The 'Copper Cards' produced by the Walsall Panel in 1985 proved to be extremely popular, so much so, that the cards have now become collectors' items and are generating revenue which is being used to provide security equipment at the homes of the elderly and handicapped. The Walsall Junior Panel became concerned with the vulnerability of elderly persons to criminals who pretend to be officials from the Local Authority, Gas or Electricity Boards and produced its own leaflet for distribution at post offices with pension payments.

These are only a few examples of projects undertaken by the panels during 1986, but they demonstrate the degree of enthusiasm and imagination which exists amongst panel members. In November, the Birmingham and Sutton Coldfield Panel hosted the Midland and Eastern Region Crime Prevention Panels' Conference. Over 80 delegates from 12 police force areas attended the two day event and one of the highlights was a presentation by Walsall Junior Panel. Many delegates left the conference determined to pursue the possibility of establishing junior panels in their own areas.



The Chief Constable's Special Award is presented to any person under 18 years of age whose actions have contributed to the prevention and detection of crime. The inscribed plaques were awarded on ten occasions during 1986.

The number of intruder alarms installed in the West Midlands increased steadily during 1986, especially in the domestic market. The majority of the domestic systems are 'bells only' which succeed in deterring intruders when used properly. Alarms which automatically signal to the Police are required to conform to Force policy, drawn up by the Police Technical Committee on Intruder Alarms. This Committee consists of representatives from the security and insurance industries. A revised policy became effective on 1 January 1986 and although it is too early to measure its full effect, it is hoped that the revised policy, together with the recently revised British Standard for intruder alarm systems will succeed in significantly reducing the percentage of false calls.

INTRUDER ALARMS	1985	1986	% increase/ decrease
Total no. bell only systems recorded	22,647	25,927	+ 14.48%
Total no. Police calling systems	17,878	19,786	+ 10.67%
Total no. calls received from Police calling systems	37,822	43,233	+ 14.31%
Total no. false calls received from Police calling systems	35,192 (93.04%)	40,170 (92.92%)	+ 14.15%
No. of false calls per system	1.96	2.03	

Public Liaison

The Headquarters Public Liaison Department has an establishment of one Superintendent, one Inspector and one Administrative Assistant who provide a specialist support service to Divisions. Contact is maintained with the Divisional representatives, through whom there is a liaison strategy which involves a step by step approach to educating both members of the public and police officers in each other's rights and responsibilities. Spear-headed by the Public Liaison Department, this strategy has been developed to encompass the Probation Service, Social Services, the Education Department and associations representing all ethnic, cultural and religious groups in an effort to foster meaningful and lasting relationships. A vigorous schools programme involving Public Liaison and Permanent Beat Officers ensures that police and young people meet to learn about each other's role in society.

Demonstrations and displays by the Force for outside organisations, school fayres and summer fetes, by the Dog Branch, Mounted Branch, Traffic Department, Underwater Search Unit, Pipe and Brass Band and Crime Prevention are co-ordinated by the Department, which this year has seen in excess of 1,500 requests from the public. The Department has given talks and lectures to members of the public on community and race relations and to officers attending the Force Training Schools. In addition the Superintendent has addressed officers at both the Police Staff College, Bramshill, and the Scottish Police College.

The 'Venture '86' programme which is partly funded by Birmingham Inner-City Partnership and the Regional Urban Development Grants, has once again proved an enormous success. The scheme involves local youths in five-a-side football, football coaching, angling, Country Trust visits, camping, archery, rock climbing and trekking. During 1986, five and a half thousand youths were catered for on these initiatives. Following the riots of 1985, a conference organised by the Force and Birmingham City Council was held at Birmingham University. Representatives from the Police, Birmingham City Council, Local Councillors and the community discussed the 'Way Ahead' for 1986 in Lozells and Handsworth. Many strong feelings were expressed at this conference and ideas were put forward by the community on how everyone could work together to restore faith in each other and the City. Under the 'Venture '86' programme 300 youths and girls were taken by the Department on an adventure day trip to Elan Valley, together with local agencies, including Social Services, Intermediate Treatment, Probation Service, Recreation and Community Services Department of the City Council, Councillors, Consultative Committee members, teachers, youth leaders and Permanent Beat Officers. This assisted in making

the Force more aware of the problems faced by youth in the West Midlands, who, together with statutory and voluntary agencies and community organisations, were able to share each other's perceptions, needs, hopes and fears thus gradually earning each other's respect.

A close liaison has been maintained during the year with high commissions and embassies, community relations councils, Commission for Racial Equality, churches and other support organisations. Grateful thanks are extended to all those who assisted the Force during 1986, in helping to achieve a harmonious, yet practical understanding of the Police in society.

Inter-agency Co-operation Branch

During 1986, the Inter-Agency Co-operation Branch continued to extend and cement contacts with both statutory and voluntary agencies throughout the West Midlands. The staff of one Chief Inspector, one Inspector and one Sergeant have increased their involvement in a number of initiatives both locally and at a national level.

Juvenile Liaison

Two juvenile bureaux, based at Solihull and Dudley have been created, in a joint initiative involving personnel from Social Services, Educational Welfare, Recreation and Community Services, the Probation Service and the Police. The formation of such bureaux expedites the decision making process for juvenile offenders and provides a nucleus of trained practitioners, who, in addition to their other duties, can undertake both home visits and Caution Group supervision where necessary. The new policy for dealing with juvenile offenders was brought into practice and monitoring of the decision making process in connection with these offenders continues and now covers the 11 Divisions. In May 1986, 50 officers attended a conference at the Beeches Management Centre, Bournville, where the topic was 'Diversionary Measures for Juveniles'. A comprehensive set of guidelines was prepared to equip the members of the Juvenile Liaison Panels with details of Force policy in relation to juvenile offenders. It was distributed to the members of the panel as well as other agencies who maintain an involvement with young offenders.

Schools Involvement

Liaison with schools continues to be good with many Divisions developing effective programmes in conjunction with their Local Education Authorities and Head Teachers. The 'Crime, Law and Society' project kit proved most successful and is being taken into use at

an increasing number of schools as part of the curriculum.

Liaison within the City of Birmingham

Liaison continued with officers of the City of Birmingham Council Departments in respect of the City Centre and juveniles, the homeless and problems concerning alcohol and solvent abuse.

Health Authority Liaison

Liaison was maintained with senior medical officers and in particular the Community Health Volunteer Bureau in connection with their street warden scheme for elderly persons at risk.

Child Abuse

The Branch conducted a survey to establish the frequency with which members of the Force are called upon to take part in case conferences in connection with child abuse and the nature of inter-agency co-operation and training. The Department evaluated existing training practices both within the Force and on an inter-agency training basis in the light of the Department of Health and Social Security guidelines.

Domestic Violence

The Branch is involved with the Birmingham Domestic Violence Forum and has prepared a leaflet which is available to any member of the public who seeks advice on this difficult problem.

Rape Crisis

Liaison between the Branch and the Birmingham and Coventry Rape Crisis Centres continued. The leaflet giving advice to women and girls who have been sexually abused was revised to improve the information available to victims of this type of crime.

Victim Support Schemes

There are now 28 Victim Support schemes operating within the West Midlands, covering virtually the whole Force area. These schemes provide valuable community support to the victims of crime. All schemes have close liaison with their Divisions and the Inter-Agency Co-operation Branch. The Force is heavily involved in the training of volunteers and during 1986 completed a pilot course for counsellors from Victim Support schemes to

assist them to counsel the victims of sexual assault. The course took place at Tally Ho! Training School and the 20 volunteers were addressed by a police surgeon, a barrister, a representative of the Birmingham Rape Crisis Centre and a representative of the Brook Advisory Centre. All Victim Support schemes were supported financially during 1986, through the Police (Property Act) Fund.

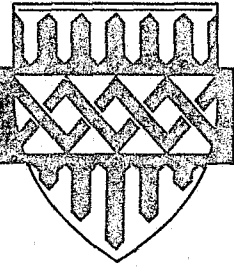
Community Programme Initiative on Crime Prevention

In May 1986, a Sergeant was transferred to the Community Service Department to assess the role the Force could take in the Community Programme as funded by the Manpower Services Commission (MSC). The community programme aims to bring together the people who need work and the work that needs to be done. The people are the long-term unemployed, and the work is that which would be of benefit to the community, but which for various reasons, would not normally be done. The Manpower Services Commission fund the wages of participants in the programme to an average of £67 per week for a period not exceeding 12 months. Whilst it considers all types of community work, there is obvious scope for crime

prevention initiatives. A small team was formed at the Home Office Crime Prevention Unit, to examine ways in which the community programme could be used to foster schemes designed specifically for crime prevention within the community, and as a result West Midlands police officers made contact with some 18 different managing agents and community programme schemes throughout the Force area advising on crime prevention measures.

The Ladworth Project

The Ladworth Project covers the area of Ladywood and Handsworth on the 'C' Division and was established as an inter-agency initiative. Nineteen eighty six saw it enter its second financial year. The Force Civilian Projects Officer is still committed to the project on a full-time basis, with the Inter-agency Co-operation Branch maintaining close liaison. The project continues to support existing community groups by making financial grants from a budget of £20,000 per annum and by drawing on the wealth of experience provided by the representatives of the agencies and community groups who were elected to the Steering Committee. Several new residents' and tenants' associations were established during 1986 with the support of the project.



Assistant Chief Constable



Mr P G Leopold

Throughout the Force, Divisional and Sub-divisional senior officers are endeavouring to make maximum use of the generally inadequate resources available to them to deal with the ever rising demands made upon the Service. The variations in methods of working which are to be found in the different Sub-divisions are as clear an indication as any, of the basically local nature of policing in the West Midlands. A quite deliberate policy has been adopted of providing a police service related to the community which it serves, but with the immediate availability of the support resources which can only be provided from the Headquarters Departments of a major police force. It is my view that such an approach is to the ultimate benefit of all in the West Midlands, by enabling the public to identify easily with its police force and for police to understand and respond to the needs and expectations of the local population.

Sadly, despite the broad support of the bulk of the community in all areas of the County, one disturbing feature of 1986 has been the persistent incidence of assaults on police officers endeavouring to carry out their duty. The level of attack has been as serious as attempted murder and at least half led to the need for

hospital treatment. There is no sexual discrimination in the business of assaulting police officers, women officers are just as susceptible to such brutal conduct as are the men. Despite this appalling behaviour aimed at deterring officers from carrying out their duties, their industry and enthusiasm shows no reduction and is a reflection of the high sense of duty which exists amongst all who patrol the streets of the West Midlands.

Some major advances were made during the year in providing the Force with better equipment and in training officers in the use of that equipment in order that the effects of any public disorder can be minimised. Whilst expensive in the short-term, when set against the potential for preventing the millions of pounds worth of damage which was occasioned in September 1985, it has to be regarded as an unhappily necessary investment. The process will have to continue in the coming year.

An examination of the statistics and of the Divisional reports contained elsewhere in this document will show that burglary, particularly of dwelling houses and 'Auto-crime' form the major part — as high as 80% in some cases, of the crime-associated work of the Force. Without the help of the public there can be no possibility of reducing this figure. The proven success of Neighbourhood Watch schemes is the best possible way of tackling the problem. The concept of the public adopting what is no more than a good neighbour policy, has many initially unforeseen benefits; small parts of the community get to know each other far better; the welfare of the aged, infirm or the sick becomes the concern of all; new associations are formed and crime of all types is reduced so leading to the creation of an altogether more pleasant environment in which to live and work. There are those who say that such schemes merely displace crime. If the whole of the Force area was covered by such schemes, it would, I suggest, be found that this is a false premise.

At the end of the year the Force took on a new look. A new-style uniform was issued and Nato-style pullovers were introduced. Officers who are comfortable, feel smart and are supported by modern, efficient technology and equipment are better able to provide the service required of them by the community. The West Midlands Police aims to provide such a service and will endeavour to do so in the future.



Chief Superintendent J A Chalmers

On 1 September 1986, as a result of internal reorganisation, a number of responsibilities previously undertaken by the Uniform Operations Department were transferred to the newly formed Uniform Support Services Department. Uniform Operations now has responsibility for the following operational units; Operational Support Unit, Underwater Search Unit, Mounted Branch, Dog Branch and the Central Plain Clothes Department. In addition, the Department has the following responsibilities within the Force structure; planning Royal visits and ceremonial occasions, high security escort arrangements, security measures for police buildings, policy on licensing, gaming, lotteries and public entertainment, safety at sports grounds, all emergency, operational and contingency planning which includes counter-terrorism exercises and the organisation of air support.

One of the lessons learned from the riots of 1985 in Lozells, and from serious disorder at football grounds, was the need to quickly assemble and deploy police resources. Fortunately there was no repetition of these incidents in 1986, although there were times of heightened tension when extra resources had to be deployed on the streets, or the state of readiness of the Force had to be enhanced, by placing personnel on standby. Although costly in terms of manpower and vehicles, such response was absolutely essential to ensure that any manifestation of disorder could be swiftly dealt with. It is pleasing to report that the level of policing required at football grounds decreased during 1986, due to an improvement in behaviour and reduced gates.

The Uniform Operations Department was responsible for the planning of a number of events during 1986. On 24 and 25 August, Birmingham played host to motor racing on the streets, an event unique in this country and which necessitated an Act of Parliament to allow it to take place. Crowds of up to 250,000 were expected, but sadly, many were deterred by heavy rainfall, the tail-end of 'Hurricane Charlie', which spoiled the main race day. The planning of the event involved close co-operation with the City Council, the Fire and Ambulance Services and other agencies.

Members of the Royal Family made 15 visits to the West Midlands, all of which passed off without incident. In June 1986, HRH The Prince of Wales paid an extensive visit to Birmingham, which included a tour of the Lozells area which was devastated by the riots of September 1985.

The Department was also involved in the planning and organisation of the service for the dedication of the Force Standard, held at Birmingham Cathedral on Sunday 2 November 1986. The ceremonial standard commemorates the 12 year association between the former West Midlands County Council and the West Midlands Police Force. The service was attended by civic leaders from the West Midlands, Consular officials, members of the community and representatives of all Divisions and Departments.

Many tributes were passed upon the appearance of the officers attending and upon the event itself which it is hoped will be repeated annually.



In modern day society some groups and individuals pursue their aims by any violent means. Terrorist acts, albeit abroad, reinforce the need for the Police Service to co-operate with government agencies and other services in planning counter-terrorist exercises. During the year a project team within the Department has been involved in the organisation of two such exercises and also in the updating of contingency plans, thus ensuring that the Force is prepared to act effectively in any emergency.

It has been a year when a great deal of money has been spent in equipping the Force so that officers are properly protected and therefore are able to discharge their responsibilities should any major public disorder arise. Work has taken place during the year in the total remodelling of the command post at Force Headquarters which will enable the senior officers of the Force to effectively direct operations when dealing with any major incident. It is hoped that a Regional Air Support Unit will be established on a trial basis in 1987. The benefits of such a facility were highlighted in a number of short trials held during the year, notably over the period of the 1986 Motor Show at the National Exhibition Centre and the Birmingham Super Prix. These improvements, together with organisational changes mean that Uniform Operations will be able to provide an even more comprehensive service for the Force in 1987.

Operational Support Unit

The Operational Support Unit (OSU) was formed along its present lines in 1982. The establishment is one Chief Inspector, four Inspectors, 13 Sergeants and 122 Constables. The Constables are posted for an attachment of two years and each officer is a member of a ten-constable serial operating under the supervision of a Sergeant. Of the 12 serials, five are based in the central area of Birmingham, four in the western area at Tipton and the remaining three are based in the eastern area at Shirley.

Each serial, with one exception, is assigned to a territorial Division to provide affinitive support to the operational requirements of the respective territorial Chief Superintendents. This role is subject to forcewide deployment to meet specific policing demands such as football matches where a breakdown in public order may occur and resources need to be immediately available. Since its inception, the Operational Support Unit has continued to meet increasingly diverse commitments. Not only are officers deployed at professional football matches, marches, sites of industrial action and incidents of public disorder, but are also regularly engaged in a variety of local operational duties, ranging from house to house and plain clothes enquiries at the scenes of major crimes, to uniform patrols to supplement Divisional patrols in areas with specific policing

problems. Over 3,000 commitments were met in 1986, with 1,936 arrests being made. Officers are selected for the OSU only when they have a proven record of practical policing ability and a high degree of motivation. Many officers participate in a variety of Force sporting and other commitments, including charity work for which they have received much recognition. In 1986, the OSU adopted its own charity, 'The Gateway Club of Great Britain' (Erdington Branch), all funds raised benefiting handicapped children belonging to that club.

Underwater Search Unit

The Force Underwater Search Unit is a full time unit currently based at Darlaston. It consists of one Sergeant and eight Constables, one of whom is a policewoman.

Much of the work carried out by the Unit is of a routine nature, such as the recovery of safes, cars and motor-cycles; also undertaken are elimination searches of areas where stolen property may have been disposed of. Many strange things are found during the course of these searches, including on one occasion, a target for submarine firing practice recovered from a canal!

The Unit is the only Police Diving Team available in the Midlands Region. A 'call-out' facility is provided and during 1986, over 100 incidents were dealt with in the West Midlands alone. Many of the searches are carried out in conditions with visibility of no more than inches, or on occasions total blackness. In addition to carrying out searches in the West Midlands Police Force area, the Unit is available to assist the surrounding forces of West Mercia, Warwickshire, Staffordshire, Leicestershire, Derbyshire and Northampton. The costs for this aid are charged to the relevant force.

Mounted Branch

The establishment of the Mounted Branch is one Chief Inspector, one Inspector, three Sergeants and 43 Constables, with 40 horses. The majority of the horses are stabled at the Branch's Headquarters at Park Lane, with others at West Bromwich Police Station and Tally Ho! Training School. Horses are also stabled at Kings Heath Police Station where one of the older stables was re-opened in 1986 to accommodate the increase in the number of horses. Because of this increase it was possible, during 1986, to supply more mounted officers to the various football fixtures policed by the Force. This supportive role allowed Divisional resources to be deployed more effectively and without doubt contributed to the suppression of disorderly conduct at football grounds and in the surrounding areas. Similar assistance was given to Derbyshire Police and to Leicestershire Police on occasions when large crowd disorder was expected at potentially disorderly football fixtures in their areas.



A pleasant change from more formal duties

In addition to providing specialist assistance, the Mounted Branch patrol areas with problems which are of concern to local residents, for example, vandalism on housing estates and nuisance caused by motorcycles being driven on common or park land. Patrols on the outer Divisions of the Force increased during 1986, resulting in an increased number of arrests and process.

During 1986, the Mounted Branch attended eight Open Horse Shows and gained eight first places, nine second places and 13 third places, as well as numerous other placings in all aspects of mounted competition. Only officers and horses of the highest operational standard can expect to be successful in such shows. The avid competition which occurs to take part, leads to the development of the highest levels of expertise throughout the Department, which means in turn that Mounted personnel are of the greatest possible value when deployed in support of their non-mounted colleagues. In addition, this is one of the means by which the public have the opportunity to see their high standards.

Officers from the Mounted Branch also regularly visit schools, youth clubs, community groups, local fêtes and galas in order to give displays. Frequent visits are made by groups of both children and adults to the Park Lane stables and to the indoor riding facility at Tally Ho! where they can see officers and horses undergoing training.

Dog Branch

At the end of 1986, there were 109 dogs in service. This complement consists of 99 German Shepherd dogs, trained for general patrol duties, and ten specially trained dogs. Of these ten, two are Labradors, which can detect controlled drugs, the remaining eight being of varying breeds and trained to detect explosives. The general patrol dogs are deployed on each of the 11 territorial Divisions, with each Division having a Sergeant and eight Constable handlers. The two drug dogs and their handlers operated throughout 1986, in support of the Drug Squad. They attended 374 incidents in all, which resulted in 324 persons being charged with drug offences. Assistance was also provided to HM Customs and Excise (29 occasions) and the Post Office Investigation Department (five occasions). Dogs trained in detecting explosives, in addition to attending operational incidents involving the threat of explosive devices, regularly carry out security searches prior to the visits of VIPs to the West Midlands area. Three of the general patrol dogs have been dual-trained to detect buried bodies.

During 1986, dog handlers continued to provide an important support service to their uniformed colleagues, patrolling territorial Divisions on a 24 hours basis. The skilful use of trained police dogs' abilities resulted in many arrests for criminal offences, of persons who would otherwise have escaped. Tracking fugitives from

the scenes of crime, searching buildings and open spaces for offenders who have concealed themselves and locating discarded articles bearing human scent are tasks dealt with daily by the Dog Branch. During 1986, West Midlands Police Dog Handlers attended 36,379 incidents, an increase of 1,232, resulting in 1,738 arrests being made. Handlers also assisted other officers in the arrests of a further 1,063 persons.

During the year much emphasis was placed upon Dog Branch involvement in Public Liaison projects. Officers and dogs regularly visit schools, youth and community groups where lectures and exhibitions are given to people of various age groups. Throughout the summer months the West Midlands Police Dog Demonstration Team gave displays for the public at a number of carnivals and fêtes. Members of the section were also involved in competitions during 1986, both police events and civilian working dog trials. As a result of public awareness of successes at these events several dogs have been donated to the Service, indeed the majority of dogs accepted for training are given to the Service, free of charge. Such generosity is a welcome example of tangible public support for the service and is highly appreciated.

Central Plain Clothes Department

The Central Plain Clothes Department is based at Headquarters, Lloyd House, and has a forcewide responsibility for the investigation of offences relating to commercial vice, gaming and pornography. It consists of one Inspector, four Sergeants, 14 Constables, four of whom are policewomen and two civilians.

With regard to pornographic material, over six tons of printed matter and video tapes, with a retail value in excess of £500,000 were seized and destroyed in 1986, with a similar amount awaiting the outcome of proceedings. There is no evidence to suggest that such material is produced in the West Midlands area, but the availability abroad, of pornographic material, provides a ready source for local importers, copiers and suppliers.

The Department's Gaming Section monitors the administration of premises licensed under the Gaming Act 1968 (Casinos and Bingo Clubs). Generally the premises are well run and comply with the law, although following complaints, the premises of the Regency Club in Walsall was raided in October 1986, by officers from the Department, together with officers from the Gaming Board for Great Britain. This led to the first revocation of a Casino Premises' Licence outside the Metropolitan Police district.

Lotteries are intended to provide a source of revenue for charitable purposes. However, a significant increase has been identified in the use of commercially operated

lotteries to provide illegal private gain for the promoters, or a facade of respectability to cover purely fraudulent enterprises. The Department's investigations into such organisations has met with considerable success, including one operation terminated during 1986, which involved a nationwide fraud which had realised £200,000 for the perpetrators.

Diligent investigation of organised vice was continued by the Department, particularly with relation to premises being used as brothels and masquerading as sauna/massage parlours, or private 'gentlemen's' clubs. A number of raids took place in 1986, resulting in the closure of some of these establishments. The Department has enjoyed a 100% success rate in relation to the conviction of persons prosecuted for being involved in the management of brothels during the year.

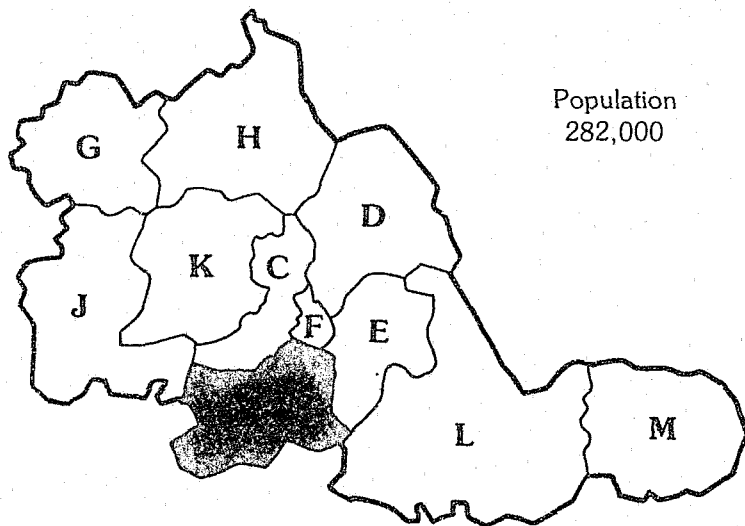
HOME DEFENCE DEPARTMENT

The Home Defence Department comprises of a Superintendent, an Inspector, a Sergeant and a civilian typist. The Department undertakes all aspects of War Duties Planning and Training, the maintenance of the public warning system and the preparation of contingency plans for sites where hazardous materials are stored. The Superintendent also has regional planning responsibilities as Staff Officer to the Chief Constable in his capacity as Regional Police Commander (designate).

The public warning system in four of the five Carrier Areas in the Force has now been upgraded with installations compatible with modern telecommunications equipment. Work on the fifth area is scheduled to commence in 1987. All sirens were checked at intervals throughout 1986 by Home Office Department staff and necessary rectification and maintenance work was carried out. Half yearly tests of the carrier receivers were also carried out. The necessity to test the validity of Home Defence plans was achieved by participating in simulated exercises with other emergency services and the Armed Forces.

Further refinement of contingency plans in respect of major hazard sites were carried out after an on-site meeting with Operators, the Health and Safety Executive and other emergency services. Most of the plans prepared for sites covered by the Control of Industrial Major Accident Hazard (CIMAH) Regulations have been re-issued. Steps are being taken to liaise with all Area Health Authorities to ensure regular reviewing and updating of major emergency plans for each of the main hospitals in the Force area. Home Defence training is necessary at all levels and is carried out within the Force and at other institutions nationwide.

'B' DIVISION



Chief Superintendent A J P Butler B Soc Sc PhD

'B' Division is one of the five central Divisions of the West Midlands Police Force; located in the south-west of the City of Birmingham, it covers an area of some 17,000 acres (26.7 square miles). The Divisional Headquarters is at Bournville Lane Police Station, whilst the Division itself is divided into three territorial Sub-divisions, each under the command of a Superintendent. The Sub-divisional Headquarters are located at Belgrave Road ('B1'), Bournville Lane ('B2') and Kings Heath ('B3').

The Belgrave Road Sub-division has two police stations; Belgrave Road which borders the Birmingham City Centre ('F') Division, and a section station at Edward Road, Balsall Heath, which is the busiest area of the Sub-division. This Sub-division has an unusually diverse make-up of social groupings and property, ranging from inner-city deprived areas to luxury residences, interspersed with council houses and commercial estates. Balsall Heath has a multi-racial community with a high and varied ethnic population. It has most of the problems associated with the inner-city areas and has, for many years, been identified as Birmingham's vice district. The Sub-division is segmented by two of the City's radial roads, the A38 (Bristol Road) and the A441 (Pershore Road), both of which carry high volumes of traffic and upon which, the main shopping areas are located.

During 1984, there was a decrease in the percentage detection rate for burglaries of dwelling houses on the Belgrave Road Sub-division, the aim in 1985, therefore, was to reverse the trend. In 1986, this theme was continued by improving the quality and quantity of information relating to crime. The basis of the 1986 project was in selecting a 'target' beat having the highest incidence of burglary of dwelling house offences and

then deploying as many available foot patrol officers as possible to it. Full, detailed information was then obtained by the officers attending all such reported offences. A target action document then provided continuous briefings for other officers which included Special Constables, CID and Divisional Observation Teams (DOTS). During the first month there was a noticeable reduction in the number of reported burglaries of dwelling houses, however, there was a certain amount of displacement of offences onto adjoining beats, which widened the target area, and therefore slightly fragmented the overall effort.

Another initiative taken on the Belgrave Road Sub-division during 1986, was the formation of an administrative unit of CID officers, to enable other officers to concentrate on detecting crime. Due to the success of this unit, the system may be introduced throughout the whole Division in 1987.

The constant commitment to containing prostitution and vice related offences, continued to occupy the Divisional Plain Clothes Department, and to a large extent the Divisional Support Unit, both of which are based at Edward Road Police Station. In excess of 2,100 arrests for prostitution were made. The law preventing imprisonment creates the need to maintain a high number of arrests in order to reduce the chance of innocent women being accosted. Many arrests were of the same female, with one woman having been dealt with 100 times.

As well as the Divisional and Sub-divisional Headquarters, Bournville Lane Police Station houses the Force Control Room, Drugs Squad, Number 4 Regional Crime Squad, the Force Stolen Vehicle Squad, Uniform Stores and part of the Force Training Department.

Section stations are situated at Kings Norton and Longbridge. In addition, at Bartley Green there is a police-base for CID and Permanent Beat Officers in a converted ground-floor flat of a high-rise block.

The Bournville Lane Sub-division comprises of the predominantly residential areas of Bournville, Kings Norton, Weoley Castle, Bartley Green, Northfield, Longbridge and Rubery. Apart from the giant Austin Rover complex at Longbridge, industry is largely confined to fairly compact factory centres. The main shopping centre is at Northfield.

Housing varies throughout the Sub-division from high class dwellings in Kings Norton, the older part of the Sub-division, through to high-rise council blocks in all parts. A significant proportion of recent residents have arrived from the inner-city slum clearance areas. This, together with considerable private housing development has led to a high population density with its attendant problems. Few incidents of large scale disorder have occurred on the Sub-division, but groups of youths regularly cause problems, particularly after leaving public houses, and upon the arrival of late-night transport from the City centre. One incident occurred in July when a fight between two groups of youths took place outside The Longbridge licensed house; one youth was knocked to the ground, struck his head on the pavement and died from his injuries. One youth was charged with murder, and 15 others were charged with affray; all are currently awaiting trial.

Burglaries of dwelling houses continued to form a significant proportion of Sub-divisional crime during 1986. Following consultation with the various Area Police Liaison Committees and the Sub-divisional Consultative Committee, it was decided to tackle this type of offence as a Sub-divisional objective. The means used included deployment of the newly created Sub-divisional Burglary Squad and the Divisional Observation Team. Efforts were also directed towards making the public more aware of the need for home security, by Crime Prevention Officers, the crime prevention exhibition caravan and leaflets. Another approach was the continued development of Neighbourhood Watch schemes, by the end of 1986, 61 schemes were fully operational with several more in the preparatory stage.

During 1986, the Burglary Squad was increased and had considerable success; they were used on targeted criminals in conjunction with DOTS and with support from the Local Intelligence Officers (LIO) who researched and analysed crime reports and intelligence. Arrests on the objective beats increased by 18% in 1986.

The introduction of token-acceptance for electricity, gas and television meters; improved security in council homes by way of better quality locks, door frames,

doors and windows now being installed by the City Council are all leading to reductions in crime and are good examples of the corporate approach to crime reduction.

In 1986, the Sub-division commenced a thorough review of paperwork requirements, with the aim of reducing the amount of time operational officers spend in the police station. The results of the more comprehensive experiment on the 'K' Division are awaited with interest as there is great potential for the release of police officers from this burden.

The Sub-division maintains close links with members of the Area Police Liaison Groups, and in addition to Permanent Beat Officers, a senior officer invariably attends meetings to explain matters of policy as well as to emphasise the importance of such liaison.

In 1987, extra officers will be made available for operational duty on the Sub-division as the security at the Bournville Lane complex will be handed over to a private contractor from 1 January. It is also planned to implement the closure of both Kings Norton and Longbridge Police Stations between 11.00 p.m. and 7.00 a.m. daily.

The Kings Heath Sub-division contains the districts of Moseley, Kings Heath, Billesley, Yardley Wood, Warstock, Waldrons Moor and Druids Heath. Part of the Yardley Wood area used to be policed by the Acocks Green Sub-division ('E3'), but as a result of boundary changes in 1986 all of the area is now within the Kings Heath Sub-division. There are two section stations, at Moseley and Billesley, and in addition a ground-floor flat at Topfield House, Druids Heath, provides facilities for officers working in that area.

The majority of the Kings Heath Sub-division is residential, ranging from the bed-sit land of Moseley, the council estates of Yardley Wood and Druids Heath, through to the detached, private houses on the Kings Heath and West Moseley border. There are two major commercial centres on the Sub-division, the largest being Kings Heath High Street and the other, Moseley Village. There is little industry on the Sub-division apart from a large chemical factory in the Kings Heath area.

Nineteen eighty six commenced with a review of the problems which had manifested themselves in 1985 and were still of concern to the Sub-division. 'Auto-crime' had shown the greatest percentage increase in the 1984/5 figures and was consequently selected for particular attention. An analysis of offences and offenders showed that the problem was more prevalent in the Moseley and Allens Croft areas, and that a considerable proportion of offenders were local juveniles. Officers were deployed to place crime prevention leaflets upon vehicles in high risk areas, to seek out any drivers who

had left their vehicles insecure to give them crime prevention advice, and to increase the awareness of Neighbourhood Watch schemes to this type of offence. Later in the year an 'Auto-crime' unit was initiated under the supervision of a Detective Inspector, with good initial success.

Prostitution is a Divisional problem particularly affecting the Kings Heath Sub-division. The area affected is only a fraction of the Sub-division and whilst the problem still persisted in 1986 and residents continued to express their concern, there were signs that the Divisional tactics had made an impact on the problem.

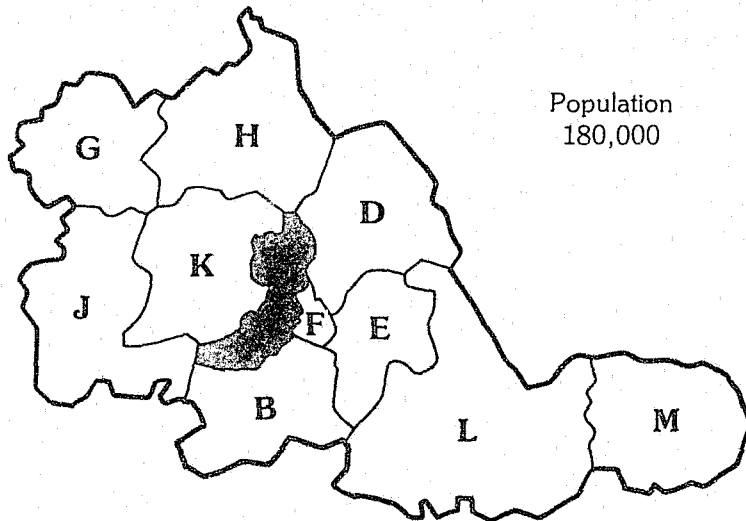
The increasing co-operation from the general public is reflected in increased numbers of Neighbourhood Watch schemes, membership of and interest in the Consultative Committee and Victim Support schemes. There were two projects worthy of mention in their own right; the Crime Information System and the Baverstock Project. The Crime Information System pilot study (CIS) has been in operation at Kings Heath Police Station since November 1985. The system is being used by all Sub-divisional personnel to record and administer all reported crime. Every officer has the facility to search the system for crime reports, and for information on crime patterns and stolen property. The purpose of the pilot study is to see how CIS functions in a working environment and the effect it may have on connected systems and procedures. Continual use of the system has highlighted certain aspects which require improvement and the system is now being reviewed in order to establish the final enhancements required, before it is adopted forcewide. A larger computer had to be installed together with an increased number of terminals, as the original was inadequate to cater for the amount of data that was being stored and searched. When fully operational over the whole of the Force it will have a

major impact on the investigation and detection of crime.

The Baverstock Project started in February 1986, it is run in conjunction with staff and pupils of Baverstock School, Druids Heath. The aim of the Project is to give the children a far greater insight into topics which will affect their lives, both now and when they have left school. Subjects included in the Project are; a greater insight into the working of the Police Force; crime prevention and personal protection; alcohol, solvent and drug abuse; personal rights and responsibilities, including the Police and Criminal Evidence Act; motor vehicle studies, including ages, documentation, construction and use regulations and community policing — how they, the students, can serve the community. The subjects are structured so that each school year is given a specific item to look at and discuss. At the end of their school career they will have covered all subjects. The children are given talks and enter into discussions with police personnel including Permanent Beat Officers, Unit Officers, Public Liaison Officers, Crime Prevention Officers and Traffic Patrol Officers. The experiment has the enthusiastic backing of the Headmaster and his staff and records show that out of a school population of 1,370 only seven pupils have been involved in crime since January 1986.

There were several Royal Visits and visits by notable parliamentarians to the Division during 1986. The BRMB Walkathon around the outer circle bus route was a good natured event which passed through the Division successfully. Other sporting events of international acclaim have taken place at the County Cricket Ground in Edgbaston and the Priory Lawn Tennis Club. The August Bank Holiday formula 3000 Super Prix on the City streets also affected the Division.

'C' DIVISION



Chief Superintendent D C Wilson

'C' Division is situated in the north-west of the City of Birmingham and covers an area of 15.4 square miles. The demography of the Division can on the whole be described as multi-racial with a mixture of Europeans, Asians and Afro-Caribbeans. The Division is divided into two territorial Sub-divisions each under the command of a Superintendent with the Divisional Headquarters at Walsall Road Police Station. Sub-divisional Headquarters are at Thornhill Road ('C1') and Ladywood ('C2').

Thornhill Road Sub-division occupies a central position in the Force with good access to the City centre and motorway network. It covers the districts of Handsworth, Soho, Lozells, Perry Barr and parts of Handsworth Wood, Winson Green and Great Barr. Handsworth, Soho and Lozells are inner-city areas which, according to Department of Environment statistics, are the most deprived districts in Birmingham. Perry Barr, Handsworth Wood and Great Barr are typical sub-urban areas containing some business and retail premises, but primarily serving as a dormitory area containing mid-range private dwelling houses. Unemployment is high on the Sub-division although there are business and commercial centres in Handsworth, Lozells and Perry Barr. A significant proportion of the retail business in the Handsworth area are Asian owned. Statistics from the Handsworth/Soho/Lozells Inner Area Study for 1985/86 suggest that 90% of 16 to 18 year olds in the area have never had a job. The multiplicity of bedsits and hostels in the area has given rise to a growing transient population, a large proportion of which are students.

The Sub-division has section stations at Holyhead Road and Walsall Road. The majority of staff, however, are based at Thornhill Road. The Sub-division has an actual strength of 216 officers, as a direct result of the 1985 Handsworth/Lozells disorders when 30 additional

officers were posted to police the area — 10 recruits and 20 experienced Constables selected from elsewhere in the Force. The additional officers assigned to the Sub-division have enabled more uniform patrols to be posted to the Lozells area. The crime and potential public order problems make this level of manpower essential. Civilianisation of administrative posts commences in 1987, which will release four more Constables for operational duties.

A Burglary/Auto Squad was formed at Thornhill Road in January 1986, primarily as a response to the escalating burglary rate on the Sub-division. In May 1986, a File Preparation Unit was established to handle virtually all crime and traffic files, thus reducing the time operational officers need to spend on paperwork and freeing them for more urgent tasks; it also acts as a link with the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) and has helped to improve working arrangements between the two services.

The incidence of assaults on police officers and criminal damage to police vehicles, illustrates the hostility shown by some members of the community towards the Police and the dangers faced by officers working in the area. In one month alone three police vehicles were deliberately rammed and three of the more serious assaults occurred within a period of seven weeks.

Assaults on Police Officers 1986

	Number
Assault (Section 51 Police Act 1964)	10
Assault Occasioning Actual Bodily Harm (Section 47 Offences Against the Person Act 1961)	20
Wounding/Grievous Bodily Harm (Section 20 Offences Against the Person Act 1961)	2
Wounding/Grievous Bodily Harm with Intent (Section 18 Offences Against the Person Act 1961)	4
Attempted Murder	1

The total number of crimes reported on the Sub-division in 1986 exceeded those reported in 1985 by 4.9%. As the 1985 figures included offences committed in the riots, this increase is clearly very serious indeed. The only major category with significant decreases in the number of offences reported is that of 'Auto-crime'. The two murders, two attempted murders and numerous armed robberies and serious woundings investigated at Thornhill Road have placed a considerable strain on resources. The ready resort to violence was the most disturbing feature of crime in 1986. Woundings, armed robberies, street offences involving weapons, and assaults on police officers were regular features on the Sub-division. The Villa Cross area of Lozells continued to be a market place for drugs, attracting prospective customers from across the Midlands region and beyond, and there can be little doubt that much of the cash used to purchase drugs comes from crime such as burglaries of dwelling houses which in 1986 exceeded that for 1985 by 30.2%. Burglaries of other buildings were also particularly high, especially on two beats where building sites in re-development schemes were vulnerable.

On a happier note, two major community and social events occurred during 1986, namely the Handsworth Festival in July, which only had one incident to mar the occasion, and the Handsworth Carnival in September, which was a family affair attended by more than 35,000 people over two days. In general the events were friendly, without disorder and created immense goodwill. The Alexander Stadium held a number of athletic and sporting events during the year, including the TSB/WAAA National Championships and the Dairy Crest Games. The Prince of Wales, Princess Anne and the Home Secretary visited the area. Whilst involving the use of substantial police resources the visits passed without serious incident and were warmly received by the community.

There was no repetition of the disorders of September 1985 and Police Support Units were only deployed at one major incident on the Sub-division during 1986. This was in the early hours of 2 August, a few days after a co-ordinated drugs raid on premises in the Villa Cross area. Attempts were made through false telephone calls to lure police into the area, where a number of youths were waiting with weapons. The Force Mobilisation Plan was implemented and speedy deployment of officers prevented the outbreak of serious disorder. On two other occasions tension was perceived to be at such a level that units were placed on standby throughout the Force area, but did not need to be deployed.

Another area of concern is the level of activity at 'Blues' parties throughout the night in the Villa Cross area, which creates the potential for serious public disorder. A substantial number of people come to these parties from outside Handsworth, most arriving well after licensing hours. Frequent arrests are made for posses-

sion of drugs in the vicinity of 'Blues' parties and officers regularly encounter open hostility or worse when dealing with these incidents. There were a number of serious woundings during 1986, in the area where 'Blues' parties were active.

Ladywood Sub-division is located on the western side of Birmingham City Centre and comprises of the districts of Winson Green, Hockley, Ladywood, Edgbaston, Harborne and Quinton. This area encompasses all spheres of residential and industrial life, each having their own individual problems.

The Ladywood Sub-division has four section stations; Dudley Road and Harborne are manned 24 hours per day, with Vyse Street Police Station in the Jewellery Quarter opening from 9.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. each weekday and Quinton Police Station which opens daily from 8.00 a.m. to midnight.

The world famous 'Jewellery Quarter', situated in Hockley, has in excess of 2,000 alarmed premises, all containing valuable merchandise, creating a constant demand on police resources either by way of crimes committed or false alarms. HM Prison Winson Green, also situated in the heart of the Sub-division, necessitates continual liaison between the Prison Authorities and the Police, particularly with regards to incidents such as suicides, crimes and demonstrations occurring within the premises.

A particular problem occurred during 1986, in the Woodgate Valley area of Quinton, which is a large open green space, where, during the summer months, disturbance and nuisance was caused by local youths as well as youths from neighbouring Divisions. The large gatherings, some several hundred strong on occasions, resulted in running fights. Problems were also caused by the youths riding motorcycles around the valley. During April and May attention was given to the valley by a combined operation incorporating officers from the 'B' Division, Ladywood Sub-division, Mounted and Dog Branch Officers as well as Traffic Officers using light-weight motorcycles and trail bikes. This operation was successful in dispersing the gangs and curtailing the disorder and disturbance they were causing.

In November 1986, a system of team policing was introduced into the Quinton area, known as the 'Quinton Project'. The aim of the Project is to have a team of officers who will be responsible for the day to day policing of Quinton. The two Permanent Beat Officers (PBO), work with three other Constables and two Special Constables as a team under the supervision of the PBO Sergeant. It is hoped that by allowing the same officers to remain in the area, a closer relationship with residents will be formed, thus enhancing even further the benefits which have accrued through community policing. It is anticipated that as the team

settles down a greater exchange of information between officers and residents will take place, resulting in a greater clearance rate of crime in the area.

An unusual problem presented itself during 1986 in the form of the People's Community Local Radio (PCLR) which has been broadcasting illegally from various locations, but mainly from high-rise flats. It is operated by members of the West Indian community and coverage is aimed at this audience. On numerous occasions Board of Trade Officers executed warrants to seize the equipment and close the station down, with police officers present to prevent a Breach of the Peace. Owing to the structure of the Law, the illegal broadcasting has not been stopped for any length of time.

In relation to crime, five murders occurred on the Ladywood Sub-division during 1986, all of which were cleared, with the offenders now awaiting trial. The Sub-division has one of the highest recorded crime rates in the Force with a particularly high incidence of 'Auto-crime' occurring on one beat in Ladywood. A Sub-divisional objective, therefore, was to reduce 'Auto-crime' in this area and increase the amount of arrests for this type of crime. Officers were taken from the units to address the problem and worked, mainly in plain clothes, at differing times to create an overlap, in order to increase their numbers during the daytime, when most 'Auto-crime' was committed. The deployment of these officers proved successful with results exceeding original expectations.

Incidents likely to create tension in the community were monitored throughout the year, but none had any lasting effect, the state of the Sub-division remaining normal. One incident of note, occurred in June 1986, when police officers visited an address in Quinton to effect an arrest, only to be confronted by a West Indian man wielding a three-foot machete. Assistance was requested, resulting in a police dog being sent into the residence. The dog received serious wounds, but the man was eventually overpowered and arrested without any injury being caused to the officers. Much widespread sympathy was expressed in relation to the police dog, which made a successful recovery.

In the future, the Sub-division will undergo various changes, particularly as plans have now been approved to build a new police station at Rose Road, Harborne, which when completed, will be the Headquarters for both the Division and the new Sub-division of 'C3'. A feature of this new police station will be a Rape Incident Suite, which will be established in accordance with recent moves and guidelines for the investigation of serious sexual crimes.

The 'C' Division has seen an increase in serious crime during 1986. The Divisional crime increase for 1986 was 7.1%. The overall detection rate for 1986 was 25.1%. A high percentage of the more serious crimes were successfully investigated and detected, leaving 'Auto-crime', burglaries of dwelling houses and burglaries of other buildings as the problem areas which reduced the over all crime detection rate. It is disturbing

to note the number of offences which were committed on the Division, involving the use of weapons. There was an upward trend in the commission of armed robberies, robberies and thefts from the person, although there was considerable success in the detection of these offences. This was achieved despite the many court cases following the aftermath of the Handsworth Riots, which took considerable detective manpower away from the day to day investigative processes.

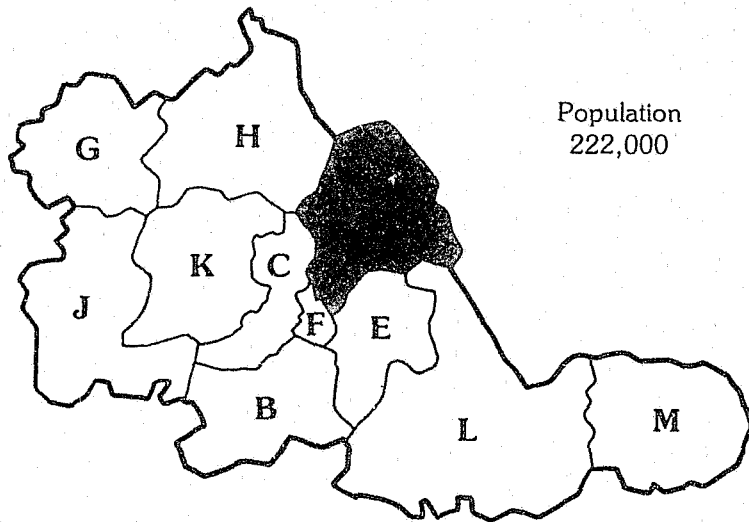
Formal contacts with the community continued through the Consultative Committees, Area Liaison Committees and Residents' Associations. Neighbourhood Watch schemes continued to operate in the suburbs, but disappointingly, the concept has been met with apathy and some resistance in the inner-city parts of the Division. There are many projects and community initiatives taking place on the Division, the most extensive being the 'Ladworth Project'. The aim of this Project is to reduce and prevent crime, thus improving the quality of life in the Project area. It has continued to provide practical help and support to residents in the area, including a service to the older section of the community, the disabled and the housebound.

The Moslem community is at present in the process of creating the 'Candel Project' in Handsworth, which aims to prevent the spread of drug abuse amongst the Indian community. Permanent Beat Officers on the Division were again heavily involved in this and all aspects of community work especially with schools and youth clubs.

It has been another busy year for the Division, with ever increasing demands being made. The Police have become more deeply involved in inter-agency and community activity in an endeavour to show the benefits which stem from a crime free environment and to persuade the community as a whole to work towards that goal.



'D' DIVISION



Chief Superintendent R J Meller BA MBIM

'D' Division comprises of over 23,000 acres and is situated in the north-eastern area of the Force, extending from the fringes of Birmingham City Centre to the residential and partly rural area of Sutton Coldfield. Social and demographic conditions on the Division vary widely, ranging from multi-racial inner-city areas to parts of Sutton Coldfield, where highly exclusive residential property can be found. The Division contains Sutton Park, which is the largest urban park in Europe.

The Division is divided into three Sub-divisions each under the command of a Superintendent. The Divisional Headquarters is based at Queens Road, which is also the Sub-divisional Headquarters for Aston Police area ('D1'). The remaining two Sub-divisions are situated at Sutton Coldfield ('D2') and Erdington ('D3').

Aston Sub-division has section stations at Nechells Green and Canterbury Road (which additionally accommodates the Special Support Unit). Queens Road Police Station also houses the Force Firearms Department and the indoor firing range. Sutton Coldfield Sub-division has a detached police unit which operates from a former council flat on the Castle Vale housing estate and Erdington Sub-division has a section station in Kingstanding.

On 1 October 1986, Aston Sub-division was enlarged by the acquisition of one beat from the Erdington Sub-division and two beats from Nechells Green, previously policed by 'F' Division. The whole residential area of Nechells Green is now, therefore, policed by 'D' Division officers.

In January 1986, flexible rostering of manpower was introduced onto the Division, and although it has not proved a panacea for all operational manpower shortages, it has helped to minimise their effect. Aston and

Sutton Coldfield Sub-divisions operate a six shift unit system with Erdington Sub-division operating an eight shift system. The extra units were given the responsibility to achieve the Sub-divisional objectives.

Each Sub-division had different objectives; that selected by Aston was the reduction and detection of beat crime. A significant number of arrests were influential in bringing about the achievement of both, and there were additional benefits as a result of related clearances for other types of crimes. Sutton Coldfield's Sub-divisional objective was to reduce 'Auto-crime' by 5% at the Odeon Cinema and Wyndley Sports Centre car parks and to increase the detection rate for persons committing these offences. The Permanent Beat Officers for the area and Crime Prevention Officers have assisted with poster displays and literature distribution at these sites and at the end of the year 'Auto-crime' at the Odeon Cinema had been reduced by 1.3% and at the Wyndley Sports Centre by 5% compared with 1985 figures. Erdington's Sub-divisional objective was to reduce the number of offences affecting public tranquility by 10%, in particular on two beats which include Kingstanding Circle shopping area and three other main shopping areas. A 20% reduction in objective related offences was achieved. During October 1986, a short-term objective was set to reduce 'Auto-crime' on one beat where 42 offences had occurred during September. Extra manpower was deployed on observations and patrols and the number of crimes reported was reduced by 50%, with six persons arrested directly as a result of the observations.

The introduction and availability of tape-recording facilities for operational officers, has helped to cut down the time spent compiling reports at police stations. In late 1985, an experimental Administration/Crime record system was installed on the Sutton Coldfield Sub-

division, utilising the Mackintosh Computer. This system recently became fully operational and the Sub-division is now in the unique position within the Force of having a fully computerised system for all officers' administration work and current enquiries. The system deals with all crime recording for the Sub-division, so that an up to the minute summary is readily available at any time.

The Division continues to be responsible for policing Villa Park football ground, home of Aston Villa Football Club. Since the commencement of the 1986/87 season, 'D' Division officers have undertaken this duty without additional aid being provided by other territorial Divisions. The potential for a breakdown in public order remains on match days although the incidence of disorder is lower this season than last. Deployment to prevent disorder still places a heavy burden upon available Divisional manpower. The attendance figures for Villa Park have marginally increased compared with the previous season, and successful policing has been achieved despite the reduction in manpower. Villa Park is now increasingly used as the venue for FA Cup semi-final ties, and inter-Divisional aid is required on those occasions. On 5 April 1986, Everton FC played Sheffield Wednesday FC, attracting a capacity crowd of 48,000 spectators. No major traffic or crowd control problems occurred and Divisional expertise in dealing with events of this nature continues to grow. The co-operation of licensees in the area on match days is commendable and as a result, drink related incidents on these occasions are few.

In November 1986, the RAC International Motor Rally, Sutton Park stage, was again held attracting 30,000 spectators. No problems other than traffic congestion were caused. Earlier the same month, the annual Bonfire was held in Pype Hayes Park, attracting a similar number of spectators. This event is more of a policing problem as it requires manpower resources to pay attention at the preparation stages and during the event to prevent rival groups of youths from attempting to sabotage and disrupt the event. The Sutton Coldfield Fun Run continues to be popular with local inhabitants and the number of runners continues to increase. The number of spectators is also increasing and the event is therefore requiring more police attention.

During October 1986, the Surveyors Department carried out a number of alterations to Queens Road Police Station, restructuring offices to make more efficient use of available office space. In addition, it has allowed for a Sub-divisional command post to be set up and fully equipped for major incidents. The interior of Nechells Green Police Station is also being restructured since the closure of the single quarters in order that a training wing and major incident computer facilities can be accommodated.

Sutton Coldfield was previously part of Warwickshire County and although administratively part of the City of Birmingham, the whole of the Sub-division is within the Sutton Coldfield Petty Sessional court area. As a result of the existence of this separate court area the Sub-division is obliged to maintain its own Prosecutions, Warrants and Gaolers Departments.

'Auto-crime' accounts for 35% of the total recorded crime on the 'D' Division. The introduction of Divisional Observation Teams intelligently deployed on the basis of the Local Intelligence Officers' analysis of the problem areas, has proved to be a major weapon for dealing with this type of offence. Burglary of dwelling houses and burglary of other buildings are also particularly high, accounting for 32% of the total crime recorded on the Division. Although the detection rate was 42%, it is prevention as well as detection which is required in this area. Every effort is being made through Crime Prevention Officers' visits to schools and through the many Neighbourhood Watch schemes to achieve a significant reduction in this and all other crime.

The following items of serious crime were of particular interest during 1986. An armed robbery occurred in Mere Green, Sutton Coldfield at 6.30 p.m. on Saturday 11 January 1986, when a Securicor vehicle was making a pick-up at a Supermarket. The Securicor staff were threatened and abducted by two men armed with a Luger pistol and a sawn-off shotgun, they were taken into the Staffordshire Police district with their armoured vehicle. Access was gained to the Securicor vehicle and safe resulting in £293,000 in cash and cheques being stolen. Despite national publicity and enquiries, which are still continuing, no person has yet been arrested.

On Friday 11 July 1986, the Police were called to Longmoor Pool in Sutton Park where an Indian woman had taken her three daughters. Unfortunately by the time the Police arrived one of the children, aged four months, had drowned. The mother was charged with the murder of her child and is currently awaiting trial.

On 20 August 1986, a man was asleep in bed when he was attacked by two men armed with a knife and a hammer. As a result of the attack he received 70 stab wounds and two fractures of the skull. He is still detained in the Major Injuries Unit at Good Hope Hospital, Sutton Coldfield where his condition is described as critical, but stable. Four persons were arrested and charged with attempted murder.

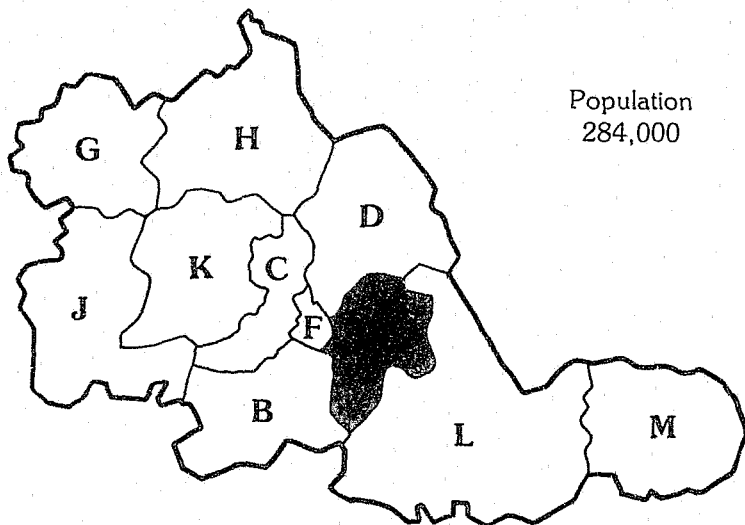
There has been a deliberate and determined effort to increase public liaison and community involvement throughout the Division during 1986. The number of schools visits increased and there was also a dramatic increase in the number of Neighbourhood Watch schemes on each Sub-division, although the response was poorest in the areas of the most need, ie where

crime is most prevalent. A play-week was organised in Aston Park between 12 and 15 August 1986, initiated by the Public Liaison Department, to achieve a better understanding between the Police and the young community. The Lunch Box Club at St Clement's Church, Nechells, has now been firmly established and provides a focal point for the elderly of the area. It provides social contact with the Police as well as providing an opportunity for problems to be discussed and dealt with. Also in the Nechells area the Public Liaison

Department has become involved with Doctor Barnardos Homes and other community groups, including a Priority Estates Project, which is one of two experimental projects in the country designed for the community to have a say in estate development.

The level of contact with other agencies such as Social Services, Cycle Workshop — Aston Park and Residents' Associations has been further developed during 1986 and continues to be maintained at a high level.

'E' DIVISION



Chief Superintendent R A Mills

'E' Division is one of the five territorial Divisions within the City of Birmingham. It covers 21 square miles of the eastern sector of the City. The Divisional Headquarters is sited at Sheldon, whilst the three Sub-divisional Headquarters are situated at Stechford ('E1'), Bromford Lane ('E2') and Acocks Green ('E3'). Stechford has three section stations, Bordesley Green, which also houses the Force's new Scenes of Crime Laboratory, Coventry Road in Small Heath and Sheldon. Both Bromford Lane and Acocks Green have one section station each, situated at Shard End and Sparkhill respectively. All three Sub-divisions have inner-city areas with large and varied ethnic communities, high unemployment, much inadequate housing and many derelict industrial sites. Asian communities account for up to one third of the population in Small Heath, Saltley, Washwood Heath, Sparkhill and Sparkbrook. Each of the Sub-divisions also has large council estates and areas of good class privately owned residential dwellings. There is no longer much heavy industry on the 'E' Division, although one industrial complex of interest to the Police is that of Alcan Plate Limited where toxic chemicals are stored and is subject of Force contingency plans in the unlikely event of any emergency.

During 1986, the Small Heath by-pass was completed which has relieved the majority of traffic problems on Coventry Road, in the Small Heath area. The by-pass forms part of what will eventually be a major dual-carriageway from the City centre, through the Division, linking into the existing A45 and M42.

On 1 October 1986, a change in Divisional boundaries took effect, increasing the size and population of the 'E' Division with the transfer of Sparkbrook from the City centre, 'F' Division. The transfer of police resources

commensurate with that area also took place with no serious problems being encountered. As a result of police initiatives with local Residents' Associations and the Consultative Committee, the community in Sparkbrook was prepared for the move which now combines them with other, similar communities rather than with the City Centre Division with which they had little affinity.

In 1986, all three Sub-divisions identified burglaries of dwelling houses and 'Auto-crime' as their objectives. 'Auto-crime' accounts for almost a third of all reported crime on the 'E' Division, with an increase of 28.3% over 1985. Burglaries of dwelling houses continued to rise with an increase of 11.5% compared with 1985. It is an offence which requires constant monitoring and targeting on specific areas. Each Sub-division channelled their resources to tackle the problems by forming small squads of officers to concentrate on one or both of the highlighted crimes. The various squads were assisted at times by the Divisional Observation Team.

Another initiative taken in pursuance of these objectives was by the Crime Prevention staff who acted as a management agency for security companies engaged in the marking of glass on cars and the marketing of car alarms. The four companies involved were brought together at Stechford Police Station in October when an event known as 'Auto-crime 86' was staged. This consisted of car glass engraving at a reduced price and the opportunity for the public to view car security devices and alarms and place orders to have them fitted, if required. The event was widely advertised by the community as well as in local press and local radio, with the result that it was an overwhelming success, with frequent requests to stage it again.

Six murders were recorded and investigated during 1986. Only one remains undetected, that being the murder of a Doctor Kaczmarek who was found in her home in Hall Green, having been beaten with a blunt instrument and her body set on fire. Three offences of manslaughter were recorded, all were detected.

One factor which gives cause for concern is the increased number of robberies where firearms are used. Nineteen eighty six saw a significant increase in attacks upon Building Societies, or premises acting as agents for Building Societies and in many of these such weapons were in evidence. Cash in transit robberies have also occurred, the most significant of which took place in August when gunmen hi-jacked a Securicor van in Acocks Green and stole £60,000 cash. Despite diligent investigation and co-operation with the Metropolitan Police, this offence remains uncleared.

Another serious crime which occurred in 1986 was an offence of arson at the Swan Shopping Centre, Yardley, in July, when damage in excess of £1 million was caused. Two men were charged and are awaiting trial.

It is pleasing to be able to report that the general trend in violence decreased in 1986, when compared with 1985. However, there was a disturbing and unwelcome increase in the number of assaults in all categories, upon police officers.

St Andrew's Stadium, the home of Birmingham City Football Club, required policing for each home game. The club is experiencing a slump in crowd attendances, with the average crowd being down by 4,000 persons when compared with last season. The policing level was obviously reduced accordingly, except for games which had the potential for serious disorder.

An initiative taken on the 'E' Division during 1986, was a 12 month experiment which commenced on 6 October 1986, whereby all prisoners arrested and charged on the Acocks Green ('E3') Sub-division are dealt with by Solihull Magistrates' Courts instead of Birmingham Magistrates' Courts. The aim of this transfer was to reduce the workload at Birmingham and has taken place without any apparent difficulty and hopefully, with some long-term advantages, not just to the courts and the Police but to the members of the public who are required to attend court to give evidence as well.

The 'E' Division Public Liaison Department is well established and endeavours to have effective communication with social and statutory agencies, the public and

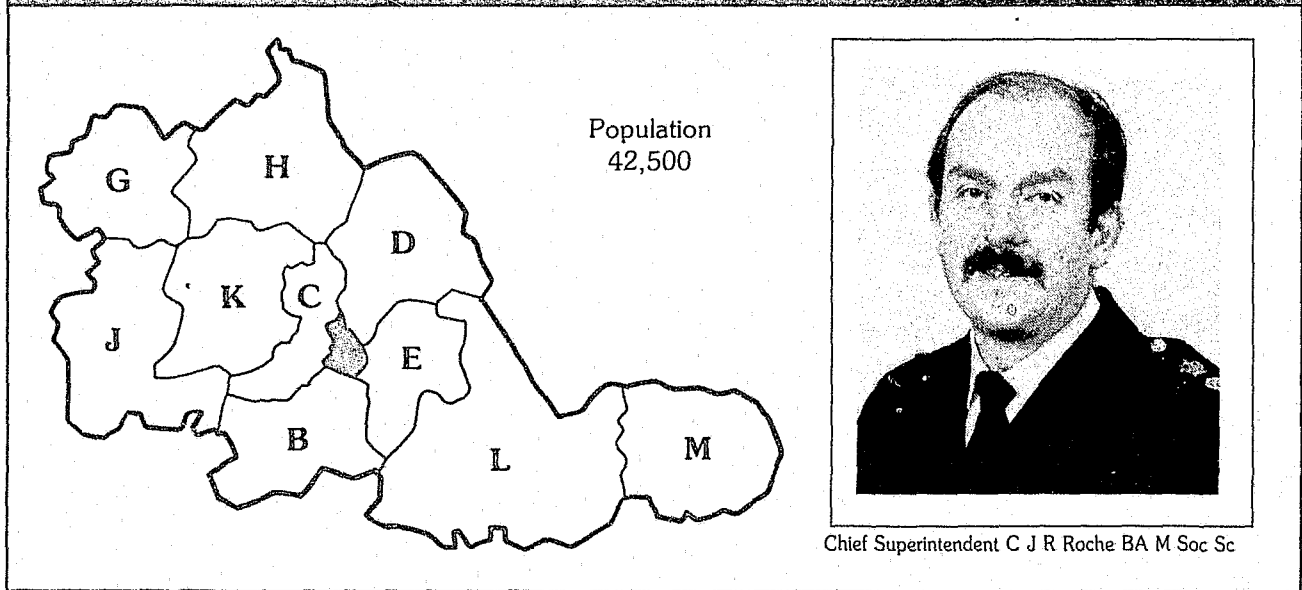
operational police officers to facilitate better understanding. In common with other Divisions, the 'E' Division has Sub-divisional Consultative Committees and a number of Police Liaison Committees and Residents Associations. In 1985 a Schools Consultative Committee was formed on the 'E' Division. Initial uncertainty diminished during the year as fifth and sixth year pupils regularly attended Consultative Committee meetings and took responsibility for their own committees. Close liaison has been maintained with the various youth projects on the 'E' Division, with all Permanent Beat Officers being encouraged to make themselves known at youth clubs and where possible to involve themselves in the running of specific schemes. The 'E' Division Public Liaison Department has also provided an input into Youth Training Schemes, by way of giving talks and preparing projects for discussion.

The Division has 29 Community Watch schemes, including a combined Business and Neighbourhood Watch in the high crime area of the Wells Green Shopping Precinct, the diligence of its members leading to ten arrests for attacks on shop premises within a two month period in the latter part of 1986. The schemes that were established during 1986, are all self-supporting and self-motivating thereby minimising the reliance on police assistance which is the secret of the successful scheme.

There is one Juvenile Liaison Officer for the 'E' Division, who is responsible for liaison with the whole range of statutory agencies via the two Juvenile Liaison Panels. One of these panels decided at the beginning of 1986, to have additional meetings. These pro-active Juvenile Liaison Panels discussed issues such as solvent abuse by young people, in respect of which they prepared a package to educate adults in how to approach the problem. Liaison was also pursued with the Birmingham Recreation and Community Services Department and the Birmingham Advisory Council on Solvent Abuse.

Another example of inter-agency co-operation on the 'E' Division, is that Probationary Constables spend part of their familiarisation period with the Divisional Public Liaison Department on attachment to the Probation Service, Intermediate Treatment, Social Services, Education Welfare Service and Recreation and Community Services, as well as to voluntary agencies such as the Elfrida Rathbone Society. Reciprocal attachments are then arranged for members of these organisations. Such interchanges of personnel are extremely valuable in broadening understanding and have the effect of improving co-operation and the efficiency of all concerned.

'F' DIVISION



'F' Division covers Birmingham City Centre and is geographically the smallest in the Force. With the smallest residential population but a massive transient daytime and evening population, the movement in and out of the City alone creates special problems in relation to parking and traffic congestion. The City is one of the main retail and entertainment centres in the Midlands with an enormous variety of stores, shops, restaurants, public houses and nightclubs. There are several retail markets as well as major wholesale markets that serve the whole of the Midlands region. The Division also includes the seat of Birmingham's Local Government, the Birmingham Victoria Law Courts and Crown Courts, Aston University and some 13 Foreign Consulates and Commissions.

Several processions, parades, marches and demonstrations were held in the City centre during the year. Many of the 24 such occasions culminated in meetings held in Chamberlain Square, near to Birmingham Town Hall. Sporting events have been attracted to the City and the traders themselves have arranged a variety of events to brighten the City's image. During the football season, supporters travel through the Division, going to and from local grounds. All of these commitments have to be given attention in addition to day to day policing problems.

On 1 October 1986, there was a rationalisation of Divisional boundaries and organisation. Bradford Street Police Station (formerly 'F2') ceased to exist as a separate Sub-division, the area being incorporated into the adjoining Sub-divisions. The Division is now split into just two Sub-divisions, based at Steelhouse Lane ('F1'), which is also Divisional Headquarters, and Digbeth (formerly 'F3' now 'F2'). The policing boundaries now follow the natural boundaries between communities in that the multi-racial areas of Small Heath and Spark-

brook, with little affinity with the City centre, have been incorporated into the 'E' Division. This also emphasises the unique and specialist nature of the City Centre Division. The reorganisation brought major changes for many of the staff, but careful planning ensured minimum disruption to the policing effort and the service provided to the public.

The 'F' Division is one of the most intensive, demanding and exciting areas to police and because of this presents some unique operational and organisational opportunities. In relation to resources, there is a clear and relatively easily defined pattern of incidents and workloads. With the co-operation of the Police Federation and individual officers, considerable flexibility has been incorporated into the working pattern of the Division. There is now a distinct correlation between the number of officers on duty at any one time and the anticipated workloads. A six shift system, rather than the usual four, has been adopted which allows more officers to be on duty between 9.00 am and 3.00 am the following morning. The Permanent Beat Officer system is still relevant to the City centre and their duties are similarly concentrated on the busier times.

Many of the demonstrations, public order incidents and indeed criminal activities on both Sub-divisions are inter-related, consequently operational control differs from that on other Divisions. An experiment showed the advantages of having a single controllers' office for the whole of the Division; the controllers being able to exchange information and resources and respond more efficiently; it is planned, therefore, to develop the arrangement on a permanent basis.

The aspect of city centre policing which caused most concern during 1986 centred on night-time public disorder and drink related behaviour. Thousands of young

people travel into the City centre in the evenings, particularly at weekends, to use the 'fun pubs' and nightclubs, unfortunately for some, often due to over indulgence in alcohol these nights end in aggression towards others or towards property. Considerable Divisional resources, including the Special Constabulary, and the Force Operational Support Unit, were utilised to combat the problem which is particularly acute when public houses and nightclubs empty their premises. It is at these times also that most assaults and abuse towards police officers are experienced, a growing and disturbing trend.

Initiatives to combat crime on the Division during 1986, met with great success, combined teams of CID and uniformed officers often being used. In this respect, the Divisional Crime Team proved dramatically successful through the use of criminal intelligence and sophisticated surveillance techniques. Those arrested included car thieves, as well as professional criminals engaged in such offences as drugs dealing and armed robberies.

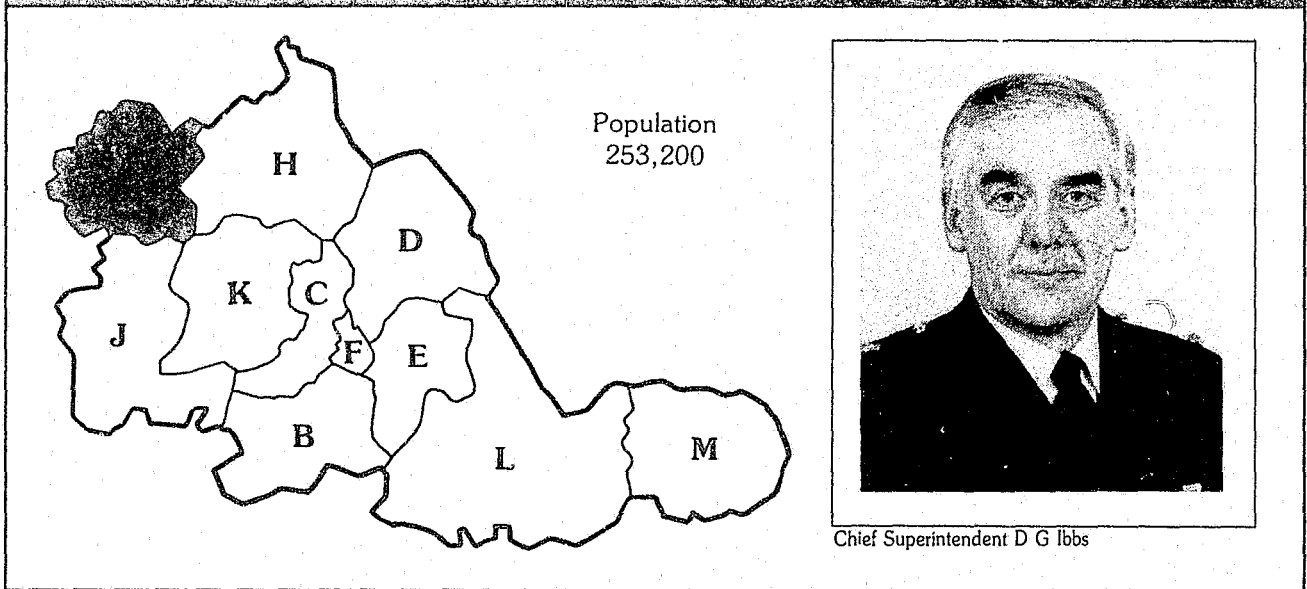
The Shoplifting Squad is another specialist group that utilises detective and uniform skills. In addition to providing a valuable back-up for store detectives and city centre shops, especially in relation to organised groups of shoplifters, the Squad processes all prisoners arrested for shoplifting on the Division, the average being 51 per week. A study of the problem indicated that juveniles from certain parts of the City were particularly active in this type of theft. Schools in those areas were targeted, with the full and active support of the staff, for a programme of crime prevention advice and group counselling. The results of this initiative will be fully evaluated in 1987, but early indications are that it is proving successful.

Efforts to combat daytime public order problems as well as street crimes have had a significant impact on the quality of life in the City centre. A policy of high-profile uniform policing was employed with officers deployed to fixed beats and strategic points, particularly on Saturdays and at other times when problems were anticipated. This high visibility uniform presence had the effect of deterring street crime, whilst also being available to deal with football hooligans straying into shopping areas. The strategy has been welcomed by city centre traders and has clearly had a positive effect on public perceptions of safety in the City.

Consultation regularly takes place with the community and with the many interest groups on the Division; conventional Consultative Committees exist which largely represent the residential areas. In addition there are regular meetings with representatives of the Market Traders and Shopping Centres, Anti-theft Group, Chamber of Trade, City Centre Traders and the Birmingham and Sutton Coldfield Crime Prevention Panel, all of whom make valuable contributions to exploring and defining problems and possible remedies.

A unique point of interest is that Superintendent Lau came to the 'F' Division in 1986 and took over Sub-divisional command of Digbeth, on a two year exchange from the Royal Hong Kong Police. This was a reciprocal arrangement, with Superintendent Williams, from Force Headquarters, taking up a command post in the Royal Hong Kong Police. It is the second exchange of its kind in which this Force has taken part, designed to promote greater understanding and to give a better insight into the operation of the two Forces, with a view to possible improvements in the future. Superintendent Lau is a welcome, albeit temporary addition to the ranks of the West Midlands Police.

'G' DIVISION



Wolverhampton and the police area known as 'G' Division have been synonymous since the reorganisation of Local Government in the West Midlands in 1974. Situated in the north-west of the Force area the Division covers some 27.1 square miles. Approximately one fifth of the population is Asian or Afro-caribbean. The area has suffered a steep decline in its traditional industrial base, with acres of derelict land and millions of square feet of vacant industrial land and premises bearing witness to the economic decline. Unemployment now stands at 20% with a youth (16 to 19 years) unemployment rate of around 27% and a figure of 60% amongst black youth. Surveys indicate that 12% of the housing stock, much of which comprises of high-rise blocks, is inadequate for housing purposes.

The policing of a multi-racial community brings an added dimension to police work. This is clearly evident when considering the different politics, cultures and religions of the various groups involved and their different expectations of and attitudes towards police work. Accordingly, the policing of the Division is carried out with due regard to these different expectations, but at all times within the rule of the Law. Police officers working in the area need a deep understanding of the various cultures and must be seen by the community to be impartial in the performance of their duties.

The Division is divided into three territorial Sub-divisions, each under the command of a Superintendent. Divisional Headquarters is at Wednesfield with Sub-divisional Headquarters at Dunstall Road ('G1'), Wednesfield ('G2') and Birmingham Road ('G3'). Dunstall Road Sub-division has section stations situated in Tettenhall and Red Lion Street, Wolverhampton. Wednesfield Sub-division has a section station at Bilston. It is proposed to build a new Divisional Headquarters on a site in Wolverhampton, however, at this early stage of plan-

ning it is not clear whether it will also house two of the Sub-divisions as had been the original concept.

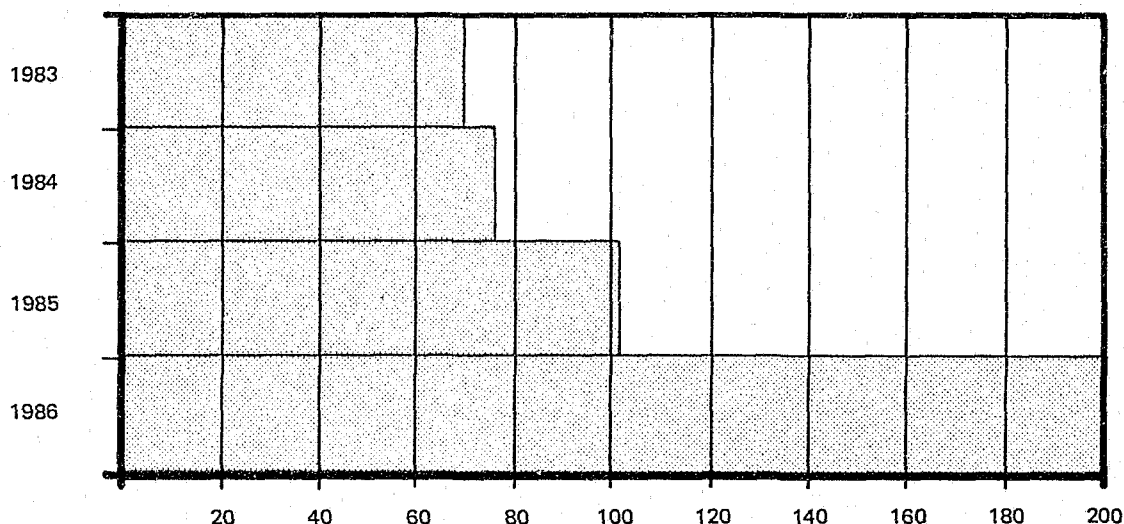
Wolverhampton has a modern, vibrant town centre, attracting visitors from outside the district for shopping, trading, entertainment and employment. Large numbers of youths are attracted to the many and varied facilities and persistently commit crime and acts of hooliganism. Police have responded by creating an effective Town Centre Unit, which is self-contained and has its own supervisory structure. This Unit has been most effective and the expertise gained by officers has often diffused potentially serious disorder. It is clear that the commercial life of the town is highly dependent on this police presence and the new town centre police station will certainly assist in this direction.

A disturbing feature in 1986 was the high level of violence used against persons in authority carrying out their daily tasks. Many licensees, store detectives and police officers were assaulted, with instances of prisoners being freed from custody by fellow criminals acting in concert. Police tactics have to be continually refined to ensure adequate and speedy response to all incidents to prevent this and to stop them deteriorating further into widespread public disorder.

A recent police initiative 'Business Watch' has been well received and supported by the traders in the town centre. Early indications suggest that the channels of communication which have been established are producing the intelligence required for effective policing.

An initiative produced by Birmingham Road Consultative Committee, is a proposal for installation of closed-circuit television cameras in the town centre to deter acts of hooliganism and to enable effective deployment of police officers to the scene of such activity. The project has

Increase in reported child abuse since 1983, 'G' Division



been fully debated and there is overwhelming public support for this venture. If finally approved, the installation of these cameras will deter law breakers and, more importantly, will help to increase public safety.

In 1986, a Burglary/Auto Squad was formed on each Sub-division under the supervision of the Sub-divisional Chief Inspector. To a large degree these squads are kept free from the day to day investigation of crime, with emphasis being placed on the need to gather intelligence and liaise with Local Intelligence Officers to establish patterns of crime, target criminals, and so lead to more arrests and detections. The team effort by these squads, together with the CID, Local Intelligence Officers and uniformed officers, in the fight against crime have succeeded in detecting 30.4% of all recorded crime, an increase of 18.5% compared with 1985.

Nineteen eighty six saw the investigation of four murders — all successfully detected. A case of a different but equally difficult nature which attracted national publicity was the abduction of a baby from New Cross Hospital. A major police investigation resulted in the baby being recovered, safe and well, from the home of a woman in Brierley Hill. It was with much distress to the parents and the police officers that the baby was subject of a cot death a matter of weeks later.

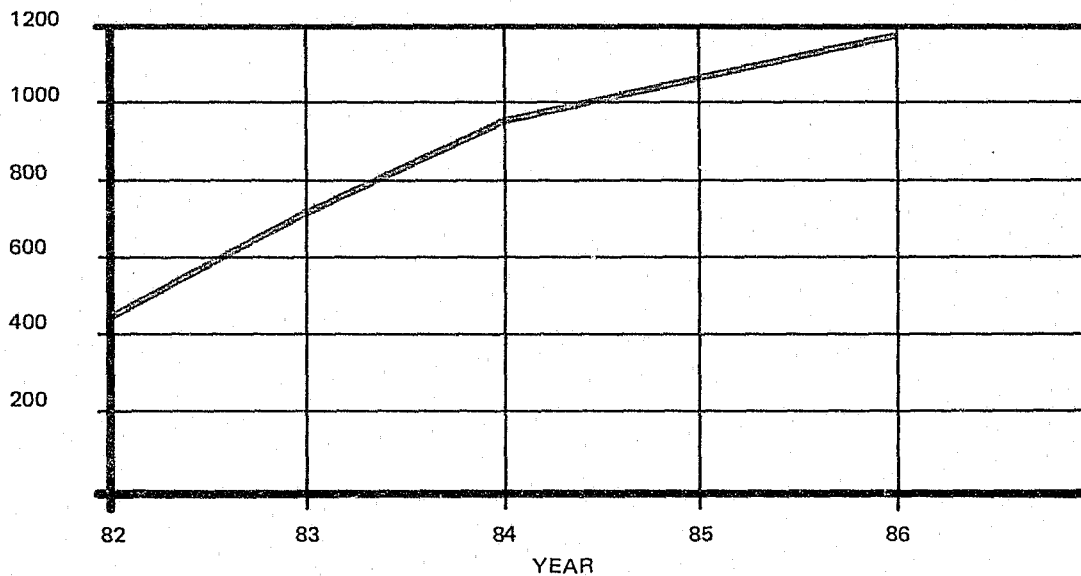
An increasing number of armed raids on Building Society Offices occurred during 1986, particularly where one or two females were in charge of a small branch office. This is a worrying trend and further work on improving security in the Building Society Offices is clearly a priority.

The year saw a significant increase in reported child abuse cases. There were 200 cases in 1986 and the means of abuse can be broken down into three categories; physical injury, combined physical and sexual abuse and sexual abuse on its own. The majority of cases emanate from within the family circle. In 1986, 16 people were subject to process by way of conviction or caution. No further action was taken in 34 cases and a further 150 cases are still being considered.

An active and persistent group of prostitutes operate in Wolverhampton to the extreme annoyance of residents, Councillors and community leaders. Over 1,200 prostitutes were arrested in 1986. Kerb crawling offences resulted in 50 males being placed before the courts and 14 offenders were convicted for living on immoral earnings. The Local Authority, following consultation with the Police have attempted to curtail the activities of prostitutes by improved street lighting and changing the construction of many of the roads, thereby restricting vehicle movement. Traffic management schemes have assisted in tackling the problem in particular areas, but experience has shown that it only displaces it into other areas. Police vigilance in endeavouring to curb this social problem does not seem to have had any real effect with the loss to the courts of the power to send prostitutes to prison for soliciting, but it does however deter their clientele.

The most disturbing aspect of prostitution found in 1986, was the increasing number of juveniles who were involved. Girls of eight, 12 and 14 years of age were found to have been encouraged into prostitution. Among those offenders responsible, one woman received

Arrests for prostitution 1982 – 1986, 'G' Division



15 months imprisonment and another defendant is awaiting trial. This development is worrying and will need careful monitoring by police, parents, courts and the caring agencies, if the trend is to be reversed.

The Division places heavy reliance on forging links with the community. Meetings and contact with ethnic groups and the establishment of Police Consultative Committees and Lay Visitors Schemes provide good lines of communication to deal with rumour and areas of conflict and misunderstanding. Joint consultation with statutory and voluntary bodies has established channels of communication for discussions in problem areas. There are two officers working full time with the Crypt Association Youth Club. The Crypt Association who are responsible for the club provides a wide range of training and employment opportunities for unemployed youth and the imaginative projects operating from the centre provide a most valuable community service. The two police officers are fully integrated members of staff and provide a liaison with the club and young people, particularly black youth. The work and commitment of the officers has helped to reduce tension caused by the many misconceptions of the police role held by some sections of the community. There are exchanges of personnel on two week placements and police participation in Victim Support schemes and Reparation and Mediation of Offenders scheme has established a productive working relationship with Crypt Association Limited.

Police officers are regularly involved with the activities of numerous local organisations, including youth clubs, tenants and residents' associations, community centres, local football, boxing and fishing clubs, bail hostels, childrens homes and many religious organisations of all denominations and ethnic cultures.

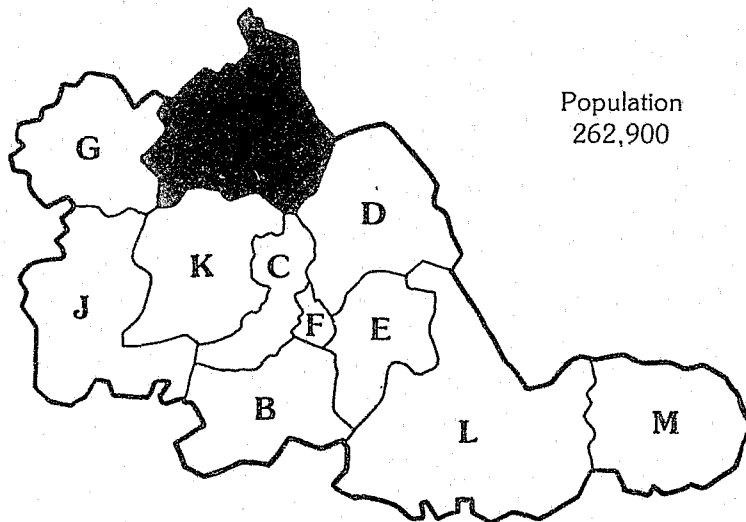
The annual five-a-side football competition, involving well over 800 youths, is well established and has been running for over eight years. The competition is organised by Permanent Beat Officers for young people under the age of 18 years in Wolverhampton and the immediate district. The competition takes place at the Wolverhampton Polytechnic gymnasium and is spread over a number of days. The event attracts considerable interest in the local community with trophies being presented by the Mayor of Wolverhampton and senior police officers. The competition provides important contact between the Police and the young people of Wolverhampton.

New initiatives have been taken within primary and junior schools, to introduce children to police officers, at an early age. A new project 'History of the Police' has been started in secondary schools, and each school is researching a different era.

By the end of 1986, 169 Neighbourhood Watch schemes were fully operational. The growth of such schemes means that increasing numbers of officers are involved in assisting organisers and co-ordinators and in providing the necessary support, such as property marking, crime prevention and surveys. The Division is committed to encouraging these schemes, not only for their impact on crime prevention and detection, but also for the community spirit they engender.

One result of police/community involvement is that the Division is better able to call on effective community assistance to minimise criminal behaviour and disorder and conflict which often lies just below the surface and which requires positive police action supported by the public to prevent it escalating.

'H' DIVISION



Chief Superintendent A P Oakley

'H' Division comprises of 40.1 square miles, polices the northern area of the West Midlands and is totally contained within the Metropolitan Borough of Walsall. The area is a mixture of traditional and new town centres, the historical Black Country, new industrial estates and rural tracts of land. Contained within it are several sites of scientific interest, national museums, underground lime caverns and numerous areas of park land, including Barr Beacon — the highest point in the West Midlands, which provides a panoramic view over the surrounding countryside. This widely contrasting area is matched by its varied inhabitants, who cover every social stratum and culture.

Divisional Headquarters is based at Walsall whilst the Division itself is divided into three Sub-divisions, situated at Walsall ('H1'), Willenhall ('H2') and Aldridge ('H3'). Section stations are situated at Darlaston, Bloxwich and Brownhills.

Walsall Sub-division with its Headquarters at Green Lane, also houses the Divisional Headquarters, part of the Western Traffic Division, the Walsall section of the Force Training Department and is adjacent to the Walsall Magistrates' Court complex. The Sub-division has all the problems associated with the policing of a large town which is the focal point for the whole area in terms of entertainment and transportation. Close co-operation is maintained between the officials of Walsall Council and senior police management.

Walsall is known worldwide as the centre for the manufacture and distribution of leather goods of all types, as is indicated by the nickname of the football team 'The Saddlers'. Although a third division side, the support, which is evident on match days, is sufficient to cause as many problems as are seen at more prestigious grounds. The arrival of new management

and ownership has produced a vigorous improvement policy. A police control room, video cameras, radios for ground stewards and better crowd facilities are all part of future planning which will enable policing to be carried out more effectively.

The Walsall Arboretum, is an area of park land less than a half mile from the town centre, and covers an enormous acreage, within it, the lakeside wooded walks provide the venue for the annual illuminations which take place from September to October. This event is unique in the West Midlands and this year attracted an attendance of 284,000.

The problem of prostitution in the Caldmore area continued in 1986, but as a result of positive action involving 186 arrests of females and 13 arrests of males, the incidence of complaints from local residents decreased. Raids on licensed premises in connection with drug offences were undertaken at two locations within the town centre, arrests were made and in one, a loaded firearm was recovered. The level of public disorder incidents remained stable with the exception of a dispute between Sikh and Moslem youths, which resulted in offences of affray and wounding, for which 12 arrests were made. A swift, positive response proved effective in calming the situation.

Community support continues to grow and during 1986, 84 Neighbourhood Watch schemes were formed. Eleven arrests were directly attributable to the schemes and an early analysis of data from them indicates a 35% decrease in reported crime in those areas. Her Royal Highness The Princess of Wales opened premises for the deaf in the area at the beginning of the year, no untoward incidents took place and the visit was a total success.

Willenhall Sub-division is surrounded by industrialised areas and is itself a centre for industry, the most famous of which is the manufacture of locks. The town is the home of the National Lock Museum and many of the buildings and houses are from the Victorian period when business boomed. Currently, the Sub-division operates from two centres, namely Willenhall itself and Bloxwich some miles away. The population is well integrated, with the ethnic community being predominantly Asian, many of whom are members of the business community. In common with many other Black Country areas, certain types of industry have ceased, while other smaller specialised industrial parks have opened, with the result that in many areas, there are large tracts of derelict property and land.

The two town centres are busy and expanding, in Willenhall one of the successes in policing terms has been the introduction of a Crime Watch scheme, which involves every shop premises in the centre. Each shop has the capacity to contact further members of the chain to pass on information regarding crime or any other problem rapidly. This scheme commenced in September 1986, and the early indications of its success have caused great interest. A similar scheme will be launched in Bloxwich early in the new year.

An excellent relationship exists with local youth through school involvement in every comprehensive establishment, which is actively supported by the staff. The community in general showed its desire for closer contact with the Police by the formation of 54 Neighbourhood Watch schemes since March 1986, overseen by a police co-ordinator.

Internally the Sub-division has streamlined its paper procedures with regard to crime files, by instituting a file preparation and management unit using two experienced detectives who free other staff to pursue a more active detection and preventative role.

Aldridge Sub-division borders the Staffordshire Force and has several major roads running through it, notably the A5, A454 and A461. The area is an amalgam of numerous villages, which over the years have grown into each other but still retain their own identity and characteristics. Constant development is taking place within this rural atmosphere, significantly in Brownhills. The two major leisure areas within the Sub-division are Barr Beacon and Chasewater Lakes, both of which

attract tens of thousands of visitors every year. Premises in Aldridge and Pelsall received visits from Her Royal Highness The Princess of Wales and Her Royal Highness The Princess Anne, during the year.

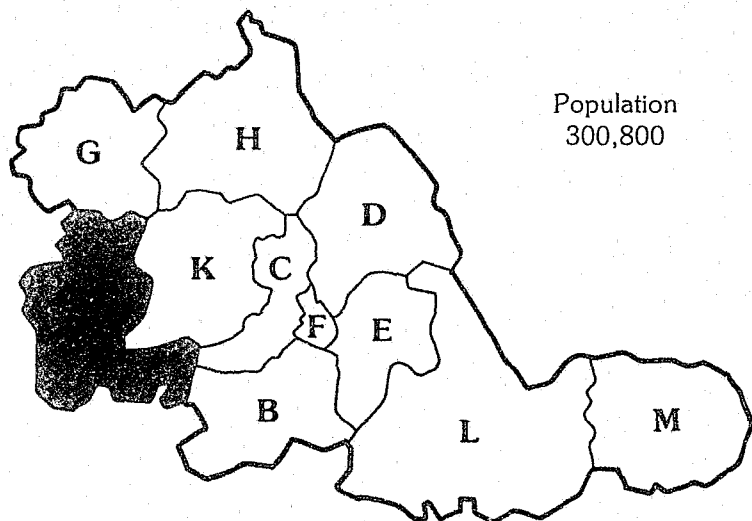
Crime increased in 1986, and in an attempt to combat this a number of Neighbourhood Watch schemes were developed. Due to their recent implementation it is too early to assess the long-term effects of these schemes.

The most difficult area of policing during 1986 was the continual general nuisance caused by groups of youths. Such behaviour is difficult to combat due to its sporadic nature, although this makes it no less unpleasant for the community when it does occur. Most areas of the Sub-division were affected. Extra patrols, combined with assistance from the Operational Support Unit and adjoining Sub-divisions were all used to combat the problem.

The nature of the Sub-division lends itself to community policing. The Walsall Wood Police Boxing Club is now well established and provides a facility for a wide section of local youth. The club has funding from the Local Authority which, together with tremendous local support, will enable the premises to be extended. A great future is envisaged for the club. Football clubs have been formed by Permanent Beat Officers in the Pheasey area and these initiatives have reduced the problems caused by young people. Monthly objectives have been introduced in conjunction with the Local Intelligence Officers in addition to the Sub-divisional objectives.

The 'H' Division has taken part in the CID 'Crime Experiment', which has given early indications of a limited success, but is still to be completed and analysed before any firm decision can be made as to its future. The Divisional Crime Prevention Officers continued to expand their successful 'Copper Card' scheme and interest was expressed at a senior level in the workings of the Junior Crime Prevention Panel, which has existed since 1980 and is unique in the West Midlands. The positive benefits of contributions from this 12 to 18 year old group are now seen as having an important place in the crime prevention concept. Several notable efforts were made by officers of the Division in raising monies for charitable concerns, the most spectacular being a sponsored cycle ride from John O'Groats to Lands End which raised £5,000 for Mencap.

'J' DIVISION



Chief Superintendent B S Windmill BA MBIM

Dudley Metropolitan Borough was formed in 1974 and incorporates the former County Borough of Dudley and the former Municipal Boroughs of Halesowen and Stourbridge, it has an area of nearly 38 square miles situated at the western end of the West Midlands conurbation and forms part of the area widely known as the Black Country.

The 'J' Division Headquarters command and administrative staff are based at Dudley ('J1') with some specialist Headquarters Departments at Brierley Hill Police Station ('J2'). The third Sub-division is Halesowen ('J3'). The Division is managed by two separate teams of senior officers. The Headquarters Management Team is headed by the Chief Superintendent and consists of the Divisional Superintendent and Detective Superintendent. This Team meets twice a week to discuss current operations, administration, personnel, objectives and strategies. The Divisional Senior Officers' Management team consists of the Headquarters Management Team plus Sub-divisional Superintendents, Chief Inspectors, Detective Chief Inspectors and the Prosecution's Department Chief Inspector. These officers meet each month to discuss all aspects of policing and community welfare. In addition, members of the Headquarters Management Team regularly attend Sub-divisional Inspectors', Management and PBO meetings. The general policy on the 'J' Division is to encourage the autonomy of Sub-divisional Superintendents and to welcome local initiatives. Divisional policies are designed to co-ordinate the local activities in the interests of the whole community. As a consequence of this policy and the many separate and parochial communities of the three Sub-divisions, each Superintendent has adopted different methods and styles of operation designed to meet the special needs of the public they serve and cope with the current shortage of officers.

The Dudley Sub-division covers the towns of Dudley, Sedgley and Coseley, parts of Tipton and Netherton and the areas of Upper Gornal, Lower Gornal, Gornal Wood, Hurst Hill and Roseville. There is at present an unemployment rate of 17.8% as the traditional heavy metal industry of the Black Country declines, however, Dudley is now being promoted as a tourist centre with major attractions at Dudley Zoological Gardens, the Castle and the Black Country Museum. Coach parties organised during the summer, causing a large influx of visitors, create their own policing problems necessitating regular officers and Special Constables being used to control crowds and direct traffic. A further problem is the security of the zoo and its animals, as there have been thefts of, and escapes by, potentially dangerous animals.

Dudley Police Station contains both the Divisional and Sub-divisional Headquarters. There is a section station at Sedgley which is open between 8.00 a.m. and midnight and is a base for Permanent Beat Officers (PBO) and CID. Dudley Magistrates' and Juvenile Courts are accommodated in a modern building in Dudley town centre, Crown Courts are situated in Dudley and Sedgley.

In recent years the offences of burglary of dwelling houses and 'Auto-crime' have been among the most frequently occurring on the Sub-division. The Sub-divisional objective, therefore, for 1986/87 is to reduce burglaries of dwelling houses on two particularly affected beats by 7% and increase the detection rate by 5%. A secondary objective is to reduce 'Auto-crime' by 10% and increase detection by 5%, particularly in selected car parks in Dudley town centre. A small squad of officers has been formed to address these objectives and in addition they are expected to carry out uniform patrols of Dudley town centre and help to contain

disorder which all too frequently occurs among rival groups of teenagers. During the spring and summer of 1986, several disturbances took place between such groups on Sedgley Beacon, and near to the A4123 Birmingham to Wolverhampton Road at Coseley. Alarm spread amongst residents in the vicinity of the disorders although there were few reported injuries. A number of arrests were made and that particular problem subsided.

It is clear that a good deal of crime and disorder is related to the consumption of alcohol, and a number of problems have continued in the vicinity of nightclubs in Castle Hill, Dudley. There have been disorders resulting in assaults and woundings of varying degrees of severity. A vigorous policy of detecting offences in public houses has resulted in a number of licensees being cautioned, and one licensed premises, the Coconut Grove, was closed when police objected to the transfer of the justices' licence. A meeting of brewery area managers was also convened in the pre-Christmas period of 1986, in order to enlist their co-operation in combating drinking by young people under 18 years of age.

An active cell of the Animal Liberation Front (ALF) is centred on the Dudley Sub-division, the actions of which have resulted in criminal damage to butchers' shops, visiting circuses and a chicken farm.

The Brierley Hill Sub-division shares borders with both Staffordshire and West Mercia Police areas. It is situated in the heart of the Black Country. The Sub-division is split into ten beat areas, the average size of which is substantially greater than most beat areas throughout the Force.

Once one of the premier steel manufacturing areas in Great Britain, there has been a recession in the manufacturing industries, however, the area has seen growth in small businesses and numerous trading estates have sprung up across the area. One tenth of the Sub-division is designated as an 'Enterprise Zone', which hopes to draw new life and employment into the area. The largest initiative to date is the vast Merry Hill shopping complex scheduled for completion by the end of 1988, and destined to become the largest shopping centre in Europe. There is little doubt that over the next few years this centre and the even larger industrial development taking place along side it, will have an enormous impact on the character of the area in terms of economy, employment prospects, social problems and outlook. The Sub-division also has a large residential population with numerous village type communities each with its own identity. The very nature of these communities lends itself to community style policing and there is intense interest and involvement amongst the local community in relation to both the style and quality of policing in their areas.

In relation to policing problems the effect of the Merry Hill centre is already being felt, in that lengthy traffic queues are becoming a daily problem. Once completed it is anticipated that one million people per week will be visiting the centre which will present enormous traffic flow problems unless substantial road improvement is undertaken. Crime in the area has shown an increase since the start of this development and it is anticipated that on its completion there will be further significant increases in all types of crime, from armed robbery to shoplifting.

With regard to licensed premises, as with the Dudley Sub-division, a problem of great concern during 1986, was the increase in incidents involving violence, mainly at premises providing late night entertainment, in the majority of cases where 'Special Hours Certificates' were in force, and involving security staff. It was often found that over zealous behaviour on the part of security staff was a significant ingredient in such trouble erupting, and in fact a number of them were arrested and charged with offences of assault. Many of the 'problem premises' were free houses and, therefore, not subject to brewery control.

The Halesowen Sub-division comprises of the former boroughs of Halesowen and Stourbridge and the smaller areas of Lye and Cradley. It is divided into two, with almost equal numbers of unit and Permanent Beat Officers parading at Stourbridge and Halesowen Police Stations. The communities and the police officers are extremely proud of their local connections which are reflected by good relationships, and the high level of support provided to police activity.

In October 1985, the concept of area policing was introduced, which in simplistic terms means dividing the Sub-division into four policing teams. Each team is responsible for three beats and is directly supervised by a Sergeant. There are four unit beat (Panda) car areas on the Sub-division which coincide with the area policing team. Unit officers are posted to one particular area which they work for a minimum of 12 months. The Special Constables on the Sub-division are also attached to the area policing teams. The end result is that two teams of officers at Halesowen and two teams at Stourbridge, each under the command of an Inspector, are given full responsibility for dealing with all aspects of policing in their area. There has been a considerable amount of positive feedback from both police officers and the community following the implementation of this system.

In October 1983, several police officers at Halesowen Police Station decided to try to take the youngsters off the streets by organising regular disco's, so giving them something to look forward to, and hopefully, have some positive effect in reducing instances of vandalism and burglary occurring in the town centre.

The first two disco's were held at Halesowen Police Station, but it soon became apparent that the demand was far greater than the station facilities could meet. Early in 1984, therefore, the use of the Cornbow Hall in the centre of Halesowen was obtained and since this date disco's have been held on a regular basis, normally twice a month and usually attended by up to 600 youngsters between the ages of 14 and 18. A small committee of police officers and their wives organise the disco's and manage the financial affairs. During the last three years, the disco, which is run primarily as a non-profit making concern, has donated several thousand pounds to local charities.

In February 1986, an exchange scheme was implemented by the Police and Social Services, comprising of a social worker working at Halesowen Police Station for two days and a police officer working with a social worker for two days. During the year, eight exchanges took place, which created a greater understanding and appreciation of each other's roles.

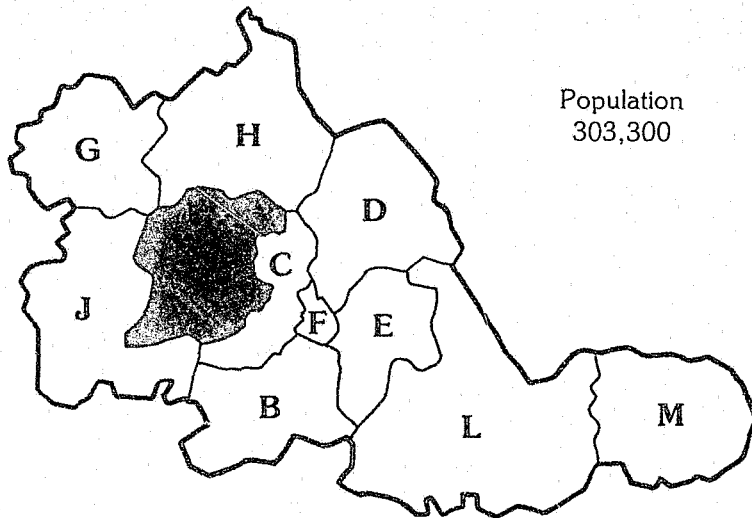
Whilst some positive steps have been taken, it would be wrong to assume that the Sub-division has had no problems. During the summer months there was a continual problem with gangs of youths, particularly in the Stourbridge area, causing nuisance, damage and fighting. In one incident a van was hired to take 27 youths to a common meeting-place for the purpose of doing battle with another gang.

Relations between 'J' Division, the Local Authority and other agencies are excellent. There is a continual exchange of ideas with police officers regularly attending council meetings and committees. An example of the achievements that can be obtained by this close working relationship has been the establishment of a Juvenile Liaison Bureau which becomes fully operational on 1 January 1987 and represents a corporate approach to dealing with juvenile misbehaviour and a more effective system of dealing with juveniles and young people.

Neighbourhood Watch schemes have been set up on all three Sub-divisions and these, together with the Consultative Committees, breed good community relations. In Halesowen and Stourbridge there are township councils which meet on a voluntary basis to discuss matters of local interest. In October 1986, at the request of the Police, a local agency, Technology and Engineering and Management Crime Prevention Limited (TEAM), started an initiative in the Pensnett area following an alarming number of crimes against the elderly and vulnerable. TEAM, in conjunction with Manpower Services, Social Services and other voluntary bodies provided improved physical security to the dwellings of those considered to be at risk.

Professional efficiency and morale among the officers of the Division is considered to be exceptionally high in the face of ever increasing workloads and constantly diminishing resources.

'K' DIVISION



Chief Superintendent G C Fieldhouse QPM

The area policed by the 'K' Division is identical to the Borough of Sandwell. Sandwell has an area of 21,150 acres, is urban in character, highly industrialised and includes the districts of Oldbury, Rowley Regis, Smethwick, Tipton, Wednesbury and West Bromwich. Although there has been a decline in manufacturing in recent years, such activity is still well represented within the Borough which remains one of the most important industrial centres of the Midlands. Unemployment in the area is high, particularly amongst the 17 to 24 year age group. There are large expanses of derelict factory sites on the Division, some of which have been re-developed. The former site of the Patent Shaft Steel Works in Wednesbury is now a 60 acre derelict site near to the town centre, for which planning approval has recently been given for a £500 million shopping and leisure development. The implications for the future policing of the Wednesbury Sub-division, because of this, are obvious.

The demography of Sandwell is multi-racial, including Europeans, Afro-Caribbeans, Asians and Vietnamese. Major efforts are made to make sure that all police officers are aware of the different cultures, needs and expectations of the various communities, and that within the basic framework of the law, policing is sensitively carried out to make allowances for the different attitudes which exist.

'K' Division Headquarters is situated at West Bromwich Police Station. The Division is divided into three Sub-divisions, West Bromwich ('K1'), Wednesbury ('K2') and Smethwick ('K3'), with additional police stations at Old Hill, Oldbury and Tipton and a police office at Birmingham Road, Great Barr.

Sandwell has no historical cohesive identity; its four Town Halls and at least six town centres, each with a

market and each with their own specific policing problems mean that the area lends itself readily to the concept of community policing. The intense rivalry and political differences to be found, not only between the various ethnic groups, but also within the ethnic groups themselves, make the identification of specific problems difficult. Policing these problems would be impossible without the full involvement of the community in devising the policing philosophy for the area. One particular problem arose out of an incident which happened in late 1985, when a street fight broke out in West Bromwich town centre between black and white youths. A white man died in the fight and it was suggested that the white youths, who had started the fight, had some connection with the National Front. It was suggested by members of the community that these youths came from the Yew Tree area of Walsall and would return to seek revenge. As a result, for the following four weeks, police activity was intensified in West Bromwich town centre, especially on Friday and Saturday evenings. There were no repercussions and indeed there was no crime recorded in West Bromwich town centre at all for the first few weeks of 1986, while this intensive policing effort was maintained.

Community policing of course, involves the public working with the Police in all aspects of crime prevention and detection as well as endeavouring to maintain public tranquility. The Divisional Crime Prevention Department has been involved in numerous schemes to help convey the concept of crime prevention to the community, through displays, exhibitions and newspaper articles. One particularly innovative scheme was initiated following a spate of commercial vehicle thefts. It involved the assistance of the local Road Haulage Association (RHA), which was utilised to print and distribute warning bulletins and crime prevention advice to its members when vehicles or loads were stolen.

Now, once a vehicle has been reported stolen, the Divisional Local Intelligence Officer contacts the RHA, which circulates details to all its members, both in the West Midlands and other counties.

Nineteen eighty six saw the start of an exciting period in so far as the policing of the 'K' Division is concerned. A policing initiative was planned and the necessary training of personnel and building alterations carried out to create an Administrative Support Unit (ASU) which it is hoped will have the effect of doubling the availability of police officers for operational purposes. The Police Requirements Support Unit (PRSU) was invited from the Home Office by the Chief Constable to design this project which is entitled 'Increasing the Operational Availability of Police Officers'. Primary operational tasks have been identified and steps taken to reduce the time spent on other tasks by simplifying some procedures, and in others discarding some administrative activity altogether. Technology features heavily in the system as does the employment of civilian support staff for those tasks which do not need the involvement of a police officer. The benefit to the public is that apart from the initial paperwork which only the officer can complete, all subsequent clerical processing will be done for him, thus allowing the officer greater time on the streets. The ASU also provides further operational advantages by requiring only 16 officers as opposed to the 37 previously engaged on administrative tasks across the Division, thereby allowing 21 officers to return to operational duties.

Crime on the 'K' Division increased by 7.6% in comparison with 1985. There were four murders recorded, three of which were detected. The fourth — the murder of an Asian man in May — remains unsolved despite extensive enquiries which indicated that the murder was probably committed by members of the Asian community; insufficient evidence was available to charge any person.

There were 22 offences of rape recorded on the Division, eight offences were detected, eight allegations later withdrawn and six offences remain undetected.

There was a large increase in the number of burglaries of dwelling houses on the Division during 1986. Determined efforts were made by all officers on the Division to improve the detection rate. A number of squads were formed on the Wednesbury and Smethwick Sub-divisions at different times during the year, with specific instructions to concentrate on 'Auto-crime' and burglaries. These steps in conjunction with the Divisional Observation Team subsequently led to a number of arrests.

One initiative in particular, commenced in October 1986 on the Wednesbury Sub-division after the Great Barr area was identified as having a high incidence of burglaries of dwelling houses. A Sergeant and seven Constables were deployed to combat the problem over a seven week period in a joint uniform and CID operation. The officers proved successful in the prevention and detection of offences to the extent that it prompted the development of a new initiative of a similar nature for 1987.

The problem which caused most concern on the Smethwick Sub-division during 1986 was the number of juveniles who were involved in crime, particularly burglaries of dwelling houses. An example of the difficulties involved in dealing with offenders of tender age started on 7 June when two officers went to a tower block in Smethwick to deal with a reported burglary. Enquiries revealed that the offenders were a number of juveniles who were constantly missing from home. They were traced to a flat on the top floor (17th) of the block. On the arrival of the officers at the flat the eight juveniles — six boys and two girls — climbed over the balcony. Materials left in the flat indicated they had been sniffing solvents. The services of the Fire Brigade were utilised to illuminate the outside of the tower block, so that the progress of the juveniles, who were climbing from balcony to balcony, could be monitored. The juveniles were arrested and were found to be aged between 12 and 17 years old. Since that date four of these youngsters have been arrested on a number of occasions, each time being returned by the court, either to their home addresses or to a children's home, from where they have again gone missing and committed further offences.

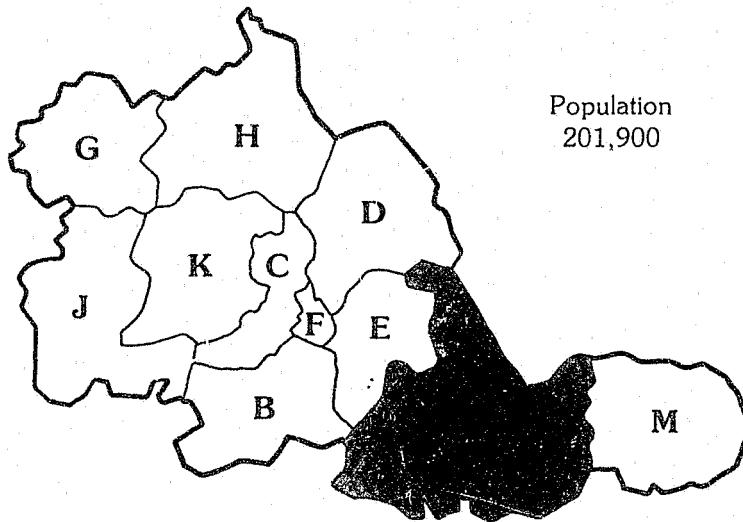
Consultation arrangements on the 'K' Division have always been pursued vigorously in view of their obvious advantages in providing a ready forum for debate in which public representatives can express opinions on the policing of the Division. Casual consultative arrangements as well as the more formal Consultative Committees have led to a more open approach between the Police and the community, which in turn has led to a better relationship being formed as well as a greater exchange of information. This is particularly noticable between Divisional police representatives and Local Authority Departments. Every effort is made by the Division to encourage young people to enter into the consultation process; regular visits are arranged to the local police stations, with all schools being regularly visited to maintain a close liaison between the Police, pupils, staff and other social agencies.

Two notable community projects undertaken by the Division during 1986 were the 'Runaways Project' and Ladies' Self-defence classes. The 'Runaways Project' is

operated in conjunction with the Community Relations Council, Citizens Advice Bureau, Council for Voluntary Service, the Volunteer Bureau, the Education Department of Sandwell Council and churches of all denominations, providing a counselling service in an attempt to reduce the number of vulnerable youngsters who go missing from home. The Divisional Public Liaison Department arranged for free self-defence classes for women, to be provided by a black-belt karate instructor, in view of the increasing number of attacks on women. The classes were attended by over 300 women.

During 1986, the 'K' Division suffered in the same way as the majority of the Force, in terms of increasing crime and no increase in resources. This has made the establishment of policing priorities inevitable, which in turn have been communicated to the public in order to maintain the credibility of the Division. Modern policing, demands that the Police Service is continually appraising its needs and methods of policing. The 'K' Division has striven to maintain the standards expected by the public. The early indications of benefits to be gained from the ASU are such that the prospects for improvements in 1987 are particularly promising.

L' DIVISION



Chief Superintendent R Grant

'L' Division's area is conterminous with the boundary of the Borough of Solihull. It has an area of 44,495 acres and at present has 57.7 miles of motorway, trunk and principal roads completed. Geographically it is a mixture of rural and urban development. The Divisional Headquarters is situated at Homer Road, Solihull, and the Division is divided into two territorial Sub-divisions, Solihull ('L1') and Chelmsley Wood ('L2').

Solihull Sub-division has a sub-station in Stratford Road, Shirley, and is the larger of the two Sub-divisions, a high proportion of its population reside in good class residential property. There are several industrial estates and also the large Land Rover factory complex within the Sub-divisional boundary.

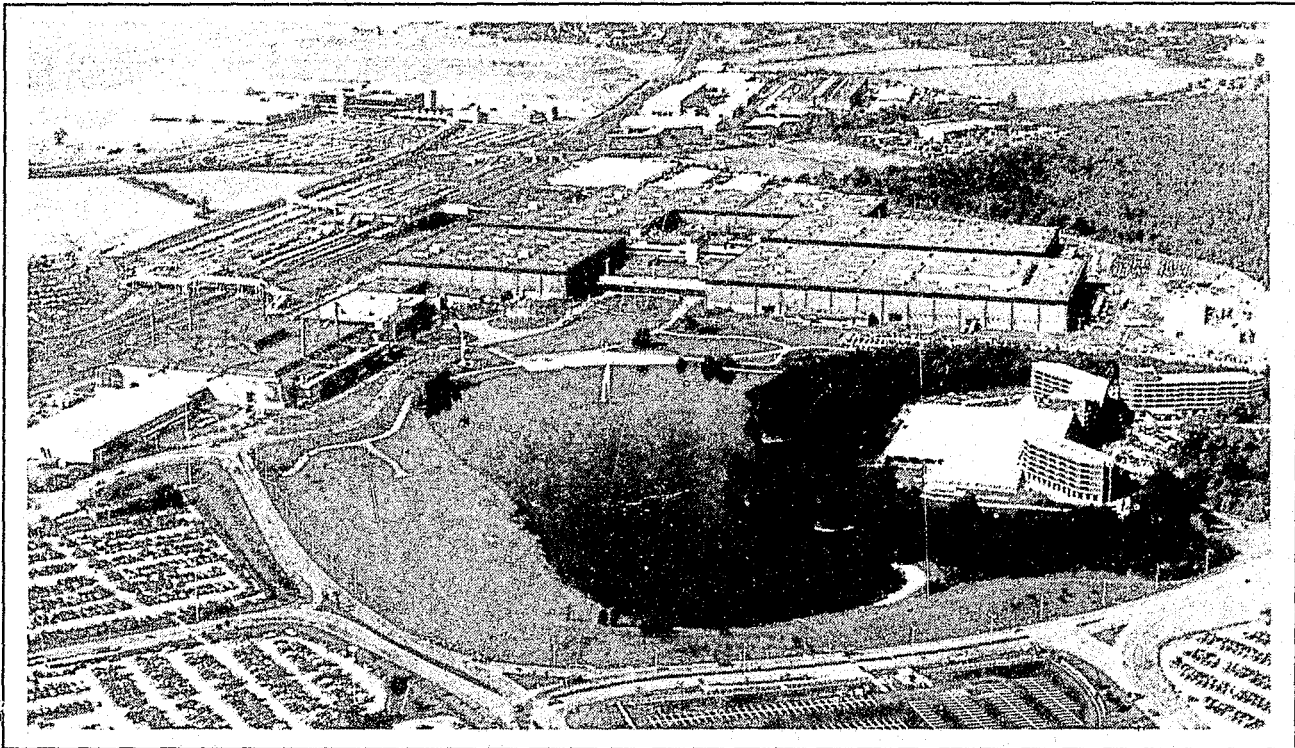
As well as the town of Solihull, there are 12 recognised villages and six residential housing development communities. The Sub-division is covered by 20 permanent beat areas, nine of which are rural areas, each having its own Permanent Beat Officer, with seven of these areas having an officer resident in the area, in a police house with a small office attached. They are very much regarded as 'village policemen' and their rural patrols are carried out on lightweight motorcycles.

Chelmsley Wood Sub-division is divided into four distinct areas; Castle Bromwich with its long established middle class community residing in owner occupied houses; Kingshurst, a post-war council housing estate, consisting of high-rise flats and maisonettes; Chelmsley Wood, a more recent council housing development, consisting of multi-storey blocks of flats, maisonettes and owner occupied houses, built in the late 1960's and early 1970's to provide accommodation for the Birmingham overspill population; and fourthly Marston Green, a former rural village which has been developed for owner occupied housing within the past 25 years.

The Sub-division has the National Exhibition Centre and Birmingham International Airport within its boundary, as well as a number of small factory units and some light industry.

Birmingham International Airport has its own police unit, under the command of a Chief Inspector and is classed as a section of Chelmsley Wood Sub-division. Because of the worldwide threat to aviation, in April 1986, uniformed police officers were deployed at the airport, openly carrying firearms. The increase in passenger traffic, the origin and destination of flights when coupled with the popularity of airports and airlines as terrorist targets, means that at such locations the Force must be able to respond instantly if it is to properly serve the travelling public. During 1986, Exercise Poldark took place at the airport to test the effectiveness of police response to a hostage situation. As a result of the exercise, problem areas were identified and lessons learned which will better equip the Force should such a situation arise.

The National Exhibition Centre (NEC), is a national focal point for exhibitions, displays, conferences, major sporting events, concerts and other entertainment, for which it has an international reputation. The 1986 Motor Show attracted an attendance of 646,000 visitors. Although attendances were down by 50,000 on the previous Motor Show in 1984, it was successfully policed by 66 officers from the 'L' and 'T' Divisions, this compares with 600 officers used to police the first Motor Show held at the Centre in 1978. During 1986, there were seven Royal visits to the National Exhibition Centre complex and also numerous visits by both prominent political and industrial figures. There is an excellent liaison with the management and all of these events and visits were successfully policed without incident.



Aerial view of the NEC

During 1986, a number of public order incidents occurred on the Division which have given cause for concern. In the Hobs Moat area of Solihull, large groups of youths persistently gathered causing damage and disorder. An increased police presence in the area resulted in a number of arrests being made and the problem being reduced, this however, was not without assaults on police officers, damage to their property and to police vehicles. A similar situation developed in Solihull town centre, which resulted in gangs fighting each other with Stanley knives. Officers made a number of arrests and again police vehicles were damaged.

In the Chelmsley Wood area groups of youths caused general nuisance and disturbances and when officers attended to deal with these incidents, they invariably found themselves confronted by the youths throwing missiles at them and their vehicles. Arrests were made on a number of occasions and again police officers were assaulted and vehicles damaged. There is also a growing problem with 'Blues' parties taking place in high-rise blocks of flats in the area.

The Division has experienced an over all rise in crime for 1986 of 14.3%. Five offences of murder were recorded and all detected. Four of these were of a domestic nature, but all involved considerable investigative efforts.

Extra housing is constantly being built on the Division, providing extra targets for criminals. Burglaries of dwelling houses and burglaries of other buildings increased during 1986. Burglaries of dwelling houses remained a prime objective for all officers especially the CID. The general affluence of the Borough of Solihull is reflected by the high ratio of cars per head of population and in turn this leads to a high proportion of 'Auto-crime' which

accounts for 34.6% of the total crime. A combined CID and uniform effort against 'Auto-crime' has resulted in some outstanding success, involving the investigation of the theft of high-powered vehicles from all over the country. Four such investigations have been successfully undertaken, resulting in many detections and the recovery of substantial amounts of property.

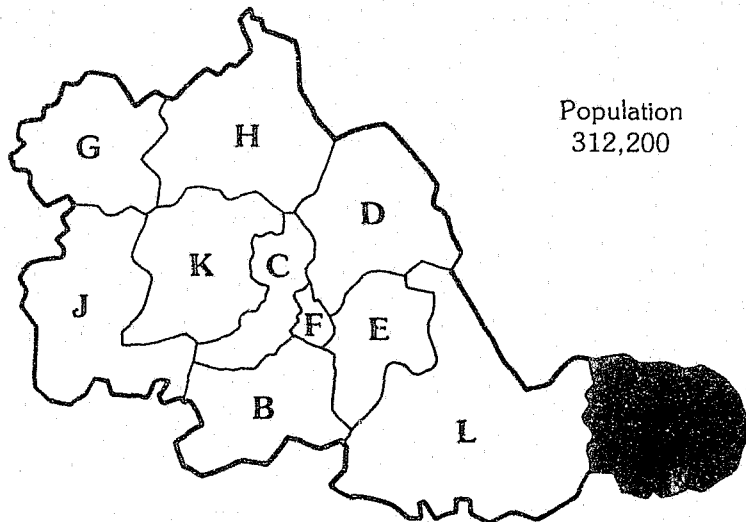
A combined operation between Solihull CID officers and officers from Nottingham Constabulary, resulted in the recovery of approximately £750,000 worth of plant and equipment, stolen from various parts of the country. The prisoners arrested as a result of these investigations have still to be dealt with.

Three South Americans were arrested at Birmingham Airport for pick-pocketing on an international scale. They were involved in the theft of travellers cheques and forging passports in Italy, Brazil, Japan and London. All three were dealt with by Warwick Crown Court and received substantial terms of imprisonment.

Neighbourhood Watch schemes on the 'L' Division are flourishing. At the beginning of 1986 Solihull Sub-division had ten schemes operational and Chelmsley Wood two. Solihull now has 81 schemes, covering all areas on the Sub-division and Chelmsley Wood 77, all based in the Castle Bromwich area. There are plans to initiate more schemes on the Division in 1987.

An initiative taken on the Chelmsley Wood Sub-division during 1986, was the establishment of the Olympia Motorcycle Park in Bickenhill Lane. This was a joint initiative with the Local Authority, which funds the Park, to counteract anti-social behaviour by youths on motorcycles. Officers are involved on the management committee and in training the youths. It is to their credit that all of the officer's work is voluntary.

'M' DIVISION



Population
312,200



Chief Superintendent D W Stokes

'M' Division is a large territorial Division with an area in excess of 35 square miles, it is situated in the east of the West Midlands Police Force area. Basically, the Division polices the City of Coventry and its immediate environs. It is divided into three Sub-divisions, each under the command of a Superintendent, located at Little Park Street ('M1') which is also the Divisional Headquarters, Stoney Stanton Road ('M2') and Fletchampstead Highway ('M3'). Little Park Street Sub-division is responsible for policing the whole of the City centre and adjoining electoral wards. Stoney Stanton Road Sub-division has section stations at Bell Green and Radford and is responsible for policing the north of the City. The south of the City is covered by Fletchampstead Highway Sub-division, which has a section station at Willenhall.

Coventry is a multi-cultural city; of its population of 312,200 it has a resident ethnic minority of 36,000 (11.53%), with a further 22,000 of Irish origin. There are also large numbers of immigrants from Eastern Europe.

Apart from the success of one major car manufacturer, the City is experiencing a period of industrial and economic decline. Unemployment is high, the average age of the population has risen and there are many other factors such as poor housing, which combine to create social conditions which are difficult to police.

The boundaries of the Division are coterminous with those of the Coventry District Council which provides a distinct advantage in adopting a corporate approach towards the reduction of crime and other wider issues. Consultation at all levels with the Local Authority has fostered this corporate approach and led to a number of beneficial initiatives. Co-ordination is essential in identifying and implementing community initiatives,

whether they are police based, or involve the Manpower Services Commission or other Departments within the Local Authority. Steps are being taken, therefore, to form a policy group, including elected members, as a co-ordinating body. Contact with the general public and in particular with large sections of the ethnic minorities, is formally generated and maintained by the Public Liaison Department. Members of the Public Liaison Department made regular visits into schools on the Division, and have had preliminary discussions with the Education Services in the City with a view to introducing the 'Crime, Law and Society Project' into all senior schools. The aim of the project is to encourage greater awareness and individual responsibility amongst teenagers in the City.

The City has approximately 200 Community Watch schemes, and vigorous steps are being taken to encourage the formation of more of these schemes which are prime examples of what members of the public can do to collectively protect themselves from the scourge of crime.

During the first six months of 1986, the 'M' Division experienced an alarming increase of 23% in all recorded crime. In the second half of the year this rise was checked and reduced, so that the increase, as compared with 1985, stood at 15%. Methods used to try and combat the trend included the targeting of crime, particularly the offences of 'Auto-crime'; one aspect of which was successfully tackled by the use of off-road motorcycles. The 'M' Division also undertook a 'Crime Experiment', which continues until the end of February 1987, whereby extra officers were transferred to the CID. The costs and benefits of the experiment will be evaluated by the Management Services Department and, it is hoped, will reveal how efficient, or otherwise, existing methods are in detecting crime. Another

possible effect of the experiment was a reduction in the amount of crime reported between the period before its implementation (23%) and by the end of the year (15%). The experiment, however, has been at a cost to other areas of policing, not least in reducing the number of Permanent Beat Officers, this in turn has led to a number of complaints from Residents' Associations, Local Councillors and Members of Parliament. Fortunately, after detailed explanation most people now appreciate and support the need to address the serious problems of crime.

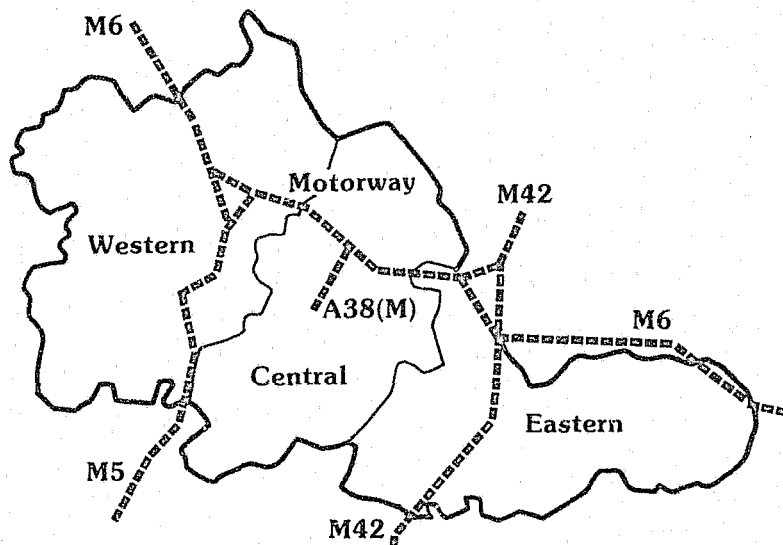
The task of maintaining public order on the Division received high priority during 1986. All three Sub-divisions experienced problems with large groups of youths forming rival gangs. The successful strategy adopted, particularly in the City centre at weekends, was to maintain high profile uniform policing using extra officers to act as a deterrent to prevent disorder. This commitment will need to continue, if the centre of Coventry is to be a place where the public can enjoy their leisure in peace. Because manpower resources are finite, less attention will inevitably be paid to other policing functions as a result.

The City continued to host a great number of marches, processions and other festivals during 1986, all of which required some policing commitment. On Sunday 12 October, Coventry hosted the 'Vauxhall Carlton Classic' motor cavalcade, as a fore-runner to the Motor Show. The spectacular took place on a closed circuit through the City streets with 159 classic racing cars taking part. Whilst first division football matches held at Coventry City Football Club attracted larger crowds this season, the number of police officers posted to football duties has been reduced without any serious adverse effect.

The Division is dependent upon many support services, including the Operational Support Unit, the Mounted Branch and the Dog Section; all of whom provided invaluable assistance throughout the year. Members of the Special Constabulary provided support on a frequent basis during 1986, thus easing the burdens on the regular Force.

In May, Sergeant Brian Sharp was honoured with the award of the British Empire Medal for his services to the community for many years in the Coroner's Office.

T DIVISION



Chief Superintendent G T Harris BA

The Traffic Division comprises of four Sub-divisions; Park Lane, Birmingham for the central area; Brierley Hill and Walsall for the western area; Solihull and Coventry for the eastern area; and the Motorway Sub-division which is based at Perry Barr, Birmingham. The Divisional Administration is based at Force Headquarters, Lloyd House, with administrative sections on each of the Sub-divisions.

A re-organisation of the Traffic Division took effect on 3 February 1986. The most significant aspects of this change related to the re-structuring of patrol areas to coincide with territorial Divisional boundaries and the transfer of radio direction of non-motorway patrol vehicles to the Force Control Room.

Officers engaged on traffic patrol car duties now carry six channel UHF personal radios, in addition to the normal VHF patrol car radio. The UHF sets operate on all Sub-divisional channels in their patrol area and also enable the officers to remain in contact with the Force Control Room whilst working outside the patrol car.

As a result of the re-organisation, traffic officers are now more involved in the general policing problems facing their territorially based colleagues, and support them in dealing with a wider range of non-traffic incidents. The results are shown by the increase in the number of prisoners arrested by traffic officers for criminal and 'other' offences, these being 1,002 (+ 15.2%) arrests for crime, 473 (+ 13.7%) arrests for other offences such as public disorder, in addition to 1,945 arrests for drink related driving offences.

The safety of all road users and the free flow of traffic along the major routes in the West Midlands remain the two primary objectives of the Division. Part of the strategy of the Division is directed towards explaining to the public the need for various controls and restrictions on

the condition of vehicles, and the manner in which they are used on the road. Only by the use of sensible enforcement, coupled with an increased effort, supplemented by responsible and well planned campaigns to advise, instruct and seek the support of the public, can the Police hope to achieve a significant impact on driver behaviour and thereby make the roads safer for all. The intention of legislation is, in the main, directed towards improving safety on our roads. The thrust of the Division's enforcement effort is aimed at dealing effectively with the irresponsible, aggressive and dangerous minority of the motoring public.

The strength of the Traffic Division in terms of Constables was allowed to drop during 1986, from 396 to 380; the actual establishment being reduced by 40. The use of manpower, equipment and modern technology, eg the 'Marksman' Traffic Data Collection Device, is constantly under review so ensuring that the best possible use is made of these resources. In 1986, the Force renewed its association with the Jaguar motor company when it purchased three saloon cars to replace Rover 3.5 litre cars which are no longer being produced. At the end of the year there had been some movement towards improving the quality of the non-motorway traffic fleet which will continue into the next financial year.

Traffic Patrol Officers

Traffic patrol officers are selected from the pool of experienced advanced drivers and riders within the Force. Officers who transfer to the Division receive training in specialist and technical subjects such as traffic law, accident investigation and vehicle examination. Refresher courses ensure that officers are kept up to date with legislation, procedure and advances in vehicle technology.

Accident Records and Statistics



This section continues to supply interested parties, such as solicitors and insurance companies, with information to assist them in civil cases and the settlement of insurance claims. Extracts from accident reports and photographs are supplied for a standard fee, interviews with police officers are arranged and subpoenas processed. Charges for these services in 1986, produced an income of £138,564.00.

Accident statistics are now collated by a Council Department, the Joint Data Team, on behalf of the Department of Transport. These statistics are used as analytical tools to assist decision making on such matters as road improvement schemes.

Vehicle Rectification Scheme

The Vehicle Defect Rectification Scheme, whereby motorists are afforded the opportunity to repair defects within 28 days as an alternative to prosecution, has continued to operate successfully and has now been adopted throughout the country. During 1985, a total of 8,840 motorists were involved in this scheme, of whom 6,364 (72%) complied by repairing or scrapping their vehicles. During 1986, there was a decrease, both in the number of motorists dealt with in this manner, 7,664 (-13.3%), and in the percentage of those discharging their obligation under the scheme which was 69% of the total.

School Crossing Patrols

There is a statutory responsibility placed upon District Councils to operate a School Crossing Patrol service. The service is currently operated by West Midlands Police on behalf of the Districts, but negotiations are taking place to find a better way of managing the service and thus relieve police officers of this task.

Accident Investigation

The Headquarters Accident Investigation Unit comprising of a Sergeant and two Constables is responsible for running nationally approved accident investigation courses. In 1986, in addition to training West Midlands officers, 57 officers from forces as far apart as Scotland and Jersey took advantage of the Unit's training expertise.

There are a disturbing number of both serious injury and fatal accidents where drivers fail to stop at the scene. The efforts of accident investigators have given valuable assistance in identifying and tracing vehicles involved and providing evidence to secure convictions for a variety of offences against such irresponsible and reckless drivers. The value of the evidence and the skilled reconstruction of the circumstances of accidents is clearly recognised and well received by both Criminal and

Coroners' Courts. As a consequence of some of these reconstructions, various Authorities and manufacturers were notified of defects in road layout and vehicle design, this has led to improvements in road safety.

Traffic Management

A Chief Inspector based at Force Headquarters Traffic Division is responsible for Traffic Management. He is involved in discussion and negotiations with officers of the Department of Transport, relevant District Council Departments and West Midlands Travel (formerly WMPTE) concerning new road schemes and improvements, bus routes and many other aspects of traffic management, he also liaises with those authorities and territorial Divisions.

Abnormal Loads

The carriage of large items by road calls for police intervention in planning appropriate routes. There is constant liaison between the Routeing Section, road hauliers, District Authorities, the Department of Transport and other police forces with regard to the movement of abnormal loads, in order to minimise disruption of normal traffic flow and to afford safety to all road users. During 1986, the Section received and processed notification from 2,137 hauliers for the movement of 42,100 abnormal loads.

The Routeing Section was also responsible for dealing with many applications for motoring, cycling and sponsored events on the highway. All require an element of police supervision and in 1986 included 13 motoring events, 80 cycling events, 32 athletic events and 129 various sponsored activities.

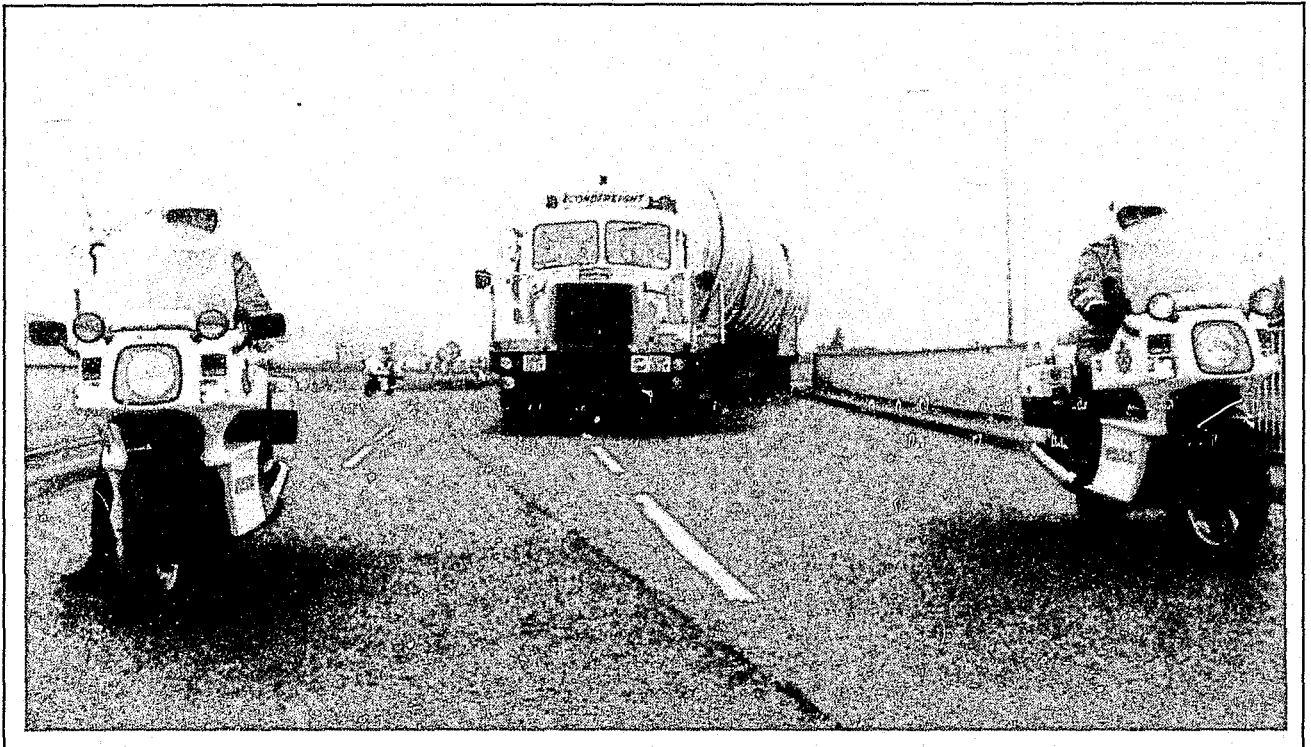
Royal Visits

During 1986, there were 15 visits to the West Midlands by members of the Royal Family, and the Traffic Division was involved in the planning, organisation and policing of these visits.

Road Safety

Faced with the unhappy statistic that 194 people, including 18 children under the age of 15 years were killed in road accidents in the West Midlands during 1986, police efforts and initiatives have continued wherever possible to reinforce the road safety message.

On each of the territorial Divisions there are dedicated Road Safety Officers whose duties include regular visits to schools and other organisations in an attempt to promote the cause of road safety. The efforts of these officers are co-ordinated when required, by the Headquarters Road Safety Unit who liaise closely with the District Councils and other agencies.



Abnormal Load

During 1986, road safety displays were supported by the Traffic Department at open days and motor rallies. During July, a caravan exhibition staffed by Divisional Road Safety Officers and motorway officers was displayed as part of the National Motorway Safety Campaign, organised as part of our contribution to European Road Safety Year. The recent acquisition of a small road safety caravan through private sponsorship will provide an excellent medium in the future for increased contact with members of the public.

Speed Enforcement

There is a clear relationship between excessive speed, road accidents and the severity of injury occasioned. Various speed detection devices are used by traffic officers throughout the Force area. The 'Kustom' hand held radar remains the most effective and flexible device used, and is probably the best known speed detection device used by the Police. 'Truvelo' which uses a system of loops fixed to the carriageway is also an accurate device and particularly useful on dual-carriageways or where the presence of opposing traffic renders the hand held device less effective. 'Vascar' is a vehicle-borne computer and recorder which computes the average speed of a vehicle from a combination of time and distance elements fed into it. In addition to the use of technical aids for speed detection, speeding motorists continue to be detected by the traditional method of using a patrol car or motor cycle to follow the offending vehicle for a distance of at least 3/10 of a mile.

Ambulance Escorts

In the West Midlands Police area there are a number of specialist hospitals which regularly receive critically ill patients from various parts of the Midlands region. Time is often critical for the survival of the patient in such cases. Patrol motorcyclists are skilled and experienced in the task of facilitating the swift progress of ambulances carrying these patients and it is a service in which officers are directly involved in the protection of life.

Public Liaison

Officers from the Division carried out sterling work in their own time and at their own expense in 1986, raising in excess of £11,000 for hospitals and other charities. Some officers are actively involved in Probation Service sponsored car and motorcycle youth schemes which are designed to give a greater vehicle appreciation to those convicted of offences involving the use of vehicles, whilst others assist voluntary organisations in teaching basic and advanced driving and riding skills through the auspices of organisations such as the Institute of Advanced Motorists and 'Star Rider' schemes.

Traffic Division Open Day

The Traffic complex at Park Lane and the Motorway Control Centre at Perry Barr remain favourite venues for visits from outside bodies. Such visits are welcomed and give the opportunity to show others the many and

varied tasks that the officers are called upon to perform. A Traffic Division Open Day was held at Park Lane on Sunday 29 June 1986, and was opened by Russell Brookes, one of the best British rally drivers today. The event gave the public the opportunity to see the equipment used by the Traffic Division and it gave the Police the opportunity to promote the theme of the event — road safety for all road users.

Vehicle Excise Enforcement Campaign

The Force assisted the Department of Transport in their month-long Vehicle Excise Enforcement Campaign which commenced on 1 September 1986. The campaign had two elements, commencing with two weeks publicity aimed at encouraging motorists to check, and where necessary, licence their vehicles. The police effort in support of the campaign relied on patrolling officers, especially traffic motorcyclists, being extra vigilant when carrying out their normal patrol and enforcement duties. The absence of a tax disc on a vehicle is often an indication of the presence of more serious insurance, test certificates and vehicle defect offences. It is interesting to note that the Department of Transport estimated that within the West Midlands, at least 42,000 vehicles were unlicensed, with a loss of revenue to the Exchequer of £4m. As a result of the campaign 21,186 more vehicles were licensed, with £1.5m in revenue collected.

Nuisance Caused by Motorcycles

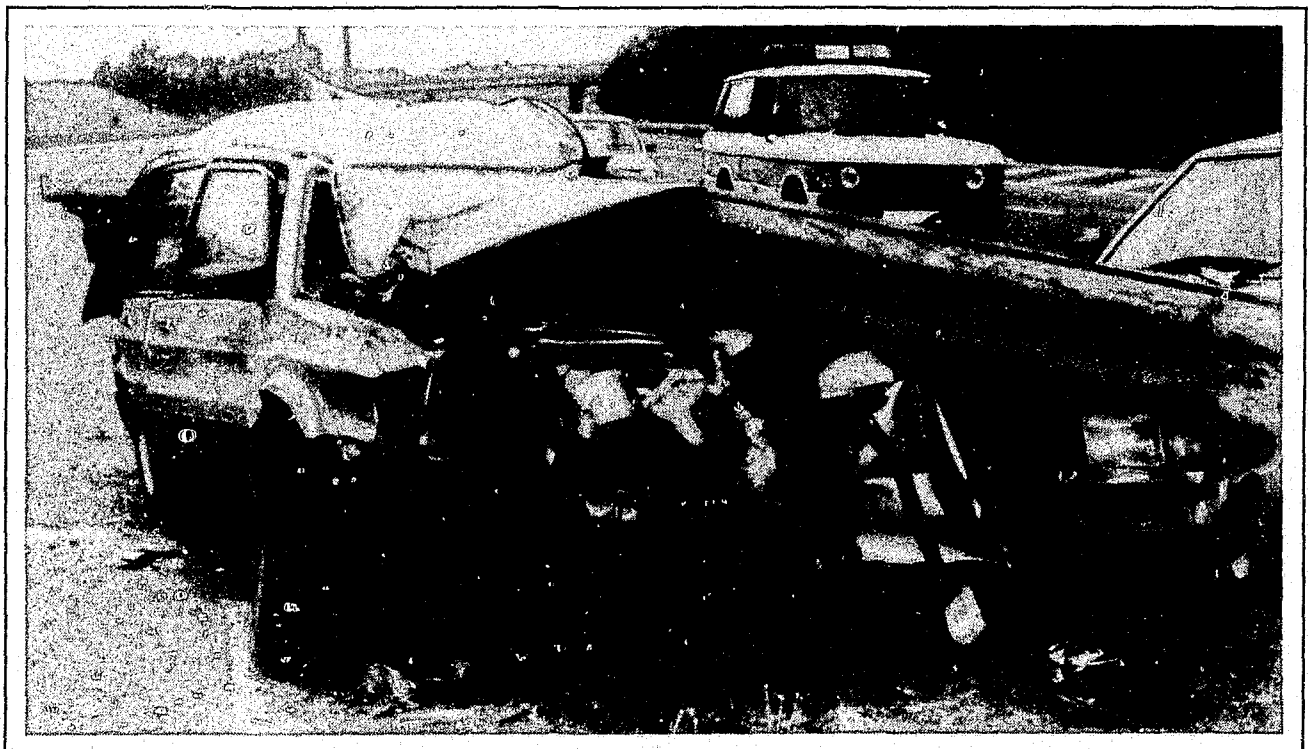
A number of Divisions within the Force reported the danger and nuisance caused by youths riding motor-

cycles on waste land and park land. In Coventry, an innocent youth was knocked down by one of these motorcycles and was, for a time, existing on a life support machine. Fortunately, he made a full recovery and the rider was charged with the theft of the motorcycle and other offences. A number of operations to combat these problems were mounted in various parts of the Force area during 1986. In all, 33 arrests were made and 14 stolen motorcycles recovered. In one 10 day operation in Coventry, 18 persons were arrested and charged with theft related offences and eight stolen motorcycles were recovered. This problem has now assumed such proportions that the Traffic Division has purchased three trail bikes to mount regular operations of this nature.

The Motorway

Motorways are statistically the safest roads in the country. The relatively high average speed of vehicles using the motorway network means that when accidents do occur they tend to be spectacular in nature and frequently involve death or serious injury.

This Force polices 85 carriageway miles of urban and rural motorway including the M5, M6, M42 and A38(M) Aston Expressway with its seven land tidal-flow traffic system. Motorway resources are controlled from the Perry Barr Control Centre with 23 CCTV cameras mounted at strategic points throughout the network to monitor the flow of traffic and provide valuable feedback to the control room staff to enable them to deploy



Motorway Crash

resources to accidents and other incidents. Extensive use is also made of the gantry and central matrix signs to give advance warnings and advise upon approach speeds. Improvements are being made to the camera and control signalling equipment by the Department of Transport, taking advantage of the tremendous advances made in communications technology.

During 1986, nearly 20,000 calls for assistance were received from motorists who found themselves in difficulty on motorways. The range of calls were many and varied, but the majority of the problems could have been prevented by motorists carrying out the most simple checks such as fuel and water levels, before setting out on their journeys. A traffic-flow management scheme was introduced on the M6 at the Bentley interchange (junction 10) which involves the use of traffic lights on this slip-road and is the first such form of control on a motorway in the UK. The scheme has the effect of restricting the volume of traffic gaining access to the motorway at this particularly busy interchange.

Re-surfacing work along various stretches of motorway at different times of the year continued to restrict the normal flow of traffic, but close liaison with motoring organisations and the media ensured that the motoring public were made aware of the location and the probability of traffic congestion.

The speed of traffic generally, the greatly increased number of vehicles carrying hazardous loads, and vehicles, especially heavy goods vehicles, travelling too close, is a constant cause for concern to motorway patrol officers. These now rank as the main causes of motorway accidents. Debris on the motorway is another major contributor to accidents. Between January 1983 and June 1986 in the West Midlands, 556 motorway accidents (15% of the total) involving 822 vehicles, were directly attributed to debris. Research is taking place to try to identify possible remedial action.

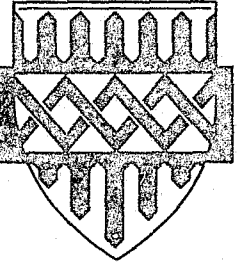
Traffic Wardens

It is hoped that the number of wardens used within the West Midlands will be increased from 228 to 269 by

March 1987. An increase in strength has been long overdue and is necessary because of the dramatic increase in Traffic Regulation Orders over recent years. It is important to note that even with that increase, the corps will only be at half of its establishment. The wardens continue to provide valuable support in keeping the streets free of obstruction and thereby facilitating the free flow of traffic. In addition to their traditional role, wardens are used at football matches and other similar gatherings to regulate traffic. They also provide cover for absent school crossing wardens at priority sites, thereby obviating the necessity to deploy a police officer.

Excess Alcohol

The greatest single cause of fatal and serious injury accidents is alcohol. One authority in fact, estimates that almost half of such accidents are drink related. A high proportion are single vehicle accidents caused by the driver losing control and leaving the road. Casualties are, in the main, drunken drivers, or passengers in cars driven by drunken drivers. All too often, however, it has been the occupants of other cars that have been killed. There is also good reason to believe that the majority of hit and run accidents are drink related. The main thing about these accidents is that they are preventable; if people could be deterred from drinking and driving, a great deal of death and suffering could be averted. Sadly, the likelihood of being detected, rather than the more responsible attitude of not rendering oneself less safe to drive, is that which prevails. A conspicuous, frequent and well directed police presence on the roads at the most appropriate time is, therefore, essential. This can only be done by maintaining the resources allocated to traffic enforcement. There are conflicting calls on these resources and there is little doubt that it is crime that concerns the public most. The first priority for the Police Service has, however, always been the protection of life and property; many people are dying or being seriously injured on our roads every day in accidents that need not occur.



Assistant Chief Constable



Mr T Meffen OBE

For many years there has been a steady rise in crime, indeed over the past decade reported crime has more than doubled, with little increase in police manpower which has placed increasing pressure on police officers who are tasked to investigate crime and prosecute offenders. Predictably this theme has continued during 1986 with an increase of 10.3% or 23,934 more crimes. The 1986 crime figure of 255,540, represents a crime committed every two minutes in the West Midlands. During the year property and cash in excess of £138 million was stolen.

Whilst it is pleasing to record that violent crime against the person compared favourably with last year with a slight reduction, offences against property escalated to a new high. Sadly, the bulk of the increase in crime was directed at thefts from motor vehicles, offences which on many occasions could have been prevented by owners exercising more care in securing vehicles and ensuring that valuable were not exposed. Unfortunately, the substantial reduction of burglaries of dwelling houses which was achieved during 1985 was not maintained and 1986 saw this particular type of offence increase

by 15%. The violation of a dwelling house is a most disturbing affair often causing long-term distress and anguish to the victim. Again, many of these offences could have been prevented by householders taking rather inexpensive and simple precautions which have been widely publicised in crime prevention campaigns.

During 1986, 36 offences of murder were investigated, a marginal decrease from the 38 recorded the previous year. All but two of the murders have so far been detected and enquiries continue on the outstanding offences. There was a slight increase of reported rape offences from 131 to 134. However, it is pleasing to report that 81 of these offences were detected, an improvement on the previous year.

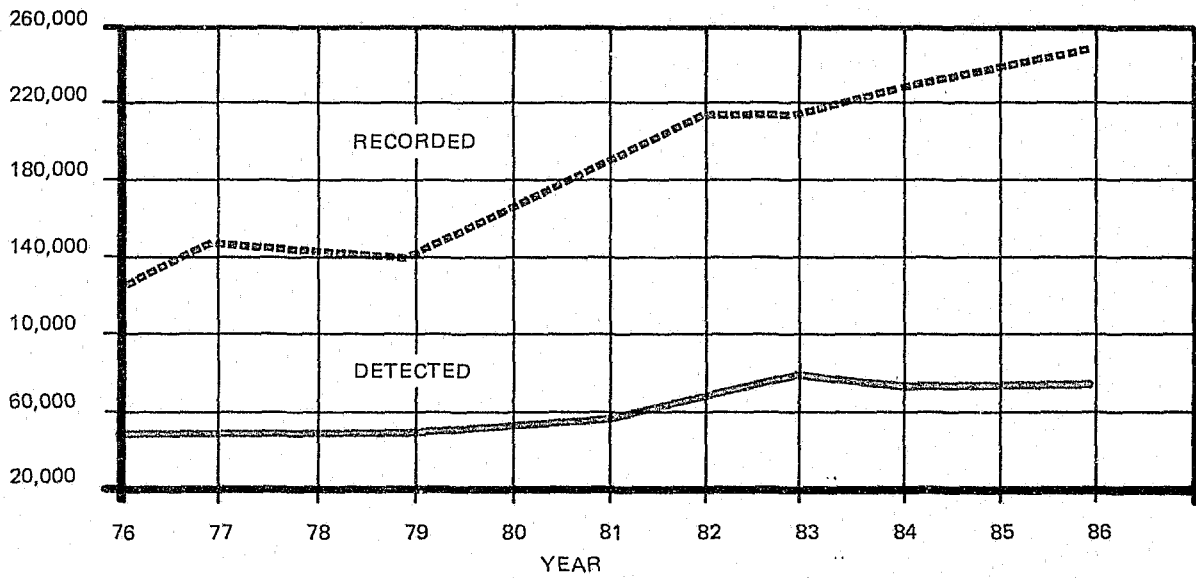
The recorded 2,568 robberies represents an increase of 10% over the previous year, a worrying trend which is brought home forcibly when it is revealed that this type of offence has increased nearly four-fold from the 1975 figure of 680.

Although the percentage of detected crime during 1986, at 29.3% is a slight fall from the 30% of 1985, productivity actually increased because 5,277 more crimes were cleared up during 1986, achieved without an increase in manpower resources.

The increase in crime is a disappointment, particularly as Neighbourhood Watch schemes expanded throughout the Force area and comprehensive and aggressive crime prevention campaigns were conducted at national, Force and local level. The only crumb of comfort was that the rate of crime increase of over 13% during the first six months of the year abated slightly to 10.3% overall.

The Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984, which was introduced at the beginning of 1986, provided for a wide range of administration checks and procedures which greatly affect the processing of prisoners and the recording of police action. A comprehensive and timely training programme ensured that the new legislation was quickly understood, effectively implemented and did not unduly affect police efficiency.

Crime recorded and detected 1976 – 1986



CID OPERATIONS



The co-ordination of CID operational matters on territorial Divisions is directed by the Headquarters based Detective Chief Superintendent. He is available to command major crime investigations particularly those requiring a large investigative team comprising of detective officers from several Divisions. Direct control of the Headquarters CID operational departments is also under the control of this Detective Chief Superintendent.

The upward trend in the commission of crime and an almost static detective resource, must of necessity, entail careful analysis of reported offences to ensure those resources are used to the best advantage. This has meant that the role of crime intelligence has been given greater prominence by the appointment, in the autumn of 1986, on each Sub-division of a specifically selected Detective Sergeant, as a Local Intelligence Officer (LIO). His principal task is to analyse, by use of the Sub-divisional micro-computer, all reported crime, identifying patterns of offences and all intelligence relating to specific suspects to ensure that resources, both CID and uniform, are efficiently deployed.

To this end in August 1986, a Divisional Observations Team (DOTS) was established on each Division. Six officers using a variety of unmarked vehicles and acting upon intelligence gleaned by the Local Intelligence Officer, were deployed on identified target crime areas. In the first four months of their existence, these teams effected the arrest of 450 persons for crime; arrests which would not otherwise have taken place.

Another innovation was the formation of the Force Cheque Squad, directly supervised by the head of the Commercial Branch. This new Squad has been highly successful in detecting offences of fraud and forgery committed subsequent to the theft of 10,000 cheque books from within the Force area.



Chief Superintendent J J Byrne

Drug abuse is a major concern in society and prominently discussed by the public, the media and government. The proven association with AIDS has re-emphasised the dangers of such abuse, but whilst arrests for cannabis misuse have remained fairly constant, arrests of persons for supplying and dealing in heroin and cocaine (the primary objective of the Drug Squad) have significantly increased.

There has been encouraging co-operation with other forces and HM Customs and Excise and the creation of the newly formed Drugs Units attached to the Regional Crime Squad will undoubtedly lead to further successes in fighting the evils of drug abuse. The newly introduced Drug Trafficking Bill is welcomed as another weapon in the fight against drug barons.

Criminal Intelligence Department

During 1986, the Criminal Intelligence Department continued to support Headquarters' specialist squads and Divisional detectives with background intelligence and information on prominent criminals, series and instances of serious crime. Field Intelligence Officers have been regularly seconded for duty with Divisional Major Incident Rooms.

In August 1986, Divisional Observation Teams (DOTS) were formed, which are increasingly undertaking static surveillance on suspected criminals, gathering intelligence and evidence and effecting arrests on Divisions. Several Divisional operations have developed to become of Force interest, involving Headquarters Criminal Intelligence and specialists squads in the ultimate enquiries and arrests. In addition, 30 Detective Sergeants were appointed Local Intelligence Officers. These officers have improved the nature and quality of intelligence and information obtained, including how it is acted upon locally.

It has naturally followed that Headquarters Field Intelligence Officers working in liaison with Local Intelligence Officers have been able to improve the quality of intelligence on prominent criminals maintained at Headquarters. The Detective Chief Inspector, Criminal Intelligence, arranged a series of courses for Local Intelligence Detective Sergeants and their immediate assistants, who are Police Constables, which provide a basic knowledge of all aspects of crime and criminal intelligence. Initially there have been four courses of three days duration.

Special Support Unit

One hundred and twenty operations were undertaken by the Unit during 1986, some of which have yet to be completed. The total number of persons arrested throughout the year amounts to 61, for offences ranging

from armed robbery to conspiracy, drugs to burglary. The officer in charge of the Unit also has the responsibility for training and monitoring the activities of 11 Divisional Observation Teams. There are 66 officers engaged in these duties, using 22 observation vans. A monthly record is maintained of the activities of the Teams, which are proving most successful.

Stolen Vehicle Squad

The Stolen Vehicle Squad operates from the 'B' Division Headquarters at Bournville Lane Police Station, with branch offices situated at Little Park Street Police Station, Coventry and Dunstall Road Police Station, Wolverhampton.

In common with most types of crime in the West Midlands, the theft of motor vehicles and associated offences has shown an increase. Despite the initiatives made by the Standing Conference on Crime Prevention, the theft of high value vehicles has become a national problem and although a considerable amount of success has been achieved by the Stolen Vehicle Squad, this is only the tip of the iceberg. It is fair to say that manufacturers, insurance companies and the Driver Vehicle Licensing Centre (DVLC), as well as the Police, are showing concern in attempting to limit the ease with which vehicles are being stolen and their identity disguised. To this end, the Association of British Insurance Companies are maintaining records on a centralised computer, which will assist all concerned in identifying suspect areas of 'Auto-crime'.

The examination of re-licensed wreck procedures is currently under review by an active working party. Major changes in the policy are expected which will be aimed at the detection of offenders and prevention of offences relating to motor vehicles.

A current trend worthy of mention is the increase in the use of forged documents in relation to stolen vehicles. Forged bankers drafts, Ministry of Transport test certificates and, in particular, registration documents, have become commonplace. In 1984, DVLC received 12 forged registration documents; in 1985, 38 were received and 97 in 1986. These figures represent a very small percentage of those in circulation, but the increase is clearly indicated.

Locally the Stolen Vehicle Squad has continued to provide useful support to Divisions and Headquarters squads, both in respect of routine examinations and in the course of major enquiries, in addition to those relating purely to motor vehicles. During 1986, the Squad examined over 4,000 vehicles, 1,331 of which were for Divisional Officers, the remainder being examined on behalf of DVLC, LVLO and other police forces. The total number of vehicles identified as being stolen was 786 which represents a value of £2.2 million.

Although the number of persons arrested in 1986 is slightly lower than that of 1985, the scale of operation and quality of prisoner arrested has improved. One such operation is summarised as follows:-

In December 1985, the first of a series of thefts of high value Ford motor cars came to light. The method used to steal and dispose of these vehicles was highly sophisticated and unusual, in that an attractive female was involved in selling the stolen vehicles to, in the main, car dealers. The same Modus Operandi (MO) was used in virtually every instance, the stolen vehicles bearing false number plates and a forged registration document being produced. Enquiries were made throughout the Midlands and reached as far as London and the West Country. The female, together with three males, were eventually arrested and admitted a total of 21 offences. Vehicles in excess of £100,000 in value were identified and recovered.

Instances were arising where late model vehicles were being stolen, purely with the intention of stripping them of the interior trim, seats, wheels and tyres. These items are of high value and once removed from the vehicle of origin, are extremely difficult to identify. Several notable arrests were made of persons involved in this systematic stripping, a method which is spreading throughout the country and is particularly applicable to Ford Escort XR3i, Capri and Orion vehicles.

In conclusion, 1986 was an extremely busy year, with good results reflecting enthusiasm and professionalism on behalf of all members of the Department.

Commercial Branch

Sixty six new enquiries were undertaken by the Department in 1986, bringing the total number under investigation to 98. Sixty eight persons were arrested by Commercial Branch officers, some of whom appeared before the court during 1986, others are either subject of further enquiries or awaiting court appearances. The Commercial Branch has a Force responsibility for requests for Company House searches, during 1986, 404 enquiries were made of Company House with 55 requests for certified copies of records.

One type of investigation undertaken by the Commercial Branch involves Building Societies and was in line with a trend which appears to be nationwide, posing problems to a number of Fraud Squads. Two such enquiries are being investigated by this Department. The person involved purchases a property for a relatively small sum (cheap run-down property normally under £10,000), an application is then made to the building society for a mortgage in another name for an amount, in many cases, double that of the property. The premises are then rented out, the money being used to pay the mortgage. After one year payments cease, resulting

in re-possession of the property. The premises are then sold at a loss due to the inflated mortgage. The original buyer re-purchases the property at a much lower value and, in some cases, commences the procedure again. valuation agents, solicitors and others are involved in this large enquiry. The enquiries are still in the early stages, however, total losses already exceed £1 million.

On 24 February 1986 the Force Cheque Squad was formed and came under the operational command of the Detective Superintendent, Commercial Branch. The Squad comprises of one Detective Inspector, two Detective Sergeants and ten Detective Constables.

When it is considered that 10,000 cheque books are stolen in the Force area every year, this, combined with offences committed relating to the thefts, gives the Squad a high workload. There have been 1,941 crimes cleared by the Squad and 83 arrests since its inception, this success is due to the close liaison with the CID Support Services, in particular the Forensic Science Laboratory, Scenes of Crime Department and the Regional Crime Intelligence Office. Illustrating this point, such liaison was instrumental in uncovering a large-scale cheque fraud, involving over 50 cheque books and property to the value of £40,000 in May 1986, five persons were arrested.

Serious Crime Squad

The Serious Crime Squad comprises of one Detective Chief Inspector, one Detective Inspector, ten Detective Sergeants and 21 Detective Constables. The Squad was formerly based at Headquarters, but has recently moved to offices at Bradford Street Police Station. The Squad deals with all aspects of crime, but is mainly concerned with the arrest of professional criminals responsible for armed robbery and serious crime. The resources of the Crime Squad are often called upon to assist and give support to Divisions and Departments, but the majority of its work is self-initiated. Any request for Crime Squad officers is directed through the Chief Superintendent CID, who then arranges the manpower required. A notable operation in which the Squad was involved is summarised as follows:-

On 17 February 1986, a shotgun was discharged in the Acapulco café in Villa Road, Lozells, by two coloured men. The attack was made against a young coloured youth who was seriously injured. It is believed that drug dealing was the motive for the attack. The following day members of the injured youth's family retaliated and discharged a shotgun in a housing estate nearby, attacking a man who they believed to be one of the original attackers. The Serious Crime Squad undertook the investigation of the second shooting and as a result of enquiries, arrested and charged seven prisoners in connection with the second shooting as well as recovering the shotgun.

During 1986, officers of the Serious Crime Squad arrested 254 prisoners. These arrests resulted in the clearance of 660 offences, of which 583 were in the Force area.

Categories of Crime and Arrests

Murder/Attempt Murder	9
Robbery	41
Aggravated Burglary	2
Burglary	82
Theft/Associated Offences	120

Value of Property Recovered

West Midlands Police	1,022,757
Other Forces	97,037
Total	<u>1,099,794</u>

Drug Squad

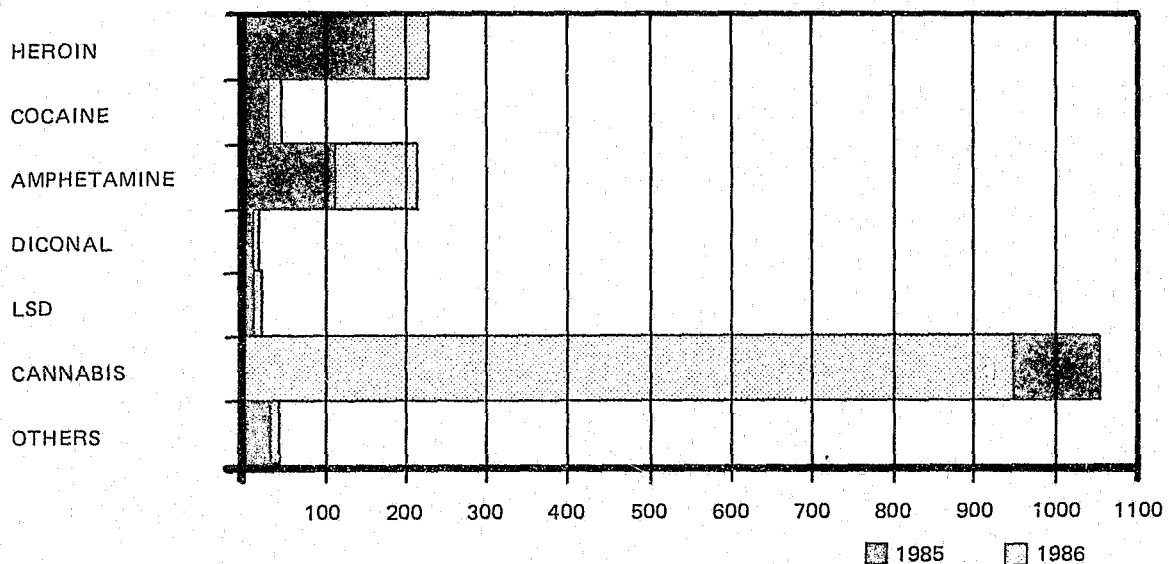
The establishment of the Drug Squad was increased in 1986, to one Detective Superintendent, one Detective Chief Inspector, three Detective Inspectors, 12 Detective Sergeants and 38 Detective Constables (seven being women). The Squad has the additional facilities of two sniffer dogs and their handlers. A recent working party has recommended that a third dog and handler be employed. In 1986, the Squad received additional police vehicles including three dedicated observation vehicles. The increased staff and mobility have been

most effective. There are three branch offices of the Drug Squad, comprising of the central branch office at Bournville Lane Police Station which covers 'B' to 'F' Divisions, the western branch office at Darlaston Police Station which covers 'G' to 'K' Divisions and the eastern branch office at Little Park Street Police Station, Coventry which covers 'L' and 'M' Divisions. There is one sub-office at Shirley Police Station which is under the control of the eastern branch office.

The prime objective of the Drug Squad is the arrest, prosecution and conviction of dealers in controlled drugs. A high rate of success has been achieved by the Drug Squad in detecting offenders. This has provided opportunities to mount major initiatives and resulted in operations which have curtailed the activities of top level drug dealers. Several cases have been dealt with at court and those convicted have received substantial prison sentences. The number of dealers arrested in respect of heroin and cannabis offences remains at a high level as both types of drugs continue to be commonly available and abused. The market for drugs is exceptionally lucrative and quick profits can be realised regardless of the cost to human misery, such as increased addiction problems. Because of this, cannabis dealers are becoming increasingly multi-commodity dealers and have access to all types of controlled drugs.

During 1986 there were a total of five deaths of known addicts, compared with four in 1985. Two hundred and ninety two warrants were obtained and 183 executed, 163 of which proved positive. There has been an increase in the number of persons arrested for specific dealing offences when compared with 1985.

Persons dealt with for offences concerning drugs (with comparison for 1985)



The Drug Squad have continued to assist in all matters of drug prevention, this is mainly through educating people of the dangers connected with drug abuse. To this end many Drug Advisory Council meetings are attended throughout the year and assistance is provided in promoting drug awareness to the public. During 1986, 255 talks were given to police officers and outside bodies. Many companies and Manpower Services initiatives have regularly called on the Squad to assist in the drug awareness education of staff who are dealing with people most likely to be at risk. Licensees have also been collectively educated in drug awareness in an effort to reduce the incidence of public houses becoming possible drug open-markets.

The Squad has a 'Drugs Hotline' connected to each branch office and members of the public are encouraged to call the hotline to give information about drug dealers. The answering machine has a taped message prepared by a well known local personality outlining the need for information. In 1986, a total of 117 calls resulted in the arrest of seven dealers. The use of the hotlines appears to be in decline, and steps are being taken to re-advertise them. A fourth hotline based at Shirley Police Station has now been launched, provided by the initiative and financial assistance of a local Solihull newspaper.

By means of Section 20 of the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971, a court can order that the money seized from drug dealers, be paid to a Drug Squad for specific use in the fight against drug abuse. In 1986, such money has been used to purchase radios, hotline facilities and office equipment. It is pleasing to note that money obtained in the drug business is being redirected to assist in methods of detecting future offenders.

Within the Drug Squad there are three chemists' officers supervised by a Sergeant. These officers visit chemists for the purpose of inspecting the register and also assist in supervising the destruction of outdated drugs. During 1986, they arrested 21 persons who had stolen prescriptions and obtained controlled drugs by means of deception. Their commitment means that the Drug Squad are able to deal with large numbers of pharmacies and obtain a full working relationship with chemists and the medical profession.

A successful operation which took place during the year is summarised as follows:-

On Tuesday 6 May 1986, a package, previously intercepted by Customs and Excise Officials in London containing two kilos of heroin (street value one million pounds) was delivered to a Birmingham address. The delivery was controlled in a joint operation, code named 'Bouncer' with Drug Squad, Special Support Unit and Customs Officers involved. It was the culmination of three months of enquiries and intelligence work. As a

result of this, nine warrants were issued under the Misuse of Drugs Act and eight persons were arrested and subsequently charged with importing and supplying controlled drugs.

CID SUPPORT SERVICES



The primary role of the CID Support Services Department is to provide administrative, technical and scientific aids to operational police officers in the detection of crime.

Greater use is made each year of the specialist services provided by Forensic Science Laboratories, Photographic and Technical experts, to ensure the most effective investigation of crime. The Auto-Index Major Crime Computer was used on 23 occasions during the year, for murder and serious crime investigations, and will be replaced in the coming year by the more sophisticated and multi-faceted HOLMES Computer, which will eventually be linked with Force computer systems of the next generation to better co-ordinate the investigation of crimes which cross Divisional and Force boundaries, and will improve criminal information systems and facilities for all operational officers. A new Systems Management Team, under the direction of a Detective Chief Inspector, has been set up to bring about these changes, train staff and oversee the use of the new facilities. The Scenes of Crime Department acquired new premises at Bordesley Green Police Station, where



Chief Superintendent R Longstaff B Soc Sc

they now have established laboratory facilities to improve the recovery of finger impressions from materials which were previously unsuitable for treatment. By the use of metal deposition, chemical treatment and possibly in the future the use of lasers, the ability to detect marks left by criminals will be improved.

Major alterations are necessary to accommodation at several police stations to ensure that proper facilities can be provided for HOLMES Computers, Major Incident Rooms, the tape recording of interviews of suspects, which will begin on an experimental basis in 1987, and the provision of Rape Incident Suites. We are working closely with Social Services, NSPCC and other agencies to ensure that we adopt a sensitive and effective co-operative approach to the investigation of child abuse, rape and sexual offences which are areas of growing public concern.

There is optimism that the Force will continue to improve and advance in the whole field of criminal investigation, using the best of new technology as it becomes available.

Antecedents Department

New legislation which implemented the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 (PACE), on 1 January 1986 and the Crown Prosecution Service on 1 April 1986, may have caused the estimated reduction of 1,000 (10%) cases committed for trial in 1986. This is compared with a 5% increase in 1985. Experiments are taking place with VDU communication terminals being sited at Birmingham, Warwick and other selected court centres, including the Antecedents Department, in publishing Crown Court listing information by the Lord Chancellor's Department. Because of this and other computer equipment the Antecedents Office at Brierley Hill was moved to Headquarters Central Office thus reducing administration. Another aspect being considered is that of the Antecedents Department taking over responsibility for checking and warning witnesses for Crown Court cases throughout the Force, thus relieving officers on Divisions of this task.

Central Information Unit

Local Authorities and other statutory bodies now have scope to check for previous convictions on all persons having substantial access to children. This has resulted in an increased workload, resulting in an additional PNC terminal being installed and an extra civilian operator employed. A number of changes have taken place in the PNC section, one of these being the confirmation of stolen vehicles being handled by the Force instead of at Hendon. This additional workload is being monitored and a complete review of the Department is due to take place in 1987. A further administrative task has arisen due to people now being able to witness the destruction of their fingerprints and photographs following acquittal by the court.

CIU is also responsible for collating data referring to missing persons. In 1986, 5,576 males were reported missing, 4,035 of whom were juveniles; 5,055 females were reported missing, 3,713 of whom were juveniles. The total number of persons reported missing in 1986 was 9,611. At any one time, throughout the year, there were over 100 missing persons outstanding.

Explosives and Firearms Department

This Department maintains all records in respect of explosives and firearms and checks the suitability of persons applying for firearm and shotgun certificates. Members of the Department are called out for suspect and hoax explosive devices and have recently proposed the purchase of a PD6 Explosive Sniffer which will improve safety and efficiency.

The Crown Prosecution Service

The introduction of the Crown Prosecution Service has brought about police concern regarding the discontinuance of proceedings and lack of administrative support. The Force is aware of the Chief Crown Prosecutor's difficulties regarding staffing levels, which are apparently lower than the former West Midlands Prosecuting Solicitors Department. Many problems can be locally resolved with the support of the Chief Crown Prosecutor and his Branch Crown Prosecutors situated in Birmingham, Coventry and Dudley, however, there are a number of important issues which will have to be resolved through legislative changes and consultations on a national basis with the Home Office, ACPO and the Magistrates' Clerks' Association.

Identification Screens

Plans have been submitted for both the construction of a fixed one-way viewing screen at Ladywood Police Station and for the purchase of portable screens to be used for identification purposes in accordance with PACE. This will help to allay the fears of some witnesses attending identification parades as they will not have to confront and touch the possible offender.

Photographic Department

Following a review, the Department, which is totally civilianised, was decentralised and two new area offices, at West Bromwich and Shirley, became operational in June with six photographers based at each. Each office covers half of the Force area, leaving the Principal Photographer, technicians and clerical staff at Headquarters, Lloyd House. An operational video service was introduced in July with two Sony Video 8 format cameras being used by each area office, the cameras have been used at the scenes of serious crimes with encouraging results. Since the introduction of Divisional Observation Teams there has been an increased demand made of the Photographic Department.

Photographic Identification Bureau

The effects of PACE regarding the destruction of photographs of persons found not guilty caused an increase in work during 1986. The compilation of photofits continued and has been supplemented by the use of artists' impressions.

Scenes of Crime Department

In July 1986, a new Scenes of Crime Laboratory was opened at Bordesley Green Police Station in the former single men's quarters. The laboratory has new equipment, including a metal deposition chamber which provides an up to date system of obtaining fingerprint marks from all types of material. The Headquarters' Scenes of Crime staff have also moved to offices at Bordesley Green. The case load for the Scenes of Crime Department increased by 10% compared with the 1985 figure. The Department also submitted 24% more cases to the Forensic Science Laboratory. The review of manpower in the Department suggested an increase of 16 civilian Scenes of Crime Officers, with the appropriate vehicle support.

Systems Managers Department

The Major Incident Computer Auto-Index was used in 23 major incident rooms set up for serious crime in 1986. A decision has been made to obtain a Home Office Large Major Enquiry System (HOLMES), which after an extensive training programme will be taken into use during 1987. The second function of the Department is the installation and maintenance of and the training of personnel for the Apple Micro-computers which are used on all Sub-divisions for the recording and analysis of crime. Major incident rooms serving central Divisions have been provided at Woodbridge Road and Nechells Police Stations, a third, at Bradford Street is in the planning stage. Similarly, proposed sites have been identified for the eastern and western Divisions.

Tape-recording Interview Rooms

Early in 1987, a pilot scheme will commence on the 'L' Division where all interviews with suspects will be tape-recorded in accordance with the terms of Section 60 of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act. This will entail the provision of purpose-built interview rooms and the purchase of tape-recording equipment. A training programme for using the equipment has been planned for 600 officers in the initial stages. During 1987, it is anticipated that other Divisions will be equipped with tape-recording facilities and eventually with videos, to facilitate audio/visual interviewing.

Technical Support Unit

The Technical Support Unit is a regional support unit staffed by this Force and based at Headquarters. It comprises of a Detective Chief Inspector and three Constables. There is also an establishment for a Professional and Technical Officer on secondment from the Scientific Development and Research Branch, Sandridge. Throughout 1986, much use was made of the specialised equipment provided by the Technical Support Unit. During the year West Midlands Police made 1,378 requests for assistance, an increase of 27.8% over 1985.

Forensic Science Laboratory

During 1986, a total of 4,083 exhibits were submitted to the Home Office Forensic Science Laboratory, in Birmingham, for scientific examination. These included 1,741 exhibits connected with criminal investigation, 1,578 connected with traffic matters, 487 connected with drugs and 277 exhibits from other matters. The Force is grateful for the assistance given by the Director and his staff.

The year 1986 saw a number of major improvements in CID Support Services, including the Scenes of Crime Laboratory and the decentralisation of the Photographic Department. Liaison with all Departments, including those of the Regional Crime Intelligence Office and the Midland Regional Fingerprint Bureau have remained good. It is anticipated that 1987 will see even more benefit with the introduction of further computerisation, the continued development of the Crime Information System and the tape recording of interviews, these will all go towards improving the efficiency of the Force.

SPECIAL BRANCH

The establishment of Special Branch is one Detective Chief Superintendent, one Detective Superintendent, two Detective Chief Inspectors, five Detective Inspectors, 14 Detective Sergeants and 45 Detective Constables. The head of Special Branch is the Detective Chief Superintendent, who is also responsible for the supervision and direction of the Anti-Terrorist Squad, which has an establishment of one Detective Inspector, three Detective Sergeants and 17 Detective Constables.

The main task of Special Branch is to provide the Chief Constable with information relating to threats to public order and to this end they provide an assessment relating to demonstrations, meetings and marches which pose a particular threat to public order so that appropriate resources can be allocated.

Special Branch assists the Security Service in its task of the defence of the realm against espionage, sabotage, terrorism and subversion. In the West Midlands the task is mainly concerned with attention to subversion and terrorism.

Special Branch is not interested in legitimate political or industrial activities. The only organisations of interest are those which fall within the generally accepted definition of 'subversion', ie activities which threaten the safety or well-being of the state and which are intended to undermine or overthrow parliamentary democracy by political, industrial or violent means.

The attention to terrorism by Special Branch relates to the activities of international terrorists and terrorist organisations. This area is the joint responsibility of the Anti-Terrorist Squad and Special Branch. Special Branch assess the risk to visiting members of the Royal Family, Ministers, Diplomats and other prominent persons and provide protection when required. This was given on 57 occasions during 1986.

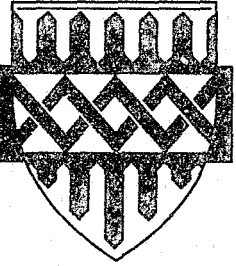
There is a Special Branch unit of 21 officers based at Birmingham International Airport, who carry out several functions. These are, to arrest wanted criminals, detect offences, gather information relating to criminal and

other matters affecting the Special Branch role and to act as examining officers under the Prevention of Terrorism legislation. When viewed in the light of 3,000 private aircraft arrivals and the movement of over two million passengers during 1986, this is obviously a difficult task.

Special Branch is entirely responsible for Immigration and Nationality matters, which involve naturalisation enquiries, immigration enquiries and registration of foreign nationals. Eleven officers are engaged on this task and during 1986 the section was responsible for:-

Naturalisation Enquiries	278
Prosecutions	183
Alien Registration Certificates issued	1,219
Arrest of Illegal Immigrants	39
Aliens Annual Check Forms	2,865
Miscellaneous Enquiries	350

The Anti-Terrorist Squad is involved in all aspects of investigating terrorist activity and also has a special responsibility for security searches prior to visits by VIPs when it is assessed that there is a potential risk. This was necessary on 65 occasions during 1986, involving 103 premises.



Assistant Chief Constable



Mr D M Knight LL.B

Nineteen eighty six saw a rationalisation of the management of many of the support functions necessary to supplement and assist both the operational officer and the management of the Force, in the execution of statutory responsibilities and the pursuit of the Chief Constable's declared policy.

The Uniform Support Department was created during the year, primarily as a result of removing from the Uniform Operations Department, those sections not directly involved in operational duties. Additionally, the restructuring of the management of Force communications resulted in the now closely related fields of communications and computing coming under the authority of one Chief Superintendent and not two as was previously the case.

The Manpower Section within the Management Services Department has continued to pursue its objectives of not only ensuring that the Force is able to quantify its establishment requirements, but also that all human resources within the Force are deployed in the best interests of efficiency, effectiveness and economy. In this regard, but within the always limiting constraints of budgets, the programme of civilianisation has been pursued with vigour resulting in the return of a significant number of police officers to operational duties.

Both the Systems and Information Technology Group and the Computer Services Group have continued to pursue a policy of ensuring that the Force is well supported by new technology, not only in the field of administration but also as a tool for the operational officer, enabling him to reduce considerably the time spent on paperwork and other non-primary activities. With a similar objective in mind, the Force has combined with the Home Office Police Requirements Support Unit in a research project which is examining the provision of Administrative Support Units on Divisions. The transfer of responsibility for Traffic control (except the Motorway Sub-division) from the Motorway Control Room to the Force Control Room at Bournville has resulted in the more effective use of Traffic resources, especially in their deployment to serious incidents requiring an immediate response, although not necessarily traffic related.

During the year the Management Services and Uniform Support Departments have successfully pursued the attainment of improved performance by all sections of the Force with particular emphasis on support to the operational officer.

MANAGEMENT SERVICES DEPARTMENT



Chief Superintendent M Phillips MBIM

The Management Services Department is a multi-disciplinary team of police officers and civilian staff which provides the management of the Force with professional expertise in the disciplines of planning, computer applications, systems technology, organisation and methods, manpower utilisation, operational effectiveness and statistics.

Manpower Section

In accordance with the requirements of the Police Authorities (Establishment and Support Service Schemes) (Metropolitan Counties and Northumbria Police Area) Regulations 1985, the Establishment Review Team completed its research which resulted in the preparation of the Force's Establishment Scheme for 1987/88, which was accepted in its entirety by the Police Authority.

The Team has continued to examine human resources on police Divisions and in Departments to ensure that both police and civilian employees of the Force are deployed to the best effect, with job descriptions being clearly defined and work being appropriate to the rank or grade of person carrying it out.

A programme of reviews has continued with the Team having completed eight major, and several minor reviews and up-dates. Work is continuing with the emphasis being on civilianisation and the return of police officers to operational duty. The civilianisation of Divisional Administration Departments has continued and is nearing completion with only the Traffic Division remaining to be examined. Members of the Team have also been involved with Home Office staff and the Police Requirements Support Unit in the examination of and provision of Administrative Support Units on Divisions. The Team has continued with the examination of methods for the redistribution of manpower across the Force which, in its second phase, has resulted in the re-allocation of 44 Constables and 24 Sergeants throughout the operational Divisions of the Force.

Major reviews completed during 1986, include, the Airport Police Unit, Central Ticket Office, Special Branch (Airport Section), closure of sectional police stations at night, civilian enquiry office staff, the staffing of two new police stations at Rose Road, Harborne and Wolverhampton, Assistant Chief Constables' responsibilities and the Press and Public Relations Office. Reviews in progress include Coroner's Department, Community Service, Police Federation, Plan Drawers, Mounted Branch, Firearms Training and Force Administration.

The Police and Civilian Establishment Scheme for 1987/88 was prepared in accordance with the provisions of legislation resulting from the abolition of the

West Midlands County Council and work is continuing in conjunction with a working group of the Police Authority to seek appropriate methods of identifying future manpower requirements.

Systems and Information Technology Group

The year began with a re-organisation of the Organisation and Methods Section which created the new Systems and Information Technology Group. Additional specialist staff have been recruited into the Group which has a wider responsibility in the direction of new technology and telephone communications. The new Group embraces two distinct areas; project assignments, including organisation and methods, and the new technology section including office automation and telephone communications. It exists to ensure, through a well defined policy and strategic plan for the convergence of technology, that there are increases in efficiency, containment of costs and improvements in productivity and operational effectiveness.

Members of the Group have been involved with Home Office staff in the examination and provision of Administrative Support Units on Divisions. The purpose of these Units is to pass all paperwork, initially generated by police officers, into a 'unit' which will complete all processes and follow-up tasks for the officer, thus increasing the operational availability of the police officer. The project is due to commence its first phase of implementation in January 1987, based at West Bromwich Police Station.

The Group has also given assistance in designing the many forms now required to be produced by the new technology and computer equipment. These forms improve the collection of correct data and initial information, which greatly enhances any future analysis.

During the year the Group carried out a major review of the Crime Information System in order to establish the level of acceptance within the many different departments utilising the system. The review provided an independent assessment of the current problems and pointers for progress to the final stages of 'user' acceptance.

During the year, plans have been formulated to introduce word processing and audio-dictation into six Sub-divisions, work is continuing with a view to introducing office automation to the remainder of the Force as soon as possible.

The Internal Incentive Bonus Scheme in operation at the Transport Department, Park Lane Garage, has been the focus of attention during the year. Initial problems have been solved and it is planned to carry out a complete review during 1987.

Members of the Group, in conjunction with the Manpower Section, have completed a full review of the Central Ticket Office, in order to embrace the implementation of Part III of the Transport Act 1982, and computerisation of the processing of fixed penalty tickets.

The responsibility for telephone communications was passed from police officers to members of the Group in September 1986. A programme of telephone equipment replacement has been formulated. During 1987, emphasis will be placed on plans for a major review of the Force's private telephone network and the replacement of old exchange equipment.

Operational Effectiveness Section

The Operational Effectiveness Section continues to have responsibilities for strategic planning and in this regard is recruiting a civilian Force Planning Officer to increase effectiveness.

A principle responsibility of the Section is the preparation of the Force Development Plan which forms the basis of future Force plans in relation to the key expenditure areas of manpower, equipment and buildings. The 1986/7 plan has been altered in format allowing for greater emphasis on policy and to contain comment on demographic and social trends.

In the operational field the Section has continued to develop and support the Management Development Programme, collating the views of operational officers and Local Consultative Committees, so assisting the Chief Constable to define his operational policing objectives. It has also undertaken a programme of training to reinforce and extend the process during 1986 and 1987. The Section has also carried out specific work in relation to operational problems, significant amongst which has been that undertaken on 'H' and 'M' Divisions, designed to increase the level of detections over a broad range of crime. This work is being carried out in conjunction with Divisional officers and evaluation results will be known early in 1987.

The Section has also been instrumental in co-ordinating the initial phase of the restructuring of the central Divisions of the Force. This work is designed to respond to population shifts in the inner-city area of Birmingham and the consequent changes in the distribution of workload.

Since the last annual report there have been 80 suggestions made by members of the Force which have been evaluated by the Section, some have resulted in procedural changes and improved efficiency.

The Section has a heavy workload arising from its involvement with the Criminal Justice System. In particular, the 'teething' problems which have followed in the wake of the major legislative changes brought about by the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984. The intro-

duction of the Crown Prosecution Service and its attendant changes to operational policing have also represented a major commitment.

The Section also has a support function in providing training, both to courses and promotion candidates, for whom it provides monthly seminars about the initiatives being considered. In addition, it continues to service a number of committees, for example, Criminal Justice, and Transport.

Computer Services Group

In September 1986, the Police Authority approved a substantial development programme for computing throughout the Force. An extensive use of mainframe, mini and micro-computers is planned to encompass a wide spectrum of the Force's activities. Following an independent review of the Group, extra staff are being recruited to support financial, administrative and operational systems and a new computer centre is to be established. The Crime Information System pilot project at Kings Heath Sub-division ('B3') has been under constant evaluation. A second pilot on the 'B' Division is planned which will establish future digital communication requirements in support of the Crime Information System and systems planned for the future.

A Home Office Large Major Enquiry System (HOLMES) will be installed at the new computer centre during the first quarter of 1987, to replace the existing Auto-index micro-computers that have provided major incident support for the last two years. HOLMES will provide compatibility with other forces' systems enabling 'cross-border' investigations.

Preliminary investigations have started into replacing the existing Command and Control System which is expected to be replaced by 1990. The manner in which the computer service is provided is to be reviewed, with a distributed approach to computing resources being adopted for future Force compatibility. The Force has standardised on a range of micro-computers to ensure compatibility in the future. The interim crime system on all Sub-divisions is now being replaced with high capacity equipment that will eventually be compatible with, and supplement, the Crime Information System. Micro-computers are planned in a number of areas on a free-standing basis and they form the backbone of equipment on the Police Requirements Support Unit pilot site at West Bromwich.

Plans have been prepared for the transfer of computer systems operated on behalf of the Force by the ex-West Midlands County Council Computer Division; these services, in an improved form, will be provided from the new computer centre and supported by the Computer Services Group. The physical transfer of equipment is planned to take place in the Summer of 1987.

UNIFORM SUPPORT SERVICES



The Uniform Support Services Department was formed on 1 September 1986 and comprises of the Force Control Room, Communications, including PNC and DVLC liaison, Central Lock-Up, Central Warrant Office, Coroners Office, Central Ticket Office and the Birmingham Process Department. The Department is also responsible for Force Prosecution Policy and is temporarily headed by a Superintendent, who commands 190 police officers and 110 civilian staff. The Department is based at Headquarters, Lloyd House and administers its units from there, because all, with the exception of the Force Control Room are situated at or near Headquarters. The Force Control Room is contained within the Divisional complex of Bournville Lane Police Station. The administration of the Department is in its embryo stage and it is hoped to recruit an office manager, word processor operator, clerical assistant and a filing clerk.

Communications

The Department up-grades Divisional UHF base stations as and when required, due to operational requirements and health and safety regulations. The Force has been progressively equipped with six-channel UHF radio sets to enable officers to use their radios for their local and emergency schemes. It is planned to equip the Divisional Observation Teams with multi-channel radios in addition to the Drug Squad and Firearms Teams. There is also a full complement of multi-channel sets for Police Support Unit (PSU) use. The use of multi-channelled radios proved invaluable in several operations during 1986, in particular the Birmingham Super Prix when they were used in conjunction with ear pieces and noise cancelling microphones.

The World Administrative Radio Council (WARC) programme for VHF radio continued and all fixed transmitter receiver equipment was installed at hill top sites. An entirely new configuration of VHF aerials was necessary on each of the sites. In April 1987, the installation of mobile equipment for all Force vehicles, using VHF radio will commence. This involves installing 900 major pieces of radio equipment in Force vehicles which will be completed over a three month period.

During 1986, the Force took into operation an additional five transportable cellnet-type radio telephones. These were evaluated by all Headquarters Departments and found to be extremely useful in various types of work. They have filled the gap which existed when it was inappropriate to use UHF or VHF radio. They are more secure than radio frequencies and it is hoped to make further use of them in the future.

The Force now uses approximately 40 British Telecom radio-pagers in addition to those provided on rental by

the Home Office. The Message Master type of radio-pager with a visual display was issued to several departments including Photographic. The Photographic Department now uses these radio-pagers for receiving messages when out in the field, thus freeing car-fitted VHF radios, which in effect makes them self-financing. A question mark must hang over the ability of the Home Office to provide a paging system following the WARC frequency changes, the Force is examining the possibility of replacing the Home Office pagers with those provided by commercial companies. It is thought that a direct input system from the Force Control Room may be possible from at least two private companies.

Police National Computer

During 1986, major enhancements were made to the files held on the Police National Computer (PNC). This has added to the accuracy of details held and enabled all officers to make full use of such information in their investigation of both crime and traffic matters. Regular monitoring of transactions are undertaken by the Committee on Security of Information and nominated Inspectors on all Sub-divisions, to ensure that the Force operates within the PNC code of practice and the Data Protection Act. This ensures that the information input to the system is correct and that information extracted, is for police use only.

Driver and Vehicle Licensing Centre — Swansea

The Force enjoys a close working relationship with the Centre and it is now possible to assist officers with urgent enquiries, speedily and efficiently via the Force Liaison Officer. The DVLC Liaison Inspector now has an input to the Probationer Training Programme to explain how DVLC works and to make them aware of the facilities available. Steps are being taken to incorporate this programme into other training courses in conjunction with the Force Training Department.

Force Control Room

The Force Control Room opened in February 1979 to handle all emergency calls from the public and is now in its eighth year, still running on the same equipment as when it opened. The equipment, however, has been modified and enhanced to increase efficiency. The next major enhancement will be a complete change of VHF radio equipment and some preliminary work has been carried out on this already. The change was precipitated by a decision of the World Administrative Radio Council to change British Police VHF radio frequencies. On 3 February 1986, the Room took over control of all Traffic resources, excluding the motorway.

A number of major faults occurred on the computer in April which required attention by engineers, however, it gave overall reliability and availability of 99.7 per cent.

There was a decrease in emergency calls compared with 1985, because British Telecom have modified the practice of putting through silent '999' calls where it was obvious that there was no emergency.

	Total Number of Incident Calls	Calls Handled by Force Control Room
1983	735,243	316,613 (43.06%)
1984	785,683	352,482 (44.86%)
1985	872,261	405,227 (46.45%)
1986	857,296	376,887 (43.96%)

The mobile computer terminal was in almost constant use at Major Incident Rooms throughout the Force area during 1986. Mobile communications were used on several occasions including exercises, Force Control Room staff being required to run this facility when in use. A new Major Incident Control Vehicle became operational and training in its use commenced.

In 1986, the establishment of the Control Room stood at one Superintendent, five Chief Inspectors, ten Sergeants, 39 Constables, 33 civilian operators, and one administrative clerk/typist. An Organisation and Management Review commenced during the year, the results of which have yet to be evaluated. The Room continued to be a major attraction to visitors to the Force, from both here and abroad.

Central Warrant Office

The operational effectiveness of the Department has increased since the introduction of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984, on 1 January 1986. This act introduced a procedure known as 'doorstep bail', which allows officers to bail persons on Fine Default Warrants, without the necessity of taking the defaulter to a police station. As a consequence of this 1679 more defaulters were brought back before the court compared with 1985. This reduced the amount of monies received, but over all, increased the number of Fine Default Warrants actioned. In all other aspects the Department continued to function as in previous years since its re-organisation in 1983.

Coroners Office

HM Coroners Office had another busy year in 1986. The continued presence of Dr Acland, Home Office Pathologist, with his offices above the Central Mortuary, was extremely beneficial to the Coroner and Police in terms of advice and immediate availability. A second pathologist would be an additional asset.

Infectious disease is a matter which Coroner's Officers have always been conscious of, and with the advent of AIDS it is vital that a full and proper enquiry is made into the deceased's medical history, background and lifestyle in order that appropriate action can be taken. Birmingham City Council are carrying out a feasibility study into building a Medico-Legal Centre, if introduced, this will involve the Coroner and hopefully the Police. To this end the Council organised a fact finding visit to the Sheffield Medico-Legal Centre in December 1986.

With effect from April 1987, it is intended that HM Coroner's civilian staff will be employed by the City Council on transfer from the Police. The recently installed tape-recording machines for court proceedings, and anticipated computer facilities, will enable some of the officer's clerical duties to be re-allocated to civilian staff, thus allowing police officers to concentrate on enquiry work, thereby easing the burden on operational police personnel.

Birmingham Process Department

The Birmingham Process Department is responsible for processing all reports arising from offences committed within the limits of the City of Birmingham; with the exception of Sutton Coldfield Sub-division, ('D2'), which has its own Petty Sessional Area, and Acocks Green Sub-division ('E3'), which from 6 October 1986 had all of its cases, except those relating solely to juveniles, dealt with by Solihull Magistrates' Court. The latter is in the experimental stage and is under constant review, with a view to extending it if successful.

Process only refers to those cases where the alleged offender has not been arrested and where, in the opinion of the Sub-divisional Superintendent, the matter should be taken to court by means of summons. The Department receives all process reports, checks that the legislation is correct, that there is sufficient evidence available, lays information, liaises with the Crown Prosecutor, calls and cancels witnesses, arranges for full files in 'not guilty' matters, liaises with the court over the availability of court time and fixes dates for hearing. In addition, the Department circulates by teleprinter early notification of the requirements of the Crown Prosecutors, arising from each day's court, together with details of persons disqualified from driving each day. An indication of the Department's workload is given

by the fact that 1,000 summonses are raised and details of 75 disqualified drivers are circulated each week. There is a backlog of work, due partly, to lack of court time and partly to a shortage of qualified staff in the Department. A further aspect of the work carried out involves the Lock-up computer, all arrest and charge cases are entered on to the computer which acts as an index and court listing device.

Due to a shortage of trained personnel within the Birmingham Process Department, the Management Services Department commenced a review of the departmental management requirements, with a view to ensuring the most efficient use of staff. A scheme was also introduced whereby typists were trained to carry out the process clerk's work with a view to them applying for promotion to that post, when vacancies occur. This has had the advantage of ensuring that new clerks need the minimum of training and also gives an operating flexibility in balancing the work requiring inspection and the work requiring typing.

Plans have been approved to increase the number of courts, and so the Department must be in a position to increase its output. To this end a feasibility study is to be carried out with a view to computerising the Department. Initial discussions and reviews of possible systems have already commenced and a request for finance has been made. The Magistrate's clerk has agreed to review the format of the 'Statement of Facts' at present used in Magistrate's Court Act proceedings, so that they are suitable for use with a computer.

The work level of the Department has dropped since 1985, possible causes of this are as follows; under PACE excess alcohol offenders are now arrested not summonsed; the Force now emphasises its Cautioning Policy; Vehicle Rectification Scheme; Extended Fixed Penalty System; and Solihull Magistrate's Court now taking cases from Acocks Green.

The overriding objective of the Department is to deal with all matters efficiently and swiftly, as failure to do so results in either criticism by the court or the decision not to process many offenders who deserve to go to court. To this end, it is essential that the Department is in a position to fill any court time offered by the clerks and this can best be achieved by increased staff and improved office technology.

Central Ticket Office

The Central Ticket Office saw considerable changes during 1986. On 2 January 1986 the computerisation of the Fixed Penalty System went 'live' after three months of training staff and testing hardware. The equipment installed was Data General hardware with CGS (UK Ltd) software. Twelve VDU's are in use with a further two on order. The computerised system

enables the establishment of 25 civilian staff to process fixed penalty notices in a speedier and less unwieldy manner. Continuous computer stationery has replaced the typewritten, four-piece carbon inter-leaved notice to owners.

On 1 October 1986, the Fixed Penalty System which had been in existence since 1962, was replaced by the Extended Fixed Penalty System as imposed by Part III of the Transport Act 1982, which is now a national system. With this change, endorsable and non-endorsable fixed penalty notices were introduced; time limits for settlement of penalties were changed and fine registrations were introduced, together with a 'Request for Hearing' facility for the alleged offender. As with most new systems, this change of legislation has brought many teething problems — some entirely unforeseen and not restricted to this Force only, e.g. production of document procedures between forces. The effect of the Extended Fixed Penalty System is still to be fully assessed.

A further change, effective from 1 October was the centralisation of decision making in respect of letters received from recipients of fixed penalty notices. The Central Ticket Office Manager is now responsible for these decisions, which were previously made by senior officers on Divisions. It is hoped through this, that a more standardised method of replying will be maintained. 'Cautions' are no longer given for fixed penalty notices. Whilst meaningful figures are not yet available for the Extended Fixed Penalty System it is apparent that the majority of endorsable fixed penalty notices are being issued for exceeding the speed limit (30 and 40 mph).

Central Lock-up

The Central Lock-up is responsible for the collection and custody of persons arrested and detained in custody at any of Birmingham's police stations. The Department also undertakes the eventual presentation of those persons before the courts, together with any other persons received back from Her Majesty's Prison Service, after a previous remand in custody. It is also responsible for the staffing of Magistrates' Courts, the security of Crown Court rooms, the collection of prisoners from the western area Magistrates' Courts and the delivery of all persons sentenced to imprisonment from any West Midlands court, to the appropriate institution. In order to carry out these functions the Department has the following sections:-

Administration

In addition to providing the administration of the Department, this section is responsible for the collation and distribution of person in custody sheets, offence

charge forms, juvenile forms and prosecution papers. It is also responsible for checking court results and maintaining a comprehensive court result system for the information of the Central Information Unit. The staff are trained computer operators and are involved in the preparation of the daily Central Lock-up court lists by use of the Lock-up computer terminal situated in the administration office. This section also has one officer responsible for the flow of bail forms relating to persons before the court on any particular date and it is his responsibility to ensure that proposed sureties are traced and interviewed, their sureties taken and arrangements made for the prisoner's release.

Property Office

The Property Office exists primarily to safeguard property of persons in custody by ensuring the accurate recording, storage and transit of prisoners' belongings. In addition to the property of the many persons appearing in custody before Victoria Law Courts, the Department is responsible for the property of prisoners from all Divisions in the Force, which pass through the Department before they are dispatched to Her Majesty's Prisons. This ensures an accurate record is kept of property movement after appearance at any court within the Force area, these records are essential to answer the many queries raised by prisoners and their solicitors or police officers.

Court Officers

There are three officers permanently employed as Dock officers for the benefit of Magistrates' Courts. One officer is employed within the Juvenile Court building complex for each morning session of the court. One officer is engaged as a prosecutor before the court to deal with matters not dealt with by the Crown Prosecutor. During 1986, Dock Officers have been withdrawn from 12 courts, the Debtors Court and two Juvenile Courts, as they were no longer providing a police function. The two Juvenile Court Dock Officers were replaced by the morning presence of the Juvenile Court Officer and a police officer has temporarily been placed in the Debtors Court as a security measure after representation from Magistrates. The Magistrates are, however, currently arranging appropriate security measures for the Debtors Court and it is envisaged that police involvement with non-custody cases in this court will end in 1987. These measures have freed the time of two and a half officers for other duties which has helped to absorb the additional workload of the Department and enabled a considerable saving in overtime payment.

Duty Room

The Magistrates have expressed a growing concern regarding the security of the courts, therefore, to ensure a readily available response, a room at the centre of the court complex is permanently manned by two officers. They are responsible for booking all officers who attend the courts on and off duty and act as a reporting and message centre. One of the officers is immediately available should a call for assistance from anywhere

within the complex be received, while the other is able to summon assistance from whatever source is appropriate.

Crown Court Staff

There are a total of one Sergeant and 11 Constables posted to the Crown Courts to ensure the safety of HM Judges and maintain order in their presence.

Matrons

There are seven Matrons employed at the Central Lock-up. They are all mature experienced women, competent in their job. Their workload increases each year, and they are now charged with the additional task of conveying women prisoners brought from Coventry, to Risley Prison, together with those from Victoria Law Courts. In view of these increased responsibilities a Woman Police Constable was appointed to the Central Lock-up staff to manage and assist the Matrons in their duties. This officer is not strictly confined to this role as she also supplements the Administration, Property Office, Security and Welfare staff as appropriate.

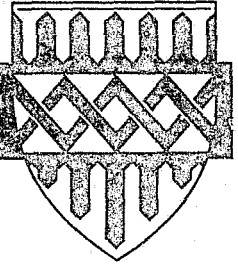
Manual Civilian Staff

The manual civilian staff provide excellent support to the Central Lock-up, and it is due to their efforts that visiting Magistrates and Lay Visitors have found the Department to be satisfactory in both cleanliness and hygiene. The staff have, in fact, been complemented on their high standards by a visiting senior prison officer who is conversant with the practical problems peculiar to an establishment of the nature of the Central Lock-up.

Identification Parades

The Central Lock-up staff have a responsibility for undertaking identification procedures for persons in custody. The limitations of Central Lock-up accommodation has necessitated the use of a suitable room in the adjoining Steelhouse Lane Police Station, whenever an identification parade is required. The Central Lock-up has the same status as any Designated Police Station for the purpose of the Lay Visitors Scheme.

The inception of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984, brought a requirement for Steelhouse Lane Police Station to have its own cell block. On 1 January 1986, eight male cells and eight female cells were handed to the Sub-division. They are currently separated from the main Central Lock-up building by temporary partitioning, but it is proposed to install permanent separation in the immediate future. The workload has not been affected by this, nor has the remaining complement of 40 cells created any problem as yet. The continually increasing need for female transport to Risley Women's Prison has identified the need for a suitable vehicle rather than the large 12 cell prison van or a normal car. This will be provided in the near future.



Assistant Chief Constable



Mr D H Gerty LL.B FBIM

Nineteen eighty six has been a year of great innovation, to the extent of placing the West Midlands Police firmly in the forefront of the Police Service in the personnel and training field.

By adopting a free-thinking but commonsense inception approach, the two Departments of Personnel and Training have started to provide an up to date service to both police and civilians alike. The base for the years to come has been firmly established and 1987 will be a consolidation year.

This position has not been achieved without considerable effort and dedication on the part of the staff, police and civilians, and the sheer professionalism displayed has been quite outstanding.

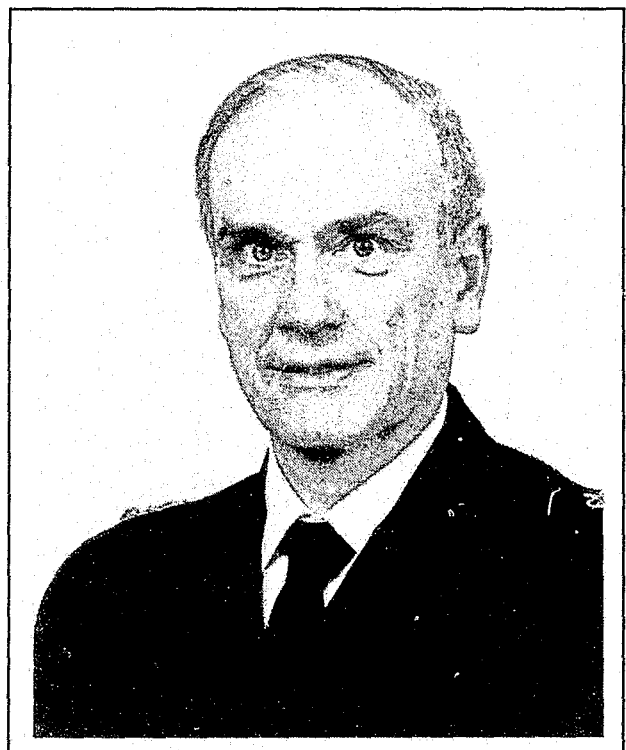
POLICE PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT



The year 1986, has been one of tremendous change for the Personnel Department. In April the responsibility for civilian personnel passed from Chief Superintendent

Personnel, to the Personnel Officer to the Police Authority. The sections that remain, include Recruiting, Personnel Administration, Welfare and the Special Constabulary.

The primary function of any personnel department is to look after the interests of the individual, this ensures that the organisation as a whole can prosper and is the strategy adopted by this Personnel Department. The human resource is the Force's greatest asset, it is also the area of greatest expenditure, therefore, it is paramount that the necessary support is given to maintain this resource at the highest level of efficiency to achieve value for money. Although the various sections of the Personnel Department work as autonomous units, the Personnel Section is developing an occupational health and welfare strategy for the Force which will be achieved by a co-ordinated approach between them. It has been recognised that the increasing demands of police work made upon officers leads to stress, which although previously hidden by other illnesses is now identified as the major cause in the increasing sickness levels.



Chief Superintendent G C H Lloyd BA

The Personnel Section has recognised that medical facilities provided for officers are inadequate. The services of the Force Consultant Surgeon have now been extended by the employment of two part-time nursing sisters. They will not only provide a support service to the Police Surgeon, but will also initiate and develop a medical counselling and monitoring service to help individuals overcome health problems. The aim is not to treat problems, but to provide a system whereby they can be identified in their initial stages, often by monitoring individual sickness records. It is hoped in the future to provide an occupational health service as part of a co-ordinated approach to providing the best facilities to the individual. With the increasing complexity of health care, more use is being made of outside organisations and individuals who have access to more specialised information and equipment. Examples of this have been the audimetric testing of motor cyclists and long-bone x-rays of members of the Underwater Search Unit.

Many incidents which police officers deal with are both visually and emotionally unpleasant and the resultant effects upon a person's health or personality may not become apparent for a number of years. Recognition that police officers need help in this field has resulted in post-trauma therapy being offered using outside consultants. Attendance is entirely voluntary and early reports from officers who have used the facility have been encouraging.

Career Planning

During 1986, the Career Planning Section continued to build on the solid foundations laid down in the previous year and is now an accepted and integral part of the Force personnel function. One of the first areas to be addressed was the Force's promotion selection system. Previously all successful candidates had been required to appear before two promotion selection panels, this was proven to be both expensive in terms of board members' time and stressful for the candidates. Accordingly, the system was completely revised and now all candidates are required to appear before one selection panel only. In the case of Constable to Sergeant promotions, all eligible officers who apply are interviewed, whereas in respect of promotions to other ranks the numbers for interview are reduced by the deliberations of a 'paper-sift' panel. The new system is more open than before in that candidates are able to see their respective Chief Superintendent's comments regarding their suitability, prior to a board, and unsuccessful candidates receive a detailed report back outlining the reasons for their lack of success and giving recommendations for their future career. This new system has led to a reduced number of promotion boards being convened. During 1986, a total of 44 promotion selection boards were held with 221 candidates appearing before them.

Two further enhancements to the promotion selection system have been proposed. The first involves the preparation of detailed promotion profiles for all ranks from Sergeant to Superintendent in order to provide clear guidance on the fundamental requirements of each rank and to indicate to candidates the relevant promotion criteria. It is hoped that these profiles will lead to improved preparation and selection for promotion. Secondly, in order to introduce more objectivity into the selection system, it is proposed to introduce extended assessments for a trial period into the Constable to Sergeant selection procedure. For the trial period, commencing January 1987, all applicants for Sergeant selection boards will be processed through an extended assessment centre in addition to an interview board. Candidates will participate in exercises involving 'in-tray', counselling, briefing skills, command exercises and objective testing. A report, prepared in respect of each candidate, will be available for the subsequent interview panel. The object of the extended assessment therefore, is to provide further information to the Promotion Selection Board to assist in the decision making process. No decision will be taken in respect of an individual's eligibility for promotion solely as a result of his performance on extended assessment. If the system proves successful it will be introduced for all ranks up to and including Superintendent, on a phased basis, during 1987.

Career counselling, introduced by the Career Planning Section on a regular basis during 1985, continued to be popular during 1986, with more than 350 officers of varying ranks availing themselves of the opportunity of a career interview. Regular visits are made to the various training establishments to acquaint officers on various courses, including Probationary Constables, with the facilities and advice available to them from Career Planning.

The Force staff appraisal system has been a contentious issue for some time. During the past 12 months, an officer has been seconded to University to examine the merits of the West Midlands Police and other staff appraisal systems. As a result of this study, draft proposals were presented to the Chief Constable's Management Team concerning a completely new staff appraisal system; a pilot scheme will be launched in 1987 and if successful will be extended forcewide.

Recruiting

The year 1986, was an exciting one for the Recruiting Department. It was a year that saw an increased level of recruitment, the introduction of extended assessment, the commencement of the Force's Access Course and the 'street to street' campaign.

The major task facing the Department was that of recruiting 440 regular officers within the time limits of the financial year 1986/87. To this end 315 officers had been enrolled by 31 December 1986, with a further 80 by 5 January 1987. The target of bringing this Force up to establishment by 31 March 1987 will be accomplished. During 1986, there were a total of 11,018 enquiries resulting in 4,670 formal applications which compares with the corresponding figures for 1985 of 4,670 and 1,816. The majority of applicants underwent extended assessment, the efficacy of which was demonstrated at Force Selection Board in that whilst maintaining high standards only 132 of the 506 candidates interviewed were rejected.

A major campaign was launched early in 1986 to attract initial enquiries and formal applications from members of ethnic minorities. The campaign involved distributing leaflets on a street to street basis in areas with a high density of ethnic minorities in the relevant age range. The leaflets informed them of the subsequent siting of the Force recruiting caravan which would visit the area. This campaign has been instrumental in more than trebling initial enquiries and formal applications from persons from ethnic minority backgrounds compared with 1985, and resulted in 38 persons being successful at Force Selection Board, this being 9% of the total. At 31 December 1986, 117 officers with ethnic minority backgrounds were serving in this Force, with a further 16 awaiting enrolment in the New Year.

In conjunction with Nottingham University, the Force prepared the Access Package for those suitable candidates who marginally failed the Police Entrance Examination. The course is not a coaching course for the entrance examination, but embraces a wide range of topics. The course commitment is for a weekly two-hour session for 20 weeks and also involves homework and a 'community-help' placement.

Graduate Entry Scheme

From the total of 37 applications, 35 persons were interviewed locally under the Graduate Entry Scheme. Of these, two were considered unsuitable for medical reasons, five withdrew their applications at an early stage and 15 applications were rejected as being unsuitable for the Police Service. Two persons were recommended for extended interview, one of whom withdrew prior to attending and the second was unsuccessful, but joined as a normal entrant. Ten individuals were considered suitable for the Police Service and of these, all but one, subsequently joined the Service.

Cadets

A 48 week Senior Cadet scheme commenced in September 1986. As this scheme was designed to develop cadets' characters as opposed to formally educating them, all successful applicants were required to possess

a minimum of five GCE 'O' Level passes, or equivalent. Forty places were initially made available on the scheme, although only 19 applicants were accepted, as unfortunately the great majority of the 1,323 persons who enquired about the Cadets were outside the age, residency or educational requirements.

Publicity

The budget for direct advertising for the financial year 1986/87 was £45,000, the majority of which was concentrated in newspaper advertising, initially on a local level, but later on a national basis. Other advertising took place in local publications and service journals, the latter being supported by a number of visits to Armed Services establishments, including that of the British Army of the Rhine.

Divisional Training and Public Liaison Officers have proved to be a useful contact source for the Recruiting Department, especially on Divisions where the 'street to street' campaign has been undertaken. There has been a dramatic increase in both formal and informal contacts with educational establishments, Area Careers Officers and Job Centres which has helped to keep the Police Force in the forefront amongst those seeking a new career.

Force Welfare

The year 1986 was a busy one for the Welfare Section with the number and complexity of health, domestic and financial problems increasing in line with the stress that the Force's employees have to bear. The staff of the Force Welfare Section are available to advise on matters affecting the welfare of the Force and to assist Divisional and Departmental managers in their welfare role. All West Midlands police officers and civilian staff are provided with welfare support facilities. In addition, services are provided for retired police officers and widows, including those of other forces, who reside within this Force area. During 1986, assistance was given to the families of numerous serving and retired officers relating to bereavement; all were offered help with pensions, income tax and probate matters.

Applications for student education grants were submitted to the National Police Fund, and the Police Dependants' Trust was approached for financial assistance in respect of claims of officers injured on duty or dependants of officers killed on duty.

A close liaison is maintained with outside agencies such as the Citizens Advice Bureau, Marriage Guidance Council and the Birmingham Settlement Money Advice Centre, in order to provide professional expertise and referral points. Particular emphasis is placed upon liaison and co-operation with the Police Federation and the

Superintendents' Association, reflecting their vital interest in the welfare of their individual members. In 1987, it is planned to expand the services of the Welfare Section within the comprehensive occupational health service previously mentioned.

Special Constabulary

During 1986, the Special Constabulary gave valuable support to the West Midlands Police in providing extra officers at major functions and carrying out normal patrol duties. The strength of the Special Constabulary decreased by 55 during 1986 to 669. The high wastage figure continues to give cause for concern and it is difficult to ascertain the true cause of resignation, although family and occupational demands must, of necessity, take precedence over the Special Constabulary. In dealing with resignations, it is pleasing to report that 20 members joined the regular police in 1986.

A steady flow of applications for membership of the reserve continues, but for various reasons many are not suitable. As a result of the new recruiting procedure introduced two years ago, the standard of recruits has noticeably improved. The ethnic community continued to provide Special Constables during 1986, resulting in well over 100 men and women from ethnic minorities performing duty on a regular basis. One noticeable trend during the year was the increasing number of applications for membership from ladies of Asian origin.

Training is of paramount importance and classes are held at Walsall and Tally Ho! Training Centres for new entrants. At Divisional level, training lectures are given by Training Sergeants throughout the year. Two, week-end residential courses were held at the Police District Training Centre, Ryton-on-Dunsmore, where some 150 Special Constables attended an intensive course of practical incidents.

In March of last year the Chief Constable presented 14 Long Service Medals, five Long Service Bars and six Presentation Truncheons to members of the Special Constabulary at a ceremony at Tally Ho!

Sports and Social

The activities of the West Midlands Police Sports Club have continued to expand and flourish throughout 1986 offering over 40 different leisure pursuits, which range from micro-computers and chess, to hockey, football, judo and athletics. Two new sections, rock-climbing and archery, joined the Sports Club in 1986 and it is testimony to the hard work and organisation of the Secretaries, Treasurers and Captains that all sections have continued to thrive.

The successes of the Sports Club during 1986 are far too numerous to mention in total, but team performances were highlighted by the Football Section who finished as runners-up in two prestigious competitions — the Worcestershire Urn and the Midland Combination Challenge Cup; whilst the Sea Angling 'A' Team retained the PAA National title. With regard to individual achievements, 1986 saw Police Constable Kenneth Shirley retain the National Police Billiards title for the 14th year, Police Constable Patrick McCabe won the PAA Individual Mens Table Tennis final, Police Sergeant Alan Foster secured the Individual Sea Angling Cup and Police Constable Mark Linnett not only represented the British Police at rugby, but was also selected for the full England Under 23 Rugby International Team. In the athletics arena, Police Constable Gary Herrington triumphed in the discus event at the Annual PAA Championships held at Gateshead in July. In recognition of this victory and his contribution to the Athletics Section over the years, Police Constable Herrington was awarded the Holbrook Trophy for sports personality of the year at the Annual General Meeting held at Tally Ho! in November.

The Tally Ho! Police club, the headquarters of Force Sporting and Social activity has confirmed its re-emergence as a premier venue. The remarkable upsurge in popularity of the club over the last two years has allowed the improvement of facilities which will benefit members throughout the Force. Modern fixed catering equipment and the latest public address and lighting systems were installed during 1986, and in August, three all weather, multi-purpose tennis courts were laid. The increased patronage of the club is reflected in the fact that the annual turnover has doubled over two years and the demand for the use of its facilities is at an all time peak. The service provided by the General Manager, Mr V Timms and his staff is first-class and the West Midlands Police Sports Club is most grateful to them for their efforts.

In the sphere of entertainment, Tally Ho! has continued its policy of providing top cabaret acts, and for the first time a comprehensive Christmas entertainment programme was put together including pantomime, cabaret, family Christmas shows, Christmas lunches, disco's and live bands.

The demand for the use of the 15 seater sports club minibus increased threefold during 1986, therefore, to reduce the necessity for coach hire for major sporting fixtures, it is planned to purchase a second minibus for the forthcoming year.

One of the major developments of the year involved the administration of the Sports Club Lottery. Many officers were unaware as to whether or not they made contributions to the scheme, a concerted publicity

campaign combined with an increase in the number and value of prizes, produced the effect of increased subscription. The scheme has the full backing of the Benevolent Fund and is of benefit to the Force in general.

Notable events throughout the year began in April when a group of officers took holidays in Florida in a package deal organised by the Sports Club, the favourable reaction to this will undoubtedly lead to further trips being arranged.

In June, the Force Family Sports Day took place for the second year at Aldersley Stadium, Wolverhampton. The fine weather meant the event received vastly improved support which augurs well for the third Sports Day in 1987.

The Tally Ho! complex was packed on 31 August 1986 for the Force Gala Day, where there were numerous displays including contributions from the Dog Section, Mounted Branch, Underwater Search Unit, Judo Section, Pipe Band, Brass Band and the Motor Cycle Display Team. The West Midlands Police youth five-a-side championship finals were also fought out on the same day, whilst aerobics and disco-dancing displays added to the entertainment.

The month of October, as usual saw the West Midlands Police Male Voice choir perform their annual concert in conjunction with the Band of the Irish Guards at Birmingham Town Hall. This traditional occasion was again well supported by police officers and members of the public. Also in October, Alexander Stadium was host to a football match between a Dennis Waterman XI and an Aston Villa Football Club League Cup Winners XI which raised much needed funds for the 'Save Our Society' campaign.

In March 1986, the Sports Club gained much appreciation and respect following the organisation of the National Police Athletic Association Swimming and Water Polo Championships at Coventry. The main Coventry Sports Centre provided the perfect venue, whilst in excess of 300 competitors were accommodated at the neighbouring Lanchester Polytechnic. Presentations were made at Tally Ho! The Sports Club now looks forward to hosting the 1987 PAA Flyfishing Championships and Judo Championships and to the organisation of the National Basketball Championships in 1988.

In conclusion, the sporting and social future of the Force appears to be healthy in all aspects of recreational provision, development of facilities and financial stability. It is a tribute to the contribution made by the retiring Chairman, Mr K J Evans, Assistant Chief Constable, that the club finds itself in such a position, which encourages optimism for the years to come. Mr D H Gerty, Assistant Chief Constable (Personnel), the new

Chairman, has recently taken over the reins and will guide the Club through the next development stages. These include the refurbishment and extension of the toilet, shower and changing facilities at Tally Ho!, the provision of squash courts and a health club for the membership and the establishment of a change in rules to allow civilian staff to take advantage of a new membership category and thereby receive similar benefits to police officers.

The Sports Club has an important welfare role to play, particularly in these days when the stresses and strains of duty must take their toll. It is evident that the club plays this role to the full and that the constant expansion and diversification in all areas will ensure its continued success.

Health and Safety at Work

Continuing progress has been made regarding health and safety within the West Midlands Police. Three major safety surveys and inspections have been carried out on police premises with the result that significant improvements have been achieved.

The Health and Safety Committees, (Police Committee and Civilian Committee) were combined at the beginning of 1986 to form one Health and Safety Committee for police officers, cadets and civilian support staff. It has been agreed by all members that the newly constituted committee has been worthwhile with regard to an improvement in health and safety communications.

Numerous subject matters have been discussed by the Health and Safety Committee and recommendations for improvement made. New Force policy and guidance has resulted in the reduction of health and safety risks to staff. Subjects including AIDS and VDU's have been further discussed as new information has become available.

Routine health and safety inspections of police premises have been carried out throughout 1986 to identify potential hazards, and recommendations have been made for improvement. Health and safety lectures have continued, these included induction lectures to traffic wardens and civilian staff.

A programme has been instituted to produce written fire procedures applicable to all police stations, the target date for completion is December 1987. Such procedures will cater for the needs of police, civilian staff, disabled persons, prisoners and detainees where applicable.

The total number of recorded injuries involving police officers for the year ending 1986 was 1,517. This compares with 1,736 for 1985, 1,375 for 1984 and 1,167 injuries for 1983.

Honours, Commendations and Awards

British Empire Medal

Sergeant B A Sharp

Queen's Police Medal

Deputy Chief Constable L Sharp

Thirty six officers were commended for exemplary work as shown:-

By the Police Authority	9
By the Chief Constable	27

In addition 630 officers received Chief Superintendent's Commendations.

Six officers were appointed as Serving Brothers of the Order of St John.

Four officers received framed certificates awarded by the Society for Protection of Life from Fire.

Nine officers received awards from the Royal Humane Society.

One officer received a Police Authority Book Prize and the Alderman Grist Prize for gaining the highest marks in the promotion examination to the rank of Sergeant.

One officer received a Police Authority Book Prize for gaining the highest marks in the promotion examination to the rank of Inspector.

One officer received the Community Project (Cobra Cup) Award for the most outstanding contribution to Police/Community relations.

Five officers received the Alderman Guy Award for gallant meritorious or outstanding acts of service.

One officer received the Alderman Guy Award for making the most progress during the whole of his probationary period.

One officer received the Andrew Le Comte Memorial Cup for the most outstanding act of vigilance by a probationary constable.

Police Long Service and Good Conduct Medal

During the year 141 officers became eligible for the award of the Police Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

An additional two officers were awarded the Royal Ulster Constabulary Service Medal for completing eighteen months continuous service in Northern Ireland.

Degree Awards

The following officers of the Force were awarded degrees during the year.

Doctor of Philosophy

W/Superintendent P A Barnett

Master of Business Administration

Superintendent A G Jones

Master of Science

Chief Inspector B C Wall

Inspector J Colston

Bachelor of Law

Sergeant G Goode

Sergeant G S Spooner

Sergeant P J Valley

Sergeant S K Whitehead

Bachelor of Arts (Open University)

Inspector B L Davies

Sergeant B D Crowley

Sergeant F Parkes

Sergeant G E Perks

Retirements of Senior Officers

Mr K J Evans, Assistant Chief Constable (Inspectorate), retired on 2 November 1986. Mr Evans joined the former Birmingham City Force on 17 May 1952 and remained in that Force until the amalgamations of 1974 when he became a member of the West Midlands Police. Mr Evans served predominantly in the uniform branch of the Force and undertook duties as staff officer to the HMI for a period of four and a half years. Between July 1975 and June 1976 Mr Evans was seconded to the Qatar Government to assist in the reorganisation of their police force. He was promoted to Assistant Chief Constable on 1 December 1978 initially in charge of Uniform Operations but transferred to the Inspectorate function in December 1985.

Chief Superintendent J J Tonkinson retired on 1 June 1986 after completing almost 35½ years service. Mr Tonkinson joined the former Birmingham City Force on 3 February 1951 becoming a member of the West Midlands Police on 1 April 1974. Mr Tonkinson had a varied police background and was promoted to Chief Superintendent on 15 August 1977 being placed in command of 'J' Division. In July 1985 he was transferred as officer in charge of the Force Communications Department, a post he occupied until his retirement.

Chief Superintendent G B Kirton retired on 15 June 1986 on completion of 30 years service. Mr Kirton was a former Warwickshire officer who joined the West Midlands Police as a result of the Force amalgamations of 1974. Much of Mr Kirton's career was associated with Divisional CID or Crime Squad duty. However, he was promoted to Chief Superintendent on 19 May 1980 and placed in charge of the Uniform Operations Department, a post he occupied for two and a half years. On his retirement Mr Kirton was the Divisional Commander for the 'F' Division which is responsible for Birmingham City Centre.

Detective Chief Superintendent T C Moore retired on 23 November 1986 after completing 30 years service. Mr Moore joined the Birmingham City Police on 24 November 1956 and spent virtually the whole of his service in the Criminal Investigation Department. He was promoted to Chief Superintendent on 22 November 1982 and placed in charge of the Force Discipline and Complaints Department. On 13 February 1984 Mr Moore transferred as Chief Superintendent in charge of the Force CID Operations, a post he occupied until his retirement.

Sickness

During the year the loss of working days due to normal sickness was recorded as:-

Male Officers	62,415	(1985 — 63,256)
Female Officers	13,911	(1985 — 14,041)

Additionally the loss of working days due to injuries sustained whilst on duty was:-

Male Officers	8,431	(1985 — 8,569)
Female Officers	1,243	(1985 — 1,250)

Compassionate Leave

During 1986, 60 officers were granted a total of 161 days compassionate leave.

Convalescent Home — Hove

The Convalescent Police Seaside Home at Hove continues to provide facilities for rest and recuperation for serving police officers and pensioners following periods of illness. During the year 58 serving officers and nine pensioners attended the home, all expenses being paid by the Benevolent Fund.

Police Pensioners

At the end of the year there were 2,126 retired police officers in receipt of police pensions. Pensions were also being paid to 726 widows of police officers or ex-officers.

Obituaries

It is with deep regret that I have to report the death of four members of the Force during the year.

28 April 1986

Constable Anthonie Tom Edmund Hughes
'A' Division — Mounted Department
Aged 46 years

25 June 1986

Sergeant David Alexander Riddell
'M' Division
Aged 34 years

21 July 1986

Constable Jeffrey Thomas Barnes
'T' Division
Aged 43 years

29 September 1986

Constable Brian Daniel Parsons
'K' Division
Aged 47 years

TRAINING DEPARTMENT



Chief Superintendent R B Osborn B.Soc.Sc

The Force Training Department is under the command of a Chief Superintendent based at Headquarters, Lloyd House, with sites throughout the Force area. Academic training takes place at Tally Ho!, Bournville and Walsall Training Schools, the Driving School has sections at Halesowen, Chelmsley Wood and Stourbridge, the Communications Training School is at Bournville and the Firearms Training School is at Aston.

The year 1986, has been a challenging one for the Department. Economies and improvements have been made to the training programmes by introducing a system of task analysis into course development. This process will continue during 1987 as more technology becomes available to the Department. Training innovations developed during the year, in the Force, have been of great interest to other forces.

Organisation and Development

The Organisation and Development staff based at Headquarters, have the task of evaluating and developing initiatives in training. Interactive Computer Based Training was successfully introduced during 1986. The results achieved from the first programmes introduced into probationer training have been most encouraging and the Department is committed to extending the use of this method of training.

A new system of extended assessment has been developed in close liaison with the Personnel Department, which aims to improve the selection procedures for promotion. The assessment centres will use a variety of

both academic and practical tests designed to allow the candidates to show their true abilities to the assessors. Plans for introducing more practically based development courses for all ranks, are well advanced and these too, will use computer based, table top, practical and outdoor exercises.

General Academic Training

During 1986, both the Training Department's own staff and the Divisional Training Sergeants had a busy year. In addition to existing courses it was necessary to train all operational Sergeants and Constables in the law and procedures of the Extended Fixed Penalty Scheme under the Transport Act 1982, which came into force on 1 October 1986. The new system of probationer training was introduced in January 1986, following the fundamental review carried out in 1985. A positive response to the new system has been received from all concerned, including the probationers themselves. This has been extremely encouraging and the improvement in training has not only proved to be more effective and popular, but has also increased the operational availability of Probationer Constables from 56% to 72% of their total duty time.

Public Order Training Unit

The Unit continued to provide initial and refresher training in public order tactics, whilst taking on the additional responsibility of training all recruits, on their Local Procedure Courses, to a suitable standard. During



Tripod Exercise

1986, the Unit took on the task of training senior officers to act as Sector and Ground Commanders in disorder situations, as well as organising the Regional Command Band Training, formerly held in Staffordshire. The Unit is now responsible for co-ordinating regional training exercises.

Physical Fitness Training

The staffing of the Physical Training Unit was increased during 1986 to allow for physical training to be included on general training courses and to improve fitness support. Police officers who are physically unfit are inefficient operationally and are also more likely to succumb to illness or injury. The Department, therefore co-ordinated the launch of a Force Fitness Campaign. A fitness consultancy room has been established at the Tally Ho! Training School and equipped with cycle ergometer machines, fat-calipers and a blood pressure recording device. All officers are encouraged to undergo fitness testing and advice is given regarding diet and exercise. A fitness expert, Mr B Thomas, has been appointed on a consultancy basis to advise and guide the programme. Further testing equipment will be provided on each Division and Divisional Fitness Representatives appointed to allow all officers ready access to the facilities and advice available.

Senior Cadet Scheme

The Senior Cadet Scheme commenced in September 1986 and caters for young men and women who intend to become police officers. The scheme gives them train-

ing and work experience, designed to develop their physical maturity and leadership skills. It also gives them first-hand knowledge of working with the socially deprived or disadvantaged and equips them with a thorough knowledge of the structure of society and its problems. Cadets will join at 18 years of age and serve for approximately one year, this approach will ensure that the ex-cadet at 19 years of age will almost certainly be more mature and better equipped to be recruited into the Force than those from other walks of life in the same age group.

Youth Training Scheme

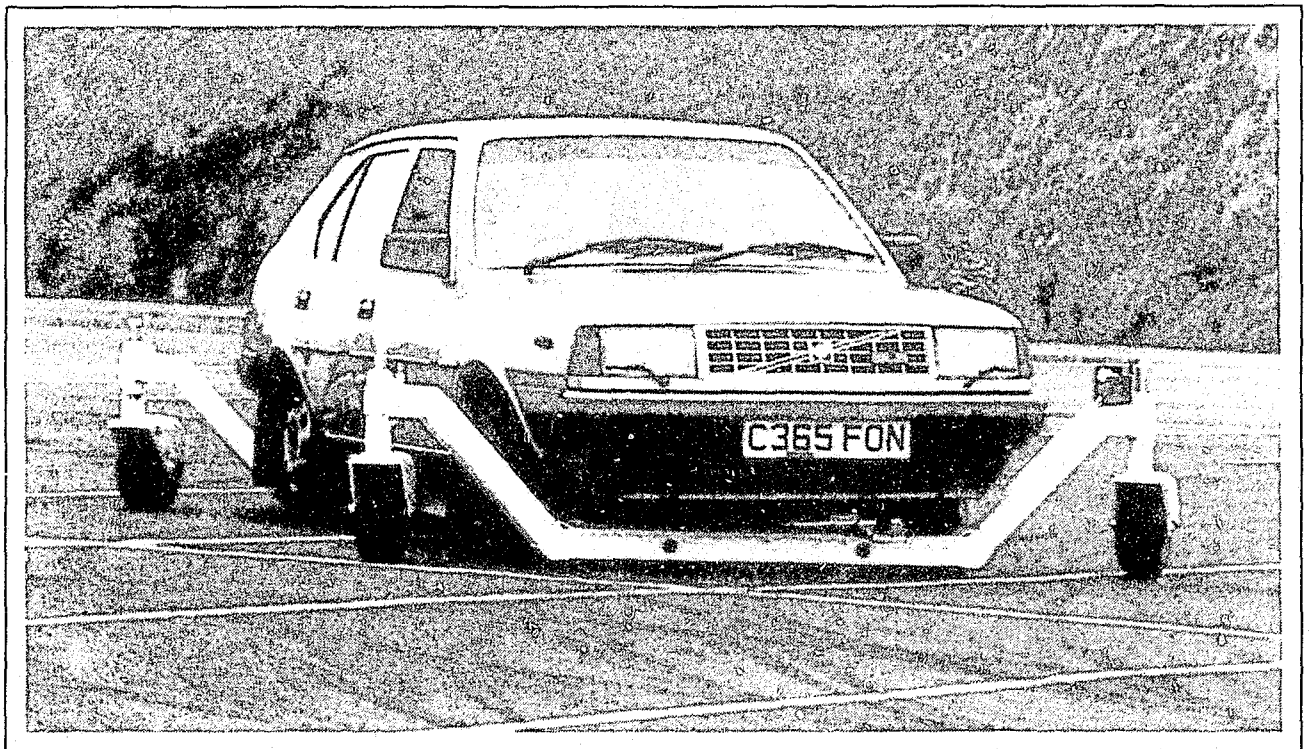
The Force, in conjunction with the Manpower Services Commission, continues to organise the West Midlands Police Youth Training Scheme. In September 1986, the first of the new two year schemes commenced and the Force remains committed to offering unemployed youngsters the chance of making themselves more employable through work experience.

Detective Training School

The Detective Training School, based at Tally Ho!, continues to provide high quality courses which are subscribed to by forces throughout England, Wales and Northern Ireland. During November 1986, an Interview Development Unit was formed within the School to cater for the training of officers in the techniques of tape recorded interviews. This training will continue throughout 1987.



Cycle Ergometer Machine in Use



'Skid Car'

Firearms Training School

The use of firearms by the Police in the course of their duties is a matter of great concern. The Firearms Training School continues to monitor their training to ensure that the highest standards are achieved. During 1986, the Department helped to develop a selection and training programme, including psychological testing, which should guarantee that risks to both police officers and the public are reduced to a minimum.

Driving School

During 1986, the Driving School continued to meet the needs of the Force in providing tuition in the safe and competent handling of vehicles in the Force fleet. As part of this commitment, the School took delivery of a device called 'Skid Car' which can mechanically simulate any type of skid condition, at any speed, and can be used on normal tarmac or concreted surfaces without the need for a skid pan.

Communications Training School

The Communications Training School continued to train and update both police officers and civilian staff in the use of communications technology. They are responsible for monitoring developments in relation to the Police National Computer, Command and Control and teleprinter switching systems and disseminating these to the Force.

In addition to the Training Schools, the Training Department continued in its role of assisting the Force in a number of other areas. The Law Research Unit at Tally Ho! provides a vital information service, not only for students attending courses, but also for operational officers; this was especially important during the implementation of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984, (in January 1986), when many operational problems were solved.

The Closed Circuit Television Unit provides visual aids for courses, but is also active in the operational field, both in filming at major events or serious crimes and also in providing a complete 'in-house' editing facility. Film shot by the Unit has been used to assist in securing the conviction of persons accused of a variety of offences.

The Training Department organises the attendance of officers from the Force on external courses as well as providing financial assistance to officers wishing to study in their own time. It also administers the University Scholarships awarded by the Bramshill Staff College and the Police Authority. The Department operates a St John's Ambulance Special Centre and provides refresher first aid training by utilising qualified instructors on each Division. To enhance their levels of training, first aid and life saving teams represent the Force in a variety of competitions, the selection and training of these teams is also organised within the Department.

During 1986, the Training Department continued to apply an innovative approach, with the objective of ensuring that the needs of the Force were accurately reflected in its training programmes. Considerable success was achieved and the aim of the Department during 1987 will be to build on this foundation and complete a review of all other programmes to ensure that relevant value for money training is provided.

CIVILIAN PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT

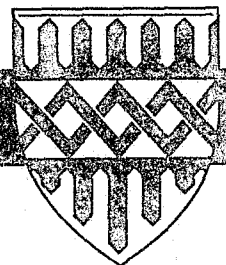
The past year has seen major changes in the provision of civilian personnel services within the Force. Up to the end of March 1986, responsibility for day to day staffing matters such as recruitment, training and conditions of service was divided between this Department and the staff of the County Personnel Officer at County Hall. With effect from 1 April 1986, the Department was restructured and strengthened to provide a full 'in-house' service.

It is pleasing to report that since 1 April 1986, there have been significant improvements in the services provided, especially in the reduction of recruitment timescales. As

a result, the number of civilian staff employed for police purposes now exceeds 2,000 for the first time in this Force. Some 2,013 civilians were employed at 31 December 1986, compared with 1,813 one year previously.

The Department now includes a specialist training unit and as a result it has been possible to commence a full analysis of civilian training needs and to begin developing an appropriate training strategy. The training unit has run a number of pilot 'in-house' courses for civilian staff using visiting speakers where appropriate and further courses are being designed. In due course a comprehensive programme of such courses will be available. During the year over 250 employees took advantage of training facilities to obtain appropriate qualifications and some 374 places were taken up on relevant external courses.

The introduction of civilian administrative structures on the territorial Divisions has continued, with only Coventry ('M' Division) outstanding. Administrative structures on Divisions may be modified in the future when the results of the new Administrative Support Unit on the 'K' Division are evaluated.



Assistant Chief Constable



Mr A G Elliott

The Complaints and Discipline Department has an important role to play in maintaining high standards of integrity and professionalism within the Force. The level of complaints made by members of the public can be seen as a barometer of those standards. I am pleased to report that during 1986 there was a reduction of 10% in complaint cases compared with 1985 when a 4.6% decrease was recorded.

The continuing improvement is encouraging particularly in view of the increasing demands on the Force and current pressures on individual officers arising from sheer volume of work. There is no doubt that professional standards are progressively improving and I believe that this is, at least in part, a reflection of the efforts being made by the Force in such areas as recruit selection and training.

Last year was the first full year of the operation of Part IX of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 which established the independent Police Complaints Authority and changed procedures for the investigation and supervision of complaints. The Force has adjusted well to these new procedures and few difficulties have been encountered. A new facility, which allows minor complaints to be informally resolved, has been welcomed by many complainants who, while seeking some form of explanation or apology, have no wish to initiate

a full formal investigation. During 1986, 26% of all complaints were informally resolved.

Those complaints which cannot or should not be informally resolved are, of course, the subject of thorough and detailed investigations and these of necessity are time consuming. It was a cause for concern that Divisional and Departmental Superintendents were spending a great deal of their time on this work at the expense of their other command responsibilities. The new legislation allows Chief Inspectors to investigate complaints and this, together with the centralising of more investigations at the Headquarters Complaints and Discipline Department, has helped to reduce the problem by relieving pressure on the Superintendents. Currently over 60% of all investigations are undertaken by the Headquarters' staff.

From complaints and internal discipline investigations lessons are learned which are of value to the Force and it is one of our aims to ensure that we obtain the maximum benefit from this information by improved analysis and promulgation. In this we will be assisted by the introduction of a computerised administrative system in the early part of 1987.

COMPLAINTS AND DISCIPLINE DEPARTMENT



Chief Superintendent R A Gilbert

Part IX of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984, places statutory responsibilities upon Chief Constables relating to the recording, investigation and contact with the Police Complaints Authority in matters of complaints about police conduct by members of the public. The discharge of the Chief Constable's responsibilities is administered by the Assistant Chief Constable (Inspectorate) and the Complaints and Discipline Department, through the Deputy Chief Constable. The precise role of the Department is to ensure a high standard in investigating complaints of police misconduct. Impartial and thorough investigations are essential to maintain the integrity and credibility of the Service and to ensure the highest level of professional standards among members of the Service. The Department is also responsible for the administration of systems relating to internal discipline. The establishment of the Department is one Chief Superintendent, five Superintendents, one Chief Inspector, sixteen Inspectors, one senior clerical officer, two clerical officers, one typist supervisor and seven typists. Authority has been given to recruit a further two clerical officers, to assist investigating officers in administration.

Responsibility for the investigation of complaints is divided between the Department and Divisional officers. The Department currently deals with over 60 per cent of complaints made by the public against officers of the Force. Investigating officers within the Department deal with all complaints that involve court proceedings, all complaints supervised by the Police Complaints Authority and as many other complaints as can be accommodated. Taking into consideration the necessity for prompt and thorough investigation however, it is a principle of the Department that the more complex matters are not allocated to Divisional officers as they have their own operational responsibilities to discharge.

Police Complaints Authority

The Department ensures, on behalf of the Chief Constable, that all matters required to be referred to the Police Complaints Authority, either by statute or voluntarily, are so referred. In addition to formal contact with the Authority, it is necessary to liaise with its members on an informal basis in order to ensure that common objectives are maintained in the investigation of complaints against the Police.

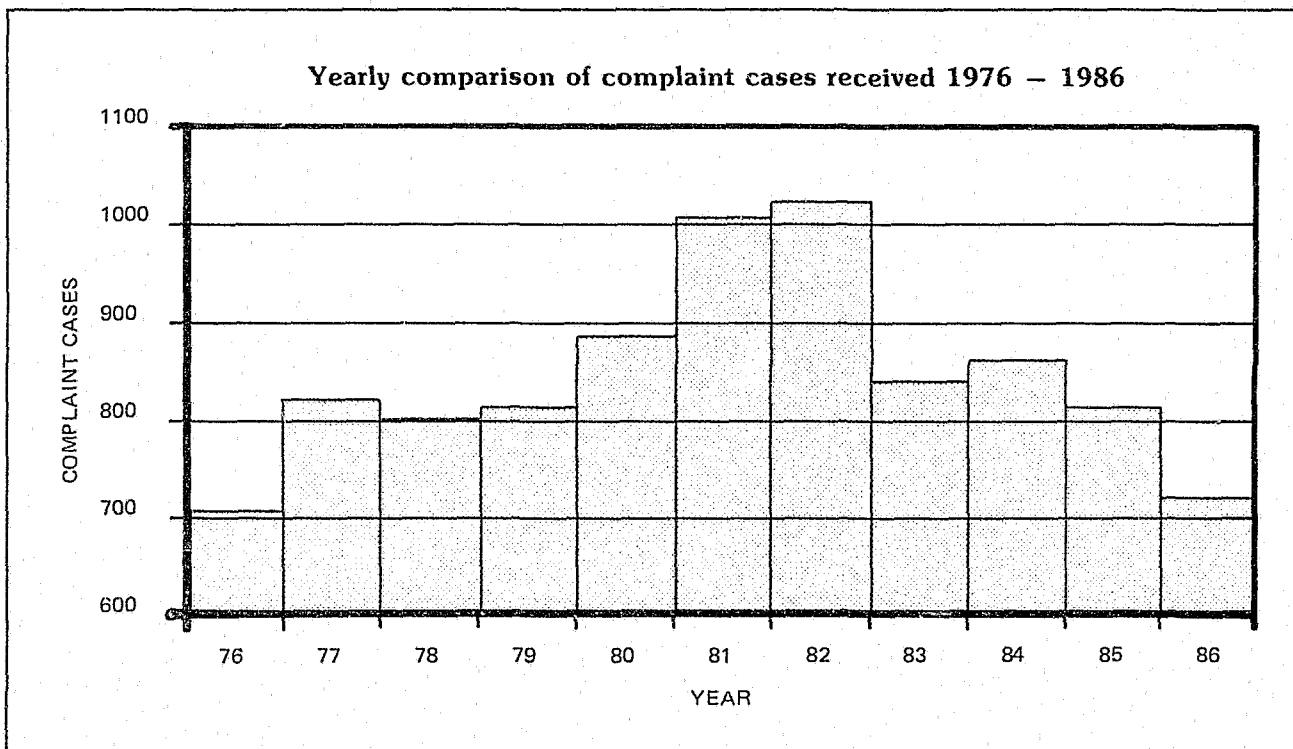
Informal Resolution

The introduction of the 'Informal Resolution' procedure, whereby complaints of a minor nature are resolved without recourse to a full formal investigation, has been received favourably by both police officers and members of the public. In a complex social system, action is often taken which is subsequently misunderstood. An informal discussion followed by an explanation and, where appropriate, an apology, in close proximity to the relevant incident, can do much to allay public anxiety and demonstrate that most police action is accompanied by the intention of providing a professional service.

Statistical Data

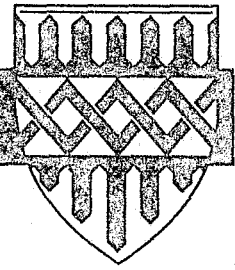


The Department maintains records of all complaints against the Police and of internal discipline matters. Statistical data not only enables the Department to provide records of work, but assists in identifying areas of concern, which are relayed to Divisional Commanders for any action that might be necessary. The deployment of a computerised office system is envisaged in the near future and this will enhance the ability of the Department to provide additional management information.



Chapter VII

ADMINISTRATION



Assistant Chief Officer



Mr J M Hillier FIPM DMA

A wide range of administrative and financial support services are provided for the Force under the broad heading of Administration.

On 1 April 1986, Mr J M Hillier was appointed Assistant Chief Officer (Administration) in succession to Mr J A G Smith, Assistant Chief Constable (Administration and Supplies). This appointment demonstrates the commitment of the Force to civilianisation at the most senior levels and is the forerunner to sweeping staffing changes within the Headquarters Administration Department. The intention is, that by the end of 1987, there will be no police officers employed on administrative duties which do not require police training or experience. In addition to the Headquarters Administration Department, the Assistant Chief Officer (Administration) has responsibility for the Transport and Surveyor's Departments and liaison with the Finance Department.

HEADQUARTERS ADMINISTRATION

The Department is under the day to day direction of a Chief Superintendent and provides the Force with a registry and despatch system, printing and reprographic services, stationery, uniform and equipment require-

ments, purchasing, catering control and the supervision of the storage and disposal of unclaimed property through the Central Property Office.

The major impact on the Department during 1986, came from the abolition of the West Midlands County Council. This brought additional pressure upon the staff of the Department for the first quarter of the year, as they were required to provide a service to the former Police Committee, whilst at the same time meeting the requirements of the newly established Police Authority. It is to the credit of all personnel involved, that in a short space of time excellent working relationships were established with the Authority and its officers.

The need to revise and adopt new procedures, financial regulations and standing orders brought about temporary pressures and minor teething problems, however, by the end of the year these had generally been resolved. Despite all the activity involving these changes, the Department continued to provide a wide-ranging support service to the senior management of the Force, in addition to its role as the central point for the collation and distribution of all matters relating to Force policy and procedure.



Chief Superintendent T C Hancock MBIM

Printing and Reprographics

The purchase of computerised phototypesetting equipment at the end of 1985, proved to be a resounding success. The ability to quickly produce high quality artwork, ranging from force forms to posters, which can be retained for further use, has added to the effectiveness of the 'in-house' printing facilities. The system is capable of setting at up to 18,000 characters an hour and the operator can compose full A4 pages ready for immediate use on the printing machines. Further development is planned for 1987 to deal with the increasing demands on the service. The work of the phototypesetter operators and the graphic artist is of a high standard and gives a professional quality to the finished product.

The Printing Department operates under considerable difficulties as it is located at two separate premises. This, however, will be resolved in 1987 when the re-allocation of accommodation within Headquarters will allow for one integrated print room. Each month some three tons of paper is handled in the production of work comprising of simple stationery, complex carbonless forms, reports, posters and training manuals. During 1986, the Department dealt with over 3,000 requests for printing, producing 14 million printing impressions, and also the collating, binding, drilling and folding of 3.5 million sheets of paper. It is only the more specialised work that has been undertaken by private firms within the Force area.

Clothing Stores

The introduction of three-year contracts for the supply of uniform clothing to the Force should assist in the maintenance of realistic stock levels throughout the year and avoid some of the shortages experienced in the past. The introduction of a new style of uniform together



with the issue of Nato-style pullovers have been the most significant projects during 1986. Both presented major distribution problems, mainly because of the sheer weight and volume to be moved about the Force area. The issue of Nato-style pullovers, for example, involved the reception and distribution of a total weight of nine tons. Future projects for the stores will begin in early 1987 with the issue of bowler-style reinforced hats for women officers. These replace the current hostess-style hat providing a protection element similar to that in the male officers' helmets. The restricted issue of car coats will end in 1987 and they will be available to all uniformed officers for use as a second top coat. High visibility jenkins for all officers will be issued later in 1987.

Catering

At the beginning of 1986, the Catering Department took over responsibility for an additional seven canteens, previously run by contract caterers. The Department now supervises 33 canteens throughout the Force, giving appropriate guidance and advice on such matters as pricing and portion control. Most of the Force canteens are meeting the income targets required by the Police Authority. The Catering Officer has a responsibility to meet feeding requirements whenever large numbers of police officers are deployed on public order situations, whether the demand is one at short notice, or the subject of long-term planning, the Department is involved from the outset. A major test of the ability of the Department came in August on the occasion of the Super Prix, when it supplied 4,000 meals and 12,000 drinks over the two day period.

Stationery Stores

The stationery stores are situated in the sub-basement at Headquarters, Lloyd House. The stores suffer from an acute lack of space and while this ensures that stock levels are not excessive, it does present severe problems in relation to the preparation and distribution of major requisitions. During 1986, stationery requisitions were approximately 1,000 per month ranging from the request for a single item to the requirements of a complete Division, which may be in excess of 300 items and weigh between seven and eight hundredweight. The stores hold stock which includes nearly 300 hardware items and some 550 books and forms, needed to meet national and local requirements. It is expected that the review of paperwork undertaken by the Police Requirements Support Unit, and published under the title 'The War on Bureaucracy', will have an impact on these stock items.

Central Property Office

The Central Property Office receives a wide variety of items ranging from diamond rings to boats. One item of an unusual nature received during 1986, was a Victoria Cross contained in a presentation box. After

exhaustive enquiries with the Ministry of Defence and militaria experts, it was found that it was a perfect replica.

The only notable increase in property dealt with by the Central Property Office during 1986 was property subject of crime, where 2,000 more items were received. The use of ultra-violet lamps to read postal-code markings on property proved successful and in 1986 one case resulted in the identification and return of a video-cassette recorder, several months after the theft, thus highlighting the value of this aspect of crime prevention.

Six sales of unclaimed property were held during the year, two sales of scrap metal and 16 sales of motor vehicles, which netted £50,138.00. A total of 513 motor vehicles were disposed of by way of sale, 82 more than in 1985. A number of motor vehicles and pedal cycles were sold to various approved schemes for nominal sums.

TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT

The Force fleet of 1,027 vehicles comprises of motor-cycles, unit beat cars, first response cars, traffic patrol cars, motorway patrol cars, Land Rovers, Range Rovers, personnel carriers, pool cars, general purpose cars and vans, surveillance vehicles, despatch vans, dog vans, horse boxes, coaches, prison vans, breakdown vehicles and trailers. The total mileage undertaken by the fleet during 1986 was almost 16 million.

During the year new types of vehicle taken into service have been Austin Maestros and Ford Escorts as unit beat cars; Peugeot 309's as radar cars; Austin Montegos as first response cars; and Jaguar XJ6's as motorway patrol cars. Land Rovers, Range Rovers and Sherpa personnel carriers continued to give good service. The vast bulk of the fleet are vehicles made in Britain, some 80% are manufactured within the Force area.

The repair and maintenance of vehicles is undertaken at Force garages located at Birmingham, Coventry, Solihull, Wolverhampton, Walsall and Brierley Hill. A Management Services review of garage locations, manning levels, working methods and bonus schemes has commenced with a view to maximising vehicle availability and minimising service and repair costs. A computerised system covering 24 issue points is to be introduced in 1987 to monitor the usage of fuel by all vehicles in the fleet. This is an essential lead-in to a fully computerised fleet management system.

Under investment in the vehicle fleet over recent years means that many high mileage vehicles are having to be kept in service beyond Home Office guidelines — this continues to give cause for concern.

SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT

The Surveyor's Department is responsible for the repair and maintenance of some 86 operational buildings and 633 houses; the maintenance of grounds; cleaning/portering services for operational buildings; the supervision of minor capital schemes and the co-ordination of major capital projects. During the year the staffing of the Department has been reviewed and a new Force Surveyor appointed.

Existing operational buildings are of all shapes and sizes, and date from 1740 to 1976. The condition of many buildings gives considerable cause for concern and a full survey has commenced to identify the work and financial investment required to bring them back to an acceptable standard.

Arising from the abolition of the West Midlands County Council, Dudley Metropolitan District Council now provides electrical, mechanical and energy conservation services.

Notable minor capital schemes completed during the year were:- alterations of cell blocks at various police stations in accordance with PACE; alterations for civilianisation and new technology at various police stations; a further phase of refurbishment at Steelhouse Lane Police Station; internal alterations and refurbishment to provide extra accommodation at Ladywood Police Station; and also a further phase of refurbishment at training schools.

The planning of a new Divisional and Sub-divisional Headquarters for the 'C' Division at Rose Road, Harborne, is well advanced with a start on-site programmed for late 1987. The planning of a new Divisional and Sub-divisional Headquarters for the 'G' Division in Wolverhampton town centre is proceeding with a start on-site envisaged for late 1988. Both projects will include a special suite for the treatment of victims of rape and sexual abuse. Initial planning of a new Force Headquarters building has begun, for completion by 1993/4, subject to Home Office approval.

The Surveyor's Department allocates and manages the housing stock. During 1986, 73 houses were sold as surplus to requirements to reduce maintenance costs and produce income to the Authority. It is intended to reduce the number of houses to 391 in the near future. Many houses are in a poor state of repair due to the lack of maintenance funds over a number of years.

The cleaning of police premises has been reviewed and professional supervision extended to all Divisions under the control of the Force Surveyor in order to achieve the most cost effective service.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

The Chief Constable's report covers the calendar year 1986, but the Authority's financial year runs from April to March. Prior to 1 April 1986, the finances of the Police Authority formed part of the finances of the West Midlands County Council. On 1 April 1986, the Police Authority was set up as a separate Authority and, therefore, has to budget for, and control its own expenditure and provide its own contingency arrangements to meet any unforeseen expenditure.

The budget for 1986/87, approved by the new Police Authority was as follows:-

Revenue Budget	£m	£m
Gross Expenditure		159.6
Less: Police Grant	80.4	
Rate Support Grant	33.6	114.0
Net Expenditure to be met from Rate Precept		£45.6 m
Penny Rate Product		£3.964 m
Rate Precept		11.5 p

Approved police expenditure qualifies for direct Government Grant (Police Grant) which for 1986/87 has been increased from 50% to 51%. The balance is eligible for direct rate support grant, which in 1986/87 will meet approximately 21% of total expenditure. The remainder is raised by way of rate precept on ratepayers of the West Midlands and represents approximately 28% of total expenditure.

Capital Budget	£m
Gross Expenditure	8.3

This is part of a three year capital programme. It is financed by way of borrowing and capital receipts (which both require approval of the Home Office), or by direct revenue contributions or leasing, which requires the approval of the Police Authority only.

The Finance Department is a self-contained unit based at Police Headquarters, Lloyd House, under the leadership of the Treasurer to the Police Authority, Mr A E G Williams. The Finance Department comprises of the Financial Manager and three divisions headed by the Chief Accountant, Principal Payrolls/Pensions Officer and Audit Manager with a combined total staff of 54.

The Finance Department is responsible for the preparation and monitoring of the budget, accountancy and final accounts of the Police Authority; the provision of internal audit and payrolls systems and advising the Chief Constable and the Police Authority on all financial matters appertaining to the West Midlands Police Authority.

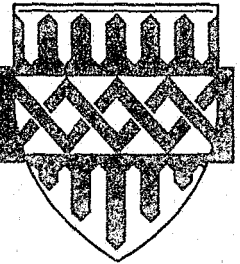
The level of budgets of the Police Authority for the first three years 1986/87 to 1988/89 are subject to the approval of the Home Secretary who sets the maximum precept level. Within that maximum level the Police Authority is responsible for fixing the detailed budget including setting the rate precept on the District Councils.

The 1986/87 revenue budget included provision to bring the strength of the Force up to the full authorised establishment of 6,684 by 31 March 1987, (an increase of 140 officers) and also provided for an additional 100 civilians to release police officers from office duties, together with additional traffic wardens and police cadets.

There were increased provisions in the budget for the maintenance of buildings, to help bring them up to a reasonable standard and for additional replacement of vehicles in view of the very high mileage of the existing fleet.

The Capital Budget provides for the starts of the new Divisional and Sub-divisional Headquarters for the 'C' Division at Rose Road, Harborne, and preliminary work for the new Divisional and Sub-divisional Headquarters at Wolverhampton. It also provides for additional facilities in the fields of new technology, particularly automated office systems to reduce administrative tasks and computers to assist the recording and fighting of crime.

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APPENDIX 'A' OPERATIONS

PROCEEDINGS

Proceedings and Related Matters

During the year proceedings were initiated against 123,620 persons in respect of offences committed.

Analysis of Offences

Persons prosecuted for:-

Offences triable on indictment or either way	29,864
Drunkness offences	2,741
Other offences triable summarily only	24,936
Motoring offences	66,079
Total	<u>123,620</u>

Offences triable on indictment or either way

Details of persons prosecuted are set out in Table 'A'.

In addition to those prosecuted, 8,801 persons, including 7,092 juveniles, were cautioned for offences triable on indictment or either way during the year.

Offences triable summarily only

Details of persons prosecuted are set out in Table 'B'.

In addition to those prosecuted, 1,807 persons, including 695 juveniles were cautioned for offences triable summarily only during the year.

Motoring offences

Details of persons prosecuted are set out in Table 'C'.

In addition to those prosecuted, 6,028 persons, including 211 juveniles, were cautioned for motoring offences during the year.

Offences in connection with drink/driving – Road Traffic Act 1972

A total of 5,980 persons committed 7,581 offences in connection with drink and driving in 1986 as follows:-

	Persons		Offences	
	1986	1985	1986	1985
Driving a motor vehicle with excess alcohol in the body	5,192	4,199	5,730	4,653
Failing or refusing to provide a specimen	699	582	1,724	1,500
In charge of a motor vehicle whilst having excess alcohol in the body	89	72	127	103

Drunkenness and kindred offences

A total of 2,741 persons committed 3,013 offences of drunkenness during the year, and in 151 of those cases the offenders were under the age of 18 years. In the same period 10 persons under the age of 18 were proceeded against for consuming or purchasing intoxicating liquor.

Conduct on licensed premises

A total of 69 Licensees or their servants was prosecuted for 234 offences for breaches of the licensing laws during the year.

Assaults on police officers

During the year 1,184 members of the Force were assaulted whilst on duty. Of these assaults 530 were of a serious nature as detailed below, and included 52 assaults on women police officers.

The serious assaults show a decrease of 4 as compared with 1985.

Serious assaults

Wounding S.18	50
Wounding S.20	66
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	385
Other offences	29

A total of 654 officers was assaulted and the offenders dealt with under the provisions of Section 51 of the Police Act 1964, this was the same number of officers assaulted as in 1985.

The offenders were dealt with as follows:-

Disposals	Persons
Fine	123
Committed to prison	52
Withdrawn or dismissed	227
Community service order	53
Suspended sentence	26
Conditional discharge	22
Probation order	35
Youth custody	12
Attendance centre	6
Committed for sentence	21
Detention centre	16
Adjourned sine die	45
Otherwise dealt with	16

Juvenile Offenders

In 1986, 3,376 Juveniles were prosecuted for offences triable on indictment or either way, 837 for offences triable summarily only, and 525 for motoring offences.

During the year 7,092 Juveniles were cautioned for offences triable on indictment or either way, 695 for offences triable summarily only, and 211 for motoring offences.

Tables 'D', 'E' and 'F' give details of the offences committed.

OFFENCES TRIABLE ON INDICTMENT OR EITHER WAY

	1985	1986	Decrease	
Offences	8581	6596	- 1985	(23.1%)
Juveniles Prosecuted	4363	3376	- 987	(22.6%)
Juveniles Cautioned	7374	7092	- 282	(3.8%)

OFFENCES TRIABLE SUMMARILY ONLY

	1985	1986	Decrease	
Offences	1437	1027	- 410	(28.5%)
Juveniles Prosecuted	1158	837	- 321	(27.7%)
Juveniles Cautioned	824	695	- 129	(15.7%)

MOTORING OFFENCES

	1985	1986	Decrease	
Offences	2216	1657	- 559	(25.2%)
Juveniles Prosecuted	750	527	- 223	(29.7%)
Juveniles Cautioned	326	211	- 115	(35.3%)

**PERSONS PROSECUTED AND CAUTIONED FOR OFFENCES
TRIABLE ON INDICTMENT OR EITHER WAY**

TABLE 'A'

OFFENCE	PROSECUTIONS		CAUTIONS	
	Persons	Total Offences	Persons	Total Offences
Murder	36	40	-	-
Attempt Murder	7	8	-	-
Threats to Murder	21	39	-	-
Manslaughter	7	9	-	-
Death by Reckless Driving	14	21	-	-
Wounding Sec. 18	489	712	5	5
Wounding Sec. 20/47	2,894	4,048	470	484
Possess Offensive Weapon	640	910	23	23
Buggery	18	50	2	3
Indecent Assault Male	22	50	7	7
Indecency with Males	133	143	4	15
Rape	69	85	1	1
Indecent Assault Female	150	269	73	91
USI — Girl under 13 years	4	6	3	3
USI — Girl 13 to 16 years	27	45	65	71
Incest	4	12	-	1
Bigamy	2	3	2	2
Other Offences against the person	372	609	2	2
Burglary Dwelling	1,650	2,962	259	325
Aggravated Burglary Dwelling	68	109	-	-
Burglary Other Buildings	2,968	4,907	1,129	1,414
Aggravated Burglary Other Buildings	16	24	2	2
Going Equipped for Stealing	407	724	42	44
Robbery	501	772	21	27
Assault with Intent to Rob	39	60	-	-
Blackmail	18	74	2	2
Kidnapping	7	17	-	-
Theft from the Person	18	30	36	36
Theft in a Dwelling	10	18	62	68
Theft by Employee	239	484	42	53
Theft of Mailbags	17	28	4	4
Theft of Electricity	250	309	27	27
Theft of Pedal Cycle	88	181	106	124
Theft from Vehicles	864	1,580	294	494
Theft Shops and Stalls	4,664	6,877	4,199	6,812
Theft Automatic Machines and Meters	132	239	34	45
Theft of Motor Vehicles	472	853	188	218
Unauthorised Taking of Motor Vehicles	2,375	4,223	384	432
Other Thefts	3,402	5,935	801	915
False Accounting	33	147	2	2
Obtaining by Deception and Other Frauds	1,044	3,097	171	200
Handling Stolen Property	1,434	2,852	160	262
Arson	114	178	45	81
Criminal Damage	486	1,427	49	96
Forgery and Offences Against the Currency	299	1,209	13	18
Affray	190	277	1	1
Indecency with Children	17	42	2	3
Misuse of Drugs	739	1,514	39	42
Firearms Offences	19	76	-	1
Other Offences not shown separately	2,375	5,548	30	36
TOTALS	29,864	53,832	8,801	12,492

**PERSONS PROSECUTED AND CAUTIONED FOR OFFENCES
TRIABLE SUMMARILY ONLY**

TABLE 'B'

OFFENCE	PROSECUTIONS		CAUTIONS	
	Persons	Total Offences	Persons	Total Offences
Adulteration of Food, Drugs, etc.	9	11	7	7
Assaulting a Police Officer	432	654	-	-
Obstructing a Police Officer	360	425	1	1
Other Assaults	38	44	-	-
Betting, Gaming and Lotteries	8	22	2	2
Brothel Keeping	19	26	-	-
Cruelty to Animals	71	95	-	-
Offences in Relation to Dogs	50	78	199	228
Education Acts	358	454	-	-
Firearms Acts	94	134	25	42
Highways Acts	210	279	71	78
Pedal Cycle Offences	76	134	105	167
Indecent Exposure	74	98	1	2
Simple Drunkenness	247	273	31	31
Drunkenness — Sporting Events	131	138	-	-
Drunk and Disorderly	2,494	2,740	85	85
Offences by Licensed Persons	69	234	14	16
Other Offences Relating to Licensing Laws	95	265	144	148
Labour Laws	2	3	-	-
Criminal Damage (under £400)	2,984	3,198	592	622
Social Security Offences	796	1,631	-	-
Naval, Military and Air Force Laws	2	2	-	-
Disorderly Behaviour	429	506	17	18
Prostitution	1,847	3,460	327	386
Public Health Acts	198	460	4	4
Railway Offences	383	531	-	-
Revenue Laws	5,141	6,173	41	115
Stage Carriage and Public Service Vehicles	356	604	12	15
Offences in Relation to Shops	38	109	-	-
Vagrancy Acts	64	76	9	9
Weights and Measures Acts	33	131	-	-
Immigration Act	10	11	-	-
Offences Against Public Order	1,791	2,028	25	25
Vehicle Interference	512	640	52	106
Wireless Telegraphy Acts	7,494	7,507	-	-
Kerb Crawling	71	72	-	-
Intoxicating Substances — Supply Act	3	5	-	-
Other Offences not shown separately	688	1,614	43	55
TOTALS	27,677	34,865	1,807	2,162

**PERSONS PROSECUTED AND CAUTIONED FOR
MOTORING OFFENCES**

TABLE 'C'

OFFENCE	PROSECUTIONS		CAUTIONS	
	Persons	Total Offences	Persons	Total Offences
Unfit to Drive through Drink or Drugs	5,980	7,581	5	5
Reckless Driving	344	506	-	-
Speeding	19,947	21,296	171	174
Motorway Offences	454	544	54	55
Careless Driving	5,323	8,213	433	458
Prohibited Driving	467	661	188	211
Neglect of Traffic Directions	4,133	5,899	1,124	1,163
Obstruction, Waiting and Parking Place Offences	4,615	5,176	273	298
Lighting Offences	402	2,414	332	446
Dangerous Condition	1,094	3,399	203	266
Defective Condition	79	701	44	70
Trailer Offences	2	10	14	19
Motorcycle Offences	75	338	45	95
Load Offences	2,213	3,871	180	218
Noise Offences	82	328	21	28
Driving Licence Offences	4,465	18,250	1,097	1,444
Operators' Licence Offences	130	280	13	14
Insurance Offences	8,736	17,878	352	817
Registration and Licensing Offences	1,071	2,709	147	206
Work Record and Employment Offences	529	2,985	133	342
Accident Offences	981	3,965	88	138
Vehicle Testing Offences	1,637	10,693	706	1,184
Seat Belt Offences	644	1,034	358	375
Miscellaneous Offences	2,676	4,336	47	64
TOTALS	66,079	123,067	6,028	8,090

**JUVENILES PROSECUTED AND CAUTIONED FOR OFFENCES
TRIABLE ON INDICTMENT OR EITHER WAY**

TABLE 'D'

OFFENCE	PROSECUTIONS		CAUTIONS	
	Persons	Total Offences	Persons	Total Offences
Murder	3	3	-	-
Manslaughter	-	-	-	-
Wounding Sec. 18	26	45	5	5
Wounding Sec. 20/47	292	432	348	357
Possess Offensive Weapon	89	124	17	17
Buggery	2	4	2	2
Indecent Assault Male	2	6	2	2
Indecency with Males	1	1	1	12
Rape	3	3	-	-
Indecent Assault Female	35	52	52	68
USI — Girl under 13 years	-	-	1	1
USI — Girl 13 to 16 years	1	1	18	21
Incest	-	-	-	-
Other Offences against the person	8	33	1	1
Burglary Dwelling	408	787	244	309
Aggravated Burglary Dwelling	4	8	-	-
Burglary Other Buildings	515	982	1,065	1,333
Aggravated Burglary Other Buildings	-	1	2	2
Going Equipped for Stealing	66	109	37	39
Robbery	106	181	21	27
Assault with Intent to Rob	9	16	-	-
Blackmail	4	7	2	2
Theft from the Person	6	9	33	33
Theft in a Dwelling	2	7	54	58
Theft by Employee	1	1	18	25
Theft of Mailbags	1	3	4	4
Theft of Electricity	2	4	-	-
Theft of Pedal Cycle	4	97	102	120
Theft from Vehicles	78	196	263	457
Theft Shops and Stalls	455	853	3,315	5,761
Theft Automatic Machines and Meters	12	34	24	31
Theft of Motor Vehicles	45	103	176	206
Unauthorised Taking of Motor Vehicles	447	944	337	378
Other Thefts	357	740	618	721
False Accounting	-	-	-	-
Obtaining by Deception and Other Frauds	16	67	93	120
Handling Stolen Property	144	290	126	222
Arson	26	39	44	80
Criminal Damage	58	190	38	79
Forgery and Offences Against the Currency	10	21	5	8
Affray	41	47	-	-
Indecency with Children	1	3	1	2
Misuse of Drugs	8	14	12	15
Firearms Offences	-	-	-	-
Other Offences not shown separately	45	139	11	14
TOTALS	3,376	6,596	7,092	10,532

**JUVENILES PROSECUTED AND CAUTIONED FOR
OFFENCES TRIABLE SUMMARILY ONLY**

TABLE 'E'

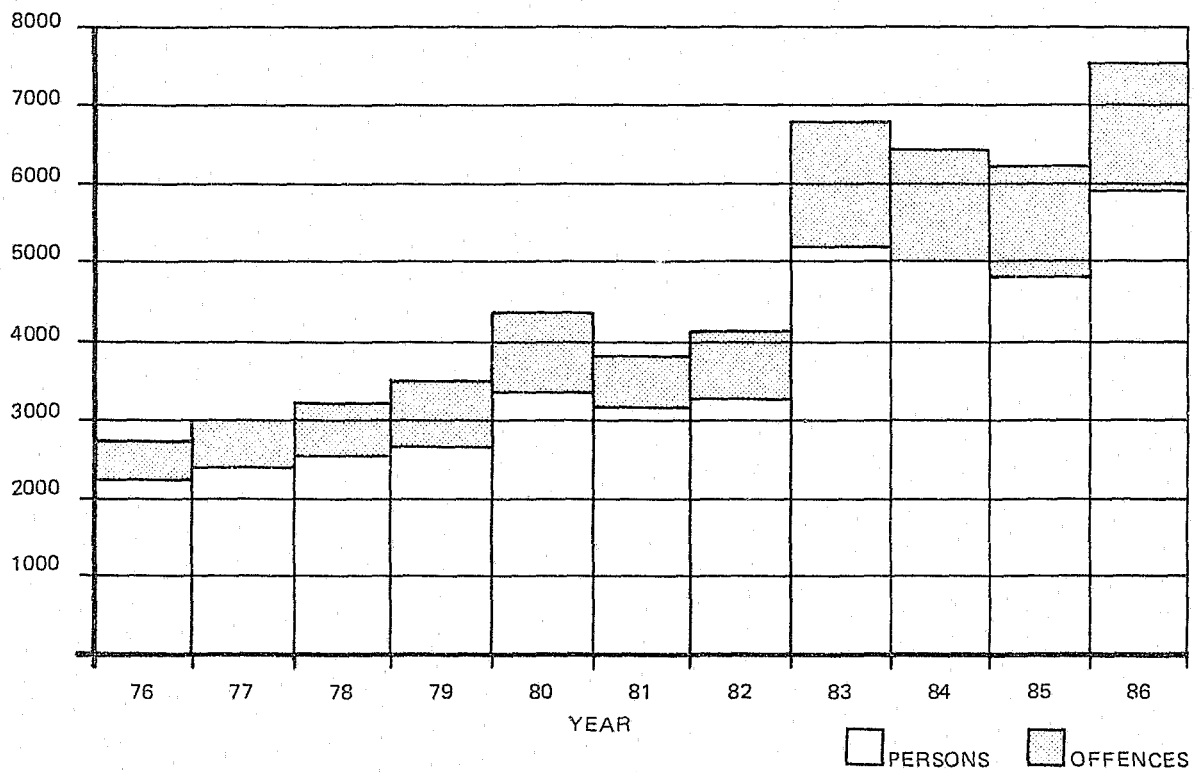
OFFENCE	PROSECUTIONS		CAUTIONS	
	Persons	Total Offences	Persons	Total Offences
Assaulting a Police Officer	20	32	-	-
Obstructing a Police Officer	19	21	-	-
Other Assaults	4	5	-	-
Cruelty to Animals	2	2	-	-
Offences in Relation to Dogs	-	-	2	2
Firearms Acts	29	54	17	30
Highways Acts	10	15	18	20
Pedal Cycle Offences	17	24	48	89
Indecent Exposure	2	3	-	-
Simple Drunkenness	-	-	6	6
Drunk and Disorderly	33	40	6	6
Other Offences Relating to Licensing Laws	3	3	12	15
Criminal Damage (under £400)	349	373	461	488
Social Security Offences	1	2	-	-
Disorderly Behaviour	22	28	5	5
Prostitution	11	21	30	32
Railway Offences	20	28	-	-
Revenue Laws	1	17	1	2
Stage Carriage and Public Service Vehicles	10	15	2	3
Vagrancy Acts	11	12	7	7
Offences Against Public Order	151	178	19	19
Vehicle Interference	107	138	45	99
Other Offences not shown separately	15	16	16	19
TOTALS	837	1,027	695	842

**JUVENILES PROSECUTED AND CAUTIONED FOR
MOTORING OFFENCES**

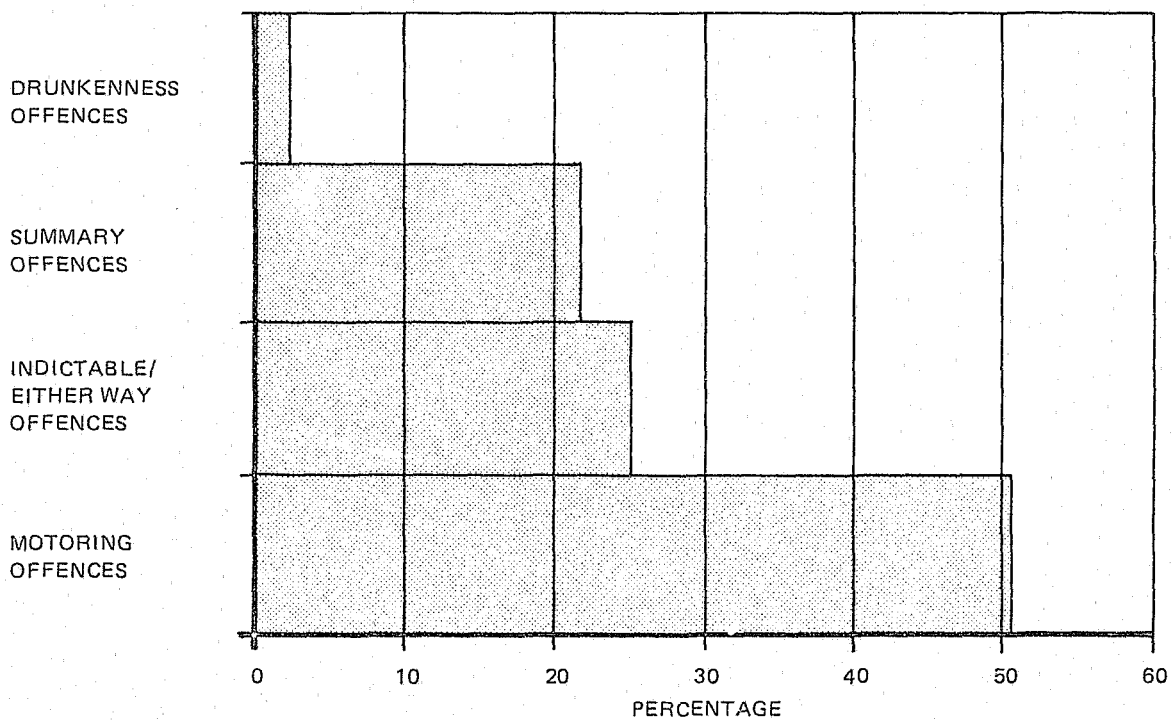
TABLE 'F'

OFFENCE	PROSECUTIONS		CAUTIONS	
	Persons	Total Offences	Persons	Total Offences
Unfit to Drive through Drink and Drugs	12	18	-	-
Reckless Driving	25	44	-	-
Speeding	2	7	2	2
Motorway Offences	-	-	1	1
Careless Driving	18	70	1	2
Prohibited Driving	13	32	49	57
Neglect of Traffic Directions	6	21	6	6
Lighting Offences	2	25	2	14
Dangerous Condition	1	14	1	7
Defective Condition	-	7	-	4
Motorcycle Offences	9	69	12	41
Load Offences	-	2	-	-
Noise Offences	-	1	-	-
Driving Licence Offences	263	563	116	144
Insurance Offences	161	575	12	64
Registration and Licensing Offences	3	41	2	12
Accident Offences	6	56	-	2
Vehicle Testing Offences	1	100	3	29
Seat Belt Offences	-	2	3	3
Miscellaneous Offences	3	10	1	2
TOTALS	525	1657	211	390

Drink Driving Offences 1976 - 1986



Analysis of Persons Prosecuted 1986



LICENSING

Justices' Licences for the Sale of Intoxicating Liquor in force during the year

Areas	Publicans	Beer/Cider Wine On	Full Off	Beer/Cider Wine Off	Restaurant/ Residential	Restaurant	Residential	Licensed Clubs	Total
Aldridge	77	—	45	—	—	5	—	4	131
Birmingham	702	11	10	5	22	147	31	92	1,020
Coventry	268	4	192	7	9	44	6	28	558
Dudley	317	1	139	—	2	22	—	10	491
Halesowen	58	—	37	—	—	7	—	28	130
Solihull	130	1	93	2	5	32	5	4	272
Stourbridge	98	—	48	—	—	12	—	1	159
Sutton Coldfield	48	1	47	2	6	17	6	38	165
Walsall	248	—	131	—	2	24	2	22	429
Warley	165	1	117	1	—	22	2	25	333
West Bromwich	242	—	84	3	—	14	1	22	366
Wolverhampton	272	—	282	—	5	38	2	27	626
TOTAL	2,625	19	1,225	20	51	384	55	301	4,680

Betting and Gaming

Areas	Betting Office Licence			Bookmakers Permit		
	Issued	Surrendered	In force	Issued	Surrendered	In force
Aldridge	3	2	12	1	—	13
Birmingham	28	10	237	21	5	175
Coventry	4	8	51	3	2	39
Dudley	—	—	32	—	—	32
Halesowen	—	1	6	—	3	9
Solihull	—	—	18	—	4	21
Stourbridge	—	—	6	—	—	5
Sutton Coldfield	—	—	5	—	—	11
Walsall	5	5	40	2	3	20
Warley	4	7	37	1	2	13
West Bromwich	2	5	31	3	—	20
Wolverhampton	—	—	60	—	—	48
TOTAL	46	38	535	31	19	406

Licensing – Divisional Totals at end of year

	'B'	'C'	'D'	'E'	'F'	'G'	'H'	'J'	'K'	'L'	'M'	TOTAL
Registered Clubs	98	81	129	108	51	99	126	52	121	87	124	952
Theatre Licences	2	1	1	1	6	25	3	15	2	1	8	65
Cinematograph Licences	3	—	1	2	4	1	1	12	2	2	13	41

Licences – Visits during year

	'B'	'C'	'D'	'E'	'F'	'G'	'H'	'J'	'K'	'L'	'M'	TOTAL
Places of Public Entertainment	50	—	22	32	75	95	118	32	189	138	48	799
Licensed Premises	2,410	1,364	872	1,034	1,036	1,918	4,330	3,802	3,882	511	1,998	23,217
Betting Offices	472	274	47	137	62	103	392	392	74	27	205	2,185

The nature of the 'D' Division is such that it is covered by two Petty Sessional Areas. One area is covered by Birmingham City and the other by Sutton Coldfield. For this reason Sutton Coldfield Sub-division has its own Summons and Warrants Office, the figures for which have not been included in the Birmingham Central Warrant Office table (Appendix 'C').

The figures for this area are as follows:-

Summonses and Orders served (MCA proceedings and personal service)	6,210
Warrants executed:	
local	744
other forces	356
Monies collected by Warrant Department	£26,018.22p

General Divisional Statistics

	Certificates Issued for House to House Collections	Certificates Issued for Street Collections	Dogs		Motor Vehicles		Pedal Cycles		
			Lost	Found	Impounded for all Reasons	Restored to Owners	Impounded for all Reasons	Restored to Owners	Sent to Cycle Stores
'B'	37	71	719	1,849	1,392	1,211	137	27	49
'C'	4	40	560	453	547	485	39	15	24
'D'	13	—	769	1,010	1,554	1,494	94	20	74
'E'	5	—	923	1,721	1,109	1,015	70	29	27
'F'	1	111	69	654	515	459	3	—	6
Total	60	222	3,040	5,687	5,117	4,664	343	91	180

	Certificates Issued for House to House Collections	Certificates Issued for Street Collections	Summons and Orders Served *	Warrants Executed			Dogs		Motor Vehicles		Pedal Cycles		
				Local	Other Forces	Monies Collected	Lost	Found	Impounded for all Reasons	Restored to Owners	Impounded for all Reasons	Restored to Owners	Sent to Cycle Stores
'G'	6	—	42,658	5,539	842	£ 91,632	1,096	1,375	876	806	117	34	40
'H'	27	60	10,476	4,589	899	129,338	978	1,183	733	674	82	16	63
'J'	35	192	4,766	2,415	988	58,862	1,440	1,532	463	409	71	37	40
'K'	22	200	962	7,145	839	183,333	1,426	2,233	1,181	1,139	60	16	17
'L'	33	112	5,461	1,178	407	80,657	771	577	738	662	109	62	47
'M'	42	184	716	9,655	388	141,036	1,118	1,970	792	44	288	194	94
Total	165	748	65,039	30,521	4,363	684,858	6,829	8,870	4,783	3,734	727	359	301

* MCA Proceedings and Personal Service (NB: Central Divisions, Summons and Warrants statistics included in Appendix 'C' Support)

Pedlars Certificates — Issued 208
Refused 35

The total cost to the Police Authority of discharging the statutory responsibility for stray dogs during the financial year 1985/86 was £165,000.

ROAD ACCIDENTS: A comparison of 1985/86 Accidents & Casualties

TABLE 'A'

Accident Type	1985		1986			
	Accidents	Casualties	Accidents	% Variation	Casualties	% Variation
Fatal	178	195	184	+ 3.4%	194	- 0.5%
Serious	2,685	3,145	2,537	- 5.5%	2,975	- 5.4%
Slight	6,705	8,729	6,638	- 1%	8,674	- 0.6%
Total Injury	9,568	12,069	9,359	- 2.2%	11,843	- 1.9%
Damage only	22,471	—	22,891	+ 1.9%	—	—

INJURY ACCIDENTS: By Severity and Police Division 1986

TABLE 'B'

Division	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	L	M	Total
Fatal	25	20	21	17	7	18	13	16	22	12	13	184
Serious	258	140	232	225	96	244	204	237	246	197	458	2,537
Slight	750	478	631	729	309	643	665	693	748	363	629	6,638
Totals	1,033	638	884	971	412	905	882	946	1,016	572	1,100	9,359

CASUALTIES: By Severity of Injury and Police Division 1986

TABLE 'C'

Division	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	L	M	Total
Fatal	25	20	24	17	7	19	13	16	24	15	14	194
Serious	310	164	276	270	108	290	240	257	290	243	527	2,975
Slight	978	623	866	913	411	861	871	912	1,004	492	743	8,674
Totals	1,313	807	1,166	1,200	526	1,170	1,124	1,185	1,318	750	1,284	11,843

**CLASSES OF VEHICLES INVOLVED (NOT NECESSARILY TO BLAME)
IN INJURY AND FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING 1986**

TABLE 'D'

TYPE OF VEHICLE	FATAL	INJURY		TOTAL
		Serious	Slight	
Pedal cycle	5	201	718	924
Moped	1	73	168	242
Motor scooter	—	56	99	155
Motorcycle	25	420	708	1,153
Combination	—	2	4	6
Invalid tricycle	—	—	2	2
Other three-wheeler	2	13	20	35
Taxi	—	15	54	69
Four wheel car	165	2,631	7,847	10,643
Mini-bus/motor caravan	—	23	59	82
PSV	8	97	369	474
Goods vehicle less than 1.52 tonnes	22	273	735	1,030
Goods vehicle 1.52 — 3.04 tonnes	4	27	93	124
Goods vehicle more than 3.04 tonnes	28	107	291	426
Other motor vehicles	1	16	28	45
Other non motor vehicles	—	2	—	2
Unknown motor vehicles	1	25	84	110
Total	262	3,981	11,279	15,522

**CHILD CASUALTIES BY AGE GROUP, CLASS OF ROAD USER,
AND SEVERITY OF INJURY**

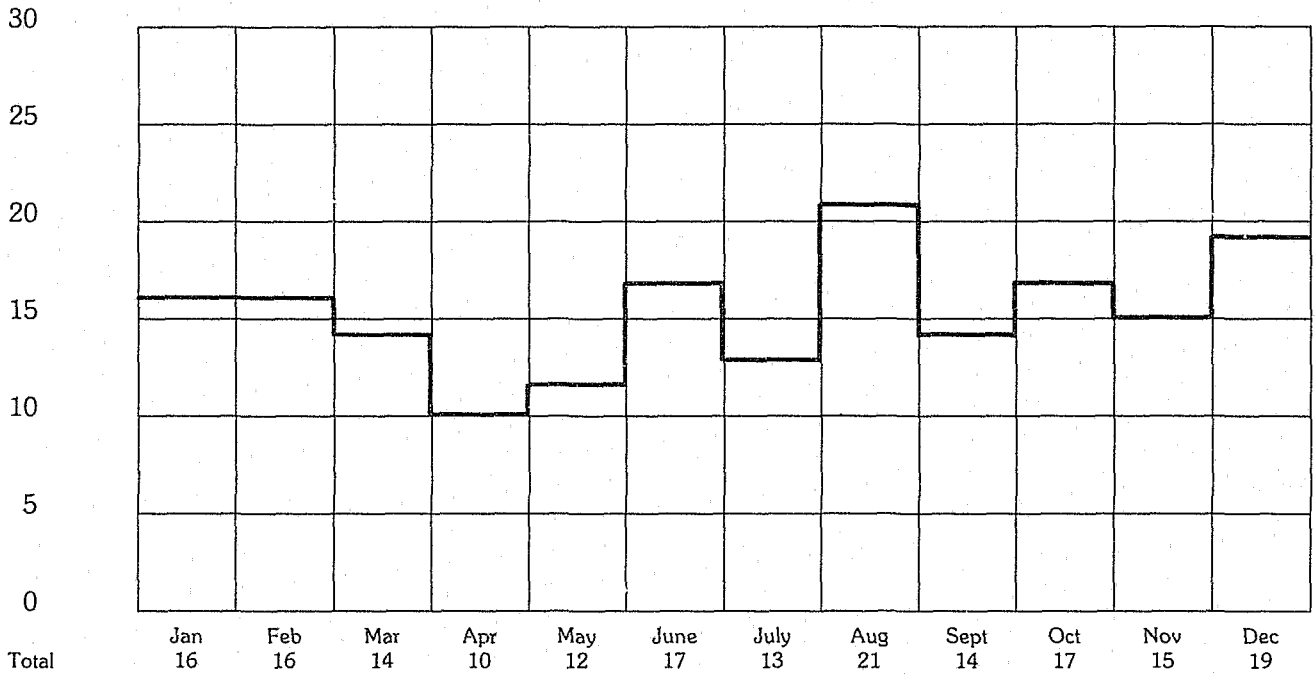
TABLE 'E'

CLASS OF ROAD USER	Age Group	Fatal	Serious	Slight	TOTAL
Pedestrians	0 — 4	4	57	116	177
	5 — 9	7	159	400	566
	10 — 15	3	208	550	761
	Total	14	424	1,066	1,504
Pedal cyclists	0 — 4	—	2	4	6
	5 — 9	—	11	41	52
	10 — 15	2	50	204	256
	Total	2	63	249	314
Car occupants	0 — 4	1	20	105	126
	5 — 9	—	27	85	112
	10 — 15	—	34	132	166
	Total	1	81	322	404
Others	0 — 4	—	3	21	24
	5 — 9	1	3	16	20
	10 — 15	—	8	29	37
	Total	1	82	246	333
All road users	0 — 4	5	82	246	333
	5 — 9	8	200	542	750
	10 — 15	5	300	915	1,220
	Total	18	582	1,703	2,303

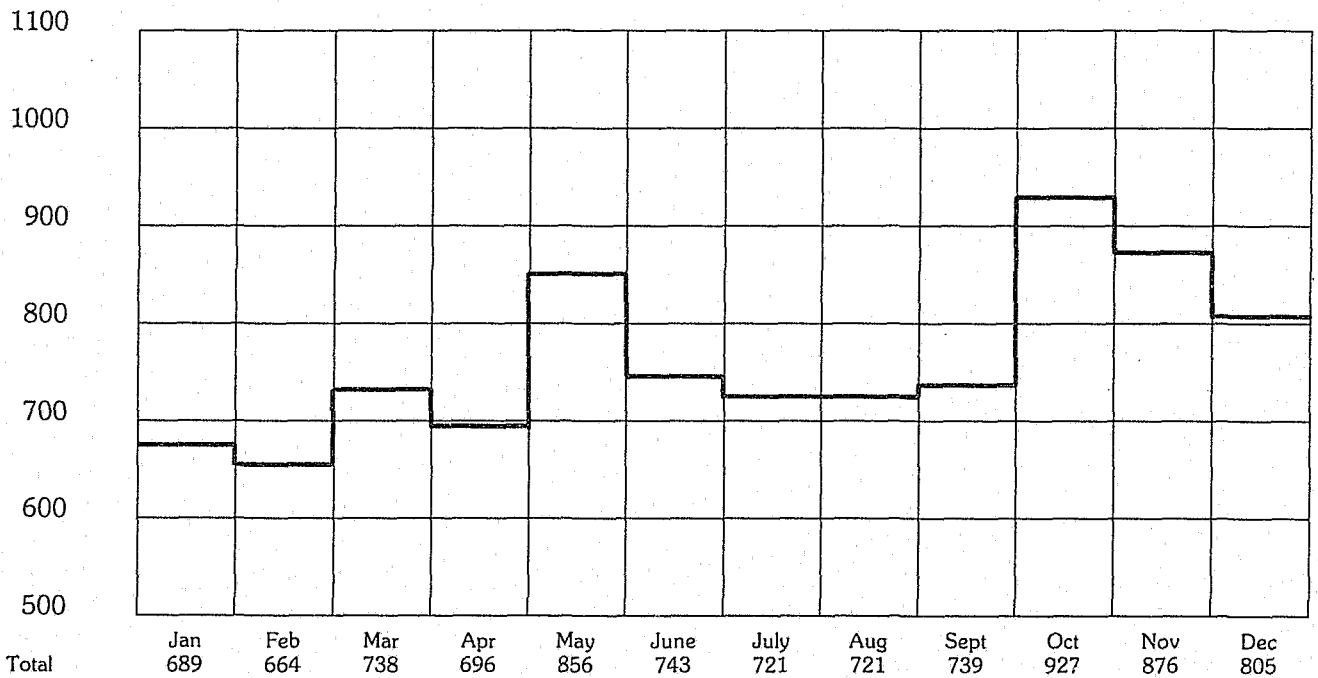
TABLE 'F'

INCIDENCE OF ACCIDENTS MONTH BY MONTH FOR THE YEAR 1986

FATAL



INJURY



**TIMES IN ONE HOUR PERIODS WHEN
FATAL AND INJURY ACCIDENTS OCCURRED**

TABLE 'G'

HOURS	FATAL	INJURY		TOTAL INJURIES	DAMAGE ONLY	TOTAL ACCIDENTS
		Serious	Slight			
0000	5	77	132	214	1,095	1,309
0100	4	35	71	110	463	573
0200	3	37	47	87	365	452
0300	—	16	29	45	216	261
0400	—	7	18	25	119	144
0500	—	13	23	36	121	157
0600	4	21	53	78	218	296
0700	9	88	226	323	656	979
0800	6	142	441	589	1,121	1,710
0900	8	95	250	353	862	1,215
1000	12	85	270	367	896	1,263
1100	12	99	312	423	1,103	1,526
1200	10	139	443	592	1,232	1,824
1300	9	144	442	595	1,238	1,833
1400	12	126	390	528	1,292	1,820
1500	7	195	558	760	1,668	2,428
1600	6	212	583	801	1,633	2,434
1700	11	239	575	825	1,676	2,501
1800	12	142	407	561	1,264	1,825
1900	13	141	333	487	1,133	1,620
2000	7	109	275	391	1,004	1,395
2100	9	93	217	319	981	1,300
2200	10	112	228	350	996	1,346
2300	15	170	315	500	1,539	2,039
Total	184	2,537	6,638	9,359	22,891	32,250

APPENDIX 'B' CRIME

RECORDED CRIME

During the year 255,540 crimes were left recorded and Table 'A' shows the incidence of crime on each of the territorial Divisions. The detection rate for all crime for the year is 29.3% which is a decrease of 0.7% over 1985. A total of 74,791 crimes was detected, 18.4% of detected crime was committed by juveniles.

The main variations in recorded crime during 1986, as compared with the previous year were as follows:-

Increases

Wounding S.18	46	5%
Burglary Dwelling House	5,777	15%
Burglary Other Building	2,929	9%
Aggravated Burglary Other	3	27%
Robbery	226	10%
Theft from the Person	246	12%
Theft of Pedal Cycles	407	8%
Theft from Vehicles	8,564	25%
Theft and Unauthorised Taking	4,376	13%
Criminal Damage	2,597	12%
Rape	3	2%

Decreases

Murder	2	5%
Wounding S.20/47	178	3%
Aggravated Burglary Dwelling	11	11%
Theft in Dwelling	296	19%
Theft from Shops	1,448	10%
Theft from Machines/Meters	287	23%

Homicide

During 1986 there were 42 cases reported. Of these, 36 were recorded as Murder and 6 Manslaughter. Of these 40 cases were detected.

Wounding

There were 7,512 cases of Wounding during the year, 4,577 being detected, a percentage of 60.9.

Sexual Offences

During 1986, 1,259 Sexual Offences were recorded, 719 of these being detected. This gives a detection rate of 57.1%, which is an increase of 1.6% over the previous year.

Offences against Property (Burglaries)

Offences in this category totalled 81,805 of which 25,494 were detected, a percentage of 31.2. Burglary offences increased by 8,698 or 11.9%.

Robbery

During 1986 there were 2,568 offences recorded under this heading, and 637 cases were cleared or 24.8%. Robberies have increased by 226 or 9.6%.

Thefts and Fraud

The table shows the various types of theft and fraud committed on each Division together with the number of offences detected.

Theft and Unauthorised Taking of Vehicles

There were 37,396 offences recorded during 1986 and 8,695 were detected or 23.3%. Total recorded offences increased by 13% during 1986.

JUVENILE CRIME

Of the 74,791 crimes detected during 1986, juveniles were known to have been responsible for committing 13,774 or 18.4% compared with 1985, when the respective figures were 15,735 or 22.6%.

The main classifications of detected crime for which juveniles were known to have been responsible were as follows:-

Wounding S.18	7%
Wounding S.20/47	17%
Indecent Assault on Male	20%
Indecent Assault on Female	28%
USI with girl under 13 years	11%
USI with girl 13 to 16 years	22%
Burglary Dwelling House	12%
Burglary Other Building	17%
Robbery	22%
Theft from the Person	21%
Theft in a Dwelling	25%
Theft of Pedal Cycle	34%
Theft from Vehicles	13%
Theft from Shops	41%
Theft and Unauthorised Taking	17%
Arson	37%
Criminal Damage	20%

CRIMINAL STATISTICS 1986

TABLE 'A'

NATURE OF CRIME	'B' Division Population 282,000		'C' Division Population 180,000		'D' Division Population 222,000		'E' Division Population 281,000	
	Com.	Det.	Com.	Det.	Com.	Det.	Com.	Det.
Murder	2	2	6	6	1	1	6	5
Attempt Murder	—	—	2	2	1	1	1	1
Threats to Murder	5	5	4	4	2	2	2	2
Manslaughter	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	2
Death by Reckless Driving	1	1	2	4	—	—	1	1
Wounding Sec. 18	94	60	120	74	73	56	116	81
Wounding Sec. 20/47	524	302	472	296	508	303	572	332
Assault	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Child Stealing	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buggery	14	8	1	2	6	4	1	1
Indecent Assault Male	6	4	3	3	6	1	6	5
Indecency with Males	4	4	34	32	3	5	3	2
Rape	12	8	14	7	15	10	15	6
Indecent Assault Female	86	44	51	11	46	18	60	21
USI — Girl under 13 years	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	2
USI — Girl 13 to 16 years	10	9	12	12	15	11	12	9
Incest	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Procuration	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Abduction	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
Bigamy	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences Against Property — Burglaries etc								
Burglary Dwelling	6,983	2,083	4,244	1,411	4,403	2,274	5,774	2,102
Aggravated Burglary Dwelling	17	13	13	7	10	4	8	4
Burglary Other Buildings	3,737	725	2,572	764	3,177	925	3,700	911
Aggravated Burglary Other Buildings	—	—	1	1	3	2	1	1
Going Equipped for Stealing	31	27	24	20	14	12	27	24
Robbery	265	64	407	66	189	46	257	64
Assault with Intent to Rob	16	4	19	4	13	8	7	1
Blackmail	—	—	4	2	3	3	4	3
Kidnapping	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	1
Offences Against Property — Thefts etc.								
Theft from the Person	158	20	281	34	127	45	168	8
Theft in a Dwelling	198	42	76	13	159	43	90	31
Theft by Employee	38	33	36	25	63	55	39	30
Theft of Mailbags	9	—	4	1	1	1	1	1
Theft of Pedal Cycle	612	72	213	10	396	72	442	58
Theft from Vehicles	4,302	887	3,102	263	3,805	870	3,987	414
Theft Shops and Stalls	665	467	326	219	1,098	842	498	342
Theft Automatic Machines and Meters	91	31	85	26	79	34	76	27
Theft of Electricity	58	29	39	22	55	41	53	28
Theft & Unauthorised Taking of M/Vehicles	5,265	976	2,980	586	4,545	1,558	4,903	1,084
Other Thefts	2,281	375	1,842	279	1,835	331	1,986	292
False Accounting	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2
Obtaining by Deception and Other Frauds	591	266	341	157	509	204	623	204
Handling Stolen Property	123	117	111	105	113	110	107	101
Criminal Damage								
Arson	131	27	76	23	101	14	173	28
Criminal Damage	1,977	321	1,896	300	2,183	288	2,620	335
Forgery and Offences against the Currency	62	56	56	47	86	84	38	35
Other Offences								
Affray	1	1	8	6	1	1	2	2
Perjury and False Statements	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	28	26	60	58	14	15	15	17
GRAND TOTALS	28,405	7,117	19,540	4,905	23,662	8,298	26,402	6,620
DETECTION RATE	25.1		25.1		35.1		25.1	
Totals — 1985	25,650	6,012	18,231	4,297	21,614	7,336	23,065	5,760
Detection Rate — 1985	23.4		23.6		33.9		25.0	
TOTAL PER 1,000 HEAD OF POPULATION	100.7	25.2	108.6	27.3	106.6	37.4	94.0	23.6

CRIMINAL STATISTICS 1986

TABLE 'A'

NATURE OF CRIME	'F' Division Population 42,500		'G' Division Population 253,200		'H' Division Population 262,900		'J' Division Population 300,800	
	Com.	Det.	Com.	Det.	Com.	Det.	Com.	Det.
Murder	2	2	4	4	1	1	2	2
Attempt Murder	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	1
Threats to Murder	2	1	3	2	1	—	5	5
Manslaughter	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Death by Reckless Driving	—	—	4	4	—	—	4	4
Wounding Sec. 18	126	75	110	70	66	35	48	33
Wounding Sec. 20/47	470	230	819	524	672	388	600	368
Assault	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Child Stealing	—	—	2	2	2	1	—	1
Buggery	3	—	4	4	3	3	3	1
Indecent Assault Male	3	1	9	6	13	11	4	1
Indecency with Males	31	27	2	2	15	16	6	5
Rape	11	9	16	8	3	2	10	5
Indecent Assault Female	70	12	92	56	56	28	49	28
USI — Girl under 13 years	1	1	5	2	—	—	—	—
USI — Girl 13 to 16 years	3	1	25	20	20	12	4	3
Incest	—	—	2	2	1	1	3	2
Procuration	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Abduction	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Bigamy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences Against Property — Burglaries etc								
Burglary Dwelling	1,200	308	4,770	1,433	3,134	1,423	2,773	1,258
Aggravated Burglary Dwelling	5	3	3	1	5	2	6	3
Burglary Other Buildings	1,846	441	3,811	743	3,906	1,535	3,284	930
Aggravated Burglary Other Buildings	1	1	1	1	3	2	—	—
Going Equipped for Stealing	47	44	27	27	15	15	23	20
Robbery	460	110	257	64	97	21	65	24
Assault with Intent to Rob	23	9	12	2	6	—	6	4
Blackmail	—	—	3	1	2	2	1	—
Kidnapping	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	2
Offences Against Property — Thefts etc.								
Theft from the Person	649	125	311	24	148	33	79	17
Theft in a Dwelling	40	11	112	43	93	28	142	36
Theft by Employee	89	78	36	35	38	34	25	19
Theft of Mailbags	9	8	3	1	2	1	5	3
Theft of Pedal Cycle	144	3	660	55	500	49	260	30
Theft from Vehicles	3,639	462	5,373	1,168	3,229	935	2,983	805
Theft Shops and Stalls	2,797	2,351	2,091	1,772	1,181	900	1,265	965
Theft Automatic Machines and Meters	86	21	95	36	97	29	93	27
Theft of Electricity	21	18	23	21	42	32	31	26
Theft & Unauthorised Taking of M/Vehicles	2,720	408	2,765	737	2,651	692	2,003	523
Other Thefts	2,486	405	2,326	438	2,297	436	1,957	379
False Accounting	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Obtaining by Deception and Other Frauds	775	495	523	242	385	147	268	132
Handling Stolen Property	177	173	265	261	140	141	164	165
Criminal Damage								
Arson	63	11	138	14	109	27	57	9
Criminal Damage	1,652	314	2,189	372	2,262	385	2,030	340
Forgery and Offences against the Currency	138	127	52	48	35	32	44	39
Other Offences								
Affray	2	1	1	—	5	5	3	3
Perjury and False Statements	10	7	1	3	—	—	1	1
Miscellaneous	23	20	19	17	5	7	14	13
GRAND TOTALS	19,828	6,317	26,970	8,270	21,241	7,412	18,324	6,233
DETECTION RATE	31.9		30.7		34.9		34.0	
Totals — 1985	18,869	6,872	23,776	6,979	20,126	6,639	16,958	5,752
Detection Rate — 1985	36.4		29.4		33.0		33.9	
TOTAL PER 1,000 HEAD OF POPULATION	466.5	148.6	106.5	32.7	80.8	28.2	60.9	20.7

CRIMINAL STATISTICS 1986

TABLE 'A'

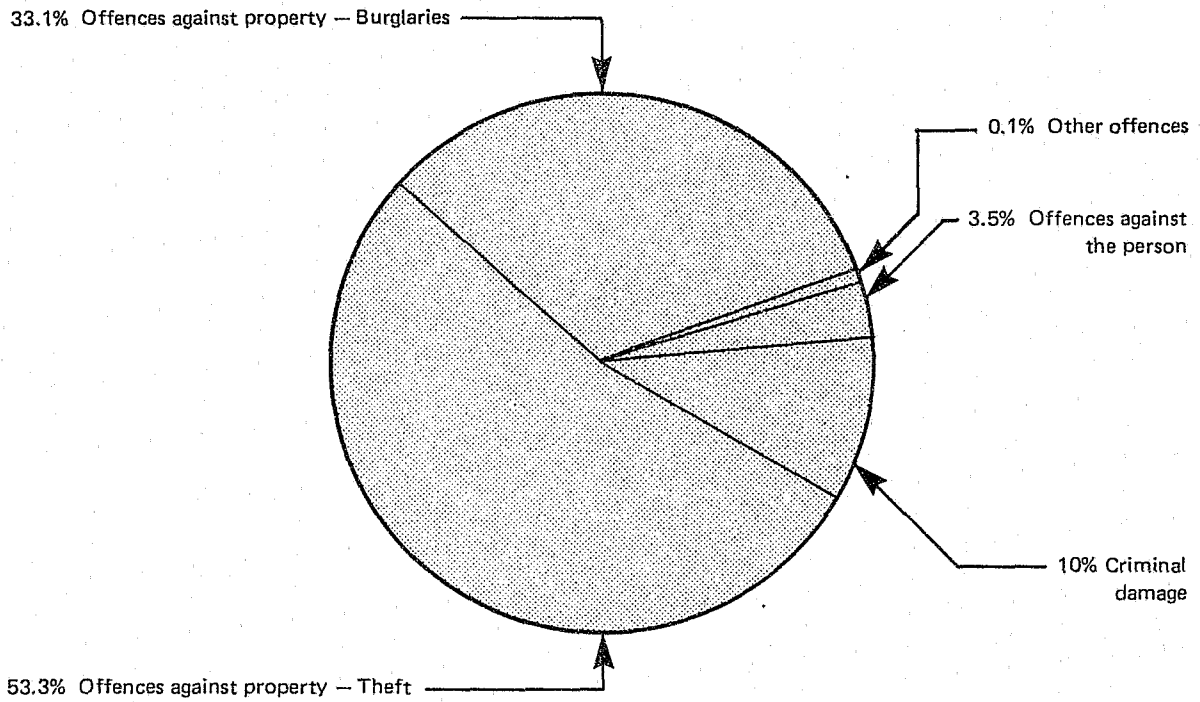
NATURE OF CRIME	'K' Division Population 303,300		'L' Division Population 201,900		'M' Division Population 312,200	
	Com.	Det.	Com.	Det.	Com.	Det.
Murder	4	3	5	5	3	3
Attempt Murder	—	—	—	—	1	1
Threats to Murder	5	4	—	—	3	3
Manslaughter	—	—	1	1	2	2
Death by Reckless Driving	—	—	3	3	1	1
Wounding Sec. 18	50	41	27	21	142	80
Wounding Sec. 20/47	700	449	345	217	859	542
Assault	—	—	—	—	—	—
Child Stealing	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buggery	4	2	3	3	5	4
Indecent Assault Male	10	8	1	1	15	13
Indecency with Males	11	9	7	7	3	2
Rape	16	9	5	5	17	12
Indecent Assault Female	76	26	34	19	87	44
USJ — Girl under 13 years	2	1	—	—	2	2
USJ — Girl 13 to 16 years	11	9	14	13	16	9
Incest	1	1	1	1	1	1
Procuration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abduction	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bigamy	1	1	—	—	1	1
Offences Against Property — Burglaries etc						
Burglary Dwelling	4,370	1,137	2,198	1,240	5,761	1,278
Aggravated Burglary Dwelling	5	4	1	1	17	12
Burglary Other Buildings	4,146	1,302	1,283	302	4,629	905
Aggravated Burglary Other Buildings	2	1	—	—	2	1
Going Equipped for Stealing	27	26	8	8	22	20
Robbery	192	52	35	9	235	84
Assault with Intent to Rob	—	—	3	1	4	—
Blackmail	4	4	—	1	1	1
Kidnapping	2	2	—	—	1	1
Offences Against Property — Thefts etc.						
Theft from the Person	215	23	38	7	191	26
Theft in a Dwelling	115	39	81	29	186	62
Theft by Employee	67	63	31	16	43	33
Theft of Mailbags	2	—	2	—	3	1
Theft of Pedal Cycle	369	35	469	60	1,421	71
Theft from Vehicles	3,539	524	2,647	610	5,944	883
Theft Shops and Stalls	1,036	861	653	487	1,824	1,454
Theft Automatic Machines and Meters	122	40	45	16	96	25
Theft of Electricity	31	24	28	22	37	32
Theft & Unauthorised Taking of M/Vehicles	3,217	698	1,995	536	4,352	897
Other Thefts	2,378	544	1,542	340	3,562	552
False Accounting	1	1	—	—	4	4
Obtaining by Deception and Other Frauds	462	204	217	98	684	334
Handling Stolen Property	156	160	144	139	251	252
Criminal Damage						
Arson	125	32	52	11	198	31
Criminal Damage	2,044	384	1,459	251	3,398	498
Forgery and Offences against the Currency	71	64	28	27	63	65
Other Offences						
Alfray	5	5	—	—	6	7
Perjury and False Statements	1	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	18	17	21	20	36	34
GRAND TOTALS	23,613	6,809	13,426	4,527	34,129	8,283
DETECTION RATE	28.8		33.7		24.3	
Totals — 1985	21,935	7,146	11,739	4,166	29,643	8,555
Detection Rate — 1985	32.6		35.5		28.9	
TOTAL PER 1,000 HEAD OF POPULATION	77.9	22.4	66.5	22.4	109.3	26.5

CRIMINAL STATISTICS 1986

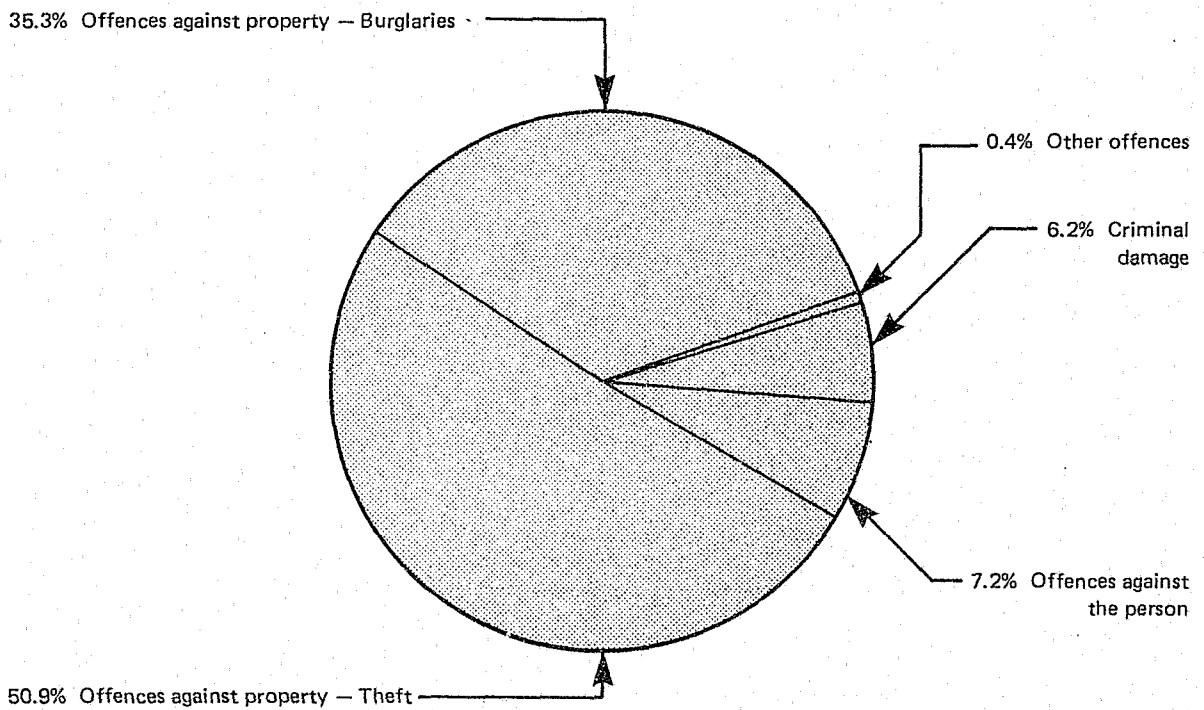
TABLE 'B'

NATURE OF CRIME	Population: 2,641,800	
	Crimes Committed	Crimes Detected
Murder	36	34
Attempt Murder	8	8
Threats to Murder	32	28
Manslaughter	6	6
Death by Reckless Driving	16	18
Wounding Sec. 18	972	626
Wounding Sec. 20/47	6,540	3,951
Assault	1	1
Child Stealing	6	6
Buggery	47	32
Indecent Assault Male	76	54
Indecency with Males	119	111
Rape	134	81
Indecent Assault Female	707	307
USI — Girl under 13 years	14	9
USI — Girl 13 to 16 years	142	108
Incest	10	9
Procuration	4	4
Abduction	3	2
Bigamy	3	2
Offences Against Property — Burglaries etc		
Burglary Dwelling	45,610	15,947
Aggravated Burglary Dwelling	90	54
Burglary Other Buildings	36,091	9,483
Aggravated Burglary Other Buildings	14	10
Going Equipped for Stealing	265	243
Robbery	2,459	604
Assault with Intent to Rob	109	33
Blackmail	22	17
Kidnapping	9	9
Offences Against Property — Thefts etc.		
Theft from the Person	2,365	362
Theft in a Dwelling	1,292	377
Theft by Employee	505	421
Theft of Mailbags	41	17
Theft of Pedal Cycle	5,486	515
Theft from Vehicles	42,550	7,821
Theft Shops and Stalls	13,434	10,660
Theft Automatic Machines and Meters	965	312
Theft of Electricity	418	295
Theft & Unauthorised Taking of M/Vehicles	37,396	8,695
Other Thefts	24,492	4,371
False Accounting	16	16
Obtaining by Deception and Other Frauds	5,378	2,483
Handling Stolen Property	1,751	1,724
Criminal Damage		
Arson	1,223	227
Criminal Damage	23,710	3,788
Forgery and Offences against the Currency	673	624
Other Offences		
Affray	34	31
Perjury and False Statements	13	11
Miscellaneous	253	244
GRAND TOTALS	255,540	74,791
DETECTION RATE		29.3
Totals — 1985	231,606	69,514
Detection Rate — 1985		30.0
TOTAL PER 1,000 HEAD OF POPULATION	96.7	28.3

Recorded crime by offence group 1986



Comparison of detected crime for 1986 by offence group



VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED DURING THE YEAR

CLASSIFICATION	NUMBER OF OFFENCES IN EACH VALUE GROUP								TOTAL VALUE ALL OFFENCES	
	Nil	Under £5	£5 and under £25	£25 and under £100	£100 and under £500	£500 and under £1,000	£1,000 and over	Number of Offences	STOLEN £	RECOVERED £
Burglary (Dwelling)	11,202	914	3,878	5,883	13,134	5,946	4,653	45,610	18,408,204	522,580
Aggravated Burglary (Dwelling)	42	2	10	14	9	5	8	90	63,566	65
Burglary (Other Buildings)	9,977	896	4,260	5,982	9,118	2,675	3,183	36,091	14,669,382	1,214,011
Aggravated Burglary (Other Buildings)	8	—	2	1	1	1	1	14	2,340	1,514
TOTAL	21,229	1,812	8,150	11,880	22,262	8,627	7,845	81,805	33,143,492	1,738,170
Robbery & Attempts	451	218	479	628	469	124	199	2,568	1,549,414	79,923
Theft and Unlawful taking Vehicles	1,431	7	61	543	12,422	9,143	13,789	37,396	53,721,893	36,349,727
								£5 and over		
Theft from Person	112	162	628	876	464	75	48	2,091	310,335	18,467
Theft in Dwelling	3	187	234	386	357	70	55	1,102	255,958	18,096
Theft by Employee	2	52	133	105	100	44	69	451	582,721	71,211
Theft of/from Mailbags	—	22	14	—	2	1	2	19	4,071	38
Abstracting Electricity	18	5	252	48	77	9	9	395	41,204	—
Theft of Pedal Cycles	9	5	272	2,318	2,848	25	9	5,472	587,724	26,557
Theft from Vehicles	2,629	4,265	5,954	11,642	15,926	1,432	702	35,656	6,274,662	293,453
Theft from Shops and Stalls	74	3,852	5,821	2,405	1,099	120	63	9,508	683,391	217,855
Theft from Auto Machines & Meters	51	59	354	344	151	6	—	855	49,398	1,437
Other Thefts	316	2,292	5,438	8,340	6,040	1,088	978	21,884	6,261,038	456,660
TOTAL	3,214	10,901	19,100	26,464	27,064	2,870	1,935	77,433	15,050,502	1,103,774
								TOTALS	103,465,301	39,271,594

PACE STATISTICS 1986

Persons and Vehicles Searched

Reason for Searches	Stolen Property	Drugs	Firearms	Offensive Weapon	Going Equipped	Others	Total
Total No.	704	384	23	200	190	623	2,124

Number of Arrests Resulting from Searches

Reason for Arrest	Stolen Property	Drugs	Firearms	Offensive Weapon	Going Equipped	Others	Total
Total No.	88	55	5	22	42	62	274

Intimate Searches Ledger

No. of Intimate Searches	Person Conducting Search	Purpose of Search	Result
6	Medical Practitioner or other suitably qualified person	4 Harm 2 Drugs	Razor Blades Negative

Road Checks Ledger

Total No. of Road Checks	Reasons for Road Checks	No. of Vehicles Stopped	No. of Roads Obstructed	Number of Arrests	
				Arising from the reason for implementing Road Check	Not connected with reason for implementing Road Check
2	A witness to a serious arrestable offence	125	5	—	—

Police Detention

No. of persons kept in police detention for more than 24 hours and subsequently released without charge		47
No. of applications to Magistrates' Courts for warrants of further detention	Granted	6
	Refused	0
	Total	6
Warrants Granted	Charged	4
	Not Charged	2

DRUG SQUAD STATISTICS 1986

Total Drug Incidents Reported 937		
Search Warrants	1985	1986
Obtained	294	292
Positive	207	163
Negative	12	21
Not executed or withdrawn	75	108

Burglaries	1985		1986	
	Reported	Detected	Reported	Detected
Chemists				
Involving theft of Controlled Drugs	11	3	8	5
Involving theft of non-Controlled Drugs	14	6	5	2
Attempt Burglaries	4	—	5	2
TOTAL	29	9	18	9
Surgeries (including Dentists, Vets and Health Centres)				
Involving theft of Controlled Drugs	2	1	1	—
Involving theft of non-Controlled Drugs	33	2	9	4
TOTAL	35	3	10	4
GRAND TOTAL	64	12	28	13

PERSONS DEALT WITH FOR OFFENCES CONCERNING DRUGS (with comparison 1985)

	1985	1986
Total Arrests	1,005	986
Persons Cautioned	9	10

Offences and Drugs Involved

Cannabis	1985	1986
Possession	707	670
Possess with intent to supply	156	130
Supply	93	78
Produce (Cultivate)	81	44
Permit Premises	7	11
Unlawfully Import	10	—
Possess Cannabis Oil	—	—
Concerned/Offer	5	16

	Possession		Possession W/I Supply		Supply	
	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986
Other Drugs						
Heroin	73	93	37	63	48	60
Cocaine	16	20	8	14	5	6
Amphetamine	71	154	19	32	21	26
Diconal	2	8	1	3	—	2
LSD	9	14	5	4	4	4
Other Drugs	27	32	3	6	2	5

	1985		1986	
	Reported	Detected	Reported	Detected
Prescriptions				
Theft	28	17	23	13
Forgery of; involving Controlled Drugs	13	12	6	4
Involving non-Controlled Drugs	118	107	34	27
Attempts	5	5	3	3

ANTECEDENTS DEPARTMENT

Number of Committals and Appeals to Crown Courts

		Committals for Trial	Committals for Sentence	Appeals	Totals
Birmingham	1985	4,373	375	429	5,177
	1986	3,980	344	443	4,767
Dudley & Western (including cases to Stafford/Shrewsbury/Hereford)	1985	2,498	255	410	3,163
	1986	2,625	248	368	3,241
Coventry & Warwick	1985	1,294	112	194	1,600
	1986	1,238	127	150	1,515
All Courts	1985	8,165	742	1,033	9,940
	1986	7,843	719	961	9,523

SCENES OF CRIME DEPARTMENT

Cases dealt with during 1986

Scenes Attended	62,406
Fingerprints Found	8,367
Percentage of Burglaries Attended by Scenes of Crime Officers	76.90%
Cases Examined at Scenes of Crime HQ Unit	1,720
Fingerprints Found	1,174
Fires Attended	639

Comparison of Cases 1984 – 1986

	1984	1985	1986
Total Incidents dealt with	59,446 +12.62%	56,306 -5.28%	64,166 +13.95%
Total Incidents where Fingerprints Found	8,810 +8.11%	8,284 -5.97%	9,541 +15.17%
Fingerprints Submitted to Midland Regional Fingerprint Bureau	5,584 +2.29%	5,369 -3.85%	6,501 +21%
Fingerprint Identification	1,679 +2.07%	1,416 -15.66%	1,543 +8.96%
Cases sent to the Forensic Science Laboratory by Scenes of Crime Officers	589 +10.30%	567 -3.73%	715 +26.10%

EXPLOSIVES & FIREARMS DEPARTMENT

**Explosives Act 1875 and 1923
Certificates and Licences**

	Licensed Stores	Registered Premises	Private Use	Immediate Use	Gunpower & Safety Fuse		Revoked	Refused
					Dealers	Private Use		
1985	3	14	56	4	14	378	—	—
1986	3	12	55	2	17	398	—	1

**Firearms Act 1968
Firearm Certificates**

	New Issues	Replaced	Transfer	Certificates				Refused			Revoked	Permits	
				Renewed	Varied	Cancelled	Current	Issued	Renewal	Variation		Temporary	Auctioneers
1985	282	517	34	710	1,104	249	2,650	—	1	—	7	71	1
1986	301	44	23	708	1,231	211	2,760	—	1	—	2	89	1

**Firearms Act 1968
Firearms Dealers**

	New Issues	Reviewed	Transferred	Current	Refused		Temporary Registration	Renewed From Register	Current
					Issue	Renewal			
1985	5	92	—	94	—	—	15	1	5
1986	8	96	—	99	—	—	15	—	3

**Firearms Act 1968
Shot Gun Certificates**

	Visitors	Issues	Renewals	Transfers	Cancelled	Replacements	Revoked	Current	Refused		Permits	
									Issue	Renewal	Temporary	Auctioneers
1985	3	1,461	3,899	169	919	132	15	15,531	16	6	29	6
1986	0	1,270	3,974	203	970	182	36	15,997	37	1	41	6

Firearms and Ammunition Surrendered

	Firearms, Shot Guns and Miscellaneous	Ammunition (rounds)	Dangerous and Explosive Objects Dealt With
1985	560	75,918	151
1986	569	291,855	193

Fees Received

	Firearms Certificates and Dealers Registrations	Shot Gun Certificates	Total
1985	17,642.00	28,568.50	46,210.50
1986	21,007.00	28,843.50	49,850.50

Call Outs

	Call Outs		Terrorist Devices	Hoaxes	Objects dealt with by RAOC	"Cider Nightmare"
	On Duty	Off Duty				
1985	130	54	—	8	4	1
1986	200	56	1	9	48	2

Miscellaneous

	Appeals	Process	Cautions	Search Warrants	Complaints	Letters of Thanks
1985	5	14	96	5	1	21
1986	6	9	33	6	—	10

PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT

	1986	1985	Variation %
Number of Incidents Attended	9,123	9,036	+ 1%
Call outs from Home	603	582	+ 3.6%
Number of Films Processed	9,068	7,853	+ 15.5%
Colour Prints Produced	185,039	177,051	+ 4.5%
Black and White Prints	31,828	14,649	+ 117%
Lithographic and Half Tone Negatives	1,871	1,638	+ 14.2%
35 mm Colour Transparences	1,363	984	+ 38.5%
Number of Video Tapes Produced from Serious Crimes (commenced October 1986)	13	—	—
Police and Civilian Identity Cards	1,713	1,130	+ 51.6%
Prisoners Photographs			
Number of Films received from Divisions for Processing	2,177	1,888	+ 15.3%
Number of Colour Prints Produced from these Films	94,178	74,311	+ 26.7%

Work of Photographic Identification Bureau

Witness Viewing	2,669
Positive Identifications	112
Photographs added to Index	24,259
Average of Photographs added to Index per month	2,021
Average of Photographs Destroyed per month	522
Average of NIB74B per month without Photographs	510
Average of Photographs not up to Standard per month	223
Average of Results handled per month	3,276
Photophits compiled	95
White Males added to Viewing Index	6,740
Females/Coloured Persons added to Viewing Index	2,995
Updated Photographs	3,725

APPENDIX 'C' SUPPORT

BIRMINGHAM CENTRAL WARRANT OFFICE

		1985	1986
Warrants received from Birmingham	Arrest	16,203	15,963
	Commit	2,707	2,553
	Defaulter's Maintenance Order	395	406
	Rates	518	486
	Others	1,714	2,329
	Total	21,537	21,737
Warrants received from outside Forces	Arrest	3,655	3,539
	Commit	271	330
	Distress	21	29
	Defaulter's Maintenance Order	150	161
	Total	4,097	4,059
GRAND TOTAL		25,634	25,796
Defaulters	Arrest and to Court	4,971	6,650
Cash Received	Birmingham	390,050.28	377,411.75
	Other Courts	64,601.66	58,169.19
	Maintenance	21,727.06	16,640.89
	Total	476,379.00	452,221.83
Summonses received from outside Forces		2,046	1,796
Requests for copies of Court Register		466	546
DHSS Summonses (Antecedents only)		194	270

BIRMINGHAM CORONER'S OFFICE

	'B' Division	'C' Division	'D' Division	'E' Division	'F' Division	Total
Deaths Reported	1,193	800	859	1,021	450	4,323
Post Mortems	722	460	589	608	214	2,593
Inquests	121	104	96	86	64	471

DIVISIONAL CORONERS' OFFICES

	'G' Division	'H' Division	'J' Division	'K' Division	'L' Division	'M' Division	Total
Deaths Reported	825	947	1,320	1,486	399	1,125	6,102
Post Mortems	700	760	694	833	334	880	4,201
Inquests	116	121	96	100	62	86	581

CENTRAL TICKET OFFICE

Fixed Penalty Notices

Issued:	Endorsable	7,012	
	Non-endorsable	24,689	
	Total	31,701	(T/Wardens: 19,186 Police: 12,515)
	Paid within 28 days	15,360	
	Paid after 28 days	4,725	
	No further action	1,390	
	Hearing requested	65	
	Fine Registrations issued	840	
	Fixed Penalties outstanding	9,321	
	Total	31,701	
	Letters received	6,247	
	Notice to Owners sent	9,010	

Excess Charges (12 months)

Notices issued	31,169
Paid	20,552
Process	994
Received by CTO for enquiry	7,803

An indication of the trend in Fixed Penalty Notices since 1 October 1986

NON-ENDORSABLE		ENDORSABLE	
Offence	Issues	Offence	Issues
No Waiting	17,208	Exceed 30 mph	1,561
Limited Waiting	1,840	Exceed 40 mph	983
Stopping on Clearway	1,324	Contravene Red Light	396
Charge Not Duly Paid	760	Exceed 70 mph	365
Fail wear seat belt	668	Approach to Pelican	193
Park off-side at night	581	Stop on Zebra zone	119
Unnecessary obstruction	548	Learner driver no 'L' plates	80
Park Suspended Bay	490	Exceed temporary speed limit	46
Position lamps not lit after dark (stationary)	486	Motorway reversing	34
Over staying excess charge	356	Motorway contravene red light	27
All other offences each represent less than 1% of total.			

BIRMINGHAM PROCESS DEPARTMENT

Comparison of Work 1985 – 86

		1986	1985
Number of Defendants	19,742		
Number of Fixed Penalties	3,025	22,767	26,330
Number of Defendants Processed	27,325		
Number of Fixed Penalties Processed	4,381	31,706	29,377
Summonses out		51,487	45,100
Adjournment Notice		1,250	1,245
Witnesses warned		8,388	7,559
Section 9 Statements		399	558
Fixed Penalty Not Guilty Files		154	
Full File request		2,198	
Disqualification		3,630	No comparison figures
Witness Telex		989	
Fixed Penalty Reports		670	
Since the introduction of the independent CPS in April 1986 the following additional work has been required:-			
Review cases to CPS (9 months)		5,023	
Files — photographed for CPS (9 months)		2,636	No comparison figures
Extended Fixed Penalty — requests for Hearing		49	

CENTRAL LOCK-UP

Adult Court

Total number of persons, in custody and on bail, appearing before Birmingham Magistrates' Adult Lock-up Court	67,014
Total number of prisoners presented by Lock-up	16,427
Fresh prisoners	5,739
Total remands, bail and custody	46,590
Remands in custody	10,688
Custodial sentences	636
Conveyed to HMP Winson Green	5,455
Conveyed to Brockhill Remand Centre	3,878
Conveyed to HMP Risley	453
Conveyed to Detention Centres	195
Absentees HM Forces	7
Abscondees	16
Prisoners for other forces	63
In care to Local Authorities	144

Juvenile Court

Total number on Lock-up List	2,355
Fresh listings	739
Remanded in custody	301
In care to Local Authorities	496
Conveyed to Detention Centres	11
Committed to Youth Custody	33

ATTENDANCE CENTRES

There are eight established Attendance Centres in the West Midlands Force area, and the following Orders were made by the Courts during 1986:-

Senior Centre, Birmingham	399
Senior Centre, Coventry	71
Female Centre, Birmingham	20
Birmingham 'A' Junior Centre	142
Birmingham 'B' Junior Centre	131
Bilston Junior Centre	152
Coventry Junior Centre	133
Smethwick Junior Centre	84

A wide variety of activities are carried out at each centre which incorporates physical training, first aid, woodwork, horticulture, gardening, painting, motorcycle mechanics, instruction in DIY, road safety, personal hygiene, job applications and letter writing, canoe building, scriptwriting, map reading and for the female centre, personal hygiene, child care and homecraft classes.

APPENDIX 'D' PERSONNEL

ESTABLISHMENT AND STRENGTH – REGULAR FORCE

Set out below is the authorised established and actual strength of the Force as at 31 December 1986 and excluding seconded staff:-

Ranks	Authorised	Actual	Vacancies
Chief Constable	1	1	
Deputy Chief Constable	1	1	
Assistant Chief Constables	5	5	
Chief Superintendents	22	21	- 1
Superintendents	80	82	+ 2
Chief Inspectors	118	118	
Inspectors	360	363	+ 3
Sergeants	1056	1054	- 2
Constables	5041	4925	- 116
Totals	<u>6684</u>	<u>6570</u>	<u>- 114</u>

SUPERNUMERARY AND SECONDED STAFF 1986

At 31 December 1986 the following officers were supernumerary to the authorised establishment of the Force:-

No. 4 Regional Crime Squad	1 Chief Superintendent 1 Superintendent 2 Chief Inspectors 3 Inspectors 23 Sergeants 29 Constables
Midland Regional Fingerprint Bureau	1 Chief Inspector 1 Inspector 3 Sergeants 12 Constables
Regional Crime Intelligence Office	1 Chief Inspector 1 Sergeant 1 Constable
National Joint Unit — New Scotland Yard	1 Constable
Central Drugs Intelligence — New Scotland Yard	1 Sergeant
Home Office Forensic Science Laboratory	1 Sergeant
Central Planning Unit — Harrogate	1 T/Superintendent 3 Inspectors
National Holmes Training Unit — Penrith	2 Inspectors
Police National Computer Centre — Durham	1 Sergeant
Home Office Police Research Scientific Unit	1 T/Superintendent
Home Office Forward Planning Unit	1 T/Superintendent
Birmingham City Planning Unit	1 Inspector
CBI Action — Birmingham	1 Chief Inspector
Technical Support Unit	1 Chief Inspector 3 Constables
Police Staff College	1 Assistant Chief Constable 1 Chief Superintendent 1 Superintendent 1 Chief Inspector
Police Training Centre — Ryton-on-Dunsmore	1 Chief Superintendent 1 Inspector 17 Sergeants 3 Constables
Police Regional Training — Tally Ho!	1 Superintendent
Police Dog Training Centre — Stafford	1 Sergeant
Sponsored University Scholarships	1 Inspector 1 Sergeant
Exchange Secondment Scheme — Hong Kong	1 Superintendent
Home Office Recruiting of Ethnic Minorities	1 T/Chief Inspector
Police Requirement Support Unit — Home Office	1 T/Superintendent
HMI — Staff Officer	1 Chief Inspector
Police Federation (Joint Branch Board)	1 Constable
Home Defence	1 Superintendent

TOTAL 133

DISTRIBUTION

As at 31 December 1986 the distribution of the Force was as follows:-
(Figures in brackets show authorised establishment where it differs from actual strength)

DEPARTMENT	CC	DCC	ACC	Ch Supt	Supt	Ch Insp	Inspector	Sergeant	Constable	TOTAL
Administration	1	1	5	1	1	2	3	7	25 (21)	46 (42)
Community Service				1	1	3 (2)	4	2 (1)		11(9)
Complaints & Discipline				1	5	1	16			23
Home Defence						(1)	1 (-)	1		2
Management Services				1	2	2	10 (7)	3 (2)		18 (14)
Personnel/Recruiting				1	2	2	9 (4)	6 (2)	7 (3)	27 (14)
Uniform Operations				1	2 (1)	1	4 (2)	2 (1)	2	12 (8)
Central Plain Clothes							1	4	14	19
Dog Branch						1	1	2	3 (2)	7 (6)
Mounted Branch						1	1	3 (4)	42 (43)	47 (49)
OSU						1	4	14	126 (129)	145 (148)
Uniform Support					2 (1)	1	4 (2)	6 (1)	(2)	13 (7)
Central Warrants							1	2 (3)	18 (29)	21 (33)
Birmingham Process						1	(1)		3 (-)	4 (2)
Central Lock-up						1	5	9	61 (62)	76 (77)
HM Coroners							1	3	6 (7)	10 (11)
Control Room					1	4 (5)	5	11 (10)	38 (39)	59 (60)
Press Liaison					1 (-)	1 (-)		2 (-)		4 (-)
Training				1	2	6 (7)	16 (13)	39 (41)	48 (39)	112 (103)
CID				2 (3)	6 (5)	12	22	85	278 (259)	405 (386)
TOTAL — HQ	1	1	5	9	25	40	108	201	671	1061
Divisions										
'B'				1	5	6	21 (22)	74 (76)	385 (413)	492 (523)
'C'				1	4	4	15 (16)	62 (63)	359 (350)	445 (438)
'D'				1	5	6	20 (23)	70 (72)	356 (374)	458 (481)
'E'				1	5	6	22 (23)	83 (86)	442 (462)	559 (583)
'F'				1	4	5	15 (14)	57	285 (314)	367 (395)
'G'				1	5	8	24 (23)	84 (85)	337 (361)	459 (483)
'H'				1	4 (5)	7 (6)	23 (25)	68	305 (319)	408 (424)
'J'				1	5	7 (6)	22 (23)	76 (77)	272 (290)	383 (402)
'K'				1	5	8	25	85 (83)	377 (396)	501 (518)
'L'				1	4	6	19 (18)	52 (48)	233 (236)	315 (313)
'M'				1	5	9	26	87 (89)	448 (468)	576 (598)
'T'				1	5	6	23 (25)	55 (60)	373 (407)	463 (504)
Recruits in Training									81	81
Divisional Total				12	56 (57)	78 (76)	255 (263)	853 (864)	4253 (4390)	5507 (5662)
FORCE TOTALS	1	1	5	21 (22)	81 (80)	118 (118)	363 (360)	1054 (1056)	4924 (5041)	6568 (6684)

SERVICE OF MEMBERS OF THE FORCE
(Including Seconded Officers)

	Under 5 years		5 — 9 years		10 — 14 years		15 — 19 years		20 — 24 years		25 — 29 years		Over 30 years	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Chief Constable														1
Deputy Chief Constable														1
Assistant Chief Constable									1		1			4
Chief Superintendents									5		16			3
Superintendents					1		8		28	2	46			5
Chief Inspectors					4		21	1	55	1	41	1		3
Inspectors			4		13	1	113	1	138	5	91	2		7
Sergeants	4	1	100	17	297	9	290	12	235	5	124	2	6	1
Constables	733	276	1254	406	907	115	599	31	410	7	208	6	22	
GRAND TOTAL	737	277	1358	423	1222	125	1031	45	872	20	527	11	52	1

WASTAGE DURING THE YEAR

The following table shows losses due to retirement, resignation, etc.

	CC	DCC	ACC	Ch Supt	Supt	Ch Insp	Insp	Sgt	Cons	TOTAL
Pension on completion of service			1	3	8	8	20	33	49	122
Pension — Ill Health								5	10	15
Resigned							1		116	117
Dismissed or required to resign									4	4
Transfers to other Police Forces									14	14
Died in service								1	3	4
Services dispensed with — Reg 17										
TOTAL			1	3	8	8	21	39	196	276

RECRUITING – REGULAR FORCE

(Figures in brackets indicate 1985 totals. *Indicates 1984 figures)

	1 JANUARY 1986 – 31 DECEMBER 1986					
	MEN		WOMEN		TOTAL	
Total number of enquiries	8142	(3259)	2876	(1411)	11018	(4670)
Total number of applications	2705	(1296)	922	(520)	3627	(1816)
Applications not pursued and deferments	5437	(1963)	1954	(891)	7391	(2854)
Rejected before Final Interview and Withdrawals						
1986 applications	1503		479		1982	
1985 applications	459		167		626	
Being processed 31 December 1986	460	(85)	123	(24)	583	(109)
Attended for Final Interview						
1986 applications (excluding Cadets)	423		193		616	
1985 applications (excluding Cadets)	302		121		423	
Rejections after Final Interview						
Medical	1	(1)	1	(1)	2	(2)
Force Selection Board	98	(111)	58	(48)	156	(159)
Accepted	320	(204)	125	(77)	445	(281)
Withdrawn after acceptance	3	(0)	2	(0)	5	(0)
Enrolments						
Recruits	204	(163)	91	(68)	295	(231)
Police Cadets	4	(23)	1	(5)	5	(28)
Re-appointment as Constables	4	(6)	1	(2)	5	(8)
Transfers	10	(12)	0	(2)	10	(14)
TOTAL	222		93		315	
Pending enrolment 31 December 1985	(13)	*48	(5)	*15	(18)	*63
Pending enrolment 31 December 1986	(97)	*13	(34)	*5	(131)	*18

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS OF RECRUITS JOINING, 1986

(Figures in brackets indicate 1985 figures)

	EX-CADETS		DIRECT ENTRANTS	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
Graduates	0 (-)	0 (-)	17 (16)	8 (12)
Attended University but did not complete course	0 (-)	0 (-)	6 (9)	1 (0)
Two or more 'A' Levels	0 (-)	0 (-)	34 (23)	17 (11)
Five or more 'O' Levels	0 (21)	0 (4)	69 (78)	40 (32)
Less than five 'O' Levels	0 (2)	0 (1)	94 (55)	27 (17)
TOTAL	0 (23)	0 (5)	220 (181)	93 (72)
TOTAL RECRUITS:	222 (204) MALE		93 (77) FEMALE	

POLICE CADETS 1986

(Figures in brackets indicate 1985 totals)

	1 JANUARY 1986 — 31 DECEMBER 1986		
	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
Total number of enquiries	332 (482)	246 (231)	578 (713)
Enrolled into Cadets	14 (-)	5 (-)	19 (-)
Joined Regular Force	4 (23)	1 (5)	5 (28)
Resignations	1 (5)	0 (-)	1 (5)
Dismissed	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)
Strength as at 31 December 1986	14 (5)	5 (1)	19 (6)

PROMOTIONS

The following substantive promotions were made during the year:-

	MALE	FEMALE
To Assistant Chief Constable	1	
To Chief Superintendent	4	
To Superintendent	16	
To Chief Inspector	28	
To Inspector	52	3
To Sergeant	94	12
TOTAL	195	15

PROMOTION EXAMINATIONS

	OFFICERS EXAMINED	QUALIFIED
Examination in April 1986 to Inspector	183	54
Examination in October 1986 to Sergeant	570	59

At 31 December 1986 the number of officers qualified by examination for promotion was:-

Sergeants qualified for promotion to Inspector
MALE 459 FEMALE 22

Constables qualified for promotion to Inspector
MALE 55 FEMALE 9

Constables qualified for promotion to Sergeant
MALE 417 FEMALE 58

POLICE FEDERATION

Officers for 1986:-

CHAIRMAN	Detective Sergeant D G Mytton
SECRETARY	Constable A G Quinn
TREASURER	Sergeant D Powell
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN	Inspector B Rogers
DEPUTY SECRETARY	Constable D Morgan
DEPUTY TREASURER	Inspector B Evans

Elections:-

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE	Constable A G Quinn
POLICE CONVALESCENT HOME, HOVE	Constable D Morgan
JOINT CENTRAL COMMITTEE	W/Inspector V Neild (to represent the interests of women Inspectors in England and Wales — elected as Deputy Secretary)
	Inspector D Bloxham (to represent interests of Inspectors within region)

CLAIMS DEALT WITH BY FEDERATION OFFICE DURING 1986

Criminal Injuries Compensation	192
Criminal Injuries Compensation (Appeals)	30
Civil Claims	78
Assault — Legal Representation/Advice	26
Traffic — Legal Representation/Advice	27
Legal Advice (Miscellaneous)	45
Group Insurance	433
DHSS (Appeals)	10
TOTAL	841

PERSONAL INJURY STATISTICS 1986

	1986	1985
Assaulted	799	728
Injured effecting arrest	194	213
Injured in Police Premises	77	92
Injured in Public Order Training	62	51
Injured during training	45	34
Injured in Road Traffic Accidents	114	122
Injured effecting crowd control (football matches, demonstrations etc.)	49	236
Incidents involving chemical substances (inhalation smoke, toxic fumes etc.)	1	2
Other operational duty injuries (slips/trips, dog bites and miscellaneous injuries)	176	258

MONTHLY BREAKDOWN OF INJURIES 1986

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
Assaulted	47	41	76	57	66	75	90	81	61	75	62	68	799
Injured effecting arrest	10	9	22	20	14	9	28	14	13	20	21	14	194
Injured in Police Premises	8	8	7	7	1	6	9	7	3	7	9	5	77
Injured in Public Order Training	5	3	14	3	10	8	6	2	--	--	5	6	62
Injured during training	3	2	6	6	1	1	3	2	7	4	6	4	45
Injured in road traffic accidents	16	16	13	11	7	2	7	8	7	9	9	9	114
Injured effecting crowd control — football matches/demonstrations etc.	11	3	5	2	3	--	9	--	7	6	3	--	49
Incidents involving chemical substances, inhalation of smoke, toxic fumes etc.	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Other operational injuries, slips etc.	23	22	16	17	10	11	11	11	15	14	15	11	176
TOTAL	123	105	159	123	112	112	163	125	113	135	130	117	1517
GRAND TOTAL = 1517													

SPECIAL CONSTABULARY – STATISTICAL INFORMATION

Establishment and Strength

	Establishment	Strength as at 31.12.86
Chief Commandant	1	1
Divisional Commandants	11	11
Sub-divisional Officers	30	29
Section Officers	120	95
Special Constables	1240	537
Total	1402	673

A further breakdown of strength by division is set out below. The figures in brackets indicate the number of women in the total:-

	CC	DC	SDO	SO	SC	Total
A	1				1	2
B		1	3	10	51 (19)	65 (19)
C		1	2	4 (1)	31 (9)	38 (10)
D		1	3	11 (2)	48 (12)	63 (14)
E		1	3	7 (2)	47 (15)	58 (17)
F		1	2	5 (1)	35 (5)	43 (6)
G		1	3	6 (1)	40 (14)	50 (15)
H		1	3	11 (2)	64 (25)	79 (27)
J		1	2	10 (1)	66 (17)	79 (18)
K		1	3 (1)	12 (2)	64 (16)	80 (19)
L		1	2	7 (1)	39 (10)	49 (11)
M		1	3	12	51 (17)	67 (17)
Total	1	11	29 (1)	95 (13)	537 (159)	673 (173)

Recruiting	1985	1986
Enquiries	618	646
Applications	291	296
Acceptances	111	148

Resignations

1985 — 227
1986 — 199

Ethnics	Male	Female	Total
Strength at 1.1.86	107	13	120
Recruited in year	12	7	19
Resigned	10	1	11
Total	109	19	128

TRAINING COURSES 1986

Section 1 – Courses held within the Force Schools

COURSE	DURATION	COURSES HELD	OFFICERS ATTENDED
In Force Academic			
Induction	5 days	7	340
Local Procedure	10 days	12	192
Progress and Monitoring			
Phase 1	10 days	13	196
Phase 2	9 days	13	215
Phase 3	10 days	8	141
Basic Crime (now discontinued)	5 days	1	8
Constables Refresher	5 days	29	464
Sergeants Refresher	10 days	6	79
Sergeants Pre-promotion	15 days	6	90
Public Speaking	5 days	6	71
Permanent Beat Officers	9 days	11	155
Tutor Constables	10 days	6	105
Tutor Constables Acquaintance	2 days	4	45
Pre-retirement	5 days	6	134
Police and Criminal Evidence	4 days	1	13
Special Constabulary Induction	3 days	8	148
Traffic Wardens	10 days	4	61
Regional Newly Promoted Inspectors	4 weeks	4	
West Midlands			23
Other Forces			37
Regional Inspectors Development	6 weeks	5	
West Midlands			53
Other Forces			34
Regional Home Defence	1 week	4	
West Midlands			56
Other Forces			43
Public Order Training			
Local Procedure	3 days	12	192
Basic	3 days	15	743
Refresher	1 day	70	1,495
Command	5 days	5	28

COURSE	DURATION	COURSES HELD	OFFICERS ATTENDED
Communications Training			
Command and Control	5 days	36	193
PNC	5 days	25	148
Teleprinters	4 days	32	160
Data Protection	2 days	1	21
CID Courses			
Junior	10 weeks	4	
West Midlands			36
Other Forces			80
Advanced	6 weeks	4	
West Midlands			13
Other Forces			58
Refresher	3 weeks	3	
West Midlands			11
Other Forces			39
Fraud	4 weeks	1	
West Midlands			6
Other Forces			13
Driving Courses			
Standard Car	3 weeks	19	254
Standard Car Refresher	2 weeks	12	40
Intermediate Car	3 weeks	16	276
Intermediate Car Refresher	2 weeks	8	39
Advanced Car	4 weeks	13	153
Advanced Car Refresher	1 week	33	213
Heavy Goods Vehicle			
Class 1	3 weeks	10	20
Class 3	2 weeks	3	6
Traffic Patrol Officers	5 weeks	5	48
Traffic Patrol Refresher	2 weeks	3	17
Standard Motorcycle	3 weeks	12	49
Intermediate Motorcycle	3 weeks	12	36
Advanced Motorcycle	3 weeks	7	20
Advanced Motorcycle Refresher	2 weeks	9	29
Tachograph	1 day	12	103
Weighing	1 day	8	38
Casual	—	—	257
Re-testing after Accident	—	—	55
Civilian Refresher Test	—	—	2
Firearms Training			
Initial and Refresher (continuous)			142

Section 2 – Courses attended by West Midlands Officers at other Force Training Schools

COURSE	VENUE	OFFICERS ATTENDED
CID Courses		
Initial	Preston	5
Initial	Liverpool	5
Initial	Bristol	4
Initial	Metropolitan	2
Advanced	Bristol	3
Advanced	Preston	2
Advanced Fraud	Metropolitan	3
Drugs	Preston	5
Drugs	Liverpool	8
Scenes of Crime	Durham	3
Scenes of Crime Refresher	Durham	1
Auto-Crime	Metropolitan	5
Advanced Fingerprints	Metropolitan	5
Special Branch		
Initial	Metropolitan	6
Refresher	Metropolitan	3
Ports	Metropolitan	5
Ports Familiarisation	Belfast	1
Communications		
PNC Supervisors	Durham	7
PNC Instructors	Durham	5
Communications Officers	Northumbria	1
Communications Officers	Durham	1
Press Liaison	Kent	1
General Training		
Newly Promoted Inspectors	Metropolitan	4
Driving Instructors Refresher	Stafford	1
Basic Diving	Northumbria	1
Refresher Diving	Northumbria	1
Diving Supervisor Refresher	Strathclyde	1
Initial Dog Handler	Stafford	2
Explosives Search Dogs	Stafford	8
Explosives Search Dogs Refresher	Stafford	5
Student Instructors Course	CPU	16
Crashed Aircraft Drill	Sussex	4

Section 3 -- External Courses attended by West Midlands Officers

COURSE	OFFICERS ATTENDED
Tachograph Level 4	2
Safe Carriage of Chemicals	1
HGV Examiners	1
Time Management	1
Effective Managers	2
Corporate Planning	1
Information System	1
Data Retrieval Systems	2
Civil Service Staff Inspection	2
Selection Interviewing	1
Management Accounting	1
Negotiating Computer Contracts	1
Telecommunication Management	1
Computer Security	1
Improving Management Performance	1
Prosecution and the Public Interest	3
Information Technology	1
Disaster Planning	1
Post Aircraft Crash Management	1
Gaming	2
Hostage Negotiators	1
Air Operations	1
Air Observers	1
Assessment and Selection	2
Counselling Skills	2
BA (Third Year) Physical Education	1
B Soc Sc Public Policy Making	1
Senior Officers	2
Stress Management	2
Race Relations National	1
Community Relations Officers	1
Community Sports Leadership	3
Community Race and the Media	2
Substance Abuse	1
Senior Course in Criminology	1
City and Guilds -- Vehicle Examiners	25
City and Guilds -- Advanced Vehicle Examiners	20
Traffic Management	1
Hazardous Loads	2
Tachograph Calibration	8
Assistant Road Safety Officers	2
Basic Road Safety Officers	2
VIP Protection	4
Firearms Instructors	1
National Firearms Instructors	4
Aircraft Crash Procedures	1
Social Science Computer Programming	1

CIVILIAN AND MANUAL STAFF

	ACCOUNTABLE		NON-ACCOUNTABLE		Traffic Wardens	Total
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time		
HQ	438	12	55	46	1	552
B	88	1	22	25	8	144
C	25	—	20	9	8	62
D	49	5	19	11	9	93
E	48	4	19	22	10	103
F	42	—	20	17	74	153
G	64	2	17	23	28	134
H	58	3	15	23	33	132
J	54	—	19	20	15	108
K	54	8	13	33	16	124
L	47	4	13	21	3	88
M	65	1	27	14	23	130
T	71	3	104	12	—	190
Total	1103	43	363	276	228	2013

N.B. Figures exclude:-

12 accountable full-time posts and 2 non-accountable part-time posts

seconded to No. 4 Regional Crime Squad

CIVILIAN STAFF EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS FOR 1986

Civilian staff employment statistics for 1986 are shown in the following table.

CIVILIAN STAFF EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS	NON MANUAL STAFF		MANUAL & CRAFTSMEN		TRAFFIC WARDENS	
	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986
Number commenced employment	135	253	48	126	36	71
Resignation/Retirement						
(a) Normal Retirement	10	6	24	10	3	-
(b) Voluntary Early Retirement	11	19	4	8	1	2
(c) Ill Health Retirement	5	2	8	4	14	6
(d) Resignation	87	108	59	48	14	20
(e) Terminated	-	-	2	2	-	-
(f) Deceased	2	2	5	1	-	-
(g) Voluntary Redundancy	1	-	-	-	-	-
(h) Transfer to Non Manual	-	-	9	5	1	-
(i) Transfer to Manual	-	1	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	116	138	111	78	33	28
Number of applications for employment	5000	10990	3021	1997	545	719
Interview Boards held	260	408	72	112	11	30
Promotion/Transfer/Regrading	143	295	33	70	8	13

LETTERS OF APPRECIATION RECEIVED DURING 1986

'B' Division	'C' Division	'D' Division	'E' Division	'F' Division	'G' Division	'H' Division	'J' Division	'K' Division	'L' Division	'M' Division	Other Depts	Total
110	100	115	77	73	137	115	115	200	111	138	112	1403

APPENDIX 'E' INSPECTORATE

COMPLAINTS AND DISCIPLINE

Cases under investigation during 1986 arising from complaints

	Cases Completed	Cases Pending	Total
1986	332	400	732
Cases continued from previous years	474	59	533
Total	806	459	1,265

Categories of complaints completed during 1986

	Non-Substantiated	Substantiated	Informally Resolved
Incivility	169	4	88
Assault	335	3	20
Irregularity in Procedure	97	4	17
Traffic Irregularity	2	2	2
Neglect of Duty	93	11	31
Corrupt Practice	13	—	4
Mishandling of Property	22	1	1
Irregularity of Evidence/Perjury	51	3	3
Oppressive Conduct/Harassment	65	2	8
Racially Discriminatory Behaviour	16	1	—
Unlawful/Unnecessary Arrest/Detention	54	4	9
Impropriety in Connection with Searching Premises	33	—	2
Other Crime	37	—	—
Other	26	1	12
TOTAL	1,013	36	197
Total cases withdrawn 547			
Total number of complaints completed 1,793			
Total number of complainants involved 916			

Officers Convicted of Offences in Cases Completed During 1986

		Number of Officers				Total Number of Charges of which Officers were Convicted	
		Convicted		Sentenced to Imprisonment		Complaint	Other
	Offence Group	Complaint	Other	Complaint	Other		
Indictable	Violence Against the Person						
	Sexual Offences						
	Burglary		1		1		2
	Robbery						
	Theft and Handling of Stolen Goods		1				1
	Fraud & Forgery						
	Criminal Damage		1				1
	Perjury						
	Corruption						
	Other						
	Non-Indictable	Assault					
Other			2				2
Traffic			20				33
TOTAL			25				39
Officers Convicted for Traffic Offences	Disqualified from Driving						10
	Off Duty at Time of Offence						9

Comparative Analysis of Divisional Complaint Cases, Prisoners and Assaults

Divisions	Complaint Cases		Prisoners		Prisoners per Case		Assaults		Assaults in Police Station	
	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986
'B'	79	48	8,588	8,752	108	182	39	16	16	3
'C'	56	53	6,719	6,245	119	118	17	26	4	5
'D'	72	88	7,528	6,933	104	79	39	43	7	10
'E'	68	76	7,668	6,611	112	87	29	23	6	6
'F'	90	78	11,162	9,880	124	127	35	38	11	10
'G'	68	56	12,471	11,265	183	201	46	34	14	8
'H'	50	56	10,082	6,983	201	125	35	29	11	2
'J'	44	43	7,582	6,468	172	150	22	28	8	11
'K'	70	48	9,565	8,536	136	179	37	20	9	5
'L'	51	70	4,338	4,028	85	58	31	24	10	7
'M'	113	85	12,203	10,450	107	122	62	40	20	8
TOTAL	761	701	97,906	86,151	1,451	1,428	392	321	116	75

DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS COMPLETED IN 1986

Total Number of Officers Involved in Disciplinary Proceedings

	Proceedings Arising Directly out of Complaint only	Proceedings Arising in other Circumstances only	Proceedings Arising out of Both	Total
Involved in Charges	4	36	5	45
Found Guilty of one or More Charges	2	35	2	39

Total Number of Charges

	Charges Arising Directly out of Complaint	Charges Arising out of other Circumstances
Total	4	66
Proved	2	57

Table of Charges Heard

Deputy Chief Officer	26
Chief Officer in First Instance	44
Chief Officer on Appeal	0

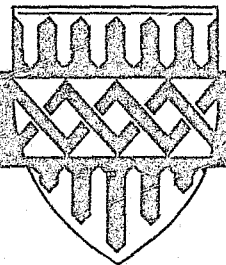
Legal Representation

No. of Officers offered Legal Representation	21
No. of Officers who accepted Legal Representation	20

Punishments Arising from Disciplinary Proceedings

Dismissal	1
Requirement to Resign	3
Reduction in Rank	2
Reduction in Pay	1
Fine	12
Reprimand	20
Caution	0

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Administration (Central Lock-up)	62	Domestic Violence	8
Administrative Support Unit (ASU)	37,58	Driver and Vehicle Licensing Centre (DVLC)	60
Ambulance Escorts	45	Drug Squad	52
Antecedents Department	54	Duty Room (Courts)	63
Anti-Terrorist Squad	55		
Architect Liaison	4		
		'E' Division	24
'B' Division	15	Excess Alcohol	47
Birmingham Process Department	61	Explosives and Firearms Department	54
Budget — Capital	80		
Revenue	80		
		'F' Division	26
'C' Division	18	Finance Department	80
Cadets	66	Force Control Room	60
Career Planning	65	Force Welfare	66
Catering	78	Forensic Science Laboratory	55
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Central Ticket Office	62		
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Crime Prevention Panels	6		
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CID Operations	49		
CID Support Services	53		
Crown Court Staff	63		
Crown Prosecution Service	54		
Cycle Ergometer Machine	72		

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