

The thin blue line

The Police Committee Special Sub-Committee at their meeting on 24 January 1985 approved this report and recommended that it should be presented to the Police Committee for their approval.

In doing so, they wish to place on record their appreciation and gratitude to all the members of the County Council's Department of Administration who have assisted and advised the Sub-Committee in their inquiry or who have been involved in the preparation of this report, in particular Anne Conaty (Assistant Solicitor), Len Cooksey (Committee Administrator), Elizabeth Griffiths (Secretary to the Deputy County Clerk) and David Hainsworth (Deputy County Clerk).

(Councillor Dawson reserved his position on the report and the Sub-Committee agreed to consider a minority report from him).

Frontispiece

"There were many lessons to be learned from the steel strike and from the Police point of view the most valuable lesson was that to be derived from maintaining traditional Police methods of being firm but fair and resorting to minimum force by way of bodily contact and avoiding the use of weapons. My feelings on Police strategy in industrial disputes and also those of one of my predecessors, Sir Philip Knights, are encapsulated in our replies to questions asked of us when we appeared before the House of Commons Select Committee on Employment on Wednesday 27 February 1980.

I said 'I would hope that despite all the problems that we have you will still allow us to have our discretion and you will not move towards the Army, CRS-type policing, or anything like that. I think that would be detrimental to this country.'

Sir Philip Knights continued, 'Could I support that. As I said before we police by consent. If we lose that we do not lose it for a day but forever'."

(Mr J H BROWNLOW QPM

Chief Constable

South Yorkshire Police

Annual report for 1980)

TERMS OF REFERENCE OF INQUIRY

The Police Committee on 6 April passed the following Resolutions:-

"RESOLVED -

1. That, in view of the importance of preserving confidence in the police, a Special Sub-Committee be constituted to inquire into the actions of the police in South Yorkshire and outside the County in relation to the dispute in the mining industry, and to submit a Report to this Committee.

2. That eight Members (in addition to the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Police Committee) be appointed to serve on the Sub-Committee.

3. That, in the interests of both the police and the public the Chief Constable be requested to comment on the policing issues and problems arising during the dispute and implications for the policing of South Yorkshire.

4. That the Police Federation be informed that any complaints received by the Sub-Committee against individual members of the police force will be dealt with in accordance with the usual statutory procedures.

ALSO RESOLVED - That, subject to the amendments now reported, the suggested list of bodies and individuals to be invited to give evidence to the Sub-Committee be agreed, and that the first meeting of the Sub-Committee be held on 13 April 1984."

Members of Sub-Committee

Chairman - Councillor G H Moores CBE

Vice-Chairman - Councillor B Flanagan

Other Members - Councillors S A Dawson, W K Martin, R H Patton MBE,  
J Peet, P T Senior, M E Smith and T A Williams.

(Mr A M Davies JP, a magistrate member of the Police Committee was also a member of the Sub-Committee until his resignation on 29 June 1984).

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GEORGE H MOORES

PREFACE

Arising from allegations of police brutality, restrictions on movement of striking miners, police road blocks and alleged wrongful arrests, the Police Committee of South Yorkshire County Council in April 1984 decided to set up a special sub-committee to inquire into the actions of the Police in South Yorkshire and outside the county in relation to the dispute in the mining industry. In the view of the committee an inquiry was important to preserve confidence in the police. In the interest of both the public and the Police the Chief Constable was requested to comment on the policing issues and the problems arising from this dispute and the implications for the policing of South Yorkshire.

From the onset, Peter Wright, Chief Constable of South Yorkshire decided against police road blocks and allowed freedom of movement by pickets. To my knowledge no prohibition of movement has been applied in the force area. And, in the early days of the dispute he looked at the overall problem and the Force generally endeavoured to appreciate the feelings of the men involved in the dispute and strenuous efforts were made to maintain goodwill and the Queen's peace.

The majority of the Officers in the Force had considerable experience arising from the thirteen weeks steel strike of 1980 and had developed the art of good policing with tact and firmness. The management of the force had developed a high degree of dialogue with employers and Trade Union leaders. Throughout the steel strike contact was with little exception maintained with trade union leaders.

The present miners strike however is unlike the steel strike. It is not a demand for higher wages and has none of the usual objectives of a normal industrial dispute. It is not a struggle between two strong leaders. It is a struggle to maintain and secure the continuing existence of communities and pits which have supported many generations of miners with their own folk-lore and close relationships.

The National Union of Mineworkers had developed at all pit-heads a high technique of picket organisation and a network of intelligence between all pit strike headquarters. The police were slow in applying the lessons of the mining disputes of 1972 and 1974 but the NUM had built on their experiences.

A new emergence was the active participation of the womens' support committees which organised financial and material aid to strikers and families. These women actively supported and many times appeared on the picket lines with their menfolk. 20,000 women and children, along with striking miners paraded through the streets of London culminating in the presentation of petitions and lobbying of members of Parliament. The

loyalty and support of the women's support groups have from the early days of the strike done much in bolstering and maintaining the morale of the striking miners. This strengthened the closely-knit communities and resulted in even greater loyalty and determination of the miners.

It is regrettable that a change in national police tactics coupled with steely determination of the miners has resulted in a long and violent situation. I take this opportunity to record my total condemnation of all violent behaviour. I also stress the importance of goodwill between the police and those involved in the dispute.

I will defend the right of any police officer to use his truncheon in his own defence. But, I consider it an outrage when police officers are seen to draw truncheons when more than one hundred yards away from the picket line or the place of action. Justifiably, persons who have supported actively the police forces of this country are now becoming alienated and non-supportive. No policeman has a lawful right to dish out punishment to any citizen. That is the function of the Courts. Yet, we have all seen policemen lashing out at young plimsoled, tee-shirted pickets who have already been arrested, and are actually immobilised by arm and throat holds of two or even three policemen. These incidents have appeared on our screens to the detriment of the image of British policing.

Why then has all this happened? Did the police forces 'get the message'? Were they instructed to go in hard? Did the present Government feel they were not ready to teach the working class a lesson at that time when in 1981 they were faced with the same demands which has caused the present strike? The Conservative Government backed off in 1981 when a National Strike was threatened by the National Union of Mineworkers and agreed instead to provide more investment and support to the industry.

When a truncheon is used as an offensive weapon rather than a defensive weapon surely this can be construed as a criminal act. Such acts are indefensible; why have these officers been allowed to get away with it? Is it a case of one law for policemen, and another for the citizen?

The message to the police was go in and hit them hard. The use of dogs and horses was terrifying. The Government appeared to be wanting to give the working class striking miners a good hiding and be beaten into submission. The Government also contrived the confrontation at Orgreave by producing a media spectacle and then blamed the violence on the pickets.

On 18 June I was at a meeting with Leon Brittan. I asked for the plant to be closed, thereby preventing the confrontation. I knew the pickets were getting a good hiding, and Brittan refused, said he was shocked that I could ask such a thing and went on to talk about free trade. This in spite of the knowledge both by him and the Cabinet that there was less than four days supply of coke in the Orgreave Plant.

The Government has constantly refuted allegations of intervention in the miners dispute, yet the terms of reference for the National Reporting Centre are: the arrangement of mutual aid; the collation and dissemination of information; and the provision of information to the Home Secretary.

South Yorkshire County Council challenged the legality of an ad hoc body such as the Police National Reporting Centre and the principle of direction and control of domestic Police Forces. We were advised in Counsel's opinion that the reporting centre is lawful and can operate within the mutual aid provisions of Section 14 of the Police Act 1964. If, however, the Centre became permanently established as opposed to its current ad hoc emergency nature, it might well require the approval of the Police Authorities under Section 13. This Section deals with collaboration agreements in relation to police functions - for example - regional crime squads.

There are clearly a number of issues about the operation of the Centre - the lack of involvement of police authorities, the incidence of costs and the staffing arrangements, which are of concern to members. The denuding of towns and villages of police cover, the rise in crime and the lowering of detection rates has created a worrying situation.

The mining dispute has created tremendous tensions in many communities which have surfaced as civil disturbances, increased vandalism and damage to police property and equipment. Throughout the summer special meetings have been held in Maltby, Wombwell, Goldthorpe, Bolton-on-Dearne, Stainforth and Rotherham to consider what remedial action should be taken and how to restore police and community relations which regrettably have reached breaking point in some communities. The County Council is seen to be taking positive action to rebuild the good relations that existed before the mining dispute started.

Buildings are being obtained and communal activity centres established. It is believed that these centres will positively reduce vandalism and street crime as well as help to build bridges between the disaffected young, the community and the Police.

It is regrettable that the propaganda war which has been waged against the miners by a mass criminalisation campaign has been used to influence public opinion against them. It was politically insensitive of the Home Secretary, when on 12 September 1984 he issued a statement that "the jackboot methods of striking miners will not succeed." and that vandalism of coal board property and arson were being used in a desperate attempt to keep the strike going. Statements like this and others made by Conservative politicians do not help the situation and indeed aggravate it. Certainly, in the face of the very many calls for a public inquiry perhaps it would be better to remain silent.

Particularly when he refers to the upsurge in cowardly intimidation away from the picket line, often women and children, and of vandalism against property. Who was he attacking, the police or the pickets?



Indeed, considering that thousands of striking miners are awaiting trial on various charges such statements in my opinion are bordering on Contempt of Court. The very least that can be deduced is that such statements have had some influence on presiding magistrates to the detriment of accused pickets faced with court proceedings. This is reflected in the severity of some sentences.

Statements such as these did not help at the meeting of Mr MacGregor and Mr Scargill who were in session endeavouring to reach a peace formula. He would do well to examine the prodigious efforts of local community leaders along with County and District Councillors to return to the status quo of community bobbying, and peace in our villages.

This County Council has responsibly endeavoured to maintain and build bridges between the police and the public. We appeal to the Government to act responsibly and intervene to bring out an honourable settlement to this tragic dispute.

G H Moores CBE  
Chairman  
South Yorkshire Police Committee

January 1985

## The Report

### Part I - Introduction

#### 1. Scope of Inquiry

- 1.1 The Sub-Committee first met on 13 April 1984, 33 days after the start of the strike. They continued to meet regularly until November 1984. Altogether they met 29 times. The Sub-Committee considered a large volume of written material submitted by members of the public and interviewed many witnesses. Special public meetings took place in several mining villages.
- 1.2 The Sub-Committee's terms of reference were limited to the actions of the police since the report is intended as a contribution to the fulfilment of the Police Committee's statutory duty to maintain an adequate and efficient police force. The report does not consider the merits of the arguments at issue in the mining industry; nor does it comment on the policies of the parties to the dispute except where they have a direct bearing on police matters. The Police Committee has no authority to inquire into these wider issues and comment must be left to others.
- 1.3 The Sub-Committee decided that any complaints received by the Committee against individual members of the police force would be passed on to the Chief Constable concerned to deal with in accordance with the statutory procedures. The Sub-Committee further decided that they would not investigate matters which were subject to court proceedings.

#### 2. Acknowledgements

- 2.1 The Sub-Committee wish to record their appreciation of the co-operation they have received from those who have submitted written evidence or have taken part in interviews especially those who were apprehensive about doing so. Bail conditions were so restrictive that some interviewees thought they could be in breach of court orders by meeting the Sub-Committee.
- 2.2 The Sub-Committee are grateful for the assistance received from senior officers of the South Yorkshire police force at their meetings.

#### 3. The Layout of the Report

- 3.1 The dispute has raised a very large number of policing issues. For ease of reference these have been grouped in four parts - executive responsibilities, policing methods, law reform and liaison. This is not intended as a hard-and-fast division, and many of the issues have implications beyond the part in which they are discussed.
- 3.2 Ten schedules have been included in the report to record a selection of some of the basic information provided to the Sub-Committee. They illustrate the widespread nature of the dispute and of the police response to it, as well as the depth of feeling aroused during the dispute and its effect in terms of community disorder.
- 3.3 A summary of the observations and recommendations is set out at page 26.

Part II - Executive responsibilities

(or who does what?)

4. The Police Act 1964

- 4.1 The Police Act provides only a framework for the policing of South Yorkshire. The police authority is given the duty of maintaining an adequate and efficient police force, which it does by appointing the Chief Constable and senior officers, providing finance, buildings and equipment and acting as the elected voice of the community. The Home Secretary enforces basic standards, provides grants and common services and has powers to give directions. The Chief Constable has the operational command of the force; of particular relevance during the dispute has been his common law duty to maintain law and order and to protect persons and property.
- 4.2 This is a framework which leaves much room for debate as to the precise division of responsibility. It provides room for some flexibility and local variation. But when differences of opinion arise it relies heavily on the willingness of the parties to consult and to understand each other's position. The dispute has placed this framework under great stress. It seems likely that it will emerge intact but not without demands for some changes. It is inconceivable that the present government would support any changes which would enhance local democracy.

5. The Role of the Home Secretary

- 5.1 Very early in the dispute the Home Secretary declared his complete support for the mobilisation and major deployment of police during the dispute, and for the police tactic of roadblocks which has been a feature of the dispute, particularly in Nottinghamshire (but not in South Yorkshire). No attempt was made to consult police authorities before this statement, nor has the Home Secretary displayed any willingness during the entire dispute to consult authorities before making pronouncements which impinged upon their statutory responsibilities. Indeed in recent weeks he has become something of a champion of the Government's economic policies, as well as its spokesman on law and order, thus politicising his position to an even greater degree.
- 5.2 The Sub-Committee feel that this attitude has not been helpful. It has tended to associate the police in the minds of miners with Government policy towards the mining industry and the strike. The issues are far too complex for complete support to be expressed for any particular policing policy. The tactic of police roadblocks is new and controversial. It is indiscriminate, catching those who wish to picket or demonstrate peacefully, as well as the minority who do not. It has led to a large number of arrests amongst people who have not been in trouble before and quickly gave rise to an attitude of confrontation between miners and the police which was to degenerate into violence.
- 5.3 Members of the South Yorkshire Police Committee gained valuable experience of policing industrial disputes during the thirteen week steel strike of 1980. They have an extensive network of liaison arrangements and contacts with the local mining communities. They know the value of maintaining links between police and strikers during industrial disputes, and they have the ability to make an effective contribution. Sadly, they were not involved before battle was joined and have spent nine months trying to retrieve a situation which may take years to get back to normal.

- 5.4 The Sub-Committee regrets that the Home Secretary has not used his position more constructively. Arrangements for a meeting with him to discuss financial problems were long delayed. A plea for him to arrange a meeting to discuss ways of reducing violence on the picket lines was refused. This was regrettable. The major mobilisation and deployment of police, the banging of truncheons upon shields, the tension, noise and other factors affected both police and pickets. These factors were all present in the Brixton disorders of 1981, and the evidence available about crowd behaviour indicates that they can contribute to increased disorder.
- 5.5 The Sub-Committee would, however, wish to record that the visit of Home Office Minister Giles Shaw to South Yorkshire in November was helpful in promoting a better understanding. He was prepared to put himself out by visiting mining areas and listening to what people had to say. His comments were appreciated by mineworkers, the police and members of the Police Committee.

#### 6. The Police National Reporting Centre

- 6.1 Every Chief Constable has authority to provide constables and other assistance to another Chief Constable faced with a special demand on resources. The police authority's consent is not needed, nor is there any requirement to consult them. The police authority whose Chief Constable requests assistance is obliged to compensate the authority whose force receives it. The system is called 'mutual aid'.
- 6.2 In 1972 an agreement was made for a national reporting centre to be activated as and when required. The Centre's terms of reference are: the arrangement of mutual aid; the collation and dissemination of information; and the provision of information to the Home Secretary. The Centre is activated by the President of the Association of Chief Police Officers (an annual appointment by Chief Constables), in consultation with colleagues and the Home Office.
- 6.3 The 1972 agreement was made between the Association of Chief Police Officers, The Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police and the Home Office. Police authorities were not consulted. The Sub-Committee have been refused access to a copy of the agreement, even though it affects their statutory responsibilities. It is totally unreasonable not to involve police authorities in arrangements of this kind, and to deny them information only causes speculation as to the legality of the arrangements and the degree to which they impinge on the operational independence of Chief Constables. For example, if the Centre has no influence over the operational decisions of Chief Constables within their areas, why has it been necessary for the President of the Association of Chief Police Officers and other senior police officers to take command of a centre whose terms of reference consist of routine administrative duties? To whom is the Centre accountable? - certainly not the police authorities, and the Home Secretary denies that it is accountable to him. As the Chairman's preface indicates (see page 7) there have been doubts as to whether the Centre has been properly constituted under the Police Act.
- 6.4 Whatever one's views of the Centre, it has undoubtedly carried out its job effectively during the dispute - in contrast to the police response to the mass picketing which succeeded in closing the Saltley coke works in 1972 before the Centre was operative - but the decision to provide and operate the Centre has apparently been taken without regard for wider issues. Simply throwing men and money at a problem brings problems of its own. It may be effective in the short term but it's hardly efficient in terms of cost or use of manpower. Mass picketing may have proved a failure; conversely, large-scale, costly police operations may also have proved to be counter-productive. Judgements about policing priorities which have profound effects for the community have been made in private by the Home Secretary and the Chief Constables.

- 6.5 The boundary between operational decision and policy-making has been crossed without the agreement of the Police Authorities who are under a statutory duty to secure the maintenance of an adequate and efficient police force and to control the police budget. Police Authorities have been presented with a fait-accompli which:
- (a) Amounts to a policy decision to devote priority to the policing of the dispute to the detriment of other areas of police activity;
  - (b) Signifies a failure of policing by consent and portrays an undesirable image of a national police force;
  - (c) Deprives their area of police officers who could be carrying out their usual duties, and leads to disturbing increases in crime rates and decreases in detection rates;
  - (d) In some instances removes senior members of the police force to the Centre for an indefinite period;
  - (e) Imposes an open-ended financial commitment upon Police Authorities beyond normal budgetary control, and calls into question the legality of spending decisions and the position of elected members and officers who can be made personally responsible for unauthorised expenditure.
- 6.6 It is widely believed that Chief Constables have surrendered their operational independence to the National Reporting Centre, and that some police operations have occurred without their prior knowledge.
- 6.7 It is not acceptable that such decisions should be taken in the name of operational requirements without adequate consultation and agreement with elected representatives whose policies and programmes established over a period of years may be jeopardised, particularly at a time of strict financial control and cuts in services.

## 7. Finance

- 7.1 Apart from the long-term damage done to relationships between the police and mining communities, by far the greatest problem facing the Police Committee and the Chief Constable has been finance. The Chief Constable has been obliged to incur vast expenditure in order to carry out his duties. The Police Committee and the Chief Constable had to examine their legal position when the situation was reached where the police budget would be exceeded, and expenditure was being incurred beyond the budgetary provision approved by the County Council. The uncertainty created tension between the Police Committee and the Chief Constable, both of whom were uncertain as to the legal and practical consequences of approving additional expenditure. The cost of policing the dispute in South Yorkshire now exceeds £40m, and until recently it has been increasing at about £<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>m per week. Policing costs nationally are estimated to exceed £400m. Even in times where there were fewer restrictions on local authority expenditure, costs of this magnitude could not have been covered without the majority of the costs being met by the Government.
- 7.2 The Government's response until recently has been wholly inadequate. The Home Secretary made a series of announcements over several months which promised additional grant. In most instances the impression was given that police authorities were being assisted to a larger extent than was in fact happening. The case for more help was conceded slowly and there were delays in implementing the announcements.

- 7.3 Mutual aid between police forces has since 1973 been paid for (with the approval of the Home Office) on one of three bases - small scale (no charge), larger scale (extra costs charged) and major aid (full economic costs charged, including normal wages). Astonishingly, but perhaps predictably in view of the financial consequences to the Government, the Home Secretary has so far refused to treat the mutual aid given during the dispute as being 'major aid', although it goes well beyond the criteria for 'major aid' previously promulgated by the Home Office.
- 7.4 As a result the Police Committee have had to make cuts in their budget for 1984/5. The Committee regret having to do this since it will have an indeterminate effect on the efficiency of the police, but the action has been forced upon them by the refusal of the Government to meet the full costs of policing the dispute. Details of the cuts are given in Schedule 10.
- 7.5 If it is ever found necessary to deploy police officers on anything like this scale again, there must be prior agreement between the Home Office and police authorities on the question of finance. The Sub-Committee would, however, much prefer to seek ways of avoiding the need for such deployment.

#### 8. The Role of the Chief Constable

- 8.1 The Police Committee have publicly declared their recognition of the Chief Constable's operational duties and they do not seek to interfere with them. They have noted the Chief Constable's common law duty to maintain law and order and his right to incur reasonable expenditure in pursuance of that duty.
- 8.2 This freedom from control in operational matters is unique in a publicly funded service. It brings with it considerable power in the use of personnel and other resources; on the other hand it protects society and the rule of law from unjustified political interference. It demands for its well being that Chief Constables are politically neutral, stay strictly within the law and are highly responsive to public opinion.
- 8.3 Within the imprecise system laid down by the Police Act 1964 it is essential that Chief Constables should tell elected representatives what they are doing and why they are doing it. Preferably they should consult beforehand so that the views of the Police Committee are known before major operational decisions are taken. The system requires constructive dialogue, and a partnership which can withstand occasional differences of opinion.
- 8.4 The Sub-Committee are happy to record their confidence in South Yorkshire's Chief Constable. Throughout this dispute he has measured up to the ideals of his office and has commanded the respect of elected members and the public. There have been shared anxieties, over finance in particular, and differences of opinion over police tactics, but he has listened to what people had to say to him and whenever he was able to he has acted upon what was said.

## 9. The Police Federation

- 9.1 The Sub-Committee are disappointed that the Police Federation felt unable to meet them or to submit written evidence. Members of the Federation have been in the forefront of police operations throughout the dispute and their representatives could have made a significant contribution to this report.
- 9.2 The Police Federation exists to represent its members in matters affecting their welfare and efficiency. Some of the speeches made by its Chairman and its Parliamentary spokesman during the dispute have been patently political. The Sub-Committee believe that such speeches are damaging to the political neutrality of the police, do long-term damage to relationships between the Federation and the Police Committee and also create confusion in the minds of the public as to who is responsible for police matters.

## Part III Policing Methods

### 10. Introduction

- 10.1 The polarisation of opinion which the dispute has aroused has made it impossible to be critical of police activities without being labelled as a supporter of violence and intimidation. The Sub-Committee have received a large number of complaints alleging police misbehaviour; in reporting to the Police Committee (which has the duty of maintaining an adequate and efficient police force) they are bound to support the bulk of these complaints, believing them to be true. The public rightly demand the highest standards of conduct amongst police officers and the Sub-Committee backs this demand.
- 10.2 However, the Sub-Committee wish to emphasise that they condemn all violent behaviour. Members of the Sub-Committee have been present with police officers when some of the violent scenes in South Yorkshire have been taking place. They have seen the tremendous provocation to which those officers have been subjected and the restraint they have shown. The Sub-Committee are appalled by the acts of violence and intimidation which have taken place during the dispute. They wish to see the earliest possible return to traditional methods of picketing and policing in this country.

### 11. The Police Presence

- 11.1 Police objectives in South Yorkshire during the dispute have been to match strength with strength. The intention has been that numbers of police would be sufficient to prevent the police being overwhelmed; pushing by pickets would lead to pushing by police; stone throwing would be met by protective equipment; further disorder could be met by baton charges, the use of horses and vehicles or other appropriate firm action.
- 11.2 The Sub-Committee wish to make several observations about these tactics. Setting out to match strength with strength may mean that a determined minority can by their violent behaviour bring about an increasing breakdown in relations between a crowd and the police. A police presence in large numbers can itself exacerbate a situation which would otherwise remain peaceful; to dispatch police in force to a picket can be provocative.

There have been a number of complaints of over-reaction by the police allegedly leading to increased violence, and it is apparent that at times excessive numbers of police have been deployed, and protective equipment and horses used before significant disorder has occurred.

- 11.3 In the same way that a large number of police can produce unrest, so can the use of protective equipment and horses. Their appearance causes apprehension and fear. A police officer thus protected, may be regarded as a legitimate target by the stone-thrower, when the 'ordinary bobby' would not be. Are there parallels with the arguments for not arming the police?

## 12. Criticisms of the police

- 12.1 The Sub-Committee are aware of the problems experienced by police officers faced with provocation and afraid for their own safety. Whilst they would not regard such conduct as acceptable, they can understand why a police officer may overreact in such a situation. What they do condemn absolutely is the arrogance, obscene language and violent behaviour which some police officers have displayed towards innocent members of mining communities.
- 12.2 The Sub-Committee have heard many complaints of unprovoked attacks by police, the use of obscene and insulting language towards women, and invasions of private houses. Most of the complaints arise out of incidents taking place when pickets are dispersing or when a detachment of police officers has gone into a mining village after recent picket line disorder. A common factor is that the police have been from outside forces and beyond the immediate supervision of a superior officer of the South Yorkshire force. Some officers appear to have been more intent on retribution than in upholding the law. The Police Committee have called for reports from the Chief Constable on the more serious incidents.
- 12.3 Such officers bring discredit on the police as a whole. They make the policing of the dispute doubly difficult and the restoration of confidence between the police and the mining communities less likely. The Sub-Committee believe that the public are entitled to expect the Chief Constable to investigate these complaints rigorously and to take appropriate action.
- 12.4 The Sub-Committee commend the Deputy Chief Constable for his willingness to apologise for police misbehaviour. Miners complaining about the police have also readily condemned picket line violence. Openness of this kind is a necessary prerequisite to the restoration of normal relations between the police and mining communities.

## 13. Use of Horses, Dogs and Truncheons

- 13.1 There is no doubt that the country has been shocked by the violent picket and the police response to it. One of the most enduring memories of the dispute will be the scenes depicted at Orgreave of a mounted police officer with staff raised apparently about to strike a defenceless young woman and another of a police officer chasing after and appearing to truncheon a youth as he lay on the ground. Millions have seen these pictures either on television or in the press, and they evoke in people's minds parallels with scenes of violent police behaviour in repressive regimes abroad; a far cry from the respectable image of the traditional British 'bobby'.



- 13.2 The Sub-Committee do not wish to see horses being used again in the way they have been used at times during the dispute. The Sub-Committee are aware of the views expressed by the Home Secretary and the Chief Constable that horses can be essential during crowd disorder, but they find these views unconvincing when only seventeen out of forty-three police forces possess horses, and others have managed to police the dispute with little use of horses. The Sub-Committee can understand that horses may be able to hold back a hostile crowd where police lines might be overwhelmed, but consider that this advantage has been lost during the dispute by the hostile reaction provoked by the premature and aggressive use made of horses on occasions. They consider that horses should be strictly controlled and used at walking pace only.
- 13.3 There was an incident at Catcliffe when a police dog, set loose to apprehend an alleged offender, bit an innocent member of the public. The Sub-Committee were pleased to see that following this incident the Chief Constable took steps to reinforce the restrictions placed on the use of dogs during the dispute. The Sub-Committee believe that the use of dogs in crowd control should be strictly regulated, since their appearance can create tension amongst the crowd and the dogs' reactions are unpredictable and indiscriminate.
- 13.4 The Sub-Committee accept the right of police officers to use truncheons where they need to do so in self-defence. Details of the use made of truncheons should continue to be recorded by the officers concerned. A number of complaints have been received about the misuse of truncheons during the dispute. Representations were made to the Chief Constable who took early action to ban the beating of truncheons on shields and to have outside forces with staffs withdrawn. There have also been allegations of truncheons being used in anger and in retribution, and of blows being made to the head. The Sub-Committee are seriously concerned about these complaints and wish them to be thoroughly investigated.

#### 14. Police Training

- 14.1 A very large number of police officers from outside forces have been deployed in South Yorkshire at some time during the dispute. Chief Constables from all but three of the forty-two other forces have sent officers. Some officers from nearby counties have come on a daily basis; officers from further afield have stayed for a week before being replaced. The total number of outside officers in the County in recent weeks has averaged 1,200 per week. It is not known how many officers have had more than one spell of duty in the County.
- 14.2 The Chief Constable has assured the Sub-Committee that all officers from outside forces are placed under the control of senior South Yorkshire police officers and are briefed by them before being deployed. During the briefing the need for discipline, restraint and the minimum use of force is stressed. The Sub-Committee consider that this is the correct approach, but it must have been hampered by the frequent changes in personnel, the remoteness of some of the billeting arrangements and the need to deploy forces quickly in constantly changing situations.
- 14.3 The Sub-Committee have not had the opportunity to examine any breakdown of the age and experience of officers sent to the County. Press reports suggest they have been predominantly young and single, since older family

men were unwilling to volunteer. If this is true, it means they would also be less experienced and relying more on their basic training. Indeed, one report indicates that officers in training school on a Friday were sent to picket lines on the Monday ("Police Review" 16/11/84 - the picket lines are not identified). The differences in attitude and behaviour amongst outside officers point to variations in basic training between force areas.

- 14.4 The Sub-Committee consider that these issues should be more closely examined. A Chief Constable requesting assistance from another force only does so when his own resources are stretched to the limit, and he needs fully-trained and experienced officers who can easily and quickly deal adequately with the problem. The police authority, which is paying for those officers, is entitled to expect them to be an efficient addition to the force.
- 14.5 The behaviour of some outside officers again calls into question the adequacy of police training. It suggests that a greater emphasis needs to be placed on professionalism, community relations and the psychology of public order problems.

#### 15. Intimidation

- 15.1 The Sub-Committee have been very concerned to learn of incidents of intimidation involving working and striking miners. The police have a duty to protect miners - whether working or striking - from intimidation; The Sub-Committee support them in upholding the law and condemn the use of violence in industrial disputes.
- 15.2 It would greatly help the police if the Government sought to solve the dispute. In the meantime, the Sub-Committee hope that the calmer atmosphere of recent weeks will continue, and they will do what they can to achieve this.

### Part IV Law Reform

#### 16. Police Complaints System

- 16.1 The large number of complaints made during the dispute has again focussed attention on the police complaints system. A Chief Constable receiving a complaint from a member of the public against a member of his force is required by s49 of the Police Act 1964 to record the complaint and order its investigation (unless it alleges an offence with which the officer has been charged). The investigation is carried out by a police officer either from the force in question or another force. The report of the investigation is sent to the Chief Constable who must send it to the Director of Public Prosecutions unless he is satisfied that no criminal offence has been committed. The DPP gives advice as to criminal charges. The Chief Constable decides whether to bring a disciplinary charge, and if he does the charge is normally heard by him. In practice, the responsibilities of the Chief Constable are delegated to the Deputy Chief Constable, apart from the hearing itself. The Police Complaints Board has an oversight over the system.

- 16.2 The Sub-Committee found that many complainants lacked confidence in the system, some to the extent of refusing to make a formal complaint, say 'it was a waste of time'. The Sub-Committee believe that the system is incapable of commanding public confidence and needs overhauling far more radically than the limited reforms brought about by the recent Police Criminal Evidence Act.
- 16.3 Several complainants felt that because the police themselves investigate complaints and decided what action to take, there would necessarily be a 'whitewash'. The Sub-Committee do not share this view as far as the investigation of complaints by the South Yorkshire Police is concerned. However, they believe that such feelings will always prevail amongst complainants unless an independent investigative element is introduced into the system.
- 16.4 The incident at Orgreave where television pictures showed a police officer apparently truncheoning a picket lying on the ground has caused widespread unease. The Chief Constable investigated it immediately and within 24 hours submitted a report to the DPP. The DPP's response was that the matter should be dealt with by the officer's Chief Constable rather than the criminal courts. The Sub-Committee cannot comment on the actual incident whilst proceedings are pending, but believe a number of general issues are involved,
- 16.5 In the first place it is apparent that many strikers believe that the same standard has been applied in a way which favours the police. Misconduct by police has led to immediate arrest, court appearance and bail restrictions; whereas a police officer knows of any police officer being dealt with in the same way; complaints of police misconduct are being dealt with by the police themselves as disciplinary matters - the process is usually slow and takes place behind closed doors. The system can leave both the complainant and the police officer dissatisfied.
- 16.6 There are also doubts about the role of the DPP. Reports sent by Chief Constables to the DPP are not published; the DPP does not give reasons for the advice he gives; and the advice seems always to be accepted by Chief Constables as if it was a direction. The Sub-Committee thinks that a procedure would command more public confidence if it was more open; that Chief Constables should be encouraged to query advice from the DPP in which they have any doubts about.
- 16.7 The Sub-Committee have not themselves attempted to investigate any complaints. Police Committee members have only a statutory duty to keep themselves informed as to the manner in which the Chief Constable deals with complaints, and arrangements exist for the Complaints Sub-Committee to monitor the process. The handling of all complaints against the South Yorkshire police force received during the dispute will continue to be monitored in this way.
- 16.8 All complaints against outside police forces have been forwarded to the relevant Chief Constable and all but three of them are being investigated. Three complaints forwarded to Nottinghamshire's Chief Constable by the Sub-Committee have not been recorded by him. They are each made against identified police officers who turned pickets back at roadblocks. Deputy Chief Constable of Nottinghamshire has refused to record these complaints under section 49 of the Police Act 1964 since the officers were acting in accordance with police policy. The Sub-Committee regret this decision, which they believe to be a breach of the section.

## 17. Roadblocks

- 17.1 Since the dispute began the Police and Criminal Evidence Act has been passed, although most of it is not yet in force. This Act clarifies the law relating to police road checks and introduces certain safeguards regarding the use of police powers. None of these safeguards will, however, apply to the stopping of pickets at roadblocks, since this has been carried out under the separate common law duty to prevent a breach of the peace, which is unaffected by the new Act.
- 17.2 The High Court held in November this year that provided the police honestly and reasonably formed the opinion that there was a real risk of a breach of the peace in the sense that it was in close proximity both in place and time, then the conditions existed for reasonable preventative action, including if necessary the arrest of pickets who resisted police instructions not to proceed to their destination.
- 17.3 The Sub-Committee have heard many complaints from pickets who have been prevented from picketing in Nottinghamshire because of police roadblocks. It appears to the Sub-Committee that pickets have been turned back simply as a matter of policy, whether or not they displayed any actual intention to act in a manner likely to cause a breach of the peace. In the early months of the dispute this was a source of considerable friction between pickets and the police.
- 17.4 Police roadblocks have also undoubtedly upset many of the travelling public who had no connection with the strike but were stopped and questioned. Freedom of travel is a cherished liberty in this country and police operations of this kind need to be exercised cautiously or they will be of no overall value to the police.
- 17.5 The Sub-Committee consider that the High Court decision shows that the police have powers which are wider than most people imagined before the dispute began. The circumstances in which the police are entitled to anticipate a breach of the peace are ill-defined, and there are implications for freedom of movement which extend far beyond picketing. The extent to which these powers can be justified, and the public safeguards which may be needed, should be examined.

## 18. Picketing law

- 18.1 Picketing is dealt with by both the civil and the criminal law. The police are concerned only with the criminal law. In the early stages of the dispute some police officers appeared to be confused as to their legal responsibilities, quoting the secondary picketing legislation - a civil law - as the basis for their actions. The Sub-Committee are satisfied that this has not happened in South Yorkshire and that the Chief Constable has taken adequate steps to brief the force.
- 18.2 There is however, considerable confusion in mining communities and amongst the public at large. Guidance has been given by the Department of Employment on both the civil and criminal law in the Code of Practice "Picketing". This booklet suffers because it is now out of date and because it has not been accepted by the trade union movement, who are

opposed to the recent civil legislation outlined in the booklet. A large number of people have been arrested during the dispute who have never been in trouble before, and it would be helpful for pickets to have available to them a clear explanation of the criminal law.

- 18.3 The Sub-Committee do not consider that the criminal law needs to be altered to deal with mass picketing. The dispute has demonstrated that existing police powers are more than adequate. Legislation designed to outlaw mass picketing or demonstrations in support of pickets would only increase the potential for conflict between pickets and demonstrators and the police, and could impose a wider restriction on public meetings generally.

#### 19. Photographing of Detainees

- 19.1 There is no legislation covering the taking of photographs of persons detained. Home Office guidance recommends that photographs should be taken of persons charged or summonsed for recordable offences, but not without the defendant's consent. During the dispute, photographs have been taken of arrested persons where it was necessary to do so to establish who was arrested; such action was considered necessary where large numbers of officers were arresting large numbers of offenders.
- 19.2 The Sub-Committee has heard complaints that arrested persons were forcibly restrained in order to be photographed. Some of those arrested have believed that the photographs would be used to identify them on picket lines in the future, in order to enforce bail conditions or single them out as 'trouble-makers'. Questions have been asked about the destruction of photographs after cases have been heard in court.
- 19.3 The Sub-Committee consider that the law is in an unsatisfactory state, and that the photographing of detainees by the police is an appropriate for legislation.

#### 20. Identification of Police

- 20.1 There is no requirement for police officers to have numbers or to wear them. This is very odd when one considers, for example, that bus drivers and conductors are required by legislation both to have numbers and display them whilst on duty. Nor is there any requirement for the officer's for to be identified on his uniform.
- 20.2 The making and investigation of complaints against the police has been hampered during the dispute by this gap in the law. A number of complainants have been unable to identify either the officer or his force. Some officers when asked to identify themselves have refused, and on occasions have abused the complainant. Whilst the police have records of all outside officers deployed in the county during the dispute, it is a practical impossibility to identify some officers complained of, given the nature of the dispute and the police response.
- 20.3 The Sub-Committee consider that all police officers should be required clearly to display their force and number at all times on their outermost clothing, in a standard position where it can be easily read. They should also be required to give this information to a member of the public upon request. Legislation will be required and the Sub-Committee hope that prompt action will be taken.

## 21. Criminal Justice

- 21.1 There is a belief amongst some strikers that the criminal justice system has been operated unfairly against them, and that there is a co-ordinated plan involving the Government, the Police and the courts to defeat the strike. It is claimed that the police have made arrests with the main objective of obtaining bail conditions which would prevent picketing; that the courts have imposed bail conditions which were harsh and unduly restrictive, on a 'production line' basis and without proper regard to the defendant or the nature of the offence; that the bail conditions have improperly reinforced secondary picketing legislation; that charges have been subsequently dropped or substantially changed; and that a system of 'group justice' has been applied to striking miners.
- 21.2 The Sub-Committee note these views with concern. It is not their function to consider such matters since they have no part in the administration of justice. They do, however, believe there are long-term implications for respect for the law and the courts which should not be ignored. They consider that these views will continue to be prevalent unless there is an independent examination of the operation of the criminal justice system during the dispute.

### Part V Liaison

## 22. Arrangements between police and pickets

- 22.1 When the former Chief Constable of South Yorkshire, Mr J H Brownlow, reported on the policing of the 1980 steel strike, he commented upon the public disorder outside the Hadfields Steel Works in Sheffield, as follows:-

"The activities during these three days showed a change in attitude of a small hardcore of the pickets who were clearly determined in their efforts of achieving their aim to bring out the Hadfields workforce by the use of violence if necessary. It should however be pointed out that the vast majority of those present were passive by nature and with whom excellent relationships with the police had been established during the preceding weeks of the dispute.

It was at this time that difficulties arose for the police in that up and until these events our early contacts with appropriate leaders had remained firm and had provided for responsible and identifiable persons being present on picket lines and capable of being approached in the event of problems being experienced. During these three days no such contact could be found and no-one present would take responsibility for the picketing situation.

In the light of this development it was not possible to contain the situation by negotiation and it was therefore necessary to maintain a police presence which was capable of dealing with any situation that may arise."

- 22.2 Picketing during the mining dispute has been far more intense, although for long periods it has been peaceful. Apart from the much publicised scenes of disorder there has usually been a normal relationship between police and pickets on the picket line. There has, however, clearly been difficulty in establishing a relationship between police and strike organisers which was effective in preventing confrontation.

22.4 The Sub-Committee see clear advantages in keeping talks going between strike organisers, the police and elected representatives for as long as is conceivably possible. If pickets and police can reach an understanding as to what each have in mind, there is less risk of public disorder, and police costs will be reduced. Examples of matters which can be discussed are numbers of official pickets, the appointment of union representatives on picket lines, the marshalling of demonstrators, and the opportunities for contact between pickets and workers. Clearly, if strike organisers are determined on a course of unlawful action, negotiation will soon change into confrontation; the same result will occur if police officers are from the outset determined in a course of "hard" policing or are unwilling to consult about their operational objectives.

### 23. Relations with the Media

23.1 Some of the publicity given to the strike has led to criticism by both pickets and police. The vast majority of picketing has been peaceful, but that is not the impression which has been gained outside South Yorkshire as a result of the publicity given to the scenes of confrontation. It is not unknown for visitors to South Yorkshire to take a round-about route to avoid mining villages in reaching their destination. Such action makes South Yorkshire people smile, since most of them have never witnessed any trouble during the whole of the dispute.

23.2 The cameras and the reporters have often turned up at the picket lines and reported nothing if there was no trouble. In contrast, violent scenes have received extensive and repeated coverage. A short news item inevitably concentrates on the more dramatic scenes, with the build-up to disorder receiving little attention. The cameras have been restricted in what they could show because their position has usually been behind police lines. A large picket may have been peaceful for several hours, but can appear to have been violent because the brief misconduct by a minority seeking publicity is all that is shown on television. A false impression can be given to the public at large, to those in authority and to those involved in the dispute (for example, police officers from other forces being sent to South Yorkshire). This has contributed to a heightening of tension.

### 24. Relations between the Police and the Community

24.1 Lord Scarman, reporting on his inquiry into the Brixton disorders, stated:-

"The value of the current debate about policing lies in the fact that it has revealed, or, more accurately, re-stated - for they have always been part of the British policing tradition - three fundamental points:

- (i) the importance of policing by consent;
- (ii) the need for this approach to policing in all aspects of police work. It is not something which can be put into a separate box labelled 'community relations';
- (iii) that keeping law and order is the concern of the whole community, something in which all sections of the community have a responsibility as well as an interest."

24.2 Lord Scarman went on to comment that there would continue to be circumstances in which the use of "hard" policing methods was appropriate, even essential. The important thing was that before the necessary tools of policing were used in sensitive areas, there should be proper consultation with the local community.

- 24.3 The difficulty facing any police force or police authority lies in turning the concept of "community policing" into practice. What is the best means of obtaining the views of "the community"? How can anyone be sure that policing policies have active public support? An illustration is provided by the meeting which the Sub-Committee held in Grimethorpe in October. There had been two days of street violence in the village, the police station had been attacked and a woman police sergeant assaulted. The meeting was well attended and there was a barrage of complaints about police operations - yet there was a round of applause for both the community policeman and for the Deputy Chief Constable!
- 24.4 The South Yorkshire Police Committee, through its Divisional Liaison Committees and through this Sub-Committee and its Chairman, have had a vital role to play in reducing tension arising out of the dispute (for notes of meetings see Schedule 5). They have provided an opportunity for members of the public to air their grievances, for explanations and apologies to be made and for improvements to take place in relations between the police and the mining communities. When street violence occurred in Maltby and Grimethorpe the joint efforts of the police committee, the police and the community were successful in restoring peace. The November meetings between police committee members, the police and NUM officials contributed to the restoration of peaceful picketing throughout the county. Too often, though, it was a case of picking up the pieces after there had been trouble. The familiar public complaint was of "hard" and insensitive police methods: some of these complaints might have been avoided if there had been earlier and more effective community involvement.
- 24.5 The chief concern of the Police Committee must now be to restore normal relations between the police and the mining communities. A series of meetings has already taken place and the Committee will be examining how best to proceed. Community policemen and new activity centres will be a priority. Extra resources will be needed from central government to achieve success.
- 24.6 The Sub-Committee have no doubt this is for the moment an uphill task. They have heard on a number of occasions disturbing comments from mining families who have lost their traditional trust in the police. The views of many who were ready to condemn violence on the picket line, and support firm action in dealing with it, have been jaundiced by heavy policing methods and police misconduct.
- 24.7 The strong community pride in the mining villages has been affronted by being wrongly associated with the violent disorder arising out of the dispute and the way this has been reflected in the attitudes of some police officers. No-one should doubt the basic honesty and decency of mining families and their commitment to their communities. This has helped the police in the past to police by consent in keeping law and order, and the Sub-Committee believes it can do so in the future if appropriate measures are taken.



Part VI Conclusion

- 25.1 This has been an extremely damaging dispute for the country as a whole, and particularly for those who have had the misfortune to be personally involved in it. Its damage has been felt across a wide area - social, financial, industrial, human and constitutional. Efforts need to be concentrated on ending it and in healing the disruption it has caused.
- 25.2 The Sub-Committee's inquiry has revealed considerable disillusionment with the enforcement of the law and with the administration of justice. If a section of the community harbours discontent about these matters, society as a whole will be the poorer in the long term. There is an overriding need to maintain respect for the law which can only be done by securing consent and balance in its application.
- 25.3 In relation to police matters there is an urgent need to prevent any long-term damage. A dispassionate analysis of the problems that have arisen must be made; there must be explanation, reassurance and apology where required; and measures must be taken to heal the rifts.
- 25.4 The fundamentals of British policing tradition referred to by Lord Scarman (see para 24.1 above) rely upon the continuing maintenance of a number of key factors by central and local government, the police and the public through which co-operation can be achieved. These factors - knowledge, understanding, trust and goodwill - cannot be successfully fostered in the climate of confrontation which exists at present. The police have been thrust into a complex political, social and economic situation in which their role has been seen as supportive of the Government. There is a requirement to re-establish long-term relationships between the police and mining communities, which will be difficult to carry through without considerable effort and expenditure.
- 25.5 The Sub-Committee are seriously concerned about the volume and nature of the complaints about the police and criminal justice which their inquiry has received, and their effect on long-term attitudes towards the police and the courts. They have no reason to disbelieve any of the people who have written to them or who have given evidence in person, but it is beyond their capacity to investigate complaints. It would nevertheless be a matter of serious public concern if only a small percentage of the complaints turned out to be fully substantiated. It is equally a matter of serious concern if they remain uninvestigated to the dissatisfaction of those who feel they have reason for complaint. There is an urgent need to restore confidence.
- 25.6 The contribution which police authorities can make needs to be re-emphasised. Police authorities are in a unique position to give advice and guidance to chief constables about local problems, to build good relations between the police and the public and to maintain contacts with magistrates. Para 24.4 and Schedule 5 show that they have a valuable role to play during times of public disorder. However, this is an empty role if overriding decisions are made at national level by central government and the Association of Chief Police Officers without adequate regard to local opinion - decisions which create open-ended financial commitments and neuter the ability of police authorities to carry out their local responsibilities in the way they would wish to do, and have been elected to do.

25.7 The public concern which followed the disorders of 1981 led to the appointment of Lord Scarman to conduct a public inquiry and report to the Home Secretary. The report was widely praised as a means of reducing anxiety, answering complaints and providing positive guidance for the future. The Sub-Committee believe that the issues which they have considered are of equal importance and justify the setting up of a similar inquiry. The inquiry would need to have terms of reference which were wide enough to deal with all the policing issues raised by the dispute.

Part VII

26. Summary of Observations and Recommendations

Part II - Executive Responsibilities

The Police Act 1964 (para 4 p 9)

26.1 The dispute has placed the statutory framework under great stress.

The Role of the Home Secretary (para 5, p 9)

26.2 The Home Secretary has failed to consult police authorities adequately during the dispute, or to use his position constructively.

26.3 The Home Secretary's complete support for the police has tended to associate them with Government policy towards the strike.

The Police National Reporting Centre (para 6 p 10)

26.4 Police authorities should have been involved in the arrangements to provide a national reporting centre.

26.5 Judgements about policing priorities which have profound effects for the community have been made in private.

26.6 The boundary between operational decision and policy-making has been crossed without agreement or consultation with police authorities.

26.7 It is widely believed that Chief Constables have surrendered their operational independence.

Finance (para 7 p 11)

26.8 The policing of the dispute caused legal uncertainty between the Chief Constable and the Police Committee over expenditure.

26.9 The Government's response to financial problems has been slow and inadequate.

26.10 In policing issues of this kind there must be prior agreement between the Home Office and police authorities on the question of finance.

The Role of the Chief Constable (para 8 p 12)

26.11 The Police Committee do not seek to interfere with the Chief Constable's operational duties.

26.12 Operational independence demands that Chief Constables are politically neutral, stay strictly within the law and are highly responsive to public opinion.

26.13 A constructive dialogue between the Police Committee and the Chief Constable is essential.

26.14 The Sub-Committee record their confidence in South Yorkshire's Chief Constable.

(Summary of observations & recommendations continued..)

The Police Federation (para 9 p 13)

26.15The Sub-Committee are disappointed not to receive the Federation's views and believe that some of the speeches made on the Federation's behalf have been damaging and confusing.

Part III Policing Methods

Introduction (Para 10, p 13)

26.16The bulk of the complaints are supported.

26.17Violence and intimidation are condemned.

The Police Presence (para 11, p 13)

26.18Several observations are made about police tactics (paras 11.2 & 11.3).

Criticisms of the Police (para 12, p 14)

26.19The Sub-Committee condemn absolutely misconduct by police officers towards innocent members of mining communities. The Chief Constable should investigate these complaints rigorously and take appropriate action.

26.20Openness between police and miners is necessary for normal relations to be restored.

Use of Horses, Dogs and Truncheons (para 13, p 14)

26.21Horses should be strictly controlled and used at walking pace only.

26.22The use of dogs in crowd control should be strictly regulated.

26.23The right to use truncheons properly in self-defence is accepted. Complaints about misuse should be thoroughly investigated.

Police Training (para 14, p 15)

26.24Briefing of officers from outside forces has been hampered by frequent changes in personnel, remoteness of billets and the need for rapid deployment.

26.25Officers deployed to South Yorkshire may have been too young and inexperienced.

26.26Incidents of misconduct call into question the adequacy of police training.

Intimidation (para 15, p 16)

26.27The Sub-Committee support the police in upholding the law, and condemn the use of violence.

(Summary of observations & recommendations continued...)

Part IV Law Reform

Police Complaints System (para 16, p 16)

- 26.28 The system is incapable of commanding public confidence and needs the introduction of an independent investigative element.
- 26.29 Many strikers believe the law has been applied in a way which favours the police.
- 26.30 The role of the Director of Public Prosecutions should be more open.
- 26.31 Not all complaints against the police have been recorded and investigated.

Roadblocks (para 17, p 18)

- 26.32 Pickets have been turned back as a matter of policy.
- 26.33 Roadblocks have caused friction between the police and the public.
- 26.34 An examination should be made of the extent to which powers to prevent freedom of movement can be justified, and of the public safeguards needed.

Picketing Law (para 18, p 18)

- 26.35 There is confusion as to the nature and extent of picketing law.
- 26.36 The criminal law does not need alteration to deal with mass picketing, but a clear explanation of its requirements should be available to pickets.

Photographing of Detainees (para 19, p 19)

- 26.37 The law is in an unsatisfactory state and legislation is required.

Identification of Police (para 20, p 19)

- 26.38 The making and investigation of complaints have been hampered by inability to identify police officers.
- 26.39 Legislation is needed to require all police officers to display their force and number and to give this information to members of the public.

Criminal Justice (para 21, p 20)

- 26.40 There is a belief amongst some strikers that the criminal justice system has been operated unfairly.
- 26.41 There are long-term implications which warrant further examination.

Part V Liaison

Arrangements between Police and Pickets (para 22, p 20)

- 26.42 There has been difficulty in establishing an effective relationship between police and strike organisers.

(Summary of observations & recommendations continued...)

- 26.43 There are clear advantages in keeping talks going between strike organisers, the police and elected representatives.

Relations with the Media (para 23, p 21)

- 26.44 Media concentration on confrontation has created a false impression of the extent of disorder and contributed to a heightening of tension.

Relations between the Police and the Community(para 24, p 21)

- 26.45 Police Committee members have had a vital role to play in reducing tension.
- 26.46 Community involvement in policing issues should have taken place earlier and more effectively.
- 26.47 Steps must now be taken to restore normal relations between police and mining communities.

Part VI Conclusion (para 25, p 23)

- 26.48 Efforts need to be concentrated on ending the dispute and healing the disruption it has caused.
- 26.49 There is an overriding need to maintain respect for the law, which can only be done by securing consent and balance in its application.
- 26.50 There is an urgent need to prevent long-term damage and to restore confidence in relation to the police and the courts.
- 26.51 The contribution which police authorities can make needs to be re-emphasised.
- 26.52 The Home Secretary should set up a public inquiry with terms of reference wide enough to deal with the policing issues raised by the dispute.

Part VIII Schedules

Schedule 1

Responses to Invitation to Attend/or Submit Evidence to the Sub-Committee

NAME	RESPONSE (AND DATE)
1. Police Federation (South Yorkshire Police)	No wish to meet or submit evidence to the Sub-Committee (11.4.84)
2. Radio Sheffield	No wish to submit a written statement, but wish to be able to report the Sub-Committee's deliberations (11.4.84)
3. GMWU Regional Office	No wish to meet or submit evidence to the Sub-Committee. Letter forwarded to the Coke and Colliery Surface Workers in the GMWU. (11.4.84)
4. A Stewart MP Sherwood	Sent a copy of a speech made in the House of Commons. In favour of the Police actions, accuses flying pickets of intimidating miners. (12.4.84)
5. T Benn MP Chesterfield	Sent a copy of a speech made in the House of Commons. In favour of miners' actions. (12.4.84)
6. A McKay MP Barnsley West & Penistone	No wish at this stage to meet the Sub-Committee. (Met the Sub-Committee later). (12.4.84)
7. Road Haulage Association	No statement to make. (12.4.84)
8. Police Federation (National)	No wish to meet the Sub-Committee or submit a written statement. (16.4.84)
9. NUM Power Group No 2	Not aware of the Police making any physical assaults or being abusive to any miner. (16.4.84)
10. P Hardy MP Wentworth	All complaints he received he had forwarded to the Home Secretary. He had asked the Home Secretary to set up an independent inquiry and was awaiting a response. (12.4.84)
11. M Redmond MP Don Valley	Noted contents of our letter, and enclosed a copy of a letter sent to the Chairman of Doncaster Divisional Liaison Committee. Resigning from the DLC. (13.4.84)
12. Sheffield Chamber of Commerce	No wish to submit views or evidence to the Sub-Committee, only praise for the actions of the Police in upholding the law during the current dispute. (19.4.84)
13. Confederation of British Industry	May have been minor inconvenience to commercial vehicles, but feel Police have behaved very well in difficult circumstances. Police have full backing for ensuring that those who want to work can do so without intimidation. (19.4.84)



NAME	RESPONSE (AND DATE)
14. Martin Flannery MP Hillsborough	Would like to meet the Sub-Committee (19.4.84).
15. Association of Chief Police Officers	No wish to meet the Sub-Committee or submit written evidence to them. (17.4.84)
16. Trades Union Congress	Enclosed statement, whilst not condoning violence on the picket lines does not believe there can be any justification in this or any other dispute, for strong-arm tactics by the Police which have grave implications for civil liberties. (16.4.84)
17. Morning Telegraph	Do not think appropriate to present evidence to the Sub-Committee, although wish to report its conclusions. (16.4.84)
18. National Union of Mineworkers (Derbyshire Area)	Norminated Mr J A Pearson to attend and give evidence before the Sub-Committee. (18.4.84)
19. Central Electricity Generating Board	Police activity in relation to CEGB property has been proper to assist the Board to allow normal working operations to proceed peacefully. Willing to attend the Sub-Committee if particular points about CEGB are raised. (17.4.84)
20. Police Superintendents Association England & Wales	Would not be able to assist the Sub-Committee. (1.5.84)
21. NACODS	As not directly affected and not possessing any letters of complaint do not feel they can be of assistance. (3.5.84)
22. National Coal Board	Do not wish to take part in the inquiry. (25.4.84)
23. T Patchett MP Barnsley East	Would like to meet the Sub-Committee. (30.4.84)
24. South Yorkshire Police (Superintendents Association)	Following consideration by all branch members, because overwhelming majority do not wish to give evidence they will not be able to co-operate. Feel confident however that because the Chief Constable has decided to co-operate that the Sub-Committee will get the evidence it seeks. (28.4.84)
25. Christopher Hawkins MP High Peak	Not able to meet the Sub-Committee but feels that the Police are doing their best in very difficult circumstances. (25.4.84)
26. Rt Hon K Clarke QC MP Rushcliffe	Has received no complaints from his constituents about the behaviour of the Police. States that constituents appear to regard the Police presence as a very welcome protection against the efforts of outsiders trying to stop people going to work. (1.5.84)

NAME	RESPONSE (AND DATE)
27. National Union of Mineworkers - Yorkshire Area	Willing to send someone to attend before the Sub-Committee. (4.5.84)
28. Sheffield City Metropolitan District	Forward copy of resolutions concerned over the Police operation. Deplored all forms of violence but stressed the right to peaceful picketing and emphasised most picketing was within this category. (16.5.84)
29. NCCL	Commended the action of the Police Committee in setting up inquiry. (25.5.84)
30. Rt Hon R Mason MP Barnsley Central	Comments on Interim Report and forwarded copies of letters received by him. (9.6.84)
31. Iron & Steel Trade Confederation	Requested a date to meet the Committee. (13.6.84)
32. City of Sheffield and District Chamber of Trade.	Received no complaints. Cannot speak highly enough of the job done by the Police locally. (3.5.84)

Schedule 2

Police Diary of Events

POLICE COMMITTEE

2 JULY 1984

REPORT BY CHIEF CONSTABLE

NATIONAL UNION OF MINEWORKERS/  
NATIONAL COAL BOARD DISPUTE

The current dispute between the National Union of Mineworkers and the National Coal Board commenced on Friday 9 March 1984. Set out below is a diary of events arising out of that dispute as they have occurred in South Yorkshire since that date.

- 9 March 1984 - Strike commenced. Incident Room set up at Police Headquarters.
- 12 March 1984 - South Yorkshire Police Support Units deployed to assist the Nottinghamshire Constabulary.
- 14 March 1984 - National Reporting Centre set up to co-ordinate deployment of Mutual Aid.
- 18 March 1984 - Meeting of the Nottinghamshire Branch of the National Union of Mineworkers in Mansfield - South Yorkshire PSUs in attendance.
- 19 March 1984 - South Yorkshire Police Support Units deployed to assist Derbyshire Constabulary. 1,000 pickets congregated outside the premises of the Yorkshire Area NUM in Barnsley, anticipating the result of High Court action against that Branch. Five police officers slightly injured. Three pickets arrested.
- 26 March 1984 - South Yorkshire Police Support Units continued to be supplied to Derbyshire.
- 27 March 1984 - Picketing escalated at Coal House, Doncaster, and assistance requested from neighbouring Forces. 200 pickets in attendance. NCB management prevented staff from entering building. One employee slightly injured. Pickets caused traffic hold-up on A1M on border of South Yorkshire and Nottinghamshire. It was necessary to divert traffic. Several pickets arrested and dealt with in Nottinghamshire. Later that night, pickets who had been intercepted travelling South on M1 into Derbyshire were turned Northbound - blockaded all three lanes. PSUs from South Yorkshire and Derbyshire deployed. Eight arrested. One officer injured requiring an overnight stay in hospital.

- 28 March 1984 - Heavy picketing again at Coal House, and assistance again requested from neighbouring Forces. 12 police officers injured - five required hospital treatment. 22 pickets arrested.
- 29 March 1984 - Heavy picketing again at Coal House. 700 pickets. Officers from neighbouring Forces attended to assist. 12 arrests, no injuries. Motorway blockades in Nottinghamshire A1M, Derbyshire A38 junction M1. Large blockade on M1 near M18 intersection - 10 drivers (pickets) arrested.
- 2 April 1984 - All South Yorkshire PSUs retained within County.
- 3 April 1984 - Build-up of picketing at NCB area offices at Grimethorpe - sit in by 50 pickets - peacefully resolved.
- 4 April 1984 - 170 pickets at NCB area offices, Grimethorpe. Scuffles between workers and pickets - 10 pickets arrested.
- 5 April 1984 to 11 April 1984 - Period of calm - little activity in South Yorkshire.
- 12 April 1984 - Executive Meeting, NUM, St James' House, Sheffield. 2,000 pickets, 21 police officers injured, 55 pickets arrested.
- 13 April 1984 to 18 April 1984 - Period of calm.
- 19 April 1984 - Special Delegates Conference of NUM, City Hall, Sheffield. 7,000 people attended. During period of meeting very little trouble but after the meeting broke up there were serious public order problems at the City Hall and the Sheffield Trades and Labour Club, Duke Street. Officers used staffs at Duke Street to defend themselves. Two police officers required hospital treatment. 69 arrests.
- 20 April 1984 to 4 May 1984 - Period of relative calm.
- 5 May 1984 - Large demonstrations in Barnsley and Rotherham in support of striking miners - both passed without incident.
- 10 May 1984 - Monthly National Executive Meeting of NUM - passed without incident.
- 12 May 1984 - Further march in Barnsley - no incidents.
- 15 May 1984 - Criminal damage to pit shaft at Bentley Colliery, Doncaster - value £5,000.
- 21 May 1984 - Demonstration in support of striking miners held in Sheffield - no incidents.

- 23 May 1984 - First convoy of lorries to Orgreave Coking Plant. 15 lorries, 25 pickets - one lorry window smashed.
- 24 May 1984 - Two convoys of 21 lorries to Orgreave. 400 pickets - 13 pickets arrested, one police officer injured.
- 25 May 1984 - Two convoys of 20 and 21 lorries to Orgreave. 1,200 pickets, seven arrests, no injuries.
- 26 May 1984 - Two convoys of 20 and 22 lorries to Orgreave. 800 pickets, eight arrests, five people injured including one police officer.
- 27 May 1984 - Two convoys of 22 lorries to Orgreave. 600 pickets, no arrests, one police officer injured. Mr Scargill's first visit to Orgreave.
- 28 May 1984 - Bank Holiday - no convoys, no incidents.
- 29 May 1984 - Two convoys of 35 lorries to Orgreave. Large scale disorder. 5,000 pickets, 82 arrests, 62 injuries including 41 police officers. Worst violence in South Yorkshire so far in the dispute. Mr Scargill present at Orgreave. First occasion officers deployed carrying shields and wearing riot equipment. First occasion mounted officers used against pickets.
- 30 May 1984 - Two convoys of 35 lorries to Orgreave. Large scale disorder. 3,000 pickets, 32 arrests including Arthur Scargill. 24 people injured including 20 police officers. Shields and riot gear used again. Pickets set fire to a portakabin.
- 31 May 1984 - Two convoys of 35 lorries to Orgreave. 2,000 pickets in attendance. 10 arrested and charged with unlawful assembly. Two police officers injured.
- 1 June 1984 - Two convoys of 35 lorries to Orgreave. 3,000 pickets, 19 arrests, 20 injured including five police officers. Two injured pickets given mouth-to-mouth resuscitation by police officers whilst still being stoned.
- 2 June 1984 to 3 June 1984 - No convoys, no incidents.
- 4 June 1984 - Two convoys to Orgreave. 1,000 pickets. One arrest, six injured including three police officers. Two winders from Houghton Main Colliery, Barnsley, returned to work.
- 5 June 1984 - Two convoys to Orgreave. 700 pickets, one arrest, one police officer injured. A further two arrests at Houghton Main when winders arrived for work.

- 6 June 1984 - Two convoys to Orgreave. 4,000 pickets attended, including Mr Scargill. 23 arrests made, 22 people injured including nine police officers, two of whom received injuries from eggs containing noxious fluid. A PSU was deployed at Houghton Main to assist the winders to go to work, one arrest.
- 7 June 1984 - A decline in activity at Orgreave. Convoys continued to run. Picketing escalated at Houghton Main. 400 pickets present, six police officers injured.
- 8 June 1984 - Largest convoys of lorries to Orgreave so far - 43 and 45 lorries respectively. 400 pickets present, no incidents except a hoax bomb call. Army Bomb Disposal Unit alerted but did not attend. Two officers injured near to Caledonian Club, Maltby in minor public order situation.
- 9 June 1984 - No convoys to Orgreave. A convoy of 12 lorries from Bolsover Colliery entered the Coalite Plant at Grimethorpe, Barnsley, without incident. Large scale disturbances in Maltby during the late evening. Open attacks on police officers, police vehicles, and the police station itself. Two officers injured, seven persons arrested.
- 10 June 1984 - Stones thrown at Maltby Police Station. Four persons arrested.
- 11 June 1984 to 15 June 1984 - Lull in picketing activity at Orgreave. Convoys continued to run unhindered.
- 16 June 1984 - Resumption of late evening weekend public disorder in Maltby, 17 persons arrested. Criminal damage to shops and business premises in town centre.
- 17 June 1984 - Further disturbances in Maltby. Three police officers injured, 28 persons arrested.
- 18 June 1984 - Two convoys to Orgreave. 10,000 pickets. Most determined effort to stop the lorries. Large scale disorder, Mr Scargill present. During the day he fell and injured himself - alleges his injuries caused by a police riot shield. 93 persons were arrested, 89 people were injured of which 37 were police officers. Pickets set fire to abandoned vehicles, erected offensive barriers in carriageway designed to cause injury to horses and police officers. One petrol bomb was thrown, falling short of police lines. Extensive damage caused to causeway and fittings. Licensing Justices in Sheffield and Rotherham agreed to a ban on the sale of intoxicants in on and off licences between 11.00 am and 5.30 pm. After departure of second convoy pickets made their way to Sheffield city centre - minor trouble caused, all pickets dispersed by 5.00 pm.

(Schedule 2, Police Diary of Events, continued...)

POLICE COMMITTEE

3 SEPTEMBER 1984

REPORT BY CHIEF CONSTABLE

NATIONAL UNION OF MINEWORKERS/  
NATIONAL COAL BOARD DISPUTE

My report to the Police Committee at its meeting on 2 July 1984 contained a diary of events, arising out of the above dispute, which occurred in South Yorkshire from 9 March to 18 June 1984. In furtherance of this report, details of events commencing 19 June to 17 August 1984 are set out below:—

- |         |  |
|---------|--|
| 19 June | Two convoys to Orgreave. Only 15 pickets present. No arrests. Three lorry loads of coal delivered to Pulverite Plant at Grimethorpe — 50 pickets present — some stone throwing. No injuries, no arrests.                                       |
| 20 June | Two convoys to Orgreave — 40 pickets, no arrests, no injuries. Mutual aid supplied to North Yorkshire Police.  |
| 21 June | Two convoys to Orgreave — four pickets present — no arrests or injuries. Further mutual aid supplied to North Yorkshire.   |
| 22 June | Two convoys to Orgreave — six pickets present, no arrests or injuries.   |
| 23 June | No events of note.   |
| 24 June | No events of note.   |
| 25 June | No events of note.   |
| 26 June | 1,000 pickets in attendance at Coal House, Doncaster. All staff entered building despite violence and stone throwing by pickets. Seventeen arrested — three police officers injured. NCB reported 37 members of staff injured, none seriously. |
| 27 June | No events of note.   |
| 28 June | No events of note.   |
| 29 June | No events of note.   |
| 30 June | NCB Workshops, Birdwell — 30 pickets blocked entrance with vehicles — resolved peacefully, no arrests or injuries.   |
| 1 July  | No events of note.   |
| 2 July  | No coke movements from Orgreave for the week 2 July to 6 July. Mutual aid deployed to North Yorkshire.   |
| 3 July  | 100 pickets in attendance at Manvers Main Colliery — no arrests or injuries.   |

Continued/

NATIONAL UNION OF MINeworkERS/  
NATIONAL COAL BOARD DISPUTE

4 July	No events of note.
5 July	Officer undertaking observations attacked and injured by pickets. Three men arrested.
6 July	Mutual aid supplied to North Yorkshire.
7 July	No events of note.
8 July	No events of note.
9 July	Convoys resumed to Orgreave. Violence at Rossington Colliery — pickets attempted to prevent management from entering the pit to carry out safety work. Once access had been gained pickets attempted to prevent same from leaving. Pickets gained access to pit — premises looted. Five hundred pickets in attendance — two officers injured, no arrests.
10 July	Two convoys to Orgreave — no incidents. NUM Conference, St James' House, commenced — no incidents.
11 July	NUM Delegates Conference, Firth Hall, Sheffield University — 250 pickets, no incidents.  Two convoys to Orgreave — no incidents, except police escort vehicles stoned after completion of their duties.
12 July	Two further convoys to Orgreave — no incidents. Pickets attended Thorpe Marsh Power Station, dispersed on police arrival. NUM Delegates Conference (2nd day) — 100 pickets, no incidents.  Eleven persons arrested in Rossington for offence connected with events of 9 July.
13 July	Damage caused to Manvers Main weighbridge — one man arrested.  Two convoys to Orgreave — no incidents.
14 July	No events of note.
15 July	No events of note.
16 July	No convoys to Orgreave for the week 16 July to 20 July.
17 July	No events of note.
18 July	No events of note.
19 July	No events of note.
20 July	No events of note.
21 July	No events of note.
22 July	No events of note.

Continued/



NATIONAL UNION OF MINEWORKERS/  
NATIONAL COAL BOARD DISPUTE

23 July	Convoys to Orgreave resumed. Two convoys — no incidents.
24 July	Two convoys to Orgreave — no incidents. Pickets attempted to block traffic on M18 — five persons arrested.
25 July	Two convoys to Orgreave — no incidents. Pickets again attempted to disrupt traffic on M18 — resolved without arrests.
26 July	Two convoys to Orgreave. First passed without incident. During return trip of second, one driver alleged his vehicle had been shot at — investigations appear to substantiate this.  Pickets disrupted traffic on M1 — three persons arrested.  Disturbances in Thurgroft, outside homes of working miners. Stones thrown at police officers — two police vehicles damaged. Damage caused to miners' homes and vehicles.
27 July	Three persons arrested in connection with disturbances in Thurgroft. No events of note.
28 July	Further nine persons arrested regarding incidents at Thurgroft. No events of note.
29 July	No events of note.
30 July	Two convoys to Orgreave — the first taking coal to the Plant. No events of note.
31 July	Two convoys to Orgreave — coal again carried by the first convoy. No pickets, no incidents.
1 August	Two convoys to Orgreave — no incidents. One hundred and fifty to two hundred pickets at NCB Workshops, Birdwell — no violence, no arrests;
2 August	Two convoys to Orgreave — no incidents.
3 August	Two convoys to Orgreave — no incidents.
4 August	No events of note.
5 August	Dodworth Miners' Gala — 150/200 persons attended — no incidents.
6 August	No events of note.
7 August	Damage caused to Coal House, Doncaster — three miners arrested, one police officer injured.
8 August	No events of note.
9 August	No events of note.
10 August	NUM Executive meeting and Special Delegates' Conference at Firth Hall, Sheffield University — 150 pickets in attendance, no arrests and no injuries.

Continued/

NATIONAL UNION OF MINEWORKERS/  
NATIONAL COAL BOARD DISPUTE

11 August	No events of note.
12 August	No events of note.
13 August	No events of note.
14 August	One hundred pickets in attendance at Coal House — no arrests, no injuries.
15 August	No events of note.
16 August	No events of note.
17 August	No events of note.

P WRIGHT

Chief Constable

(Schedule 2, Police Diary of Events, continued...)

POLICE COMMITTEE

REPORT BY CHIEF CONSTABLE

1 OCTOBER 1984

NATIONAL UNION OF MINeworkERS/  
NATIONAL COAL BOARD DISPUTE

In furtherance of my reports to the Police Committee at its meetings on 2 July and 3 September, given below are details of events arising out of the above dispute which have occurred in South Yorkshire from 18 August to 19 September 1984 inclusive.

- 18 August - Miners' Gala, Herringthorpe, Rotherham - 2,000 people in attendance, no incidents.
- 19 August - No events of note.
- 20 August - One miner returned to work at Silverwood Colliery - 400 pickets, three persons arrested, one police officer injured.
- 21 August - Five collieries open - disturbances at each colliery. Silverwood colliery - 500/1,000 pickets, two persons arrested, seven police officers injured, nine other persons injured. Two thousand pickets at Brodsworth Colliery, one person arrested, one person injured. At Markham Main Colliery, 1,000 pickets, 14 persons arrested, 12 police officers injured, 10 other persons injured. Askern Colliery - one police officer injured.
- 22 August - Five collieries open - disorder at all sites - two police officers injured at Hatfield, three persons arrested at Kiveton Park.
- 23 August - Three collieries open - largest picket (2,000) at Markham Main, no arrests or injuries on picket lines.
- 24 August - Two collieries open - largest picket (1,500) at Kiveton Park, no arrests, or injuries on picket lines.
- 25 August - No events of note.
- 26 August - No events of note.
- 27 August - Bank Holiday - collieries closed.
- 28 August - Four collieries open - largest picket at Kiveton Park (350), no arrests or injuries on picket lines.
- 29 August - Six collieries open - largest picket at Brookhouse Colliery (1,500), no arrests or injuries - only three persons arrested on picket lines.
- 30 August - Six collieries open - largest picket at Yorkshire Main Colliery (1,500), 15 persons arrested, no injuries. Three arrests elsewhere on picket lines, no injuries.

- 31 August - Six collieries open - largest picket (2,000) and disorder at Kiveton Park, 18 persons arrested, two police officers and one other person injured. One police horse injured.
- 1 September - No events of note.
- 2 September - Large scale damage caused at Thurcroft Colliery by use of a bulldozer.
- 3 September - Eight collieries open - largest picket (500) at Yorkshire Main where two persons were arrested, no persons were injured on picket lines. A further seven persons were arrested at Treeton Colliery attempting to deny management admission.
- 4 September - Seven collieries open - largest picket at Silverwood (200) where one person was arrested. No injuries on picket lines.
- 5 September - Convoys re-established to Orgreave - two convoys, no incidents. Seven collieries open - largest picket (2,000) at Kiveton Park where one person was arrested, one police officer and one other person injured. There were six other arrests on picket lines but no other injuries.
- 6 September - Two convoys to Orgreave - no incidents. Six collieries open - picketing light but nine persons arrested at Markham Main. No injuries on picket lines.
- 7 September - Two convoys to Orgreave - no incidents. Six collieries open - largest picket at Kiveton Park (3,000) where eight persons were arrested, six police officers and one other person injured.
- 8 September - Parade in Dinnington attended by 3,000 people, NUM President and local Members of Parliament - no incidents.
- 9 September - No events of note.
- 10 September - Two convoys to Orgreave - no incidents. Six collieries open - largest picket (1,250) at Yorkshire Main - no arrests or injuries on picket lines.
- 11 September - Two convoys to Orgreave - no incidents. Six collieries open - largest picket (2,500) at Kiveton Park, no arrests but one police officer and two other persons injured. No arrests or injuries elsewhere on picket lines.
- 12 September - Two convoys to Orgreave - no incidents. Six collieries open - largest number of pickets (1,600) at Kiveton Park, no arrests or injuries on picket lines.
- 13 September - Two convoys to Orgreave - no incidents. Six collieries open - largest number of pickets (4,000) at Yorkshire Main, 11 persons arrested, no injuries. No arrests or injuries elsewhere on picket lines.

- 14 September - Two convoys to Orgreave - no incidents. Six collieries open - largest number of pickets (1,500) at Yorkshire Main, no arrests or injuries on picket lines.
- 15 September - No events of note.
- 16 September - No events of note.
- 17 September - Two convoys to Orgreave - no incidents. Seven collieries open - largest number of pickets (1,000) at Yorkshire Main. Two persons arrested at Dinnington Colliery where pickets attempted to prevent management from entering.
- 18 September - Two convoys to Orgreave - no incidents. Seven collieries open - largest picket (3,500) at Kiveton Park where five persons were arrested and two police officers injured. Four other persons were arrested on picket lines.
- 19 September - Two convoys to Orgreave - no incidents. Six collieries open - largest picket (1,500) at Kiveton Park, no arrests or injuries, but two persons were arrested and one person injured elsewhere on picket lines.

P WRIGHT

CHIEF CONSTABLE

(Schedule 2, Police Diary of Events, continued..)

POLICE COMMITTEE

REPORT BY CHIEF CONSTABLE

26 NOVEMBER 1984

NATIONAL UNION OF MINeworkERS/  
NATIONAL COAL BOARD DISPUTE

Given below are details of events arising out of the above dispute which have occurred in South Yorkshire during the period 20 September to 18 November 1984 inclusive.

- 20 September - Two convoys to Orgreave - no incidents. Seven collieries open - largest picket (3,500) at Yorkshire Main but there were no arrests or injuries. However, seven arrests elsewhere on picket lines.
- 21 September - Two convoys to Orgreave - no incidents. Seven collieries open - largest picket (6,000) at Maltby Colliery, where four persons were arrested, and three police officers and two other persons were injured. Elsewhere in the coalfield eleven persons were arrested, and two police officers injured.
- 22 September - No events of note.
- 23 September - No events of note.
- 24 September - Seven collieries open - largest picket (3,000) at Maltby Colliery, where ten persons were arrested, sixteen police officers and six other persons injured. No arrests or injuries elsewhere on picket lines.
- 25 September - Eight collieries open - largest picket (1,200) at Yorkshire Main where two persons were arrested. No arrests or injuries elsewhere on picket lines.
- 26 September - Seven collieries open - largest picket (600) at Brookhouse Colliery. No arrests or injuries on picket lines.
- 27 September - Eight collieries open - largest picket (120) at Yorkshire Main where one person was arrested. A further two people were arrested on picket lines.
- 28 September - Eight collieries open - largest picket (3,000) at Silverwood Colliery where five persons were arrested, nine police officers and five other persons injured when convoy of police vehicles was ambushed by pickets. No arrests or injuries elsewhere on picket lines.
- 29 September - No events of note.
- 30 September - No events of note.

- 1 October - Eight collieries open - largest picket (1,000) at Yorkshire Main, no arrests or injuries. Three persons were arrested elsewhere on picket lines.
- 2 October - Nine collieries open - largest picket (3,500) at Thurcroft, where ten persons were arrested and two police officers were injured. Elsewhere on picket lines eight persons were arrested and one officer injured.
- 3 October - Nine collieries open - largest picket (1,000) at Kiveton Park Colliery, no arrests or injuries. There were three persons arrested elsewhere on picket lines.
- 4 October - Nine collieries open - largest picket (700) at Kiveton Park Colliery - no arrests or injuries on picket lines.
- 5 October - Nine collieries open - largest picket (4,000) at Kiveton Park Colliery where one person was arrested, twenty-one police officers and three other persons injured. There were thirteen persons arrested, and two officers injured elsewhere on picket lines.
- 6 October - No events of note.
- 7 October - No events of note.
- 8 October - Two convoys to Orgreave - no incidents. Nine collieries open - largest picket (850) at Yorkshire Main - no arrests or injuries.
- 9 October - Two convoys to Orgreave - no incidents. Nine collieries open - largest picket (500) at Kiveton Park Colliery - no arrests or injuries.
- 10 October - Two convoys to Orgreave - no incidents. Ten collieries open - largest picket (600) at Thurcroft Colliery but there were no arrests or injuries. Elsewhere on picket lines there were three arrests.
- 11 October - Two convoys to Orgreave - no incidents. Ten collieries open - largest picket (600) at Brookhouse Colliery - no arrests or injuries on picket lines.
- 12 October - Two convoys to Orgreave - no incidents. Ten collieries open - largest picket (3,500) at Brodsworth Colliery where twelve persons were arrested, thirty-two police officers and four other persons were injured. Elsewhere on picket lines two persons were arrested.
- 13 October - No events of note.
- 14 October - No events of note.
- 15 October - Two convoys to Orgreave - no incidents. Ten collieries open - largest picket (1,200) at Brodsworth Colliery - no arrests or injuries.

- 16 October - Two convoys to Orgreave - no incidents. Ten collieries open - largest picket (120) at Kiveton Park Colliery where there were no arrests or injuries. Elsewhere on picket lines there were six arrests and one officer was injured.
- 17 October - Two convoys to Orgreave - no incidents. Ten collieries - largest picket (2,000) at Rossington Colliery where one person was arrested, eight police officers and five other persons were injured.
- 18 October - Two convoys to Orgreave - no incidents. Ten collieries open - largest picket (1400) at Silverwood - no arrests or injuries on picket lines.
- 19 October - Two convoys to Orgreave - no incidents. Ten collieries open - largest picket (2,500) at Brodsworth where seven persons were arrested, 18 police officers and three other persons injured. Elsewhere on picket lines, there were five persons arrested at Rossington, where one police officer and four other persons were injured. A further two persons were arrested at Carcroft Workshops.
- 20 October - No events of note.
- 21 October - No events of note.
- 22 October - Two convoys to Orgreave - no incidents. Ten collieries open - largest picket (500) at Brodsworth - no arrests or injuries on picket lines.
- 23 October - Two convoys to Orgreave - no incidents. Ten collieries open - largest picket (2000) at Yorkshire Main - no arrests or injuries on picket lines.
- 24 October - Two convoys to Orgreave - no incidents. Eleven collieries open - largest picket (3000) at Yorkshire Main where two persons were arrested and one police officer injured. There were no arrests or injuries elsewhere on picket lines.
- 25 October - Two convoys to Orgreave - no incidents. Eleven collieries open - largest picket (2000) at Kiveton Park where two police officers were injured. There were no arrests or injuries elsewhere on picket lines.
- 26 October - Eleven collieries open - largest picket (1500) at Kiveton Park. No arrests or injuries on picket lines.
- 27 October - No events of note.
- 28 October - No events of note.
- 29 October - Eleven collieries open - largest picket (2500) at Brodsworth. No arrests or injuries on picket lines.
- 30 October - Eleven collieries open - largest picket (1000) at Kiveton Park. There were two persons arrested at Bentley Colliery and another two at Brodsworth Colliery - no further arrests or injuries on picket lines.



- 31 October - Eleven collieries open - largest picket (2500) at Kiveton Park. No arrests or injuries on picket lines.
- 1 November - Eleven collieries open - largest picket (1500) at Kiveton Park. One person was arrested at Markham Main Colliery - no further arrests or injuries on picket lines.
- 2 November - Eleven collieries open - largest picket (1000) at Kiveton Park. One person arrested at Rossington Colliery - no further arrests or injuries on picket lines.
- 3 November - No events of note.
- 4 November - No events of note.
- 5 November - Eleven collieries open - largest picket (600) at Brodsworth. No arrests or injuries on picket lines.
- 6 November - Twelve collieries open - largest picket (450) at Brodsworth. Two persons were arrested at Silverwood Colliery - no further arrests or injuries on picket lines.
- 7 November - Eleven collieries open - largest picket (1500) at Thurcroft. One person arrested at Silverwood Colliery - no further arrests or injuries on picket lines.
- 8 November - Fourteen collieries open - largest picket (900) at Cortonwood where three persons were arrested and two police officers injured. No further arrests or injuries on picket lines.
- 9 November - Sixteen collieries open - largest picket (5000) at Cortonwood where six persons were arrested and 13 police officers injured. Another arrest was made at Hatfield Colliery where a further two police officers were injured. No other arrests or injuries on picket lines.
- 10 November - No events of note.
- 11 November - No events of note.
- 12 November - Seventeen collieries open - largest picket (350) at Brodsworth. Large scale disorder throughout the coalfield. One person arrested at Silverwood; 15 persons arrested at Cortonwood where two other persons were injured; one police officer was injured at Thurcroft; two persons were arrested at Dinnington where 31 police officers and six other persons were injured; nine persons were arrested at Rossington; one person was arrested at Hatfield; one person was arrested at Yorkshire Main; three persons were arrested at Dodworth where two police officers and one other person were injured; nine persons were arrested at Barrow. A further five persons were arrested at Redbrook shaft entrance to Dodworth Colliery.
- 13 November - Eighteen collieries open - largest picket (450) at Hatfield. A total of five persons were arrested at Dodworth, Cortonwood, Dinnington, and Carcroft. Two police officers were injured at Barrow and one other person was injured at Dinnington.

- 14 November - Nineteen collieries open - largest picket (400) at Carcroft. No arrests or injuries except at Goldthorpe where nine persons were arrested.
- 15 November - Twenty-two collieries open - largest picket (300) at Bentley. No arrests or injuries except at Goldthorpe where two persons were arrested.
- 16 November - Twenty-four collieries open - largest picket (1000) at Brodsworth. A total of 11 persons were arrested at Treeton, Maltby, Grimethorpe, and Barrow. One police officer was injured at Barrow.
- 17 November - No events of note.
- 18 November - No events of note.

P WRIGHT

CHIEF CONSTABLE

Schedule 3Complaints against the police received by the Sub-Committee

<u>No.</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Type</u>
1.	Coal House, Doncaster	Classification: General Details: Alleges unnecessary arrests by Police Snatch Squads for the benefit of T.V. reporters.
2.	Clipstone Colliery	Classification: Prevention of Picketing (Away) on 5th April, 1984 Details: Forbidden by unidentified sergeants & Constables to form a 2 man Picket Line.
3.	Nottinghamshire	Classification; forbidden to proceed on journey on 9th April, 1984. Details: Stopped by a constable (Junction 26 M1) and forbidden to enter Notts on pain of arrest and having his car impounded.
4.	Not stated	Classification: Forbidden to proceed on journey, on 5th April, 1984. Details: Stopped at 8.50 p.m. by uniformed police and forbidden to proceed with his journey on danger of being arrested.
5.	Clipstone Colliery	Classification: Forbidden to proce journey on 5th April, 1984. Details: Stopped at 9.15 p.m. by uniformed police and forbidden to proceed with his journey on danger of being arrested.

NO.	PLACE	TYPE
6	Clipstone Colliery	Classification: Forbidden to proceed on journey on 5th April 1984. Details: Stopped by a number of uniformed police officers in Clipstone Village, forbidden to proceed any further on pain of arrest
7	Not Stated	Classification: Forbidden to proceed on journey on 5th April 1984. Details: Stopped by a number of uniformed police officers on 5th April and forbidden to proceed any further on pain of arrest
8	Barton-on-Humber	Classification: General Details: Stopped at Humber-on-Burton on 4th April, 1984 alleges car singled out, search and tested by a V.I.B. officer.
9	Bevercotes	Classification: Prevention of Picketing (Home). Details: Prevented from havin any contact with working miner
10	M1	Classification: Forbidden to proceed on journey and assault on 27th March, 1984. Details: Going slow on M1 wh witnessed police doing damage to cars driven by miners and unprovoked assault on a miner

No.	Place	Type
11	Various	Classification: Forbidden to proceed on journey, treatment of detainees, General Assault. Details: Schedule of complaints concerning Police activity against pickets.
12 (i)	Huchnall Colliery	Classification: Assault on 21st March, 1984. Details: Alleges assault by a number of Police Officers.
(ii)	"	Supporting statement.
(iii)	"	" "
(iv)	"	" "
13	Linby Colliery	Prevention of picketing (away) on 21st March, 1984.
14	Clipstone	Classification: Forbidden to proceed on journey on 27th March, 1984, treatment of detainees. Details: Forbidden to proceed on journey, arrested and taken to Mansfield Police Station, political questioning.

<u>No</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Type</u>
15	Harworth Colliery	<p>Classification: Assault.</p> <p>Details: On Friday 6th April Mr. L. E of Rossington N.U.M. was jogging past the entrance to Harworth Colliery when he was Rugby tackled by a Police Officer and then assaulted by 6 Police Officers.</p>
16	Bawtry	<p>Classification: General</p> <p>Details: On Tuesday 3rd April, 1984 at 08:15 hours a British Rail Van conveying 8 Railway Workers was stopped by the police and questioned, as to who they were, where they were travelling to and means of identification demanded.</p>
17	Clipstone Colliery	<p>Classification: Forbidden to proceed on journey.</p> <p>Details: Stopped at 8:30 p.m. on Thursday 5th April about half a mile from Clipstone Colliery.</p> <p>Forbidden to proceed on journey on danger of being arrested, for causing a breach of the peace.</p>
18	Buddy Crossroads	<p>Classification: Forbidden to proceed journey.</p> <p>Details: Whilst travelling to visit relatives in Newark, the complainant was stopped by Police who thought he was going picketing and would not allow him to continue on his journey.</p>

Number	Place	Details
19		<p>Classification: General Details: The complainants husband was arested at Cresswell Colliery at 6.00a.m. on 28th March. At 8.15a.m. the complainant was informed by a friend of her husbands arrest. After various calls it was not untill 9.45a.m. that she found where her husband was.</p>
20	Cresswell Colliery	<p>Classification: Wrongful arrest. Details: The complainant was picketing at Cresswell Colliery on the 28th March, 1984. When the Cresswell men had gone to work the complainant tried to get back to his car but was prevented by a line of policemen. A superintendent allowed him to proceed, but as he was walking to his car a sergeant kept pushing him in the back. The complainant asked the sergeant to stop and was promptly arrested.</p>
21	Sheffield	<p>Classification: Assault Details: On Thursday 12th of April, 1984 at 13.37 hours a group of miners who had attended the lobby of the N.U.M. National Executive Committee were crossing Ladys Bridge, Sheffield, when the complainant saw Police Officers assault the miners.</p>

<u>No.</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Details</u>
22.	Sheffield	<p>Classification: General</p> <p>Details: Alleges that on 12th April, 1984, that the Police totally over estimated the number of Policemen required for the lobby of the N.E.C., Claim 2,000 Police present and road blocks established around the city.</p>
23.	Mansfield Colliery	<p>Classification: Forbidden to proceed on journey.</p> <p>Details: On Friday, 23rd March after peacefully picketing, complainant returned to his car was asked to show proof of ownership of car, and not allowed to proceed home until the police formed an escort for them, not allowed to proceed home in a direct route, but escorted via Doncaster.</p>
24.	Mansfield Colliery	<p>Classification: Forbidden to proceed on journey.</p> <p>Details: On Friday 23rd March after peacefully picketing complainant returned to his car was asked to show proof of ownership of car, not allowed to proceed home, until the police formed an escort for them, not allowed to proceed home in a direct route, but escorted via Doncaster.</p>



NO	PLACE	TYPE
25	Balby Crossroads	Classification: Forbidden to proceed on journey. Details: Same complaints as No. 18 but not set out in greater detail.
26	Mansfield Colliery	Classification: Forbidden to proceed on journey. Details: On Friday, 23rd March after peacefully picketing complainant returned to his car and was asked to show proof of ownership of car and not allowed to proceed home, until the police formed an escort for them, not allowed to proceed home in a direct route, but escorted via Doncaster.
27	---	Classification: General. Details: Complainant is the wife of a miner and has two sons who are miners - "is disgusted at the treatment of her family by the police", alleges that son was ordered out of a car and made to walk 20 miles home.
28	Mansfield Colliery	Classification: Forbidden to proceed on journey. Details: On Friday, 23rd March after peacefully picketing complainant returned to his car and was asked to show proof of ownership of car, not allowed to proceed home until the police had formed an escort for him, not allowed to proceed home in a direct route, but escorted via Doncaster.
29	Sheffield	Classification: General. Details: Following the N.U.M. delegate conference the observer saw a number of incidents in the centre of Sheffield between miners and the police.

<u>No.</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Type</u>
30.		Classification: General Details: Complaining that police when stopping people to carry out routine checks on their cars are asking their occupation in case there is a subsequent prosecution.
31	-	Classification: General Details: Statement from a Nottinghamshire miner on strike to his fellow Nottinghamshire miners.
32	-	Classification: General Details: Statement from a Nottinghamshire miner on strike to his fellow Nottinghamshire miners.
33	Sheffield	Classification: Assault and wrongful arrest Details: Complains that Police action outside the Trades and Labour Club on Thursday, 19th April, 1984, caused the troubles which broke out. Requests that an enquiry be held into the reasons for the police operation outside the Trades and Labour Club.
34	Sheffield	Classification: Assault and wrongful arrest Details: Complains that Police action outside the Trades and Labour Club on Thursday, 19th April, 1984, caused the troubles which broke out. Requests that an enquiry be held into the reasons for the police operation outside the Trades and Labour Club.

Place

Type

Edwinstowe/Mansfield

Classification: Assault.

Details: Complainant alleges that on Thursday 26th April, 1984 when he was sat outside the Plough he was stopped by Police Officers, arrested, assaulted, along with his son, taken to Mansfield Police Station and later transferred to Worksop Police Station. Complainant appeared in court the next day and was released on bail.

Edwinstowe/Mansfield

Classification: Wrongfull arrest.

Details: Complainant who is the son of the above, alleges that on Thursday 26th April, 1984, when he was with his father, the Police arrested and assaulted his father and also arrested him. Complainant was taken to a Police Station questioned, searched and later released.

Edwinstowe/Mansfield

Classification: Wrongful arrest.

Details: Complainant witnessed the incident in Edwinstowe on Thursday 26th April, 1984 when Mr. D. and his son were arrested.

New Allerton

Classification: Assault.

Details: Complainant alleges that on Friday 27th April, 1984 that whilst he was walking up White Water Road at New Allerton he was stopped by 3 policeman who asked to see his union card, they took it from him, ripped it up and then assaulted him.

Allerton

Classification: Assault

Details: Complainant alleges that whilst he was walking to a picket line at Allerton Colliery he was offered a lift by two men, he accepted the lift was driven away from the pit. When he was allowed to get out of the car he was assaulted by the two men who he assumed to be Police Officers.

Sheffield

Classification: General.

Details: Complainant alleges that when the incidents occurred outside the Trades and Labour Club on April 19th that the Miners were incited by the Police, who were urging the miners to have a go at them, and also waving pay slips at them.

NO.	PLACE	TYPE	FROM
49	Orgreave	Classification: Forbidden to proceed on journey. Details: allege that on 1.6.84 at 9.17 a.m. a group of women pickets were prevented from picketing at Orgreave. Police-men calling some of the women "Scrubbers".	J. O. J. McD. Sheffield Policewatch
50	Orgreave	Classification: General Details: alleges that on 31.5.84 was stopped by two miners who asked for assistance as Police were not allowing them to leave.	B. P. Sheffield Policewatch
51	Bolsover	Classification: Assault Details: alleges that on 29.5.84, miners that were arrested had their arms pinned to their backs and in one case an Officer was restraining a picket by placing his forearm across the pickets throat.	A. and F. Sheffield Policewatch
52	Ollerton	Classification: Wrongful arrest. Details: allege that on 11.5.84 an Officer was reported to have been seen running up to a mini-bus containing miners and jumping on the bonnet, the driver was then arrested and told he would be charged for driving at the Officer.	N. C. A. S. Sheffield Policewatch
53	Ollerton	Classification: Assault Details: allege that on 10.5.84 were told of a number of incidents involving Policemen using their fists and boots against miners. Allegations were forcefully made against a Constable from Surrey Constabulary.	I. S. P. H. J. T. Sheffie Policew
54	M1, Junction 28	Classification: forbidden to proceed on journey. Details: 8.5.84. Pulled up at Police roadblock on the A1 and A614 roundabout. Ordered to turn back or be arrested, escorted to S. Yorks. border.	I. W. J. K. H. U. Sheff Police

NO.	PLACE	TYPE	FROM
55	Sheffield Trades & Labour Club	Classification: Man-handled Details: 19.4.84. Alleges that at 3 p.m. a group of miners from the Durham area were leaving the Club when violence broke out between members of the police force and themselves. Dragged away by Police. When recognised as an M.P. was "thrown back into the crowd".	B. M. M.P.
56	Trades & Labour Club, Sheffield	Classification: General Details: On 19.4.84 alleges to have seen 10-12 Policemen leave their team, taking hold of pickets and forcing them to the ground by twisting their arms behind their back.	V. B. Sheffield Policewatch
57	A6075, nr. Edwinstowe	Classification: forbidden to proceed on journey. Details: On 18.4.84 at 4.30 a.m. a car and van being driven by picketing miners was stopped and asked to turn back. Miners stated their destination and refused to turn back, were promptly arrested for secondary picketing and taken to Mansfield Police Station.	T. T. J. S. C. D. Sheffield Policewatch
58	Ollerton Roundabout	Classification: forbidden to proceed on journey. Details: 18.4.84. Stopped at 3.40 a.m. by uniformed police and forbidden to proceed on journey for danger of being arrested.	T. T. J. S. C. D. Sheffield Policewatch
59	Creswell Colliery	Classification: General Details: 9.4.84. Alleges unnecessary handling of pickets by uniformed police whilst making arrests.	Dr. N. R. Policewatch
60	The Wicker	Classification: General Details: alleges that on 12.4.84 at 1.25 p.m. a young miner was snatched from a line of miners marching towards coaches. He was forced to the ground by four policemen and three other policemen became involved. One observer had his camera pushed whilst taking photographs.	R. S. Sheffield Policewatch

NO.	PLACE	TYPE	FROM
61	Sheffield City Centre	<p>Classification: General Details: 12.4.84 at approximately 1.15 p.m. alleges to have seen a number of miners set off to go to their buses. Police behaviour suddenly changed and uniformed officers were seen to push and thump miners in their backs. Some miners were dragged forcefully away. One miner put his hands above his head as to indicate he intended to take no offensive action, this was rewarded with a rain of blows from Police Officers.</p>	<p>K. H. S. Yorks. County Councillor. Sheffield Policewatch</p>

NO.	PLACE	TYPE	FROM
62	Maltby	<p>Classification: Wrongful arrest and assault.</p> <p>Details: Complainant arrested on Friday 15th June, at approximately 11.30 a.m., alleges 3 Police Officers knocked him to the ground and caused injury to his left shoulder. Taken to Maltby Police Station, where he alleges an assault took place. Released shortly afterwards and not charged.</p>	M. J. K.
63	Maltby	<p>Classification: Abusive Language, Assault.</p> <p>Details: Complainant returning home on 17th June, got caught up in a Police Cordon, allegedly received abusive language, was knocked to the ground by a Policeman.</p>	B. G.
64	Maltby	<p>Classification: Abusive Language, Assault, Damage to Personal property.</p> <p>Details: Complainant alleges that on Saturday 16th June, he got caught up in the incidents in Maltby, was "kicked off his feet", suffered a badly grazed elbow and a wrist, his watch which had fallen off was jumped on by a Policeman.</p>	W. M.
65	Maltby	<p>Classification: Wrongfull arrest and ill treatment whilst in custody.</p> <p>Details: complainant alleges that he was wrongly arrested on Saturday night for being drunk and disorderly, whilst in custody he alleges ill treatment, on Sunday night he alleges he was stopped and searched.</p>	D. J. H.
66	Maltby	<p>Classification: Assault</p> <p>Details: Complainant gives his ideas on why the incidents in Maltby occurred and gives details of an alleged assault.</p>	W. C.

NO.	PLACE	TYPE	FROM
67	Maltby	Classification: Assault, Wrongful arrest, Incivility, Ill treatment whilst in custody. Details: Complainant alleges that whilst trying to go home with his wife presumably on the 2nd Saturday night, they were not allowed to proceed in their normal direction home. His wife was knocked to the ground by the Police, he was assaulted, arrested and ill treated whilst in custody.	M. P. W.
68	Maltby	Classification: Wrongful arrest. Details: Alleges that on Sunday 10th June, he witnessed various people being arrested, in his opinion for no cause.	R. F.
69	M1	Classification: Harassment. Details: Complainant alleges, on behalf of 53 members of his branch that on 7th June, 1984, that their coach, whilst travelling to London for a rally was stopped by the Police and searched for arms.	D. J.
70	M1	Classification: Harassment. Details: Same complaint as 69.	County Councillor M. J. S.



NO	PLACE	TYPE	FROM
71	Doncaster	Classification: Intimidation Details: Complainant alleges that following his arrest in Nottinghamshire wife visited by Policeman who stated they would keep husband for four days unless she answered some questions.	S.K.
72	Doncaster	Classification: Assault Details: Complainant alleges that following his arrest; whilst being taken to Doncaster Police Station, he was assaulted, at Doncaster Police Station, complaint was not taken seriously.	Mrs. B.P.H.
73	Doncaster	Classification: Neglect of Duty and incivility. Details: Complainant alleges that Police at Edlington refused to accept an official complaint from him against the Police. Stated WPCs manner contemptuous.	Edlington NUM
74	Maltby	Classification: Incivility Details: Complainant alleges that Police treated her in an arrogant manner.	Mrs. C.F.T.
75	Bevercotes	Classification: Harrassment, Incivility. Details: Complainant alleges that Police tactics have prohibited them from picketing.	Bevercotes NUM
76	Blidworth	Classification: Assault and incivility. Details: Complainant alleges that Police assaulted Yorkshire pickets who were camping in her garden, searched houses without warrants.	Mrs. X
77	Mansfield Woodhouse	Classification: Forbidden to picket and Assault. Details: Complainant alleges that he was forbidden to picket at his place of work, upon protesting was arrested and assaulted.	M.J.N.
78	Thoresby Colliery	Classification: Assault, Incivility, Wrongful arrest. Details: Complainant alleges that whilst he was attending a demonstration at Rufford he was snatched by a police squad and arrested.	N.B.

NO	PLACE	TYPE	FROM
79	Rufford Colliery	<p>Witnessed 3 Police officers assault another prisoner. Was questioned as to his attitude to the strike.</p> <p>Classification: Assault and Harassment.</p> <p>Details: Complainants (3) allege that Police ran into the crowd at Rufford Colliery and brutally snatched a young man. Police prevented them from taking photographs of the incident.</p>	Mrs. G.P.
80	Bentinck Colliery	<p>Classification: Wrongful arrest and Forbidden to picket.</p> <p>Details: Complainant alleges that on Friday 20th April, 1984, he was arrested at Bentinck for picketing, claimed Inspector would not allow men from another colliery to picket. Questioned as to political beliefs at Mansfield Police Station.</p>	G.B.
81	Thoresby Colliery	<p>Classification: Wrongful arrest and Forbidden to picket.</p> <p>Details: Complainant alleges that on Thursday 17th May, 1984, whilst picketing at Thoresby Colliery he witnessed Humberside Police arrest 5 pickets for no apparent reason. States that right to picket at Thoresby Colliery has been consistently denied.</p>	G.A.
82	New Ollerton	<p>Classification: Assault</p> <p>Details: Complainant alleges that on 10th May, 1984, Police were shoving pickets into a hedge at Ollerton Colliery when one was assaulted by several policemen.</p>	J.T.S.
83	Thoresby Colliery	<p>Classification: Sexual Assault and Wrongful arrest.</p> <p>Details: Complainant alleges that a woman crossed the road to join the picket, was grabbed and "rudely manhandled by two Police Officers, later a picket was snatched out of the crowd and arrested.</p>	R.H.
84	Ollerton Colliery	<p>Classification: Assault</p> <p>Details: Complainant alleges that Police assaulted several pickets.</p>	B.G.

NO	PLACE	TYPE	FROM
85	Thoresby Colliery	Classification: Assault, Wrongful arrest. Details: Complainant alleges that on 30th April, 1984 Police assaulted a woman demonstrator and arrested without cause several pickets.	D.J.C.
86	Thoresby Colliery	Classification: Assault, Wrongful arrest. Details: Complainant alleges that on 30th April, 1984 Police assaulted a woman demonstrator and arrested without cause several pickets.	W.J.H.
87	Thoresby Colliery	Classification: Wrongful arrest. Details: Complainant alleges that he was arrested for swearing on a picket line, he denied using foul language.	G.M.
88	Blidworth	Classification: Wrongful arrest Details: Complainant alleges that at 1.45 a.m. on Tuesday 29th May, 1984 he was arrested in his home, charged with assault, released after 32 hrs without being charged.	P.H.
89	Blidworth	Classification: Intimidation, Wrongful arrest. Details: Complainant alleges that Police threatened to get the family for having Yorkshire pickets staying. On 18th May, states that following an incident when a working miner assaulted a striking miner, (the striking miner was arrested) that her son was arrested.	Mrs. D.H.
90	London	Classification: Wrongful arrest, assault. Details: Complainant claims to have witnessed on 7th June, assaults carried out by the Police on miners in Jubilee Gardens London during a miners demonstration.	J.D.
91	London	Classification: Wrongful arrest - abusive language. Details: Complainant arrested on 7/6/84 during miners demonstration by London Police, alleges for no good reason and Police used foul and abusive language.	Mrs. M.H.

NO	PLACE	TYPE	FROM
92	Bawtry	Class: Forbidden to proceed on journey Details: Complainant alleges that on 11th July, 1984 he set off to visit his sick grandfather in Mablethorpe; but was not allowed through by the Nottinghamshire Police.	DF
93	Nottinghamshire	Class: Forbidden to proceed on journey and wrongful arrest. Details: Complainant alleges that on Friday 30th March, 1984 he was stopped in Nottinghamshire, not allowed to proceed on his journey and arrested, 2 statements confirming his story were attached.	JC
94	Armthorpe	Class: Assault - Trespass, Abusive Language. Details: Complainant alleges that on Wednesday 22nd August, 1984 - Police broke into his house without a warrant, assaulted his mother, and arrested two of his friends, and used foul and abusive language.	MK
95	Armthorpe	Class: Abusive language, forbidden to travel. Details: Complainant alleges that on Wednesday 22nd August, 1984, Police cordon around Armthorpe did not allow public transport in, so she was unable to travel to work, and when she attempted to complain to the Police about an incident, she was answered with abusive language.	Mrs. S. D.
96	Armthorpe	Class Details: Complainant alleges that on week commencing 20th August that Police behaved aggressively in policing the picket line, Police blocked roads off in the village.	MJV
97	Armthorpe	Class: Damage, abusive language - wrongful arrest. Details: Complainant alleges that she saw Police assaulting young lads, so she sheltered some in her house. Policeman to gain entry, "hammered" on her back door, then smashed some windows, then went to the front door, she refused him entry. Policeman swore at her then forced his way in and others followed to arrest all the young men in the house.	Mrs. T

NO	PLACE	TYPE	FROM
98	Armthorpe	Class: Damage, Abusive language Details: Complainant alleges that 2 pickets ran through her house, followed by 8-10 police, she then heard a window smash, want to ask the Police who would pay for the damage and was verbally abused by the Police.	Mr. M. P.
99	Armthorpe	Class: Assault, Abusive language. Details: Complainant alleges that on 22nd August, 1984, that Police conducted a baton charge, without due warning, in the street outside his home, witnessed police assault one man. Used foul and abusive language towards residents of the village.	FP
100	Armthorpe	Class: Riot, Assault, Damage, Wrongful arrest, Abusive language. Details: Complainant alleges that on 22nd August Police rioted in Armthorpe, assaulting villagers and arresting individuals for no good cause, when she protested, she was verbally abused by a Police Officer and threatened with arrest.	Mrs. V. R.
101	Armthorpe	Class: Riot, Assault. Details: Complainant alleges that on 22nd August, 1984 that following the withdrawal of police from the colliery and the erection of barricades, that the Police returned to the village, sealed the village off, and then rioted through the village physically assaulting and verbally abusing people.	RR
102	Stainforth	Class: Damage, Assault, Abusive language. Details: Complainant alleges that on 21st August, 1984, Police destroyed the tent, pitched on Council property, which had been used by the miners picketing Hatfield Main Colliery, Police assaulted villagers and used abusive language.	FHA
103	Stainforth	Class: Assault. Details: Complainant alleges that on Tuesday 21st August, that while he was observing events at Hatfield Main Pit that the Police baton charged the men, women, and children who were present, he was himself assaulted and witnessed an acquaintance being batoned and dragged away, unconscious by the Police.	LO

NO	PLACE	TYPE	FROM
104	Stainforth	Class: Assault Details: Complainant alleges that on Tuesday 21st August, 1984 he witnessed 3 policemen with riot shields attack 3 young boys, and assaulted one, striking him with his baton on the shoulder.	JM
105	Stainforth	Classification: Assault Details: Alleges that on Tuesday 21st August, 1984 witnessed police baton charge a peaceful picket line at Hatfield Main Colliery. States that the Police assaulted many people.	TWC
106	Stainforth	Classification: Assault Details: Alleges that on Tuesday 21st August, 1984, he witnessed police baton charge a peaceful picket line at Hatfield Main Colliery. States that the Police assaulted many people.	RS
107	Stainforth	Classification: Assault. Details: Alleges that on Tuesday 21st August, 1984 that at approximately 3.30 p.m. on two different occasions he was assaulted by groups of Police officers	AJP
108	Stainforth	Classification: Assault. Details: Alleges that on Tuesday 21st August Police assaulted two gents as they left the Peacock Hotel - describes the Police actions as an attack on the community.	Mrs. B. F.
109	Stainforth	Classification: Assault. Details: Alleges that on Tuesday 21st August, Police attacked a peaceful picket line, states that along with daughters, and grandchildren "literally had to run for safety from these animals".	MEB
110	Stainforth	Classification: Intimidating behaviour Details: Complainant alleges that on Tuesday 21st August, 1984, that Police ran into her house, looking for pickets, complainant is 85 years old and bed-ridden, states she was frightened and bewildered, Police damaged back door, knocked all her birthday cards off her sideboard and left then.	EB
111	Silverwood Colliery	Classification: Assault Details: Complainant alleges that on Tuesday 21st August, 1984 that whilst picketing at Silverwood Colliery, at	GHJ

NO	PLACE	TYPE	FROM
112		which he has worked for 10 years, he was caught up in the midst of a police baton charge, states that he was struck on his left forearm and forehead.	
113	Doncaster	Classification: Verbal abuse Details: Complainant, a postman, alleges that whilst delivering mail on Friday 31st August, he was stopped by 4 men, who inquired who lived at a certain address, they told him he was a working miner. States that following this a Policemen called him a "Pillock" and said "if you don't want my boot up your arse you'd better move".	ME
114	Carcroft Workshops	Classification: Intimidation/ Victimisation. Details: Complainant alleges that on Thursday 30th August, whilst he was picketing at Carcroft Workshops, he heard a P.C. identify him to other officers, later he was arrested.  Whilst being detained at Doncaster Police Station the officer who had identified him, took him into a small room, locked the door and asked him if he wished to start anything. P.C. stated he had heard somebody was going to attack his parents house. Complainant alleges that P.C. threatened to smash the windows of his parents house if this happened.  Complainant states that 5 years ago his father made a Section 49 complaint against the P.C. which led to him being transferred.	S. McM
115	Kiveton Park	Classification: Intimidating behaviour Details: Complainant alleges that on Friday 31st August, 1984 she was awoken by shouts, she looked out of her window and saw miners running and hiding from the police, had 2 policemen on horses in her garden.	JK
116	Kiveton Park	Classification: Intimidating behaviour. Details: Complainant alleges that on Friday 31st August, 1984, mounted police chased miners into the village, before they had even reached the picket line. Was shocked to see mounted men riding over OAP's gardens.	JW

NO	PLACE	TYPE	FROM
117	Kiveton Park	Classification: Intimidating behaviour, wrongful arrest. Details: Complainant alleges that on Friday 31st August, 1984, mounted police chased pickets away from the colliery area, before they had even reached the picket line. Witnessed two pickets being arrested for no apparent reason.	MP
118	Kiveton Park	Classification: Intimidating behaviour Details: Complainant alleges that on Friday 31st August, 1984, that without being provoked, mounted police charged 40 pickets, states one of the mounted police shouted "kill the bastards" before the charge.	Mr. & Mrs. J. D.
119	Kiveton Park	Classification: Intimidating behaviour Details: Complainant alleges that on Friday 31st August, 1984, that without being provoked, mounted police charged 40 pickets.	Mrs. C. P.
120	Kiveton Park	Classification: Intimidating behaviour. Details: Complainant alleges that on 30th August, 1984 mounted police charged pickets including women, complains about the police presence outside the house of a working miner.	Mrs. S. M.
121	Kiveton Park	Classification: Obscene behaviour Details: Complainant requests that "the daily spectacle of uniformed officers urinating on the car park of Kiveton Park Colliery" cease.	JD
122	Kiveton Park	Classification: Nuisance, verbal abuse Details: Complains about pavements being covered in horse manure (from mounted section) about mounted police charging OAPs sat on a bench reading the mornings papers and about the abuse women and children are receiving from Police Officers.	Mrs. C. P.
123	Kiveton Park	Classification: Nuisance. Details: Complains about the "huge police presence in the village".	AMD
124	Birdwell Workshops	Classification: Intimidation Details: Complainant alleges that on 1st August, 1984, as he was approaching, on foot, the main gate of Birdwell Workshop he was "propelled toward a wall" by a Constable in an attempt to stop him reaching the gate, later, after he had reached the gate another constable tried to push him away from the main gate.	JW



NO	PLACE	TYPE	FROM
125	Treeton Colliery	Classification: Intimidation/Wrongful arrest. Details: Complainant alleges that Police unnecessarily used riot gear and drove pickets up pit lane across Wood Lane into Rother Crescent in an "aggressive and threatening manner". Inquires why the six official pickets were wrongfully arrested.	RL
126	Armthorpe	Classification: Assault Details: Complainant alleges that on Wednesday 22nd August, he was caught up in the midst of Police Baton charge, was batoned and kicked by two policemen.	DR
127	Sheffield	Classification: Oppressive behaviour Details: Complainant alleges that on Saturday 6 Oct 1984 he was distributing leaflets in connection with the Sheffield Trades Council Raffle for Miners Hardship Funds outside the Town Hall, PC threatened to arrest him unless he moved on.	PR
128	Kiveton Park	Classification: Verbal abuse, Harrassment Details: Complainant, who lives near a working miner, alleges that when he went past the police car outside the working miners home, a P.C. shouted him over and threatened to arrest him and give him a good hiding. Ten minutes later he had to walk past the car and the Policemen threatened that the next time he walked past he would be arrested. (12 September 1984)	DM

Schedule 4Comments received from Members of the Public in response to the Press advertisements.

<u>NO.</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>	<u>FROM</u>
1	Supports the action of the Police in controlling the miners in Sheffield City Centre	R.J.W.
2	Feels Police Force are to be commended for their unpleasant duties.	G.R.H Rotherham
3	Complains of various actions by miners in Sheffield City Centre.	Anon.
4	Complains of various actions by miners in Sheffield City Centre.	P.T.G. Sheffield
5	Welcomes opportunity to comment, feels the Police action has been necessary.	R.P. Sheffield
6	Commenting on Cllr. Moores statements in the press.	G.R. Sheffield
7	Complains that the Police continue to show restraint and tolerance in the face of the miners' actions.	A.L.P. Doncaster
8	Complains of Police action in not allowing miners to travel freely around the country.	A.J. Rotherham
9	Gives his opinion as an ex-policeman on a) general tactics employed by the police to restrict the movement of strikers; b) incident in Wicker, Sheffield on Thursday 12 April 1984; c) incident at Duke Street, Sheffield on Thursday 19 April 1984; d) the arrest of four miners at junction 27 of the M1 Motorway when they were allegedly in breach of condition of bail.	H.B. Rotherham
10	Thinks the police are doing an extremely good job.	B.M.P. Sheffield

11. Concern over lack of community policing in the area of Rawmarsh.
12. Comments on policing in Nottingham. Allegations of police state.
13. Belief that police tactics are inflammatory.
14. Complaints of lack of police cover.
15. Questioned actions of police at Orgreave and in prevention of travel.
16. Alledged use of dogs contrary to Home Office Guidelines.
17. Approved comments made by Chairman in television interview.
18. Condemned comments made by Chairman in television interview.
19. Condemned comments made by Chairman in television interview.
20. Condemned comments made by Chairman in television interview
21. Deplored actions of police in report of Denial of Insulin to detainee.

D. W. C.  
Rawmarsh

E.R.G.  
Chesterfield

Kiveton Park Labour Party

Adwick Ward Labour Party

Attercliffe Constituency

J.L.F.  
Sheffield

A.V.  
Sheffield Police watch

G.R.W.  
Sheffield

A.G.  
Barnsley

B.W.  
Rotherham

J.B.  
Derby

Schedule 5

Notes of Community and Liaison Meetings  
held to discuss the dispute

SOUTH YORKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Note of a Meeting of the 'C' (Rotherham) Divisional Liaison Committee held at the Civic Offices, Maltby, Rotherham on 21st June, 1984.

PRESENT: Councillor P. T. Senior (in the Chair).

Councillors: P. Collins (Vice-Chairman), D. Alderson, B. P. Flanagan (Vice-Chairman of the Police Committee), W. Layne, W. K. Martin, M. McCoy, G. H. Moores (Chairman of the Police Committee).

Borough Councillor F. Jerram

Member of Parliament: Mr. K. J. Barron.

Police Superintendent B. L. Mole, Chief Inspector D. B. Parker

Administration L. J. Cooksey, D. Hainsworth.

Community Representative: County Councillor T. W. McLean

National Union of Mineworkers: R. Buck, (Branch Secretary Maltby N.U.M.), J. Gavin (Maltby N.U.M.) T. Millward (Maltby N.U.M.) F. L. Slater (Maltby N.U.M.) W. Ross (Maltby N.U.M.) K. Boyer (Maltby N.U.M.) T. Attwood - Industrial Chaplain.

The Chairman apologised for the short notice given for the meeting, but explained that a preliminary meeting had been held on Monday 18th June, at which much practical work had been undertaken, such as the issuing of posters to try and dispel rumours circulating in the village. He stated that whilst it was inevitable that past events would be brought up, it was important to look to the future. Mr. R. Buck thanked the Divisional Liaison Committee for giving him the opportunity to put the feeling of mineworkers across. He stated that he and Maltby N.U.M. were not "anti-police" but they were not pleased with the attitude of the Police; similarly he was not pleased with the attitude of some in Maltby. Referring to the poster issued after the Monday meeting he stated that he was under the impression that the words "There will be" should have preceded the words "no curfews" and "no pub closures".

Commenting on the statements issued by the Chief Constable referring to the strike and its effect on people, Mr. Buck stated that it was impossible to escape this, although he resented the inference that Maltby Branch were not involved in the affairs of the community. Maltby N.U.M. had been involved in the community since it was formed in 1911 and this fight was all about preserving communities. Many members of the branch, including himself had been on picket lines and had seen freedoms eroded by the Police and the Police were being used by the Government. Because the right to picket freely had been eroded, a sense of frustration and outrage had built up, but there was enough discipline in the branch to deal with this frustration, not through street corner brawls; because some members of the N.U.M. had been involved he felt upset, but they were not active N.U.M. members and had not been heavily involved in picketing.

Mr. Buck stated that tremendous pressures had built up in the village over the last 14 days; because cases would be proceeded with through the courts and through the Section 49 procedure, it would not be wise to comment on individual cases but members of the branch had been intimidated by the Police, were questioned about the strike, references were made to them about Mr. Scargill and about going back to work. Arrested people were intimidated and Maltby N.U.M. had proof of this; were subject to physical and verbal abuse, their treatment in custody had been deplorable.

Mr. Buck commented that Branch Officials made genuine attempts to calm people down on the nights when trouble occurred. On the 16th June, he stated that, because it was a warm evening people were sat outside drinking and the Police were 'flying' around in vans and coaches, which naturally led to a build up of

rumours and innuendos. When the incident occurred at the Queens Corner the Police reacted badly and were arresting people willy nilly. Pedestrians were denied access to Blyth Road and Braithwell Road and again these were indiscriminate arrests and people were subject to physical and verbal abuse, Councillor Moores, Chairman of the Police Committee, commented that Police/Community relations had been set back at least five years, that people were now afraid to go in Maltby Police Station and that people of the highest integrity had said the Police had used the foulest language possible.

Members from Maltby N.U.M. commented that in some instances the posters produced had incensed people, because they were firmly of the opinion that non South Yorkshire Police had been used in Maltby.

Superintendent Mole replied, stating that only South Yorkshire Police had been deployed in Maltby.

Councillor T. W. McLean said that on both Friday 15th June and Saturday 16th June he had seen the damage caused in the incidents, that he was upset at the attitude of the Police who had refused to let the parents of a man in custody hand over medicine he needed, and that he had to intervene to rectify the situation; that as the local County Councillor he had been inundated with complaints about the behaviour of the Police which he intended to take forward, if the complaints were proved, he added, it would indicate that something was radically wrong with South Yorkshire Police. He reiterated that it was not miners who had caused the damage to property which had occurred, as the majority of shops attacked were the ones which were helping the miners, the N.U.M. had leaders who would not allow members to behave in this manner.

A member of Maltby N.U.M. stated that a week last Saturday people who had been out were taking diversionary routes home to avoid getting swept up in the trouble, but that on one occasion a Police Car had mounted the footpath to chase people, that a week last Friday, local police were pushing people around, that 4 officers including a W.P.C. were singling people out, and that in his opinion the policing levels were excessive.

Superintendent B. Mole stated that he appreciated the frankness of the discussion but that the main concern of the Police and he hoped the people present was to look to the future. He stated that it would be wrong for the Police to comment on specific incidents because they would be dealt with in the courts and were subject to sub-judice rules and because some cases he understood would be dealt with in accordance with Section 49 of the Police Act, 1964. He commented that one of the greatest problems facing Maltby was rumour, in the last 2 days alone 15 calls had been made to the Police, indicating that further trouble could be expected and he had to take note of them. Superintendent Mole explained that whilst he was at present Sub-Divisional Commander in Rotherham previously he had been based in Sheffield and had been involved in policing the Steel Strike. Last Saturday he had his manpower stood outside the town, so as not to be provocative. On Friday night only 4 police were on duty with only 10 reserves to call on, the Police had tried a low key approach but it had gone wrong, and 17 windows were broken in the High Street and 5 at the Police Station.

Superintendent Mole stated that he intended to Police Maltby with Maltby Police but that if anybody committed a criminal act, then they would be dealt with in the proper way.

Referring to last Sunday night (17.6.84) Superintendent Mole pointed out that when a crowd of skinheads had gathered at the Queens Corner a tremendous number of spectators had gathered, which could have sparked off a difficult situation and that the spectators ran the risk of being caught up in incidents.

Councillor Moores, Chairman of the South Yorkshire Police Committee, referring to the allegations of verbal abuse pointed out that it was imperative that the Police acted in a courteous manner, talked politely to people, and were briefed as to the feelings of people in mining villages.

A miner commenting on statements issued by the South Yorkshire Police stated that he felt the linking of the trouble at Orgreave to the trouble in Maltby appeared to him to be making a political statement, and whilst previously he had always respected the Police, the only time he had seen them recently was with truncheons drawn.

Miners commented on the positioning of Police placed on standby which could be construed as provocative and that Muglet Lane and Grange Lane were not ideal places to hold police in readiness. Attention was drawn to the dangers of people not resident in Maltby now being attracted into the village next weekend because of the past two weekend's incidents.

Mr. K. Barron, the local M.P., stated that he had received 3 letters of complaint against the police and he would be investigating the claim made in the letters.

Councillor B. P. Flanagan, Vice-Chairman of the Police Committee, stated that he had a great deal of sympathy for the residents of Maltby, that he represented an area which had seen similar occurrences in 1977 and which led to the Police Committee setting up a working party to inquire into Police/Public relations, conclusions of the working party had been mirrored in the later findings of Lord Scarman's inquiry following the Brixton and Toxteth riots. Councillor Flanagan whilst commenting on the media, pointed out that when interviewed by Radio Sheffield following last weekend's incidents he had stated that in his opinion it was nothing to do with the mining community.

Mr. Buck stated that in his opinion, that sadly confidence in the Police had no longer existed in this generation of miners and that it would have to be won back. Maltby N.U.M. were calling a special branch meeting to discuss the problem.

2. Action to be taken

RESOLVED - That a special meeting of the Rotherham Divisional Liaison Committee be held on Thursday 28th June at the Civic Offices, Maltby at 7.30 p.m. to review the situation.

SOUTH YORKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Note of a Meeting of the "C" (Rotherham) Divisional Liaison Committee  
held at the Civic Offices, Maltby, on 28th June, 1984

PRESENT: Councillor P. T. Senior (in the Chair),  
Councillors: P. Collins (Vice-Chairman), D. Alderson, B. P. Flanagan  
(Vice-Chairman of the Police Committee), W. Layne, W. K. Martin, M. McCoy,  
G. H. Moores (Chairman of the Police Committee), J. Peet (Observer from the  
Special Sub-Committee).

Borough Council: Councillor J. Skelton, J. Stinson (Youth & Community Worker).  
Police: Chief Superintendent J. Nesbitt (Divisional Commander), Superintendent  
B. L. Mole (Deputy Divisional Commander), Superintendent J. G. Loughlin  
(Sub-Divisional Commander), Acting Superintendent B. Mordew (H.Q. Community  
Liaison Dept.).

County Council: D. Hainsworth, D. I. Vaughan (Administration Dept.)  
National Union of Mineworkers: R. Buck (Branch Secretary, Maltby N.U.M.) and  
J. Gavin, T. Millward, W. Ross and F. L. Slater of the Maltby Branch of the  
N.U.M.

Industrial Chaplain: Rev. T. Attwood.

Apologies for absence were reported.

1. Points Discussed

(a) Note of previous meeting held on 21st June considered and agreed, subject to the names of S. Walker (Community representative), J. Stinson (Youth & Community Worker) and Acting Superintendent B. Mordew being added to the list of persons present at the meeting. The Police later pointed out certain matters (notified to the Chief Executive by letter) which they felt ought to have been reflected in the note, but stated that at this point in time they did not wish to insist on amendments being made.

(b) Complaints against the Police. Despite assurances to the contrary from the Police (repeated during the meeting), the N.U.M. representatives stated that there was still a feeling that non South Yorkshire Police had been used in Maltby. The verbal abuse by the police reported at the last meeting had apparently continued in at least one case, but it was agreed that complaints regarding the general policing policies and actions should be discussed at the meeting of the Special Sub-Committee on Saturday, 30th June and that complaints against individual identifiable police officers would necessarily have to be dealt with formally under the statutory provisions of the Police Act.

(c) Premises for the young, particularly unemployed, persons. The unfruitful search for some time by the Community Action Panel for suitable premises for a "Unity Type Centre" to be established in Maltby were recalled. For the benefit of Members not aware of the background leading to the formation of the "Unity" Centre in Sheffield and the sports and recreational activities now available and controlled by the youngsters themselves, these were reported on. Discussions revealed that suitable premises for such a project in Maltby might now be available (the former Church of God Chapel), subject to the necessary finance being available. It was unanimously agreed that investigations into the availability and suitability of the premises should be made as a matter of urgency, following which consideration would be given to the financial aspects. If successful, it was felt that the Management Committee of the "Unity" Centre in Sheffield would be more than willing to give advice and help on the running of the Centre.



(d) Present facilities and schemes for the young. Limited facilities for the unemployed and youngsters were already available, but it was pointed out that links by the police had not been restored to date. The Police undertook to investigate why these had lapsed and to restore the links as soon as possible. The Summer Fun Weeks held for the last two years were also recalled. For a cost of some £800, 1,000/1,200 young people were entertained over a 9/10 day period. However, this year's application (through the Borough Council's Education Department) had apparently been rejected. Because all of "C" (Rotherham) Division's projects had been approved under the Police Urban Action programme, the Police Committee Members were unable to understand why this should have happened, and it was agreed that investigations should be made to ascertain the position.

(e) Pressures in the village. Whilst the people who felt that they had been abused and manhandled still felt aggrieved, the NUM representatives pointed out that nobody wanted to see a repeat of what had happened recently. Even though in some instances it would be a long term project, it was essential to restore public confidence in the police and to use whatever measures were available to build bridges between the police and the community. Whilst agreeing with the latter remarks, the Police considered that the majority of Maltby residents supported the action taken. The poor weather this last weekend had no doubt helped, but tribute was paid by the Committee to the tremendous efforts made by officials and members of the N.U.M., Church, Youth and Civic Leaders to restore normality by talking to people in the streets, pubs and clubs and giving them re-assurance. The low profile role adopted by the police had also been helpful.

Approaches to the N.U.M. by the media on the recent problems were reported, but the attitude had been taken that whilst they were willing to talk about the present industrial dispute, any features or interviews on what had happened in Maltby recently would be unhelpful. It was essential to be forward looking. Agreement was reached as to who should make public statement on the Committee's activities.

(f) Restoring confidence between the police and the public. The limited role which could be played by the Special Constables was discussed, as well as a suggestion from the "F" (Hammerton Road) Divisional Liaison Committee to be put to the Police Committee that unlimited overtime for foot patrols should be agreed (whilst continuing to monitor other forms of overtime) in view of the necessity of maintaining public contact, confidence and security. The roles of the foot patrols and community constables were discussed, and the police reported that as from Monday, 2nd July, a constable would be appointed to have specific responsibility for the Main Street.

(g) Activity Week at Wentworth Woodhouse. The week of sports and recreation activities at Wentworth Woodhouse from 9th to 13th July were discussed. Special buses would run from Rotherham Bus Station, the fare being 10p. There had been publicity on the project in the area, but obviously it had not had the impact hoped for.

## 2. Action to be Taken

(a) Chief Executive to investigate as a matter of urgency the availability of the premises suggested as possibly being suitable for a Maltby "Unity type Centre", the establishment of which the Committee wholeheartedly supports in principle.

(b) Chief Executive to investigate the apparent refusal of the application for grant by the Rotherham Borough Council's Education Department for the usual Summer Fun Week.

POLICE COMMITTEE  
SPECIAL SUB-COMMITTEE  
CIVIC OFFICES, MALTBY.

(ii) 30th June, 1984.

PRESENT: Councillor G. H. Moores C.B.E (in the Chair)  
Councillors B. P. Flanagan, (Vice-Chairman), S. A. Dawson, W. K. Martin,  
R. H. Patton, J. Peet, M. E. Smith and T. A. Williams.  
Acting Deputy Chief Constable P. Hayes.

An apology for absence was received from Councillor P. T. Senior.

1. Complaints against the Police

The Sub-Committee considered 7 complaints against the police from people living in Maltby area, following recent disturbances in the village. The complainants made various allegations against the Police including:- wrongful arrest, abusive language, assault and ill-treatment whilst in custody.

RESOLVED - That the Chief Constable be requested to comment on the contents of the letters.

2. Date and Time of Next Meeting

RESOLVED - That the next meeting of the Sub-Committee be held on Friday 6th July at 10:30 a.m. at County Hall, Barnsley.

## SOUTH YORKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Not for publication until  
after Committee Meeting

Note of a meeting of the "C" (Rotherham) Divisional Liaison Committee held at the Civic Offices, Maltby, on 12th July, 1984.

PRESENT: Councillor P. T. Senior (in the Chair),  
Councillors D. Alderson, B. P. Flanagan (Vice-Chairman of the Police Committee),  
W. Layne.

Borough Council: Councillor J. Skelton, R. E. Day (Youth and Community Service), J. Stinson (Youth and Community Worker).

Police: Superintendent B. L. Mole (Deputy Divisional Commander), Superintendent J. Loughlin (Sub-Divisional Commander), Inspector P. Ramsey.

County Council: N. Bath, Miss A. M. Conaty, D. I. Vaughan (Administration Dept.)

Member of Parliament: K. Barron.

National Union of Mineworkers: R. Buck (Branch Secretary, Maltby NUM )

Community Representatives: the Rev. T. Attwood (Industrial Chaplain),  
County Councillor T. W. McLean, S. Walker.

Apologies for absence were received from Magistrate Member Mr. A. M. Davies  
Members of Parliament Mr. J. S. Crowther and Mr. P. Hardy and the Divisional  
Commander, Chief Superintendent J. Nesbitt.

#### 1. Points Discussed.

(a) Note of previous meeting held on 28th June, 1984, considered and agreed.

(b) Maltby "Unity" type centre. Report of Chief Executive circulated following Committee's approval in principle at last meeting. Details of two premises near to the town centre investigated by County Council and Police Community Liaison Officers and visited by Chairman discussed. Use of any premises acquired to be on a community wide basis (Miners Welfare Band mentioned) agreed, and certainly not in competition with existing youth facilities. Essential for Centre to have broadly based Management Committee, with rota of volunteers to assist the users in running the centre on a day to day basis. Membership of the Management Committee discussed. Means of publicity and timing also discussed.

(c) Maltby Summer Scheme. Reports of Chief Executive circulated on reasons why the 1984 Summer Scheme had originally not been included in the Police Urban Action Programme as an integral part of the Community Action package of schemes, and on proposals now drawn up for an activity week for the 14-18 age group during the 1984 holiday period. Proposals were a modified version of the scheme originally drawn up by the Youth Service, who were willing and able to organise the scheme based on the Maltby Youth Centre. There would be a significant police involvement in the scheme, which had been agreed by the Urban Action Working Party on 11th July, with the Police Committee on 2nd July having authorised the Chairman of the Committee and the DLC and the Chief Constable to take appropriate action to ensure that the scheme took place this year.

(d) Pressures in the Town. People in positions of responsibility had to recognise the reasons for the feelings of bitterness and resentment which

were continuing to build up in many mining communities. Even those people not directly engaged in the mining industry had relations and friends who were, and it was the reports of inequalities of treatment by the courts and the police (mainly outside the County) which were largely responsible for such feelings. The apparent use of bail conditions to overcome the inadequacies of the civil law on picketing caused particular concern. The police representatives pointed out that they had no knowledge or responsibility for matters outside the County and, whilst the police made recommendations regarding bail conditions (taking into account the nature of the offence and the likelihood of a re-occurrence of the offence) it was the magistracy who actually imposed bail conditions.

(e) Complaints procedure. At the request of the Rev. T. Attwood, the formal complaints procedure of the Police Act were outlined.

## 2. Action to be Taken.

### (a) Maltby "Unity" Type Centre.

- i) Chief Executive to arrange for a detailed inspection, survey and valuation of the Congregational Chapel, Carlyle Street, Maltby.
- ii) Chief Executive to investigate possible areas of grant aid for the possible initial purchase of premises.
- iii) Management Committee be formed with initial membership (with power to co-opt) comprising:-

Chairman of the Divisional Liaison Committee (Councillor P. T. Senior)  
 Vice-Chairman of the Divisional Liaison Committee (Councillor P. Collins)  
 Chairman of the Police Committee (Councillor G. H. Moores)  
 Vice-Chairman of the Police Committee (Councillor B. P. Flanagan)  
 Local County Councillor (Councillor T. W. McLean)  
 Local Borough Councillor (Councillor J. Skelton)  
 Sub-Divisional Commander (Superintendent J. Loughlin)  
 Sub-Divisional Community Liaison Officer (Inspector P. Ramsey)  
 Sub-Divisional Woman Police Officer (W.P.C. J. Marshall).  
 Community Representatives - the Rev. T. Attwood, Mr. K. Barron, M.P., Mr. Buck (Branch Secretary of the Maltby NUM or other Branch Official nominated by him), Mr. A. Walker (Solicitor), Mr. S. Walker (local resident), Mr. M. Younger (Divisional Scout Commissioner - Elect).

iv) Management Committee to visit the Sheffield "Unity" Centre and meet its Management Committee to draw on their experiences.

v) Bearing in mind the need to gain publicity on a controlled basis as the project proceeds, the Chairman of the DLC to confer with the County's Principal Press and Public Relations Officer as to the type and timing of publicity appropriate (possibly using articles or advertisements in the local press, posters, leaflets, use of suggestion boxes in the Public Library, etc.).

### (b) Maltby Summer Project

- i) Proposal for Summer Project 1984 be approved at estimated cost of £799 now detailed; Chief Executive to seek formal approval of Chairmen of Police Committee and of Divisional Liaison Committee in accordance with delegated authority following approval by Urban Action Working Party on 11th July.

SOUTH YORKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

(ii) Note of a meeting of the 'B' (Barnsley) Divisional Liaison Committee held at the Mitchell and Darfield Miners' Welfare Club, Wombwell on 14th July, 1984.

Present: Councillor J. Peet (in the Chair),  
Councillors: B. P. Flanagan (Vice-Chairman of the Police Committee),  
Mrs. J. M. Brackley and T. A. Williams.

Magistrate: Mr. J. Wood.

Borough Councillors: F. Lunn, T. Naylor and K. Young.

Member of Parliament: Mr. F. Patchett.

Police: Superintendent W. O'Neill.

Administration: Miss A. M. Conaty, L. J. Cooksey.

National Union of Mineworkers: W. Swift, R. Calvert, J. Pickerhill, N. Kenworth and A. Hodgkinson, D. Reeves.

R. W. Lampkin - St. Mary's Wombwell.

Apologies for absence were received from Councillor G. H. Moores (on other Council business) and Mr. A. McKay, M.P., and Rt. Hon. R. Mason, M.P.

1. The Chairman opened the meeting by explaining the role of Divisional Liaison Committee's and explained that the aim of the meeting was to prevent trouble on the scale that happened in Maltby occurring in Wombwell.

A member of the N.U.M. stated that since the start of the dispute in March, there had been no trouble in Wombwell, although 'Riot Vans' had been patrolling the area. In the Low Valley area Police had allegedly been patrolling the area, informing people with loudhailers not to congregate on street corners. The Police had been harrasing miners and using abusive language.

Superintendent O'Neill stated that he was Commander of the Wombwell Sub-Division and that throughout the Mining Dispute he had not been out of the Sub-Division. The vans which he assumed that the Miners thought were 'Riot Vans' were merely the normal Transit Vans protected with Wire-Mesh, which were used to transport Police Officers from the Sub-Divisional H.Q. to various parts of the Sub-Division.

The normal patrolling requirement in the Sub-Division on a night was 2 cars and 1 van with six officers in reserve. Vans would of necessity be seen in Wombwell because all officers before going on duty are briefed at the Sub-Divisional H.Q. Usually 3 officers are stationed at Hoyland, Cudworth and Wombwell, but because of the fact that four Police Officers have been assaulted while making arrests which in themselves had nothing to do with the miners' dispute, it had been necessary to have 6 men in reserve at Goldthorpe. The only trouble which has occurred has been the normal Friday/Saturday night rowdiness which occurs when the Public Houses close. The factor which has aggravated the situation is that people who normally would stand by when arrests are being made are intervening to attempt to release the prisoners.

Superintendent O'Neill added that the incident at Wombwell Police Station where stones had been thrown over the fencing causing over £1,000 worth of damage to vehicles parked there illustrated the deterioration of relations between Police and the Public. He knew that the recent attacks at Manvers Main Colliery had

not been carried out by Miners but felt that a hooligan element was trying to take advantage of the present situation. Superintendent O'Neill added that in regard to the behaviour of the Police, that he would be naive if he said that nothing irregular ever occurred; and he would be pleased to hear of any evidence regarding alleged irregular conduct by Police Officers, which he would ensure would be investigated in accordance with Section 49 of the Police Act, 1964.

He stated that a 'flashpoint' had occurred at Goldthorpe a fortnight ago and he thanked M.P.'s, members of the N.U.M. and local Councillors for speaking to the crowd and calming it down.

Mr. T. Patchett, commenting on the incident at Goldthorpe, alleged that whilst Superintendent O'Neill had withdrawn his men inside the Police Station whilst he and other individuals attempted to calm and disperse the crowd which had gathered outside Goldthorpe Police Station, unfortunately one Police Inspector had stayed outside the Station, apparently goading the crowd.

It had been reported to him that this officer on another occasion had tried to provoke striking miners by showing them his payslip.

Mr. Patchett inquired about the incident on Saturday, 6th July, when apparently a Patrol Car had repeatedly cruised through the car park of the Alma Inn whilst many people were drinking outside; this had been seen as an act of provocation by the police, and had resulted in the car being bombarded with Beer Glasses.

A member of the N.U.M. stated that when he was walking up Summer Lane with 3 other members of the N.U.M. a police car drew up behind them, a man ran out of the car, the Police chased him and caught him. He alleged that it appeared that the police expected them to come to the man's aid because shortly afterwards 4 additional cars and a dog van turned up. The N.U.M. member stated that he felt that the man who ran off was a Police Officer.

Superintendent O'Neill undertook to investigate this incident and stated that if it were true, then the officers would face serious disciplinary charges.

Another N.U.M. member stated that it appeared to many striking miners that the sole criterion for arrest in Wombwell is whether you are a miner. He alleged that one miner had been assaulted in Wombwell Police Station, that another was only arrested after he admitted to being a miner.

Superintendent O'Neill stated that it was easy to get stories out of proportion, and he enquired whether the individual who alleged he had been assaulted had submitted a complaint.

Mr. Reeves, an N.U.M. member, said that on the picket lines, miners were confronted by Police from Surrey, Essex and the Metropolitan Police, and there was a growing feeling of frustration. He blamed the Metropolitan Police for creating the ill-feelings between miners and the police, which had manifested itself in Wombwell. They had called the miners scum, attacked them with truncheons at Orgreave whilst miners were wearing Plimsoles and shorts; while the police were armoured up, with no numbers on. He added that in view of the statements by Mr. L. Curtis, Chairman of the Police Federation, he should come to Wombwell and face facts.

Superintendent O'Neill commented that the only picket lines he had attended had been in the Wombwell Sub-Division at Houghton Main and Grimethorpe and on neither occasion was it necessary for his men to draw their staffs, and only 1 picket was arrested.

Councillor T. Williams stated that he could verify the points made by Superintendent O'Neill, and that he was concerned for the community. Pointed out he was on strike and had a son who regularly went picketing. He felt that the situation was very volatile and appealed to responsible people to attempt to calm the situation down. He added that people must respect Superintendent O'Neill who had great responsibility; if given any facts about misdemeanours by his officers he would do his best to identify them.

An N.U.M. member stated that they were proud of their community and were anxious to calm the situation down; were concerned about provocation by the Police, current feeling is that criterion for arrest is 'are you a miner', expect same integrity from Police as they expect from us.

Councillor Lunn commented that miners were getting blamed for incidents they weren't connected with. In recent weeks there had been running battles between gangs in Grahams Orchard in Barnsley on Saturday nights, caused by hooligans, for which the miners were getting blame. Believed that people were politically latching onto the miners' strike.

An N.U.M. member felt that frustration was building up in the Mining Communities. He had travelled 10,000 miles in 18 weeks. He had seen 18 people arrested in Nottinghamshire for refusing to turn back when ordered to do so by a Policeman - 18 people who had made the journey 40 times before and had never caused any trouble. Were they now supposed to respect the police?

Mr. T. Patchett commented that the police were being employed to do the Government's dirty work, the N.U.M. were frustrated because all sections of the establishment were against them. Concerning the miner who was bludgeoned at Orgreave the D.P.P. said he saw no reason to prosecute the officer responsible and the Home Secretary merely stated that a police Complaints Procedure exists, and can be utilised. The police hide behind the complaints procedure. Reported that he had seen police officers on the M1 holding up £10 notes to pickets. Stated that the situation was delicate and required delicate handling. If people drinking outside a public house see a patrol car repeatedly cruising up and down, it aggravates them. Recently had to cool lads down but police tricks made it difficult.

An N.U.M. member commented that he always used to respect the police until about a month ago, when he alleged he was stopped by Police whilst he was en-route to Cleethorpes to park his caravan. He was arrested when he refused to turn back and he spent 32 hours in custody.

Superintendent O'Neill replied that obviously he had no influence over events in Humberside, but important to realise Public Order situations were only a small proportion of the work of the police. Councillor Flanagan stated that it was important for the police to reconsider the use of 'protected' transit vans in the Wombwell area and to brief officers in the Sub-Division on the need to refrain from using foul and abusive language. The N.U.M. had a role to play in keeping sanity in the community.

## 2. Action to be taken.

Agreed - That a further meeting of the Barnsley Divisional Liaison Committee be held on Saturday, 28th July at 9.00 a.m. in the Mitchell and Darfield Miners Welfare Club, Wombwell, to review the situation.

SOUTH YORKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Note of a meeting of the 'B' Barnsley Divisional Liaison Committee held at the Mitchell and Darfield Miners' Welfare Club, Wombwell, on 28th July, 1984.

PRESENT: Councillor J. Peet (in the Chair)  
Councillors Mrs. J. M. Brackley, B. P. Flanagan (Vice-Chairman of the Police Committee) G. H. Moores (Chairman of the Police Committee) T. A. Williams.

Magistrate Member: Mr. J. Wood

Borough Councillor: T. Naylor

Member of Parliament: Mr. A. McKay

Police: Chief Superintendent P. W. Herbert, Chief Inspector K. Roughton.

Administration: Miss A. M. Conaty, A. Victory.

National Union of Mineworkers: R. Calvert, A. Hodgkinson, N. Kenworthy, G. Reeves, W. Swift.

Apologies for absence were received from Councillor P. T. Senior and J. Pickerhill (N.U.M.)

1. The Chairman opened the meeting and introduced those present. Note of previous meeting held on 14th July considered and agreed subject to addition of W. Roby (N.U.M.) and G. Reeves (N.U.M.) being added to list of persons present.

Arising from last meeting W. Swift asked whether Police investigations had been undertaken into action of officer at Goldthorpe (goading miners) and alleged 'set-up' in Summer Lane.

Chief Supt. Herbert, the Barnsley Divisional Commander, apologised that Supt. O'Neill was not present - he was on holiday. However, the alleged 'set-up' had been investigated and the claim had proved totally groundless. In fact a man had been arrested for disorderly behaviour in Main Street and had started to fight in the police car. The W.P.C. had been having difficulty controlling the man and the car stopped to allow the driver to assist. The man took opportunity of stopping car to make good his escape - he was subsequently captured in Summer Lane. The man was definitely not a police officer.

The N.U.M. representatives said that the Chief Constable's report - submitted to Special Sub-Committee on 29/6/84 on 'Picketing at Houghton Main Colliery' and circulated to each member present - was a distortion of the facts. They alleged that the police had been kicking pickets. They felt that the media was also distorting facts - creating impression that police could do no wrong and miners were always the villains. They did, however, agree that over the last fortnight there had been a noticeable 'low key' approach by police - no riot vans had been seen in Wombwell in that time. This was a good thing. Miners believed in the rule of law - but they felt some police were exceeding the law and were 'not playing the game'.

Ch. Insp. Roughton pointed out that it was dangerous to speak of incidents without personal knowledge - and that applied to the N.U.M. and the police.

One N.U.M. member said he knew of a member of the Darfield Main branch of the N.U.M. who had been arrested. Police said they wanted to interview him about a crime committed against him 6 months previously - but they in fact arrested him.



Cllr. Moores agreed that it was dangerous to accept 'secondhand' reports but, after all, reports to the Police Committee could be placed in the same category and Ch. Insp. Roughton ought to bear that in mind. He claimed that there was a breakdown in discipline in the South Yorkshire Police - this was shown in the allegations being made today, in the falling detection rate and the increasing crime rate in the County. The position needed to be rectified.

Ch. Supt. Herbert claimed that it was nonsense to speak of a breakdown in discipline. There was a serious deterioration in public order, and of late in the Wombwell area. He instanced Police cars damaged (40 plus), private cars damaged in the Police DHQ (one in excess of £800 for repairs), threats to Officers wives and families. Police were under stress, missing refreshments, meals, etc., but they were still doing community work with the young and unemployed - Superkids, five-a-side football - and had been in Grimethorpe on community work as late as yesterday, Friday, 27th July. Many Police came from mining families and it was inaccurate to suggest a bias against the mining community.

W. Swift maintained that N.U.M. pickets were not acting in a threatening manner but police had kicked pickets. At Houghton one picket lost a shoe, a policeman picked it up and threw it away - it was found 2 days later. No miners had been involved in incident in Wombwell when car overturned. Media would 'love miners to be involved'.

Cllr. Mrs. Brackley said Ch. Supt. Herbert gave impression that miners responsible for smashing up cars in Wombwell and making threatening calls to police. Investigations need to be made to ascertain whether miners are involved or not.

Ch. Supt. Herbert stressed he had never said miners were involved in these incidents and hoped he hadn't given that impression. The damage to Officers' cars in Wombwell and the telephone calls remain undetected, so it was impossible to say who was responsible.

Cllr. Flanagan said that accusations and counter-accusations were of no benefit - the meeting on 14/7 had been useful - the tensions in Wombwell had been eased and that good ground work should be built upon.

Cllr. Williams pointed out that if N.U.M. members had serious complaints and wished to pursue them then machinery existed - Section 49 complaint system.

One N.U.M. member said that at first meeting reference made to miner being hit by police truncheon. He asked for matter to be pursued but had no confidence in police. The Met. Police were causing problems nationally. The N.U.M. wanted people of Wombwell to respect police but they couldn't respect police if police didn't respect them.

A. McKay said it appeared disturbances on pickets lines reflected feelings locally about police.

One N.U.M. member agreed. He alleged that miner arrested and police kicked him in the head. There was strong community feeling in Wombwell and miners were 'closing rank'. When they saw colleagues being beaten they and their friends retaliated and attacked police.

W. Swift said he could produce a miner who had seen policemen smashing windows of pickets' cars at Orgreave. Feelings caused by such action are then reflected in Wombwell.

N.U.M. members said magistrates now being instructed to send pickets to jail for assaulting police - pickets don't want trouble - they want to be able to talk to police. Trouble was happening further afield but was reflected in streets of Wombwell. Police (not in S.Y.) had been creating illegal road blocks. The law should apply to both sides.

Cllr. Mrs. Brackley queried use of police blockade of M18 when coke convoys were travelling on the motorway. She quoted a recent example she had seen personally. A coke convoy had travelled along the M18 followed by police cars in all 3 lanes - holding back ordinary travellers to a speed of about 30 m.p.h.

Ch. Insp. Roughton - who had experience of Police Traffic Division - replied that escorted convoy widely recognised as safest method all round of moving large numbers of vehicles. Traffic held up at rear of convoy normally only delayed by few minutes.

Mrs. Brackley queried whether, when the current dispute was settled, Army convoys etc. would be similarly escorted and private motorists held up.

Ch. Insp. Roughton pointed out that armed forces have their own escorting vehicles.

J. Wood stated that reverting to argument and counter-argument. Need to go back to basics. Lot of factors outside influence of D.L.C. (ie. Orgreave, movement of coke and steel). First meeting held because of 'heat' in Wombwell N.U.M. say they're prepared to help. Need to investigate who is damaging cars and allegations (made at meeting on 14/7) of 32 hours detention of miner en-route to Cleethorpes. Police shouldn't investigate complaints made against them (new national policy decision required) but there is a Complaints Sub-Committee which will look into any complaint. Police obviously employing different tactics locally and public responding. Should build on that.

Cllr. Moores pointed out that he had seen police patrol car at Cortonwood and officers were behaving in a stupid, child-like manner, 'taking the mickey' of pickets. He felt that both sides to dispute should be polite and courteous - politeness costs nothing - and should see the others point of view. In Wombwell in particular there may be a need for a 'Unity' type centre for young people or some other form of community provision.

Ch. Supt. Herbert confirmed that only real trouble in Division since meeting on 14/7 was minor trouble at Bolton on Dearne. All officers concerned had been briefed to be courteous but it needs to be a two-way exercise. He pointed out that his own son, on leave from RAF, had been verbally abused by a local lecturer because his father in police.

One N.U.M. member said police in plain clothes should go to picket lines to see behaviour for themselves.

Ch. Supt. Herbert pointed out large number of pickets illegal. A. McKay disputed this and Ch. Supt. Herbert emphasised illegal by virtue of numbers acting in intimidatory fashion.

A. McKay reminded D.L.C. that large numbers of pickets accepted for years - now large gathering of men shouting and yelling is considered intimidation. If convoys of lorries not entering and leaving Orgreave would be quiet and peaceful picketing.

Cllr. T. Naylor expressed his pleasure that N.U.M. reporting quietening down in Wombwell. Wombwell had accepted new Police Div. HQ - 'a fortress' - and Cllr. Moores recognised need for community centre. Would go a long way to restoring peace in Wombwell.

G. Reeves said there had been reaction to intimidatory police presence in Wombwell. Can police now assure public that they'll abide by law - give people civil rights and inform family of arrested man of arrest and reason. Quoted recent example when colleague arrested and could not find out details from local police. Had to seek intervention of Cllr. Peet before details given.

Ch. Supt. Herbert confirmed that there had been exactly the same deployment of men and vans in the Wombwell area. There had been typical week-end boisterous behaviour - not necessarily involving miners - but he could not indefinitely send double-crewed vehicles. Referring to the incident related by Mr. Reeves he explained that when a man arrested a standard charge sheet is completed and arrested man indicates whether family (friend etc) should be informed. In this case, for some particular reason, may have decided against informing family.

W. Swift said the 'age of P.C. 49 was dead'. Police now organised nationally at London and instructions come 'down the line'. The P.M. was against the miners and she had told the police the miners couldn't be allowed to win. The police must remember they're part of the community - they're local men - and they shouldn't be influenced by the media.

A. McKay said it was necessary to restore the relationships of 5 months ago - ie. before the mining dispute began.

Cllr. Moores pointed out that public wanted to see more policemen on the street - not in cars.

Ch. Insp. Roughton pointed out that historically there had always been trouble at weekends - normally drink related. Those involved always resented police intervention. There was now a need to accept one another. Everybody, police and the public, should be able to walk the streets. He had personally been approached at 12.30 a.m. in Goldthorpe whilst on duty and had been told that he should not be there. Ch. Supt. Herbert, referring to the events in Bolton on Dearne, said he had had eight officers on foot in Bolton. He had had many calls from people asking what was happening - the Daily Mirror in Manchester had enquired and the local reverend had expressed concern that the 'parish was being destroyed'. 2 shopkeepers had windows broken. He had assured everybody that the law would be maintained in Bolton, although some people objected to the Police presence.

## 2. Action to be taken

AGREED - That a further meeting of the Barnsley Divisional Liaison Committee be held on Saturday 11th August, at 9.00 a.m. in the Mitchell and Darfield Miners Welfare Club, Wombwell, to review the situation.

SOUTH YORKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Note of a meeting of the "B" (Barnsley) Divisional Liaison Committee held at the former Dearne Council Offices, Goldthorpe on 1st August, 1984.

PRESENT: Councillor J. Peet (in the Chair)

Councillors: Mrs. J. M. Brackley, B. P. Flanagan (Vice-Chairman of the Police Committee), G. H. Moores (Chairman of the Police Committee), P. T. Senior, T. A. Williams.

Borough Councillor: K. Young

Bolton Police & Community Trust: Mrs. M. Burley, Mrs. S. R. Dickinson.

Police: Chief Superintendent P. W. Herbert (Divisional Commander),  
Chief Inspector K. Roughton (Acting Sub-Divisional Commander).

County Council (Administration Dept.): Miss. A. M. Conaty, M. P. McCarthy,  
D. I. Vaughan.

Apologies for absence were received from Mr. T. Patchett, Member of Parliament and Mr. J. Thompson on behalf of the National Union of Mineworkers.

1. Points Discussed

Councillor J. Peet welcomed and introduced the persons present. He stated that the Committee had been disturbed to hear of recent problems in the area and had come along to hear of them factually in detail and to see if they could assist in overcoming them.

It became evident during the discussions that there were two separate issues in the area. The first related to PACT "A" at Thurnscoe. Following the dismissal of the local community constable, three-quarters of the PACT "A" Committee had resigned, and there was a very real danger that the organisation would go out of existence.

It was a fact that the community constable had been replaced, but present circumstances were making it very difficult for him to make progress. The Sub-Divisional Commander had already arranged a meeting on Monday, 6th August, with the remaining representatives of PACT "A", following which it was hoped that the position could be clarified. The other problem in the Thurnscoe area related to the cancellation of the original date of the local gala. It was held on the Hickleton Main Miners' Welfare Ground. Whilst the Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council maintained the Ground, it was managed by the Miners' Welfare Committee. The original disagreement had evidently been about the attendance of just two police officers at the Gala according to press reports, but apparently these reports had not been entirely accurate. It was certainly understood now that there would be no objection to the police patrolling the Gala as usual, and that the Gala would go ahead in September. Regret was expressed that the National Union of Mineworkers had not been able to be present at the meeting as originally intended. It was imperative that picket line problems did not extend into local community matters,

The second issue related to Bolton on Dearne. Unlike PACT "A", PACT "B" had its own premises in which the local community were actively involved, including a most successful youth club. The police had also been actively involved, particularly in the youth club, up to some four months ago. The community constable had reportedly been assigned to picket line duties, but the local sergeant had tried to remain involved. Many of the youth club members were the young unemployed, but things had remained normal until two or three weeks ago.

The local meeting place of many youngsters was St. Andrew's Square, and there had been a certain amount of disorder. It was felt locally that this had not been spontaneous, but the situation had not been helped by the attendance at the incident of the local sergeant, allegedly for the sole purpose of identifying and arresting the local youths. The police representatives agreed that the sergeant had indeed been present at the incident, but pointed out that his role was one of trying to take the heat out of the situation. It was a fact that he had not cautioned or arrested anyone. Eight local policemen had been sent out on foot in an effort to give re-assurance to the public. PACT "B" pointed out that, rightly or wrongly, the local youths had placed their own interpretation on events and had announced without warning that either the police were out of the youth club or they were. Not a single youth had attended last week's youth club.

2. Action to be Taken

(a) Chief Executive to write to the eight members of the Youth Club Committee (via the Secretary of PACT "B") inviting them and any other youth club members who wish to do so to meet the Divisional Liaison Committee (including the local constable, the local sergeant and a senior police officer) at 7.30 p.m. on Friday, 10th August, 1984, at the PACT "B" Community Centre to discuss informally any local matters which they wish to raise.

(b) Chief Executive then to arrange an Open Public Meeting at the PACT "B" Community Centre on a date to be agreed.

(c) Chief Executive to arrange a meeting of the Committee with representatives of PACT "A" and the National Union of Mineworkers (following the meeting to be held by the Police on 6th August) to discuss problems at Thurnscoe.

SOUTH YORKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL



Note of a meeting of the A' (Doncaster) Divisional Liaison Committee,  
held at the Middle School, Church Lane, Stainforth, Doncaster on, 23rd  
August, 1984.

PRESENT: Councillor W. K. Martin (in the Chair)  
Councillors B.P. Flanagan (Vice-Chairman of the Police Committee), Mrs. J. M. Brackley, R. Walton  
Magistrate Member Mrs. D. Cuttriss  
Community Representatives: Councillor F. H. Appleby, Mr. A. Tomlinson  
District Councillors M. Glover, A. Langham, P. Molloney, R. Stockwell  
N.U.M. P. Curran (Sec: Hatfield Main branch)  
N.A.C.O.D.'s T. W. Chappell  
Police Chief Inspector B. Mordew Superintendents Hinchcliffe and Power,  
Sergeant P. Williamson  
County Council A. Conaty, L. J. Cooksey (Administration Dept.)

An apology for absence was received from County Councillor G. H. Moores (Chairman of the Police Committee).

1. The Chairman opened the meeting by explaining the role of Divisional Liaison Committee s and explained that the aim of the meeting was to establish a dialogue between the Police and the Community.

P. Curran, stated that since the start of the dispute his members had picketed peacefully, at Coal House, on the 2nd day of the dispute, with the co-operation of Chief Superintendent J. Carlin, Doncaster Divisional Commander, a peaceful picket line had been established, however more Police had arrived in Green buses, and the attitude of the Police changed. An Inspector pushed the ranks into pickets and he ended up on the floor, had received more co-operation from Police in Nottinghamshire since then, than from Police in South Yorkshire.

On Tuesday 21st August, 1984 he had walked down the lane to Hatfield Main Colliery with Superintendent Hinchcliffe who stated that he didn't want any trouble, and hoped that an Orgreave type situation could be avoided. A Police Inspector had allowed him to speak to one of the two strike breakers who had agreed to re-join the strike. He had taken the lad home, which he commented was a mistake as he should have stayed at the picket line to try and avert what happened.

T. Chappell, stated that he was a member of the N.A.C.O.D's and not on strike, and he had, previously, been awarded a Police Commendation for bravery. His wife was the head cleaner at Hatfield Main Hall and on that day, he had gone to help his wife clean the club. He commented that having seen the numbers of Pickets and Police he had locked the club up, but stayed inside and was able to watch the events. He commented that he was horrified by what he saw, he saw pickets who were sitting down attacked by a riot squad and beaten, he said that two pickets Derek Bell and Danny Green were felled by blows, Allan Peterson who was wearing a crash helmet was hit in the face by a truncheon and was badly beaten, Fred Close was carried away unconscious.

Mr. Chappell stated that after seeing the injuries sustained by Fred Close he had taken a first aid kit from the club and went outside to see if he could help. Claimed that when he went outside told by Police to tend to injured P.C's first and then was chased back into the club. Commented that he saw an old man knocked off a wall, Children, and Women running off in terror, and that as Captain of the Rescue team he had seen plenty of blood and was not frightened easily but on this day he was terrified.

Councillor Molloney stated that on Tuesday 21st August, 1984, the Community of Stainforth had been attacked by the Police, Adrian Simpson had been put in intensive care, a woman, 85 years old had been intimidated by Police in her own house, alleged that when he went to make a complaint about the Police actions that 2 policemen laughed at him: He was insulted by the Police, who he stated did not want to know: After 20 minutes he found Superintendent Hinchcliffe who told him how to make a complaint under Section 49 of the Police Act, 1964. He asked who gave the order to turn the Police on the community. Believed that Tuesday 21st August would be remembered in Stainforth as Bloody Tuesday. Councillor Langham stated that previous to the incident on Tuesday 21st August Stainforth had enjoyed an excellent liaison with the Police, now he claimed People looked on the Police with hatred in their eyes.

The Chairman pointed out that since the dispute had begun, Police from 37 different forces had been deployed in the County, each operating with a different style and this had not helped the situation.

Councillor Flanagan, commented that the Complaint system was worrying him, he understood the lack of confidence in the system but pointed out that it was the only one available at the moment.

B. Curran stated that on Tuesday 21st - he had asked an Inspector Chester how many of his members had been arrested, and whether any were injured Inspector Chester had given an accurate list of all men in custody, but had stated that none were injured however one man had later to be taken to Doncaster Infirmary and was put in Intensive care.

Superintendent Owen replied stating that he too was horrified at what was happening in the dispute. Police were not intervening in the dispute voluntarily, but had to uphold the law. Prior to the incidents taking place in Stainforth, the Police had been stoned and property wrecked, devices similar to petrol bombs had been found on a barricade at a nearby colliery. Any complaints received under Section 49 of the Police Act, 1964 had been sent to Police Headquarters at Sheffield and would be investigated thoroughly. He pointed out Policemen were human and bled the same as anyone else and did get frightened, stated that Stainforth Police Station had been attacked twice before Tuesdays incident.

Mr. Tomlinson commented that attempts had been made recently i.e. the Gala to re-kindle a community spirit in the area, but that he had been verbally abused by the Police on Tuesday 21st August who alleged that Police arrested a youth following an incident when a stone had been thrown through a bus window 6 policemen had knocked him out of the way when he attempted to enquire about the incident, stated the youth in his opinion not responsible for the incident. Questioned how it was possible to approach the police, stated that their mannerisms had shook him.

Councillor Flanagan informed the Liaison Committee that the Police Special Sub-Committee, set up to investigate Policing Policy during the Coal Industry Dispute would meet shortly in Stainforth to collect experiences and process complaints. Important to put aside events that happened in the past. Unacceptable things occurred on both sides of the picket lines. Important to discuss how to get things operating as they were before the dispute.

Reported that Yorkshire N.U.M. had agreed to attend a meeting, providing the Home Office and the Police similarly agree to attend, to work out an acceptable type of picketing, indicated the Yorkshire Areas concern, and desire to get back to a more realistic situation.

Superintendent Hinchcliffe commented that on the day in question, he was in charge of the operation at Hatfield Main, only 12 South Yorkshire Officers on duty who were kept in the vicinity of the colliery. He stated the Police were present there, because they were under the impression that some miners were intending to return to work, and in accordance with policy laid down nationally they were ensuring that men who wished to return to work could do so.

When asked why Police Officers were allegedly attacking the community after the working miners had returned home, Superintendent Hinchcliffe replied stating that the issues were coloured by the events that occurred in the morning, after the 2 miners went in, 150 pickets were present, a barricade was erected and ignited, which the Police had to clear, the N.C.B. asked the Police to clear the pickets off N.C.B. property which they had to do. The Police intended to investigate the days events and until then he was not in a position to answer specific questions.

The Chairman stated that if any future difficulties arose between the Police, and the Community that it was up to the people present to contact a member of the Police Committee who could liaise as he had done at Brodsworth Colliery, between the two sides, and could ensure that complaints against the Police were dealt with properly.



SOUTH YORKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

- (i) Note of a Meeting of the 'C' (Rotherham) Divisional Liaison Committee held at the Police D.H.Q., Main Street, Rotherham on 31st August, 1984.

PRESENT: Councillor P. Collins (in the Chair)

Councillors: D. Alderson, B. P. Flanagan (Vice-Chairman of the Police Committee), W. Layne, M. McCoy, G. H. Moores (Chairman of the Police Committee), P. T. Senior (Chairman).

Magistrate Member: Mr. A. M. Davies.

Members of Parliament: Mr. J. S. Crowther, Mr. P. Hardy, Mr. K. Barron.

Police: Superintendent J. Loughlin.

County Council: D. I. Vaughan.

Apologies for absence were received from Councillor W. K. Martin, Borough Councillor F. Cooper, Chief Superintendent J. Nesbitt and Superintendent P. Lodge.

1. Points Discussed

(a) Note of meeting held on 25th May, 1984, discussed and agreed.

(b) Action to be taken items. In view of absence of holiday of Divisional Commander and slow progress on certain other items, items (i), (ii) (a), (ii) (c), and (v) to be carried forward to next meeting.

(c) Divisional Commander's Report. To June, Division's detection rate had been 38%, but July's figures more encouraging as had increased to 57%. On burglary (dwellings), the July figures showed a detection rate of 70%, with a figure of 55% for other types of burglary. The number of reported crimes of theft of and from motor vehicles and the theft of bicycles remained high. In reply to questions from Members of Parliament, it was believed that the South Yorkshire Police detection rates were the second highest of the Metropolitan Forces and the sixth highest nationally. As regards the rape cases at Eastwood and Brampton en le Morthen these had occurred after the cut-off date of 30th June shown in the Crime Summary and Statistics report previously circulated to Members. As had been reported in the media, an Incident Room and computer link with the Bedfordshire Police had been established to assist enquiries in the so-called "Fox" case.

"Challenge '85" Project. Outline given of the project. Similar to Duke of Edinburgh Award Scheme. Idea was to set challenges based on increased civic responsibilities, especially for the unemployed. Open to all ages between 8 and 80, not just the young unemployed. Concept supported by Community Action Panel and Rotherham Unemployed Centre. If successful, hoped would become an ongoing project and not cease at end of 1985.

(d) Rotherham Unemployed Centre. Councillor P. T. Senior explained that this item had been added to the Agenda at his request following concern expressed to him as to the future of the Centre, following a number of changes in premises, staffing and loss of equipment. Centre now based at Wellgate School, but not clear as to the permanency of this occupancy. Request being put in to the Urban Action Working Party for £300 grant for equipment. Police Urban Action funds used in past to make premises suitable (particularly at Millmoor), and appeared only the Police were continuing to show active interest in supporting the Centre.

Councillor D. Alderson represented the County Council on the Centre's

Management Committee (substituting for Councillor T. P. Concannon). Staffing of the Centre was funded by the Manpower Services Commission, and consequently there were regular changes of staff. The present staff were very keen and should be given every encouragement.

Members agreed, and Member of Parliament Mr. K. Barron outlined for the Committee's information problems which had occurred in the management of the Centre in the past.

(e) Police involvement in Court Sitings. Magistrate Member Mr. A. M. Davies outlined the problems being encountered by both the Juvenile and Magistrate Courts now that the police were no longer present at Frederick Street and Moorgate.

Superintendent Loughlin stated that this was primarily a matter for the Clerk to the Justices, but outlined arrangements which were already in hand to ensure that police officers were available within the buildings.

(f) Dalton Youth Club. Member of Parliament Mr. P. Hardy reported on discussions and representations made regarding the resumption of links with the Youth Club by the community policemen. Members felt that similar views were being echoed throughout the County. It appeared to many people that the problems created by the era of response policing and panda cars were returning and being worsened by the concentration of police resources on the policing of the current dispute in the mining industry to the virtual exclusion of any other matters. Fifty years ago, every policeman was a "community" policeman, and it was a sad reflection that nowadays there had to be in effect two different categories of policemen.

(g) Policing in the Division of the current dispute in the mining industry. Members expressed concern as to events they had seen personally and had reported to them, particularly at Orgreave and more recently and currently at Kiveton Park. Whilst they had been critical of stone throwing and cases of violence by pickets, some of the reports of police actions were disturbing to say the least. Allegations had been made that the Police had even ordered the Kiveton Park Fire Station (manned by part-time firemen to be closed between 5 a.m. to 7.30 a.m. daily.) Most of the incidents appeared to involve "imported" police who, whilst theoretically under the control of the Chief Constable of South Yorkshire, appeared to have little regard for the consequences of their actions on relationships between the police and the community once they had returned to their own Forces.

It appeared to many people that the police were now being used in organising strike breaking by central direction. Local Union Officials were unable to identify some of the so-called return to work miners after head counts of their Branch members and in other cases it appeared that the men concerned were only going back in order to qualify for the generous redundancy terms being offered by the Coal Board.

Councillor Moores pointed out that he felt that the possibility of violence would be reduced if the official pickets were allowed to speak to the return to work miners and had, in fact, put such a request to the Chief Constable verbally and later confirmed it in writing.

Whilst the NACODS Union had voted not to take strike action, they were not crossing picket lines, and consequently, any miner who returned to work was in any event unable by law to go underground in the absence of a Deputy.

Members were unable to understand police tactics in chasing pickets from the scene of disturbances into residential areas, such as at Kiveton Park. The pickets were leaving, not going to, the scene (the estate in question being at least half a mile away from the pit), and the police were apparently not discriminating between local residents and pickets.

It appeared to many people that dual standards were being used - one for the pickets and another for the police.

2. Action to be taken

(a) Items (i), (ii) (a), (ii) (c) and (v) from Note of meeting held on 25th May, 1984, to be carried forward to next meeting.

(b) Divisional Commander be requested to report on the "Challenge 85" Project to the next meeting of the Committee, and to arrange for the Community Liaison Inspector (Inspector Ramsey) to be present to enable a full discussion to take place.

(c) Chief Executive be requested to contact the Rotherham Unemployed Centre to arrange a meeting between the Centre's Management Committee and this Committee to discuss how the Committee can assist in the continuance and development of the Centre's activities (the Chief Executive to obtain and circulate to Members a copy of the Centre's Constitution).

(d) Magistrate Member Mr. A. M. Davies to monitor and report back to the Committee should the proposed arrangements for availability of police officers within Court buildings not prove satisfactory.

(e) Divisional Commander be requested to contact the Youth Leader at the Dalton Youth Club to discuss the resumption of links with the Youth Club by the Community Policemen.

(f) Chief Constable be requested to note the general concern of this Committee at the deterioration in the relationships between the police and the community in the Division caused by the concentration of resources on the policing of the present dispute the mining industry to the apparent exclusion of normal activities.

(g) Chief Constable and Divisional Commander be requested to meet this Committee urgently to discuss the policies being applied by Police Officers in the policing of the present dispute in the mining industry in the Division.

(h) That the Committee record their appreciation of the tremendous efforts being made by local representatives, such as County Councillor G. Congreve and Member of Parliament Mr. K. Barron, in an effort to contain local situations, and welcome the continued involvement in the Committee's activities by all three of the local Members of Parliament.

POLICE COMMITTEE  
SPECIAL SUB-COMMITTEE

(i) 31st August, 1984

PRESENT: Councillor G. H. Moores C.B.E. (in the Chair)  
Councillors B. P. Flanagan (Vice-Chairman), R. H. Patton, J. Peet, P. T. Senior,  
M. E. Smith and T. A. Williams.  
Community Representatives, Councillor F. H. Appleby, M. Barton, M. Benson,  
C. Chambers, T. W. Chappell, P. Curran, J. Long, H. Mason, J. Moores, A. Tomlin-  
son.  
(N.B. attended in connection with item 1 only).

Apologies for absence were received from County Councillors S. A. Dawson and  
W. K. Martin.

1. Complaints against the Police

The Sub-Committee met representatives of the community of Stainforth following  
disturbances in the village on Tuesday 21st August, 1984. The community  
representatives commented verbally on the Police actions in the village on the  
21st August, 1984 and submitted 8 written complaints and asked that they be  
investigated under Section 49 of the Police Act, 1964.

The representatives alleged that the Police baton charged the pickets after the  
two miners who had gone into work that day had gone home, wilfully destroyed  
N.U.M. Property, assaulted pickets and bystanders including Women and Children,  
in some instance up to  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile away from the pit and used foul and abusive  
language to pickets and bystanders.

It was stated that the Police had searched houses, without producing warrants  
looking for pickets and in one instance that of an 85 year old lady and used  
Police Dogs to clear local children from the Colliery Tip.

RESOLVED -

1. That in view of the possibility of compensation being sought from the  
Committee, payments to outside forces providing mutual aid be not made until  
such time as the complaints against those forces are settled and that the  
Chief Constable be requested to:

(i) fully investigate the incidents which occurred in Stainforth on 21st  
August, 1984, including taking statements from members of the public and report  
his findings to a future meeting of the Police Committee;

(ii) ensure that all imported Police Support Units are subordinate to and  
directed by senior officers of the South Yorkshire Police Force.

2. That since riots shields and truncheons were provided for the protection  
of individual Police Officers and only for use in defence circumstances deploy-  
ment and drawing of truncheons should be limited to such occasions.

2. Use of Troops in the Coal Industry Dispute

RESOLVED - That the Chief Constable be asked to investigate the paper showing  
the names and numbers of servicemen, allegedly serving with the South Yorkshire  
Police Force during the Coal Industry dispute.

SOUTH YORKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

- (ii) Note of a meeting of the 'B' (Barnsley) Divisional Liaison Committee held at the Mitchell and Darfield Miners' Welfare Club, Wombwell, on 1st September 1984

Councillor J. Peet (in the Chair)

Councillors Mrs. J. M. Brackley, B. P. Flanagan (Vice-Chairman of the Police Committee), T. A. Williams

Borough Councillor T. Naylor.

Police: Chief Superintendent W. O'Neill and Chief Inspector K. Roughton.

Administration: Miss A. M. Conaty, L. J. Cooksey.

National Union of Mineworkers: G. Reeves, J. Pickerhall, W. Marshall, W. Swift, A. Hodgkinson.

Member of Parliament-A. McKay M.P.

Church: Rev. R. L. Pamplin.

1. The minutes of the meeting held on 28th July, 1984 were considered and agreed subject to the following amendments:-

Mr. Swift pointed out that the incident in which a picket had lost a shoe occurred at Selby not Houghton; and that members of the N.U.M. had not said that Magistrates were now being instructed to send pickets to jail for assaulting police.

2. Chief Superintendent O'Neill reported that he had investigated the incident, reported by Mr. Hodgkinson on Summer Lane, and that as indicated in the minutes a man had been arrested on Main Street for disorderly behaviour and had started to fight on the Police car. The W.P.C. had been having difficulty controlling the man and the car stopped to allow the driver to assist. The man took the opportunity of the car stopping to make good his escape and he was subsequently captured in Summer Lane.

An N.U.M. representative commented that local Police were using staves at Kiveton Park, scenes there reminded him of South Africa, pointless trying to improve relations with the local force when they are batoning miners. Felt that the situation could not be cooled down, believed that instructions were coming from the Government to the Police on how to handle the dispute, reported that a Policeman from Goldthorpe had been seen on the picket lines at Kiveton Park, reported mounted Police running through picket lines and feared that before long plastic bullets would be used. Believed impossible to cool the situation in the localities if the situation keeps happening. Miners case not being fairly represented in the Media.

Councillor Williams commented that he and other members of the Police Committee could understand the miners frustrations and that events in the dispute were making them feel the same as the miners, felt that many events were beyond comprehension and did lead to anger. However, it was important to cool the situation down, believed that two wrongs didn't make a right, disturbances in the community would only make the situation worse, stated he was aghast at some of the Police actions, and that they would have to be investigated, but believes that there were still a lot of good Policemen who must feel as frustrated as members of the Police Committee and the National Union of Mineworkers, and must regret the reputation that they were acquiring.

Mr. W. Swift stated that the improved relationships with the Police had disappeared since the events at Kiveton Park, which they regretted, noted it was important to get some talking done but commented that it was noticeable that the Police were not bothering the Welsh Farmers when they blocked roads, because he believed, that they were Conservatives, and that the Conservatives

did not attack their own.

Superintendent O'Neill commented that it was naive to talk about angelic pickets and brutal police, stated that he could not comment on the events at Kiveton Park as he had not been there, but he believes that it was a contradiction in terms to state that 2000 people had gone to picket peacefully.

A representative of the N.U.M. stated that it was pointless to isolate the events at Kiveton Park, and their effect on the local community in Wombwell as Kiveton Park was only 15 miles away.

Councillor Flanagan reiterated his concern re the actions of the South Yorkshire Police and 'imported' Police, stated that every officer imported into the County was under the control of the Chief Constable - pointed out that the Chairman and himself were in constant liaison with the National Union of Mineworkers, pointed out that up until 30th August, 1984 a peaceful picket had been maintained, would have to examine closely reasons for violence, recognised that events at Kiveton Park would have an effect on Wombwell, but that Kiveton Park situation would be discussed with community of Kiveton Park. Important that people didn't think nothing happening. Stated that the Police Committee were working very hard to restore relationships between the Police and the local mining communities.

A representative of the N.U.M. stated that on Thursday at Kiveton Park (30/8/84) there had been no violence, television crews had been there but nothing was shown on the news that evening, on Friday the Police justified their actions by stating there had been stone throwing, however, he believed that no stones had been thrown until after a senior Police Officer on a white horse had charged the pickets. Commented that he personally had pulled 5 pickets out of a trench where they had fallen in their haste to get away from the Police.

Mr. A. Hodgkinson inquired of Superintendent O'Neill what the Police response would be if a man attempted to return to work at Darfield Main.

Superintendent O'Neill replied that the Police response would depend on the circumstances, if a man wished to return to work which by law he is entitled to, then he would ensure the man got in. If the N.U.M. attempted to prevent him then he would ensure that the actions of the N.U.M. were frustrated. Stated that if the N.U.M. placed only 6 pickets at the Colliery he would only use 3 Policemen.

A representative of the N.U.M. stated that recently at a picket at Darfield Main Colliery, following the arrival of a Police Car, 3 police transit vans turned up and parked approximately 100 yeds away, when the N.U.M. went to inquire why the transit vans had been sent, found the officers putting on their 'riot' gear.

Superintendent O'Neill stated that the Police attended picket lines because of the spate of attacks which had been taking place on N.C.B. property and that the Police recognised that there could be an unruly element where large numbers of people gathered.

Representatives of the N.U.M. inquired whether the South Yorkshire Police had been issued with Gum Shields or Night Sticks as they had witnessed their use.

Superintendent O'Neill and Chief Inspector Roughton stated that they would be alarmed and concerned if officers were using night staffs.

Cllr. T. Naylor inquired about the provision of community facilities in

Wombwell, following the identification of two properties.

The Chairman reported that the Architect would be inspecting the properties shortly. Councillor Flanagan commented that the 'B' Division D.L.C. had played a valuable role, along with PACT B in easing tensions in the community however he envisaged the Wombwell centre operating on different lines, operating as an unemployment rather than a community centre.

Councillor Williams asked that both the Police and the N.U.M. play it 'cool' on the picket lines and not be provoked, stated that if any trouble arose on the picket lines that Councillor Peet and himself were available at anytime to mediate.

Councillor Flanagan stated that he hoped that Monday would see a new start at Darfield Main, that a totally peaceful picket free from violence by either side could be held, and that the liaison developed in these meetings could be built upon.

SOUTH YORKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

(ii) Note of a Meeting of the 'C' (Rotherham) Divisional Liaison Committee held  
at the Town Hall, Rotherham on  
7th September, 1984

PRESENT: Councillor P. T. Senior (in the Chair)  
Councillors: P. Collins (Vice-Chairman), D. Alderson, B. P. Flanagan  
(Vice-Chairman of the Police Committee), W. Layne, W. K. Martin, M. McCoy,  
G. H. Moores (Chairman of the Police Committee)

Magistrate Member: Mr. A. M. Davies.

Members of Parliament: Mr. K. Barron, Mr. J. S. Crowther, Mr. P. Hardy.

Police: Deputy Chief Constable Mr. C. F. Gutsell, Superintendent P. Lodge  
(Deputy Divisional Commander).

County Council: Miss A. M. Conaty, D. I. Vaughan (Administration Department).

1. Points Discussed.

(a) Note of meeting held on 31st August, 1984, circulated to each  
Member present and agreed.

(b) Purpose of meeting. Chairman pointed out Committee on 31st August  
had requested urgent meeting to discuss policies being applied by police  
officers in policing the present dispute in the mining industry in the  
Division.

(c) Use of horses, dogs, riot shields and truncheons. What guidelines  
are given to the police and in what circumstances are they used? Horses and  
dogs now apparently being used more frequently than in the early days of  
the dispute.

Police replied that, in normal circumstances, a truncheon was used purely in  
self-defence and drawn on command of the officer in charge. The fact had to  
be recorded in the policeman's log. It was recognised that use of horses  
and dogs was an emotive issue. There were national guidelines dating from  
1980 on the use of horses. Their use had to be a decision of the officer in  
charge on the spot. Similar limitations applied to the use of dogs. If  
there were not enough men available, they had to be supplemented by horses  
and dogs. Residents on the estates had to be protected.

(d) Briefing of 'imported' police, as some of them appeared to see all  
pickets as a mixture of criminals and revolutionaries. They also appeared  
to see all residents of pit villages as miners or pickets.

Police replied that 'imported' police were briefed by South Yorkshire Police  
Officers normally, but there were circumstances where officers from neigh-  
bouring forces came in direct to incidents. Certainly, the points made by  
Members were being stressed at briefings as some 'imported' police evidently  
didn't know what to expect. Emphasised it is much easier to properly brief officers  
when they are billeted in South Yorkshire than when they are bussed in in response  
to calls for assistance.

(e) Control of 'imported' police when in South Yorkshire. Were they under  
the control of the Chief Constable of South Yorkshire or their own Chief  
Constable ?



Police replied that 'imported' police were under the operational control of the Chief Constable of South Yorkshire, except for disciplinary purposes. Matters of discipline were matters for the Deputy Chief Constable of their own Force. Criminal acts and the immediate response to complaints were the responsibility of the Chief Constable of South Yorkshire, but one practical difficulty in the investigation of complaints by senior officers of Forces not involved was that 23 other Forces had been involved at Orgreave and 22 other Forces at Kiveton so far.

(f) Prosecution of police officers for criminal offences committed on the picket lines. Why had no police officer been prosecuted for a criminal offence? Such offences were being committed in the presence of hundreds of other police officers. Was there a policy not to prosecute? Also, what was the position of the Director of Public Prosecutions?

Police replied that there wasn't a non-prosecution policy so far as they were aware, but the possibility of a 'Nelson' aspect couldn't be overlooked. In the case of the incident featured in the media, the Director of Public Prosecutions had declined to institute proceedings. A private prosecution was now proceeding, and the South Yorkshire Police would supply evidence. The policy of referring cases of alleged criminal offences by police officers to the Director of Public Prosecutions had been introduced nationally many years ago following a case in the Bedfordshire Police.

(g) Media reports regarding use of night sticks. Were they true?

Police explained that City of London Police without protective gear were being bombarded by throwers on the Keaton Hall Estate. Back up was provided by Humberside Police, who had come direct into the Division. When their Units dismounted from the vans they were seen by a South Yorkshire Police Officer to have night sticks. They were instructed to get back into the vans and were sent to the holding area. This was the only time night sticks had been seen in the Division. It was believed that the Humberside Force were the only Force to use such sticks. Had there been the opportunity to brief the officers the situation would not have arisen. The National Reporting Centre had also been advised that night sticks were not acceptable in South Yorkshire. The Chief Constable had asked the Chief Constable of Humberside to ensure that they are not used in South Yorkshire again.

(h) Relationships between pickets and the police. Essential that every effort be made to establish and maintain contact and communications with local NUM Branch Officials on an individual basis.

Police agreed, but pointed out reaction of ulterior motives on occasions. When there were problems, it was inevitably with or caused by non-local pickets.

(i) De-briefing arrangements. Query whether this happened and, if so, by whom?

Police confirmed that de-briefings were held as a matter of routine and were conducted by the Superintendent in charge. Agreed that there were problems when Units moved in and out and/or on to other incidents.

(j) Beating of truncheons on riot shields. Such actions were considered to be provocative and, in any event, appeared to be in contravention of the terms of use previously outlined. There were also instances where policemen held their truncheons at the ready for long periods even when the pickets were nowhere near them.

Police pointed out that the Chief Constable had now given an instruction that the beating of truncheons on riot shields was not to happen in South Yorkshire. He would be disappointed if it happened again.

(k) Policing of coal stocks and movement of coal from pit heads. The darker and colder nights were coming nearer, as was the day when the National Coal Board would attempt to move coal stocks from the pit heads. The sacking of employees by the Board for taking coal to give warmth to their families was causing embitterment in the mining Communities. There would be problems at every colliery if the Board attempted to move coal stocks from the pit head. These two factors would undoubtedly lead to demands for more vigorous policing of coal stocks and add a new dimension to the role of the police.

The police agreed that an analysis of their role would be required. On matters of policy, they found difficulty in finding anyone at the NUM Headquarters who could or would talk to them and give answers.

(l) Officers in Charge of Police Support Units. Essential that South Yorkshire Police Officers remained fully in charge of Police Support Units and did not withdraw to Pit Gates when incidents occurred, as most of problems with 'imported' police. Truncheons could be used defensively, but it appeared that some 'imported' police were dishing out their own punishment instead of proceeding through the Courts. To a lesser extent, there appeared also to be a discipline problem when South Yorkshire Police undertook duties outside of their own Division.

(m) Change in Policing Tactics. It appeared that pickets were not being allowed to withdraw from or after incidents without the police chasing them. Case that morning at Kiveton quoted where pickets were in stubble field, three fields away from the pit gates.

Police pointed out recent incidents in housing estate. Police stoned and damage caused. To avoid this, effort made to pen pickets in open property. Unsuccessful, as they just milled about and continued throwing stones. Hard Lane normally opened to allow pickets to disperse once the 'return to work' miners and escort in the pit.

(n) Conduct likely to cause a Breach of the Peace. View put that action of the National Coal Board in attempting to get one or two people in to work against the wishes of the majority of miners constituted a likely breach of the peace and could be prevented by the Chief Constable. In any event, it was a confidence trick, as the men could not go underground as NACODS were refusing to cross picket lines. The police were taking sides and being used as strike breakers. Both the Area Management of the National Coal Board and the Chief Constable were under orders from above. There was a precedent in South Yorkshire for the police to take action to prevent a breach of the peace (when the Winder at Houghton Main was advised that the police could not guarantee his safety). Outside of South Yorkshire, there was also the Dartford Tunnel incident.

The Police felt that a fine line of civil liberties was involved. There were two sides to the question, and the Chief Constable had considered both. There wouldn't be any question of a breach of the peace if the return to work miners were allowed to walk into the pit unhindered. If the men weren't permitted to go underground, it seemed rather pointless for 3,000 pickets to try to prevent them going in anyway. If the police withdrew and one of the men were seriously injured or killed, the Chief Constable would be equally criticised and would have seriously negated his Oath of Office.

(o) Pickets to be permitted to speak to the return to work miners. The view was expressed and instances quoted where just the fact of the official pickets speaking to the men had diffused potentially violent situations. It was considered that this should be standard procedure, and the Chairman of the Police Committee confirmed that he had put such a request, both verbally and in writing, to the Chief Constable.

The Police confirmed that the written request of the Police Committee Chairman had been received. So far as Kiveton was concerned, the seven men involved had been asked on a regular basis if they would speak to the pickets. Latterly, the men had accused the police of harassing them by repeating the request.

(p) Identification of Police Officers. Persistent allegations that some police officers were removing their numbers so as to avoid identification. Also suspicion that where no numbers displayed, the men may in fact be army personnel.

Police gave an assurance that no army personnel were deployed as police officers in the Division. On identification, part of the briefing now was to check that numbers were displayed, and this was checked on by supervisory officers.

(q) Building bridges. It was unanimously felt that some form of initiative had to be taken to prevent the situation deteriorating even more. The best hope appeared to be for contact to be made with local NUM Branch Officials, as the Police Committee Chairman had had little response to his efforts to make some form of progress at both regional and national levels with representatives of the National Coal Board, the National Union of Mineworkers and the Police, as well as the Home Secretary. Whilst indicating a willingness to take part in discussions any time or anywhere, both the Members of Parliament and the Elected Members felt that the initial initiative should come from the Police.

The Deputy Chief Constable undertook to inform the Chief Constable of the Committee's views and stated that he would be surprised if there were not to be an immediate response.

## 2. Action to be taken

Deputy Chief Constable be requested to inform the Chief Constable of the Committee's firm view that it is essential that some form of local initiative is taken to contain and reduce tension and violence on the picket lines and that to this end, it is recommended that Divisional Commanders should make contact with local Branch Officials of the National Union of Mineworkers to suggest discussions on an individual basis with appropriate local supervisory police officers and the appointment of stewards by the local Branches to encourage orderly picketing and identification of non-union persons involved in incidents.

POLICE COMMITTEE  
SPECIAL SUB-COMMITTEE

(iii) 14th September, 1984

PRESENT: Councillor B. P. Flanagan (in the Chair),  
Councillors W. K. Martin, R. H. Patton, P. T. Senior, M. E. Smith, T. A. Williams.  
Community Representatives M. McCoy, M. Varley and H. Whittle  
Members of the Community of Armthorpe.

Apologies for absence were received from Councillors G. H. Moores (on other Council Business) and J. Peet .

1. Minutes of Previous Meeting

RESOLVED - That the minutes of the meeting held on 7th September, 1984, be approved as a correct record.

2. Complaints against the Police

The Sub-Committee met members of the Community of Armthorpe following disturbances in the village on week commencing Monday, 20th August, 1984. The community representatives commented verbally on the Police actions in the village and asked that the list of written complaints submitted be investigated under Section 49 of the Police Act, 1964.

The representatives alleged that the Police used foul and abusive language towards pickets and residents of the village, and members of the Merseyside Police Force had appeared drunk on the picket line and thrown coins to the pickets. On Tuesday, 21st August, 1984, it was alleged that the Police had carried out baton charges on the pickets, sealed the village off so that people were unable to travel to work, and had thrown stones at a resident who was attempting to phone her employee from a public telephone box. frightening the individual concerned and injuring a passer by.

Members of the community stated that on Tuesday, 21st August, 1984, they had seen Police Officers assault pickets in a vicious and unrestrained manner, and that the nature of the Police actions had provoked some pickets to defend themselves and their community, this had resulted in a number of arrests and young men now had criminal records, which they would never have had, had it not been for the actions of the Police.

They stated however that the N.U.M. officials at the Colliery had always and still did enjoy a very good relationship with the South Yorkshire Police Force and that the complaints they made were against 'imported' Police Support Units from other authorities.

It was alleged that a Colliery official had told members of N.A.C.O.D.'s that if they wished to return to work he would order police to remove the picket line, and had on another occasion had the pickets cabins, which were the property of Doncaster M.B.C. and not positioned on N.C.B. land removed and destroyed.

Branch officials of Markham Main N.U.M. complained that they had been given no opportunity to present the unions case to the individuals who had returned to work at Markham Main. They stated that the men either wore masks or lay on the floor of the bus as it passed through the picket lines at speeds often

approaching 40 miles per hour, making identification of the individuals impossible. They stressed that if they could talk to the strikebreakers a lot of tension could be taken out of the situation.

RESOLVED - That the Chief Constable be requested to:

(i) fully investigate the incidents which occurred in Armthorpe, including taking statements from members of the public and report his findings to a future meeting of the Police Committee.

(ii) in view of the allegations made regarding the actions of N.C.B. officials at Markham Main Colliery, inform the National Coal Board of the necessity of maintaining a peaceful situation on picket lines.

POLICE COMMITTEE  
SPECIAL SUB-COMMITTEE  
ST JOHN'S HALL, KIVETON PARK.

12th October, 1984

PRESENT: Councillor G. H. Moores (C.B.E.) in the Chair.  
Councillors: B. P. Flanagan (Vice-Chairman), W. K. Martin, R. H. Patton,  
J. Peet, P. T. Senior, M. E. Smith and T. A. Williams.  
County Councillor G. Congreve, attended in connection with item 2 only.

1. Minutes of Previous Meeting

RESOLVED - That the minutes of the meeting held on 5th October, 1984 be approved as a correct record.

2. Complaints against the Police

The Sub-Committee met members of the community from Kiveton Park, the Member of Parliament for Rother Valley and representatives of Wales Parish Council, who had all previously submitted letters of complaint regarding the actions of the Police in Kiveton Park, to the Police Authority.

They alleged that following the return to work at Kiveton Park Colliery by a few individuals, that the presence of the Police in the village and the way they operated had transformed the situation from a previously peaceful situation to a violent one. They stated that the police frequently and without good cause dispersed the pickets using mounted and riot police often before they had the opportunity to reach the picket lines. On occasions the police had chased the pickets onto neighbouring estates and the residents present commented that they had seen policemen on several occasions assaulting strikers without being provoked.

They commented that the Police used foul and abusive language, as well as taunts and goads, not only towards striking miners but towards their wives as well.

Residents who lived in the vicinity of Walesmoor Avenue, Kiveton Park, where a working miner lived stated that they had come to expect to receive verbal abuse from the Police in the Police Car stationed outside the working miners house, but were now being taunted and goaded as well, they complained that people walking on Walesmoor Avenue were being questioned as to why they were using the Avenue.

They stated that they felt as though their village had been invaded by the Police and that they felt saddened that the respect they had, had for the Police and used to instil in their children had been lost.

RESOLVED - That the written complaints be referred to the Deputy Chief Constable for investigation under Section 49 of the Police Act, 1964.

3. Complaint against the Police - Sheffield

The Sub-Committee considered a letter from the Sheffield Trades Council,

regarding the actions of a Police Officer who it was alleged had threatened to arrest an individual for distributing an appeal in support of the Trades Council Raffle for Miners Hardship Funds.

RESOLVED - That the complaint be referred to the Deputy Chief Constable for investigation under Section 49 of the Police Act, 1964.

4. Sheffield Policewatch

The Sub-Committee considered reports received from Sheffield Policewatch covering the period 24th - 28th September, 1984.

RESOLVED - That the reports be received.

5. Letter from the Home Office

Further to minute 2 of the meeting of the Special Sub-Committee held on 17th August, 1984, when the Chairman of the Police Committee was authorised to, on behalf of the Sub-Committee, issue an appeal for an end to violence and intimidation on the picket lines, from whatever party, to the Home Office, the Police Federation, the National Union of Mineworkers and the National Coal Board, the Sub-Committee considered a reply from the Home Office.

The letter stated that the Government had repeatedly condemned the violence that had occurred on the picket line and acts of intimidation against those who wished to exercise their right to work.

The Home Office believed that the primary responsibility for the scenes of violence to which the Chairman referred rested with those who organised picketing on an unreasonable and intimidating scale.

The letter concluded that negotiations to resolve the industrial dispute were a matter for the National Coal Board and the National Union of Mineworkers and not for the Home Secretary and that the dispute should be clearly distinguished from the "appalling scenes of violence by so-called pickets ..." and the efforts by the police to deal with the resulting breaches of the criminal law.

The letter stated that the Home Secretary would not be prepared to convene a meeting between all the parties involved in the dispute to attempt to 'cool' the situation on the picket lines.

RESOLVED - That receipt of the letter be noted.

POLICE COMMITTEE  
SPECIAL SUB-COMMITTEE

Welfare Hall, Grimethorpe  
17th October, 1984

PRESENT: Councillor G. H. Moores (in the Chair),  
Councillors: B. P. Flanagan (Vice-Chairman), S. A. Dawson, W. K. Martin,  
R. H. Patton, J. Peet, M. E. Smith and T. A. Williams.

1. Grimethorpe.

The Sub-Committee met members of the community of Grimethorpe, including local Town and County Councillors, following disturbances earlier in the week.

Members of the community stated that the disturbances had broken out, following attempts by the Police, and it was believed at the request of the National Coal Board, to stop striking miners picking coal from the tip at Grimethorpe Colliery. They recognised that legally, the tip and its contents belonged to the National Coal Board, but morally, they felt they had a right to pick coal from the tip. It was stated that for 7 months striking miners had picked coal from the tip with no interference from the police, and it was felt that the change in attitude by the National Coal Board was an attempt to provoke people.

It was alleged that following the arrests at the tip, that the police presence in the village had been increased, that people leaving the Red Rum public house on Monday night had been confronted by riot police, that police were constantly patrolling the village in transit vans, that people had been taunted and goaded by the police. One woman stated that when walking home one evening with her husband, she had witnessed a young lad being assaulted by the police and she had been called a prostitute and whore by a policeman.

It was stated by a member of the community that it had proved impossible to take the policemen's numbers because they had been taped over and this made it difficult to make an official complaint.

Whilst criticising the introduction of 'imported' police into the village people paid tribute to P.C. Chris Bailey, their local Community Constable, and requested that the imported police be withdrawn from the village and community policing be re-introduced.

Councillor Norman, the Mayor of Brierley commented that for the last seven months there had been a lack of everyday policing as community constables were withdrawn to serve on picket lines.

Councillor G. H. Moores stated that serious thinking had to be given at National level about how to train policemen, as it was becoming clear that some members of the police force were over-reacting and using foul and abusive language towards people. He felt that the policy of the Government was to portray the miners as criminals and he accused the media of co-operating with this mass criminalisation of a section of the population, a good many of whom were former ex-servicemen. However, he stressed that picking coal from tips was illegal and the police had to take action when



requested by the National Coal Board, the question was how they reacted.

A member of the community alleged that when the police tried to stop striking miners picking coal they assaulted individuals there, including young men, women and children, people walking on nearby footpaths were also assaulted and that the community was asking how many times did a person have to be knocked down by a baton before something was done. He stated that the community could only stand so much before retaliating.

Councillor Williams stated that he had been present on Monday night and had witnessed the appalling scenes, he appealed to the people present not to react again the way they did on Monday night. Innocent people were affected and the community was damaging itself, he promised that an investigation would be carried out. He appealed to the people present to calm the situation down.

A member of the community stated that they did not want a repeat of the disturbances. They wished to see a return to community policing, however, it was important to withdraw the 'imported' police.

Councillor Moores stated that if people went to pick coal, then the police would have to take action. He requested people to keep away from the coal tip. He informed the meeting that he had asked the Chief Constable if he would consider merely cautioning the people who had been arrested whilst picking coal and the Chief Constable had promised to consider it. He promised the meeting that he would see the Chief Constable later and ask him to consider reducing the police presence in the village, however, he pointed out it was the duty of the parents in the village to keep their children under control and he condemned those who were taking advantage of the situation by throwing stones and causing trouble.

The Deputy Chief Constable stated that he had shuddered at many of the things people present in the village had alleged, and he unreservedly apologised for the many things the police may have done wrong. However, he also asked the people present to consider whether they had done things wrong as neither he nor anyone else would allow Grimethorne to lapse into a state of lawlessness. He commented that he was not happy to hear the allegations the people had made and he promised to take back to the Chief Constable what had been said, he also assured people that he would personally guarantee that he would ensure that any written complaints received would be fully investigated.

Notes of a meeting held on Sunday, 18th November, 1984 at 11.00 am

PRESENT: Councillor G. H. Moores, (Chairman), Councillor B. P. Flanagan  
Chief Superintendent Peter Herbert, Superintendent Arthur Williams  
and Five Officers of the Dodworth Branch N.U.M. led by  
Allan McKay M.P.

Mr. McKay indicated that the initiative had arisen from the Branch Officials in an effort to defuse the situation in Dodworth Village. Tension and tempers were high, and the Branch Officials were afraid the situation could become difficult if not impossible to contain.

He outlined a situation which had arisen in Queen's Crescent when following an incident indiscriminate arrests had been made, and Police had broken ranks and charged in to residential areas. Cars had been damaged, allegedly by Police, and the hut at the Pit gates had been destroyed by a Police Land Rover pushing it over, on to a fire, thus destroying it. A claim for the hut would be made to the Police Authority.

Chief Superintendent Herbert replied that road spikes had been used and went on to give the Police point of view on the situation at Dodworth.

He emphasized that he wished for a low key operation and that consequent to this Policy, very little trouble had arisen in Barnsley.

After a general discussion between the two sides, it was agreed that:-

1. Six (6) pickets would be allowed at both entrances.
2. The Police promised that the working miners would enter the Pit at the Bottom Gate. Any change in these arrangements would be notified to the Branch.
3. The Branch played great importance on speaking to the working miners to persuade and identify them. It was pointed out by the Branch President that the identities of the working miners were known. They requested that the van be stopped at the gate to facilitate this.

OR

Four Branch Officials to be permitted to follow the van in to the Pit Yard to interview them there.

4. The Branch appealed for a change in attitudes of Police Officers, particularly for outside forces. Superintendent Williams indicated that he would emphasize this at the Briefing of P.S.U.s on Monday morning.
5. Difficulty was expressed of retired members being refused access to the Land Sale Office to present their concessionary Home Coal Dockets. It was agreed that Brian Rowe, Branch Official, would be permitted entry to the Land Sale Office and retired members would be given access to the office.
6. Siting of supporting pickets. After discussion it was agreed that the mass of pickets, and the best position to occupy, would be agreed between the Police and N.U.M. at 8.00 am on Monday morning.

7. Protests were registered at the speed of the conveying van containing the working miners when approaching the bend adjacent to the Pit Lane. The Police agreed to slow the vehicle down when the heat of the situation permitted this.
8. The Branch requested permission to approach working miners' residences to speak to them without being charged with besetting. The Chairman, G. H. Moores said that this could only be arranged if first, the man in question agreed to speak to the Branch and secondly, if the Police would accompany the Branch Official to the house. The Branch Officials noted this.

The return to the matter under Minute 3. Councillor Moores contacted the Chief Constable to request clearance for Local Commander to facilitate this. The Chief Constable responded by saying he would consult the Divisional Commander after the meeting and would inform the Branch accordingly.

The Chairman closed the meeting at 12.14 p.m.

G. H. Moores.

NOTES OF A MEETING CHAIRED BY G. H. MOORES, KIVETON  
PARK, TUESDAY 20TH NOVEMBER

PRESENT: 2 police one of whom was  
P. Lodge, Superintendent

County Councillors G. Congreve  
" " J. Pearson  
" " P. Senior

3 officers of the NUM

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The Chairman reminded members that the reason the meeting had been called was in order that the initiative might be taken in an effort to defuse the situation in the Village of Kiveton Park. Tension and tempers are high and the police authority were appealing to the Branch Officers and the police to prevent the situation from becoming too difficult if not impossible to contain.

After a general talk about the situation within the Village it was agreed:

- 1) That a system would be found to enable the NUM to speak to, or at least identify, the working miners either before the gate or after they had entered the pit yard;
- 2) It was agreed that there would be 6 pickets on both gates;
- 3) It was reported that NACODS and Miners Rescue personnel were not crossing the picket line;
- 4) The question of Sec 123 inspections as provided for in the Mines and Quarries Act would be referred to the Area Panel Meeting;
- 5) Superintendent Lodge promised to speak with the working miners in order to prevent them from gesticulating, goading and baiting the pickets and the NUM presumed that this should cease in the interests of public order;
- 6) Again the police agreed that the attitude of policemen was very important and any baiting or goading should cease;
- 7) Branch Officers stated that they could talk to and cooperate with all superintendents but were vehemently opposed to the attitude of one officer;

- 8) Agreement was reached on the area where the mass of pickets could be situated;
- 9) Any seconded commander of PSUs brought into the area must be introduced to the NUM Branch Officials present on that picket line.

GHM/SVS

Notes of Meeting Chaired by Councillor  
G. H. Moores at Edlington (Yorkshire Main  
Colliery) at 3.10 p.m. on 22nd November.  
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Members Present were:-

G. H. Moores  
K. Martin  
M. McCoy  
D. Glover  
Chief Super. J. Carling  
Chief Insp. R. Greenwood

along with:-

I. Ferguson, Secretary of NUM  
D. Windle, President NUM  
M. Hassett, Treasurer NUM

1. David Windle, the President, commented on the bad reputation which the Metropolitan Force has in his area. Mr. Carling pointed out that the Metropolitan Police had been in Edlington for several weeks, but Mr. Windle made the point that no matter, they would always remember the very heavy policing that had taken place when Metropolitan Officers were in the village. Mr. Carling again pointed out that he personally spent hours training a command structure from outside on attitudes of police officers when entering the mining villages and he personally would wish to return to the previous relationships which existed in South Yorkshire prior to the strike. It was agreed that the National Reporting Centre was taking a prominent position in this dispute and as such must take some of the blame in relation to the heavy policing which has been accredited to various areas in South Yorkshire. It was agreed that if the National Union of Mineworkers was to send a letter to the pickets determining the NUM policies then Mr. Carling guaranteed to distribute such letters to each working miner.
2. It was therefore agreed that Union property at present lying in the Union office (on Coal Board property) would be available and he would consult the manager first thing in the morning.
3. The Divisional Commander promised to consider the question of pickets speaking with the working miners either before or within the gates of the pit yard.
4. If the NUM wish to speak to working miners at their homes and if the working miners are agreeable to speak to them, then the Police would arrange clearance and special dispensation to speak to them.
5. Attitudes of policemen on duty on the picket lines would be the subject of special emphasis during the briefing session with the Divisional Commander without help from outside forces, but it should be pointed out that the policemen on duty in Edlington are in fact South Yorkshire Police Force.

6. Discussions took place around the subject of community "bobbying" and the Chairman pointed out that £84,000 had been spent on overtime direct to providing community bobbies in areas and he hoped that the Divisional Commander would take note of this and, in fact, return community bobbies in the village of Edlington.

7. The President of the Branch complained about harrassment by the police in relation to certain instances that had happened in the village and that it would appear that all branch officers are exposed to this sort of targeting.

8. Mr. Carling appealed to the branch officials to assist the local police in preventing the mayhem which was being committed within the village.

In reply the branch president informed the police that their members had been informed that anyone committing actions of this sort would not receive assistance from the NUM Branch.

9. Mr. Carling asked any member of the delegation who had cases of difficulty could ring him at Divisional H.Q. and that would be the official point of contact for officers of the branch when required.

Schedule 6

Injuries in South Yorkshire connected with the mining dispute

From 1 March 1984 to 20 December 1984.

(i)	<u>Police</u>	
	Number requiring hospital treatment	227
	Others injured	599
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	Total	826
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	Total number of South Yorkshire Police Force injured	302
(ii)	<u>Others - known to be injured</u>	
	Number requiring hospital treatment	163
	Others injured	56
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	Total	219
		<hr/>



Schedule 7

Damage to Property in South Yorkshire

Incidents of Criminal Damage relating to dispute for period from 1 March 1984 to 20 December 1984 - including damage to NCB property, police vehicles and police property.

Total	£680,613.32
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(Damage to NCB property for period 1 March 1983 to 20 December 1983.

Total	£ 21,872.29 )
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Schedule 8

Arrests in South Yorkshire connected with the mining dispute up until 7 January 1985.

Arson	9
Assault	48
Assault on a Police Officer	78
Burglary	28
Damage	46
Obstructing the Highway	120
Obstructing a Police Officer	43
Section 5 Public Order Act	682
Theft	145
Riot	34
Unlawful Assembly	201
Others eg Trespass on railway property	71
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TOTAL	1505
	<hr/>



Schedule 9

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

COAL INDUSTRY DISPUTE - POLICING COSTS

Total at 13.1.85  
(44 weeks)

£

(A) ADDITIONAL EXPENDITURE INCURRED BY COUNTY COUNCIL

1. OWN FORCE OVERTIME

Strike duties in South Yorkshire

1,753,300

Additional cover

988,300

2. ASSISTANCE RECEIVED FROM OTHER FORCES

Resident Police Support Units (PSUs)

9,490,100

Non-resident PSU's

5,386,900

3. PSU SUPPORT

Supervision and Support Staff

118,100

Accommodation and Catering

- Force Canteens

702,200

- Residential Establishments

1,087,000

- Other

121,900

Operational Sites

28,300

Residential Sites

65,100

4. OTHER COSTS - Hired transport

56,100

- Miscellaneous

47,800

Total Estimated Costs to Date

£19,845,100

(B) NUMBERS OF PSU/DAYS IN SOUTH YORKSHIRE

Own Force

4,066

Resident PSU's

5,133

Non-resident PSU's

3,316

12,515

Total at 13.1.85  
(44 weeks)  
£

(C) ASSISTANCE PROVIDED TO OTHER FORCES

Overtime Payments re:

- Derbyshire	51,600
- Nottinghamshire	36,000
- Humberside	12,200
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	£ 99,800
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Number of PSU/Days

75

(D) TOTAL COST OF POLICING THE MINING DISPUTE IN SOUTH YORKSHIRE

(a) Costs incurred by County Council

i Additional expenditure as per schedule	19,845,100
ii Basic salary costs of South Yorkshire Force	6,590,400
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Total costs for County Council

26,435,500

(b) Costs borne by other Police Authorities -  
basic salary costs of imported PSU's

13,807,700

Total cost to South Yorkshire and other  
Police Authorities

£40,243,200

(E) GRANT SITUATION

Additional expenditure

19,845,100

Grant from Home Office at 50%

9,922,550

Special Grant

8,867,550

Total Grant

18,790,100

County Council to bear

£ 1,055,000

Schedule 10

1984/85 REVENUE ESTIMATES -  
BUDGET REDUCTIONS

	<u>£</u>
Refund of Crime Squad Contributions Overpaid 1983/84	32,472
Regional Crime Squad, Reduction of Contributions to Nottinghamshire up to 31 December 1984	5,900
Late Recruitment of Civilian Staff	100,000
Travel and Subsistence saved by cancellation of Force Training	17,000
Cancellation of External Training Courses	70,000
Procurement Items	
Display Materials	3,300
Force Band	5,000
Furniture and Fittings	6,000
Other Equipment	25,000
Printing and Stationery	8,000
"Patchwork"	5,000
Replacement Horses and Dogs	5,500
Capital Programme - Revenue Effects	12,067
Premises Repair and Maintenance	150,000
Purchase of Vehicles	470,000
	<u>£915,239</u>