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MEPO 19/1

Report of the
Commissioner of Police
of the Metropolis
for the year
1982

*Presented to Parliament by the Secretary of State for the Home Department
by Command of Her Majesty
June 1983*

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REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE OF
THE METROPOLIS FOR THE YEAR 1982

New Scotland Yard
Broadway
London
SW1H 0BG
5th May 1983

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT

SIR

I have the honour to submit the following report on the police of the
Metropolis for the year ended 31st December 1982.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
KENNETH NEWMAN

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CHAPTER I

The Year under Review

Introduction

In this my first Report as Commissioner it is appropriate that I should pay tribute to Sir David McNee who held the office until October 1982 and thus commanded the Force for nine months of the year under review.

His primary concern was the safety of the people of London. As a result of his endeavours I assumed command of a Force committed to public service through a renewed emphasis on beat patrolling.

Preliminary assessment

On taking up my appointment as Commissioner, I was requested by you to submit a preliminary report, within three months, setting out the problems facing the Metropolitan Police and the priorities I would set for the Force.

I submitted my report in mid-January 1983 and a summary was placed in the Library of the House of Commons on the 24th January. The report was subsequently discussed in the House of Commons on the 28th February during a full debate on policing in the Metropolis. It will be useful for future reference to include a copy of the summary of my preliminary assessment with this Report. This is contained in Appendix 31.

The overall objective of the measures outlined in Appendix 31 is to make the Metropolitan Police responsive to the needs and views of London citizens and to enable it to adapt more effectively to a rapidly changing environment. Obviously many factors in the London environment have influenced my views on strategy but there are four factors worthy of particular mention: constantly rising workloads against a background of static resources in real terms.

the nature of crime in London

the political climate in which police work takes place

the evolution of consultative committees.

Workloads and resources

Appendix 31 outlines the rising demands on police in the areas of crime, traffic, public order and general assistance to the public. To summarise: reported crime has almost doubled in London in the last decade. Two million vehicles now enter and leave the capital daily and the traffic density in central London is 50 times the national average. Demonstrations have proliferated and there are many occasions each week when large numbers of police officers must be taken away from their stations throughout London for public order duties. Manpower is also drawn from stations to respond to terrorist threats; to serious criminal incidents; to provide diplomatic protection; and to supply a precautionary reserve against the risks of spontaneous outbreaks of rioting.

The Metropolitan Police has been badly undermanned during the last 20 years. Although the Force has been able in recent years to recruit several thousand additional officers and to increase civilian staff and technological back-up, these increases have been partly offset by improved working conditions which quite properly allow officers to work fewer days in the year and less hours per week. Resources have not kept pace with the increase in workload.

I have acknowledged that in current circumstances there cannot be any significant increase in the establishment until a thorough manpower review has been completed leading to the identification of the specific purposes and the anticipated results of an increase in establishment. The review is, however, likely to take some time and in the meantime, in trying to match resources to demands, I will have to make hard choices in setting priorities for the Force. I cannot pretend that the Force has the capacity to respond with equal competence and promptness to all the demands made on it. In meeting the priority of improved performance against street robbery and burglary, for example, I will have to redeploy men from other duties. Traffic Department will sustain a reduction of 20 per cent in strength and other important branches will be required to reduce by 10 per cent. It will also be necessary for me to review the deployment of men on secondary duties, that is duties which do not make a direct contribution to the main police tasks.

The nature of crime in London

Just as my strategy must take into account resource constraints, so also must it pay regard to the nature of crime in London. Over 688,000 notifiable offences were recorded in 1982. However, this figure is liable to mislead; recent research suggests that the actual level of crime committed might be some four or five times greater but that a significant amount of crime, both committed and reported, is relatively minor. Some people tend to judge police performance in relation to the total reported crime, ignoring the fact that the levels of both actual and reported crime are affected by many factors outside police control. There are limitations on what the police can be expected to accomplish and these limitations vary according to the types of crime committed.

A large proportion of reported crime is of a random and opportunist nature. Autocrime (thefts of and from vehicles) for example accounted for 227,000 of the 688,000 reported crimes.

One has only to think of the thousands of streets in London lined with unattended vehicles to realise that police can make only a limited impact on this type of crime. Police can and do mount operations in areas particularly prone to autocrime. In fact many arrests are made, but in its totality autocrime is widely distributed over areas and time so that arrests as a percentage of crimes will never be impressive.

Burglary is another random and opportunist crime. Here again police make a useful contribution when they are able to discern a pattern of criminal activity that will respond to surveillance or investigation: 13,000 burglars were arrested in 1982. But, like autocrime, most burglary offences are widely distributed over space and time. Many are committed by teenagers and rarely can victims identify suspects or name witnesses.

Together autocrime and burglary constituted 56 per cent of all notifiable offences recorded in 1982. The conclusion must be that although police operations have a role, police action alone will not make a significant impact on these crimes. Better results are likely to be achieved by making vehicles harder to enter or steal and by making houses more secure.

On the other hand, there are other types of crime upon which the police, by dedicated and professional operations, can make an impact. Examples are murder, kidnapping, blackmail and armed robbery and to these I would add street robberies which I have established as a Force priority.

This crude division of crimes into those upon which police can make no significant impact and those upon which they can has implications for the deployment of detectives. Detectives are a scarce resource. Detective strength has not increased in real terms since the mid-1960s; yet crime since then has more than doubled. At present detectives' time is dissipated across the whole spectrum of crime. Their caseloads are unrealistic. They can barely keep pace with the tasks involved in visiting victims and reporting occurrences. They have little spare capacity for investigations of quality in all cases.

These are facts which must be faced. My strategy (see Appendix 31) therefore provides for the allocation of more criminal investigations to uniformed officers; for the introduction of a case screening system to focus detectives on cases with the highest solvability potential; and for the co-ordination of crime squads, district support units (previously known as instant response units*) and the Special Patrol Group to mount pre-emptive operations on the basis of a more sophisticated analysis of crime patterns. This action will be complemented by raising crime prevention to the mainstream of policing and by promoting and facilitating action designed to reduce criminal opportunities. References in Appendix 31 to neighbourhood watch schemes, property marking schemes and crime prevention panels should be read in this context.

London's political climate

The political climate in some parts of London at present is inimical to progress in policing. The main debate centres on the issue of police accountability. As an apolitical Commissioner I must, and do, acknowledge the right of any person or group to advance proposals for change in the constitutional arrangements for the control and administration of the police. When the debate is restricted to the objective merits of the proposals for change, there can of course be no objection. Unfortunately, some proponents of change go further. They seek to boost their case by a campaign of dedicated denigration of the police. The campaign includes uneducated and unfair criticism of police performance against crime, zealous dredging for any incident that can be exploited as a canard and tendentious accounts of complaints against the police—all bolstered by a variety of hostile broadsheets and give-away newspapers.

In some areas of London extreme activists seek to represent practically any police intervention as "harassment". Although they purport to speak

*As this change did not come into effect until 1983, the old name has been retained throughout this Report except where references to the future are made.

for the whole community, the reality often is that a majority of citizens in the area are concerned about crime and want more police intervention rather than less. Regrettably, these activists gain publicity for their views out of all proportion to their influence in the community.

Whilst the majority remain relatively unmoved by these tactics, a minority of the young and alienated sections of the community are influenced and encouraged to become more antagonistic to the police. To that extent the activists are a destabilising influence and a threat to public order.

In these circumstances it becomes important to ascertain the true feelings of communities and to make them explicit. The police can only benefit from responsible and constructive criticism and I have every wish to encourage this. But no one gains when criticism is deliberately negative and doctriinaire. For this reason, among others, I welcome the introduction of consultative committees which should provide a more positive forum for the promotion of attitudes, perceptions and organisation to enable police and public to reduce crime together.

Consultative committees

I see consultative committees as the focal point for my attempts to encourage a constructive problem-solving approach to many of the issues which have hitherto been dealt with exclusively by police but which are suitable for more broadly based community action. For example, initiatives to combat juvenile delinquency and vandalism must involve other social agencies, parents and teachers as well as the police. Our experience with the Lambeth Community/Police Consultative Group also encourages me to believe that the committees will help police achieve some consensus about the optimum style and method of policing for different areas.

If the committees are to be fully effective, however, their work must be supported and facilitated within a coherent planning framework. My preliminary thoughts are that each of the 75 Metropolitan Police divisions will formulate a divisional plan taking account of the views of the law-abiding community. These plans will be aggregated at the 24 districts at which level the police commander will work closely with borough-based consultative committees in order to round out and finalise the district plan. The district plans will then be aggregated at each of the four Metropolitan areas under the command of deputy assistant commissioners, and finally from areas to Force headquarters level. At headquarters the plans will be analysed to establish the requisite assistance for the support and facilitation of district and divisional plans. In this way it is intended that the whole Metropolitan Police organisation will be made responsive to local needs.

My aim is that this planning framework should enable the Force to work with the public with a view to achieving shared objectives based on mutual understanding and consensus about strategy. A conceptual model of this planning framework and its relationship to other police activities is produced at Appendix 32.

As a new Commissioner I thought it appropriate to record my preliminary assessment early in this chapter and at Appendices 31 and 32, I will now turn to the customary review of the year. In reviewing the work of the Metropolitan

Police in 1982 I will of course be outlining the work of a Force I did not command until the last quarter of the year but where it is appropriate I will indicate changes of emphasis or direction which I plan or have been able to introduce.

Important events

In his last Report my predecessor observed that the demands upon the Metropolitan Police in 1981 were never greater. In 1982 these demands grew yet again. It is unfortunate that despite all the good work of the Force in this year history may remember it for the intrusion into Buckingham Palace.

At about 6.40 a.m. on 9th July Michael Fagan gained access to Buckingham Palace and found his way to the private apartments and there confronted Her Majesty. He was detained by Palace staff and subsequently taken into custody by police. It was later learned that Fagan had previously entered the Palace on 7th June and he was charged with an offence connected with that intrusion. He was found not guilty of that matter but guilty of another unconnected offence for which he was also before the court. This resulted in his being committed under Section 60 of the Mental Health Act 1959.

As a result of the intrusion on 9th July my predecessor immediately appointed Mr J. A. Dellow, OBE, Assistant Commissioner "B" Department, to enquire into the matter and report. Later Mr Dellow's terms of reference were extended to examine wider and longer term implications of Royal security. Arising from consideration of his findings Deputy Assistant Commissioner C. R. Smith, then in charge of Force training, was appointed to take responsibility for Royalty Protection and charged with forming a unified department from the different elements of the Force then having aspects of that responsibility. You, Sir, included this development in a statement made to Parliament on 21st July.

On 8th November all personnel hitherto dedicated to the protection of Royal Palaces and other Royal homes in London and at Windsor and Royalty personal protection officers were transferred to Deputy Assistant Commissioner Smith's command and designated Royalty Protection Department.

Assistant Commissioner Dellow's enquiry also revealed failures on the part of some individual police officers and disciplinary action was initiated. Failures or shortcomings identified in areas beyond police control were also reported and details passed to the appropriate agencies for any action considered necessary. Recommendations about technical defence of premises and other matters concerning security were also made in the report.

My predecessor's prompt action allowed me to take necessary steps to ensure, as far as is humanly possible, that the Metropolitan Police is fitted to discharge properly those responsibilities in connection with the protection of Her Majesty and other members of the Royal Family that fall to me.

On a different note, this year saw the historic visit to this country of His Holiness Pope John Paul II, who arrived at Gatwick Airport on Friday 28th May and stayed in London until Sunday 30th May. This unique visit posed considerable problems for all concerned in organising the various

events. There were large and happy crowds at all the venues in London. Some disorder by opponents of the visit had been anticipated but this was on a small scale and was easily contained.

The President of the United States of America visited this country between 7th and 9th June and attended several functions in London during this period. As with the Papal visit, the security considerations were paramount and demonstrations against the President were anticipated. However, these were small in nature and carried no difficulties.

Crime prevention

One of the most significant features of the growth of crime in recent years has been the expansion of opportunities to commit offences.

In practical terms there are more motor cars parked unattended in the streets than ever before and the contents of every home now include items which find a ready sale in illegitimate market places.

Thus the prevention of crime is an important component of future strategy for the policing of the Metropolis. However, the scale of the problem, and the random and opportunist nature of much of the crime reported to police, decrees that this cannot be a strategy for the police alone, but rather the most apparent feature of the contract between police and public.

At its broadest, the prevention of crime by means of a reduction of criminal opportunities involves all public and voluntary agencies as well as each citizen of, and visitor to, the capital.

I see my Force providing an impetus towards closer contact with other agencies in planning and activating specific crime prevention programmes (such as neighbourhood watch schemes, property marking schemes and greater use of the Special Constabulary) and in providing information to local consultative committees.

I hope that closer inter-agency co-operation will encourage a problem-solving approach to crime prevention and will lead for example to more consideration of crime potential in civil and commercial planning.

Of more direct local concern will be the role of consultative committees and my district commanders will be asked to identify specific problems to these committees and seek co-operation and initiative in combating them. The role of crime prevention panels already active in some areas will be a vital part of this process.

Whilst these plans indicate that there is much to be achieved, I am conscious that a great deal of effort has already been devoted both outside and inside the Force in an endeavour to enhance crime prevention.

In 1982, a specific campaign against street crime was mounted in south London, Lambeth, and in particular the Brixton and Clapham areas, has a disproportionately high incidence of robbery and other violent crime compared with the Metropolitan Police District generally and the Lambeth Community Crime Prevention Campaign was directed at this problem. It was found that for recorded offences women account for nearly 70 per cent of all victims and the campaign was targeted primarily at women aged 20 to 50 years and secondarily at the community at large.

The objects of the campaign were to educate women on measures which they can take to reduce their vulnerability to attack; to obtain the help and assistance of the community to find ways in which the police can become involved in community initiatives; and to attempt to alter the attitudes of offenders and potential offenders and their predilection for this type of offence and other crime.

The campaign relied on all aspects of community help and the commitment of all local police officers. It was launched at a very lively open public meeting in Brixton Town Hall on 9th March, and during the following eight weeks the leaflet "Help us help you help others" was delivered to every home in Lambeth. This was backed up by posters and advertising seeking the active co-operation of the community.

Although there was an initial hostile reaction to the campaign by some elements in the community, it was welcomed and favourably received by the majority.

The impetus given by the initial publicity is being maintained on the district by crime prevention officers who have given over 100 talks to people who live and work in Lambeth on measures to be taken to reduce vulnerability to attack.

In August, Operation "Stop the Burglar" was introduced for a limited period in many districts in London. During this exercise police officers visited many residences in an effort to advise the occupants of the need to take adequate precautions to protect their property and to report anything suspicious to police. This operation supplemented continuing crime prevention campaigns organised by the Force and produced a useful form of liaison with members of the public.

Crime

Notifiable offences (previously described as serious offences) increased during the year at a similar rate to 1981 although there were variations in the rate of increase of individual categories. Recorded auto crime increased by 14 per cent, a similar rate to 1981, and burglaries continued to rise although the rate of increase, 9 per cent, was lower than last year. Recorded robbery offences increased by 11 per cent compared with the 48 per cent increase reported in 1981. The crimes of burglary (23 per cent) and auto crime (33 per cent) provided 56 per cent of the crime investigation workload of the Force.

In March the 1981 crime figures were published together with figures for the racial appearance of assailants as perceived by victims of robberies and other violent thefts. The decision to publish these ethnic figures was made by my predecessor because of the considerable public debate and disquiet about the level of street robberies and thefts from the person by snatch in London and about the assailants involved. This debate was however based on rumour and gossip and my predecessor hoped that publication would encourage all sections of the community to assist the police in dealing with this serious problem. For a brief period after the release of these figures there was a noticeable reduction in the number of street robberies reported in some parts of London but this improvement was short lived and the general upward trend continued throughout the year.

The rise in offences of street crime and burglary caused me particular concern and on taking office I undertook to give priority to tackling them. A proliferation of such crimes, or the perceived menace of them, is inevitably detrimental to the quality of life in the capital.

As a specific measure in October I established a pilot intelligence and surveillance unit on No. 4 Area to deal specifically with street robberies and associated offences in south London. This unit became operational in December and the early results have encouraged me to plan similar units in the other three areas of this Force.

The early part of 1982 also revealed a continued increase in the number of armed robberies being committed against post offices, building societies and betting shops and in August the Central Robbery Squad was enlarged and tasked with the investigation of all armed robberies against commercial premises. This resulted in a decrease in the rate at which these offences were committed.

The targeting and surveillance of suspects has been extended and a close liaison is being maintained with representative bodies to improve the measures taken to reduce the possibility of attack and assist in the identification of suspects.

Terrorist crime, not solely concerned with Ulster, continued to blight the capital and endanger the lives of the innocent. On 3rd June the Israeli Ambassador to London, His Excellency Mr Shalom Argov, was shot in the head at close range outside the Dorchester Hotel in Park Lane. After a chase during which shots were fired the gunman was detained and his two accomplices were later arrested in south London. The group was later identified as part of "Abu Nidhal", an extremist Palestinian organisation, and enquiries have established that they compiled a "hit list" of Jewish and other targets in London.

On the morning of 20th July an improvised explosive device contained in a motor vehicle parked in South Carriage Road, Hyde Park was detonated by means of remote control (the first time on the mainland) as a mounted troop of The Queen's Life Guard of The Household Cavalry Regiment (Blues and Royals) was passing the vehicle. As a result of this explosion four members of the troop were killed and thirty-one people were injured. A little over two hours later another improvised explosive device exploded beneath the bandstand in Regent's Park during a concert being given by the Regimental Band of the Royal Green Jackets killing seven bandmen and injuring twenty-eight persons. Both attacks were later claimed by the Provisional IRA.

The device at South Carriage Road contained 30lbs of 4" to 6" nails and it is known that it was the intention of the terrorists to use similar nails in the Regent's Park bomb. The inclusion of nails in explosive devices causes horrific injuries and underlines the Provisional IRA's total disregard for the civilian population which in these outrages included tourists, groups of disabled and mentally retarded children and old age pensioners.

There have been two series of letter bombs during the year. The devices were contained in padded envelopes addressed to prominent people and responsibility was subsequently claimed by the Scottish National Liberation Army and a previously unknown group, the Animal Rights Militia.

In recent years criminals, in particular those involved in organised serious crime, have endeavoured to resort to "jury rigging" to escape conviction in our courts. The risks of being detected are limited and the amount of such activity that has taken place will perhaps never be known. During 1982 my officers investigated seven instances of jury interference within the Metropolitan Police District and have provided full protection to juries on two occasions at the Central Criminal Court. It is hoped that further legislation to be introduced in 1983 will help to reduce opportunities for interference in the future.

I cannot conclude this brief review of crime in the capital without comment on the use made outside the Force of percentages of reported notifiable offences classified as detected (the clear up rate). Some commentators are highly critical of our overall clear up rate (approximately 16 per cent in 1982). They use the overall clear up rate as the sole measure of the efficiency and productivity of the Force, and make critical comparisons between the Metropolitan Police and other forces which have higher clear up rates.

I used the traditional press conference in March 1983 to put the crime figures in perspective but will give some indication here of the reasons why the overall clear up rate is an extremely poor indicator of police efficiency and is particularly limited when used as the basis of comparison between urban forces.

The overall clear up rate is sensitive to the increase in total recorded crime. Therefore the 9 per cent increase in notifiable offences in 1982 masks an improved level of arrests and clear ups and results in the overall clear up rate dropping by almost 1 per cent to 16 per cent. In fact 100,804 people were arrested in 1982, over 3 per cent more than in 1981. Similarly 110,011 crimes were cleared up in 1982, again an increase of more than 3 per cent over the 1981 figure.

The overall clear up rate also obscures the fact that our performance in relation to serious crimes is quite impressive. For example, the clear up rate for murder is 75 per cent, for kidnapping 65 per cent and for blackmail 53 per cent.

I have already acknowledged that our clear up rates in the crimes of autocrime and burglary are low. But can the public realistically expect the police acting alone to make an impact on these opportunistic and randomly committed crimes?

As I have mentioned, autocrime (33 per cent) and burglary (23 per cent) account for 56 per cent of the crime investigation workload of the Metropolitan Police and low clear up rates against these crimes dilute the impact of our good performance against those serious crimes where a professional and dedicated police response should and does lead to high detection rates.

To judge police performance on an overall clear up rate that is set against the total crime reported, without regard to the nature or solvability of the different types of crime, is misleading.

Another illustration of the unreliable nature of clear up rates as a performance measure is the way they are affected by the willingness or not of

arrested persons to admit other offences. For example, say two burglars are arrested in different parts of London. At one station the burglar admits the offence for which he is arrested but does not admit other offences he has committed. Only one offence will be shown as cleared up. At the second station the burglar admits 99 other burglaries in addition to the offence for which he was arrested. The second station will therefore show 100 clear ups. The work done by each station is the same, but in the second station one burglar's willingness to wipe the slate clean results in a more impressive clear up rate. The firm fact of performance against burglary in 1982 is that almost 13,000 burglars were arrested by the Metropolitan Police, an arrest rate which compares favourably with other forces.

Finally in this section, it should be stressed that crime control is just one element of social control. In that wider context, crime statistics are as much a reflection of the performance of other social agencies as they are of police performance. Critics who ignore this more rounded approach to crime control are working against the public interest by obscuring the role that other agencies must play if we are to secure an improvement in the overall situation.

Housing of prisoners

Because Her Majesty's prisons were unable to receive and house all the prisoners dealt with in magistrates' courts within the Metropolitan Police District many had to be housed each night in court and police station cells. During the year a total of 7,057 prisoners were so held—many for several days at a time—and on 63 days there were 150 or more in police custody. The highest daily total was 275.

The effect of this was to divert police manpower, mainly in the ranks of sergeant and constable, to gaoles and escort duties, thereby depleting much needed street cover. Additionally the prisoners could not always be held in ideal conditions and some of the privileges normally granted to prisoners on remand could not be allowed in police custody.

It is to be hoped that the difficulties in which the Prison Department finds itself will soon be resolved. At present however the situation appears to be worsening and I am concerned that even more police resources will be thus diverted to non-police responsibilities and that the inconvenience to this Force, the courts, defence solicitors and the prisoners themselves will continue.

Public order

Since the publication of Lord Scarman's report, the Force has responded swiftly and positively to his recommendations and much progress has been made. Greater attention is being paid to methods of policing different areas resulting in the greater community involvement of operational officers and an increase in the number of home beat officers. Whilst it is difficult to maintain an even spread of experienced officers throughout the Force, a number of the more mature officers were transferred to Brixton in 1982 to achieve a better balance.

The recommendation by Lord Scarman that consultative arrangements should be placed on a statutory basis has been accepted by the Government and appropriate provisions are being incorporated into the Police and

Criminal Evidence Bill. Whilst the response from London boroughs has been varied, the results from those groups already formed has been encouraging. For example, the Lambeth Community/Police Consultative Group has provided a very useful platform for both police and local groups to air their views and acquire a more informed understanding of each other's problems.

Fortunately this year we have not experienced street disorders of the level witnessed in 1981. There were, however, minor outbreaks of disorder. These were quickly dealt with by the effective deployment of the instant response units which were introduced in the Force during 1981. These units have proved invaluable in the control of disorder and in general patrol duties on their local districts. They have also permitted greater flexibility in the management of major operations with a commensurate saving in manpower.

On 20th April, a large disorderly crowd assembled in the All Saints Road area of Notting Hill following the arrest of two persons suspected to be in possession of dangerous drugs. The suspects were freed from the custody of the arresting officers by the crowd and barricades were erected across streets in the area. Instant response units were deployed and officers wearing fire-resistant overalls and equipped with protective shields quickly cleared the area. Several stocks of unused petrol bombs were discovered subsequently at various locations in the area. Twenty-seven persons were arrested and eight police officers received relatively minor injuries.

Brixton was once more the scene of disorder on 1st November, following the execution of writs of possession for properties in Railton Road and the eviction of "squatters" who were occupying these. Hostile crowds subsequently gathered in the area but the disorder was contained. With the helpful support of individual members of the consultative group, and following the deployment of instant response units, disorderly crowds were dispersed. Eight arrests were made and the area quickly returned to normal.

Continuing demands were made on the Force to police demonstrations and processions during the year and on more than 200 occasions it was necessary to employ more than 100 officers. By far the largest demonstration was organised by the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament on the eve of the visit of the President of the United States of America, when an estimated 110,000 people marched from assembly points in the north, south and west of London to a meeting at Hyde Park. This demonstration was peaceful and orderly but traffic was severely disrupted.

Football hooliganism has continued to prove a major public order problem with large numbers of fans converging on London each Saturday. Here, too, considerable use has been made of instant response units and the Special Patrol Group which have the ability to monitor and police large groups of supporters making their way across London on the public transport system. Prompt action by police has prevented serious disorder by football supporters on a number of occasions. Each Saturday during the football season a special operation is mounted to control hooliganism and this is directed centrally.

On five occasions this year it was necessary to apply for bans under Section 3(3) of the Public Order Act 1936, to prevent serious public disorder. On each occasion your consent was given and serious disorder was avoided.

It is one of the strengths of the British system of policing that the same officers who are in daily contact with the public through their local and routine duties are those utilised to police public events or disorder. However, the number of demonstrations and like occasions has caused a serious diversion of police manpower from local law enforcement. Thus, whilst recognising the continuing importance of maintaining public order, it is essential in future to achieve economies in the use of manpower. The aim will be to maintain overall effectiveness in policing disorder but to keep as many police officers as possible on normal duties. There are various options including enhanced planning to reduce manpower levels at major public events, use of officers on post-initial training as a support reserve, more flexible use of the instant response units to give them a specific role in support of local policing activity on their districts, and re-direction of the Special Patrol Group towards crime problems of particular concern such as burglary.

Traffic

While traffic levels again remained similar to those of recent years, the totals of fatal and personal injury accidents and casualties unfortunately rose by 4 per cent in each case, reversing the downward trend in overall casualty totals for the previous four years. There was again an increase in the use of pedal cycles during the year, and pedal cyclist casualties rose by 25 per cent. Motor cyclist casualties increased by 18 per cent, but pedestrian and other road user casualties showed only slight increases. It is hoped that the new legislation aimed at safeguarding learner motor cyclists which was implemented during the year will help to reduce casualties among this class of road user, but the casualty figures for pedal cyclists give cause for concern.

The new system of penalty points provided for in the Transport Act 1981 to replace the "totting-up" procedure came into effect on 1st November. It is designed to be fairer to the driver by grading endorsable offences according to their seriousness. Under the Transport Act 1982, which was passed in October, provision is made for the extension of the fixed penalty system to some moving traffic offences such as speeding and failing to comply with traffic directions. As anticipated in last year's Report, the 1982 Act also includes provision for making the administration of the fixed penalty system more effective. In a case where a person does not respond to a fixed penalty notice either by paying the penalty or denying liability, the penalty will be treated as a fine imposed on conviction and will be recoverable together with an amount equal to half the fixed penalty to cover costs, without the need for a court hearing.

The power to use wheel clamps, which was again advocated in last year's Report, is also provided for in the Transport Act 1982 and is indeed welcome. An operational trial in an area of central London to be designated by the Secretary of State for Transport is proposed for the spring of 1983.

Evasion of excise duty by some motorists continues to be a problem and it was decided to repeat the series of special roadside checks carried out last year by traffic patrols working in conjunction with Department of Transport staff. On this occasion over 1,500 offenders were found at the 25 check points manned by Metropolitan Police officers.

Essentially the London traffic problem can perhaps best be described by reference to two conflicts: volume versus capacity and movement versus waiting. It has been estimated that demand for road use exceeds capacity by roughly one third and, so far as movement and waiting are concerned, although the individuals involved change sides continuously they remain equally demanding in either case. The difficulties which arise from these conflicts manifest themselves in several ways, including congestion in many parts of the Metropolis with resultant delays for public transport and other essential vehicles, environmental intrusion for residents and exposure to danger for pedestrians, disruption and danger caused by parked vehicles, and a continuing toll of road accidents. Our aim in the traffic field is to achieve the safe, expeditious and orderly movement of traffic, but, paradoxically, police action taken to attain these objectives can also have adverse effects. Too rigid enforcement can reduce drivers' efficiency and lead to worse congestion, e.g. traffic light enforcement. Similarly, overt accident prevention operations on some streets can detract from safety elsewhere. Lack of either in reasonable measure can lead to massive non-compliance almost beyond the point of retrieval. In terms of real success, it has to be conceded that the Force on its own must inevitably fail in its traffic mission. Given no lessening of traffic volumes, no sustained major investment in new road programmes and no major upheavals in travel modes or a new-found obedience emerging on the part of drivers, then severe congestion, low speeds and a high total of accidents are to be expected.

Technology

Installation of equipment for the new computerised Command and Control system proceeded as planned and it is hoped to reach operational status by the end of next year. The scale and complexity of the new system require an intensive programme of operator training and this will commence early in 1983 on the training system computer.

In March an automatic fingerprint recognition (AFR) computer system was ordered for delivery to the Metropolitan Police Identification Bureau in late 1983. Designed to increase the efficiency of identifying crime-scene fingerprints, this will be the first operational system of its kind in the country.

Although it had been intended to purchase a third helicopter in 1984/85 to augment the Metropolitan Police Air Support Unit, during the year an advantageous opportunity arose to buy a little-used Bell 222 helicopter. This third aircraft should therefore become fully operational early in 1983.

The overall objective in the use of technology within the Force is to make the most efficient and effective use of police officers' time. Priority in future plans will be given to those aids which will reduce administrative tasks, particularly within the Criminal Investigation Department, to enable more effort to be devoted to operational duties.

Community relations

Public support is the crucial ingredient in successful policing. That support depends upon the Force being receptive to the needs of the public particularly in local neighbourhoods. There is evidence to suggest that public confidence

in the service, whilst generally high, fluctuates from area to area and is lacking amongst some young people, particularly West Indians. For these reasons community relations are inevitably linked with the Force strategy to prevent and reduce crime and to combat public disorder.

In January, a joint experimental policing scheme entitled "Neighbourhood Policing" was established with the assistance of the Chief Constable of the Surrey Constabulary. Its aims are first, to investigate the problems of policing in an urban environment and second, to analyse the resources and deployment of police in that environment. The project is scheduled to extend over a two-year period.

Research has shown that increasing crime and the increase in demands for rapid police response have progressively diminished our resources available for the prevention of crime. This imbalance allows crime to increase further causing the development of a "reactive spiral". The scheme, in recognising that resources are finite, endeavours to strike the most effective balance in urban areas between preventive and reactive policing strategies, using a number of well tried policing systems in an integrated system. In addition, and perhaps most importantly, the views of the public receiving the police service will be a powerful influence on police planning.

Neighbourhood policing will be active at six locations in the Metropolitan and Surrey Force areas, and projects have already been established at Hackney and Notting Hill Divisions. The Police Foundation, an independent research institute, has adopted the project as their principal research effort and will be making evaluations at all stages.

The London-wide Force youth football competition for boys and girls aged between 9 and 17 years entered its third successful year. The underlying objective of the competition is to bring young people and police officers together in a field of mutual interest where positive attitudes and relationships can be developed. Parents are also involved in the process because teams taking part require adult managers.

This year 5,772 teams involving over 40,000 young people competed, the winners of the preliminary rounds held on districts going forward to the area finals. From these games, the semi-finalists emerged. The finals took place on 25th November at Wembley in front of over 8,000 spectators and guests.

The competition continues to draw praise for the Force's involvement with so many youngsters.

To enhance still further our contact with young people a sixth-form schools involvement programme was launched this year on "Q" District, aimed at 17 to 18 year old students who are likely to continue into higher education. The four-part programme which comprised a talk on the historical, constitutional and social position of the police; an introduction to some of the specialist branches within the Force; a debate independently chaired on contemporary issues in policing; and the opportunity for those taking part in the programme to patrol with a local home beat officer proved a great success and attracted wide media and public interest. With the help of head teachers it is hoped to extend the system to other parts of London.

Recruitment—police

Applications to join the Force continued at a healthy rate although not at the record levels of 1981 when over 20,000 were received. Nevertheless, over 15,000 applications were made which resulted in 2,187 men and 336 women joining the Force during the year, a total of 2,523. Although this represented a reduction of nearly 13 per cent compared with the 2,891 officers recruited in 1981, it enabled the Force strength almost to reach the establishment of 26,615. This target was helped by a record single day's intake in April when 172 officers were attested. However, there are enough candidates awaiting their initial training to bring the Force up to the current establishment for the first time by the early spring of 1983.

Although applications and recruits were below the 1981 figures, I am encouraged by the increased level of applications from members of the ethnic minority communities. Over 650 applications were received during the year compared with 240 in 1981 and 65 joined the Force, more than double the previous year's total of 31. Although 1982 was a record year, I am still disappointed that the Force is not attracting more members of the ethnic minorities. The number of serving officers from the ethnic minorities has increased and the total now stands at 181. Nevertheless, I am hopeful that our current success will be maintained and indeed improved. In this respect I am mindful of the recommendations of the Home Office Study Group into the Recruitment of Ethnic Minorities which reported in 1982 and am satisfied that both the careers and recruiting branches are doing everything possible to encourage and counsel prospective applicants, black and white.

To this end an intensive programme of activity has been undertaken by the careers branch aimed at stressing in a positive way the attractions and advantages of police careers to individuals from all sections of society but with a view to particularly emphasising the equal opportunities available to persons of ethnic minority origin.

The programme includes visits to schools and youth clubs and mounting high-profile careers displays in areas with high ethnic minority populations. Areas already visited include the London Boroughs of Haringey, Lambeth, Lewisham, Ealing, Hounslow and Newham. Further similar exercises, likely to extend the scope of the campaign, are planned for the coming year.

Efforts also continue to be made to establish firm links between the careers branch and community organisations in order that as wide an audience as possible may be reached for recruitment purposes.

Last year my predecessor referred to the discussions taking place between the Home Office, the Inner London Education Authority (ILEA) and this Force. The ILEA have agreed to consider setting up an experimental pilot course for a maximum number of 12 candidates from the ethnic minorities on a part-time basis. The candidates would be those who narrowly failed the police initial recruitment test but nevertheless appeared to be good prospects for the Force. Unfortunately, it is not proving easy to make up a class as the majority of candidates eligible live outside the ILEA catchment area. Discussions are however continuing and I am also grateful for an approach I have received from another education authority which is being considered.

The strength of the Cadet Corps at the end of the year was 489. Throughout the year, 418 candidates (373 boys and 45 girls) were successful, an increase of one over 1981.

Since the inception of the Cadet Corps, cadets upon reaching the age of 18½ years have progressed directly into the adult Force. However, the decision was taken to re-select cadets and interview them along with adult applicants; this was initiated in December.

Training

Following the successful introduction of human awareness training last year as a pilot study, the programme has been expanded considerably during 1982. The initial training period for the police recruit has been extended from 13 to 16 weeks' duration for this purpose and a new 20-week syllabus will come into operation in January 1983. I am confident this new training skills investment will assist the new generation of London police officers to be professionally better equipped than ever before to understand not only their duties but additionally the society in which they will operate that responsibility.

Whilst recognising the management convenience in having all training conducted geographically at one location, this must be balanced against the need to ensure some training is conducted close to the operational environment. I have developed the experiment conducted last year when a new street duties course was introduced at local levels by the introduction of four experimental training units, located on districts, to test further the decentralisation of other training aspects in an operational context. A heightened awareness of the particular needs of the society in the district on which the officer will serve should follow automatically.

Management development and supervisor training was transferred to new premises at Peel Centre in April 1982. The overall strategy of this form of training is the development of the skills of individual supervising officers in two senses. Firstly, courses are intended to equip them for their role in policing techniques and procedures and secondly, to improve and enhance their managerial and interpersonal skills and to ensure that they are applied with a complete awareness of the needs of the community they serve. This balance is in proportion to the actual responsibilities of supervising officers through the ranks. The courses, from sergeants' pre-promotion to senior officers' management, reflect this balance. Training is therefore progressive and enables officers to develop and build upon their skills throughout their service.

Inspectors' courses involve exchange schemes with other regional training centres outside London and, in addition, contacts are maintained with commercial and industrial organisations for cross-fertilisation of management and training ideas.

Senior officers' community disorder courses were held at Peel Centre for all officers from the rank of chief inspector to deputy assistant commissioner and were designed to train these officers in the strategy and tactics for the prevention and handling of disorder at command level for street disorder. The courses were developed from a number of public order seminars held for commanders and deputy assistant commissioners earlier in the year and are now facilitated by computer assisted training systems. Additionally, practical

training in the use of protective equipment has been successfully developed at the public order training centres at Hounslow and Greenwich.

During the year equipment was installed and training programmes prepared ready to commence training in 1983 for the computerised Command and Control system and the new complex, which accommodates tele-communications and management development and supervisor training, was officially opened by the Receiver on 16th September.

Management of resources

Gross expenditure on the Metropolitan Police is currently running at about £734 million a year. The increasing cost of the Force in real terms continues to be largely attributable to the growth of police manpower in accordance with Government policy. Nearly four-fifths of the gross expenditure is required for the pay and pensions of police and civil staff, including traffic wardens and cadets. The remaining one-fifth covers all the running expenses of the Force—accommodation, transport, communications, scientific support, uniforms, catering, and supplies and services of all kinds. All areas of expenditure, but especially those over which it is possible to exercise some financial discretion—such as overtime working or supplies and services—continue to be critically examined for ways of improving cost effectiveness.

By the end of the year a total of 1,207 claims for compensation under the Riot (Damages) Act 1886, arising from the civil disturbances in 1981, had been received. Of these, 1,095 had been decided and compensation of £1,960,000 awarded, of which £1,700,000 was paid during 1982.

During this year an increasing demand has been made on resources to provide accommodation in districts for the Command and Control system. A start was made early in the year on a new divisional police station at Orpington and an extensive conversion scheme at the Curtis Green building on the Victoria Embankment (once part of the former New Scotland Yard) to provide accommodation for the new Westminster district police station also began. Major amelioration schemes at a few other police stations have been started, but such schemes cause considerable disruption and some much-needed improvements have not been undertaken because of the lack of spare accommodation in which police and civil staff could be relocated whilst building work is in progress.

During 1982 levels of overtime were reduced throughout the Force as the result of improved recruiting and a reduction in the number of officers deployed for serious public order commitments. Greater emphasis has been placed on the importance of careful use of manpower although operational necessity is of course the guideline adopted by supervising officers.

Civilian staff have also remained subject to controls in overtime working, a difficult matter on occasions due to restrictions on recruiting.

By the very nature of its duties, the service will always require some overtime working in order to provide an acceptable level of policing.

The Force Inspectorate has continued its second cycle of inspections and the expertise now gained by its staff means that an accurate assessment can be made of the efficiency of districts and branches at headquarters. In particular,

emphasis is now placed on a critical analysis of those areas which affect relationships between police and public. The process of inspection promotes an exchange of ideas, encourages innovation and, most importantly, creates an awareness of the need to make the best use of all the manpower and resources available to the Force.

An area which causes concern to the Inspectorate is the continuing restriction on civil staff recruitment as there are some tasks capable of civilianisation but which are currently performed by police officers.

Investigation of complaints

My predecessor indicated last year that five officers were awaiting trial in consequence of the investigation commonly known as "Operation Countryman". The trial of four of those officers took place at the Central Criminal Court in February and March. All four officers were acquitted and as a result the Director of Public Prosecutions decided to offer no evidence against the fifth officer for whom a separate trial had previously been arranged. The enquiry under the direction of Sir Peter Matthews, CVO, OBE, QPM, the Chief Constable of Surrey, was concluded so far as Metropolitan Police officers were concerned in June.

The House of Commons Home Affairs Committee gave consideration during the year to the system of investigating complaints against police officers and the Deputy Commissioner and Director of the Complaints Investigation Bureau were called to give evidence.

Civil staff

Following the review of civil staff requirements referred to last year, a small but welcome increase in the permitted number of civil staff was authorised which in turn led to a higher level of recruiting activity than was possible in the previous year. This was concentrated mainly on the professional and technical engineering grades in which previous staff shortages had created problems; and on civil staff grades in districts to enable police officers employed on general administrative duties to be redeployed in an operational role. It is hoped that the further staff increases already agreed for the coming year will, at least in part, alleviate some of the remaining problems.

A great deal of effort was devoted to the recruitment of traffic wardens but only a comparatively small proportion of the large number of applicants proved suitable for appointment. Wastage among the wardens negated over half the recruiting effort, but at the end of the year strength had increased by 168.

Considerable progress has been made in implementing the recommendations contained in the management review of the departments working to the Receiver conducted by Mr J. D. W. Jones, CB. The functions of the old "C" (Administration) Department have been largely absorbed by the new but smaller Supplies and Services Department or dispersed to other departments. Major reorganisation of a number of functions has taken place, including control of the building programme, allocation of accommodation, the supervision of contracts and the provision of transport stores. A revised Finance Code is in the course of preparation.

Conclusion

In this review of the year I have touched on my first impressions and initial assessment of a Force from which I have been absent for nine years.

It is right that I should record that the change which impressed me most forcefully on my return was the rapid acceleration in demands upon every branch of the Force. In every respect policing the capital is now more complicated and more beset with difficulty than ever before. Fortunately the Force has responded well to these challenges despite persistent manpower shortages. Each department can point justifiably to substantial improvements in methods and overall performance.

CHAPTER 2

Personnel and Training

Manpower

The establishment and strength of the regular Force are set out in Appendix 1. The strength of the Force at the end of the year was 26,350 (23,886 men and 2,464 women). There were 16 officers on central service, 16 with other inter-force units, 22 overseas or seconded and 25 at universities. There was thus an overall deficiency of 265 against the authorised establishment of 26,615. There was a net increase in the total strength of 1,189 officers (1,040 men and 149 women).

Recruitment

The total number of applications received was 15,275 (11,582 from men and 3,693 from women) a decrease of 5,402 compared with the 1981 figure of 20,677 (16,081 from men and 4,596 from women).

The numbers of men and women who attended for examination were 3,845 and 498 respectively, compared with 5,067 and 993 in 1981. The numbers of men and women joining the Force were 2,187 and 336 respectively—268 fewer men and 100 fewer women than in 1981. These figures include 44 men and three women who re-engaged after previous resignation, 104 men and 10 women who transferred from other forces, 375 men and 68 women (representing 17 per cent of the total intake of recruits) attested from the Cadet Corps on reaching the age of 18½ years, and 60 men and five women from the ethnic minorities.

The average age of all recruits, at 21 years 7 months, was higher than in 1981; 83 per cent of those who joined were single, compared with 84 per cent in the previous year.

The average weekly intake into the Training School was 46, a decrease of seven on the 1981 figure.

During the year 175 graduates joined the Force, of whom seven men and one woman entered under the special scheme for the recruitment of those with higher educational qualifications. The total number of graduates serving on 31st December was 865.

Central and overseas service and secondments

A total of 49 officers were engaged during the year on duties away from the Force, serving with HM Inspectorate of Constabulary, the Police Staff College, the International Criminal Police Organisation, the Home Office and overseas police forces. At the end of the year 39 officers were still so engaged.

Removals from the Force

Retirements and other removals from the Force are classified in Appendix 2.

Awards to widows and children

There were 355 widow's pensions granted during the year compared with 352 in 1981. Allowances were granted in respect of 48 children.

Police Staff College

The 20th special course held from 4th January to 17th December was attended by nine sergeants.

The 6th and 7th junior command courses were attended by 20 chief inspectors and 31 inspectors.

Intermediate command courses were attended by 29 superintendents.

The 19th senior command course held from 29th March to 24th September was attended by three chief superintendents and two superintendents.

Training

Uniform Branch Training School

The recruits' basic course was completed by 1,864 men and 309 women, a decrease of 143 men and 97 women with the previous year. The reduced attendances were due, in part, to the extension of the course from 15 to 16 weeks duration with effect from April.

On 31st December, 559 men and 85 women were still under training. During training, 165 men and 41 women resigned voluntarily, a decrease of 138 men and 19 women compared with 1981. One male trainee was returned medically unfit.

Two 20-week courses for officers from overseas forces were attended by 39 officers from 18 countries.

The final examination for probationers was attended by 1,848 officers, of whom 259 obtained marks of over 85 per cent. The average mark attained was 74.38 per cent.

Particulars of other courses held by the school during the year are shown in the following table:—

Course	Number held	Duration (weeks)	Number attending
Promotion			
Officers selected for promotion to:			
Chief Inspector	7	2	102
Inspector	10	4	130
Sergeant	13	4	469
General			
Senior officers' management	8	2	103
Negotiators	4	2	52
Inspectors—development	5	6	168
Sergeants—development	9	4	281
Instructional techniques	9	3	104
Instructional techniques—			
other departments	4	2	33
Teaching practice	9	4	57
Transferred and rejoined officers	9	1	94

Swimming and life saving

Bronze and silver certificates were awarded to 176 recruits under the Swimming Teachers' Association Adult Achievement Award Scheme which is designed to encourage non-swimmers and poor swimmers. Training School swimming and life saving certificates were awarded to 1,113 recruits.

Detective Training School

Particulars of courses held by the school during the year are shown in the following table:—

Course	Numbers attending				Total
	Duration (weeks)	Metro-politan	Other UK forces	Overseas forces	
Initial, junior ..	10	197	149	—	346
Initial, senior ..	10	55	24	—	79
Detective Sergeants —promotion ..	3	41	—	—	41
Advanced ..	6	57	60	—	117
Fingerprint, standard ..	6	—	34	16	50
Fingerprint, advanced ..	2	—	17	—	17
Photographic ..	6	—	21	2	23
Beat crime investigation ..	1	2,971	—	—	2,971
Fraud ..	3	39	34	3	76
Fraud, advanced ..	3	10	22	—	32
Forensic science, basic ..	6	17	20	7	44
Forensic science, senior ..	4	52	—	—	52
Scenes of crime ..	6	6	—	—	6

Driver Training School

The table below shows the number of officers who attended the various courses of instruction, together with the results of the tests:—

Course	Passed	Failed	Total
Car, standard (at driving school) ..	163	38	201
Car, standard (on district) ..	828	74	902
Van ..	772	114	886
Instant Response Unit ..	663	0	663
Car, advanced (phase I) ..	280	100	380
Car, advanced (phase II) ..	356	35	391
Car, advanced (special) ..	13	0	13
Car, advanced (instructors) ..	6	3	9
Vehicle removal ..	50	1	51
Heavy goods vehicle (class I) ..	31	2	33
Heavy goods vehicle (class III) ..	24	6	30
Motor cycle, lightweight ..	64	7	71
Motor cycle, standard ..	120	27	147
Motor cycle, special* ..	13	0	13
Traffic warden courses ..	35	6	41
Traffic patrol, standard ..	98	9	107
Traffic patrol, advanced ..	57	3	60
Accident investigation, standard ..	132	0	132
Accident investigation, advanced ..	11	1	12
Vehicle examiners ..	9	0	9
Tachograph ..	26	2	28
Autocrimes ..	144	0	144
Autocrimes, tutor constables ..	14	0	14
Instruction techniques ..	20	0	20
	<u>3,929</u>	<u>428</u>	<u>4,357</u>

Driving tests were given at the Driver Training School and on districts to 676 officers, of whom 609 passed.

The school received 1,460 visitors during the year.

*Includes Japanese police officers.

Telecommunications

The table below shows the number of officers who attended the various courses—

Course	Numbers trained
Teleprinter	
Police officers.. ..	155
Civil staff	10
Radio telephony	
Police officers.. ..	1,297
Civil staff	82
Special constabulary	10
Personal radio	
Police officers.. ..	2,293
Computer aided despatch	
Police officers.. ..	44
Civil staff	33
Police National Computer—terminal operator course	
Police officers.. ..	499
Civil staff	21
Total	4,444

Defensive weapons

A total of 607 officers qualified in the use of handguns after attending a basic course. The number of officers authorised to use firearms should the need arise is now 4,476. Regular courses are held for refresher training.

Public order training

During the year there were 21,775 single day attendances on shield training courses and 14,398 single day attendances on courses held for members of instant response units. Particulars of other courses held are shown in the following table:—

Course	Number held	Duration (days)	Number attending
Community disorder—senior officers seminar	4	2	76*
Community disorder—chief inspector to chief superintendent ..	48	3	857†

*These attending comprised 3 deputy assistant commissioners, 53 commanders and 10 assistant chief constables.

†These attending comprised 191 chief superintendents, 217 superintendents, 387 chief inspectors and 62 officers from other forces.

Home defence and war duties training

The one-day refresher courses for sergeants and constables with between five and 20 years' service were attended by 2,178 officers, including 63 from the City of London Police. The courses were also attended by 64 civilians. The three-day war duties courses for senior ranks were attended by 201 officers, including 14 from the City of London Police and three civilians. Probationers continued to receive 10 periods of instruction in basic war duties.

Staff at the five carrier control points in the Metropolitan Police District received training in their duties and the House of Commons staff were trained in the use of respirators. The installation of the new United Kingdom Warning and Monitoring Organisation equipment at the carrier control points will begin in 1983.

First aid

In the principal Force competition, "D" District won the Parsons Shield and went on to represent the Force and achieve fourth place in the final of the Police National First Aid Competition for Policemen.

The women's team was placed seventh in the national competition for policewomen.

Promotion examinations in police subjects

The annual examinations for constables and sergeants were held in January and April. The results were as follows:—

	Candidates	Successful
Sergeants		
Competitive	400	132*
Qualifying	122	27
Constables		
Competitive	998	410**
Qualifying	75	20

Complaints against police officers

Some 266 police officers and members of civil staff are engaged full-time on the investigation of complaints at an annual cost of about £6.7 million.

The figures quoted in this section relate to complaints in respect of which the investigation and any ensuing criminal and disciplinary proceedings have been completed.

During the year investigations were completed into 8,617 complaints made by 4,880 complainants compared with 9,178 complaints made by 5,242 complainants in 1981. The 1982 figures represent decreases of 6 per cent and 7 per cent respectively on the figures for the previous year. Of the 4,880 complainants, 2,009 were persons who had been charged with or reported for offences. Formal representation of dissatisfaction with the outcome of an investigation was expressed by 36 complainants.

*Includes 36 CID officers.

**Includes 113 CID officers.

The total of 8,617 complaints which were investigated represent 4,387 cases of which 2,575 were received during 1982 and 1,812 in previous years. A total of 4,910 cases were received during 1982 and the investigation of 2,335 (48 per cent) of these had not been completed by the end of the year. A further 2,820 cases from previous years were also still outstanding. In a considerable number of the 5,155 outstanding cases the investigation has been postponed because related proceedings are pending before the criminal courts. Of the cases completed 20 were investigated by officers from other forces.

The table below shows the result of complaints completed in 1982 compared with those of 1981. Details of the various types of complaints can be found in Appendices 3 and 4.

Complaints by outcome:

Result	1982	Percentage of total complaints completed	1981	Percentage of total complaints completed
Substantiated	253	3	276	3
Unsubstantiated	3,191	37	3,252	35
Withdrawn/not proceeded with	4,480	52	5,047	55
Dispositions granted by the Police Complaints Board*	693	8	603	7
Total complaints completed	8,617		9,178	

In 1982 the total number of substantiated complaints was 253 (3 per cent of the total number of complaints and 7 per cent of the complaints that were fully investigated). The type of proceedings which followed these investigations is shown in the table below.

Substantiated complaints by type of proceedings:

	Number of complaints	Percentage
Disciplinary proceedings	26	10
Criminal proceedings (other than for traffic offences)	—	—
Proceedings for traffic offences	10	4
Dealt with by other means	217	86
Total substantiated complaints	253	

Formal disciplinary proceedings are not always necessary in respect of substantiated complaints, many of which are of a minor nature and are more appropriately dealt with by a warning or advice from a senior officer.

Over half the complaints (4,480 or 52 per cent) were withdrawn or not proceeded with at the request of the complainant compared with 5,047 (55 per cent) in 1981. During the year eight officers requested a copy of the complaint made against them and copies were provided in each case in accordance with the Police (Copies of Complaints) Regulations 1977.

*The Board can dispense with the need to investigate a complaint where it is not reasonably practical to complete a satisfactory investigation.

Section 49 of the Police Act 1964 requires that, except in those cases where a chief officer of police is satisfied that an alleged criminal offence has not been committed, a copy of the report of the investigation into a complaint shall be sent to the Director of Public Prosecutions for his independent scrutiny and advice on whether criminal proceedings should be instituted against the officer concerned. The requirement to refer complaints is strictly interpreted. Many highly technical or trifling criminal offences which would be disregarded if committed by the public are sent to the Director if a police officer is involved.

The table below shows the number of cases referred to the Director and the number in which he recommended that criminal proceedings should be instituted.

Cases referred to the Director of Public Prosecutions:

Type of case	Total referred	Proceedings recommended by the D of PP
Criminal (other than traffic)	769	13
Traffic	410	10
	1,179	23

Of the 1,179 cases, 389 were not Section 49 complaints and the balance of 790 cases comprised a total of 1,494 complaints. The following table shows the various categories of complaint together with the number in which proceedings were recommended.

Categories of complaint referred to the Director of Public Prosecutions:

Type of complaint	Number referred	Proceedings recommended by D of PP
Assault	588	4
Bribery	43	—
Perjury	118	—
Conspiracy	114	—
Theft	93	—
Traffic offences*	122	11
Other offences	416	4
	1,494	19

In accordance with the requirements of the Police Act 1976 a copy of the report of the complaint was sent to the Police Complaints Board in respect of 3,816 complaints. By the end of the year the Board had indicated its decision in respect of 3,392 of these complaints, in none of which did it find cause to disagree with the outcome or with any disciplinary action proposed by the Deputy Commissioner. Additionally, the Board agreed that it was not reasonably possible to complete a satisfactory investigation in 693 complaints and exercised its authority to dispense with the statutory requirement to investigate them.

*Due to a change in recording practice, fewer traffic incidents involving police officers were finally classified as complaints against police. These figures, therefore, are not comparable with those for previous years.

The number of officers convicted of criminal offences (including traffic offences) is given below. Of the 214 officers concerned, 11 were convicted of offences other than traffic offences, of whom two were sentenced to imprisonment. Of the 203 officers convicted of traffic offences, 21 were disqualified from driving; 174 of the 203 were off duty at the time of the offence. Ten officers were dismissed or required to resign as a result of disciplinary action following conviction. In addition, 10 officers resigned after criminal charges had been preferred against them but before such proceedings were completed and a further eight resigned while under investigation for criminal matters (seven of the 18 were suspended at the time). The fact that an officer may be allowed to resign instead of being dismissed has no bearing on his entitlement to a pension.

Officers convicted of criminal offences

Type of principal offence	Sentence	Number of officers		
		Investigation arising out of		
		Complaint	Other circumstances	Total
Criminal (other than traffic)	(suspension) (other)	0	2	2
Traffic		0	9	9
		8	195	203
All offences		8	206	214
Number of officers consequently dismissed or required to resign		0	10	10

*Immediate or suspended sentences.

Discipline

Disciplinary charges were brought against 182 officers and one or more charges were proved against 158; nine officers resigned before their cases were heard. It will be seen that 36 officers (21 per cent) were proceeded against for offences arising directly from matters complained of by members of the public.

Officers against whom disciplinary proceedings were brought

Result of disciplinary proceedings	Number of officers			
	Investigation arising out of			
	Complaints		Other circumstances	Total
	A	B		
One or more charges were found proved	27	6	125	158
No charges were proved	9	3	3	15
Total number of officers	36	9	128	173

A—Where one or more of the charges arose from matters complained of.

B—Where the charge(s) did not arise from the matters complained of.

Details of punishments resulting from disciplinary proceedings are summarised in the table below. Where an officer received more than one punishment, only the most serious is shown. In most cases officers were fined; eight were dismissed and 21 were required to resign. Fifteen officers were found not guilty. In addition, during the year, eight officers resigned after disciplinary charges had been preferred against them, but before the proceedings were completed, and a further 29 resigned whilst under investigation for disciplinary matters (12 of the 37 were suspended at the time).

Officers punished as a result of disciplinary proceedings

Most serious punishment awarded by the disciplinary authority	Number of officers	Appeals to the Commissioner outstanding
Dismissal	8	2
Required to resign	21	7
Reduction in rank	7	0
Reduction in pay	9	0
Fine	51	1
Reprimand	48	0
Caution	14	0
Total	158	7

A police officer who is punished for a disciplinary offence has a right of appeal to me against both the finding and the punishment or against the punishment only. During the year, appeals by 38 officers were made against finding or punishment. Twenty-nine of these appeals and 10 which had been outstanding at the end of 1981 were heard. Of these 29 were dismissed, three appeals were allowed against finding, two were allowed in part, and punishment was varied in five other cases. Four appeals (two from 1981) were abandoned and at the end of the year eight appeals were outstanding (one from 1981).

Under Section 37 of the Police Act 1964 a police officer who has appealed to me has a further right of appeal to you against the decision as to both finding and punishment or punishment only. During the year, appeals by 13 officers against my decision were referred to you, of which three were against punishment only; one appeal was withdrawn and the remainder were still outstanding at the end of the year. Of the 20 appeals outstanding at the end of 1981 five were dismissed, two were abandoned, two appeals against finding were allowed, one punishment was varied, and judgment is awaited in two cases. Eight appeals against finding and punishment or punishment only which were outstanding at the end of 1981 were still outstanding at the end of the year.

Health

Details of the number of officers injured as a result of being assaulted while on duty are given in Appendix 5.

Medical and dental services

During the year a total of 1,134 police officers (compared with 979 in 1981) were admitted to hospital, 96 to St Thomas' Hospital and its associate hospitals. The Metropolitan Police Medical Centre, Peel Centre, admitted

992 patients (compared with 877 in 1981) comprising 599 Metropolitan Police officers, 378 Metropolitan Police cadets, nine provincial officers and six overseas officers. A total of 2,592 officers and cadets were treated as out-patients by the Medical Officer to Peel Centre at his daily clinics (compared with 3,722 in 1981) and there were an additional 1,129 cases requiring emergency treatment (compared with 1,442 in 1981). The Convalescent Home at Hove received 113 patients from the Force (compared with 124 in 1981).

Dental inspections of cadets at six-monthly intervals have continued.

Cadet Corps

A total of 6,661 applications to join the Cadet Corps were received during the year of which 3,881 were from boys and 2,780 from girls. This is a decrease of 707 on the 1981 figure of 7,368. Of the 6,661 applicants, 909 were called for interview; 418 were accepted into the Corps of whom 184 were in the 17 to 18 age-group and attended the short course lasting one term before proceeding to cadet centres for further training. Cadets attested as conscripts numbered 443, compared with 491 in 1981. A total of 116 cadets left the Corps before completing their training, of whom five had their services terminated, three of them on medical grounds.

The Corps' large-scale search teams were engaged on 22 occasions, three of which were successful. In particular, cadets assisted with the search of Regent's Park following the bombing incident in July.

Eleven girl cadets successfully participated in the four-day Nijmegen Marches in Holland. They were awarded individual medals and a team medal. In May, two teams of boys and one team of girls entered the annual Ten Tors Expedition on Dartmoor; all three teams successfully completed the course.

Many successes were again achieved in the wide range of activities covered by the Corps' 25 sporting sections, including individual gold awards in the Police Cadet National Championships for judo, wrestling, swimming and cross-country. In the team championships cadets won the Devizes to Westminster canoe event and the boys won the National Life Saving and Cross-Country Championships; the girls were runners-up in both events. For the first time, a girls' team entered competitively the British Airways 25-mile march at Windsor. Each girl gained an individual medal and the team shared the Concorde trophy with the Diplomatic Protection Group.

Sport and police functions

Metropolitan Police Athletic Association

Jimmy Tarbuck was the guest artiste and Shaw Taylor the compère at the 37th Annual Concert held at the Royal Festival Hall.

The 49th Open Police Boxing Championships were held at the Royal Albert Hall and attracted boxers from Eire, Finland, Italy, West Germany and five other United Kingdom forces.

Following their tour of Switzerland last year the association football club visited Chicago. The athletic club and the male voice choir both went abroad for the first time; the athletic club participated in the International Police Olympics in Texas and the choir visited West Germany to sing with the

Lubeck Police at their annual concert. The motor club sent a team to compete in the 31st international motor cycle rally of the Pyrenees at Pau, France, and a team from the race walking club took part in the Ariolo to Chiasso international relay. A team of adult officers joined the girl cadets in the annual Nijmegen Marches. The netball team visited Toronto and members of the rugby club, who also went to Canada, enjoyed a successful tour winning their six matches against representative club sides in Edmonton, Calgary, Victoria and Vancouver.

Details of representative and individual honours are given in Appendix 6.

Honours and awards

Details of honours and awards received are shown in Appendix 7.

Commendations

Details of high commendations awarded during the year are given in Appendix 8.

Changes among senior officers

Details of changes which took place involving senior officers are given in Appendix 9.

CHAPTER 3

Public Order: Operations: Other Police Duties

Public order

Public order commitments made the usual heavy demands on police manpower during the year and a schedule of events at which more than 1,000 policemen were employed is at Appendix 10. There were 201 other occasions when more than 100 officers were used and special arrangements were made for 444 sporting events.

Because of the threat of serious public disorder by proposed processions, bans under Section 3(3) of the Public Order Act 1936 were applied for, and consented to, on five occasions.

In manpower terms, the year's largest public order event was the Notting Hill Carnival. Once again a policy of relative policing was employed which minimised the number of patrolling officers; there was no serious disorder.

On 6th June the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament organised a demonstration in which an estimated 110,000 people marched to Hyde Park from assembly points in Notting Hill, Camden and Waterloo. The marchers were orderly and good humoured and few arrests resulted but the processions caused considerable disruption to traffic in central London. On 22nd September members of the health service unions organised a march from Jubilee Gardens to Hyde Park. Approximately 50,000 people took part and there was no serious disorder.

The conflict in the Falkland Islands gave rise to some public protest and marches were organised by opponents of Government policies on 9th, 16th and 23rd May. There was some disorder but it was easily contained.

On 29th May the Force provided assistance to Warwickshire Constabulary for the Papal visit; 120 constables, including 20 from Mounted Branch, were supplied accompanied by supervising officers.

Throughout the year officers from other forces have attended public order events in London either as observers or in operational roles. For example, the Norfolk Constabulary provided two police support units to assist in the policing of the demonstration by the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament and to gain experience in the policing of a large public order event.

In the aftermath of the unprecedented violence of 1981 an extensive review of the public order equipment available to the Force was undertaken aimed at providing maximum protection for officers. Three types of shield are now available for use and the issue of fire-resistant overalls and anti-riot helmets to shield-trained officers will be completed in 1983. Emergency first-aid packs carried by instant response units now include a small fire-extinguisher.

Specialist equipment has also been provided to assist officers when they are required to enter premises by force.

Street disorders

Greater use has been made of district instant response units to provide a quick and effective means of localising disturbances.

Street disorders of a relatively minor nature occurred during the year in Notting Hill and Brixton but in both cases the local commanders were able to take control at an early stage by effectively deploying their instant response units. Details of these disturbances are contained in Chapter 1.

Public events

His Holiness Pope John Paul II visited London between 28th and 30th May and conducted services at Westminster Cathedral, St. George's Cathedral, the Digby Stuart Training College in Roehampton, Wembley Stadium and the Crystal Palace Sports Centre. For the service at Wembley, more than 90,000 people gathered in the Stadium and surrounding car parks. Apart from a small demonstration in Westminster shortly before the Pope's arrival at Victoria there were no public disturbances in London during the visit.

Between 7th and 9th June the President of the United States of America and Mrs. Reagan visited this country. No major public disturbances arose during the visit although on the evening of 7th June approximately 2,000 opponents of the visit assembled to demonstrate in Grosvenor Square. The demonstration was, for the most part, peaceful.

Concern for the safety of service personnel and members of the public following the bomb attacks in Hyde Park and Regent's Park necessitated an increased police presence at ceremonial events. The Falkland Islands Thanksgiving Service on 26th July and the City of London's Salute to the Task Force on 12th October were two such events at which a considerable number of police officers were employed on security duty.

State Visits were made by the Sultan of Oman in March and by the Queen and Prince Claus of the Netherlands in November. The annual Remembrance Day ceremony at the Cenotaph attracted larger crowds than in previous years.

Industrial disputes

In addition to other public order commitments, police maintained a presence at 1,036 industrial disputes. This increase over last year largely resulted from the industrial action taken by transport and health service workers.

During the strikes by ambulance service personnel in September, police provided an emergency ambulance service assisted by the St. John Ambulance and the British Red Cross. In all, 443 emergency calls were attended by police and voluntary service vehicles involving the expenditure of 12,084 police man hours.

Sporting events

Police were employed at 444 sporting events including 348 Football League and Cup matches which attracted nearly 5 million spectators. A total of 4,426 persons were ejected from the grounds; 1,138 persons were arrested inside and 1,123 were arrested outside.

During the year, improvements have been made in the collation and dissemination of information about the movements of football fans and a close liaison has been developed with the British Transport Police in this field. The instant response units have the ability to monitor and police large groups of supporters travelling to and from matches around London. The mobility of the units has enabled more effective use to be made of the information now available and it has been possible to reduce manning levels at many matches. This trend is likely to continue.

On 9th May the second Gillette London Marathon was held between Greenwich and Westminster Bridge with approximately 18,000 entrants and about 1½ million spectators lining the route. A total of 2,269 officers, including special constables, policed the event.

Community relations

There is a growing awareness within the Force of the need to maintain the co-operation and active support of all sections of the community in the prevention of crime. Police at Bethnal Green have initiated a scheme to encourage residents of a housing estate to take a greater interest in crime prevention, particularly burglary. The Force is also involved in six projects run by the National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders aimed at reducing crime and vandalism on particular housing estates by encouraging the communities to participate in improving their environment. The research by the Policy Studies Institute into the relationship between the police and public in London is nearing completion; it will accurately identify the strengths and weaknesses of that relationship and enable the police better to understand public expectations. Because good police/public relations are vital to the policing effort all training programmes now include involvement in community relations and a special course has been devised for officers who are, or may become, district community liaison officers.

Young people and the police

The table below shows the number of juveniles referred to the bureaux for all offences (including traffic) in the past five years and how they were dealt with:—

	1978	1979*	1980	1981	1982
Prosecution ..	22,058	20,041	20,880	21,033	19,720
Caution ..	12,921	11,629	11,906	11,655	11,960
No further action..	2,677	2,194	2,419	2,388	2,208
Total ..	37,656	33,864	35,205	35,076	33,888

*Due to changes in recording practice, figures for 1979 are not comparable with those for other years.

The continued involvement of so many young people in crime gives immense cause for concern. Whilst it cannot be stressed too strongly that parents and guardians bear the primary responsibility for influencing the attitudes and behaviour of their children, the importance given by this Force to the need for a good relationship between police and young people in London is reflected in the establishment of a youth and community section within the Community Relations Branch. The section provides advice to districts on establishing liaison with other agencies concerned with the welfare of young people and co-ordinates the work undertaken by police in London schools.

In addition to the third successful five-a-side football competition, which involved over 40,000 people under 18 years of age playing for 5,772 teams, activities as diverse as team cricket and netball, disco-dancing and angling have been organised by police for young people. Also worthy of specific mention is the joint venture between this Force, the Variety Club of Great Britain and Chessington Zoo in arranging a visit to the Zoo for some 12,000 disabled and deserving children from London and the Home Counties.

Victim support schemes

The Force continues to encourage the implementation of victim support schemes which offer valuable help to victims of crime at a time when help is most needed. In addition to maintaining links with the National Association of Victim Support Schemes training is provided by this Force for those involved in the creation of new schemes.

Racial attacks

In April, a new system was introduced to record all allegations of incidents which included an element of racial motivation. These details are collated by the Community Relations Branch thus enabling trends in each type of offence and their frequency to be identified.

It is essential that all such attacks are reported to the police if the true position is to be established and appropriate action taken.

Inter-agency co-operation

Close working relationships have been established with social services, education authorities, the Probation Service and voluntary agencies in dealing with juveniles. Policing increasingly requires a multi-agency approach and such co-operation can have only beneficial effects for the community.

In September a chief superintendent attended the 4th international congress on child abuse and neglect held in Paris.

Metropolitan Police Band

The band was fully integrated into the Community Relations Branch in October and district community liaison officers are encouraged to promote concerts at schools and community centres for children, senior citizens and the handicapped. In the last quarter of the year, the band visited 14 schools and was involved in four community projects.

Crime prevention

Crime prevention panels have been established in Greenwich, Bexleyheath and Bethnal Green and progress has been made towards the formation of panels in several other boroughs. Anti-burglary campaigns designed to provide householders with sound advice through local crime prevention officers have met with varying degrees of success. Following campaigns in Enfield and Tottenham local police and the local tenants' and residents' associations now meet on a regular basis with a view to solving some of the problems in those areas. Similar meetings have recently commenced in Wood Green and Hornsey.

The particular problems of the elderly have been specifically dealt with in a series of displays and talks given in conjunction with other organisations who are also concerned. In addition many elderly people who might otherwise not have been contacted have been visited in their own homes and offered advice and assistance.

A new mobile advice unit has been taken into use which will be manned by crime prevention officers who are trained to advise the public on the best ways of taking care of themselves and their property. The displays in the unit can be tailored to a specific problem or the particular needs of an area.

Visitors to the exhibition stands at large shows during the year were given advice on how to protect property. The British Standards Committee is producing a code of practice to ensure that a better level of security is built into new buildings from the design stage and a Metropolitan Police representative is a member of the sub-committee.

There is a continuing demand for specialised advice in addition to requests for information and advice on general preventative measures. During the year officers have undertaken 34,604 security surveys and given 1,743 talks on crime prevention.

Neighbourhood policing project

The neighbourhood policing project involves research into the problems of urban policing and the availability and deployment of police resources. This research is directed towards the development and evaluation of a system of policing within a given area which is responsive to local needs and which enables police to identify and prevent problems. It is hoped that such a system will influence the level of street crime which, in turn, will influence the demands on police resources. It should also decrease public fear of crime and increase the degree of public satisfaction with the service provided by police.

The scheme relies largely on elements that have been tried and tested albeit usually in isolation; they include changes in the responsibilities of patrolling officers and their supervisors, a system of foot patrol fully integrated with other police activities and an emphasis on crime prevention and community involvement. It is envisaged that the scheme will include a locally based, computerised information system for the use of patrolling officers and station management and a training programme to familiarise officers with the elements described.

The Police Foundation will provide an authoritative and independent evaluation of the project at the end of approximately two years.

Following some pilot work in Surrey, the project team commenced analyses on Hackney and Notting Hill Divisions in June and at two stations in Surrey at the end of the year. Another division in each force will become involved in the project during 1983. Implementation of experimental measures at the earlier sites will also take place during next year.

Assistance with development of the project is being provided by "A" and "D" Departments, Management Services Department, Department of Computing Services, departments of the Surrey Constabulary and a number of specialist consultants in addition to the Police Foundation.

Metropolitan Special Constabulary

The strength of the Metropolitan Special Constabulary at the end of the year was 1,575 compared with 1,610 at the end of 1981. A total of 311 recruits joined in 1982 and 346 resigned of whom 24 resigned on age limit and 19 in order to join the regular police.

Changes in insignia and rank structure have been made as a result of recommendations by the Police Advisory Board. The conclusions of the working parties on training and recruiting have also been accepted and should result in a closer alignment of training standards and recruiting criteria and procedures with those of the regular police.

Members of the Special Constabulary again lent their valuable support on ceremonial occasions and at public events including the visit of His Holiness The Pope. A total of 75,386 tours of duty and 42,697 hours of training were undertaken during the year.

Thames Division

Work on the Thames flood barrier is likely to be completed in the early part of 1983 and contingency plans devised to ensure adequate cover by patrols on those occasions when the barrier is raised have proved successful.

For the first time, Thames Division held two open days at its headquarters at Wapping which attracted an estimated 12,000 visitors.

A river escort was provided by the division on the occasion of the State Visit of The Queen and Prince Claus of the Netherlands in November.

The introduction of marine radio and modern rescuers has enabled Thames Division to keep abreast of modern developments in marine policing.

Officers of the division dealt with 144 river accidents in which 18 people sustained personal injury, 69 dead bodies were recovered from the river. A total of 92 persons were rescued from the water, 75 by police officers and 17 by members of the public.

Underwater Search Unit

The unit was involved in 175 operational searches, occupying a total of 280 days, and a further 79 days were spent on equipment maintenance, exhibition activities and training. Recoveries by the unit included 17 bodies, 18 firearms, six safes, 64 motor vehicles and numerous other items of miscellaneous property stolen or used in crime. One officer from the unit attended the Police Diving School in Northumbria for further training.

Special Patrol Group

During the year officers from the group have been deployed to supplement the efforts of divisional officers dealing with specific crime problems. Particular attention has been given to combating burglaries.

The involvement with local communities continued with talks to schools and other interested bodies, including liaison committees.

The group made 3,846 arrests for crime and 2,499 other arrests. A total of 20,804 pedestrians and 13,678 vehicles were stopped in the course of the prevention and detection of crime. Units of the group were engaged on two lengthy enquiries into rape and assisted in the investigation of other major crimes and at the scenes of the bomb attacks in central London. The group was

also involved with the security arrangements for the visits of His Holiness The Pope and the President of the United States of America.

Diplomatic Protection Group

In order to meet increasing commitments the establishment of the Diplomatic Protection Group has been increased by one chief inspector and 95 constables.

The group answered a total of 1,102 emergency calls originating from the 382 diplomatic or associated premises in central London resulting in 22 arrests for a variety of offences. In addition, 137 other arrests were made in the normal course of duty.

Mounted Branch

The strength of the branch at the end of the year was 212 officers and 176 horses, against an establishment of 214 officers and 201 horses. During the year 19 horses were purchased, five were sold as temperamentally unsuitable, 15 were humanely put down and two died.

Among the recruits trained were two officers from the South Yorkshire Police and two from the Sussex Police. Two officers from the Jamaica Police Force are currently under training.

Mounted Branch officers were responsible for 245 arrests, 4,431 summonses, 3,393 verbal warnings and 1,345 stops. They were engaged on 1,150 occasions for ceremonial and other duties and on 65 occasions in connection with the maintenance of public order.

The 54th Metropolitan Police Horse Show and Tournament was held at Imber Court on 29th and 30th July and the Force was pleased to welcome Her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra and yourself as guests on the first day. Provincial police forces and the City of London Police entered competitors. Members of the armed forces also took part.

The Mounted Branch recorded wins in the best trained police horse class at the Royal Windsor Horse Show, the tent pegging class at the South of England Show and the skill at arms competition at the Royal Tournament. In addition, the Activity Ride was performed at the Kent and Romney Agricultural Shows.

Dogs Section

There were 415 dogs on the strength at the end of the year including 287 which were operational, 18 under training and 14 breeding bitches. Of the 88 puppies bred at the Dog Training Establishment 39 were sent to districts to be walked. A total of 68 dogs were disposed of as unsuitable for training or because of age or illness.

Officers of the section were responsible for 9,520 arrests and 3,684 summonses; 82 missing persons were found and 414 items of property were recovered. The operations unit of the section organised 66 large-scale searches and provided security patrols at prisons and courts.

A Home Office course for instructors held at the Dog Training Establishment was attended by one Metropolitan Police officer and 12 officers from other forces, all of whom reached the required standard. Two officers from the Sussex Police and an officer from the Gibraltar Police attended courses at the Dog Training Establishment and were supplied with trained dogs.

Demonstrations by the dog display team remained much in demand but their use had to be restricted in the interests of economy. The Metropolitan Police Dog Championships were held on 7th August at Imber Court.

Narcotics detection

The Labrador dogs specially trained in the detection of narcotics were successful in 237 of the 476 calls they attended, resulting in 533 persons being arrested.

Explosives detection

The dogs specially trained in the detection of explosive substances attended 2,495 calls. Searches were also carried out in advance of state and ceremonial occasions.

Court duties

The rate of progress in transferring duties considered to be the responsibility of the Courts' Service from police to court staff remains disappointingly slow and the number of police officers employed on court duties was reduced by only one to 561. However, a further reduction on the number of Metropolitan Police civil staff employed on these duties was achieved. At many courts these reductions will entail the surrender of office accommodation for use by the Clerk of the Court and as a result the warrant offices at Feltham and Highgate Magistrates' Courts have been transferred to local police stations.

There has been no progress towards the employment of civilian coroners' officers in place of the 72 police officers and 24 part-time deputies still engaged on these duties. Negotiations for their return to normal duty will continue.

Court proceedings

The number of people dealt with by magistrates' and juvenile courts in 1982, having previously been charged or summoned in the Metropolitan Police District, was 401,929. This is 3 per cent higher than the corresponding figure for 1981. Investigations into the quality of traffic summons data have continued; weaknesses have been identified and improvements made.

During the year 197,655 people were dealt with by magistrates' or juvenile courts having previously been charged at a police station. Of these 16,182 were charged principally with traffic offences including 8,365 who were charged with theft or the unauthorised taking of motor vehicles. A further 98,527 were charged principally with indictable or triable either way offences other than traffic offences; this included 44,039 people who were charged principally with theft or handling stolen goods. The remaining 82,946 were charged with summary offences only. The total number of charges and further charges brought was 308,580.

The number of people summoned to appear at magistrates' or juvenile courts in 1982 was 204,274 in respect of a total of 279,176 offences of these 80 per cent were traffic offences. Summonses were issued at the instance of the Metropolitan Police in 75 per cent of the cases, the remainder being issued at the instance of other authorities or private individuals.

During the year 23,615 people appeared for trial at the Crown Court having previously been charged or summoned within the Metropolitan Police District, a decrease of 1 per cent against the corresponding 1981 total.

An analysis of proceedings at magistrates' courts and the Crown Court by type of proceeding and outcome is contained in Appendix 11. Appendix 12 gives details of pleas and acquittal rates by offence group at the Crown Court.

Requests for notification of arrest

During 1982 a total of 362,137 arrests were made by the Force. In most cases the individual was quickly released or a request to inform a reasonably named person promptly fulfilled. Of the 362,137 people arrested, it was necessary to delay notification in 336 cases for a period of four hours or more and in 55 of these cases the delay was for 24 hours or more. In each of the cases for which the delay in notification exceeded 24 hours a detailed report was submitted to the Home Office.

Deaths in police custody or in presence of police

During the year there were 27 deaths of persons who were in police custody or otherwise with the police. Of these, 15 were being dealt with for drunkenness, four of whom died in police stations and 11 died in or en route to hospital.

Eight of the deaths were recorded as a consequence of the extension of the circumstances in which cases become recordable; one person was attending a social function at a police station, one collapsed having been taken to a police station as a missing person and the other six persons died in their homes, or in hospital, having earlier collapsed in the street in the presence of police.

Further details are given in Appendix 13.

Obscene publications

During the year 22,403 video cassettes were seized under the authority of the Obscene Publications Act 1959, compared with 15,756 in 1981. Among the seizures were a number of cassettes under 16 different titles of the type which depict scenes of extreme violence with little or no sexual connotation. On the advice of the Director of Public Prosecutions the cassettes bearing six of these titles were not considered to be obscene; five others were dealt with by way of forfeiture rather than criminal prosecution. At the end of the year the contents of the cassettes bearing the remaining five titles were under consideration or summonses were pending.

Also on the advice of the Director search warrants were obtained in respect of a "pop" record and over 10,000 copies of the record were seized, all of which were subsequently forfeited.

A total of 1,081,404 articles were seized following the execution of 1,029 search warrants. Of the 756 new cases considered by the Obscene Publications Branch, 416 were submitted to the Solicitor's Department for legal advice and 23 to the Director. There were 721 prosecutions or other court proceedings involving 786 individuals or companies.

The Cinematograph (Amendment) Act 1982 came into force on 13th October and although many previously unlicensed cine clubs applied to the Greater London Council for licences under the Act to promote film or video cassette exhibitions, by the end of the year 15 reports had been submitted to

the GLC about premises continuing to operate without licences. The Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act also came into force during the year, but it is too early to assess the effect that the licensing of sex establishments will have on the sale and distribution of obscene material.

Betting, gaming and lotteries

Four warrants were executed in respect of unlawful betting during the year (three of which had been granted to HM Customs & Excise) compared with two warrants granted to police in 1981. One case was decided and the fines and costs imposed by the court totalled £33.

The number of gaming warrants executed was 31 compared with 20 in 1981. Of this total, four related to gaming on machines, 16 to cards and 11 to pai-kau and fan-tan. During the year 35 gaming cases (11 of which originated in 1981 and one in 1980) were decided; fines and costs imposed by the courts totalled £19,060.

At the end of the year 21 clubs were licensed for gaming other than bingo and 105 clubs for bingo only under the provisions of Part II of the Gaming Act 1968. A further 35 members' clubs were registered for gaming under the Act.

Clubs

At 31st December there were 3,279 clubs operating under registration certificates and 665 under justices' licences, a combined total of 3,944.

During the year four raids were made on registered clubs and 24 on licensed clubs. Proceedings were completed in respect of 25 cases (of which 15 arose from raids carried out in 1981 and two in 1980) and fines and costs imposed by the courts totalled £9,476.

Licensed premises

Excluding clubs operating under a justices' licence, there were at the end of the year 11,009 premises licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquor for consumption on the premises. Of these, 4,087 had restaurant, residential or combined restaurant and residential licences. The number of off-licensed premises was 5,372. During the year 60,499 special orders of exemption extending permitted hours were granted to licensed premises and clubs, of which 18,695 were for the Christmas and the New Year period. The corresponding figures for 1981 were 59,743 and 17,981 respectively.

The Licensing (Amendment) Act 1980 came into force on 1st October and enables licensing justices and magistrates' courts to impose conditions on special hours certificates granted to licensed premises and registered clubs. Previously these certificates tended to result in the permitted hours for the supply of intoxicating liquor being extended to 2 a.m. but this may now be restricted to an earlier hour. The Licensing (Amendment) Act 1981, which came into force on the same day, enables police to apply to licensing justices for the revocation of a special hours certificate when disorderly conduct has occurred on the licensed premises. This new legislation should provide stricter control over those premises where intoxicating liquor can be supplied after normal permitted hours and ease the problems sometimes associated with late-night drinking.

Drunkenness

During the year 51,672 persons (of whom over 90 per cent were males) were proceeded against for drunkenness or drunkenness with aggravation, and 44,264 were convicted. These totals were respectively 4,002 and 3,213 higher than those for 1981. The figures above include persons proceeded against for other offences who were also charged with drunkenness or drunkenness with aggravation but do not include persons prosecuted for being under the influence of drink or drugs when driving or in charge of vehicles unless they were also charged with drunkenness.

Of the convictions for drunkenness or drunkenness with aggravation, 4,125 (3,859 involving males and 266 females) were for offences committed by persons in the 18 to 20 age group and 1,142 (1,061 involving males and 81 females) were for offences committed by persons under 18 years of age.

Comparative figures of persons proceeded against for drunkenness showing the proportion per 1,000 of the estimated population are given in Appendix 14.

Firearms

The number of new firearm certificates granted was 839 and 2,584 expired certificates were renewed. Refusals of new applications and applications for variation of certificates totalled 56 and 12 respectively compared with 79 and 22 in 1981. A total of 964 certificates were cancelled including 45 on refusal to renew (63 in 1981) and seven on revocation. There were six appeals to the Crown Court (including one held over from 1981) of which three were dismissed, two were allowed and one was withdrawn. At the end of 1982 there were 8,856 current firearm certificates, a decrease of 125 on the previous year's figure. The number of shotgun certificates granted was 2,504 which included five short-term visitors' certificates and 7,769 expired certificates were renewed. Refusals to grant certificates totalled 47 and there were six appeals to the Crown Court against such refusals. Three of these were dismissed, two were allowed and one was withdrawn. The number of shotgun certificates revoked was 22. There were two appeals to the Crown Court against the revocation of shotgun certificates of which one was dismissed and one allowed. At 31st December there were 28,504 current shotgun certificates, a decrease of 1,024 on the previous year.

The number of dealers registered on 31st December was 228, an increase of three from the previous year. A total of 23 dealers' certificates were cancelled because the holders had ceased to trade in firearms.

Proceedings were taken for 1,407 offences under the Firearms Act 1968 and the number of cautions administered was 445.

During the year, 824 firearms of all descriptions (including 340 pistols and revolvers and 60 shotguns) were surrendered or confiscated and small shells, grenades and assorted ammunition amounting to 96,205 rounds were received.

Aliens and Commonwealth citizens

The number of registered aliens living in the Metropolitan Police District on 31st December was 153,609 compared with 145,469 at the end of 1981, an increase of 8,140.

Deportation orders were enforced in respect of 319 aliens and 632 Commonwealth citizens, compared with 393 and 689 respectively in 1981; eight aliens and two Commonwealth citizens were the subject of supervised departures (ten and three respectively in 1981). In addition, five aliens were repatriated (one alien and five Commonwealth citizens in 1981) and four exclusion orders were enforced (two in 1981).

Lost property

The number of articles found in cabs and deposited with police was 6,960 (6,854 in 1981). Of these, 2,731 were restored to their owners and 1,243 were returned to the cab drivers who deposited them. The remainder, unclaimed by either loser or finder, were mainly disposed of by sale.

Articles reported found in the street totalled 117,869 (117,080 in 1981). Of these, 113,937 were deposited with police and the remaining 3,932 were retained by finders. The number of items restored to losers was 49,092. The number of losses reported to police was 150,196 (144,434 in 1981).

Abandoned vehicles

Police made enquiries about 1,816 apparently abandoned vehicles (1,474 in 1981), of which 1,695 were subsequently disposed of through private contractors (1,236 in 1981).

CHAPTER 4

Crime

Crime statistics for the year

General

The crime statistics relate to all notifiable offences included in the regular statistical summaries made to the Home Office together with others for which crime reports are produced but which are excluded from the Home Office statistics of notifiable offences, e.g. drug offences and possession of an offensive weapon. The term "notifiable offences" is used in accordance with current Home Office practice and covers those offences, described as "serious offences" since 1979, listed in Appendix 15. The statistics do not, of course, include offences which are not reported to the police or reported incidents which cannot be substantiated as criminal offences.

Offences recorded by category and year

Category of offence	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Crimes of violence:					
Assault, etc. including homicide	14,727	16,425	16,139	16,282	17,374
Robbery and other violent theft	12,180	11,636	12,984	18,763	19,238
Burglary	121,127	116,873	125,606	144,678	158,070
Auto-crime	177,297	172,971	177,063	198,621	216,568
Other theft and handling ..	141,305	137,505	136,533	134,738	141,417
Fraud and forgery	29,845	24,554	33,172	31,239	31,740
Criminal damage and miscellaneous	70,906	75,413	81,440	87,007	93,752
Total notifiable offences ..	567,387	557,378	584,137	631,328	688,179
Other crimes	16,362	16,703	19,316	18,992	24,442

*Due to a change in recording practice figures prior to 1981 are not comparable with those for subsequent years.

†Many offences, committed on London Transport and British Rail premises and investigated by the British Transport Police, are excluded from the figures.

‡Excluded from the total.

The Force recorded 688,179 notifiable offences in 1982, almost 57,000 (9 per cent) more than in the previous year. In addition over 24,000 "other crimes" were recorded. A summary of offences recorded during the past five years is shown in the table above. This table and the others in this chapter use the Metropolitan Police Office classification of crime which is based upon a combination of circumstantial and legal factors. The categories in this classification system do not correspond precisely with those of the Home Office but are of more direct value for police purposes. However, for crimes of violence, the relationship between the two classification systems is shown in Appendix 19; Appendix 15 contains details of notifiable offences recorded and cleared up, by Home Office classification.

The chart on page 46 shows the general increase in notifiable offences recorded since the mid-1950s, and the table below gives the percentage changes for the main crime categories in each of the last five years.

Annual percentage changes in offences recorded by category and year

Category of offence	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Crimes of violence:					
Assault, etc. including homicide	+10	+12	-2	+1	+7
Robbery and other violent theft	-2	-4	+10	+34	+3
Burglary	-2	-4	+8	+15	+9
Auto-crime	+2	-2	+2	+12	+14
Other theft and handling ..	-6	-3	-1	-1	+3
Fraud and forgery	-1	-13	+28	-6	+2
Criminal damage and miscellaneous	+8	+6	+8	+7	+8
Total notifiable offences ..	—	-2	+5	+8	+9
Other crime	+8	+2	+16	-2	+29

*Due to a change in recording practice figures prior to 1981 are not comparable with those for subsequent years.

All the main offence groups recorded increases in 1982 compared with 1981. Auto-crime, which accounted for almost one third of all notifiable offences recorded in 1982, shows the highest increase of approximately 28,000 (14 per cent). Offences of robbery and other violent theft, which recorded a large percentage rise in each of the two preceding years, increased by 3 per cent. Recorded burglaries increased by 9 per cent and other theft and handling by 5 per cent—the first increase in the latter category in five years. The increase of 8 per cent in criminal damage and miscellaneous offences is similar to the rate of increase in recent years whereas the rise of 7 per cent in assaults recorded follows two relatively stable years. There was little change in recorded offences of fraud and forgery.

Appendix 16 gives details of recorded offences of burglary, robbery and theft by the estimated value of property stolen.

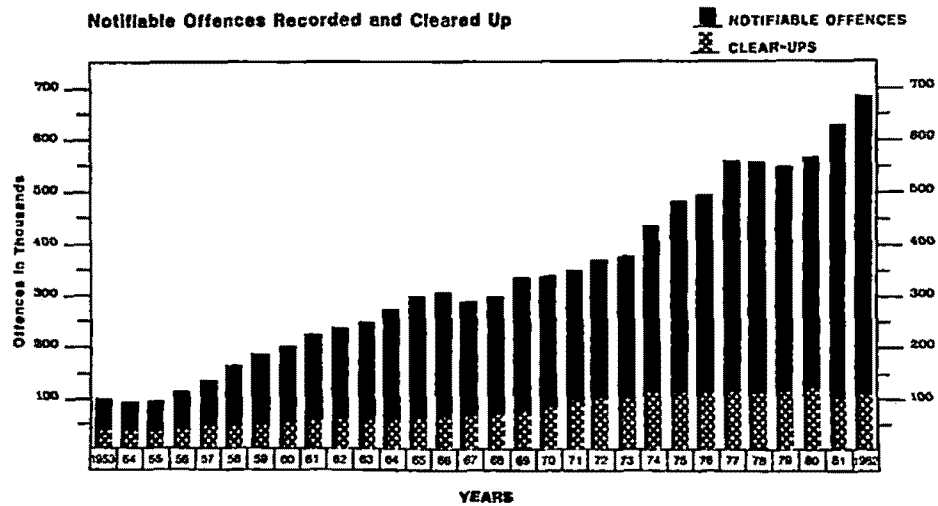
Arrests and crimes cleared up

The Force arrested 109,804 persons for notifiable offences in 1982, 4 per cent more than in 1981. The number of serious offences cleared up also rose, by 3 per cent, to 110,011 but due to the 9 per cent increase in offences recorded the clear up rate declined from 17 per cent in the previous year to 16 per cent in 1982. For practical reasons and in accordance with Home Office instructions, some offences which do not result in a caution or conviction may be counted as cleared up. As several persons may be arrested for a single offence or the arrest of one person may lead to more than one offence being cleared up without any further arrests being made there is no direct relationship between the number of persons arrested and the number of offences cleared up.

The chart on page 47 shows the 1982 clear up rate for each of the major crime categories and Appendix 17 gives the number of offences cleared up and the clear up rate for each category for the years 1978 to 1982. Other theft and

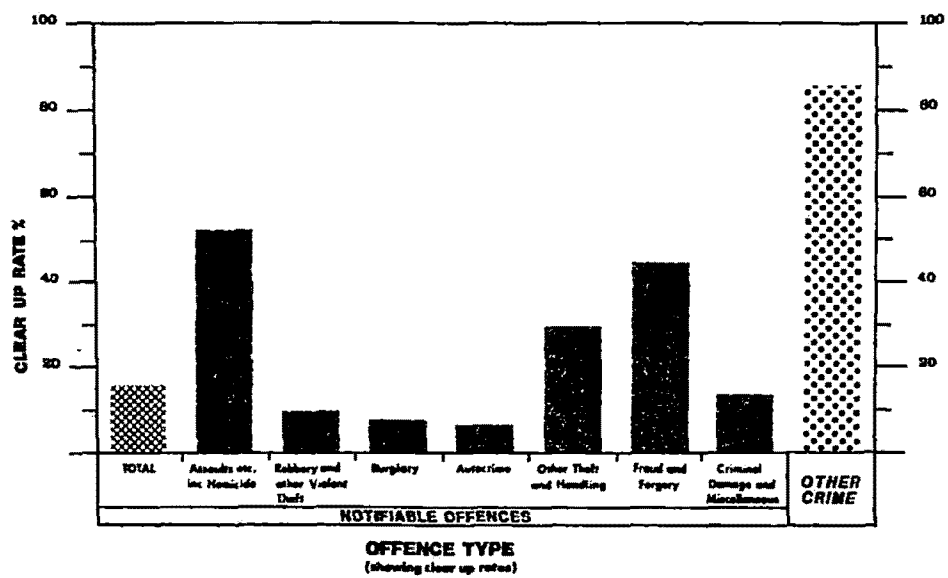
46

Notifiable Offences Recorded and Cleared Up



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Percentage Clear Up Rate by Offence Classification 1982



handling includes the offences of shoplifting and handling stolen goods, where the discovery of the offence frequently reveals the identity of the offender and the clear up rate for this offence group is, therefore, relatively high.

Appendix 18 shows by age group the number and percentage of persons arrested in each offence category. Since only a minority of offences recorded result in an arrest, and not all arrests lead to a conviction or caution, arrest statistics may not be an accurate measure of the involvement of different age groups in crime. However, they may provide some indication of relative involvement. In 1982, juveniles (aged 10 to 16 years) accounted for 23 per cent of persons arrested for notifiable offences, a lower proportion than in any of the preceding five years. Of persons arrested for notifiable offences those aged 17 and under 21 accounted for a higher proportion, 26 per cent, in 1982 than in other recent years.

Crimes of violence

This category contains two different groups of offences which are considered separately. The common denominator linking the two groups is the potential for violence against the victim. The first group, "assaults, etc.", accounts for less than 3 per cent of all notifiable offences recorded and includes homicides and violent sexual offences as well as the more usual assaults. The second group also accounted for about 3 per cent of notifiable offences in 1982 and covers robbery and any other theft where actual or potential violence to the victim is involved; for this reason about two fifths of offences of theft from the person (Home Office classification 39 of Appendix 15), blackmail and a small number of burglaries are included.

In 1982, 17,374 "assaults, etc." were recorded compared with 16,282 in the previous year. As the table below shows, over 90 per cent of offences in this group were in the relatively less serious category of "other woundings and assaults" which consists mainly of offences under Section 47 of the Offences Against the Person Act 1861. During the year 193 homicides (murder, manslaughter and infanticide) were recorded, 63 more than in the previous year and only 11 below the abnormally high total for 1980. Recorded offences of attempts and threats to murder also increased from 331 in 1981 to 390. The number of offences of rape recorded, 281, was 25 higher than the number recorded in the previous year; 137 offences of violent indecent assault on a female were also recorded.

Assaults and other violence against the person, by offence type

Offence type	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Homicide	118	179	204	130	193
Attempts and threats to murder	176	227	237	331	390
Rape	275	246	266	256	281
Causing death by reckless driving†	39	29	17	25	20
Wounding and other acts endangering life	825	881	775	811	605
Other woundings and assaults	13,294	14,863	14,650	14,729	15,876
Total	14,727	15,425	16,139	16,282	17,374

†Excludes unlawful sexual intercourse with a defective.

†Causing death by dangerous driving prior to 1st December 1977.

During the year 9,276 "assaults, etc." were cleared up giving a clear up rate of 53 per cent compared with a rate of 50 per cent for the previous year. Of 8,045 persons arrested for offences in this category over 60 per cent were aged 21 or over.

An increase of 3 per cent, to 19,258, was recorded in offences of robbery and other violent theft compared with rises of 34 and 20 per cent respectively in the two preceding years. The overall increase was attributable to rises in two of the categories of robbery identified in the table below. Robberies of business property on premises increased by 17 per cent and there was a 23 per cent rise in robberies of personal property following a sudden attack in the open.

Robbery by circumstances of offence, and other violent theft

Circumstances of offence	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Robbery of business property:					
In transit	509	304	541	815	672
On premises	1,403	1,230	1,592	2,790	3,268
Robbery of personal property:					
Following attack in the open	3,753	3,468	4,178	5,889	7,231
Otherwise	508	906	1,116	1,554	1,191
Conspiracy to rob	121	124	158	191	136
Total robbery	6,594	6,732	7,385	11,239	12,498
Other violent theft	5,586	5,404	6,399	7,524	6,760
Grand total	12,180	11,636	13,984	18,763	19,258

As in recent years, robbery of personal property accounted for over two thirds of all robbery and personal property was the target for almost all other violent thefts. In the offence category "other violent theft" which consists mainly of snatches of bags and jewellery, women accounted for 87 per cent of losers in 1982 compared with 89 per cent in 1981. Women were also the victims of 41 per cent of the robberies of personal property recorded in 1982; in 1981 48 per cent of the victims of such offences were female.

In 1982 weapons (including firearms) were involved in 65 per cent of robberies of business property, about 20 per cent of robberies of personal property and 3 per cent of other violent thefts. Over half the robberies of personal property resulted in injury to the victim compared with a third of robberies of business property and about a tenth of other violent thefts.

The Force arrested 1,962 persons for robbery and 504 for offences of other violent theft in 1982. A total of 1,492 robberies and 455 other violent thefts were cleared up representing clear up rates of 12 and 7 per cent respectively. About 60 per cent of persons arrested for robbery and other violent theft were aged under 21.

Burglary

This category accounts for almost a quarter of all notifiable offences recorded; it excludes a small number of burglaries (172) in which the victim was subjected to violence and which are accordingly included in crimes of violence. During the year 158,070 burglaries were recorded, 9 per cent more than in 1981.

Almost half the recorded burglaries relate to the forcible entry of a dwelling and this type of offence accounted for a disproportionate part of the total increase in burglary between 1981 and 1982.

Burglary by method and type of premises

Circumstances of offence	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Forcible entry:					
In dwelling	51,585	51,496	54,938	66,454	77,684
In non-residential building ..	44,461	40,040	40,224	48,153	49,561
Walk in:					
In dwelling	17,286	17,048	20,148	19,969	21,195
In non-residential building ..	7,795	8,269	10,498	10,102	9,620
Total	121,127	116,873	125,806	144,678	158,070

During the year 12,802 persons were arrested for burglary and 12,904 offences cleared up. The clear up rate was 8 per cent compared with 9 per cent in the previous year. Persons aged 14 to 16 accounted for 23 per cent of all arrests for burglary and 10 to 13 year olds for a further 7 per cent compared with 26 and 10 per cent respectively in 1981.

Autocrime

This category, which accounts for about one third of all notifiable offences recorded, comprises theft from vehicles, unauthorised taking or theft of motor vehicles and theft of other conveyances (mainly pedal cycles). During the year 226,568 autocrime offences were recorded, an increase of 14 per cent compared with 1981 and the highest figure ever. The table below gives an analysis of offences in this category by Metropolitan Police Office classification.

Autocrime by offence type

Offence type	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Theft of motor vehicles* .. .	22,068	24,706	24,306	27,100	31,782
Unauthorised taking of motor vehicle without theft from vehicle* .. .	54,662	51,482	51,692	54,146	54,116
Unauthorised taking of motor vehicle with theft from vehicle*	21,517	18,077	15,323	13,931	12,913
Theft from stationary vehicle ..	60,873	59,325	65,924	83,145	103,792
Theft of pedal cycle etc.	18,177	19,981	19,918	20,299	23,965
Total	177,297	173,571	177,063	198,621	226,568

*Normally a car is regarded as stolen rather than taken without consent if it is not recovered within 30 days of being taken.

As in the preceding two years thefts from stationary vehicles recorded the largest increase, 20,000 (25 per cent). Offences involving both the unauthorised taking of a vehicle and theft from a vehicle continued the

downward trend of recent years and this was the only type of autocrime to record a significant decrease. Compared to 1981, there was a 17 per cent increase in offences classified as "theft of motor vehicle" and "theft of pedal cycles etc." increased by 18 per cent. Over 70 per cent of autocrime offences occurred in the street, 14 per cent in car parks and most of the remainder in garages or drives.

The Force arrested 17,030 persons for autocrime offences in 1982 and 16,249 offences were cleared up to give a clear up rate of 7 per cent compared with 8 per cent in the previous year. About 40 per cent of the persons arrested for autocrime offences were aged 17 to 20 and over a quarter were 14 to 16 years old.

Other theft and handling

Included in this category, which accounted in 1982 for one fifth of all notifiable offences, are offences of handling stolen goods and all thefts other than burglary, autocrime and offences involving violence which have been dealt with separately. The annual total of recorded offences in this category had been falling since 1977 but this trend was halted by a rise of 5 per cent to 141,417 recorded offences in 1982.

The number of offences of shoplifting recorded, 24,848 compared with 23,236 in 1981, provides little indication of the prevalence of this offence. Offences generally come to notice only when an offender is apprehended —three quarters of all shoplifting offences recorded by the police were cleared up by an arrest at the time the offence took place. During the year 21,120 shoplifting offences were cleared up giving a clear up rate of 85 per cent.

In 1982, 4,127 offences of theft by an employee were recorded compared with 4,437 in the previous year but, as with shoplifting, these figures are probably an unreliable indicator of the extent of this type of theft as many offences may either not come to notice or not be reported to the police. There were 31,718 offences involving the theft of business property, other than by shoplifting, where there was no evidence that the theft was by an employee; the clear up rate for this type of theft was 14 per cent.

In addition to the 6,521 violent thefts from the person included in crimes of violence, there were 9,032 recorded thefts from the person by non-violent methods, a decrease of 5 per cent, including 2,021 pickpocket offences. A further 64,638 offences of theft of personal property other than from the person were recorded. The clear up rate for non-violent offences of theft from the person was 10 per cent, and for other thefts of personal property, 8 per cent.

There were 7,054 offences of handling stolen goods recorded in 1982, an increase of 9 per cent on the 1981 figure. Prior to 1982 recorded offences of this type had been declining since 1977 by an average of 2 to 3 per cent per annum. The nature of this type of offence is such that almost all offences recorded were cleared up at the time the offence came to the notice of the police.

Fraud and forgery

The recorded number of offences in this category is not a reliable figure of the prevalence of this type of crime. It is thought that many offences are not reported to the police and the complexity or contentious nature of many

offences makes it difficult to apply consistent counting and classification rules. The Home Office instructions relating to cheque fraud offences require that only one offence is to be counted for statistical purposes if it is established that the incidents reported form part of a "continuous series". Offences committed outside England and Wales but investigated by the Central Cheque Squad are excluded from this category since notification of such offences is not required by the Home Office.

During the year 11,753 cheque frauds, 18,234 other frauds and 1,753 forgery offences were recorded compared with 12,853, 16,663 and 1,723 respectively in 1981; the number of offences cleared up (3,541, 9,594 and 1,288 respectively) resulted in clear up rates of 30, 53 and 73 per cent. Cheque fraud offences involved an estimated 94,000 cheques in 1982.

Criminal damage and miscellaneous offences

This category includes all notifiable offences reported to the Home Office which are not included elsewhere and, as in recent years, about 95 per cent of these offences were criminal damage. Criminal damage offences recorded have increased consistently at an average annual rate of about 7 per cent since 1978 and the 1982 total of 88,763 represents an increase of 8 per cent over the previous year. This figure includes 3,663 offences of arson and criminal damage endangering life compared with 3,257 in 1981.

The number of non-violent sexual offences recorded in 1982, 2,308, is 6 per cent above the total for the previous year. There were 1,511 offences of going equipped to steal recorded compared with 1,390 in 1981.

During the year 9,803 criminal damage offences and 989 non-violent sexual offences were cleared up, giving clear up rates of 11 and 43 per cent respectively.

Other crime

The crimes included under this heading are those for which the Force completes crime reports but which the Home Office does not include in the statistics of notifiable offences recorded by the police. The number of these offences recorded, 24,442 in 1982, tends to reflect the amount of police activity as well as changes in the number of offences occurring.

During 1982, there were 1,685 arrests relating to interference with motor vehicles under Section 9 of the Criminal Attempts Act 1981 compared with 203 such arrests during the period from 27th August 1981 to the end of that year.

In 1982, 1,005 cheque fraud offences committed outside England and Wales and excluded from the total of notifiable offences were investigated by the Central Cheque Squad compared with 367 such offences in the previous year. These offences involved 15,621 cheques in 1982 and 5,045 in 1981.

During the year 8,554 offences contrary to the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 were recorded and 8,110 arrests were made, 72 per cent being people aged 21 and over. The arrests included 139 people arrested for offences involving several different types of drug. Amongst the remainder 102 people were arrested for offences involving cocaine and 343 for offences involving heroin

but the great majority, 6,853, were for offences involving cannabis only and 5,775 of these were for simple possession. There were 654 arrests for attempting to import or export cannabis; most of these arrests were made by Customs & Excise officers.

There were 4,875 offences of possession of an offensive weapon recorded in 1982 compared with 4,786 in 1981.

Criminal Investigation Department

Reference has been made already to major trends in criminal activity and to the increase in reported crime. The following paragraphs give more detail of the work of the various branches of the Criminal Investigation Department.

Serious Crimes Branch

Since its formation the Special Intelligence Section has developed a close liaison with the Gaming Board Inspectorate and with law enforcement agencies in the United States and elsewhere. A number of successful operations have been undertaken to deter international crime syndicates from penetrating commercial undertakings in the United Kingdom.

The Drugs Squad maintained its close liaison with HM Customs & Excise and dealt with national and international investigations resulting in 250 arrests and the recovery of drugs with a street value in excess of £1 million. Priority was given to detecting heroin traffickers.

The Central Cheque Squad is responsible for investigating complex frauds involving cheque guarantee cards, credit cards and travellers cheques, in addition to foreign encashments where London banks are the losers. During the year 341 persons were arrested for fraud offences involving over £3 million.

Officers from this branch dealt with 24 major enquiries including murders, conspiracy to pervert the course of justice at the Central Criminal Court and demanding money with menaces.

Metropolitan and City Police Company Fraud Branch

A total of 393 cases, involving £294 million, are currently under investigation by the branch. Major fraud cases require protracted and costly investigations by police and to obviate the need for separate investigations, certain cases are being dealt with using the fraud investigation group approach with investigating officers being advised from the outset by the Director of Public Prosecutions and officials from the Department of Trade.

During the year the Central Public Sector Corruption Index received 128 reports from police forces in England and Wales.

Flying Squad and No. 9 Regional Crime Squad

The Flying Squad, which incorporates the Central Robbery Squad, arrested 485 persons, mainly for armed robbery, conspiracy to rob and firearms offences. Property valued at £391,720 was recovered.

The Central Robbery Squad, decentralised at four field offices, was augmented in August by 26 officers and tasked with the investigation of armed

robberies on commercial premises. It is too early to give an accurate assessment of the result of this re-organisation, but the steep increases in this type of offence during the early part of the year have been halted. Arrests by the squad for robbery have increased from 155 in 1981 to 215 and for conspiracy to rob and attempted robbery from 34 in 1981 to 130.

Officers attached to the Regional Crime Squad arrested a total of 245 persons and recovered property valued at £1,201,323. One operation resulted in the recovery of good quality counterfeit £20 notes to the value of £6 million together with the lithographic plates; 14 persons were arrested and charged with various offences.

Stolen Motor Vehicle Investigation Branch

Concentration on the activities of organised local and international car thieves which began at the end of 1981 has proved successful; during the year 280 arrests were made and 486 vehicles, valued at £2,291,797, recovered.

Interpol Office

Angola joined the Organisation during the year bringing the total membership to 134 countries. Enquiries made of the National Central Bureau at New Scotland Yard by member countries increased from 49,448 in 1981 to 51,929.

Anti-Terrorist Branch

Terrorist incidents were in the main confined to the explosions in Hyde Park and Regent's Park. Other incidents dealt with by officers from the branch included an attempted assassination of the Israeli Ambassador; a conspiracy to assassinate a senior Turkish diplomat and letter bombs sent by activists campaigning for animal rights.

On 13th July officers gave evidence at a special Criminal Court in Dublin against Gerard Tuite who escaped from Brixton Prison in December 1980 whilst on remand; he was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment for his part in the 1978/79 bombing campaign in London.

Technical support

Explosives officers attended a total of 1,165 incidents, 102 less than in 1981. There was a decrease in the number of hoax calls following several successful prosecutions.

Scenes of crime officers made detailed forensic examinations of 117,548 scenes of crime, a substantial increase over 1981. Submissions to the National Fingerprint Identification Bureau were made in 30,767 cases whilst other forensic retrieval was made in 35,062 cases.

Forensic Science Laboratory

The transfer of work from county forces to the Home Office laboratories continued with responsibility for cases from Kent being handed over in April. This reduction was, however, largely offset by an increase in the number of Metropolitan Police cases submitted.

Special Branch

The number of officers currently employed on Special Branch duties is 418.

The branch afforded personal protection to British and foreign dignitaries for a total of 18,672 man days, a slight increase over 1981, partly due to the visits to this country of His Holiness The Pope and the President of the United States of America. On behalf of the Home Office, 3,524 naturalisation and registration cases were completed.

CHAPTER 5

Traffic, Communications and Technical Support

Traffic

Accidents

During the year there were 50,223 accidents resulting in death or injury, an increase of 2,991 (6 per cent) compared with the previous year, and a reversal of the downward trend in the overall totals recorded for the previous four years. Heavy snowfalls occurred during January and February and a reduction in the number of accidents in these months and in March was recorded, with an increase in each month thereafter, compared with the corresponding month in 1981. The 40 per cent increase recorded in December reflects the low total in December 1981 when there were heavy snowfalls. For most of the year weather conditions were normal, and general traffic levels were similar to those recorded during the previous year, although pedal cycle usage increased substantially. The numbers of accidents involving death, serious and slight injury in each of the 10 years up to and including 1982 are shown in Appendix 20, and the distribution of fatal and injury accidents by month, together with the corresponding figures for 1981, is shown in Appendix 21.

Averaged over the year the number of accidents per day was 138. Friday was again the worst day for accidents and 5 to 6 p.m. remained the worst hour.

Accident characteristics

The new national accident recording system, which enables more detailed information to be recorded about each accident, was introduced in the Metropolitan Police District on 1st January 1982. Accidents at or near a junction are now defined as those occurring within 22 yards of a junction; in previous years the definition was based on a distance of 20 yards. Similarly, pedestrian crossing accidents are now defined as those occurring at or within 55 yards of a crossing, compared with 50 yards in previous years. In addition, qualitative improvements have been made in the recording of accident details, particularly in relation to pedestrian crossing accidents.

Appendix 22 shows the type of location at which injury accidents occurred. As in the previous year, seven out of every 10 personal injury accidents occurred at or near a road junction of some kind.

An analysis of the various classes of vehicles involved in accidents is given in Appendix 23. There were increases of 24 and 30 per cent respectively in the number of pedal cycles and mopeds involved in personal injury accidents.

Casualties

Casualties by class of road user and degree of injury are shown in Appendix 24. A total of 61,209 persons were killed or injured in road accidents. This was 3,427 (6 per cent) more than in 1981. Deaths increased by 48 (8 per cent),

serious injuries by 1,045 (14 per cent) and slight injuries by 2,334 (5 per cent). The following table shows the number of persons killed among the different classes of road user in 1982 and for the four preceding years—

	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978
Pedestrians	291	284	320	347	367
Pedal cyclists .. .	26	31	31	31	39
Motor cyclists* ..	88	108	91	102	111
Drivers and passengers ..	216	150	177	173	239
All road users .. .	621	573	619	653	756

*"Motor cyclists" includes all riders of two-wheeled motor vehicles and combinations.

Child casualties

The number of children (under 15 years of age) killed or injured increased by 181 (3 per cent). Compared with 1981, child pedestrian casualties increased by 178 (5 per cent), child pedal cycle casualties increased by 67 (6 per cent), but other child casualties (mostly passengers in motor cars) decreased by 64 (4 per cent). Some 14 per cent of all child casualties were under school age. Full details are shown in Appendix 25.

Accident prevention

Accident Prevention Unit

During the year, officers of the Accident Prevention Unit paid particular attention to the behaviour of road users at 216 sites or stretches of road with bad accident records. It is estimated that at some of the sites visited accidents and casualties were reduced by as much as 11 and 20 per cent respectively. The unit dealt with some 282,000 people for offences and thoughtless behaviour on the roads, a decrease of 4 per cent from the previous year. Prosecution was considered necessary in only 6 per cent of these cases.

Traffic management

General

During 1982, a total of 483 Traffic Management Orders were made affecting roads in the Metropolitan Police District. Of the Orders made by the Greater London Council 177 were for prescribed routes (167 in 1981), 110 (97) for waiting and loading restrictions, 82 (74) for parking places, 11 (5) for bus lanes and 35 (41) for restriction of waiting on bus stops.

Environmental measures

The number of traffic management schemes introduced for environmental reasons was similar to that of last year, and they were again modest in scale.

A senior member of the Traffic Department gave evidence to the Wood Inquiry appointed by the Greater London Council to examine the social, economic and environmental effects of banning heavy lorries within the GLC area. The report of the Inquiry is awaited, and pending its publication the proposed ban in the whole of the London Boroughs of Barnet and Enfield is being held in abeyance. Similarly, until the M25 link between the A1 and the Dartford Tunnel has been completed, a decision has been deferred on the proposed heavy lorry ban currently being studied by Essex County Council.

the GLC and the several local authorities in the area affected. This is in keeping with the view expressed on the subject in last year's Report.

Blackwall Tunnel experiment

The carriageway work has now been completed in preparation for the introduction of tidal flow working, but due to difficulties experienced with the electrical installation, the scheme is not now expected to come into operation before March 1983.

Facilities for cyclists

In response to continuing pressure to provide special facilities for cyclists, the Greater London Council and local authorities are examining areas where the introduction of facilities may be possible. During the year several cycle routes have been provided, the most important being that between Paddington and Battersea via Hyde Park which was mentioned in last year's Report. In addition to providing space for cycles in car parks, Westminster City Council has also agreed to provide a cycle parking bay in Southampton Street, W.C.2, which it is hoped will come into use in 1983.

Automatic traffic signals

Traffic signals were installed at 58 new sites and one existing set was removed. The net increase of 57 sets brought the total number in operation in the Metropolitan Police District to 2,220. Of the 58 new sets, 40 were at "pelican" crossings.

Deployment of traffic wardens

At the end of the year, the strength of the traffic warden service (including 89 wardens employed at Heathrow Airport) was 1,474 compared with 1,306 at the close of 1981. The total comprised:—

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Divisional traffic warden controllers	2	2	4
Senior traffic warden controllers	6	7	13
Traffic warden controllers	14	25	39
Traffic warden supervisors	70	100	170
Traffic wardens	451	797	1,248
All grades	<u>543</u>	<u>931</u>	<u>1,474</u>

The steady rise in strength continued during the year and, with increased warden resources available, more concentrated deployment within the controlled parking zones was achieved.

Tourist coaches

The number of tourist coaches visiting central London was similar to that of last year, and the problem of inadequate off-street parking facilities continued. Coach meters were again well used and there was a small increase in their number during the year.

Foreign coach drivers continue to cause difficulties by parking their vehicles in contravention of regulations, particularly in areas where there are numerous small hotels. As mentioned in last year's Report, publicity in French coach magazines obtained good results, but similar publicity in West German coach magazines produced only a small response at the beginning of the summer, which was not sustained. A total of 269 coaches (including some operated by British companies) were removed by police during the year for parking offences. Officers from the Coach Advisory Service maintained their close liaison with the coach industry, and attended three seminars for foreign coach tour operators. Following the 1981 "Year of the Disabled", liaison with voluntary organisations and local authorities has led to an increase in the advice and assistance given to help parties of disabled persons attending events in London.

Commuter and inter-city coaches

The increase of commuter and inter-city coach services into central London mentioned in last year's Report continues to give cause for concern and complaint, particularly in the principal areas affected—Victoria Coach Station, Bressenden Place, Victoria; and Pancras Road, King's Cross. Victoria Coach Station is inadequate to deal with the number of arrivals and departures scheduled, and at peak holiday times use has to be made of a nearby off-street area. Although meetings have been held between police and management, no solution has been found as there is no space available for expansion of the coach station. In addition to authorised users of Victoria Coach Station other operators, able to conduct long-distance services without sanction, make use of the streets surrounding the coach station, thus adding to the general congestion in the area.

Bressenden Place has become the principal terminal for commuter coach services, with the result that in the late afternoon between Monday and Friday coaches are frequently double-banked. Because of the congestion coach operators using the site have devised a system of scheduled departures. It is hoped that this scheme, which is due to come into operation early in 1983 and will be supervised by its own marshals, will help to ease the situation.

In Pancras Road, King's Cross, there has been a clash of interests between operators authorised by road service licence and other operators not required to be so licensed. Complaints of obstruction have been made to police, who endeavour to ensure that the laws relating to use of the roads are observed by all parties.

The recent relaxation in the legislation relating to coach operation has created many difficulties for police. Operators are able to choose terminals, routes and picking up points without police having any opportunity to make representations and the routes selected, particularly by commuter service operators, have led to complaints from the Welling and Eltham areas of use being made of residential streets by coaches. Congestion at sites in Kensington and Bloomsbury, both used as terminals for long-distance services, has been another cause for complaint.

London Transport buses

There were differences of opinion between police and the Greater London Council over the introduction of a number of bus lane schemes, some of which were opposed by police.

A proposal to introduce a contra-flow bus lane between Euston Road and Cambridge Circus via Tottenham Court Road and Charing Cross Road which is currently under consideration is also opposed by police on grounds of road safety and the probable effect on traffic in the area.

Cab ranks

Seven new cab ranks were appointed; 15 existing ranks were altered; and 25 ranks were cancelled with the prior agreement of the cab trade. At the end of the year the number of ranks totalled 475 and these provided 2,241 cab spaces, a decrease of 84 from the previous year's figure.

School crossing patrols

At the end of the year the number of school crossings approved for supervision was 1,522. This was 50 fewer than at the end of 1981, approval having been given for 25 new crossings and withdrawn in respect of 75 places. The total of crossings authorised for supervision by police or traffic wardens decreased to 32 compared with 35 in the previous year and that for crossings supervised by civilian patrols was reduced from 1,537 to 1,490.

The review of vacant school crossing points approved for supervision by civilian patrols has been completed. Of the 75 points withdrawn during the year 69 were withdrawn as a direct result of the review. A review of supervised points has now commenced.

At 31st December the number of adult patrols was 1,307 and a further 15 points were covered by senior boys and girls from schools. There was therefore a deficiency of 168 patrols compared with 224 at the end of the previous year.

Traffic offences

General

Information about the number of persons proceeded against for traffic offences is given under the heading "Court proceedings" in Chapter 3 and in Appendix 11.

Statistics relating to traffic offences which were dealt with by proceedings or disposed of by formal caution during the year, and comparisons with 1981, are set out in Appendix 26.

In addition, 594,278 verbal warnings were given compared with 551,380 in 1981. Of these, 110,758 were for inconsistent driving (111,557 in 1981), 50,155 (46,598) for exceeding a speed limit, 204,989 (158,701) for causing obstruction, 41,158 (29,858) for infringement of the vehicle lighting regulations and 40,733 (39,158) for dangerous or defective vehicles. Pedestrians were given 92,270 verbal warnings compared with 118,308 in 1981.

Proceedings for causing death by reckless driving

In 1982 proceedings at magistrates' courts were completed in respect of 19 offences of causing death by reckless driving, compared with 11 in 1981, and

all were sent for trial. The Crown Court tried 35 offences in 1982 and 32 convictions were recorded. In 1981 there were 29 trials and 20 convictions.

Drink and driving

During the year 15,797 prosecutions were completed at magistrates' and juvenile courts for offences of driving or attempting to drive or being in charge of a motor vehicle either when unfit to drive through drink or drugs, or with a blood alcohol concentration above the prescribed limit or for failing to provide a specimen. The corresponding figure for 1981 was 15,350. There were 11,804 convictions in 1982 compared with 11,437 at all courts in 1981. Sentences at all courts for 1982 included 215 terms of imprisonment (226 in 1981) and 200 suspended sentences (270). Periods of disqualification were imposed in 10,259 cases (10,235).

Details of the results of breath tests and analyses of blood or urine specimens are shown in Appendix 27.

Disqualifications

Disqualification from driving was ordered for 18,917 traffic offences compared with 18,094 in 1981.

Fixed penalty and excess charge tickets

The number of traffic tickets issued during the year was 2,960,334. Of these 2,634,202 were fixed penalty notices, an increase of 166,801 (6 per cent) compared with the 1981 figure. The cost of a fixed penalty notice was increased from £6 to £10 in March. The remainder were excess charge notices issued at parking meters which are supervised by traffic wardens on behalf of local authorities. Details of fixed penalty notices issued in 1982 are shown by offences in Appendix 28.

The disposal of the 2,634,202 fixed penalty notices issued in 1982 and the balance outstanding from 1981 is shown in the table below:—

Balance outstanding from 1981	494,062
Enforceable issue in 1982 (see note (a))	2,435,040
Total	2,929,102
Disposed of as follows:—	
Paid (see note (b))	1,418,496
Cancellation by administrative decision (see note (c))	460,689
Offender not identified within the time limit for proceedings (see note (d))	477,433
Listed for summonses (see note (e))	64,358
Not analysed (see note (f))	84,412
Balance outstanding at end of year	423,714
Total	2,929,102

Notes

(a) The number issued (2,634,202) less the number subsequently cancelled (199,162) because they were unenforceable, e.g. the recipient was entitled to diplomatic immunity or was an overseas visitor who had left the country or the owner could not be identified because the vehicle carried a foreign registration mark.

- (b) Payments for fixed penalty notices issued during or after July 1982 may be received in 1983.
- (c) The reasons for cancellation included: errors in the notices; issuing officers had left the service or were otherwise unavailable to give evidence; inadequate information to identify vehicle owners.
- (d) Name and address were not supplied in response to the enquiry of the vehicle registration authority, or the information was given so late or proved to be so out of date that there was insufficient time to complete the procedure within the six months' limit for laying of informations.
- (e) Includes the number of cases reaching court and the number which should result in proceedings, subject to the successful laying of informations.
- (f) Problems associated with a computer system fault at the end of 1981 prevented the analysis of these otherwise completed 1981 records which were disposed of in early 1982.

Traffic District

On 31st December the police strength of the district was 1,048 against an establishment of 1,292. In addition there were 1,604 civil staff including 1,474 traffic wardens and 96 vehicle removal officers.

The number of abnormal load movements notified to police fell from 21,984 to 20,973 and the number in which the loads were accompanied by police was 993 compared with 1,020 in 1981.

Removal of vehicles

In exercise of their powers under the Removal and Disposal of Vehicles Regulations 1968, police removed or caused to be removed to pounds or police stations 82,070 vehicles which had been left in a dangerous or obstructive position or in contravention of a statutory prohibition or restriction. This was 10,663 more than in 1981. In December the removal fee was increased from £36 to £45, excluding motorways, where the fee was increased to £47.

Public Carriage Office

Cabs

The number of cabs in service on 31st December was 12,809, an increase of 249 on the previous year. These cabs were operated by 8,486 different owners compared with 8,335 owners in 1981. Of these owners, 8,050 owned only one cab and nine operated fleets of 100 or more cabs. The number of cabs fitted with two-way radio increased from 3,299 in 1981 to 3,340 in 1982.

The number of new cabs licensed for the first time was 1,404 which was two more than the previous year.

The number of cabs found unfit in service was 3,144 compared with 3,634 in 1981. Defective tyres, poor bodywork and the emission of excessive smoke were again the most common defects reported.

The number of taximeter tests carried out was 18,051 compared with 17,531 in 1981. All cabs in business are now fitted with electronic taximeters.

During the year there were 140 applications for the approval of advertisements to be displayed on the lower front door panels of cabs. Nine of these were refused. There was one complaint from a member of the public about the content of an approved advertisement for cigarettes.

Cab drivers

During the year 5,947 cab drivers' licences were issued compared with 6,090 in 1981 and 5,878 in 1980; 160 applications for licences were refused. Revocations and suspensions of existing licences numbered 25 and 55 respectively. On 31st December there were 18,086 licensed cab drivers compared with 17,825 at the end of the previous year.

Cab driving tests totalled 758, or 183 less than 1981. There were 162 failures, representing a failure rate of 21 per cent compared with 20 per cent in the previous year. The number of persons applying for the first time to take the knowledge of London examination was 2,736, or 450 more than in 1981. Attendances for oral examination decreased from 16,454 in 1981 to 11,730 in 1982. This reduction in attendances again reflects the introduction last year of a new appointments system for candidates. The number of successful candidates was 623 compared with 790 in the previous year; this total includes 139 who were granted suburban licences and 21 suburban drivers who qualified for full London licences.

Legislative changes contained in the Transport Act 1981 now permit the full recovery of costs incurred in issuing cab drivers' and cab licences. As a result, on 1st April, the fee for a cab driver's licence (three years) was increased from 15p to £46.50 and a new charge of £44.00 was introduced for a cab licence (one year).

Offences by cab drivers

During the year, 901 persons were proceeded against at magistrates' courts and 191 were cautioned in writing under the special laws relating to London cab drivers. The number of summonses and convictions for the more serious offences involved are shown in the table below. Improved data collection and coding instructions relating to plying offences largely account for the general increase. The standard of conduct of most cab drivers remains high.

Offence	1981		1982	
	No. of summonses	No. of convictions	No. of summonses	No. of convictions
Taximeter offences	66	59	86	77
Disregarding cab rank regulations	144	138	156	145
Refusing to be hired*	78	63	86	70
Failing to wear a badge	113	107	138	122
Plying elsewhere than a rank	297	281	583	537
Demanding or taking more than the legal fare	22	17	20	18
Using insulting language	20	16	35	23
Carrying excess passengers	16	13	6	6

*Includes refusing hiring on and off ranks

Drivers of public service vehicles

During the year 9,126 drivers' licences were issued, compared with 9,294 in 1981 and 10,072 in 1980. Eleven applications for licences were refused.

Revocations and suspensions of existing licences numbered 10 and 59 respectively. Examiners of the Public Carriage Office conducted 626 driving tests during the year. There were 251 failures, representing a failure rate of 40 per cent compared with 44 per cent in 1981 and 42 per cent in 1980.

Police transport

At the end of the year the transport fleet consisted of the following vehicles—

<i>Police section</i>					
Cars, vans etc.	..	..	..	..	2,389
Motor cycles	..	..	..	..	444
					2,833
<i>Support services</i>					
Cars, coaches, vans etc. including spare vehicles					859
Total	..	..	..	..	3,692

At 31st December, 3,020 police officers were authorised to use their private cars on duty. In addition, 273 officers were temporarily authorised during the year to use their private cars for special enquiries.

Accidents

Police operational vehicles were involved in 4,949 accidents of all kinds on the highway. The mileage per accident was 8,457 for cars, 14,048 for motor cycles and 8,667 for the whole of this part of the fleet. After detailed examination police drivers were held to be entirely or partly to blame for 1,570 accidents, giving a mileage for each blameworthy accident of 26,108 for cars, 86,842 for motor cycles and 27,385 for operational vehicles, excluding support service vehicles.

Communications

Command and Control

During the year the experimental computer-aided despatch system on "Y" District dealt with a total of 302,441 transactions compared with 192,860 in 1981. This increase resulted from the transfer of a number of terminals from a training to an operational mode in Information Room. The pilot scheme computer has again been successfully used to record messages relating to several major incidents.

Telephone network

There was no extension to the Force switching centre network during the year but considerable planning took place with a view to the addition of new switching centres at Kingston, Pimlico and Romford in the coming year.

Information Room

During the year 909,375 telephone messages were received in Information Room, of which 176,349 were ordinary calls from members of the public and police establishments and 733,035 were emergency ("999") calls. The sharp

decrease in ordinary calls (330,432 in 1981) indicates the increasing number of non-emergency calls relating to enquiries now being dealt with directly by the computer terminal bureau at New Scotland Yard or by districts.

Police National Computer—computer terminal bureau

A total of 344,002 enquiries were processed during the year by the computer terminal bureau at New Scotland Yard. Early in 1983 the bureau will be replaced by a computer liaison unit which will have a wider responsibility to the Force, encompassing the present tasks and providing links with both the Police National Computer and the Driver and Vehicle Licensing Centre.

In the course of the year work was put in hand, in conjunction with the Force Inspectorate and in line with the Code of Practice issued in April, to improve the monitoring at senior level of the use made by the Force of the Police National Computer.

Automatic alarms

At the end of the year, 50,000 alarm installations of the type which operate automatically over the emergency public telephone system were recorded as being located in the Metropolitan Police District (43,929 in 1981). In all, 64,622 calls were received from this type of installation (74,227 in 1981).

A further 121,501 calls were received during the year from alarm systems connected directly to commercial control stations and relayed to Information Room on a direct telephone line (106,714 in 1981). The combined total of calls received was therefore 186,123 (182,941 in 1981); of these, 2,177 resulted from actual or attempted burglaries (1,423 in 1981) and 1,076 from maintenance and associated calls. There were 182,870 false calls (179,698 in 1981).

By the end of the year police response had been withdrawn from 990 premises in view of the continuing high rate of false calls.

Teleprinters

During the year the total number of messages dealt with in the Telegraph Office concerning districts was 1,719,454, a reduction of 35,603 on the 1981 figure. A total of 135,356 telex messages was dealt with by the Telegraph Office, 12,207 more than in 1981.

Radio

At the end of 1982 the number of Force radios in use, including equipment fitted in vehicles and river craft, was 3,547. The number of personal radio networks in use by the Force remained at 85, but the number of personal radios increased to 9,121 from 8,539.

Interpol communications

The United Kingdom Interpol radio station message traffic increased with a total of 53,337 messages being dealt with (49,448 in 1981). Of this number, 45,241 messages were exchanged with overseas members of the International Criminal Police Organisation (ICPO) and 8,096 with other United Kingdom forces, compared with 41,175 and 8,273 respectively in 1981.

Helicopters

Air Support Unit

The increased capacity of the Air Support Unit mentioned in Chapter 1 is reflected in the total of 2,040 hours flown during the year (1,553 in 1981). The unit responded to 4,984 emergency calls (3,108 in 1981) and assisted in the arrest of 720 offenders (699 in 1981).

Technical support

Identification bureaux

The conversion of National Identification Bureau records to microfilm was completed in March, and the microfiche system for records is now fully operational.

The Metropolitan Police Identification Bureau provided fingerprint support in 118 murder cases and a number of terrorist incidents. The demand for fingerprint evidence continued at a high level and the proportion of identifications on which evidence was requested again increased. An automatic fingerprint recognition system to aid fingerprint staff is expected to be installed late in 1983.

Photographic Branch

In addition to preparing visual aids for training and contingency purposes, photographic officers also attended the scenes of crimes and other incidents, including suspicious or sudden deaths (1,017), armed robberies (840), arson (747) and fatal or serious road accidents (1,065).

Missing persons

A total of 8,237 juveniles and vulnerable adults were recorded in the index as missing, compared with 6,683 in 1981. Of these, 446 boys and 320 girls were under the age of 14 years and 1,554 boys and 2,020 girls were between the ages of 14 and 17 years. The total includes all those reported missing during the year together with those from previous years who have not been traced or identified. The term "vulnerable adults" includes the elderly, the sick or those whose manner of disappearance gave cause for special concern.

At the end of the year, 1,176 persons were recorded as still missing from the Metropolitan Police District, the largest category being 304 girls in the 14 to 17 years age group. In addition, 698 adults not classified as vulnerable were recorded as missing from the Metropolitan Police District of whom 188 were still missing at the end of the year. Approximately 21,000 other persons, including 6,700 absentees from care, were reported missing but were found before their disappearance was fully recorded centrally.

Of the total of 8,237 juveniles and vulnerable adults recorded as missing, 2,210 were persons included in the index at the request of provincial and overseas forces, compared with 2,172 in 1981. At the end of the year, 1,590 of these were recorded as still missing, the largest category being 960 males in the 18 years and over age group.

CHAPTER 6

Specialist and Support Functions

Solicitor's Department

The number of cases conducted by the department increased by 2,350 to 43,877. There was a marked increase in the number of occasions on which legal representation was provided in courts of summary jurisdiction and in the number of new civil actions in the High Court and the county courts.

Details of the work for the year are given in the table below:

	1981	1982	Comparison
Total number of cases	41,527	43,877	+2,350
Traffic cases (including drink and driving offences)	8,617	8,468	- 149
Committals to the Crown Court	16,902	18,276	+1,374
Appeals to the Crown Court (Criminal Division)	2,602	2,817	+ 215
Appeals to the Court of Appeal (Criminal Division)	111	130	+ 19
Attendances at courts of summary jurisdiction	31,304	33,869	+2,565
High Court writs	59	69	+ 10
County court actions	35	42	+ 7
Divisional court cases	66	47	- 19
Commenced	6	5	- 1
Discontinued	6	5	- 1
Concluded	27	28	+ 1

Middlesex Crown Court, comprising six courtrooms, was closed for restructuring in December and is scheduled to reopen in May 1985. Staff of the department were transferred from that centre to the new Crown Court centre at Southwark which has a complex of 14 courtrooms. Restrictions on the recruitment of non-professional staff continue to cause problems over the manning of the Crown Courts.

Force Inspectorate

The second cycle of inspections continued and covered nine districts and 12 branches including the Aliens Registration Office, which was the first branch within the Receiver's departments to be thus inspected. As an experiment, a thematic inspection of all procedures relating to firearms was introduced into the programme. This proved successful and additional themes are now being considered. In addition, a review was conducted of an experimental scheme involving the working procedures of district fingerprint officers and scenes of crime officers.

A system of reinspection by the deputy assistant commissioner responsible for the district or branch concerned is undertaken six months after the Inspectorate's report. This, together with the bulletins referred to last year, has

improved efficiency in administrative matters and has allowed the Inspectorate to devote more time to other important issues such as the deployment of manpower and resources, morale, welfare, community relations and complaints.

Management Services Department

User requirements for computer systems completed during the year included the allocation of officers to duties in various headquarters branches, thereby reducing the number of officers required to prepare duty rosters, analysis of divisional management information to allow more effective deployment of local resources and, in liaison with the Home Office Scientific Research and Development Branch, a prototype system to assist in the investigation of major crimes. As a result of the feasibility studies mentioned last year computerisation of certain functions of the General Registry and an improved manual system for the subject index are under consideration. Also, a limited trial of computer assisted learning facilities has been approved for Peel Centre to assess the potential of such techniques. Work has continued on the study of the Central Ticket Office and on the requirement for a Forcewide system of computerising crime reports. In addition many requests for micro-processors are under consideration and some systems have already been installed. The trial manpower information system currently available to part of the Force has provided useful material about the availability of staff resources and the department is considering methods of providing a similar service Forcewide.

The second stage of the study of the policing of public disorder, to determine the manpower available and to examine related transport needs, which was undertaken by the Management Services Department in conjunction with "A" Department, was completed during the year. Studies were also completed into the roles and functions of area deputy assistant commissioners, the duties of coroners' officers, civil staff pay procedures, and the use of microfiche to improve the speed of retrieval and accuracy of National Identification Bureau files. Reviews of the procedures for accident investigation, examination of relicensed vehicles previously written off by insurance companies, the provision of temporary road signs and an assessment of the needs of headquarters branches for illustrative services, including the use and production of video films, were also undertaken.

The department continues to participate in the experiment to evaluate new methods of neighbourhood policing and in devising a "police to public" survey to ascertain the public's views on policing needs and priorities.

Research has been conducted into ways in which training needs for CID officers may be better identified and into the effectiveness of internal training courses for civil staff.

Studies in hand include examinations of the procedures of two headquarters branches; the numbers and grades of senior divisional supervising officers in conjunction with "A" Department; a review of the Force shorthand typing requirements; an assessment of the method of disseminating information to civil staff; enquiries into the security of police buildings; and the effectiveness of procedures for dealing with property which comes into the possession of

police. In the area of criminal investigation the possibilities of improving the present manual methods of crime analysis are being explored and a study of clear up rates and an assessment of methods of improving them is also in hand.

A total of 423 suggestions were submitted through the Force Suggestion Scheme. By the end of the year 20 suggestions had been adopted, 173 not adopted and 230 were still outstanding. Consideration of 264 suggestions received before 1982 was completed; of these 54 were adopted and 210 not adopted. The adjudicating committee of its meeting in November considered 26 suggestions and made awards totalling £1,150 to the originators of 23 of these. The highest award was £100 to each of four officers.

A total of 135 civil staff suggestions were submitted during the year, of which 12 were adopted and 52 not adopted, leaving 71 outstanding at the end of the year. Consideration of 46 suggestions received before 1982 was completed, of which 13 were adopted and 33 not adopted. The Civil Staff Suggestions Committee at its meeting in September considered 29 suggestions and awards totalling £1,655 were made in respect of 23 of these. The highest award was £500.

Public Information Department

News Branch

The Press Bureau dealt with 10,691 separate actions and broadcast more than 1,500 appeals on London's three local radio stations. An average of 120 calls were also received daily on the telephone answering device which provides up-to-date news bulletins.

Work began on a new Press Bureau suite at New Scotland Yard which, in addition to the press office, will include a press conference area and a television and radio studio. It is anticipated that the electronic linking of Press Bureau equipment to the new Force Command and Control complex will provide a faster service to the media.

The branch issued 447 press notices and arranged over 500 facilities for the print media.

Broadcasting

The Broadcast Group received 626 requests for interviews or facilities for television or radio and, as a result, substantial contributions were made to 221 programmes principally concerned with community relations, recruitment and crime prevention. The London Weekend Television programme "Police 5" had an outstanding year with 170 arrests directly attributable to appeals on the programme and 155 cases in which information received was of direct use in the investigation. The full results are summarised in Appendix 29.

Recruitment publicity

Advertisements in the national press emphasised the need for high quality candidates, particularly from the ethnic minority groups, to come forward. Special attention was drawn to the extended training curricula for recruits.

Traffic Department publicity

The "Bike '82" Exhibition at Earls Court provided the opportunity to launch a new portable display dealing with motorcycle riding techniques, safety and the new licence regulations. Support was given to open days at three traffic garages and the motorcycle road safety competition in Battersea Park organised by officers from "W" District and area traffic patrols.

Crime prevention publicity

Intensive publicity was given to seven district anti-burglary campaigns, each of which lasted two months and included, for the first time, shop window displays. Officers from "L" District took part in a campaign designed to enlist public support for the prevention of street crime. These campaigns against burglary and street crime resulted in increased co-operation from the public and an upsurge in the number of requests for advice. The portable crime prevention exhibition was deployed at 16 venues during the year.

Community relations publicity

Publicity was given to a wide range of community activities including the third five-a-side youth football competition, the visit to Chessington Zoo by children in need, and local darts, disco and angling competitions. A wide range of printed project material has been produced for young people as a direct result of the activities of the schools liaison officers. Assistance was provided on an open day held at the Thames Division headquarters at Wapping.

Visitors

Of the 5,320 official visitors to the Force, 190 police officers and officials from 45 countries requested special facilities or periods of attachment varying from one day to three months.

Civil staff

A total of 16,618 civil staff were employed on 31st December, 93 less than a year previously. An increase of 79 full-time support staff in districts was offset by a decrease of nearly 200 in general administration and support staff at headquarters. Despite continuing heavy wastage the strength of the traffic warden service increased by 168 and at the end of the year plans for decentralising recruiting activity in an endeavour to increase the rate of intake were well advanced.

A small increase in the number of professional and technical staff in the Chief Engineer's Department was achieved but recruitment to most other headquarters grades was severely restricted.

The outcome of the review of manpower requirements referred to last year is given in Chapter 1.

The civil staff in post at the end of the year comprised the following broad groups—

	<i>Full-time staff</i>	<i>Part-time or casual staff</i>
General administration and support staff in headquarters departments	4,363	—
Professional, technical and scientific staff	1,826	—
Industrial workers in garages, maintenance depots, etc.	1,497	—
Catering staff (including industrial grades)	1,233	263
Office and other support staff in districts	2,850	276
Traffic warden grades	1,474	—
Cleaning staff	431	963
School crossing patrols	—	1,307
Miscellaneous	—	135
	<u>13,674</u>	<u>2,944</u>

Twenty-one different types of courses and seminars, attended by 1,869 civil staff officers, were conducted during the year. In addition, 323 officers were enrolled on external training courses requiring part-time release from official duties while a further 720 officers underwent external specialised training. A total of 161 officers were granted assistance in order to further their education, of whom 29 undertook Open University courses.

Honours and awards

Details of honours and awards received by members of the civil staff are included in Appendix 7.

Changes among senior officers

Details of changes which took place involving senior civil staff are included in Appendix 9.

Finance

Expenditure incurred by the Metropolitan Police is met principally by Government grants and by a precept levied on local authorities within the Metropolitan Police District. In 1981/82 the sums received from these sources were £289 million and £274 million respectively. Gross expenditure was £665 million and after taking account of other receipts of £93 million, net revenue expenditure amounted to £572 million; additionally, £11.5 million was raised by borrowing to meet the cost of certain capital projects including the purchase and construction of buildings. (Although the figures given are for the financial year which ended on 31st March 1982, and therefore relate largely to the calendar year 1981, they are the latest full year figures available. The higher gross expenditure figure of £734 million quoted in Chapter 1 is indicative of the annual rate of expenditure reached by the end of 1982.)

A table setting out details of the actual expenditure and receipts for 1981/82 is at Appendix 30. The information contained in this appendix shows a

comparison between the revised estimates for 1981/82 and the out-turn, together with details and explanations where necessary. The information is also summarised in the form of pie charts.

The net expenditure of £572 million in 1981/82 compares with £453 million in 1980/81. The increase of £119 million is largely attributable to pay and price rises and to the increase in the strength of the Force.

The new estimating procedures, introduced in 1981 to provide improved control of expenditure, are now in their second year of operation and are providing a more effective basis for the Receiver's consultations with the Home Office and the local authorities. At the annual consultative meeting in November with representatives of the local authorities, the Receiver reported progress on the implementation of those recommendations from the Management Review (1980) which aimed to improve the system of financial management and accountability. The local authority representatives reaffirmed their views on the case for a further increase in the level of the Government grant for services of a national nature provided by the Metropolitan Police, and for the acceptance by the Greater London Council of financial liability for the cost of Metropolitan Police services provided at outer London magistrates' courts with the consequential benefit to the ratepayers of a higher rate of Government grant.

Following a change in the law, block grant in respect of Metropolitan Police Fund expenditure, hitherto paid by the Department of Environment to the local authorities, will be paid directly to the Receiver with effect from 1st April 1983 and this will be taken into account in future precept calculations.

Police buildings and residential accommodation

The major amelioration scheme at Hornsey police station, the accommodation for the Brixton switching centre and the fitting out at Larkhall Lane, Clapham, were completed during the year. The enhancement of the Central Production Unit continued and should be completed early in 1983, whilst the new section house at Sipson Road near Heathrow is expected to be ready for occupation in mid-1983.

The continuing need to carry out work associated with the Command and Control project has made increasing demands on financial and manpower resources, but it was possible to make a start on a new divisional police station at Orpington. A major conversion scheme to provide a new district police station at Westminster to replace Cannon Row police station commenced and other major schemes started during the year included the amelioration of the Drummond Crescent traffic unit and workshop and the provision of extensions at Lewisham and Tottenham police stations. Work at the Pimlico office development for housing staff in non-operational headquarters branches continued during the year, and the first phase will be brought into occupation early in 1983. Many minor schemes were also undertaken.

Acquisitions authorised during the year included property for the new Westminster police station, additional land to enhance facilities at the Hounslow Heath Training Centre, land at the rear of Brixton police station for a proposed extension, properties on the sites for the new Stoke Newington and Harrow police stations and residential properties for use as married quarters.

The high level of recruitment to the Force necessitated the continued use of temporary facilities such as hostels and hotels to meet the accommodation requirements of single officers, even though Trenchard House section house was taken back into use early in the year. At the end of the year 4,244 officers were provided with residential accommodation in section houses, police hostels, residential training centres, private hostels and selected hotels. In addition 527 recruits from London were allowed to reside at home on completion of their initial training course, thereby reducing the overall demand for section house places.

During the year nine married quarters were acquired and three were sold increasing the overall total number available to 4,076.

Supplies and services

During the year the initial issue of lightweight uniform garments for summer wear referred to last year began and authority was given for the issue of a number of additional, or new-style, items of clothing and equipment, including heavyweight and lightweight gloves for motor cyclists, a high visibility sash for police pedal cyclists and handcuff pouches. Authority was also given for the personal issue of handcuffs to be extended to include inspectors.

The Force printing works completed its modernisation by replacing the metal-type letterpress printing machines with modern offset lithographic equipment which is now used for all publications and forms, with a resulting economy in costs. The use of word processors was extended during the year and 18 are now installed in headquarters branches.

Catering Department

Catering facilities continued to be provided at 180 police buildings, including headquarters premises, police stations, section houses, training centres and magistrates' courts. Four new catering units came into operation at Trenchard House section house, Farrow House at Peel Centre and Hounslow Heath and Greenwich training centres, and two catering units at Hendon Brent Street and Dalton police stations were closed.

The temporary "cook-freeze" unit at Giltspur House section house continues to provide a restricted service of meals to police buildings and for special event catering pending the re-opening of the Central Production Unit in 1983. The warehouse at Ossory Road opened in August.

The training courses and trade tests have continued at the Force Catering School and were attended by 423 members of staff. During the year 30 students from various polytechnics have been attached to the Catering Department for periods of industrial release from degree and other courses, and visits have again been made to the department by the staff of several technical colleges.

Special catering arrangements were made for police officers on duty at demonstrations and other events on 567 occasions. A total of 289,511 main meals and 361,247 snacks were served; these special facilities were provided

in police premises, marquees, hired accommodation, and local authority buildings. These figures include the additional commitments arising as a result of the visits of His Holiness The Pope and the President of the United States of America, when 43,085 main meals and 47,537 snacks were served.

Department of Computing Services

The Portman Square installation has now been closed and the traffic tickets system transferred to the Tintagel House installation. Arrangements are in hand for the replacement of the existing Jubilee House computers, at present used for payroll, financial and statistical applications, with more advanced equipment.

A major study took place during the year of the feasibility of a computer system to store and retrieve crime reports, the total capital cost of which is likely to be approximately £15 million.

New work undertaken included the provision of computer systems to aid Finance Department in the preparation of annual financial estimates; to assist with an experiment in community policing methods; to create a tactical training exercise for the public order management course for senior police officers; and to support the street crime action plan.

APPENDIX I Establishment and strength of the regular Force on 31st December 1982

	Crime Detection Centres	D Area Centres	Comm- munities	Chief Supts	Chief Inspectors	Inspectors	Sergeants	Constables	Total
1. Various Districts									
2. Various Districts									
3. Various Districts									
4. Various Districts									
5. Various Districts									
6. Various Districts									
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94. Various Districts									
95. Various Districts									
96. Various Districts									
97. Various Districts									
98. Various Districts									
99. Various Districts									
100. Various Districts									

The "Various" figures comprise all other police officers who are not included in the "Various" figures.

The "Various" figures comprise all other police officers who are not included in the "Various" figures.

APPENDIX 4

Complaints against police analysis by number of complainants

	1982		1981		Increase or decrease in 1982
	Substantiated	Unsubstantiated	Substantiated	Unsubstantiated	
Criminal allegations					
Assault	7	1,522	17	1,551	-10
Aggravated assault	—	80	—	88	-8
Perjury	—	80	—	89	-9
Complicity	1	91	—	106	-1
Obstruction of justice	—	118	—	107	-15
Traffic offences*	27	145	15	126	+12
Sub-total	35	1,977	35	2,072	-60
Other allegations					
Obstruction of justice	—	166	—	174	-8
False evidence	—	83	—	93	-10
Witness tampering	—	83	—	93	-10
Neglect	27	404	64	553	-33
Unlawful arrest	87	1,187	—	1,337	-122
Racial discrimination	2	14	—	14	+3
Racial discrimination	—	14	—	14	-18
Miscellaneous	—	8	—	16	-8
Sub-total	177	2,691	127	3,043	-302
Total	212	4,668	162	5,080	-362

*Due to a change in recording practice, fewer traffic incidents involving police officers were fully classified as complaints against police. These figures, therefore, are not comparable with those for previous years.

APPENDIX 5

Police officers injured as a result of being assaulted while on duty

Month	Placed on sick list	Continued on duty	Total
January	47	280	327
February	24	212	236
March	45	250	295
April	21	199	220
May	44	214	258
June	38	210	248
July	39	243	282
August	36	250	286
September	37	189	226
October	43	246	289
November	60	171	231
December	30	213	243
Totals	464	2,677	3,141*

*Compares with 4,444 in 1981

APPENDIX 6

Metropolitan Police Athletic Association—representative and individual honours

Representative honours

Sergeant Norman was appointed manager of the English athletics team for the Commonwealth Games in Brisbane, Australia.

Inspector Patrick represented Scotland in the heavy-weight division of the wrestling championships at the Commonwealth Games in Brisbane, Australia and won the bronze medal.

Sergeant Weir represented Northern Ireland in the wrestling championships at the Commonwealth Games in Brisbane, Australia.

Constable Blagg was selected to be a member of the English race-walking team for the Commonwealth Games in Brisbane, Australia.

Constable Bevan was appointed as an English representative on the panel of wrestling referees for the Commonwealth Games in Brisbane, Australia.

Constable Redford represented Great Britain in the shot-put event at an indoor athletics meeting against the Netherlands at RAF Cosford. She also took part in matches against West Germany in Serflenberg and Sweden in Karlstad.

Sergeant Seddon represented Great Britain in a 20-kilometre race-walk in Barcelona.

Constable Blagg represented Great Britain in a triangular 20-kilometre race-walk against Italy and France in Rome and a four-nations match against West Germany, Hungary and Switzerland in Bielefeld, West Germany.

Constable Offord represented Great Britain in the ten-pin bowling triple-crown championships in Dublin.

Inspector Patrick and Constables Fenn and Kilpin represented Great Britain in a wrestling match against France in Manchester.

Constable Spencer represented the United Kingdom Practical Shooting Association in the French national championships.

Constable Halliday played for England in a junior indoor hockey match against Austria in Vienna.

Sergeant Bamber represented Wales in the steeplechase at an athletics meeting against Iceland in Reykjavik.

Inspector Grieves was appointed team manager of the Great Britain modern pentathlon teams that participated in the Senior World Championships in Zielona Gora, Poland, and in the multi-nations competitions in Budapest.

Constable Bevan was the appointed Great Britain referee at the European wrestling championships in Bulgaria.

Sergeant Norman accompanied English athletes to many countries as manager of the England men's team.

Constable Freeman was appointed team manager of the English canoe team that participated in an international marathon on the River Liffey in Dublin.

Constable Morgan was selected to be the assistant coach to the Great Britain weightlifting team that competed in an international tournament in Belgrade.

Individual honours

Constable Breden represented the Amateur Athletic Association in the high jump at a meeting against Loughborough Colleges.

Chief Inspector Fotherby represented Kent in a number of clay pigeon shoots.

APPENDIX 6 (continued)

Constable West captained the Surrey Cricket Association in matches against the Isle of Wight, Hampshire and Dorset Cricket Associations. Constable Mack played in the Isle of Wight match. Constable Allen played in the Hampshire game, whilst Constables Steer and Roberts played against Dorset.

Constable M. Williams represented Middlesex in the county rugby championship, and London Counties in their matches against Australia and Paris in France.

Constable J. Williams played rugby for Eastern Counties.

Inspector Patrick, Sergeant Mainprize and Constable Thurlow played for Kent in the county rugby championship.

Constable Roch played for the East Midlands in the county rugby championship.

Constable Steer played for Hertfordshire in the county rugby championship.

Superintendent Robinson was the referee for several county, international and world-class squash events and was a marker at the final of the British open squash championships.

Constable Morgan was selected as team coach for the Greater London junior weightlifting team in the national knock-out competition.

Constable Kendall won the South East England "Down the Line" clay pigeon championships.

Constable Stone won the gold medal in the over 95-kilo event at the open judo kyu grade championships.

Inspector Baggs won the gold medal in the "standard handgun" event at the European pistol championships in Holland.

Chief Superintendent Archer became the United Kingdom open 90-kilo master weightlifting champion in the over-40 class.

Constable Kilpin won the British 100-kilo wrestling championship and Sergeant Weir won the British, London and South of England 90-kilo championships.

Sergeant Norman was appointed team selector for the Amateur Athletic Association selection committee and has been team manager of the Southern Counties Amateur Athletic Association for the last 10 years.

APPENDIX 7

Honours and awards received

Order of the British Empire

To be an Officer of the Civil Division (OBE):
 Mr J. T. Jardine, formerly Constable and Chairman of the Police Federation.
 Mr P. C. Neveaux, QPM, formerly Deputy Assistant Commissioner.
 Mr R. C. Stevenon, QPM, Deputy Assistant Commissioner.

To be a Member of the Civil Division (MBE):
 Chief Superintendent, R. W. M. Bromley.
 Mr B. L. Chambers, formerly Professional & Technology Officer I.
 Mr S. A. P. Mazza, Higher Catering Officer.
 Chief Superintendent K. F. T. Rivers.
 Mr A. J. E. Robbins, formerly Chief Superintendent.

Royal Victorian Order

To be a Member (4th Class) (MVO):
 Mr J. H. Cracknell, Deputy Assistant Commissioner.

To be a Member (5th Class) (MVO):
 Superintendent P. N. Officer.

Order of St. John

Promoted to the Grade of Commander (Brother):
 Mr A. A. Hammond, OBE, Chief Commandant, Metropolitan Special Constabulary.

Promoted to the Grade of Officer (Brother):

Constable H. A. Avery.
 Constable J. D. Ayers, BEM.
 Constable A. Hail.
 Constable J. E. Hining.
 Constable D. H. Jeffrey.

Appointed in the Grade of Serving Brother:

Mr J. H. Cracknell, MVO, Deputy Assistant Commissioner.
 Mr G. J. Dear, QPM, Assistant Commissioner.
 Constable D. J. Freeman.
 Constable J. O. Seddon.
 Chief Inspector P. D. Smith.
 Constable W. M. S. Sutherland.
 Sergeant A. C. Turner.

Queen's Gallantry Medal

Constable P. M. Olds.

British Empire Medal (Civil Division)

Constable S. T. Barrett.
 Mr T. Clarke, formerly Stores Supervisory Officer.
 Constable M. J. W. Cooley.
 Mrs B. Humphreys, Station Mairen.
 Constable S. Johnson.
 Mr F. H. Lane, Cleaner.
 Constable R. C. G. Lilley.
 Mr J. L. Osborne, Divisional Officer, Metropolitan Special Constabulary.
 Mr D. V. Wall, Constable, Metropolitan Special Constabulary.

APPENDIX 7 (continued)

Queen's Police Medal for Distinguished Service

Mr G. J. Dear, Assistant Commissioner.
 Commander R. Harvey.
 Mr V. T. Lashbrook, formerly Commander.
 Mr E. F. Maybanks, Deputy Assistant Commissioner.
 Mr J. M. Sewell, Deputy Assistant Commissioner.
 Commander E. J. Slow.
 Mr B. A. Wilson, formerly Commander.

Commendation by Her Majesty The Queen

Constable P. G. Baker.
 Constable S. G. Dennis.
 Inspector P. Foster.
 Sergeant J. M. Keams.
 Constable M. S. P. Lamb.

Royal Victorian Medal (Silver)

Constable M. C. Allen.
 Constable J. Hazeldine.
 Constable D. R. Murphy.
 Constable J. Pillans.

Order of Oman, Class II

Sir David McVee, QPM, formerly Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis.

Omani Police Medal

Chief Inspector D. R. Edgar.
 Inspector M. I. Vaisey.

Order of Orange-Nassau

Grand Officer
 Sir Kenneth Newman, QPM, Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis.

Member

Chief Superintendent R. G. Tucker.
 Superintendent C. A. Higon.

Gold Medal

Chief Inspector D. G. Gunn.
 Inspector D. A. S. Proud.
 Inspector M. I. Vaisey.

Silver Medal

Superintendent W. Ross.

Bronze Medal

Constable I. Miles.

APPENDIX 8

High Commendations awarded by the Commissioner

For outstanding courage and determination in effecting the arrest of two armed and violent men in a case of murder and robbery:

Sergeant R. S. Cork.
Sergeant M. Howells.
Constable J. H. Kathro.

For outstanding courage, determination and ability in a case of armed robbery, whereby the officer sustained personal injury:

Constable P. W. Allen.

For outstanding bravery and devotion to duty in attempting to effect the arrest of a violent man armed with a knife whereby both officers sustained serious injury:

Constable R. P. Cherry.
Constable D. Olds.

For courage, determination and devotion to duty, whilst off duty, in a case of armed robbery whereby both officers sustained personal injury:

Constable J. R. H. Leach.
Constable P. C. Southgate.

For bravery resulting in the prevention of an armed robbery and the arrest of three men:

Constable C. T. Drakes.
Constable D. P. McCaig.

For outstanding courage and determination in attempting to effect the arrest of a man for theft whereby both officers sustained serious injury:

Constable C. M. MacDonald.
Constable J. H. Dowden.

For courage and devotion to duty in effecting the arrest of a violent man armed with a machete:

Constable N. P. Farmer.

For outstanding courage and devotion to duty, whilst off duty, in effecting the arrest of a man for robbery and firearm offences:

Constable K. Smith.

For outstanding courage and determination displayed during the rescue of a police officer who was unconscious and in danger of drowning:

Constable J. Shurvell.

For courage, tenacity and devotion to duty, whilst off duty, in a case of robbery:

Constable D. A. R. Taylor.

For bravery in effecting the arrest of a violent man armed with a loaded shotgun whereby both officers sustained personal injury:

Constable I. W. Thomas.
Constable P. J. Wilson.

APPENDIX 8 (continued)

For bravery and devotion to duty, whilst off duty, in a case of armed robbery:

Constable M. J. Healey.

For bravery in a case of robbery:

Constable C. A. Wannell.

For courage and determination in effecting the arrest of a man for robbery, whereby the officer sustained personal injury:

Constable W. G. R. McCrea.

For outstanding courage and determination leading to the arrest and conviction of a man armed with a knife for escaping from lawful custody, and offences contrary to the Offences Against the Person Act, 1861:

Chief Inspector E. D. Holbrook.

For courage, initiative and devotion to duty displayed whilst rescuing three people from a serious fire in which other persons lost their lives:

Constable B. J. Cox.

For courage and dedication in effecting the arrest of an armed man, whereby Constable Willmott sustained personal injury:

Constable G. T. Willmott.
Constable P. S. Brown.
Constable D. J. MacLaughlin.

APPENDIX 9

Changes among senior officers

Police

Mr J. S. Wilson, CBE, Assistant Commissioner, retired from the Force.
 Mr J. A. Dellow, OBE, Deputy Assistant Commissioner, was appointed Assistant Commissioner and assumed responsibility for "B" Department.
 Mr R. A. C. Barker, QPM, Deputy Assistant Commissioner, retired from the Force.
 Mr J. Radley, QPM, Deputy Assistant Commissioner, assumed responsibility in "D" Department for Training.
 Mr P. C. Neivens, OBE, QPM, Deputy Assistant Commissioner, retired from the Force.
 Mr J. H. Thornton, QPM, Deputy Assistant Commissioner, was appointed Director of Information.
 Mr D. W. Halsey, QPM, Deputy Assistant Commissioner, was appointed Inspector of the Force.
 Mr P. J. Flynn, QPM, Deputy Assistant Commissioner, retired from the Force.
 Mr L. F. J. Walker, MVO, QPM, Deputy Assistant Commissioner, retired from the Force.
 Mr R. A. Hunt, Deputy Assistant Commissioner, assumed responsibility for No. 4 Area.
 Mr D. J. Hanson, Commander, was appointed Deputy Assistant Commissioner and assumed responsibility in "A" Department for Support.
 Mr C. Smith, Assistant Chief Constable, Thames Valley Police, was appointed Deputy Assistant Commissioner and assumed responsibility in "D" Department for Training; he later assumed responsibility for Royalty Protection.
 Mr J. M. Sewell, QPM, Commander, was appointed Deputy Assistant Commissioner and assumed responsibility for the Complaints Investigation Bureau.
 Mr J. H. Cracknell, MVO, Commander, was appointed Deputy Assistant Commissioner and assumed responsibility for No. 1 Area.
 Mr M. D. Richards, Commander, was appointed Deputy Assistant Commissioner and assumed responsibility for No. 3 Area.

Civil staff

Mr R. E. T. Birch, CBE, Solicitor, retired.
 Mr R. H. Beaver, OBE, Director of Finance, retired.
 Mr D. M. O'Shea was appointed Solicitor.
 Mr R. V. Clark was appointed Director of Finance.
 Mr C. N. Winston was appointed Deputy Solicitor.
 Mr R. F. Girdley, OBE, Deputy Director of Finance (P) retired.
 Mr J. L. Davies was appointed Deputy Director of Finance (P).
 Mr R. M. Gregory was appointed Deputy Director of Finance (E).
 Mr N. N. I. Batten was appointed Director, Supplies and Services Department.
 The posts of Director of Administration, Deputy Director of Administration (Technical Services) and Deputy Director of Administration (Supplies) lapsed.

APPENDIX 10

Public order events which required the employment of more than 1,000 officers

Date	Subject	Number of police
March		
5th	National Union of Students march	1,749
6th	National Front march	1,140
14th	Anti-Apartheid march	1,733
16th	State visit of the Sultan of Oman	1,900
April		
17th	Grand Orange Lodge march	1,085
May		
8th	"Troops Out" Movement march	1,010
9th	London Marathon	1,878
21st to 27th	Wandsworth industrial dispute	1,506
23rd	Falkland Islands Ad Hoc Committee march	2,140
28th	Papal visit	6,258
29th	Papal visit	6,289
30th	Trooping the Colour—1st rehearsal	1,006
	Papal visit	1,807
June		
5th	Trooping the Colour—2nd rehearsal	1,511
6th	CND march	5,710
5th to 9th	State Visit of the President of the USA—central London reserves	3,686
7th	State Visit of the President of the USA—event on "C" District	4,113
8th	State Visit of the President of the USA—event on "A" District	4,568
9th	State Visit of the President of the USA—event on "A" District	2,275
12th	Trooping the Colour	1,779
July		
26th	Falkland Islands Thanksgiving Service	1,063
August		
29th-30th	Notting Hill carnival	11,269
29th	National Front meeting—general reserves	1,241
September		
12th	National Front march	1,148
22nd	TUC Day of Action	4,327
October		
12th	City of London Salute to The Task Force	1,921
November		
14th	Remembrance Day service	1,760
19th	National Union of Students march	1,374
December		
31st	New Year's Eve festivities	1,474

APPENDIX 11

Number of persons proceeded against, by type of proceedings and outcome*

A: At magistrates' or juvenile courts

Year and category of principal offence	Proceeded against by means of		Total proceeded against	Outcome			
	Charge	Summonst		Convicted	Charge withdrawn/dismissed	Sent for trial	Otherwise disposed of†
1981							
Indictable and triable either way	94,645	1,549	96,194	61,376	8,059	20,078	6,681
Summary	77,636	30,508	108,144	92,409	6,360	—	9,375
Traffic	16,655	168,048	184,703	173,158	6,162	1,400	3,983
Totals‡	188,936	200,105	389,041	326,943	20,581	21,478	20,039
1982							
Indictable and triable either way	98,527	1,474	100,001	62,837	9,178	20,755	7,231
Summary	82,946	28,152	111,098	93,430	7,263	—	10,405
Traffic	16,182	174,648	190,830	176,099	9,430	1,502	3,799
Totals§	197,655	204,274	401,929	332,366	25,871	22,257	21,435

APPENDIX 11 (continued)

B: At the Crown Court for trial

Year and category of principal offence	Number for trial	Outcome		
		Convicted	Acquitted	Otherwise disposed of‡
1981				
Indictable and triable either way	21,739	14,840	6,183	716
Traffic	2,156	1,708	378	70
Totals§	23,895	16,548	6,561	786
1982				
Indictable and triable either way	21,560	15,012	5,656	892
Traffic	2,055	1,617	368	70
Totals§	23,615	16,629	6,024	962

*Persons who were proceeded against on more than one occasion during the year have been counted separately on each occasion. However, where persons have been dealt with on the same occasion for two or more offences they have been included only once.

†Includes summonses issued other than at the instance of the Metropolitan Police.

‡Includes, for instance, persons whose cases were adjourned sine die or who failed to appear.

§Figures for any year include a minority of records from previous years. In addition, due to long-standing data collection difficulties, summons statistics for magistrates' and juvenile courts may be incomplete.

APPENDIX 12

Persons tried at the Crown Court, by offence type, plea and outcome of trial

Principal offence	Total for trial	Not tried*	Pleas of those tried			Total tried	Outcome†		Acquittal percentages		Percentage of guilty pleas
			Guilty	Not guilty	Mixed‡		Acquitted	Found guilty	Of total tried	Of defendants contesting all charges§	
Violence against the person**	3,677	212	428	2,327	710	3,465	1,326	2,139	38	57	12
Sexual offences	528	10	97	339	82	518	169	349	33	50	19
Burglary	3,277	103	1,601	869	704	3,174	401	2,773	13	46	50
Robbery	1,584	49	576	623	336	1,535	291	1,244	19	47	38
Theft and handling stolen goods	7,531	324	1,877	3,945	1,385	7,207	2,327	4,880	32	59	26
Fraud and forgery	1,686	45	529	658	454	1,641	317	1,324	19	48	32
Drugs	1,436	39	439	581	377	1,397	292	1,105	21	50	31
Others	1,841	110	362	959	410	1,731	533	1,198	31	56	21
Traffic	2,055	70	674	731	580	1,985	368	1,617	19	50	34
Totals	23,615	962	6,583	11,032	5,038	22,653	6,024	16,629	27	55	29

*Includes cases where no prosecution is brought and those where the defendant died, failed to appear or was found unfit to plead.
†Where the defendant pleads guilty to some offences and not guilty to others at the same court appearance.
‡A person is shown as acquitted only if he is acquitted of all charges, and is shown as found guilty if he is convicted of any charge.
§The basis of these figures differs from that used prior to 1980.
**Includes homicide.
See also notes to Appendix 11.

APPENDIX 13

Deaths in police custody or in presence of police

Table 1: By cause of death

Total no. of deaths	Inquest held						
	Verdict—death due to						
	Natural causes	Mis-adventure	Accidental death	Suicide	Other verdict	Inquest pending	No inquest held
27	4	9	8	2	2	1	1

Table 2: Place of death

In police station	Hospital*	Elsewhere	Total
7	18	2	27

*Includes deaths on way to hospital.

APPENDIX 13 (continued)

Table 3: By cause of death and circumstances as established at inquest, showing date and time of death and police station concerned

Date and time of death	Police station	Age	Sex	1. Cause of death 2. Inquest verdict	Circumstances
1. 14.1.82 at 11.09 hours	Rochester Row	60	M	1. Cor pulmonale, chronic bronchitis and emphysema 2. Natural causes	Detained at 23.00 hours on 13.1.82 for wandering abroad. Collapsed prior to entering courtroom, ambulance called but he was dead on arrival at hospital.
2. 13.1.82 at 17.13 hours	Kilburn	49	M	1. Acute alcoholic poisoning 2. Accidental death	Detained at 15.15 hours on 13.1.82 for being drunk in a public place. Divisional surgeon was called to certify fitness to be detained but he died before the surgeon arrived.
3. 19.1.82 at 10.10 hours	Fulham	61	M	1. Hypertension and coronary occlusion caused by atheroma 2. Misadventure	Collapsed in the street at 09.50 hours on 19.1.82 whilst being reported for motoring offences and was dead on arrival at hospital.
4. 2.2.82 at 01.30 hours	Bow Street	25	M	1. Inhalation of vomit as a result of barbiturate and alcohol intoxication 2. Misadventure	Detained at 19.45 hours on 1.2.82 for being drunk in a public place. He was arrested regularly until 00.42 hours on 2.2.82 when there was no response. He was taken to hospital where he later died.
5. 7.2.82 at 03.50 hours	Barking	69	M	1. Cerebral haemorrhage due to hypertension 2. Natural causes	Detained at 22.25 hours on 4.2.82 for being drunk in a public place. His condition deteriorated whilst in custody and divisional surgeon ordered removal to hospital where he later died.
6. 13.2.82 at 04.00 hours	Holborn	35	M	1. Dipipanone and cyclizine overdose (drug overdose) 2. Misadventure	Found unconscious in a shop and taken to hospital. He refused to leave after treatment and at 01.00 hours on 13.2.82 police took him home where he later died.
7. 6.2.82 at 13.10 hours	Kilburn	24	M	1. Asphyxia due to hanging 2. Misadventure	Detained at 13.09 hours on 6.2.82 pending court appearance and was found hanging in cell at 13.10 hours on the same day.
8. 4.3.82 at 18.30 hours	Wandsworth	57	M	1. Inhalation of vomit 2. Misadventure	Arrested for being drunk in a public place and collapsed at the police station. He was taken to hospital where he later died.
9. 10.3.82 at 22.10 hours	Bow Street	27	M	1. Status epilepticus 2. Natural causes	Detained at 20.20 hours on 10.3.82 for being drunk in a public place. Roused at 21.45 hours, but could not be roused at 22.00 hours. Pronounced dead by divisional surgeon at 22.10 hours.

APPENDIX 13 (continued)

Date and time of death	Police station	Age	Sex	1. Cause of death 2. Inquest verdict	Circumstances
10. 5.4.82 at 09.15 hours	Paddington	52	M	1. Hepatic failure brought on by alcoholic hepatic necrosis and chronic nephritis 2. Death due to chronic alcoholism	Collapsed in cell after being detained at 04.45 hours on 4.4.82 for being drunk in public place. Taken to hospital where he was pronounced dead.
11. 17.4.82 at 15.03 hours	Chiswick	70	M	1. Chronic bronchitis, emphysema with cor pulmonale 2. Self neglect	Found collapsed in street at 11.30 hours on 12.4.82 and taken to hospital where he later died.
12. 7.7.82 at 21.45 hours	Borehamwood	32	M	1. Asphyxia by hanging 2. Suicide	Detained at 16.55 hours on 7.7.82 for breach of the peace. Visited regularly until 21.25 hours when he was found asphyxiated.
13. 6.8.82 at 20.43 hours	Harlesden (421001)	40	M	1. Acute liver failure, alcohol and tussal poisoning 2. Accidental death	Detained at 17.45 hours on 6.8.82 for being drunk in public place (tussal to be charged). He was later found dead in the cell.
14. 29.8.82 at 06.00 hours	Tottenham	20	M	1. Severed artery 2. Accidental death	Arrested at 05.30 hours on 29.8.82 after breaking into private premises. He died outside the address from injuries received whilst breaking glass to obtain entry.
15. 9.9.82 at 03.40 hours	Penge	42	M	1. Gastrointestinal haemorrhage caused by duodenal peptic ulcer 2. Natural causes	Patient went to his address at 22.40 hours on 8.9.82 following allegation of rape. He was found with his throat cut, placed in hospital under police guard where he later died.
16. 13.9.82 at 07.40 hours	Cannon Row	25	M	1. Aspiration of vomit and alcoholic intoxication 2. Accidental death	Detained at 23.53 hours on 12.9.82 for being drunk in public place. Visited regularly, he was found to be ill at 07.30 hours and was taken to hospital where he was pronounced dead.
17. 15.9.82 at 08.30 hours	Chiswick	56	M	1. Fractured skull from fall 2. Accidental death	Detained at 21.00 hours on 13.9.82 for being drunk in public place. Whilst being documented in police station had an apparent epileptic fit and was taken to hospital where he later died.
18. 18.9.82 at 21.00 hours	Uxbridge	34	M	1. Strangulation 2. Suicide	Detained at 12.40 hours on 17.9.82 for theft and drug offences. Visited regularly until 20.30 hours when it was found he had hanged himself.

APPENDIX 13 (continued)

Date and time of death	Police station	Age	Sex	1. Cause of death 2. Inquest verdict	Circumstances
19. 26.9.82 at 01.35 hours	Southall	78	M	Inquest pending	He was taken to the station at 21.15 hours on 25.9.82 as a stranded person. He later collapsed and was taken to hospital where he was pronounced dead.*
20. 15.10.82 at 07.30 hours	Drifton	50	M	1. Postural asphyxiation 2. Misadventure	Detained at 23.20 hours on 14.10.82 for being drunk in public place. Found lying on floor of cell with injury to back of head apparently caused by fall to floor.
21. 2.11.82 at 20.41 hours	Southall	39	M	1. Natural causes 2. No inquest held	He collapsed at 20.13 hours on 2.11.82 whilst playing table tennis at the police station. He was taken to hospital where he was pronounced dead.*
22. 16.11.82 at 13.30 hours	Norbury	65	M	1. Inhalation of vomit, chronic pyloric ulcer 2. Accidental death	Collapsed at his home address at 13.06 hours on 11.11.82 whilst being questioned about an incident of indecent exposure. Taken to hospital where he was pronounced dead.*
23. 20.11.82 at 21.40 hours	Cannon Row	43	M	1. Barbiturate and alcoholic overdose 2. Misadventure	Taken to station at 19.43 hours on 20.11.82 for being drunk in public place. He lapsed into unconsciousness and was taken to hospital at 21.15 hours where he died.
24. 21.11.82 at 21.45 hours	Barkingside	61	M	1. Emphysema and broncho-pneumonia in consequence of fractured skull 2. Accidental death	Taken to station at 21.30 hours on 16.9.82 for being drunk in public place. Removed to hospital on instructions of divisional surgeon where he died over 2 months later.
25. 1.12.82 at 14.05 hours	Hays	70	M	1. Broncho-pneumonia due to cerebral contusions 2. Misadventure	Detained at 23.15 hours on 12.10.82 on charges of drunkenness. Found in cell with head injury and was taken to hospital where he died.
26. 10.12.82 at 11.00 hours	City Road	17	M	1. Shock and internal haemorrhage due to liver and spleen injuries (result of trying to climb a building, whilst intoxicated and falling) 2. Accidental death	Taken to station at 02.10 hours on 9.12.82 for being drunk in public place. Complained of feeling very cold. Divisional surgeon diagnosed hypothermia and he was taken to hospital where he died.
27. 9.12.82 at 20.35 hours	Bow Street	41	M	1. Inhalation of vomit. Acute alcoholic intoxication 2. Misadventure	Arrested for drunkenness at 17.35 hours on 9.12.82. Found collapsed in cell and was taken to hospital where he was pronounced dead.

*According to a consequence of the examination of the circumstances in which cases become available

APPENDIX 14 Persons proceeded against for simple drunkenness or drunkenness with aggravation and the proportion per 1,000 of the estimated population of the Metropolitan Police District

Year	Number of persons proceeded against*	Number of persons proceeded against per 1,000 of population
1973	45,218	5.9
1974	41,948	5.4
1975	41,283	5.4
1976	44,565	5.9
1977	44,956	6.0
1978	42,793	5.8
1979	47,227	6.4
1980	52,076	7.1
1981	47,670	6.5
1982	51,672	7.1

*Persons who were proceeded against on more than one occasion during the year have been counted separately on each occasion.

APPENDIX 15

Notifiable offences recorded by police and offences cleared up, by Home Office classification

Offence (Home Office classification)	Offences recorded		Offences cleared up	
	1981	1982	1981	1982
<i>Violence against the person</i>				
1 Murder	112	182	95	137
4 Manslaughter	18	11	18	11
4a Infanticide	0	0	0	0
2 Attempted murder	48	44	35	26
3 Threat or conspiracy to murder	283	346	117	155
4b Child destruction	0	0	0	0
4c Causing death by reckless driving	25	29	25	29
5 Wounding or other act endangering life	811	605	478	358
6 Endangering railway passenger	6	2	6	2
7 Endangering life at sea	0	0	0	0
8 Other wounding, etc.	14,571	15,704	7,167	8,342
9 Assault	11	6	4	1
12 Abandoning child under two years	1	1	1	1
13 Child stealing	6	6	4	5
14 Procuring illegal abortion	0	0	0	0
15 Concealment of birth	6	2	0	1
Sub-total	15,998	16,940	7,950	9,068
<i>Sexual offences</i>				
16 Buggery	70	64	58	47
17 Indecent assault on a male	263	195	190	103
18 Indecency between males	292	170	199	167
19 Rape	256	285	126	161
20 Indecent assault on a female	1,627	1,867	495	601
21 Unlawful sexual intercourse with girl under 13	20	35	18	27
22 Unlawful sexual intercourse with girl under 16	109	128	77	84
23 Incest	33	11	32	11
24 Procurement	8	5	7	5
25 Abduction	16	17	12	10
26 Bigamy	29	18	27	16
Sub-total	2,633	2,795	1,241	1,237
<i>Burglary</i>				
28 Burglary in a dwelling	86,228	98,815	6,256	6,736
29 Aggravated burglary in a dwelling	221	234	54	68
30 Burglary in a building other than a dwelling	58,244	59,169	6,635	6,143
31 Aggravated burglary in a building other than a dwelling	26	24	7	8
33 Going equipped for stealing, etc.	1,390	1,511	1,389	1,511
Sub-total	146,209	159,753	14,341	14,466
<i>Robbery</i>				
34 Robbery	11,239	12,498	1,772	1,492

APPENDIX 15 (continued)

Offence (Home Office classification)	Offences recorded		Offences cleared up	
	1981	1982	1981	1982
<i>Theft and handling stolen goods</i>				
39 Theft from the person of another	16,871	15,553	1,401	1,246
40 Theft in a dwelling other than from automatic machine or meter	11,776	12,048	1,586	1,622
41 Theft by an employee	4,337	4,127	3,819	3,543
42 Theft or unauthorised taking from mail	99	183	35	60
43 Abstracting electricity	485	477	459	433
44 Theft of pedal cycle	20,206	23,674	724	909
45 Theft from vehicle	84,258	104,504	5,254	6,181
46 Shoplifting	25,236	24,848	19,915	21,120
47 Theft from automatic machine or meter	1,364	1,542	168	204
48 Theft or unauthorised taking of motor vehicle	94,054	98,099	9,062	9,150
49 Other theft or unauthorised taking	77,925	62,674	7,627	7,715
54 Handling stolen goods	6,456	7,034	6,453	7,047
Sub-total	341,174	374,583	56,542	59,230
<i>Fraud and forgery</i>				
51 Fraud by company director, etc.	10	6	10	6
52 False accounting	513	557	483	522
53 Other fraud	28,993	29,424	13,420	12,607
60 Forgery or uttering drug prescriptions	576	593	414	203
61 Other forgery or uttering	1,197	1,460	1,035	1,085
Sub-total	31,219	31,740	15,362	14,423
<i>Criminal damage</i>				
56 Arson	3,246	3,655	376	385
57 Criminal damage endangering life	11	8	5	3
58 Other criminal damage	78,716	64,891	8,410	9,308
59 Threat etc. to commit criminal damage	205	209	114	109
Sub-total	82,178	88,763	8,934	9,803
<i>Other notifiable offences</i>				
55 Blackmail	156	165	76	88
56 Kidnapping, etc.	24	23	21	15
62 High treason	0	0	0	0
63 Treason felony	0	0	0	0
64 Riot	1	3	1	3
65 Unlawful assembly	0	0	0	0
66 Other offences against the State or public order	489	436	102	114
67 Perjury	31	31	27	30
68 Libel	2	1	3	0
76 Aiding suicide	2	1	1	1
79 Perverting the course of justice	39	44	36	38
89 Absconding from lawful custody	1	7	7	2
99 Other notifiable offences	5	1	5	1
Sub-total	758	707	279	292
Total notifiable offences	631,328	688,179	106,421	110,011

APPENDIX 16
Burglary, robbery and theft recorded by police in 1982, by value of property (including cash) stolen

	Office (Home Office classification)	Value of property stolen					Total no. of offences
		No.	Under £5*	£5- £24	£25- £99	£100- £499	£1,000 and over
28, 29	Burglary-in dwelling	15,984	2,507	6,531	13,037	22,500	16,836
30, 31	Burglary-in non-residential building	11,027	2,553	7,336	10,593	15,150	5,382
	Total (Burglary)	27,011	5,060	13,867	23,630	42,650	23,988
34	Robbery	2,047	810	1,931	3,167	2,586	545
37	Theft from the person	1,444	979	4,314	5,944	2,666	276
40	Theft in a dwelling (except from the person)	119	1,791	2,019	3,596	3,395	650
41	Theft by employee	52	416	832	912	1,061	351
42	Theft from a motor vehicle	105	105	29	29	17	7
43	Automotive dishonesty	40	305	56	79	17	3
44	Theft of a pedal cycle	48	91	1,030	12,500	10,146	71
45	Theft of a motor vehicle	144	2,284	11,165	3,515	3,639	215
46	Shoplifting	144	199	568	567	154	2
47	Theft from motor, etc.	1,320	166	187	1,630	45,434	26,378
48	Theft from other motor vehicle	1,195	5,459	3,099	19,032	28,749	18,607
49	Other theft or unauthorised taking of motor vehicle	6,794	24,934	39,172	86,990	126,060	50,567
	Total (Theft)	6,794	24,934	39,172	86,990	126,060	50,567
							33,412
							15,553
							12,048
							4,127
							477
							7
							23,874
							31,848
							24,868
							1,542
							98,099
							6,533
							83,674

*Includes offences where value of property was not known and nominal value offences.
No cases where the vehicle was moved, the value of the property stolen includes the value of the vehicle.

APPENDIX 17

Offences cleared up by offence category*

A. Offences cleared up

Category of offence	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Crimes of violence:					
Assaults, etc. (including homicide)	8,150	8,964	8,845	8,106	9,276
Robbery and other violent theft	1,587	2,011	2,095	2,298	1,947
Burglary	12,615	12,623	13,628	12,923	12,904
Auto-crime	17,281	15,934	15,325	15,046	16,249
Other theft and handling	47,288	45,402	44,030	40,565	43,178
Fraud and forgery†	19,037	15,544	19,377	15,362	14,423
Criminal damage and miscellaneous	12,141	12,833	13,292	12,124	13,034
Total notifiable offences	118,599	113,311	116,892	106,421	110,011
Other crime	14,249	14,559	17,049	16,422	20,909

B. Percentages cleared up

Category of offence	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Crimes of violence:					
Assaults, etc. (including homicide)	55	55	55	50	53
Robbery and other violent theft	16	17	15	12	10
Burglary	10	11	11	9	8
Auto-crime	10	9	9	8	9
Other theft and handling	33	33	32	36	30
Fraud and forgery†	64	60	58	49	45
Criminal damage and miscellaneous	17	17	16	14	14
Total notifiable offences	21	20	20	17	16
Other crime	87	87	88	86	86

*An offence is said to be cleared up if a person is charged, arrested, summoned or cautioned for the offence, if the committing of the offence is attributed to a child under the age of criminal responsibility, if the offence is taken into consideration by the court, or if a person thought to be guilty cannot be prosecuted or cautioned, e.g. because he has died.
†Due to a change in recording practice, figures prior to 1981 are not comparable with those for subsequent years.

APPENDIX 18

Arrests in 1982 by offence category and age group*

A. Number of persons arrested

Category of offence	Age group						Total
	10-13	14-16	17-20	21-30	Over 30	Not known	
Crimes of violence:							
Assaults, etc. (including homicide)	167	901	2,115	2,970	2,457	235	8,845
Robbery and other violent theft	81	470	907	698	261	49	2,466
Burglary	907	2,946	4,058	3,151	1,502	238	12,802
Auto crime	891	4,570	6,744	3,384	1,048	393	17,030
Other theft	1,732	6,054	7,798	9,884	12,000	848	39,316
Fraud and forgery	71	320	1,520	2,872	2,342	188	7,313
Criminal damage and miscellaneous	771	2,052	3,119	3,634	3,151	305	13,032
Total notifiable offences	5,620	17,313	26,261	26,593	22,761	2,256	100,804
Other crime	250	1,909	5,151	7,765	4,084	403	19,562

B. Percentages within each age group

Category of offence	Age group						Total
	10-13	14-16	17-20	21-30	Over 30	Not known	
Crimes of violence:							
Assaults, etc. (including homicide)	2	10	34	34	28	3	100
Robbery and other violent theft	3	19	37	28	11	2	100
Burglary	7	23	32	25	12	2	100
Auto crime	5	27	40	20	6	2	100
Other theft	7	15	20	25	31	1	100
Fraud and forgery	1	4	21	39	32	3	100
Criminal damage and miscellaneous	6	16	24	28	24	2	100
Total notifiable offences	6	17	26	26	23	2	100
Other crime	1	10	26	40	21	2	100

*The arrest figures are for crime reportable offences only and relate to persons arrested and proceeded against by the police by means of a charge or otherwise and include, for example, juveniles dealt with by the juvenile bureau procedure. The above figures represent about a third of all arrests made in the Metropolitan Police District in 1982.

Arrests are also made each year for offences such as drunkenness for which crime reports are not produced.

APPENDIX 19

Details of crimes of violence recorded by police in 1982*

A. Breakdown by Home Office classification

Classification	Number of offences
Assaults, etc., including homicide	232
1, 4 Homicide and death by reckless driving	390
2, 5, 9 Attempts and threats to murder	16,315
10, 17 Wounding and assaults	39
19 Burglary (part)	281
20 Rape (part)	137
Indecent assault on females (part)	137
Group total	17,374
Robbery and other violent theft	12,498
34 Robbery	172
28, 29, 30, 31 Burglary (part)	67
35, 39 Demanding money with menaces and miscellaneous (part)	6,521
39 Theft from person (stitches only)	19,258
Group total	35,632
Grand total	35,632

B. Breakdown by the circumstances in which the offences occurred

Circumstances of offence	Assaults, etc.	Robbery	Other violent theft
Robberies, etc., of business property	19	672	57
—in transit	30	3,268	35
—on premises			
Robberies, etc., of personal property with no previous association between assailant and victim			
—following sudden attack	79	1,231	5,859
—in the open	13	648	566
—in other public places	16	480	175
—following illegal entry	2	62	3
—following close association			
Other violence, with no previous association known	307	—	—
—sexual motive/attack	436	—	—
—wanton discharge of firearms	1,110	—	—
—attacks by members of public on staff	6,297	—	—
—others			
Robberies and other violence, with assailant related or known to victim	7,269	1	20
Attacks on police	1,273	136	45
Conspiracies and miscellaneous	523	—	—
Total	17,374	12,498	6,760

APPENDIX 19 (continued)

C. Breakdown by principal type of weapon known to have been involved, if any

Type of weapon	Assaults, etc.		Robbery		Other violent theft	
	1981	1982	1981	1982	1981	1982
Firearms, fired	557	501	99	59	3	2
Firearms (real, imitation or simulated, not fired) ..	196	117	1,301	1,713	12	14
Sharp instrument	1,861	1,891	1,869	2,081	61	74
Blunt instrument	2,034	1,559	554	421	24	89
Noxious substance	110	102	62	42	16	18
Explosives	14	57	0	5	0	1
Total in which weapons were involved	4,822	4,527	3,885	4,321	116	198
No weapons involved	11,460	12,847	7,354	8,177	7,408	6,562
Grand total	16,282	17,374	11,239	12,498	7,524	6,760

D. Breakdown of severity of injuries

Severity of injury	Assaults, etc.		Robbery		Other violent theft	
	1981	1982	1981	1982	1981	1982
Fatal	155	222	0	0	0	0
Serious	2,037	1,941	196	136	44	43
Slight	12,877	13,346	5,326	5,174	809	713
No injury	1,213	1,865	5,719	7,188	6,671	6,004
Total	16,282	17,374	11,239	12,498	7,524	6,760

*This appendix includes only those offences where there was an element of violence against the victim or the potential for violence.

APPENDIX 20

Traffic accidents involving death or injury since 1973

Year	Number of accidents involving death or personal injury				Change on previous year	
	Fatal	Serious	Slight	Total	Number	Per cent
1973	697	8,026	45,552	54,275	-1,948	-3
1974	680	7,817	42,350	51,047	-3,228	-6
1975	672	7,485	43,334	51,391	+ 344	+1
1976	722	8,232	43,984	52,938	+1,567	+3
1977	692	8,046	46,465	55,203	+2,245	+4
1978	726	7,933	45,039	53,698	-1,505	-3
1979	627	7,528	42,153	50,308	-3,390	-6
1980	599	6,998	41,041	48,638	-1,670	-3
1981	555	6,863	39,814	47,232	-1,406	-3
1982	584	7,759	41,880	50,223	+2,991	+6

APPENDIX 21

Monthly personal injury traffic accident totals

Month	1981	1982	Change this year over previous year	
			Number	Per cent
January	3,722	3,440	- 282	- 8
February	3,668	3,438	- 230	- 6
March	4,277	4,167	- 110	- 3
April	3,666	3,660	+ 194	+ 5
May	4,001	4,139	+ 138	+ 3
June	3,818	4,293	+ 477	+12
July	4,131	4,313	+ 182	+ 4
August	3,587	4,218	+ 631	+18
September .. .	4,406	4,434	+ 28	+ 1
October	4,582	4,616	+ 34	+ 1
November .. .	4,172	4,835	+ 663	+16
December .. .	3,202	4,468	+1,266	+40
Annual total ..	47,232	50,223	+2,991	+ 6

APPENDIX 22

Personal injury traffic accident characteristics*

	1981	1982
<i>At junctions</i>		
Roundabouts .. .	1,763	1,942
T-junction .. .	18,318	19,885
Y-junction .. .	759	769
Cross-roads .. .	8,461	9,154
Multiple junction .. .	1,061	991
Other junctions, including private drive or entrance .. .	2,020	2,346
All junction accidents .. .	32,382	35,087
Not at or within 22 yards of a junction .. .	14,850	15,136
All accidents .. .	47,232	50,223
<i>At pedestrian crossings</i>		
Pedestrian crossing .. .	4,198	2,441
Other light-controlled crossing .. .	4,561	3,557
Other crossing .. .	8,759	11,540
All pedestrian crossing accidents† .. .	38,473	38,683
Accidents not at pedestrian crossings .. .	47,232	50,223
All accidents .. .	47,232	50,223

*Accidents at or near a junction are now defined as those occurring within 22 yards of a junction. In previous years the definition was based on a distance of 20 yards. Similarly, pedestrian crossing accidents are now defined as those occurring at or within 55 yards of a crossing, compared with 50 yards in previous years. In addition, improvements have been made in the quality of recording of accident details and this largely accounts for the general increase in pedestrian crossing accidents.

†These figures include accidents with or without pedestrian casualties.

APPENDIX 23

Vehicles involved in personal injury traffic accidents

Types of vehicle	1981	1982	Change this year over previous year	
			Number	Per cent
Pedal cycles	4,712	5,844	+1,132	+24
Mopeds	1,279	1,669	+ 390	+30
Motor scooters	202	480	+ 278	1
Motor cycles	10,192	10,645	+ 453	+ 4
Motor cycle, scooter or moped combination	4	16	+ 12	‡
Car and cabs	53,652	57,800*	+4,148	+ 8
Buses and coaches	3,647	3,555	- 92	- 3
Goods vehicles— not over 13 tons†	4,760	4,047	- 713	-15
over 13 tons†	1,203	1,775	+ 572	+ 7
Other motor vehicles	1,429	1,123	- 306	-21
Other non-motor vehicles	18	39	+ 21	‡
All types	81,798	87,002	+5,204	+ 6

*A total of 1,088 cabs were involved in accidents in 1982.

†Unladen weight.

‡Percentage change unreliable due to small base figure.

APPENDIX 24

Deaths and injuries in traffic accidents by type of road user

Type of road user	1981	1982	Change this year over previous year	
			Number	Per cent
Pedestrians				
Deaths	284	291	+ 7	+ 2
Serious injuries	2,556	2,867	+ 301	+12
Slight injuries	10,455	10,350	- 105	- 1
Total casualties	13,305	13,508	+ 203	+ 2
Pedal cyclists				
Deaths	31	26	- 5	-16
Serious injuries	500	620	+ 120	+24
Slight injuries	3,976	4,995	+1,019	+26
Total casualties	4,507	5,641	+1,134	+25
Motor cyclists*				
Deaths	108	88	- 20	-19
Serious injuries	1,681	2,091	+ 410	+24
Slight injuries	8,184	9,631	+1,447	+18
Total casualties	9,973	11,810	+1,837	+18
Other road users†				
Deaths	150	216	+ 66	+44
Serious injuries	2,806	3,020	+ 214	+ 8
Slight injuries	27,941	27,014	- 927	- 3
Total casualties	29,997	30,250	+ 253	+ 1
All road users				
Deaths	573	621	+ 48	+ 8
Serious injuries	5,533	8,598	+3,065	+55
Slight injuries	49,656	51,990	+2,334	+ 5
Total casualties	57,762	61,609	+3,847	+ 6

*Includes riders of mopeds, scooters, motor cycles and motor cycle combinations.

†Mainly drivers of, and passengers in, vehicles.

‡Less than 0.5 per cent.

Child casualties resulting from traffic accidents

APPENDIX 25

Age	Number killed				Number injured				Total casualties			
	Pedestrians	Pedal cyclists	Others	Total	Pedestrians	Pedal cyclists	Others	Total	Pedestrians	Pedal cyclists	Others	Total
Under 2	1	—	—	1	47	—	138	185	48	—	138	186
2 years	3	—	—	3	101	1	122	224	104	1	122	227
3 years	3	—	—	3	143	1	121	265	146	1	121	268
4 years	—	—	—	—	183	7	113	303	183	7	113	303
5 years	2	1	1	4	210	13	86	309	212	14	87	313
6 years	2	—	1	3	254	20	98	372	256	20	99	375
7 years	1	1	—	2	331	58	96	485	332	59	96	487
8 years	2	2	—	4	379	62	120	561	381	64	120	565
9 years	3	—	—	3	393	98	131	622	396	98	131	625
10 years	5	1	1	7	421	121	116	658	426	122	117	665
11 years	3	—	1	4	435	167	139	741	438	167	140	745
12 years	3	—	—	3	453	196	150	799	456	196	150	802
13 years	4	1	2	7	387	215	128	730	391	216	130	737
14 years	4	4	2	10	334	279	184	797	338	283	186	807
Totals (under 15 years) ..	36	10	8	54	4,071	1,238	1,742	7,051	4,107	1,248	1,750	7,105
1981 totals	33	6	6	45	3,896	1,175	1,808	6,879	3,929	1,181	1,814	6,924
Percent change on previous year	+9	+67	+33	+20	+4	+5	-4	+3	+5	+6	-4	+3

Traffic offences dealt with by proceedings or formal caution

APPENDIX 26

Offence	Number of offences		Proceedings by means of				Formal cautions*	
			Charges		Summonses			
	1981	1982	1981	1982	1981	1982	1981	1982
Causing death or bodily harm	51	57	44	45	7	12	—	—
Reckless driving	843	723	478	474	331	208	34	41
Driving etc., after consuming alcohol or taking drugs ..	15,353	15,799	7,030	7,135	8,320	8,662	3	2
Careless driving etc.	13,848	14,585	610	596	12,821	13,364	417	625
Accident offences (failing to stop, failing to report etc.) ..	4,396	5,283	700	715	3,606	4,452	90	116
Unauthorised taking or theft of motor vehicle	15,526	14,083	14,351	12,931	192	145	983	1,007
Driving licence and insurance offences	63,780	72,064	24,407	24,347	34,075	42,045	5,298	5,672
Registration, excise and record keeping offences	23,481	21,486	905	1,275	21,113	18,485	1,463	1,726
Vehicle test and vehicle or part in defective condition etc. offences	33,956	39,938	2,386	2,525	27,028	32,013	4,542	5,400
Speed limit offences (road speed limits and class of vehicle speed limits)	17,836	18,659	76	75	17,505	18,264	255	320
Neglect of signs and directions and of pedestrian rights† ..	44,570	47,194	325	331	33,976	36,043	10,269	10,820
Obstruction, waiting and parking offences	19,793	20,844	32	35	13,942	15,386	5,819	5,423
Lighting offences	2,968	3,467	69	63	1,617	1,614	1,282	1,790
Noise offences	1,987	2,377	38	47	1,654	1,937	275	393
Load and trailer offences	793	1,333	4	5	717	1,191	72	137
Offences peculiar to motor cycles	949	1,088	110	107	413	540	426	441
Offences peculiar to cabs and public service vehicles ..	1,052	1,551	20	26	834	1,244	198	281
Other offences relating to motor vehicles	39,815	44,097	348	419	39,364	43,535	103	140
All offences (totals)	300,997	324,628	51,933	51,151	217,535	239,143	31,529	34,334
Number of persons dealt with	209,785	218,052	16,655	16,182	168,048	174,648	25,282	27,222

* "Formal cautions" includes written cautions and cautions by senior officers of juveniles in the presence of their parents.

† Includes neglect of regulations governing pedestrian crossings by either stationary or moving vehicle.

‡ For comparison with Appendix 11.

See also footnotes to Appendix 11.

APPENDIX 27

Quarterly statistics of breath tests, analyses of specimens, etc.

	1981	1982				
	Total	Jan.- March	April- June	July- Sept.	Oct.- Dec.	Total
<i>At scene. Breath tests and arrests</i>						
Total of persons required to take breath test or arrested under S.5(5), R.T. Act 1972	22,500*	5,744*	6,390*	6,182	7,826	26,142*
Breath test negative	5,763	1,460	1,527	1,562	2,139	6,688
Breath test positive	11,325	2,853	3,440	3,275	3,920	13,488
Breath test refused	2,773	804*	802*	719	934	3,259
Arrest under S.5(5), R.T. Act 1972						
No requirement	2,639	627	621	626	833	2,707
Arrest after negative result	20	1	2	2	2	7
Total persons arrested/reported	16,757	4,285	4,865	4,622	5,689	19,461
<i>At station. Required to take a breath test</i>						
Breath test negative	1,376	328	353	328	437	1,446
Breath test positive	11,912	3,048	3,543	3,343	4,091	14,025
Breath test not provided	3,442	898	962	951	1,159	3,970
Total	16,730†	4,274†	4,858†	4,622	5,687†	19,441†
<i>Laboratory specimens. For analysis</i>						
Blood specimen given	12,437	3,183	3,520	3,388	4,166	14,257
Urine specimen given	1,812	483	630	583	672	2,368
Specimen refused	1,174	297	369	334	431	1,431
Total	15,423	3,963	4,519	4,305	5,269	18,056
<i>Result of analysis</i>						
Under prescribed limit	2,673	698	813	828	907	3,246
Over prescribed limit	11,555	2,959	3,329	3,141	3,926	13,355
Not analysed—specimen insufficient or spoiled, etc.	24	9	9	2	5	25
Total analysed	14,252	3,666	4,151	3,971	4,838	16,626

*Includes instances of hospital doctors objecting to breath test.

†Excludes drivers with a positive breath test who were not arrested.

APPENDIX 28

Fixed penalty notices issued

	By police			By traffic wardens			Totals		
	1981	1982	Increase or decrease in 1982	1981	1982	Increase or decrease in 1982	1981	1982	Increase or decrease in 1982
Parking place offences in controlled parking zones ..	9,935	10,289	+ 354	583,402	639,498	+ 56,096	593,337	649,787	+ 56,450
Restricted street offences in controlled parking zones ..	101,777	100,628	-1,149	1,232,792	1,301,410	+ 68,618	1,334,569	1,402,038	+ 67,469
Restricted street offences outside controlled parking zones (not clearways) ..	106,971	115,414	+8,443	284,813	315,897	+ 31,084	391,784	431,311	+ 39,527
Clearway offences ..	34,967	30,818	-4,149	98,926	105,084	+ 6,158	133,893	135,902	+ 2,009
Vehicle lighting offences ..	939	1,336	+ 397	35	48	+ 13	974	1,384	+ 410
Waiting offences on cab ranks ..	1,199	1,918	+ 719	3,453	3,626	+ 173	4,652	5,544	+ 892
Waiting offences on bus stops ..	3,200	2,824	- 376	4,012	4,532	+ 520	7,212	7,356	+ 144
Invalid ..	366	409	+ 43	614	471	- 143	980	880	- 100
All offences ..	259,354	263,636	+4,282	2,208,047	2,307,566	+162,519	2,467,401	2,634,202	+166,801

APPENDIX 29
Results of appeals made in the London Weekend Television programme "Police 5"

Subject of appeal	Total number of appeals made on television	Cases in which television was requested	Cases in which no immediate use was received	Cases in which request was direct use in the investigation	Number of appeals directly received in the appeal
Murders and suspicious deaths	19	1	3	19	10
Assaults	2	1	1	2	3
Robbery incidents	2	1	1	3	24
Sexual offences	0	1	1	9	4
Abductions/missing persons	1	1	1	3	3
Thefts of paintings, jewellery, silverware, objects of art	15	1	4	26	53
Thefts of clothing and accessories	12	1	3	8	4
Thefts of motor vehicles	4	1	1	3	3
Thefts of food, drink, toys, tobacco, radio and television sets	40	10	7	33	40
Firearms/equipment/clothing, musical instruments, furniture	1	1	1	1	2
Postal road traffic accidents	18	2	1	15	20
Property in police possession	1	1	1	1	1
Miscellaneous	1	1	1	1	1
Total	256	62	39	155	170
Value of response (per cent)		24	15	60	
1981 claims for compensation:					
Vehicular	274	83	69	122	114
Value of response (per cent)		30	25	45	

APPENDIX 30
Receipts and expenditure 1981/82
Comparison of revised estimate 1981/82 with out-turn 1981/82

Service	Revised estimate	Out-turn	
	£	£	£
I—RECEIPTS			
GOVERNMENT GRANTS			
For Metropolitan Police expenses:			
a. Under s.31 of the Police Act 1964:			
Advances 1981/82	274,279,000	274,312,837	
Balance previous year(s)	1,589,000	1,550,660	
b. For imperial and national services of Metropolitan Police, under s.1 of the Police Act 1969	10,200,000	10,200,000	
c. For salaries of Commissioner and Receiver, under s.1 of the Metropolitan Police Act 1859	83,000	43,825	
d. For licensing of drivers of public service vehicles under s.16(2) of the Road Traffic Act 1950	209,000	201,363	
e. For civil defence expenses under s.3 of the Civil Defence Act 1948:			
Advances 1981/82	95,000	95,175	
Balance previous year(s)	27,000	26,449	
f. Towards Riot (Damages) Act 1886 expenses, etc.	1,350,000	2,741,091	
	287,832,000	289,171,600	
PRECEPT ON LOCAL AUTHORITIES	271,506,000	273,402,526	
TOTAL	559,338,000	562,574,126	

Explanation of the causes of variation between revised estimate and out-turn—

(i) Includes grant of £2,535,000 towards expenses of dealing with civil disorders; remainder due to fewer riot damages claims being settled than expected.

APPENDIX 30 (continued)

Service	Revised estimate	Out-turn	
	£	£	£
II—PAYMENTS			
A Pay and allowances			
1 Police	363,984,000	361,717,001	
2 Civil staff	89,934,000	90,335,985	
B Pensions and superannuation			
1 Police	35,213,000	33,360,469	
2 Civil staff	7,102,000	8,010,058	
C Premises			
1 Land and buildings, maintenance, etc.	47,782,000	47,512,761	
2 Furniture and fittings	2,260,000	2,346,005	
3 Loan charges	11,989,000	12,669,137	
D Supplies and services			
1 Office equipment, computers, etc.	3,709,000	2,085,604	
2 Photographic and scientific equipment	1,127,000	1,045,307	
3 Catering	14,829,000	14,832,823	
4 Clothing, uniform and accoutrements	4,735,000	3,998,501	
5 Communications equipment including computers	13,048,000	11,869,792	
6 Other	4,564,000	4,470,841	
7 Loan charges	2,315,000	2,227,197	
E Transport			
1 Purchase of vehicles	6,144,000	5,238,673	
2 Running costs	12,066,000	12,054,551	
3 Loan charges	275,000	255,103	
F Establishment expenses			
1 Printing, stationery and general office expenses	3,561,000	3,339,763	
2 Travelling and subsistence	4,683,000	4,624,721	
3 Training	392,000	440,537	
4 Other	2,224,000	2,046,387	

Explanation of the causes of variation between revised estimate and out-turn—
D1. Mainly due to delay in the purchase of computer equipment and reduced requirements.
D4. Delays in deliveries and reduced demand for protective clothing from other forces.
E1. Mainly due to fewer vehicles than expected reaching their replacement mileage limit.

APPENDIX 30 (continued)

Service	Revised estimate	Out-turn	
	£	£	£
II PAYMENTS (continued)			
G Miscellaneous			
1 Prosecution expenses	1,125,000	1,081,169	
2 Civil defence	244,000	264,165	
3 Payment to Home Office for various services	2,492,000	2,208,925	
4 Riot damages, etc.	2,300,000	405,099	
5 Other	1,952,000	2,084,518	
H Auxiliary formations			
1 Police cadets	2,844,000	2,949,922	
2 Special constabulary	630,000	550,929	
3 Traffic wardens	8,814,000	8,857,176	
4 School crossing patrols	1,940,000	2,063,795	
GROSS EXPENDITURE	674,557,000		664,911,340
Deduct			
X Receipts			
1 Sales	3,579,000	3,494,669	
2 Fees and charges	1,034,000	1,017,044	
3 Rents receivable	815,000	975,552	
4 Interest	9,380,000	9,368,869	
5 Pension contributions	22,280,000	20,858,439	
6 Prosecution costs recovered	1,691,000	1,518,372	
7 Catering	5,303,000	5,346,007	
8 Reimbursement for services provided to other forces	14,163,000	13,730,340	
9 Removal of vehicles	2,175,000	2,314,689	
10 Air raid warning system reimbursement	100,000	205,560	
11 Other	32,068,000	32,231,268	
TOTAL	94,562,000		93,280,739
NET EXPENDITURE	579,995,000		571,630,601

Explanation of the causes of variation between revised estimate and out-turn—
G4. Fewer claims settled than predicted.

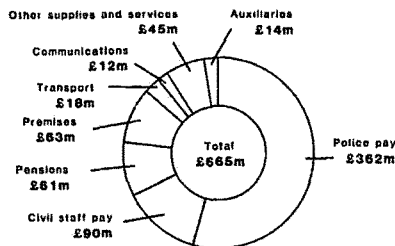
Notes:

1. In addition to the payments shown which were funded from revenue, £11,342,000 was funded from loan to cover expenditure on land, buildings and equipment.
2. The accounts have been certified by the Comptroller and Auditor General and has been published by HMSO with the Appropriation Accounts for Class IX Vote 10.
3. Explanatory information about Metropolitan Police Fund preliminary estimate payments and receipts is sent to rate payers with their rate demands for the forthcoming financial year. Facts and figures relating to the Metropolitan Police will also be found in the statistical tables published annually by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy.

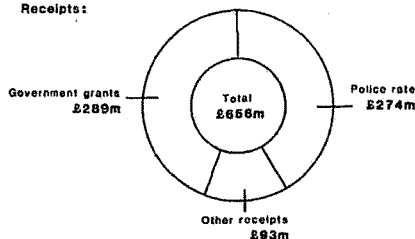
APPENDIX 30 (continued)

EXPENDITURE AND RECEIPTS 1981/82.

Revenue expenditure:



Receipts:



APPENDIX 31

Report of the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis to the Home Secretary

A summary of a preliminary assessment of problems and priorities
(Copy placed in the Library of the House of Commons on 24th January 1983)

1. The Commissioner describes his proposals as "first aid measures" designed to:
 - make the Force more responsive to the needs and feelings of the local communities;
 - secure a better balance between levels of police command;
 - improve the performance of police in dealing with street robbery and burglary; and
 - initiate a more corporate style of police management.

Demands on the Metropolitan Police

2. The conventional demands of crime, public order, traffic and general assistance to the public have grown markedly in recent years. In terms of crime, the offences of chief concern to the general public are robberies and burglaries. As a demand on the police, these crimes represent an immense burden, involving more visits to victims, more interviews with witnesses and others; more reports and more court attendances. In terms of public order, between 1972 and 1981, demonstrations requiring the employment of more than 100 police officers increased from 55 to 354, from an average of one per week to one per day. The traffic density is about 10 times the national average in outer London, rising to 50 times in central London. There are also the Metropolitan Police's activities in assisting the public more generally; these include: domestic disputes, landlord/tenant disputes, dealing with lost and found property, helping stranded persons, non-traffic accidents, fires, lost children, missing persons etc. It is difficult to measure the trend in these areas, but it is assessed that some 70 per cent of uniformed police activity is devoted to responding to these demands from the public.

3. Taken together, the growth in these conventional demands has led to irresistible pressures to take policemen away from routine patrolling, and to make them led by demand, rather than able to give a policy lead, for example in crime prevention.

4. At the same time, the social and political demands on the police in the Metropolis have changed and developed. In recent years, there has been a substantial increase in the number of formally constituted associations and groups representing a range of special interests. In many districts, commanders and their senior officers have to take in contact with at least 40 representative and pressure groups. While this liaison is a necessary and valid role, it is one which is making large in-roads into the time available for command and supervision.

5. It is fully recognised that the level of public support and confidence in the police bears importantly on the effectiveness with which the police task is performed. While the police still stand high in opinion polls, these are pitched at a very general level, and perhaps obscure the fact that the pattern in London is variable. Research studies are in hand to assist in assessing this pattern, but it is already apparent that the Metropolitan Police must guard against a deterioration in public confidence, and that there is a problem with young people, particularly young West Indians. Of course, there are external factors which affect confidence over which the police do not have direct control, including the tendency of the media to underplay police successes and positive initiatives, and the cumulative effect of criticism directed against the police in support of a political position for greater control over operations.

APPENDIX 31 (continued)

6. In this context, the highest priority should be placed on conveying to the Force the critical importance of maintaining at all times, and to all people, high standards of courtesy and professionalism. This needs to be linked, in order to improve public perception of the police, with a greater understanding of the nature of crime and of the limitations of the police's capacity. It appears that there is a widespread feeling that the police are "losing the battle against street crime and burglaries". This points to the need for a programme to educate the public that the "battle" analogy is inappropriate, and that the increase in crime is a matter for both the police and public.

7. There is a growing problem for the police in the decline of positive co-operation from the public. Witnesses are reluctant to come forward—partly from spaihy, but partly because of fear of reprisals by criminals or their friends. In some areas, there is a brand of obstruction and hostility which has led to deliberately engineered confrontations with the police. It is, therefore, a priority to restore order to such areas. There is also public reluctance to take a positive approach to crime prevention. Improvements in this situation must obviously be a priority, and the post-Scarman consultative committees must be used as a vehicle for promoting a more positive contribution by the public to their own safety.

The problems in responding to these demands

8. During the last two decades, the police have responded to rising work loads in an environment of growing complexity by increasing specialisation of their functions, especially in relation to crime and public order. This has resulted in significant increases in the number and size of central squads. While this degree of specialisation has proved of real and justifiable benefit, over time it has led to a serious imbalance in the deployment of manpower between New Scotland Yard and police districts. This, in turn, has led to unacceptably thin ground cover, and to a lack of continuity and sympathetic interaction in police/public contacts in areas where this would provide the most effective method of policing. Although the size of the Force has increased substantially, particularly in the last two years, changes in working hours and overtime have severely limited the additional police manhours available to deal with the rising workload. There is a case for a further increase in the size of the Metropolitan Police; but the Commissioner recognises that pending the outcome of the current review of the effective use of existing manpower it is not possible to go beyond the comparatively modest increases already approved for the coming year. His strategy is therefore directed towards making the best possible use of the available resources.

Future strategy

9. The future strategy has two main thrusts, each complementary to the other; crime prevention and crime detection.

10. The crime prevention thrust will have two main facets, the rationalisation and redeployment of manpower and the utilisation of consultative committees as a vehicle for directing the overall strategy. District commanders will be responsible for deploying their resources as dictated by their own professional judgment, taking full account of the views of the local community. Problems identified locally will be tackled systematically by co-ordinating the contributions of police, public and local agencies. The concept of a corporate strategy is vital.

11. The crime detection thrust will concentrate on improved information gathering, analysis and targeted action, backed up by better management of the detective function. This will result in a higher quality of investigation and a greater certainty of conviction.

APPENDIX 31 (continued)

12. In the light of this general strategy, and of the resources likely to be available in the coming year, there are six main objectives which need to be pursued:

- To increase directed foot patrols in priority areas (areas with the highest incidence of street robberies, street disorders and burglaries) with a view to reducing criminal opportunity through police/community co-operation and contact, and to improving the maintenance of order.
- To maintain and improve police capability for policing demonstrations, ceremonial occasions and outbreaks of spontaneous rioting, but with a more economic use of manpower.
- To increase the detection of offences of street robbery and burglary by reorganising and concentrating detective manpower, by co-ordinating other relevant manpower resources (e.g. crime squads and the Special Patrol Group), and by upgrading the status and quality of information gathering and use.
- To maintain the present standard of performance of squads centrally deployed against organised and specialist crime, but with less manpower.
- To maintain present performance in regulating traffic, and in traffic law enforcement, but with less manpower.
- To improve management and organisation to support these aims, and to achieve the most cost-effective use of resources and value for money.

Ground cover and crime prevention

13. The first objective is set on the assumption that the police alone cannot make a major impact on crime, and that major resources for crime reduction reside in the community itself, and in other public and voluntary agencies. A number of steps are proposed to support this. They are as follows:

- A redeployment of police manpower, from savings elsewhere, of a minimum of 650 constables to mitigate the shortages in ground cover.
- The allocation, by the deputy assistant commissioners (DACs) in charge of the four areas, of their manpower on the basis of high incidence, moderate incidence and low incidence of street robberies, street disorder and burglaries. Areas of special difficulty will receive the highest priority.
- A new programme to identify and inculcate high levels of police ethics, conduct and professionalism.
- A focus on consultative committees to discuss and develop the reduction of criminal opportunities, and develop crime prevention by asking district commanders to identify specific problems to the committees.
- Close contact with other statutory and voluntary agencies to harness their efforts in crime prevention and reduction, especially in relation to victim support, designing-out crime, and jointly tackling high crime locations.
- The planning and implementation of specific crime prevention programmes; a neighbourhood watch scheme and a property marking scheme.
- Specific steps to obtain the public's views on policing needs and priorities through consultative committees and other liaison groups, and through surveys of public opinion.
- More purposeful tasking of uniform patrol officers, e.g. co-operating with other agencies in Priority Estate Projects; servicing and monitoring neighbourhood watch schemes; liaison with victim support groups, and tackling specific problems, e.g. racial harassment, vandalism and hoodlums.

APPENDIX 31 (continued)

- The revision of the training programme to support such actions, and to elevate crime prevention to the mainstream of policing.
- A study of the ways in which the status and role of the uniformed police constable can be upgraded.
- A determined attempt to identify suitable candidates (particularly among ethnic minorities) for increased recruitment to the Special Constabulary.
- Improvements in first line supervision by increasing the number of sergeants in divisions.

Public order

14. The maintenance of public order must remain of central importance and priority. Nonetheless, the secondment of police officers from districts for ceremonial and public order duties is a serious withdrawal from routine policing, and the following steps will be taken to maintain overall effectiveness for public order purposes, while absorbing less manpower:

- There will be a conscious effort to reduce the level of manpower required for major planned public order events.
- A re-definition of the role and responsibilities of Instant Response Units, by giving them specific and continuing roles in districts when on standby:—
 - anti-burglary patrols;
 - rowdiness patrols;
 - searches;
 - road blocks;
 - observations;
 - execution of warrants.
- To emphasise their role, they will be re-named District Support Units (DSUs). In order to provide support for DSUs, a pool of young officers on training courses (but not those on initial training) will become available as an additional reserve to handle public order contingencies.
- The role of the SPG will be concentrated on anti-burglary patrols.

Crime detection

15. Street robbery and burglary are of primary concern to the public. These crimes are random and opportunistic in character, and often offer little opportunity for detection after the event. Performance can be improved by better information, better analysis, and better targeting of those who commit these crimes. The steps to be taken are as follows:

- An analytical and targeting unit will be established in each of the four Metropolitan areas, appropriately equipped with technical support.
- Divisional crime squads will be reduced from their present total (partly supplying savings for directed uniform patrol), and reorganised on a district basis, to compensate for the reduction.
- There will be better co-ordination of the activities of crime squads, DSUs and the SPG, based on the work of the analytical areas units.
- The capacity of divisional detectives to cope with growing workloads will be increased by transferring a number of senior officers to CID command posts where case loads are high.
- Case loads will be modified through a Force-wide screening system, and by giving more crime cases for investigation to uniformed officers.

APPENDIX 31 (continued)

Organised and specialised crime

16. There must be no deterioration in performance of central specialist squads as a result of the reductions necessary to concentrate on persistent crimes in districts. In order to do this, personnel will receive additional training in more advanced methods for the analysis of sophisticated crime.

Traffic

17. The importance of maintaining movement in the capital, and of preventing accidents, is clear. But in view of the necessary priority to be given to other demands, there will be reductions, by wastage, in the Traffic Department, made good by improved traffic management schemes. The task will be to maintain existing standards of performance and services.

Management and organisation

18. A number of these steps carry with them some immediate management and organisational changes. In the longer term, there is a need for a more thorough management review and, during the next twelve months, a number of central issues will need to be addressed.

19. There is a long-term need to introduce a disciplined system for formulating objectives and priorities which involve rank levels from chief superintendents upwards. This will not only generate a better appreciation of planning, but will fit in with the requirements for budgetary control, and value for money in the light of close restraints on public expenditure. There is also a need to strengthen the strategic planning and corporate management of the Metropolitan Police and a small unit will be formed for this purpose.

20. There will need to be a re-examination of the role of chief superintendents in view of the need at that level for a full response to the demands of crime prevention and links with consultative committees. Similarly, the relationship of district commanders to area deputy assistant commissioners, and of both to headquarters departments, will need to be thoroughly reviewed.

21. The role of central departments at New Scotland Yard will need to be examined against the test that their primary concern is with:—

- Force-wide planning and organisation of crime prevention programmes.
- Liaison with other agencies.
- Providing information to the public about overall Metropolitan Police strategy.
- Relating training to that strategy.
- Relieving divisions of more complicated and protracted investigations of specialised crime.
- Monitoring progress, and changes in the police environment, and revising objectives and plans.
- And providing logistical support and co-ordination.

Against these tests, there may perhaps need to be a redistribution of functions and a reorganisation of departments.

22. These issues will be thoroughly reviewed in the coming year, in close consultation with the Home Office. Similarly, there is a requirement on the Metropolitan Police to re-examine both the levels and use of manpower, and of the role and range of technological support before any decisions can be taken about increases to establishment or resources beyond those which will already be available by the end of the financial year, 1983/84.

APPENDIX 31 (continued)

23. The Commissioner concludes his report by paying tribute to the way in which the Met. has coped with the rapidly escalating workload and challenging problems over the last two decades, during the majority of which it has had to manage with severe manpower shortages. After nine years absence from the Metropolitan Police, he sees evidence of substantial improvement in performance and techniques in all departments.

APPENDIX 32

Conceptual model of the planning framework and its relationship to other police activities

