



South Wales Police
Fifty years of keeping
South Wales safe



Heddlu De Cymru
Pumdeg mlynedd yn cadw
De Cymru'n ddiogel



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Introduction

For South Wales Police, 2019 marks an important milestone. It is 50 years since 1st June 1969 when the police forces of Glamorgan, Cardiff, Swansea and Merthyr Tydfil came together to form South Wales Constabulary. The force would later gain its current title.

As well as being a landmark for the organisation, the passage of these years marks a period of incredible change in our communities and in policing. There have been times of stress, challenge, difficulty and success in the lives of individuals, families and communities and South Wales Police has played a key part in many of them. This year's anniversary gives us the opportunity to reflect on half a century of economic, political and social changes that have demanded a great deal from our Police Service.

During the year, much is being done to mark the anniversary with police officers and police staff reflecting on the past, what it means to be part of South Wales Police today and, critically, looking to the future and the lessons we can learn from our past.

Several themes are being explored as part of the anniversary so that developments in relation, for example, to uniforms, vehicles and buildings are considered. The major changes in technology and the scientific support for crime investigation are also covered.

Police officers and police staff today deal with many matters which would be

familiar to their predecessors fifty years ago but there have also been increased and different demands.

The challenges that come from on line crime, offences involving sexual abuse together with the increased sophistication of organised criminality and the growth in domestic extremism have meant that, against a background of financial pressure, new methods of working have had to be developed.

In addition, the South Wales area has itself changed over the years. Gone, in large part, are the heavy industries of the past. The ways in which people live and work are significantly different.

Our villages, towns and cities reflect the changes which have occurred. Cardiff, in particular, has been transformed over the past fifty years with the re-development of the city centre, the Cardiff Bay development and the city's massively increased role as a venue for significant public and sporting events as well as being the home of the National Assembly for Wales. The story of the force goes beyond the capital city, of course, and touches lives along our coastline and into our wonderful valleys.

In this booklet we have sought to capture the story of the past fifty years. It is impossible to do full justice to it in these few pages and we will dive deeper into this history over the year. However, even a "snapshot" like this gives a flavour of some of the key events and

developments that have shaped our history during that time.

Throughout, however, one thing remains constant and that is the importance of people:

- Our own people and the commitment which successive generations have given to policing so that we can be

proud of South Wales Police as one of the best performing police forces in the country.

- The people of South Wales, who we are privileged to serve, and for whom we will continue to do all we can to keep safe in the future as we have done in the past.

We extend our gratitude to you all for your support

“Diolch yn fawr”



Matt Jukes
Chief Constable



Alun Michael
Police and Crime Commissioner

South Wales Police – a brief history

Organised policing in South Wales can be traced back to the early nineteenth century. Before then policing rested with local communities through parish constables and watchmen.

In 1829 Sir Robert Peel, as Home Secretary, established the Metropolitan Police and as a result of subsequent legislation police forces began to be set up in boroughs and counties in England and Wales.

Police forces were established in the boroughs of Cardiff, Swansea and Neath, in 1836, and in the county of Glamorgan, at first on a limited basis in 1839, and then for the whole county in 1841.

When Cardiff became a city in 1905 the name of its force changed to the Cardiff City Police and Merthyr Tydfil established its own police force when it became a county borough in 1908. Up to that date it had been policed by the Glamorgan Constabulary.

The Neath Borough Police was very small and only had 45 officers when it amalgamated with Glamorgan in 1947.

By the early 1960's concern was growing that there were too many police forces in England and Wales and the Police Act of 1964 gave power to the Home Secretary to require police forces to merge if they didn't do so voluntarily.

In South Wales it was proposed that the Glamorgan, Cardiff, Swansea and Merthyr Tydfil forces should merge to form one

force. There was a degree of controversy in the matter since Cardiff City Council and others thought that, in light of its status as the capital city of Wales, it should retain its own police force. They also wished to see the headquarters of any merged force being located in Cardiff.

Eventually, and after a public inquiry, the Home Secretary made the necessary order for the forces to merge and the South Wales Constabulary came into being on 1st June 1969. The Headquarters was to be based at the former Glamorgan Constabulary Headquarters in Bridgend.

The first Chief Constable of South Wales was Melbourne Thomas, formerly Chief Constable of Glamorgan, and the first Deputy Chief Constable was Gwilym Morris, who was the last Chief Constable of Cardiff. He later succeeded Mr Thomas as Chief Constable of South Wales and was knighted.

In the years that have followed since 1969 there have been many organisational and other changes such as:

- Geographical command areas have changed several times from the eight original divisions each with their sub divisions, to today's four Basic Command Units.
- The roles and responsibilities of chief officers have changed in response to changing demands. This has included the creation of police staff chief officer roles.

- In 1996 the area covered by the Rhymney Valley Council was transferred to the Gwent Police. This prompted a change in the name of the South Wales force from South Wales Constabulary to South Wales Police to reflect a more modern terminology.
- Many changes have taken place in the number and location of police stations including the development of new buildings in Cardiff, Swansea, Merthyr Tydfil and Bridgend.
- South Wales Police at one time owned several hundred police houses for use by police officers and their families but these have over the years been disposed of in line with changing social requirements.
- In recent years there has been an increased emphasis on collaboration between police forces. Whilst such collaboration is not new (the former Regional Crime Squads had been established in the 1960's to tackle serious cross border crime), several joint units have now been created between police forces in Wales such as the Wales Extremism and Counter Terrorism Unit (“WECTU”), the Regional Organised Crime Unit (“TARIAN”), Joint Firearms Unit and Joint Legal Services.
- The role of women in the police service has changed substantially with greater representation at all levels and involvement in all aspects of policing.

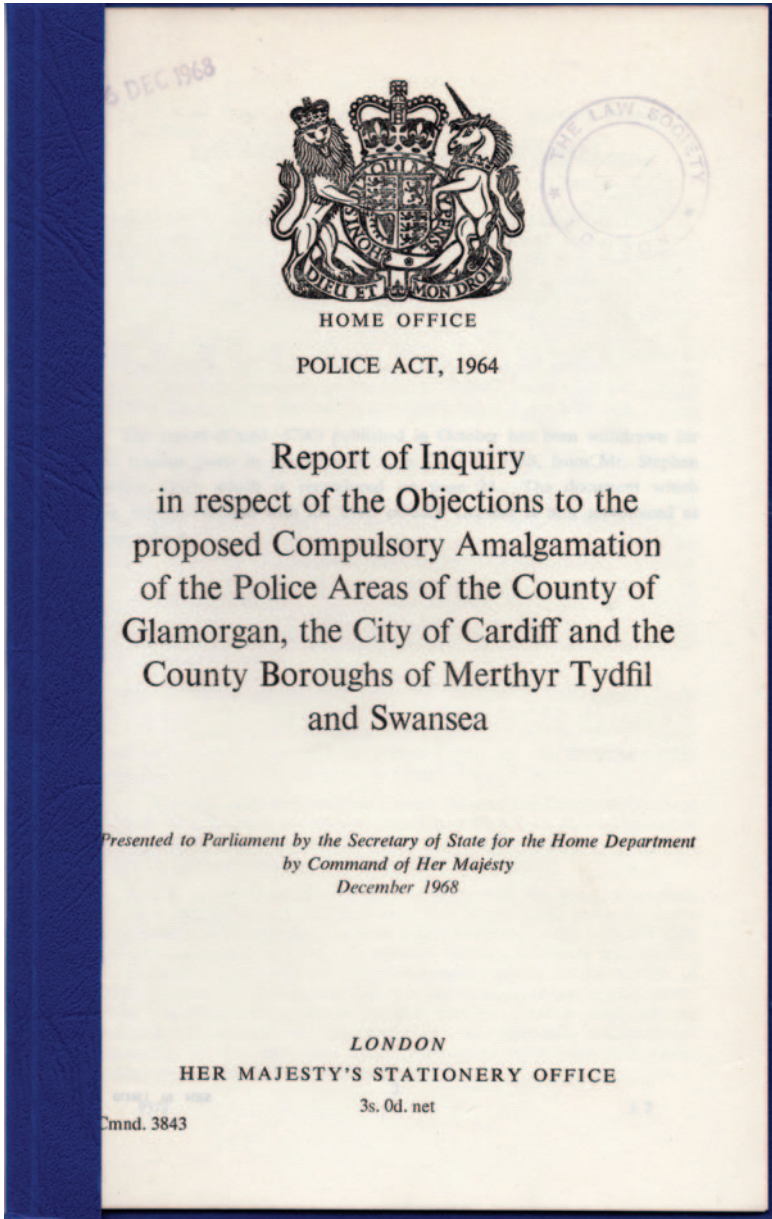
Finally, it is important to recall that whilst the Chief Constable is responsible for the day to day operational activity of the force, there has always been a system of local oversight of policing. Prior to amalgamation, in the boroughs, this was in the form of watch committees which were made up of councillors, whilst the county force was governed by a joint committee of county councillors and magistrates.

In 1969, along with the creation of the South Wales Constabulary, the South Wales Police Authority was formed to fulfil the oversight function for the combined force, and whilst its membership and structure changed over the years, it remained in being until 2012 when it was replaced by an elected Police and Crime Commissioner.



Gareth Madge

(We are grateful to Glamorgan Archives for their support in the production of this booklet.)



Report of the public inquiry.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1969 No. 484

POLICE

The South Wales Police (Amalgamation) Order 1969

Laid before Parliament in draft

Made - - - - - 27th March 1969

Coming into Operation 27th March 1969

In exercise of the power conferred on me by section 21(2) of the Police Act 1964(a), as read with sections 3, 4(5), 10(2) and 21(3) and (5) thereof, I, by this Order, make the Scheme set out in the Appendix to this Order.

This Order may be cited as the South Wales Police (Amalgamation) Order 1969 and shall come into operation forthwith.

James Callaghan,
One of Her Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Home Office,
Whitehall.
27th March 1969.

APPENDIX

THE SOUTH WALES POLICE AMALGAMATION SCHEME 1969

South Wales combined police area

1. On the appointed day the police areas consisting of the county of Glamorgan, the city of Cardiff and the county boroughs of Merthyr Tydfil and Swansea shall be amalgamated for police purposes and be constituted a combined police area which shall be known as the South Wales police area.

(a) 1964 c. 48.

The Amalgamation Order.

South Wales Police through the decades

The 1960's

The 1960's was a decade of great change, not least in the policing of South Wales with the amalgamation on 1st June 1969 of the Glamorgan, Cardiff, Swansea and Merthyr Tydfil police forces to form the South Wales Constabulary.



Melbourne Thomas, Chief Constable 1969-1971.

Prior to the amalgamation the four forces had often co-operated very effectively, notably during the Aberfan Disaster in 1966.

After much debate and controversy, it was decided that the headquarters of the new force would be at Bridgend, on the site of the Glamorgan Constabulary headquarters, whilst the Cardiff City

headquarters building in Cathays Park, opened in 1968, became the "Support Headquarters."

The new force had a total strength of 2391 officers of whom 65 were women.

It policed an area of 523,314 acres and a population of 1,258,450.

A new combined police authority was also created to oversee the new force, made up of local government councillors and magistrates.

The authority owned 788 houses and other premises for occupation by police officers and their families.

During 1969, the new force was immediately faced with challenges:

- The Investiture of the Prince of Wales at Caernarfon on 1st July required support from the Welsh police forces and there were demands arising from the policing of Royal visits to South Wales in the wake of the Investiture.
- The visit of the South African rugby team prompted a wave of anti-apartheid demonstrations at matches, including those held in South Wales.

Also on the theme of rugby, a special match to mark the formation of the new South Wales Police team was held at the Waterton Cross ground on 8th October 1969 before 2000 spectators. The police team beat Cardiff by 21 points to 12.

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Police officers from the predecessor forces of South Wales Police working together at Aberfan.

The Cardiff City Police Headquarters.





The Control Room, Cardiff City Police Headquarters.



*Alderman Percy Smith,
the Chair of the new
Police Authority.*

Talks on police HQ soon

**WESTERN MAIL
REPORTER**

Steps to call an early meeting of Glamorgan Police Committee will be taken today by the chairman, Alderman Percy Smith, so that plans for merging the Glamorgan, Cardiff, Swansea and Merthyr police forces can be completed.

The most important matter to be discussed will be the recommended siting of the administrative headquarters of the new force at Cardiff.

It was made clear at the weekend that contrary to an earlier report the choice of Cardiff was a recommendation by the Home Secretary, Mr. James Callaghan, and not a direction.

Mr. Callaghan's recommendations, based on the report of the inquiry into the merger, will now be considered by the

police committee of each of the forces to be merged into the new South Wales Constabulary.

Alderman Smith said at the weekend that the four police committees were agreed on most things.

"It seems to me that the sooner each committee makes up its mind the better it will be for everyone," he said. "We should aim to be operating by April."

Alderman Smith said he would call Glamorgan Police Committee together as soon as possible and "take their instructions."

On Friday he was asked by the Western Mail to comment on the Home Secretary's "de-

cision" to site the headquarters at Cardiff.

He told me at the weekend that he had thought all along that this was a recommendation by the Home Secretary and not a direction.

"I accept that this was asked in good faith," said Alderman Smith.

Mr. Callaghan said on Saturday that a report that he was directing that the new headquarters of the merged forces should be in Cardiff was incorrect.

"I have not got the power to insist that the headquarters be sited in Cardiff but any request for financial aid for an alternative scheme would be examined narrowly in view of

the recommendations made in the White Paper," he said.

"My power as Home Secretary is to approve the recommendation to merge the forces.

"Thereafter, the practical implementation of the decision is one for the local authorities concerned. Ultimately, of course, much could depend upon the financial considerations which are in the hands of the Home Office."

Mr. Callaghan hopes that the merger, which is not opposed by Swansea or Merthyr, will be completed early next year.

"Mr. Stephen Brown, Q.C., the independent inspector who conducted the public inquiry, has recommended the amalgamation of all the forces because he has concluded that it will mean that the new combined force will serve the public more efficiently than separate forces," said Mr. Callaghan.

The discussion on the location of the new force's headquarters as reported by the Western Mail on 14th October 1968.

The official programme for the Investiture of the Prince of Wales.

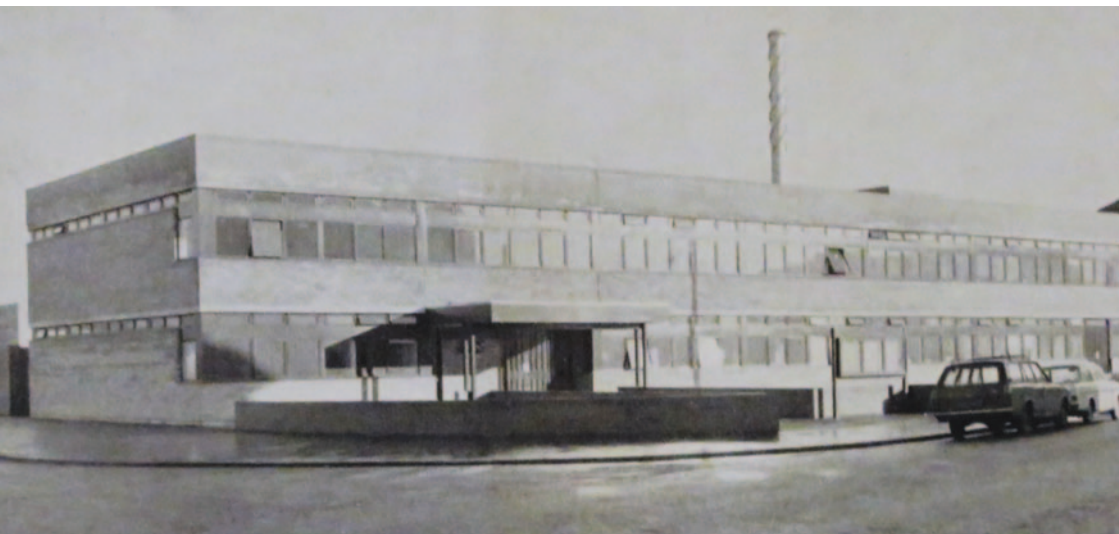




Policing the Swansea v South Africa rugby match 15th November 1969.

The new South Wales Police rugby team which defeated Cardiff.





The recently built new police station, Docks, Cardiff.



The vehicle garage, Docks, Cardiff.

South Wales Police through the decades

The 1970's

Following amalgamation in 1969, a great deal was done to create new structures for the force in terms of its divisional boundaries and command and management arrangements.



Sir Gwilym Morris, Chief Constable 1971-1979.

A constant issue was that of recruitment. Efforts were made to increase the establishment of the force but especially towards the end of the decade difficulties were encountered resulting from the financial pressures then affecting the police service. Police staff levels in particular suffered and had to be reduced notwithstanding the desire



Sir John Woodcock, Chief Constable 1979-1983.

for them to take up roles which had previously been performed by police officers.

The development of Unit Beat Policing, where police officers increasingly patrolled in vehicles, had implications for the way in which the police interacted with the public.

There were also many other developments including:

- New police stations were built in Port Talbot, Bridgend, Porthcawl, and Cockett in Swansea.
- Computerisation began to play a bigger part in the work of the force with, for example, police personal records being transferred from manual to electronic systems.

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- As a result of the Sex Discrimination Act in 1975, the separate women's police section was abolished and women began to be integrated more fully into policing.
- A Central Ticket Office was established to process motoring offences.
- A Press Office was created to deal with the increasing importance of media communication.
- As a result of the continued extension of the M4 motorway in South Wales a

specialist Motorway Sector was established within the Traffic Division.

- Mr Ronald Baker, Deputy Chief Constable, established and developed the South Wales Police Museum.

In 1979, Sir Gwilym Morris retired as Chief Constable and was replaced by John Woodcock, formerly Chief Constable of North Yorkshire. In later years, after leaving South Wales Police, he became Her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Constabulary and was knighted.



Official opening of the new Port Talbot Police Station by Lord Heycock.

The new Porthcawl Police Station opened in 1974.



*Panda car and officer-
“Unit Beat Policing”.*

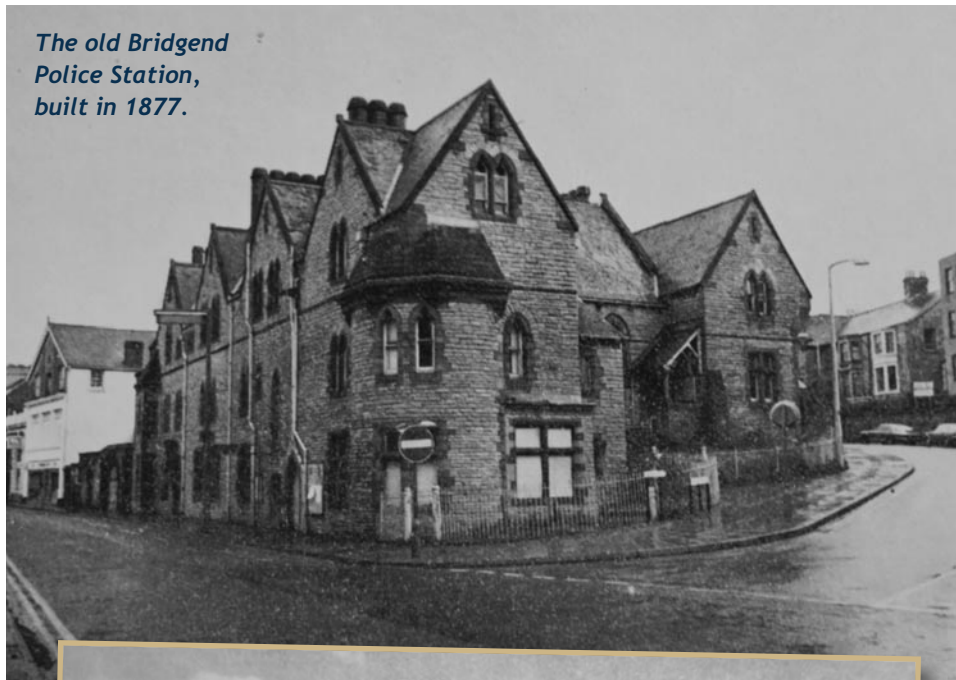


*The old Porthcawl
Police Station,
built in 1881.*



Rover Patrol Car.

*The old Bridgend Police Station,
built in 1877.*



The new Bridgend Police Station opened in 1975.

South Wales Police through the decades

The 1980's

The 1980's saw continued financial pressures which had an effect on training but the force was able to maintain recruit levels close to its full establishment of 3069 officers.



David East, Chief Constable 1983-1988.

Key developments during the period included:

- The creation of three area control rooms to deal with police communications and telephone calls from the public.
- The development of a computerised command and control system.



Robert Lawrence, Chief Constable 1989-1996.

- Establishing a Community Relations Department.
- The opening of a new Divisional Headquarters at Pontypridd.
- The implementation of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 which brought fundamental changes to the way in which crimes were investigated and suspects dealt with.
- Changes to the police role in criminal cases following the creation of the Crown Prosecution Service.
- An increased emphasis on civilianisation to release more officers for operational duties.
- The creation of a Complaints and Discipline Department.

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- An emphasis on community policing following the Scarman Report into the Brixton riots in London in 1981.
- 1981 also saw the formation of the South Wales Police Band under Assistant Chief Constable Colin Evans.
- The introduction of “Community Watch” in order to improve crime prevention.
- A new Divisional Headquarters was opened in Norbury Road, Cardiff.

Key events were:

- The 150th anniversary in 1981 of the Special Constabulary when a parade was held at Police Headquarters in Bridgend.
- The visit of Pope John Paul II to Cardiff in 1982 which required the force to put in place the biggest policing operation for a public event since its formation. The visit was a great success and reflected well on the City of Cardiff and on the policing arrangements.
- The national strike of coal miners which lasted from 1984 to 1985. This caused great upheaval in the coal mining communities of South Wales. There was picketing throughout the area and especially at the steelworks in Port Talbot. These events put a great strain on policing resources when on several occasions up to 1000 officers were

The South Wales Police Band formed in 1981.



deployed. However, other than on two days (when assistance was provided by the Gwent and Dyfed Powys forces) the strike was policed entirely by officers from South Wales.

- There were also murder cases during the decade which in later years were shown to be miscarriages of justice. The Force subsequently put a great deal of effort into learning from these. It also established a Major Crime Review Unit to re-examine unsolved cases and in one of the miscarriage cases a re-investigation led to the conviction of the true culprit.
- The 150th anniversary in 1986 of the creation of a police force in Swansea which was marked by a banquet at the Brangwyn Hall and a civic service at St. Mary's Church.

In 1988, David East retired as Chief Constable and was succeeded by Robert Lawrence who was previously Deputy Chief Constable of Staffordshire Police.



The visit of Pope John Paul II, 1982.



Crowds awaiting the Pope's arrival at an open air event in Cardiff.



A spectator gets a helping hand at the event for the Pope.

The command room established to handle the policing of the Pope's visit.





Policing the picket lines at Port Talbot steelworks. Photograph Wales Online

Picketing Port Talbot steelworks. Photograph Wales Online





*Special Constabulary
150th Anniversary Parade 1981.*



*A new recruit to
the Dog Section!*

*The inspection of
the parade marking
150 years of policing
in Swansea.*



South Wales Police through the decades

The 1990's

The early part of the decade saw financial difficulties which resulted in a halt on recruitment and training and other stringencies. Ultimately, there was a significant injection of money from the Home Office which eased the situation and enabled the force to move forward.



Sir Anthony Burden, Chief Constable 1996-2003.

There was great sadness during the decade when Chief Constable Lawrence died on 21st May 1996 at the age of 53. Whilst he had been ill, Donald Elliott, formerly Chief Constable of Devon and Cornwall, and a retired Inspector of Constabulary, was appointed as Temporary Chief Constable for a short period. In due

course, Tony Burden, formerly Chief Constable of Gwent succeeded Mr Lawrence as Chief Constable.

Key developments during the period included:

- The formation of a Mounted Section.
- The creation of the South and East Wales Air Support Group covering the South Wales and Gwent policing areas.
- In 1995, as a result of legislation, the Police Authority was reduced in size from 39 members (26 councillors and 13 magistrates) to 17 members (9 councillors, 3 magistrates and 5 independent persons). Subsequently the total number was increased to 19.
- Following on from the restructuring of police authorities, in 1995 the Police Authorities of Wales was established as a collaborative body to deal with issues affecting policing in Wales and to develop collaboration between police forces.
- The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 introduced anti-social behaviour orders and sex offender orders and created a framework for partnership working between local authorities and other agencies, including the police, in order to reduce crime and disorder.
- A new police station was opened in Neath.
- The Welsh Language Act 1993 led to an increased profile for the language including in relation to the signage of buildings, vehicle markings and correspondence.

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- The publication in February 1999 of the Macpherson Report into the death of Stephen Lawrence had a profound impact on the relationship between the police and racial minorities. Chief Constable Burden played a leading role, on behalf of the Association of Chief Police Officers, in responding to the recommendations in the report.

Significant events during the decade included:

- The policing in 1998 of the summit of Heads of State and Government of members of the European Union in Cardiff which also saw a visit by

President Nelson Mandela of South Africa during which he was made an Honorary Freeman of the City.

- In 1999 the Millennium Stadium in Cardiff was completed in time for the hosting of the Rugby World Cup.



The Mounted Unit.



The Welsh language receives greater prominence.





The Police Authority before the reduction in its size.

The revised Police Authority.





SOUTH WALES POLICE AUTHORITY
AWDURDOD HEDDLU DE CYMRU



**Divisional Headquarters,
Neath**

OFFICIAL OPENING

by

County Councillor Roy Jones
*Immediate Past Chairman of the
South Wales Police Authority*

Tuesday 13th February 1996

Air Support Unit.





*Prime Minister
Tony Blair and
President
Nelson Mandela,
Cardiff 1998.*

President Mandela greets South Wales Police.





South Wales Police through the decades

2000-2009

As the twentieth century drew to a close, there was great concern that the change in date would cause serious disruption to computer systems, the so called “Millennium Bug”. South Wales Police established contingency plans to deal with the matter but in the event no difficulties arose.



*Barbara Wilding, Chief Constable
2004-2009.*

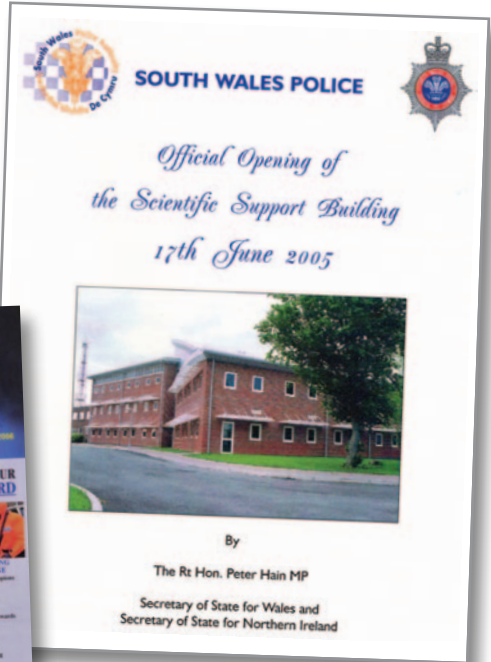
Chief Constable Burden became President of the Association of Chief Police Officers in 2000 and was later knighted. He retired in 2003 and was succeeded by Barbara Wilding who had been a Deputy Assistant Commissioner in the Metropolitan Police. She was the first woman to be appointed to be a chief constable in Wales.

Key during this period were:

- The opening of a new Scientific Support facility at Police Headquarters which enabled the force to provide modern, well equipped accommodation to assist in the investigation and detection of crimes.
- The introduction of Police Community Support Officers to provide visible policing by patrolling, and engaging with, local communities.
- The abandonment of the Government’s proposal to amalgamate police forces and which would have seen one police force being created in Wales. Instead there was to be a greater emphasis on collaboration between police forces.
- The introduction of the 101 non-emergency number for contacting the police.
- The opening of new divisional headquarters in Swansea and Cardiff Bay.
- In 2005 the National Police Memorial Day, involving police forces from throughout the UK, was held at St. David’s Hall in Cardiff.

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- The holding of FA Cup Finals at the Millennium Stadium in Cardiff between 2001 and 2006 whilst Wembley Stadium was being re-developed.
- A South Wales Police Youth Trust was established to help support young people.
- South Wales Police introduced its Annual Awards Ceremony to recognise the achievements and contribution of its police officers and police staff.

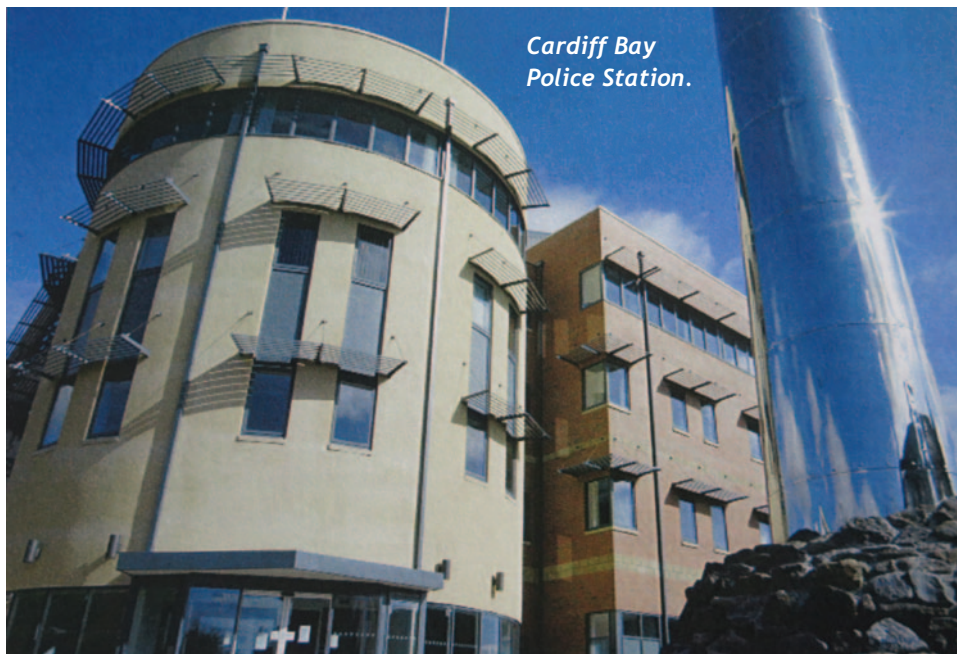


Police Community Support Officers.





The former Swansea Central Police Station.



*Cardiff Bay
Police Station.*

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FA Cup Final, Cardiff, 2006. Photograph Wikimedia Commons



South Wales Police through the decades

2010-2019

The years since 2010 have seen further significant developments in South Wales Police with new technologies being introduced, new buildings being erected and older ones being refurbished.



Peter Vaughan, Chief Constable 2010-2017.

This has been achieved despite the period of austerity in public service finances which followed the financial crash in 2008 and which resulted in the force having to reduce the numbers of its police officers and police staff by several hundred.



Matt Jukes, Chief Constable 2018 to date.

It has also been a time of challenge on operational matters with a number of events of national and international importance.

Following the retirement of Barbara Wilding in 2009, Peter Vaughan became Chief Constable and in doing so, he became the first officer to serve in every rank in the force.

Mr. Vaughan later became acting President of the Association of Chief Police Officers and was Vice President of its successor body, the National Police Chiefs Council, from its inception. Following his retirement in 2017, Matt Jukes, who had previously served in the force as an Assistant Chief Constable and as Deputy Chief Constable, was appointed to succeed him.

During this period there were changes too to the governance of South Wales Police. In 2012 police authorities were abolished and were replaced by elected police and crime commissioners. In South Wales Mr. Alun Michael, a former UK Cabinet Minister and First Secretary of Wales, was elected as the first Police and Crime Commissioner for South Wales and in 2016 he was re-elected to the position.

As part of the revised governance arrangements a Police and Crime Panel was established comprising of councillors and independent members which acts as a scrutiny body in respect of the Police and Crime Commissioner.

Other matters to note include:

- The re-development of the Headquarters site, the main building of which had begun life as the administrative block of the former Royal Ordnance Factory in Bridgend before becoming the headquarters of the Glamorgan Constabulary in 1947, and then of the South Wales Constabulary in 1969. The building has been completely refurbished and a new floor added to it. Other parts of the site have seen a new building erected for use as a place to eat and hold informal discussions whilst other buildings are being demolished to make way for further phases of the re-development.
- New police stations with enhanced custody facilities have been built in Bridgend and Merthyr Tydfil whilst the cells in Cardiff Bay and Swansea Central police stations have been upgraded.
- New technologies have included the increasing use of mobile data devices for

operational officers with the consequent replacement of traditional paper notebooks, and the introduction of body worn cameras for police officers.

- A new Public Service Centre has been created in Headquarters bringing the former three area control rooms together to provide an enhanced emergency and non-emergency call handling service. This has been supplemented by the South Wales Fire and Rescue Service and the Mid and West Wales Fire and Rescue Service co-locating their call handling within a combined service centre where there is also a presence by the Welsh Ambulance Service.
- The work of the Public Service Centre reflects the changes in demand for police services. In 1971 South Wales Constabulary received 49,730 emergency (999) calls. The current figures for South Wales Police are 196,666 emergency calls with 502,527 non-emergency calls (see the diagram on page 41).
- 2010 saw a Joint Legal Service being established between South Wales Police and Gwent Police, the first such collaboration by police forces in the UK.
- A new memorial garden has been created in Headquarters to remember all those, police officers and police staff, who have died in service since 1969.
- Between 2014 and 2018 South Wales Police commemorated the centenary of the First World War and the part played in it by officers from its predecessor forces, by publishing a series of booklets, mounting displays and featuring the commemoration in its annual Remembrance Service.

- The work of South Wales Police has been strengthened over the years through the support it has received from the Police Federation and Superintendents Association representing police officers and the trade unions which represent police staff.
- There has also been an increased emphasis in recent years on equality and diversity and the Force benefits from a range of support groups such as the Ability Support Network, Black Police Association, Christian Police Association, LGBT Network and the Gender Equality Network.
- The support of volunteers, such as the Police Youth Volunteers, is also greatly appreciated whilst the Special Constabulary, under its current Chief Officer, Dale Cartwright, continues to make an invaluable contribution to the policing of South Wales.
- In 2015, the International Women's Police Conference was hosted by South Wales Police in Cardiff and was a great success.

Chief Constable Peter Vaughan makes a statement during the Gleision Mining Incident. Photograph BBC

There have been a number of key events including:

- In 2011 the deaths of four coal miners at the Gleision coalmine in the Swansea Valley brought attention from the world's media as efforts were made to rescue them. The ensuing criminal investigation was complex and protracted.
- The 2012 Olympic Games in London required a significant national security operation to which South Wales Police contributed by policing events in Cardiff and providing support to the Metropolitan Police.
- The holding of the summit of heads of government of NATO members at Newport in 2014 gave rise to a massive policing operation involving police forces from throughout the UK. South Wales Police provided support to Gwent Police and also undertook the policing arrangements for associated events held in Cardiff.
- In 2017 the European Champions League football final was held in Cardiff and required a substantial policing operation to support it.



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Olympic event at the Millennium Stadium.



South Wales officers enter into the spirit of the Games in London.

South Wales Police



The last meeting of the South Wales Police Authority.



*The last Chair of the Authority,
Mr John Littlechild.*



*Mr Alun Michael, Police and
Crime Commissioner since 2012.*

Fifty years of keeping South Wales safe



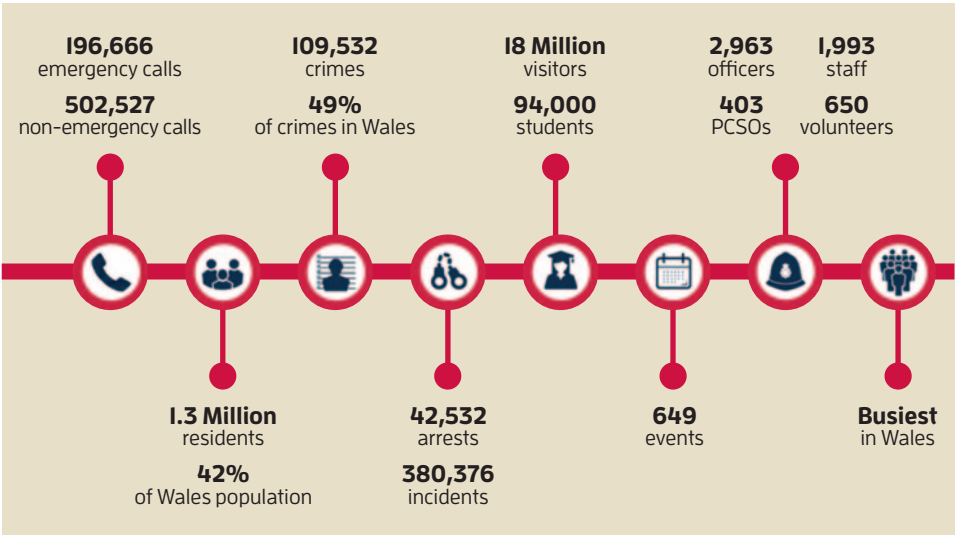
Officers speaking with fans at the Champions League Final in Cardiff.



Armed and ready to protect. Photograph Sky News



Public Service Centre.



South Wales Police today.



Pride Cymru 2016.



New Police Station and Bridewell in Merthyr Tydfil.



Policing the NATO Summit.



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Police and Crime Commissioner meets PCSO's.

Body Worn Camera.



Her Majesty visits South Wales.





International Women's Police Parade, Cardiff. Photograph Wales Online

*International Women's
Police Conference,
Cardiff Castle.*



Fifty years of keeping South Wales safe



The main building at Headquarters, before and after.



The New Memorial Garden, Police Headquarters.



Remembrance Service 2018.

Fifty years of keeping South Wales safe



2019 celebrating 50 years.



Chief Officers 1969-2019

Chief Constables

Melbourne Thomas
Sir Gwilym Morris
Sir John Woodcock
David East
Robert Lawrence
Sir Anthony Burden
Barbara Wilding
Peter Vaughan
Matt Jukes

Deputy Chief Constables

Gwilym Morris
Ronald Baker
Patrick Kavanagh
Kenneth Lee
Alan Vickers
David Mellor
Robert Evans*
Alan Greaves*
Paul Wood
Peter Vaughan
Colette Paul
Matt Jukes
Richard Lewis

Assistant Chief Constables

Ronald Baker
T.K. Griffiths
Patrick Kavanagh
Kenneth Lee
Roy Webb
A.A. Clarke
George Richards
Norman Chapple
Colin Evans
Vivian Brook
Haydn Davies
Alan Bourlet
Robert Evans
Andy May
Alan Greaves
Paul Wood
David Francis
Tony Rogers
Michael Lewis
Stephen Cahill
David Morris
Peter Vaughan
Giles York

**(Although holding the rank of Assistant Chief Constable, both officers were designated as the Chief Constable's Deputy during a period in which the rank of Deputy Chief Constable was temporarily abolished.)*

Chief Officers 1969-2019

Assistant Chief Constables contd.

Colette Paul
Nick Croft
Julian Kirby
Matt Jukes
Richard Lewis
Nikki Holland
Jon Stratford
Jeremy Vaughan
Jonathan Drake
Jenny Gilmer

Directors

Paul Wade
Greg Jones
Gareth Madge
Umar Hussain
Dougie Woods
Mark Milton
Mark Stevenson

South Wales Police Authority 1969 to 2012

Chairs

Percy Smith
Philip Squire
John Allison
Howard Gough
Douglas McDonald
Roy Jones
Barry Murray
Ray Thomas
Russell Roberts
John Littlechild

Clerks and Chief Executives

Richard John
T.V. Walters
Michael Rush
Hugh Thomas
Alan Fry
Cerith Thomas

Treasurers

B.A. Greenway
H.S. Parry
Ray Lacey
Lewis Heycock
Richard Tettenborn
Lyn James

Police and Crime Commissioner 2012 to 2019

Commissioner

Alun Michael

Deputy Police and Crime Commissioners

Sophie Howe

Emma Wools

Assistant Police and Crime Commissioners

David Francis

John Rose

Mark Brace

Bonnie Navarra

Lee Jones

Chief of Staff

Cerith Thomas

Treasurers

Geoff Petty

Peter Curran





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— 1969 - 2019 —

