Surrey Constabulary History
'An in depth history of policing in Surrey'

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www.surrey-constabulary.com

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# Surrey Constabulary History 113

**Surrey Constabulary Bowls Teams – date and names unknown**

# Contents



**PCs Tom and Lewis Roberts Surrey Constabulary 1920s**

# Police numbers and buildings in the "Far East" of Surrey during the Victorian era [1]

**Robert Bartlett**

The question was raised from a message to the website, where were Godstone based officers working from during the Second World War?

"David Ashley: Would you know where the police station in Godstone was located during World War Two please? I am carrying out research for the Surrey Bomb map which will map all bomb, V1, and V2 strikes as well as aircraft crashes. The police station gets a mention in the ARP reports, but I can't seem to find out where it was."

There was no longer a police station at Godstone, this had been at Oxted since 1895, but there was a police house which may well have had an office attached. What confuses is the division retained the name "Godstone" after that police station was closed and the superintendent and cell block moved to Oxted along with the CID. There were few if any support staff with many a police hour spent on a typewriter!

Upon formation of the Surrey Constabulary in 1851Godstone Division was established and covered the eastern side of the county probably including Caterham, Oxted, Horley and parts of Reigate/ Redhill.

County police stations were established in Bagshot, Chertsey, Dorking and Farnham and new stations were built at Egham, Godstone, Guildford, Haslemere, Hersham, Leatherhead, and Reigate. The original station at Chertsey was sold because of its poor condition and a new one built. Five superintendents were stationed at Reigate, Dorking, Godalming, Farnham and Headquarters for Guildford.

A police station was built, or a building adapted on Godstone Green where there was also a magistrate's court which was most likely established long before the Surrey Constabulary. It is possible that the original police station and cells were at what is now Pondtail Surgery, on Godstone Green. Bars are still at the windows of what were the cells. The ceilings are as they were when the cells were in use. There are two original doors inside, the hatches in the doors to allow supervision of the prisoners are now blocked up.2

In 1895 a new police station and court was built at Oxted but retained the name Oxted Division which encompassed Oxted, Godstone, Caterham, Lingfield, Dormansland, Bletchingly, Merstham and Horley. The superintendent had access to a horse and a pony and trap to cover the large distances not just for supervision but to respond the serious crimes and incidents.

1 Sometime known as The West Kent Division
2 This information came from a police officer's wife after an appeal on Facebook

Is it most likely that police premises in Godstone became no more than a village police house, which we know was 1 Police House, Tyler's Green (part of A22).

**1950s and on Traffic Department: Gerry Atfield late chief superintendent Traffic Department:** I first went to Traffic on an attachment in 1950/51 and joined the department properly in 1953 when RA Davies was the superintendent – known as RAD! It is a point worth making early, how hard people like Davies worked, often long into the night typing reports and paperwork. There was no administrative support. It has to be said that there was what today would be termed micro-management for example when a car aerial was bent a great screed about taking care came out of HQ. Before Burpham Traffic Centre the first Traffic HQ was up the metal staircase in the Leapale Road entrance yard to the Guildford police station. The traffic centres came about the same time 1953 and were of a similar design. Burpham, Chertsey, Godstone in Ivy Mill Close, Farnham and Dorking on Spital Heath. Farnham was the first to go in the mid 1960s with the new police station."

The opening of the Traffic Centre close to the M25 in Godstone during 1974 was a huge improvement given the facilities provided.

**1855** The number of police for Surrey was 87, viz division of Guildford 16, Chertsey 8, Godalming 13, Reigate 10 Farnham 10, Godstone 9, Woking 10; to manage the force the following officers viz one chief constable and seven superintendents. (Figures do not add up - slightly out!)

**1856 4 November Sussex Advertiser: Godstone:** Mr Murtell from Farnham to be Superintendent for the Godstone district.

**1858 May 25 Surrey Gazette**: Surrey Adjourned Sessions: Court House Newington: Mr Murtell Superintendent at Godstone had been **removed to Chertsey** and Mr Alfred Bungard from Guildford was appointed in Mr Murtell's place at Godstone, but it was necessary for the court to appoint him as Inspector of Weights and Measures for the Godstone Division. Mr Bungard was accordingly sworn in.

**1858**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dorking | Superintendent | Mr John Page | Dorking | 14 men |
| Dorking | Inspector | Mr John H Law | Leatherhead | |
| Reigate | Superintendent | Mr Charles H Coward | Reigate | 14 men |
| Godstone | Superintendent | Mr James Murtell | Godstone | 11 men |

**1859**: Superintendent Bungard of Godstone police proceeded to Bletchingly and apprehended the prisoner between two and three in the morning and conveyed him to **one of the cells** at Godstone police station.

**1863**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reigate | Inspector | Mr Charles H Coward | Reigate | 15 |
| Dorking | Superintendent | Mr John Page | Dorking | 15 |
| Dorking | Inspector | Mr Henry Stemp | Leatherhead | |
| Godstone | Superintendent | Mr Alfred H Bungard | Godstone | 11 |

**1885 Surrey Constabulary Establishment**

| Division | Rank | Name | Address |
|---|---|---|---|
| Headquarters | Chief Constable | Captain Hastings | Guildford |
| Headquarters | Deputy Chief Constable | Charles W Barker | Guildford Division (In addition to deputy's duties) |
| Headquarters | Inspector | Inspector WH Bryant | Office staff Woodbridge Road |
| Headquarters | Sergeant | Page | Office staff |

**Superintendents**: Mr AH Bungard Chertsey, Mr G Lambert Dorking, Mr F Pike Farnham, Mr E Redford Godstone

**Inspector** H Baker Hersham, Inspector H Collis, Egham Inspector JH Dennett, Albury Inspector G Manning, Holmwood

**Sergeants** W Alexander Ripley, C Bundy Witley, G Boon Weybridge, TF Chapman Haslemere, A Crook Chertsey, T Edgeler Cranleigh, J Heighes (sic) Frimley, EJ King Cobham, CA Keys Woking.

**1887 Surrey Constabulary establishment**

Chief Constable Captain HC Hastings
Deputy Chief Constable Superintendent Chas. W. Barker
Office Staff: Inspector WH Bryant and Sergeant Page Headquarters Woodbridge Road, Guildford Superintendent Mr AH Bungard Chertsey

**Superintendents** Mr G Lambert Dorking, F Pike Farnham, E Redford Godstone

**Inspectors** H Baker Chertsey, Henry Collis Egham, James Dennett Godstone Station, Henry Grey Reigate, Edwin J King Holmwood, William Woods Leatherhead

**Police Sergeants** W Alexander Ripley, Alfred Biddlecombe Chobham, James Brice Caterham, George Boon Weybridge, Cornelius Bundy Witley, Thomas F Chapman Haslemere, George Crooke Hersham, Turner Edgeler Cranleigh, Edwin Hackman Esher, James Heighes (sic)

Frimley, Charles A Keys Woking, Henry Melmoth Godalming, Joseph Moore Guildford, William J Skinner Albury, Thomas Smith Horley, William Hatton Farnham3 4

**1891**

Chief Constable Captain Henry Cadogan Hastings Guildford
Deputy Chief Constable Superintendent CW Barker Guildford
Inspector and Chief Clerk WH Bryant, Guildford

**Superintendents**
Chertsey A H Bungard: **Dorking, G Lambert**: Farnham, Frederick Pike: **Godstone, Edwin Redford.**

**Inspectors**
Egham, Henry Collis: **Leatherhead, W. Wood: Reigate, Edwin Hackman**: Farnham, H Baker: Guildford, Howard H Page: **Godstone Station, James H Dennett: Holmwood, Dorking, Edwin J King.**

**Sergeants**
Albury, William Hatton: Caterham James Brice: Chobham Alfred Biddlecombe: Cranleigh JD Risbridger: Esher WT Skinner: Farncombe Henry Melmoth: Frimley James Heighes: Haslemere Thomas F Chapman: Hersham Turner Edgler: Horley Thomas Smith: Ripley Charles A Keys: Witley Cornelius Bundy: Weybridge George Boon: Woking William Alexander: Guildford Arthur Simmonds: Dorking Frank Scarterfield: Chertsey Edward Campbell: Knap Hill Edwin West: Elstead Thomas Fletcher: Godalming William J Marks.

The Superintendents are also Inspectors of Weights and Measures for their respective districts excepting at Croydon at which town MR AJ Lane holds the post

Superintendent of Reigate Borough Police Mr Pearson, Guildford Borough Police Mr W Berry

**1893 Surrey Constabulary strength 203**

Chief Constable Captain HC Hastings
Deputy Chief Constable Superintendent Howard J Page Guildford

**Superintendents** Edwin Hackman Chertsey, Henry Collis Dorking, William Alexander Farnham, William H Bryant Godstone.

3 1887 December 24 West Surrey Times
4 1887 December 24 West Surrey Times

**Inspectors** James Brice Caterham, Edwin J King Egham, William T Skinner Godalming, Arthur Simmonds Guildford, Turner Edgerler Hersham, Thomas Smith Leatherhead, William Marks Reigate.

**Sergeants** W Hatton Albury, R Stancombe Ash, D Risbridger Cranleigh, T Fletcher Esher, W Oliver Guildford, H Melmoth Farncombe, W Rands Haslemere, S Collins Ripley, TW Matthews Witley, E West Knaphill, H Coleman Woking, P Jarrett Horley, J Campbell Chertsey, W Wright Frimley, W Pullen Chobham, W Marshall Holmwood, J Larby Farnham, W Upfold Farnham, F Waters Bletchingly, J Soutchcott Lingfield, W Wright Camberley, F Scaterfield Dorking

**1893 April 8: Godstone Court House:** The committee were of the view that Oxted was the most suitable place for the new courthouse as Godstone court is inadequate and inconvenient. And the committee are endeavouring to acquire a site. 5

**1894 February 3:** On the building of a Court House and Police Station at Caterham some few years ago Mr James Brice, the sergeant, blossomed into an inspector, and it is no matter of a surprise, that knowing as he does the district so well.

**1895 April 12: Surrey Quarter Sessions,** Easter at Kingston County Hall: **Standing Joint Committee: Oxted Court House and police station** new buildings had made satisfactory progress during the last quarter. The roof and tiling had been completed and the plastering commenced. Arrangements were made for the necessary fixtures and furniture being provided at a cost not exceeding £150. 6

**1895 August 2: Police Inspections:** Captain Parry HM Inspector of Constabulary for the Southern Division paid a visit to Redhill on Monday for the purpose of inspecting the **Reigate Borough Police.** The books, offices and cells were first examined and the men with their accoutrements and clothing afterwards underwent inspection and were drilled. There were present the Head Constable, one inspector, four sergeants, 20 constables and **two detectives.** On the same day at Reigate, Captain Perry made his annual inspection of the men, clothing, and books etc., attached to the **Godstone Division** of the **Surrey Constabulary**. There were on parade besides Superintendent Bryce, one inspector, sergeant and 28 constables. The men were drilled**. 7**

**1899 Other police matters:** The Standing Joint Committee reported that in addition to the payments already sanctioned down to August 31, 1899 they would require to draw upon the county fund from November 30th, 1899 for further payments estimated at:

Pay for the force, contingencies and rents for September, October, and November 1899

5 1893 April 8: Sussex Express, Surrey Standard Weald of Kent Mail, Hants and County Advertiser
6 1895 April 12: The Surrey Mirror
7 1895 August 2 The Surrey Mirror

HQ division £1050
Chertsey £950
Dorking £840
Farnham £600
Godalming £540
Godstone £850
Hersham £420
**Total £5250**

Clothing of the force £250
Repairs of stations £400
County Hall expenses £200
Miscellaneous £200
**Total £6,800**

In addition to which there were £1200 in respect of the proposed alterations to Hersham police station. 8

**1899 16 September: The new Chief Constable:** Captain Mowbray Lees Sant of the Northumberland Fusiliers who recently succeeded Captain Hastings as the Chief Constable of the Surrey Constabulary visited Oxted police station on Monday and inspected the men of the Godstone Petty Sessional Division. **9**

**1900 June 30: Police Inspection:** On Tuesday Captain Sant chief constable paid a visit to Oxted and inspected the police of the Godstone division (who are under Superintendent Brice) and their new summer clothing. He also inspected the police station and expressed himself satisfied with all that he saw.10 The division confusingly retained the name Godstone.

**1901 April 12 Surrey Mirror: The Surrey Constabulary: Proposed increase:** At the Surrey Quarter Session on Tuesday, the following report from the special sub-committee of the Standing Joint Committee appointed to consider the application of Captain Sant the chief constable for an increase in the police force.

The strength of the Force when the committee was constituted in 1889 stood at 183 made up as follows: 1 chief constable, 5 superintendents, 8 inspectors 20 sergeants,149 constables. Additions have been made from time to time and on the first day of the present year the force consisted of 231 men, made up as follows , 1 chief constable, 7 superintendents, 8 inspectors, 22 sergeants, 193 constables.

8 1899 July 1: Sussex Express, Surrey Standard Weald of Kent Mail, Hants and County Advertiser
9 1899 September 16: Sussex Express, Surrey Standard Weald of Kent Mail, Hants and County Advertiser
10 Dorking and Leatherhead Advertiser 30 June 1900 Provided by Henry and Jean Pelham

In 1891 the county rate basis and population of the constabulary district were £1,126,266 and 188,717 persons. Today the county rate basis is 31,507,704 and it was now probable that the population was now about 216,663 persons.

There are also other circumstances which tell in favour of an increase of the police. The inhabitants of the county undoubtedly consider themselves entitled to more continuous protection of person and property than was considered sufficient a decade or two ago. The race meetings and holiday makers put an increasing strain on the services of the police. The Diseases of Animals Acts and local by-laws have created a shoal of offences, and result in additional duties being thrown upon the police. The number of military now quartered in Surrey has greatly increased, and when the new huts at Frimley are completed the number will be further augmented. There is of course a military patrol, but the patrol is not always on hand when required and has no authority to control the additional population attracted by the camps.

For the above and other reasons, the sub-committee have come to the conclusion that the chief constable's request for a substantial increase of the police force is fully justified.

The sub-committee have in conference with the chief constable, gone very carefully through the requirements of the various districts, and are satisfied four sergeants and 27 constables are immediately needed to bring the county police force up to proper strength in the various localities where the growing population or the need of the populace require that additional watching should be provided.

The precise distribution of these extra men will be a matter for the Chief Constable to determine from time to time, but for the present he proposes to distribute them among the constabulary districts as follows:

Headquarters 1 sergeant and 6 constables
Chertsey 1 sergeant and 6 constables
Dorking 1 sergeant and 5 constables
Farnham 5 constables
Godalming 3 constables
Godstone 1 sergeant and 2 constables

It will be recollected in January 1899 a reserve man was stationed at each of the principal police stations but the chief constable reports that it has been found necessary' in every case to despatch this man from the station to some place in the locality, which it has subsequently been proved that he cannot be returned to the station, and these men, therefore do not fulfil the purpose for which they were appointed. The chief constable consequently proposes that a reserve of eight men should be placed at headquarters, from which place they or any of them could be temporarily drafted into any district of the county requiring special attention. The sub-committee think that the appointment of this reserve would mitigate the pressure felt in various divisions when sudden or extraordinary emergencies arise and would thereby materially contribute to the general efficiency of the force.

The sub-committee therefore recommend the committee to make application to the Home Secretary for his sanction to the force being increased by the addition of four sergeants and 35 constables, and they have given directions for the necessary statutory notice to be given so that the proposal may be considered by the committee at their next meeting.

The annual cost of the four sergeants and 35 constables recommended above may be estimated as follows:

Pay £2,700
Clothing £230
Rent and contingencies £220
Total £3,150

It should be recollected that the cost of the County Constabulary in any year is partly by police rate and partly by transfer from the exchequer Contribution Account to the Police Purposes Account of one half of cost of pay and clothing of the police of the county during the preceding year. A police rate of 1d in the £ now produces £5,918 19s. Therefore, the actual annual charge upon the police rate for the increase recommended above may be estimated for the first year to be a sum slightly exceeding ½ in the £ and thenceforward 1/3 in the £.

It was suggested by the chief constable that Horsell should be transferred from Chertsey to Guildford constabulary district, but the sub-committee do not consider this change expedient at the present time.

The Standing Joint Committee reported they approved and had adopted the recommendations of the sub-committee and have given directions for application to be made to the Home Secretary for his sanction of the force being increased by the additional for sergeants and 35 constables.

**Kelly's Directory of Surrey for 1913 Headquarters, Woodbridge Road, Guildford**

Chief Constable Captain Mowbray Lees SANT
Superintendent and Deputy Chief Constable Howard J PAGE
Dorking Division
Superintendent George BOON Inspector T HARDY Sergeant and 10 PCs
Leatherhead Inspector William FALKNER
Reigate Inspector Edward BAILEY (Note: Outside the Reigate Borough Police area)
Holmwood
Godstone Division
Oxted Superintendent Edwin WEST and 3 PCs
Caterham Inspector William MARSHALL and 5 PCs
Godstone Sergeant Francis William GAMLIN
Horley Sergeant Stephen STRINGER

Lingfield
Merstham


Dormansland, Godstone Division. Most of the police officers on the division would have lived in police houses such as this. Dormansland was a part of the Lingfield section of Oxted Division and later sub-division.

**1974 Godstone Traffic Centre**


**2011 Oxted Sold – sub divisional station when superintendent based at Caterham**.

**Caterham Division about 1973 – Superintendent based here covering Oxted and all points south and east! Was once the inspector's house with the building being enlarged in the early 1960s**

# Tony Forward Retirement August 1987 – E Division Senior staff

**Fred Joyce, Dick Pouton, Tony Forward, Trevor Saunders,**
**Front row: Ray Hussey, John Sait, Ian Rand, Brian Richardson**

**John Sait, Brian Richardson, Ray Hussey, Dick Poulton, Ian Rand, Fred Joyce, Nick Brent, Ray Elliot, Trevor Saunders 1987**

# Police Pensions

# How Come Members of the Surrey Constabulary Have a Pension?

Robert Bartlett

**Simon Lambert** the **Secretary NARPO Surrey Branch** emailed in April 2024, **"**Can you spare a few moments to support Police Charities?" £339.1 million of assets were recovered from Confiscation, Forfeiture, and Civil Recovery Orders in the financial year 2022 to 2023. A petition has been launched propose a policy that allocates a portion of funds seized under the Proceeds of Crime Act to organisations that support the welfare, recovery, and wellbeing of serving and retired police officers and staff who are injured, living with disability or mental health issues and need ongoing support.

We would like as many people as possible to sign this petition, and any help you can provide in raising awareness of it would be greatly appreciated. This was not a new idea. When police pensions and superannuation was first considered monies were collected from a variety of sources.

**Introduction:** Police pensions have a long history, dating back to 1829 when the Metropolitan Police Act introduced certain benefits on disablement for London officers "worn out by length of service". A full pension scheme for all police officers became available in 1890. There have been many changes since then, but entitlement to a police pension has always been regarded as a key element of the remuneration of police officers to enable them to undertake their role with confidence.[11]

It is not a new idea to transfer seized monies into police superannuation funds. Transferred funds were part of the initial cash used to develop sufficient capital for retired, injured, or sick officers and widows. Most members of the former Surrey Constabulary with appropriate service are now in receipt of a police pension to which they contributed a significant proportion of their salary, most for thirty years. It is unexpected to discover that pensions have been a part of the public service for a considerable time going back to 1642 when Customs and Excise staff were able to receive a pension upon retirement.[12]

Royal Navy pensions were first instituted by William III in 1693 and regularly established by an order in council of Queen Anne in 1700. Since then, the rate of pensions has undergone various modification and alterations. In addition to the ordinary pension there were good-service pensions, Greenwich Hospital pension and pensions for wounds.[13]

11 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/5a82f30940f0b62305b952ec/PPS_Members__Guide.pdf
12 https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C5615
13 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pensions_in_the_United_Kingdom#Royal_Navy

From 1692 until 1955, all Army pensions were administered by and paid from the Royal Hospital Chelsea, which is why Army pensioners were often referred to as Chelsea Pensioners. Those who lived 'Out', in the UK or abroad and received their pension in cash from agents around the country were known as Out-Pensioners. Over time, the term Out-Pensioner fell out of common usage and, in more recent times, it's only those Pensioners who retire to and live within the Royal Hospital who are now officially known as Chelsea Pensioners. [14]

A police officer was one of the first working class occupations to have some sort of pension.[15] It is clear that prior to the New Police of 1829 there was a superannuation fund maintained by the Bow Street Magistrates. Certainly in 1814 there was a system of superannuation[16] for members of the Bow Street Patrole [17] and Principal Officers. Accounts maintained meticulously by chief clerks show the cost of pensions and annuities to wives of members of the Patrole as well as sick pay.[18] When the Metropolitan Police was formed and much of the Bow Street operations ceased some transferred voluntarily to the new police whilst others were dismissed or superannuated. [19]

For sixty years from 1829 until 1890 members of the new police force had no unqualified entitlement to a pension. Probably most recruits hoped eventually to qualify for one but only a small proportion outside London succeeded in doing so. Even when a man had served long enough and had reached the minimum pensionable age of sixty, the justices in the county or the watch committee in the Boroughs (who had to obtain the permission of the town council) still retained complete discretion whether to grant a pension, and determine its amount, subject to a fixed maximum. Many authorities paid scant regard to the need to obtain actuarial assessments and when the first generation of policemen was due for retirement local superannuation funds were commonly discovered to be insolvent. The early reports of the inspectors of constabulary constantly drew attention to the need for placing these funds on a sound financial basis and for conferring an absolute right to a pension, but many years passed before effective action was taken. [20]

The Metropolitan Police from 1829 enjoyed a firm expectation of a generous pension introducing certain benefits on disablement for being “worn out by length of service”. Much effort during the second half of the nineteenth century was directed at placing the provincial police in a similar favourable position.[21]
The 1829 Metropolitan Police Act contained a power to grant a pension but no absolute right was conferred and no scale prescribed and no provision made for a superannuation fund until 1839. This was then funded out of contributions of not more than 2½ per cent from officer’s

14 https://www.chelsea-pensioners.co.uk/what-chelsea-pensioner
15 “The Great British Bobby” Clive Emsley Page 6
16 Regular payment made into a fund by an employee towards a future pension.
17 Patrole with an e was how it was named; they went on patrol
18 “Policing from Bow Street” Kennison and Cook 2019 page 75
19 “Policing from Bow Street” Kennison and Cook 2019 page83
20 “History of Police in England and Wales” TA Critchley 1979 page 168
21 “History of Police in England and Wales” TA Critchley 1979 page 168

pay together with "certain fines, fees and legacies" including deductions from pay, fines for misconduct, and fines imposed by the courts for drunkenness and assaults on police. The Act authorised the dividends from the fund to be paid out in pensions for not less than 15 years' service. The pensions were not to exceed half pay if for less than twenty years' service, and not in any case to exceed two thirds pay. No pension was payable under the age of sixty except on medical grounds.[22] [23]

In 1862 the pension scale was altered, in effect reduced to two thirds of earnings after 28 years and two-fifths after twenty years, and three-tenths after 15 years. The discretionary principle remained.[24]

The scale of pensions awarded was too generous for the funds to support. Men were enabled to retire, for example on a two-thirds pension after only twenty-four years' service. The revenue to maintain the fund was never sufficient and by 1856 the capital was exhausted. Parliamentary authority was then granted for any deficiency to be met out of the Police Fund. Parliament and the following year the Home Office authorised the deficiency to be made good from the Metropolitan Police Fund. As a result, the Metropolitan Police scheme was put on a firm foundation.[25]

The pressure on both the police and government were to turn "might" award to "shall" award!

**Surrey Constabulary Fund**

By 1851 when the Surrey Constabulary was formed legislation of 1840 required the establishment of a superannuation fund. [26] The Fund was maintained not by the county treasurer working to the police authority but under the control and discretion of the chief constable. The fund was paid into by 6d a week stoppage from pay and added to by a range of sources including rewards and discipline fines. Of the first seventy men appointed only five served long enough to receive a pension; twenty-nine were dismissed before they served a year and a large number of the others were dismissed or resigned over a short time.[27] Of the first 98 men appointed only twelve served long enough to receive a pension including two ill-health pensions; three died one being beaten to death. A further 17 were dismissed with four more required to resign in the first 13 months of the life of the Surrey Constabulary. [28] [29]

The wife of a policeman who died in service might be granted up to two thirds of a year's pay provided he had been in the superannuation fund for three years. [30] This was a one-off payment

22 "History of Police in England and Wales" TA Critchley 1979 page168
23 "The Queen's Peace" David Ascoli"1979 page 114
24 "The Queen's Peace" David Ascoli" 1979 page 164
25 "History of Police in England and Wales" TA Critchley 1979 page 169
26 "History of Police in England and Wales" TA Critchley 1979 page 169
27 "A Hundred Years of the Surrey Constabulary" Durrant page 7
28 "Policing Rural Surrey" Robert Bartlett www.surrey-constabualry.com page 322
29 Defaulters Book SCC Archives Woking
30 "History of Police in England and Wales" TA Critchley 1979 page 169

as was the case with the widow of PC Mason of the Surrey Constabulary who in 1860 was injured on duty and later died.

Nationally boroughs presented the worst picture of all. The Municipal Corporations Act 1835 authorised the borough treasurer to pay pensions but made no provision for a superannuation fund and an Act of 1848 enabled but did not compel councillors to establish a fund. Most boroughs chose not to do so. A further Act of 1859 made the establishment of a superannuation fund obligatory and required its solvency to be guaranteed by the borough rate fund.[31]

Within the Surrey Constabulary, except for the inspectors and superintendents who were already police officers of experience in other forces, no one joined above third-class constable. There was no shortage of recruits although as always, the pay was poor, seventeen shillings a week, and the conditions harsh. One of the attractions was the pension but the pull of the pension did not overcome the huge number of disciplinary dismissals. The turnover in manpower was very high in all forces with the Metropolitan Police losing 33.5% in the early years.

**Surrey Constabulary General Orders**

In 1851 May 28, Surrey Constabulary General Order 42 clearly establishes the independence of the Superannuation Fund. "The Chief Constable directs that in all cases where half the fine is awarded to the informant, and that informant is a police constable, superintendents will request the magistrates clerk to be good enough to hand that amount over to them, instead of paying it to the county treasurer with other monies, as the moity [32] of all fines go to the Superannuation Fund, which is a distinct account, and one which with which the county treasurer has nothing to do".

Another source of revenue for thef was set out in 1853 in a March 8 Surrey Constabulary General Order 94: "With reference to the practice in other counties, superintendents are directed to inform inspectors and constables of their respective divisions that as new clothing for the year 1853 will shortly be served out to them, they will become entitled to that which was supplied to them in the year 1851 upon payment of the sum of four shillings each, and next year to that for the year 1852 upon payment of the sum of two shillings and six pence and so on in future years. The amount accruing from this source will be paid into the Superannuation Fund, and superintendents are to deduct from this month's pay the above mentioned sum for the year 1851, and forward the same to this office in the usual course".

There may have been a Fund, but it was not set up to pay an annuity to the widow of an officer killed on duty, as was Inspector Donaldson in 1855. A public subscription was begun on behalf of the late inspector's family, and later a petition was sent to the Home Secretary asking that his widow might receive a pension. At Dorking, where the Donaldson's were still remembered,

31 "History of Police in England and Wales" TA Critchley 1979 page170
32 Each of two parts into which a thing is or can be divided

Superintendent Page opened a separate appeal fund. Later in the year a public meeting resolved to invest the sum collected in Government Bonds, and to pay the interest to Mrs Donaldson during her lifetime, and after her death to share out the capital sum amongst the children.

Lord Lovaine, chairman of the police committee of Surrey, made the request to the Home Secretary, Sir George Grey, for a pension for William Donaldson's widow but was unsuccessful. It took a year and a county court order taken out by Mrs Donaldson to release any benefit from the subscriptions of £200 (£19,765 today) held by the trustees at Haslemere by way of interest from government stocks, which included a small cash payment to clear her debts. Mrs Donaldson and family left Haslemere in September 1856 moving to Spring Gardens, Dorking where she and her daughters were to endeavour to obtain a living by needlework. They later moving to Falkland Road in a town where the highly regarded William Donaldson had been head of the Dorking Police for thirteen years.[33]

Contributions to the Superannuation Fund were the subject of a further order in 1858 on 25 October, Surrey Constabulary General Order 141: "The Chief Constable having ascertained that it is the practice in some counties in cases where rewards are allowed to the Constabulary for the apprehension of deserters etc., to appropriate one half of the rewards to the Superannuation Fund, allowing the constable to retain the other; and likewise taking into consideration the fact that the chance of obtaining rewards are confined to a very small proportion of the Force, in consequence of their being stationed in places through which deserters and others are likely to pass, he has resolved to constitute a fund for the reward of good conduct, the support of the library, and for other such purposes as may benefit the Force generally, and to pay into such fund the half of all rewards received in future by the Constabulary".

**1860s.** In the 1860s superannuation funds were generally poorly structured and remained uncertain. Officers complained that they were required to contribute to their pensions unlike soldiers and that the award of a pension remained at the discretion of a borough watch committee or a county chief constable.[34]

By 1860 police pensions were paid but of course Surrey officers could not have served in the county for more than nine years though it was possible to bring service from another force. By then it was conceivable for a policeman retiring in Forces with 15 years' service to be granted a pension of half pay. More than 15 years' service could bring this up to 2/3rds. The wife of a policeman who died in service might be granted up to 1 year's pay provided he had been in the superannuation fund for three years. The "might" was not accepted and acted on in the case of PC Mason's widow as set out below.

One major issue was justices lacked and often did not seek sound administrative and financial advice in exercising their discretion whether to grant a pension. In 1866 and again in 1877

33 Email 10 June 2019 Henry Pelham descendant of William Donaldson
34 "The Great British Bobby" Clive Emsley page 173

nationally, the county police superannuation funds were often insolvent. The deficiency was generally made good out of police rates.[35]

**The death of PC Allan Mason:** Five years after the killing of Inspector Donaldson there was again a police widow and mother in need of help and support. No newspaper records about the attack have been found but the Surrey Comet did report his death in the edition of 7th January 1860 the day of the funeral:

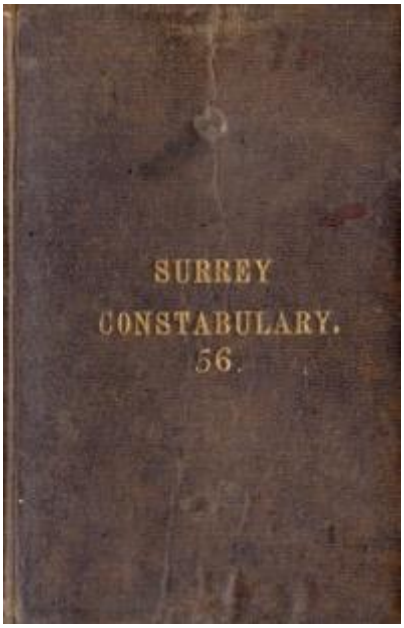
"**Death of a Policeman**. A policeman of the Surrey Constabulary Allan Mason, who had been stationed at Cobham for some years, and was greatly respected both by the inhabitants and the members of the force, died on December 29th, having broken a blood vessel in his lungs some short period before. In July last he was violently assaulted by a deserter, and this is presumed to have brought on the illness. He was interred this day, Saturday, and followed to his grave by a number of his late brother officers whose feelings evidenced they had lost a friend and a brother to whom they were sincerely attached".[36]

Allan's death was reported to the next Epiphany sitting of the Quarter Sessions. The Sessions were told that he had died of a ruptured blood vessel a few weeks before, and that his previous reduced state of health was attributed to a violent assault committed upon him by a deserter in July. The terrible loss left Ann a widow in need of urgent help to care for her three children, Ann, aged 8, Allan 7, and Agnes one year. The Quarter Sessions had the power to grant her up to two thirds (£35) of Allan's annual pay and the chief constable at the Epiphany sitting on 7th January 1860 proposed that they did so. He added that Police Constable Mason had six years' service, and " died in consequence of injuries he had received in the performance of his duties in July" (1859). "He had been very steady while in the force and had left a widow commendable swiftness and less than a month after Allan's funeral, agreed that Ann be given £35 as a grant. It was not a pension because widows' pensions for officers killed on duty would not to be introduced for another thirty years.

On 14 February 2012 a memorial plaque was unveiled by the vice Lord Lieutenant at a ceremony held at Mount Browne. Allan's loss due to injury on duty had been lost in the mists of history but his and his family's sacrifice has not been forgotten.

35 "History of Police in England and Wales "TA Critchley 1979 page169
36 Surrey Comet reported his death in the edition of 7th January 1860


**Surrey Constabulary 1862 Instruction Book;** The Surrey Constabulary Instruction Book published by Captain Hastings in 1862 is probably the first book of guidance to survive. It is known there was an instruction book in place just after formation in 1851 as it is referred to in General Orders, but a copy has not been found. The 1862 version addresses the Superannuation Fund.

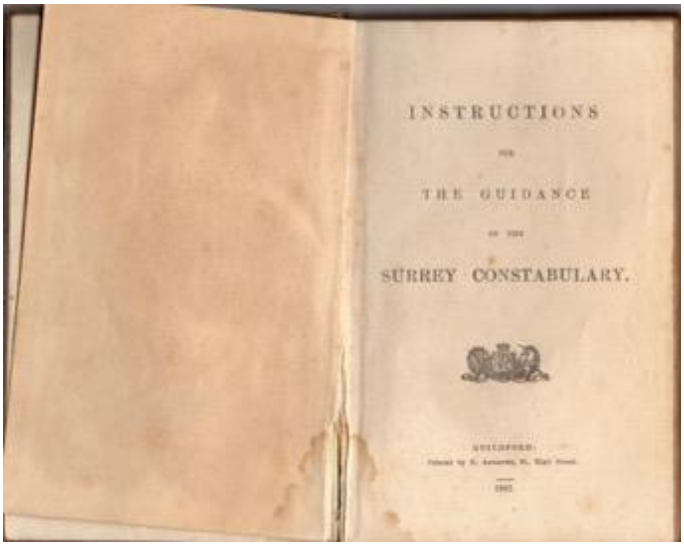



"A deduction of 2 ½% per annum will be made from the pay of every member of the Force which sum together with the amount accruing from stoppages during sickness, and fines imposed upon constables for misconduct, as well as from any portion of the fines imposed by any Justices of the Peace upon drunken persons, or for assaults upon police constable, and from moieties of fines and penalties awarded to informers – being police constables – on summary convictions, and all sums arising from the sale the constables worn out cast clothing, will from time to time be invested, and the interest and dividends thereof likewise , in such manner as the Justices in General or Quarter Sessions assembled, shall direct, and accumulate so as to form a superannuation fund; and this money will be applied, from time to time, for the payment

of such superannuation retiring allowances or gratuities, as may be ordered by the Court of Quarter Sessions upon the recommendation of the Chief Constable".[37]

Page 49: "The conditions upon which retiring allowances are granted to members of the Constabulary, are as follows, viz: if the constable shall have served, with diligence and fidelity for fifteen and less than twenty years an annual sum not exceeding half his pay; if for twenty years and upwards, an annual sum of not more than two-thirds of his pay; provided always that he shall be under sixty years of age, it shall not be lawful to grant any such allowance, unless upon the certificate of the Chief Constable that he is incapable from infirmity of mind or body, to discharge the duties of his office; provided also, that if any constable be disabled from any wound or injury received in the actual execution of the duties of his office, it shall be lawful to grant him any allowance, not more than the whole of his pay; but nothing herein contained shall be construed to entitle any constable absolutely to any superannuation allowance, or to prevent his being dismissed without superannuation allowance".

"The Justices may also, upon recommendation, and on the Chief Constable certifying that any constable who has not served so long as 15 years, is incapable from infirmity of mind or body, to discharge the duties of his office, order that such constable do receive, out of the superannuation fund, such sum in gross, as a gratuity upon his retirement as to the said Justices may seem proper, they may likewise upon the recommendation of the Chief Constable, grant a gratuity to the widow of any constable who has died in the Service, provided the sum so granted do not exceed the amount of one year's pay of such constable, and that he had contributed to the superannuation fund for a period of not less than three years".


INSTRUCTIONS

FOR

THE GUIDANCE

OF THE

SURREY CONSTABULARY.

**Funding and resilience of the Funds:** Policing was not a political priority nationally and much was left to local magistrates to resolve. In the period 1859 to 1874, only one minor Act of Parliament was passed that affected the county and borough police forces of England and Wales, the 1865 Police Superannuation Act. In the 1863/64 HMI report, Cartwright the

37 Page 48

Inspector brought attention to the state of county pension funds. Although all counties had funds (under the Police Act 1840, section 11) the inadequacy of some of those funds was worrying. Cartwright suggested that fees for summons and warrants be used to augment the pension fund rather than being deposited for use in the general police fund. [38]

Pensions remained a problem along with a few other issues that were not resolved, because of a lack of parliamentary interest. The inspectorate reports for the years 1864/65, 1865/66 and 1866/67 contained regular topics, consolidation of the small boroughs, either voluntarily or by compulsive legislation; the (now urgent) need for an examination of the superannuation scheme for all forces, both county and borough; and the need for higher pay scales to stop the drift away from the Police Service. [39]

The Police Superannuation Act 1865 concerned pension rights of only borough chief constables, and also gave the authorities power to award a lump sum in lieu of pension for constables under 60 in certain medical circumstances. This Act had no influence over the real question of superannuation and was so minor that none of the inspectorate made more than a passing reference to it in any of their reports. [40] Inactivity continued with an inspector in the 1873/74 still trying to have the matter given "early consideration".

During the period of pension inactivity Superintendent Charles Hollington, Surrey Constabulary, late chief officer of the Guildford Borough Police retired on April 31 1872. Hollington's enrolment number was 82. He was born in 1813 in Muswell Hill north London he was aged 38 in November 1851 when he joined the Surrey Constabulary. Height 5 feet 10 inches, light brown hair, grey eyes with a scar on left brow**.** Married with no children**.** Served Metropolitan Police A Division 1837 -1841 and Guildford Borough Police 1841-February 15, 1851. Appointed as a superintendent on £85 per annum first station in the Surrey Constabulary, was Chertsey. Pension on retirement August 31, 1872 superannuated at the rate of £73 per annum after 35 years' service.

In 1874 a report of the inspector of constabulary dated October 1, contained a summary of proposals, which had long subject to discussion and contemplation. In January 1875 Sir Henry Ibbotson wrote to the Home Secretary: "If a Bill of this kind is necessary and I imagine it will be if the present grant to the Counties and Boroughs is to be altered in accordance with the promise of last year, I feel very strongly that there are several points in the administration of the force which could not be omitted without rendering the Bill open to grave attack ---- No Bill should I think omit dealing with the question of superannuation. At present there is no doubt the superannuation funds generally, are either at the present or on the verge of being, insolvent, they are supplied now by certain fines payable to the fund and by contribution from the forces, but natural objection is made by the men who feel they are contributing funds which

38 The History of HMIC – the first 150 years page 27
39 The History of HMIC – the first 150 years page 27
40 The History of HMIC – the first 150 years page 28

from their condition are hardly ever likely to be of benefit to them. On these funds becoming insolvent pensions must fall upon the rates ----.[41]

**1875 Select Committee:** There was some movement with the establishment in March 1875 of a Select Committee "to inquire into the Police Superannuation Funds in the Counties and Boroughs of England and Wales". This was the first time in 25 years police had received attention at this level.[42] Sir Henry Ibbetson was appointed as chairman. The Select Committee included Fairfax Cartwright, MP for South Northamptonshire the son of HMI William Cartwright. There were several suggestions in the report, but the outstanding one was that policemen should have the legal right to a pension if they fulfilled certain conditions. The report also called for the right to legal appeal if a pension was withheld. This, the main suggestion of the 1877 report, was exactly what the inspectors had been campaigning for since 1856, 21 long years before.

The inspectors were looking forward to a Bill being introduced in Parliament as soon as possible. And Willis, [43] in his inspectors' report for 1876/77, said exactly that. The inspectors were hopeful. They were equally hopeful when, in the same year as the superannuation report was published the Municipal Corporations (New Charters) Act was passed. This was the first Act to lay down powers over police matters that were compulsory rather than advisory, as had been the case previously.[44]

The Committee's 1877 recommendations included that pensions should be awarded as a matter of right after twenty–five years' service, that standard of pensions payable in the provincial police forces should be brought up to the level of the Metropolitan Police and that pensions should be a direct charge on the rates a provision that was to bring about the downfall of Police Bill of 1882. The same Bill was presented in several successive years but made no progress.

In 1876 the mortality rate for the country policeman was nearly half what it was of the general population, but it was much higher than this in the boroughs where after ten years' service the urban policeman's likelihood of dying was about level with the general male population. In both county and borough life expectancy decreased as years of service were clocked up. There was a high mortality rate in the first five years of pension, far higher than men of a corresponding age. [45] Lung diseases from poor weather and acute rheumatism were common complaints caused by the constant exposure to the elements, a major hazard of the policeman's working life.

**Retirements from the Surrey Constabulary**

41 "History of Police in England and Wales" TA Critchley 1979 pages 127 128
42 "Policing Victorian Community" Steadman page 122
43 Former Chief Constable Manchester and long serving HMI
44 "The History of HMIC – the first 150 years" page 35
45 "Policing Victorian Community" Steadman page 121

**Retirement of Superintendent Murtell:** October 21, 1876, the retirement of Superintendent Murtell, Surrey Constabulary, appears to be the first man to receive a pension. After nearly 25 years' service in the Surrey Constabulary Superintendent Murtell has resigned his appointment. He was appointed drill instructor to the force at its formation in January 1851 and has held the rank of superintendent for 20 years during which time he has had charge of Chertsey, Farnham and Godstone Divisions. Before this he served nearly 17 years in the army, having entered the service in 1832; was twice in India and discharged as a sergeant from the 10th Royal Hussars in 1849. He is now in his 63rd year and he retires on a pension of £120 9s as recommended by the Constabulary Committee at the Surrey Sessions on Tuesday. One of our contemporaries ingeniously adds, "During the long period Superintendent Murtell has been in the force he always won the respect and esteem of all with whom his duties brought him in contact." We are afraid that his "duties" often brought him into contact with rogues and thieves and it is an open question whether he always "won the respect and esteem" of this fraternity. We know what our contemporary meant to say but the meaning is ambiguous. [46] Mr Murtell lived on his pension for about two and a half years.

Numbers reaching pensionable service by 1880 were still very small, 16% of the annual turnover; if they stayed for five years there was hope of them staying longer.[47] (Interestingly this has always been seen as the difficult length of service when officers were likely to leave. The novelty had worn off, career potential recognised and shift work and role could be a hard slog; a harsh way to earn a living.)

Some of the original members of the Surrey Constabulary to receive a pension:

| **Name** | **Date joined** | **Date Pensioned** | **Pension** | **Service/Date died** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Superintendent James Murtell | 13 Jan 1851 | 19 Oct 1876 | £120 pa | 25 years<br>Died March 5, 1879<br>2 ½ years |
| PC George Newland | 16 Jan 1851 | 1 April 1876 | £120 pa salary as superintendent. | 25 years died Feb 9, 1877<br>10 months |
| PC John Read | 17 Jan 1851 | 31 March 1867 | | 16 years' service |
| PC John Smith | 11 Feb 1851 | 1 April 1874 | £46.12s 0d pa | 23 years' service |
| Superintendent Charles Hollington | 15 Feb 1851 previously Metropolitan Police and | 31 Aug 1872 | £73 pa in Defaulter's Register however | 35 years' service |

46 1876 October 21 The Croydon Advertiser and East Surrey Reporter
47 "Policing Victorian Community" Steadman page 92

| Name | Date joined | Date Pensioned | Pension | Service/Date died |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Guildford Borough Police | | newspaper report of £120 9s pa | |
| PC George Lemon | 17 Feb 1851 | 31 March 1888 | £50 3s 10d pa | 37 years' service |
| William Lambert | 2 March 1851 | 31 July 1873 | Ill health £45.12 10d pa | 22 years |
| Superintendent Alfred Bungard | 11 March 1851 | 1 Jan 1890 | £120 pa probably salary | 39 years |
| John Chapman | 29 March 1851 Metropolitan Police 13 years, Godalming Borough | 30 Sept 1867 | Seems to read 1s 8d a day | 16 years (15 Postings!) |
| Superintendent Edward Redford | 1856 | 1 Nov 1891 | £107 1s 4d pa to Mrs Redford a gratuity of £180 18s 8d. | 35 years' service died 13 Feb 1892 3 months retired |

**Retirement PS 45 John Atkins:** PS 45 John Atkins was born at Warlingham in 1833 moving by 1841 with his family to Jolliffe Row, Merstham. The 1851 Census has him still living there working in the nearby chalk pits as a labourer. He married in 1854 Elizabeth Harbour aged only 19 yet already a widow, her husband dying of TB the previous year. Joining the Surrey Constabulary on 1 May 1858 John was posted to Dunsfold moving in April 1860 to Compton where five years later he was promoted sergeant, one of the first to hold that rank in the county. In 1878 the family was moved to Frimley. John could not escape what seemed to be the policeman's curse of drink receiving a reprimand for drunkenness in February 1865 a couple of months after his promotion to sergeant. Retiring from Frimley in 1881 with 23 years' service with a pension which was roughly equivalent to that received as a wage by pit labourers.

After retirement he lived at Holmwood working as the Common Keeper for Holmwood Common. When his wife died in 1903 John lived alone at Holmwood moving towards the end of his life to Haslemere where he died in 1917 aged 87. He had eight children two of whom died young. He was to live for 36 years and beat the policeman's aspiration to receive a pension for longer than he served!

**Inspector John Gray:** 1889 March 30: Surrey Quarter Sessions Newington. (Difficult to read report and figures may not be quite right) The committee discussed an application from the

Chief Constable for a pension to be awarded to Inspector John Gray who had served the Surrey Constabulary for 35 years and was now incapable from frailty of the body to continue his duties. He was appointed 29 January 1854 and resigned 31 January 1889. A pension of £73 12s per annum was sought i.e. two thirds of his pay as from 1 February 1889. It was agreed to pay a pension of £12 3s 4d for two months pension.[48] (6 x £12 3s 4d = annual pension)

The pension question continued to be problematic. In the 1888/89 HMI report all the inspectors expressed concern that "the subject is a source of much anxiety to the Service generally". Fortunately, the government seemed to be supportive of the police. A Bill concerning police superannuation was introduced in Parliament, and this would eventually be passed as the Police Act of 1890. When this Bill was published, it was thought necessary to accompany it with a Memorandum in explanation of the Police Bill 1890, which succinctly summed up the convoluted history of the fight for police pensions.

**Police Pensions Act 1890:** "The Police Bill now before the House of Commons is the outcome of a long series of efforts… In 1817 [49,] a Committee of the House of Commons reported on the subject of Superannuation in the Provincial and Metropolitan Forces. Following on this Report, Bills were introduced into the House of Commons in1882, 1883 and 1884 by Mr Hibbert, and in 1885 by Mr H. H. Fowler, while Sir W. V. Harcourt was Home Secretary, dealing with the whole subject. These Bills were framed after communication with the Commissioner of Metropolitan Police and with the local authorities of boroughs and counties. None made much progress, being resisted by the advocates of relief to local taxation, who desired to receive a contribution to the cost of Superannuation from Imperial Funds. [50]

The present Government long had a Superannuation Bill in preparation. Its introduction has been delayed by the passing of the Local Government Act 1888, which created a new Financial Authority and a new Police Authority for the counties. It was thought desirable that these new authorities should have time to consider the subject, to become familiar with the financial condition of their localities, before an improved Superannuation Scheme was presented.

"The time has now come when the question should be dealt with. The present Bill is largely founded on Mr Fowler's Bill of 1885. Its general effect may be concisely stated. It alters the superannuation system now existing in one fundamental respect. At present all pensions, both in the Metropolitan and Provincial Forces, are entirely at the discretion of the police authorities, who can grant or withhold a pension at pleasure, and who, in the provinces, have not in general bound themselves to any fixed rate of pension. The Bill gives to constables a legal right to pensions under certain defined conditions, and it gives them an appeal to a legal tribunal against the withholding or the forfeiture of their pensions for alleged misconduct."[51]

48 1889 March 30 The Surrey Mirror and General County Advertiser
49 Not convinced 1817 is not a typo! Possibly 1875 when a committee was established to consider police psensions.
50 The History of HMIC – the first 150 years page 38
51 "The History of HMIC – the first 150 years" page 39

**PC 94 W Basset Surrey Constabulary. The photographer was in Stoke Road Guildford. Peter Kennison can date to 1890s so it is possible he received a full pension.**

Only one major dissenting voice was heard in the debates (Samuel Storey, MP for Sunderland), and so the Bill was passed on Tuesday 5 August 1890, becoming known as the Police Act 1890. The supreme achievement of this Act was that it gave a decent pension as a right to a policeman retiring after 25 years who fulfilled certain conditions.[52]

After no less than fifteen years the recommendations of the committee set up in 1875 were largely embodied in the 1890 Act. Every policeman gained a right to a pension after twenty-five years' service or on medical grounds after fifteen years. Police authorities were free to settle the amount of pension within a prescribed maximum and minimum and to impose a minimum qualifying age, but the ordinary expectation was that a man could retire after twenty-five years' service with a pension amounting to three fifths of his pay whatever his age.[53]

By 1890 parliamentary draftsmen were at work on a new Police Pensions Bill to be published 17 June 1891[54] during which time the second Metropolitan Police strike occurred.

Police Act 1890 became law on the 14 August 1891. It did not meet the demands of Metropolitan Police officers in full, but the economic climate ruled that out. A whole new pension structure properly funded and administered. The Act, which applied to all police forces in England and Wales allowed police authorities a measure of flexibility within a prescribed maximum and minimum. The Metropolitan Police rules were set down, no doubt similar to those to be adopted within the Surrey Constabulary area.

52 "The History of HMIC – the first 150 years" page 39
53 "History of Police in England and Wales" TA Critchley 1979 page 170 171
54 "The Queen's Peace" David Ascoli 1979 page170

1. All members of the force were to be given the legal right to a pension, without a medical certificate after twenty-five years' service and without age qualification.
2. If after fifteen years' service a man was discharged on medical grounds he was entitled to a modified pension.
3. If before fifteen years' service a man is discharged on medical grounds the Commissioner at his discretion could grant him a gratuity.
4. If at any time a man was medically discharged through injuries received in the execution of his duty he was entitled to a modified pension
5. The widows and children of police officers dying from whatever cause during their service were covered by a system of pensions or gratuities.
6. The maximum rates of pension were: two-thirds pay after twenty-six years, or three-fifths pay after 25 years. The rate for men discharged before completing twenty-five years were scaled down pro-rata.

**1891 January 10: Surrey Quarter Sessions: Standing Joint Committee:** Police Act 1890 Pensions and Gratuities: The committee had fully considered the Police Act 1890 and have resolved to adopt the maximum scale of pensions and gratuities provided by the Act. The committee had re-enacted and adopted the regulations in force with respect to the deductions from a constable's service for misconduct or neglect of duty and with respect to stoppages of pay during sickness and fines for misconduct. The committee caused a copy of the new scale of pensions and gratuities to be given to every constable in the force, together with a notice requiring him to state in writing whether he did or did not accept the provisions of the Act in lieu of the previous enactments respecting superannuation. The whole of the force have accepted the new provisions.[55]

To fund this superannuation scheme an Exchequer grant of £300,000 [56] was authorised divided equally between the Metropolitan Police and provincial forces (the money came from excise duty on beer and spirits which the consumption of kept the police busy!) Any shortfall was to be made up by police revenues.[57]

The pensions question was now adequately settled. The 1890 Police Act proved to be so good that generally it would be left alone until well into the 20th century.[58]

**Pension granted to Inspector Dennett;** The Committee have considered the recommendation of the Chief Constable that a pension be granted to Inspector James Henry Dennett who has served in the force for 21 years and 7 months and who can no longer serve because of the infirmity of his body. Allowance of £55 per annum to take effect from January 189159 60

55 1891 January 10: The Surrey Mirror and General County Advertiser
56 Valued at £38, 230,296 UK Inflation Calculator June 2019
57 "The Queen's Peace" David Ascoli 1979 page 172
58 "The History of HMIC – the first 150 years" page 39
59 1891 January 10: The Surrey Mirror and General County Advertiser
60 1891 January 10: The Sussex Express, Surrey Standard Weald of Kent Mail, Hants and County Advertiser

**A very brief time as a pensioner Superintendent Redford;** The retirement of Superintendent Redford from Godstone in 1891 November 14**.** At the monthly pay day of the Godstone Division of the Surrey Constabulary, Superintendent Redford was presented with an armchair and Mrs Redford with a silk umbrella by the officers and men of the division on the occasion of the former's retirement from the division. Inspector Brice in making the presentation on behalf of the men said, "Brother officers and constables this is the last time we shall all meet Mr Redford our superintendent who has been in the service 35 years, 25 out of that time I have known him and I always found him to be kind to the men who served under him and all regret his leaving. I hope we shall find in Mr Bryant as good a man, which I believe we shall. I have now, Mr Redford, on behalf of the officers and men great pleasure in presenting you with this armchair as a mark of their esteem and respect, and we all trust that by kind providence you may live many years to have the pleasure of sitting in it and enjoying your pension." Addressing Mrs Redford Inspector Bryce said, " I have also the pleasure on behalf of the men to present you with this umbrella and I trust you live to use it not just on rainy days but also on many sunshiny days."

Mr Redford spoke in response very feelingly, "Mr Inspector Brice, sergeants and constables of the Godstone Division on behalf of Mrs Redford and myself I most heartily thank you for these nice presents that you have presented us with. I hope God will spare us for many years to come to live amongst you, and that I shall have enjoyable rests in the old armchair. During the nearly 14 long years that I have been your superintendent we have always got on well together. You know as well as I do that a superintendent who is responsible for almost everything has a lot of things to make him off colour (testy) at times, but as I say we always got on well together. I thank you all for your cordial assistance at all times in helping me carry out the law and anyone who was present at the last bench day and listened to the kind remarks of the chairman could hear for themselves how satisfied all the magistrates were in which the duty has been carried out. You might be sure it was most gratifying to me. I ask you for your own sakes to do your duty fairly and you will have the respect of the magistrates as well as the respectable inhabitants in your several detachments. I also ask you to do your duty as well for your present superintendent as you have done for me and I am sure you will get on well together. I hope you all do well and get promotion. I must now say good-bye to the Surrey Constabulary police force." [61]

**1892 January 23 Mr Ex-Superintendent Redford:** It had been arranged on Monday evening for a dinner to honour the retirement of Superintendent Edward Redford from the Surrey Constabulary on what was his 56th birthday. Mr Redford had been unwell for some time and last Sunday he suffered a fit as he was coming downstairs. The idea of a dinner was therefore abandoned. At a small gathering at Ye Olde Whyte Harte Inne, Godstone the framed illuminated address was displayed: This testimonial together with a purse of 90 guineas the result of the contributions of many friends collected by a committee and gentlemen whose names are attached was on the 18 January 1892 at Ye Olde Whyte Harte Inne, Godstone presented on behalf of the subscribers by the Rev JS Hoare rector of the parish to Mr Edward

611891 November 14: The Sussex Express, Surrey Standard Weald of Kent Mail, Hants and County Advertiser

Redford as a mark of esteem in remembrance of many years of faithful service as Superintendent in the Surrey Constabulary from which he retired on the 2 November 1891. (There follows a list of names and their contributions) Comments were made of the esteem in which the retired superintendent was held within the community. A further testimonial had been made a few months ago to Mr Superintendent Redford from the officers and men of the Godstone Division, Surrey Constabulary, amounting to £5 4s 6d the subscribers being Inspector Brice, Sergeants Smith, Walters and Southcott, Police Constables Annells, Arney, Bowyer, Barber, Cole Dixon, Evans, Farr, Goodchild, Matthews Miles, Moore, Marshall, Povey, Richardson, Shakespeare, Shuttleworth, Springhall, Smith, Stanniforth, Sumner, Stevens, Tribe, Wedge, Weston, Risbridger.[62]

**1892 February 13: Death of Mr Redford**: We regret to hear that Mr Edward Redford our respected ex-superintendent of the Godstone division Surrey Constabulary passed away on Wednesday. Mr Redford was a respected a man who ever wore police clothing, and the deepest sympathy is felt for her.[63] **1892 April 9:** Standing Joint Committee Surrey Quarter Sessions: Among other matters this committee reported that the Chief Constable having reported the death of Mr Edward Redford late superintendent of the Godstone Division who for more than 34 years was a meritorious officer of the Surrey Constabulary and who was awarded a pension of £107 1s 4d per annum which only took effect from 1 November 1891, the committee had determined to grant to Mrs Redford a gratuity of £180 18s 8d. [64]

**Inspector Wood retires:** 1892 October 1: Inspector Wood who since 1881 has been in charge of Leatherhead district is retiring at the end of next month on pension after 29 years' service with the Surrey Constabulary. He joined the force as a constable in 1863 and was stationed at Reigate before the formation of the borough force, Guildford and Cranleigh. He was removed to Leatherhead on his promotion to an inspectorship in 1881. During his residence in the town, he has gained the high esteem of the residents for the able manner in which he discharged his duties. He will probably be succeeded by PC Smith (sic) who is at present doing duty in the town. [65.66]

**PC Benjamin Bowyer a pension: 1893 April 8: Surrey Easter Quarter Sessions, Newington:** A pension of £23 14s 6d per annum on the basis of 20 years approved service out of an actual service of 25 years and two months to take effect from 1 January 1893. It has since been reported that Bowyer served as a constable for 4 years with the Essex Constabulary before joining Surrey making a total of 29 years and two months the committee have reconsidered the amount of pension due to him. Bowyer is 50 years of age and has produced a medical certificate of incapacity to perform the duties of his office. The committee under all the circumstances

62 1892 January 23: The Surrey Mirror and General County Advertiser
63 1892 February 13: The Sussex Express, Surrey Standard Weald of Kent Mail, Hants and County Advertiser
64 1892 April 9: The Sussex Express, Surrey Standard Weald of Kent Mail, Hants and County Advertiser
65 1892 October 1:The Sussex Express, Surrey Standard Weald of Kent Mail, Hants and County Advertiser
66 1892 October 1: Dorking Advertiser

had determined to grant Bowyer a pension of £36 15s 9d per annum being equal to 31/50 of his annual pay of £59 6s 3d to take effect from January 1, 1893. [67]

**Gratuity to widow and child of the late PC Mark Carpenter** : The Chief Constable had reported the death from consumption (Tuberculosis) on 26 February 1893 of PC Mark Carpenter. Carpenter was a very good constable served for a period of five years and six months from August 1887 to February 1893. Under the Police Act 1890 schedule one rule seven, power is given to a police authority to award a gratuity to a widow and children of a constable not to exceed in the whole one-month's pay for every completed year of service. The committee under this authority had awarded to the widow and child of Carpenter whose average pay was £64 12s per annum a gratuity of £26 18s 4d. [68]

**Resignation of Inspector King:** 1895 April 12: Surrey Quarter Sessions, Easter at Kingston County Hall: The Chief Constable had reported the resignation of Inspector Edwin J King. The officer joined the force in March 1858 and resigned in May 1864 to join the Government Convict Service in which he remained until March 1870 when he re-joined the Surrey Constabulary. He had served continuously in the force for 25 years but if his previous service of six years was added he had completed 31 years of service. His age was 56. The committee were of the opinion that as the inspector joined before the Police Act 1890, which deals with previous service came into force, the whole period of 31 years should be taken into consideration in fixing the pension. Under these circumstances the committee had awarded to Inspector King who had been a meritorious officer, a pension of £78 per annum such sum as being equal to two-thirds of his pay of £117 per annum, to take effect 31 March 1895. It should be borne in mind that in future no constable who had now left, or hereafter left the force, would be allowed to re-join it and count for pension his previous service in the force. The committee had directed the chief constable to issue a memorandum to this effect.[69]

**The Retirement of Chief Constable Hastings:** 1899 July 1: Surrey Quarter Sessions at County Hall, Kingston upon Thames: Resignation of the Chief Constable: The Standing Joint Committee reported that they had received with much regret the following letter:

Surrey Constabulary Guildford 1 June 1899

To the Chairman of the Standing Joint Committee

Sir,
I have the honour to place my resignation as Chief-constable of the county in the hands of the committee to take effect from 31 August next. In doing so I beg to tender my grateful acknowledgement of the kind consideration and support, which I have at all times received from the committee during my long service of nearly 49 years. I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant

67 1893 April 8: Sussex Express, Surrey Standard Weald of Kent Mail, Hants and County Advertiser
68 1893 April 8: Sussex Express, Surrey Standard Weald of Kent Mail, Hants and County Advertiser
69 1895 April 12: The Surrey Mirror

**H.C. Hastings**
Chief-constable of Surrey

Captain Henry Cadogan Hastings was appointed to the post of chief constable at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for Epiphany 1851 held at the Sessions House at Newington on 31 December 1850. He was the first chief constable of Surrey and it was his duty, at a period when there were few precedents from whom to seek guidance, to organise, equip, and regulate the police force of the county. That such work was well done was now of course a matter of history. The committee had unanimously adopted the following resolution:

That the clerk be directed to write to Captain Hastings expressing the value attached by the committee to the eminent services of the first Chief-constable of Surrey during so long a series of years, and their regret that the time has arrived for the severance of the official connection between this committee and Captain Hastings.[70]

The chairman of Surrey Quarter Sessions referred to the retirement of Captain Hastings and said they would have another opportunity he hoped, of showing to Captain Hastings what they thought of his grand service to the county, but he did not think it right for the court to pass over the resignation without passing some resolution to put upon the records of the court. He thought they would agree with him that it was no small thing to be chief constable of Surrey, a county so wealthy and so near to London, and to have been responsible for the order and safety of that county with so much efficiency for something like half a century, and during the whole of that time to have carried on the police work of the county with so much efficiency and so much success, and without having suffered any serious damage to fall upon the county. To have carried out that work with the esteem and gratitude of all the Magistrates and others interested in the order of the county was a matter of which any man might well be proud. Captain Hastings has rendered great service to the county, long and peaceful service in fact, and had spared himself on no occasion. Probably he had taken less holiday during his term of office than any man holding a like position. In his retirement he commanded their highest respect and esteem, and in order that the court might give expression to their feelings in the matter he would move that they adopt the resolution already passed by the Standing Joint Committee.[71]

The committee has granted Captain Hastings a pension of £400 per annum being equal to two thirds of his pay and the maximum amount to which he was entitled under the pension scale in force in the county. The committee were making arrangements for filling the vacancy caused by Captain Hasting's resignation.[72]

**1899 October 18: Boer War:** Police Reservists: At Surrey Quarter Sessions at Kingston yesterday Mr De Cetto one of the justices expressed a hope that any member of the Surrey

70 1899 July 1: Sussex Express, Surrey Standard Weald of Kent Mail, Hants and County Advertiser
71 1899 July 1: Sussex Express, Surrey Standard Weald of Kent Mail, Hants and County Advertiser
72 1899 July 1: Sussex Express, Surrey Standard Weald of Kent Mail, Hants and County Advertiser

Constabulary called upon to serve with the colours should be reinstated upon his return, and that the time he was absent should count in the time of his pension. The Chief Constable (

1899 Captain Mowbray Lees Sant) said the men would, as far as possible be taken on again on their return. The Chairman (Mr G Cave) said the Act affected the question of pensions, but the committee would consider it.[73]

PC 7 John George Barnes of the Guildford Borough Police was killed on 4 January 1900 at Rensburg, Cape Colony, South Africa. No one from the Surrey Constabulary was lost.[74]

**Injury Pension:** 1899 Court Dorking football riots: At the Surrey Quarter Sessions held on Tuesday at the County Hall, Kingston the chief constable of the Surrey Constabulary reported that Police Sergeant John Campbell who was seriously injured in the Shrove Tuesday football riots at Dorking had been certified as unfit for further duty in consequence of the injuries sustained and had accordingly resigned. Campbell attempted to stop the playing of football in the streets of Dorking when he was surrounded by a crowd and badly kicked about the body. He is now suffering from varicose veins in both legs and has repeated attacks of phlebitis. He has been 17 years in the police force. The court decided to award to Police Sergeant Campbell a pension of £46 16s 3d per annum.

**Captain Sant on Pensions:** The new chief constable of the Surrey Constabulary established the conditions of service within the newly published Surrey Constabulary Instructions where he made mention of the Fund on Page 7,

> 8. The constable shall receive his pay on such days as shall be appointed subject to a deduction of 2½ % towards the Superannuation Fund.
>
> 9. The Chief Constable has the power to inflict a fine not exceeding one week's pay, on any member of the Force for neglect of duty or other misconduct, and such fine shall be deducted from the Constable's pay and placed in the credits of the Superannuation Fund.

**Old Age Pension:** The Old Age Pensions Act 1908 provided a non-contributory pension for people over 70 paying five shillings a week (worth around £14 today). At a time when the average life expectancy was 47, it was only available to men aged over 70.

(The Old Age Pensions Act 1908 provided for the first UK state pensions, financed out of central taxation. The pension was 5 shillings a week (£26) or 7s.6d per week (equivalent to £38 today) for a married couple, starting 1 January 1909. It was means-tested, with the full amount paid to those with incomes below £21 a year and reduced on a sliding scale for those with

73 1899 October 18: Morning Post
74 www.surrey-constabulary.com Roll of Honour

incomes between £21 (equivalent to £2200 today), and £31 and ten shillings. Initially, people needed to have been resident in the United Kingdom for 20 years and there were behavioural tests. For example, people could be disqualified if they had made themselves poor in order to qualify, had been imprisoned or convicted under the Inebriates Act). The qualifying age was 70.

**First World War:** Three Reigate Borough Police officers Sergeants Watson and Taylor and PC Stanwell were informed on June 21 1915 they had their right to retire on pension withdrawn for the period of the war. [75]

The plight of the police pensioners was highlighted during the First World War. Their pensions were fixed so when the value of the currency depreciated many suffered poverty and hardship. The police pension had been halved by wartime inflation. [76] In October 1918 retired officers delivered a petition with 1400 signatures to the House of Commons for amendments to the Police Bill but it had little impact as the government had no wish to set a precedent for other public sector workers.[77]

In 1919 on 1 March the government appointed a committee under the chairmanship of William Henry Grenfell, Baron Desborough to look into recruiting, conditions of service, the rates of pay, allowances and pensions. Following the Desborough Report police pensions were increased in line with a pay rise and a standard scale was introduced 1 April. A constable retiring with a weekly pension of £3 3s 4d received almost as much as a skilled craftsman working 44-48 hours a week.78 There was no provision made for pre-war pensioners who continued to live in great hardship. [79]

**Conclusion:** No one ever said being a police officer would be easy, or comfortable whilst working or in retirement. It took from 1829 when the Metropolitan Police established superannuation funds, which was similar to that of Bow Street until the Police Act of 1890 established fixed criteria for making the grant. These were fixed rate pensions that did not increase. What you retired with is what you got. Inflation such as occurred during the First World War was therefore an acute hardship. Following the Desborough report pensions were increased in line with pay rises, a great help but not back dated to assist the pre-war generation.

There have been many changes since then, but entitlement to a police pension has been regarded as a significant element of the conditions of service of a police officer. Became known as "gold plated" as it was based on the final year's salary and was inflation proofed. It is said that the current pension scheme does not equate well with those of the previous generation with

75 SCC Archive Centre CC/98/22/1 Reigate Borough Police annual report to year end 31 December 1915
76 "Police Strike" AV Sellwood 1978 page 70
77 "NARPO 1919-2019 A Century of Service" page 6
78 "NARPO 1919-2019 A Century of Service" page 6
79 "NARPO 1919-2019 A Century of Service" page 6

new arrangements under the Police Pension Scheme 1987 and the New Police Pension Scheme 2006 schemes controlled by formal regulations.

***Sit tibi vita est mille annis.***[80]

# 1955 First cadet's course at HQ in cooperation with Berkshire and Reading Borough

**Taken from the April 2024 edition 112 with additional names from Geoff Todd**

**Tony Forward**

This was the first training course for police cadets in Surrey. It was residential at Mount Browne for four weeks started on 6th September1955. It was the idea of the then CC, Joseph Simpson for boys who had left school at 16 with GCE O' levels. (School leaving age was 15) There were ten Surrey boys, seven from Royal Berkshire Constabulary and one from Reading Borough Police. Surrey cadet uniform included a battle-dress blouse but they could not find one long enough for me, so I had a PC's tunic (middle back row.)

**RBC or RBP Royal Berkshire or Reading Borough**

Back row left to right: **Clive Warren** (resigned as a PC but later worked on police staff at Farnham Police Station), **Geoffrey Todd** (retired as Supt Thames Valley Police), **?**

80 May your life be a thousand years!

**RBC**, **Anthony (Tony) Forward** (retired as C/Supt), **Bailiss RBC**, **Roger Marks** (did not make it to PC), **Cronin** (did not make it to PC).

3rd row l to r: 'Doughy' **Bake**r RBP, **? RBC**, **? RBC**, **Peter Devereaux** (retired as Insp), **?** Surrey but resigned.

2nd row l to r: **Brian Hopkins** (retired as DCI), ? RBC, **Robert Watford** (retired as Supt Met), **Robert (Bob) Sinden** (resigned as Sgt Ash).

Front row: **Sgt Douglas Hayball** (after retirement took holy orders), **Insp Jack Gower** (i/c Training. Retired as C/I Oxted), **ACC Ernest Hall**, **Sgt 'Taffy' Williams** (drill instructor), **Sgt Richard (Dick) Noad** (retired as Insp).

**From Geoff Todd**: I can add some names to those already provided by Tony Forward.
Back row - Alan **Quartermaine** (Berks); **Bayliss** (Berks); Alfie? **Marks** (Surrey - was he at school at Ottershaw with Tony?); **Cronin** (Surrey)

Middle row of cadets - **Baker** (was a D/C at Reading when I went to TVP in 1979); Keith **Nelson** (was a Sgt. based at Taplow Traffic STA when I joined TVP. Saw him frequently as he was a motorcyclist i/c of escorts a special events).

# Transfer to the Metropolitan Police 1970

**Andy Hasted**

I was very interested to read the experience of John Bartlett who was a PC at Burpham Traffic with me in the late 1960s. I was a motorcyclist, and he was on cars.

I had seen older officers retire and be required to leave their police house and move to a council flat. This was not a route I wanted to follow. Permission to buy a house was made difficult and on Surrey pay with no overtime financially impossibly anyway. The obvious thing to do was transfer to the Met where there was plenty of overtime and buying a house was encouraged. I made the move in June 1970.

After the Transfers and Rejoins course at Hendon training centre I joined my new relief at Croydon. This proved to be a complete culture shock. I had been used to the nice easy shifts of a traffic motorcyclist and suddenly I found I was doing 3 weeks of nights in a row with days off during those nights as rest days. This was then followed by 6 weeks of alternate early and late weeks. We only had 5 days off in a 4 week pay period, which I found very hard to start with. The remaining three were paid at time and a half. On top of that there was always other overtime attending court or being retained on duty or leave cancelled for central London demos at weekends. We also had an under-manning allowance and the housing allowance. I think my take home pay went up around 40% by making the transfer.


**Divisional motor-cyclist Reigate and Burpham Traffic**

The other culture shock was that with a couple of honourable exceptions, my colleagues on shift had no idea about or any inclination to be proactive in any way. They were there to stand by and answer calls and keep their heads down the rest of the time. This was the total opposite of the raison d'etre of Surrey Traffic Department. I found this change of attitude very frustrating. General discipline appeared slack. Meal breaks often overran with a card school in the canteen carrying on way past time.

Surrey had given me the two-week course to drive traffic cars under advanced driver supervision. I had also done a local standard motorcycle course. The Met had this vastly inflated idea of their own superiority to other forces which I found completely misplaced and downright stupid. If you were not Hendon trained, you could not possibly be of any reasonable standard. I was not allowed to drive any vehicle to start with but eventually I was authorised to drive the Morris 1000 panda cars. A bit later I took a test on the 200 cc Velocette motorcycle and was authorised for that.( Known as the Noddy) This machine was governed so the top speed was 40MPH. This was not a huge handicap in London Traffic.

However, I did find that when posted to the fast response area car the drivers did what I asked them in terms of stops. It was not long before I was making arrests from this activity and when I was out on the `Noddy". Most colleagues seemed to find this rather strange behaviour. To be fair, in the light of my later experience, they were quite a good team. It was not long before I was asked if I would like to join the CID as an `Aide` or TDC. This was not to my taste at all. The CID treated their uniform colleagues with what I can only describe as contempt. We were known as the `Woodentops`. There was little interaction between them and the uniform branch. Getting help with a job was very difficult. There was also the suspicion that none of them could be trusted, and they were corrupt. Indeed, when I was in Surrey, we viewed any attempt to get Met help with a potential prisoner on their ground as something which they should not be told about beforehand.

Less than a year later I had passed the competitive exam to sergeant and was sent to a shift in south London.

If I thought that Croydon was a culture shock this was even more so. Looking back now I still believe this was the worst team I even had the misfortune to be with. They were truly awful. The duty officer for the relief was a station (Crown) sergeant. He was a Scot as were the local chief inspector and chief superintendent. They all liked a drink. The chief inspector must have been an alcoholic as taking him home in the GP car was frequent as he was incapable. The other relief sergeants were no better that the PCs and the lot of them were just bone idle and work shy. One night duty I had to phone a local pub around midnight to get the duty officer and section sergeant out to deal with a fatal RTA. With that kind of behaviour, no wonder the officers had little discipline or motivation. Many of them might be described as Old Sweats, I guess. It took me a while to work out where the PCs were going when posted to beats and they just disappeared but magically reappeared at refreshment breaks for an extended rest! In the end I discovered the secret- They were not actually leaving the station and were found in the drivers` room playing cards.

After eight months of this it was suggested that I move to the substation a mile away. I grabbed the opportunity. This was a lot better as I found I was the senior person on shift there and able to largely avoid the frustration of my previous posting. No sign of a self-motivation from any officers with a one or two honourable exceptions. Here I had far more opportunities to get out and about and was given the nick name of `The Action Man.` The ground was one square mile. A dramatic change from the huge ground covered from Burpham. The CID had the same relationship with their uniform colleagues as earlier described. We also believed they were corrupt without hard evidence. On the grounds was a scrap dealer who seemed very friendly with the department. One day the SPG arrived and turned the dealer right over and arrested him for handling stolen copper tubing. Much interest from the DS.

I need to escape from the three weeks of nights in a row and I had always been a keen motorcyclist. At this time there was a moratorium on recruiting to Traffic Division but three years later this was lifted and I was posted to Maltby Street garage, just off Tower Bridge Road, SE1. We covered the West End and L and M divisions, which were southeast of the Thames. The culture was not to arrest anyone unless it was drink drive or similar, and the instructions were that in the rush hours, we were there to assist the free flow of traffic. It was all on motorcycles except after 7pm or so, when generally we were crewed up on a car. Working night duty in that area was just wonderful. One notable week working on my own I made crime arrests every night for 7 consecutive nights. I was advised to stop arresting people as I was now a manager but when it's all so obvious in front of you what do you do?

I spent 6 years as a traffic sergeant in central London and then at Surbiton covering V division. Eventually I passed the competitive exam to Inspector and was sent to Hounslow. In the years I had been away from foot duty there had been a dramatic change. The old attitudes of the CID had gone, and the relationship was now good. I now was sure they could be trusted. I had a

pretty decent relief there with some well-motivated staff on it. Maybe it was the work of Sir Robert Mark.



**Inspector Traffic and Inspector Territorial Support Group (TSG)**

**Inspector Royal Parks Police as a Metropolitan Police "pensioner" 2005**

# Leatherhead Golf Course Death 1971

**Colin Campbell**

I was a constable serving at Burpham Traffic Centre in 1971, and on Friday 3rd September that year I was on the early turn shift when, during the morning I was called into the traffic centre

to be told I was being seconded to driver duties for a senior Met officer who was leading an enquiry into the Leatherhead Golf Course murder. I was given a Triumph PI motor car which was normally used by the driving school and sent on my way to Leatherhead police station. When I got there, I was introduced to Detective Chief Superintendent Peter Shemming and Detective Sergeant Robin Constable, both from New Scotland Yard's CO C1 Branch.

A murder squad of about 30 detectives was formed to investigate the finding of body parts dug up, it was thought, by foxes on Leatherhead golf course area adjacent to the Kingston Road.

My duties were to drive Peter Shemming and Robin Constable to wherever they needed to go, and in the early days of the investigation, that was usually in the Leatherhead and West London areas. On my days off, Robin Penn took over my duties.

At Leatherhead police station an incident room had been set up, managed by detective sergeant Nick Carter.

As the enquiry progressed it was discovered the victim was one Eleanora Essens from London, and more of her body parts were discovered in a flat near the Chiswick flyover in West London. Much of my time was being spent in the London area where Peter Shemming was continuing the investigations, so I got to know London quite well. There were many visits to NSY.

Long hours were worked by all involved, and the enquiry had been designated a 'special occasion' which meant any overtime incurred was paid for. Normally, overtime was compensated by 'time off'.

The enquiry lasted for five months and at it's conclusion a Latvian man named Vanags was convicted of manslaughter at the Central Criminal Court in London.

I returned to my normal duties on 11th February 1972.

**From www.surrey-constabulary.com**

**1971 September: Leatherhead Golf Club Murder** This murder enquiry was led by Detective Superintendent Peter Shemming from the Metropolitan Police, New Scotland Yard Murder Squad, having been called in to lead the enquiry by Surrey's Assistant Chief Constable. The victim's dismembered body parts having been found on land opposite Leatherhead Golf Club. A member of the public is alleged to have reported seeing in the darkness a fox running across the road with a human arm in its mouth. The skull of the victim was discovered in a package that the left luggage office of a London Railway Station. The victim was identified from dental records in Nottinghamshire. The murderer was apprehended after some weeks and subsequently given life imprisonment at the Old Bailey.


**Wednesday evening in September** Dennis O'Flynn a dentist from Fetcham was playing a round of golf with a friend Mike Fisher on **Leatherhead Golf Course** two miles north of the town beside the A243. O'Flynn sliced a shot and went into a thick rough close to the road and found a severed female forearm. Police were called and before dark they discovered part of a leg, much eaten, and a seven-inch bone. A further search with tracker dogs was undertaken the next day but nothing else was found. Detective Chief Inspector Paddy Doyle became the senior investigator. From the condition off the parts, it appeared that death had occurred within two weeks and that she might have been about twenty-five. There were teeth-marks on the arm and on the remains of the leg, and it was evident that the leg had been gnawed, as had the bone. A further search revealed a shallow grave in Ashtead Woods across the road, from the golf course, which had been disturbed by foxes. The left leg was still in the grave wrapped in polythene in a holdall. A dark blue corduroy slipper was still on the foot.

A recluse who lived in a tent in Rowhurst Woods off the Oxshott Road and knew the area well, Ted Churcher 71, was asked to help. He soon discovered where some ground had been disturbed and the torso was found, wrapped in a navy-blue slip. A third grave was soon found. PC Duck first of all unearthed the bones of a hand wrapped in polythene, and then the victim's decomposed head was found in the remains of a cardboard box. Forensics concluded that the woman had died in December 1968 or in Jan 1969. Part of the newspaper, The Evening Standard, had been used to wrap the remains dated 5th December. A drawing of the remains was made by Roy Reynolds, which was featured on Police 5 in October. This resulted in a possible identification when a Mrs Kuicel from Mansfield thought that she recognised the rings found on the body. She was able to provide a photograph of a Mrs Eleanora Essens and this was blown up and compared to the skull and found to be a possibility.

Further evidence was needed. This came from a dentist that had treated Mrs Essens. Mr Essens was traced and identified the rings. She came from Riga in Latvia. Her husband and children were killed in the war and she came to Britain and remarried in 1947. They split in 1963 when Mrs Essens left home and set up with their lodger Alexander Vanags. In 1967 moved to Cheam. The body had been buried at the end of 1968. Thursday 18th November 1971 police formally identified the body. The following day Vanags forty-four went to West End Central to report Mrs Essens missing from a flat in Chiswick on the 28th December 1968 after a row. Vanags was arrested and interviewed later being released. Monday 10th January 1972 Vanags was again arrested and on the 11th was charged with her murder. 12 January 1972: Aleksander Vanags aged 45 an editor of books, Sutton Lane, Chiswick was last night charged with the murder of Mrs Elenora Essens. He will appear before Epsom Magistrates Court today. 81At first, he denied the killing then told Detective Chief Superintendent Shemming "I did kill her. She was horrible to me" Trial at the Central Criminal Court on the 3rd July 1972 he was found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to three years.

81 The Times 12 January 1972


**Martin Bruton:** As a 17-year-old cadet at Leatherhead in 1971/72 I remember helping the Scenes of Crime Officer with the remains of a dismembered female on Leatherhead Golf Course. I believe it was her husband who had been a butcher. He cut up the body and buried parts of her on the golf course only for the foxes to dig them up and left bits on the greens, much to the surprise of the golfers.

**Leatherhead Murder Squad 9/71-2/72 not in any order**

Hurst, Mynot, Carter, Williams, Newman, Poulton, Essen, Rosher, Campbell, Ray Byrne, Styles, Vigar, Woodman Ray, Wiltshire? Wheelhouse, Cobbett, DS Constable (Met) Peter Shemmings (Met) Bray, Carpenter, Burnett, Dave Hickman, Foot? Gallagher, Lloyd (Brian) David Hancock next and hidden by Colin Campbell

# Killing on the Street in Guildford During Second World War

**Robert Bartlett and Henry Pelham**

A British army officer shot dead his wife's man-friend in Quarry Street, Guildford during the dark days of 1942.

**1942 July 4: Surrey Advertiser: Manslaughter Verdict. Soldier shot friend of wife.** Not guilty of murder but guilty of manslaughter was the verdict of a jury of 12 men at the trial at Surrey Assizes on Wednesday od Lieut. William John Hemmant (38) Royal Artillery who shot a Canadian soldier Pte Charles Reginald Tapley (27) with a Service revolver in Quarry Street, Guildford on the evening of June 4th.

Hemmant was sentenced to six months imprisonment by Mr. Justice Humphries who took note of the jury's recommendation to mercy and said drink had much to do with the case as anything.

The case for the crown was conducted by Mr. Cecil Havers KC and Mr. Harold Brown. Mr. John Flowers KC and Mr. Laurence Vine appeared for Hemmant. Mrs Hemmant was in court during the trial. Lieut. Hemmant wearing uniform pleaded not guilty. A number of witnesses were called by the prosecution.

Detective Sergeant Stone said that Lieut. Hemmant had a first-class character. He was trained for the Commandos, with which until he had an accident to a knee, he was temporary captain. Tapley was married.

In the witness box Lieut. Hemmant said he met his wife in July 1940 and the wedding was on November 25th last year. He spent every leave with his wife and arranged to meet her on June 4th in Henekeys, Guildford but on arriving did not see her. He had two glasses of beer and then searched for his wife in various public houses and in the two Brewers had a glass of mild ale. Ordinarily he was not in the habit of taking a lot of drink.

Returning to Henekeys he found his wife and Tapley together in an upper room. He knew before his marriage that his wife was acquainted with Tapley; he himself had not seen Tapley before that night. Lieut. Hemmant declared that he tried to persuade his wife to see him alone but she refused. "I told Tapley and my wife that in view of the fact that I was married they had better accept the position as it was, and I asked my wife that we should make a "do" of our marriage." Said Hemmant who added his suggestion was refused.

Leaving his wife and Tapley he went to the Angel where he had six or eight glasses of beer and then to the Jolly Farmer where he drank two or three whiskies and rum. It was then his intention to walk to the railway station to get a train. He was drunk in a "peculiar way"; his walking was alright, but his head was queer. It was by chance that he then met his wife and Tapley in Quarry

Street. His wife said to him, “Hullo, you still her?” He asked her if she would see him alone but she replied there was no point. In that. Lieut. Hemmant told the court: “I said to Tapley, “Why don’t you leave my wife alone?.” He laughed and replied, “It is no good Jack, I have got your ---- wife and you can’t have her.”

Mr. Flowers: have you any clear recollection what happened after that?” Lieut. Hemmant: it was just as if something snapped in my head. I do not remember taking my revolver from the holster. I remember firing one shot. It must have been the last one, because I pulled the trigger again and the revolver clicked. Lieut. Hemmant said he was in love with his wife at the time and still was. Replying to Mr. Flowers Hemmant said he was in the habit of carrying his revolver loaded. He had no intention of shooting Tapley and did not even know he would see him.

Cross examined by Mr. Havers Hemmant admitted that since about the end of April there had been disagreements, which were not because of his wife’s association with Tapley. Questioned about the meeting with his wife and Tapley at Henekeys, Hemmant said Tapley stated that he and Mrs Hemmant were going to Canada to live together after the war. “I asked my wife if she would like a divorce and she replied “Yes.” At the end of the interview, it was left that both Tapley and your wife wanted a divorce and that you intended to take divorce proceedings? Yes. Hemmant denied it was his view that Tapley was not fit to live.

Hemmant’s father John a chartered accountant of York Hill, West Norward, SE said he had never known him to use violence to anybody. Lt Col Butterworth until last August Hemmant’s commanding officer said that Hemmant was a good soldier and officer. There would be nothing wrong in his decision to take his revolver on leave.

Mr. Flowers addressing the Jury said one could hardly imagine a more distressing case of a husband who was fond of his wife scorned and derided by the man who was taking her away. “Was it not enough to cause a blackout in his mind?” He asked.

Summing up Mr. Justice Humphreys aid before the chance meeting in Quarry Street which ended with the shooting, Hemmant had accepted the position – as many another man has had to accept a similar position- that the wife, of whom he was very fond had turned out to be a worthless creature. That Hemmant was excited was shown by the fact that three bullets of the six fired from only a short distance away failed to hit Tapley. It had been said that no words could be provocation if the killing was done with a deadly weapon. “If having regard to all the circumstances of the case,” said the Judge, “the words were used which accused has spoken of, by Tapley to him, and those were calculated to cause a reasonable man, not a drunken man, entirely to lose his self-control so as to induce him to do something which he otherwise would not have done, then I tell you as a matter of law it is open to you to return a verdict of manslaughter.”

The jury returned to the court for further direction on the law before bringing in the verdict stated with a strong recommendation for mercy.

The jury returned to court for further direction on the law before bringing in a verdict stated with a strong recommendation to mercy. Mr. Justice Humphries told Hemmant, " It will be some punishment to you to remember for a long time to come that you have taken the life of a fellow being. I am afraid it must be added that you killed that man because you had drunk yourself into a state when you scarcely knew what you were doing and in that sense drink was as much to do with this case as anything else. You knew nothing when you killed him more than you had known when you were in Henekeys' public house and when you agreed to take the steps the law, that is to divorce your wife. In my view it would be impossible and not in the public interest, to pass over without punishment the deliberate shooting of a man. I will make the sentence as light as I feel it is possible to make in such a case. I order you to be imprisoned for six months.

# DS Stone Guildford Borough Police
# Murder Guildford 1935

**1935 31 August:82 Accused of Murder: man in car alleged to have run down cyclists.** Arthur Mortimer a Lance Corporal in the 1st Battalion Welch Regiment appeared on remand at Aldershot magistrates Court charged with stealing cars, murder and grievous bodily harm on three women. It was alleged that he drove the stolen cars at women knocking them over. Mortimer had been arrested after a chase by police when the stolen car was stopped and Mortimer arrested in Guildford. The handbag of one of the victims was in the car as the key from a stolen car used in earlier offences and abandoned in Ash. A victim picked out Mortimer as her assailant. In evidence

Detective Sergeant E H Stone of Guildford Borough Police described the police pursuit of the other car. The driver of the police car attempted to block the road but Mortimer mounted the pavement and made off. A little further on a foot patrol officer jumped in front of the car and shouted for the driver to stop but he did not forcing the officer to jump out of the way. The car entered the Guildford by–pass being driven fast and recklessly with the police speedometer registering 65mph. On encountering traffic the driver mounted the pavement but collided with a car and came to a halt. Mortimer was remanded in custody for trial.
The Surrey Advertiser of August 1935 add that DS Stone and PC Rook were patrolling the Bagshot/Worplesdon Road area of Guildford when they spotted the stolen car and swung the police car across the road to stop it but it mounted the pavement and passed them. At the foot of Woodbridge Hill a PC on foot signalled the stolen car to stop then had to jump for his life. At Woodbridge three PCs formed a line across the road and in turn had to jump for their lives. The police car was now close behind the stolen car which was travelling along the by-pass at high speed. They drew abreast of the stolen car to try to stop it but it again escaped by mounting

82 The Times 31 August 1935

the grass verge. A chase through the town followed and in the High Street it collided with a parked car and the driver arrested. The purse of one of the victims was found in the car.
**1935 December**: The Chief Constable reported to the Watch Committee that on the 8 August last, members of the force had been instrumental in the **arrest of a man for murder** who at Winchester Assizes had been sentenced to death. The judge commended members of the force. Inspector Walter Yeend, DS Harold Stone, PC Aubrey Harris, PC John Taylor, PC Reginald Demount, PC James Rook and PC George Thayer.

# George William Harris Hickmore
# PC Reigate Borough Police
# Military Foot Police First World War
# Born 1891 Died October 1925

**1891 13th December** George William Harris Hickmore was baptized at Hastings All Souls, Clive Vale, Sussex, his parents were George Henry, a police constable and Harriett Hickmore of 62 Ashburnham Road.

**1901 Census** George was living with his parents and their adopted daughter Ethel Pain at 13 Highlands Gardens St Leonards on Sea, Hastings.

**1903 18th July** Hastings and St Leonards Observer -Pensioning Police Sergt. Hickmore. The Watch Committee had before them a certificate from the Police Surgeon from which it appeared that Sergt George Hickmore is permanently incapacitated from duty, also a certificate from the Chief Constable that the Sergeant completed 21years, 3months and 15 days approved service in the Force on 10th July. The Committee resolved to grant the Sergeant the pension for life to which he is entitled - £41 17s 5d per annum.

**1911 Census** George aged 19 years and single, an assistant butcher was living with his parents, George now a bank messenger and Harriett Hickmore and Ethel Pain at 45A London Road St Leonards on Sea.

**1914 13th November** Surrey Mirror Reigate Borough Bench. Walter King, Reigate was summoned for using obscene language in High Street Redhill and on the evidence of PC Hickmore he was fined 10s including costs.

**1915 -17th August**. Surrey Mirror. Permission to join the Army. The Watch Committee reported that they had resolved that Police Constables G W H Hickmore and A E Smith be given permission to join the Army during the period of the war under the conditions accorded to other members of the Force who had enlisted, and that as soon as arrangements could be made for their release the Head Constable be requested to give his consent to the constables referred to, to join His Majesty's Forces.

**Reigate Borough Police about 1912**

**1915 14th September-Surrey Mirror**

SURREY MIRROR AND COUNTY POST, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1915.

# REIGATE POLICE ENLIST.

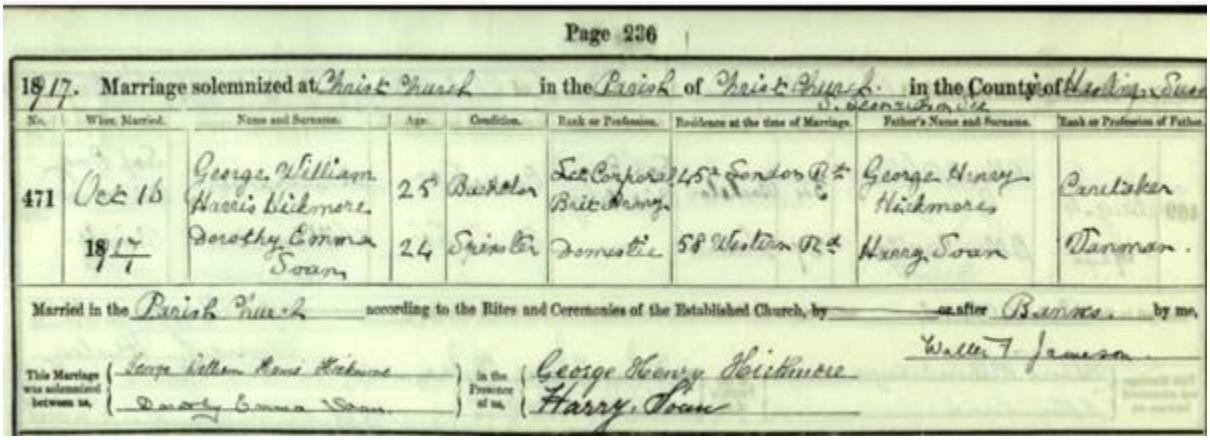
MEMBERS OF THE REIGATE BOROUGH POLICE WHO HAVE JOINED THE COLOURS.

Back Row (reading from left to right): Lce-Corpl. Cooper (M.F. Police), Lce-Corpl. Hickmore (M.F. Police), Lce-Corpl. St. Amand (M.F. Police), Lce-Corpl. Marks (M.F. Police).
Front Row: Pte Forster (R.A.M.C.), Lce-Corpl. Lawrance (M.F. Police), Pte Santer (R.A.M.C.).

**1915 November 18:** G W H Hickmore disembarked to France and returned 11th November 1918. P2021 LCpl G W H Hickmore MFP - Awarded the 1915 Star, Victory and War Medals. First served abroad (1) France, 18/11/1915.

**1917 St Leonards Christ Church** the Banns for George William Harris Hickmore, bachelor of the parish but now in France and Dorothy Emma Soan, spinster of the parish were read on 16th September, 23rd September and 30th September.

**1917 16th October Marriage Certificate**



Page 236

1917. Marriage solemnized at Christ Church in the Parish of Christ Church in the County of Hastings, Sussex

| No. | When Married | Name and Surname | Age | Condition | Rank or Profession | Residence at the time of Marriage | Father's Name and Surname | Rank or Profession of Father |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 471 | Oct 16 | George William Harris Hickmore | 25 | Bachelor | Lce Corporal Brit Army | 45 London Rd | George Henry Hickmore | Caretaker |
| | 1917 | Dorothy Emma Soan | 24 | Spinster | Domestic | 58 Western Rd | Henry Soan | Tanman. |

Married in the Parish Church according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Established Church, by ~~or after~~ Banns. by me, Wm T Jamson.

This Marriage was solemnized between us, George William Harris Hickmore, Dorothy Emma Soan. In the Presence of us, George Henry Hickmore, Harry Soan

**1919 26th December** Surrey Mirror Reigate Borough Bench. Edward James Crouch pleaded guilty to a summons for driving a motor car without front identification plates at Redhill on December 8th. PC Hickmore gave evidence and a fine of 10s was imposed.

**1920 13th May** Reigate Registration District George Henry Hickmore was born, his parents were George William Harris and Dorothy Emma Hickmore.

**1921 29th April** Surrey Mirror-Reigate Town Council Police Pay. The Watch Committee recommended advances be made to several officer's police pay including PC Hickmore from the 7th to 8th Grade from £4 2s to £ 4 4s a week. The report was adopted.

**1921 22nd May** Dorothy Joan Hickmore was born – she was baptized 21st August 1921 at St John Redhill, her parents were George William Harris Hickmore, a police constable and Dorothy Emma Hickmore of 20 Garibaldi Road.

**1921 Census** lists George William Harris Hickmore, married age 29, Police Constable, Dorothy Emma age 28, wife, George Henry, son age 1 year and Dorothy Joan, daughter aged under 1 month at 20 Garibaldi Road Redhill

**1921** Electoral Register-Geo Wm Harris Hickmore was living at 20 Garibaldi Road, Redhill.

**1925 21st February**. Hastings and St Leonards Observer: Ex-Police Sergeant. The death occurred on Monday of Mr. George Henry Hickmore at the age of 68 years. He was an ex-sergeant of Hastings Police Force having served 21years before retiring on ill health.

## REDHILL CONSTABLE'S DEATH.

It was with very great regret that the inhabitants of Redhill and Reigate heard of the death on Saturday last, at 45, Earlsbrook-road, on the eve of his 34th birthday, of Police-Constable G. W. H. Hickmore. His illness was of short duration, as he was on duty as recently as the previous Tuesday. Including his service on the Western Front during the Great War, the deceased was a member of the Borough Police Force for eleven years and five months, and was a conscientious officer, who commanded the respect of the whole of the other members of the Force and the general public with whom his duties brought him in contact. He leaves a widow and two young children to mourn his death. The large attendance at the funeral on Wednesday afternoon was a striking manifestation of the sympathy extended to the widow, and the regret felt at his early demise. Acting as bearers were P.S.'s Parker and Normington and P.C.'s Kimber, Dale, Cooper and Forster, under the command of Inspector Spain. A service was held at St. Matthew's Church, the pathway to the entrance of which was lined by members of the Borough Force, the Fire Brigade, in charge of Supt. F. Legg, ex-members of the Police Force, and several representatives of the County Constabulary. The Rev. Canon G. W. Daniell, who conducted the service in the presence of a large congregation, also addressed a few words of comfort to the relatives. Amongst those present were Alderman Mark Dean, Councillor W. Jarrett, Mrs. Metcalfe, the Misses Johnson, Knocker and Cox, of the Provincial Police Orphanage, and Inspector Buckland, R.S.P.C.A. Inspector R. H. Thompson, N.S.P.C.C., was unavoidably prevented from being present. The procession to the Reigate Cemetery was preceded by the police, in charge of Inspector Hood, and the Fire Brigade. There was a large concourse around the graveside, including the children from the Police Orphanage, in charge of Mr. Fuller, who led the singing of the hymn, "Abide with me." The committal service was conducted by the Rev. M. A. Daniell. The chief mourners were the widow, Mr. H. Soan, Mr. and Mrs. W. Soan, Miss Nell Soan and Mr. F. Allman.

The beautiful floral tributes were from: "His sorrowing Dolly and children, George and Joan"; "Will and Phil, St. Leonards-on-Sea"; Mrs. Tickland, St. Leonards-on-Sea; officers and men of the Reigate Borough Police Force; members of the Reigate Sub-Division Constabulary; Miss B. Johnson and all at the Police Orphanage; officers and men of the Reigate Fire Brigade; Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Kimber; Mr. and Mrs. Santer and Elsie; Police-Constable and Mrs. Smith; Police Constable and Mrs. Atkins; the tradesmen of Station-road, Redhill; Mr. and Mrs. Owen; E. and E. J. Jarvis; Miss C. Gurney; Mr. and Mrs. Bellinger and family; Mr. and Mrs. Whitmore and Miss Merritt; Mr. and Mrs. G. Manly; Mr. and Mrs. Loader and family; Mrs. French and Jack; "A Few Friends"; Mr. and Mrs. Pannell; Mr. and Mrs. Barry; Mr. and Mrs. George Hockett; "Auntie and Uncle, Humphrey, Fred and John"; Mrs. Troughton; Mrs. Herbert; Mr. Cordell; Mr. and Mrs. Stains; Mr. and Mrs. Cousins; Mr. and Mrs. Fred Allman; British Legion (Redhill Branch); Mrs. Dench, Ethel and Beatie; Mr. A. Garraway; Mr. and Mrs. Dorman; Mr. and Mrs. Cox; Mr. G. Dewar and family; Mr. and Mrs. Ted Martin; Mr. Frederick Allman, senr.; Mr. and Mrs. Pannell, junr.; Mr. and Mrs. A. Willett; Mr. and Mrs. Miles; Mrs. Joe Chandler, junr., and children; Mr. and Mrs. Roberts and family; and "Muriel."

Mrs. Hickmore desires to thank all her many friends for their help, sympathy and beautiful flowers sent in her very sudden bereavement, especially the Matron and staff of the East Surrey Hospital.

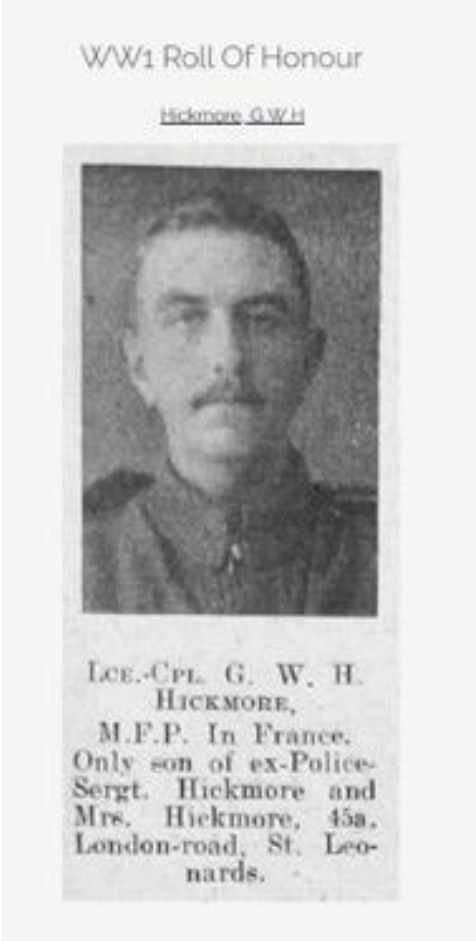
The funeral arrangements were carried out by Messrs. J. Stoneman and Sons, 100, Station-road, Redhill.

**Surrey Mirror 6 November 1925**

**1925 4th December**. Surrey Mirror. Deceased Constable's Dependents. The Head Constable's (Reigate Borough Police) action in paying the widow of PC Hickmore, who died on October 31st, the constable's wages up to November 5th was approved by the Watch Committee who recommended that a pension of £30 per annum be granted to the widow and £10 a year in respect of each of the two children until they attain the age of 16 years such pensions to take effect from November 6th . The deceased constable had 11 years 180 days service. The recommendation was carried.

**1926 26th February** Surrey Mirror. The son of the late PC Hickmore, Reigate Borough Police Force has been admitted into the Provincial Police Orphanage, Redhill.

**1940 January/ March** Quarter Surrey South Eastern Registration District Dorothy E Hickmore married William Preston.

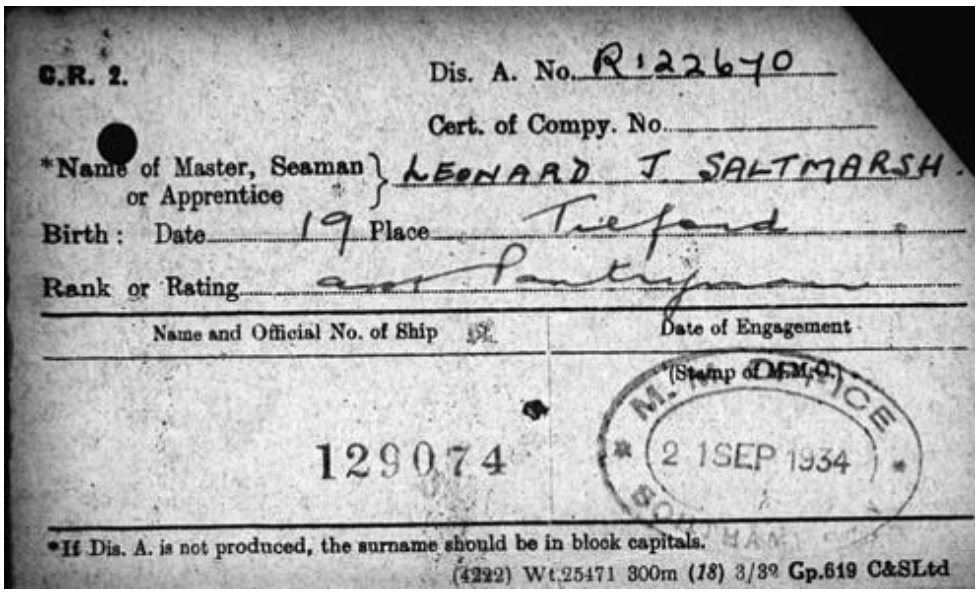



# Police Constable Leonard James Saltmarsh
# Surrey Constabulary 1935-1946 PC333
# Squadron Leader Second World War DFC and bar
# RAF 7 Squadron Pathfinders Pilot/Captain
# 29 March 1915 - 4th February 2004

**(Police officers on war service continued to be members of their police force and had their pay made up and their seniority within the service continued therefore PC Saltmarsh was adjudged to have had ten years' service when he resigned.)**
Additional research Jenny Tuffs

**1915 29th March** Leonard James Saltmarsh was born at Portsmouth Hampshire. His parents were Charles James and Annie Saltmarsh.

**1934 21st September** Leonard J Saltmarsh enlisted as a merchant seaman and made a voyage on Balmoral Castle, part of the Union Castle line. He was discharged 12th November 1934.


C.R. 2.

Dis. A. No. R122640

Cert. of Compy. No.

*Name of Master, Seaman or Apprentice } LEONARD J. SALTMARSH.

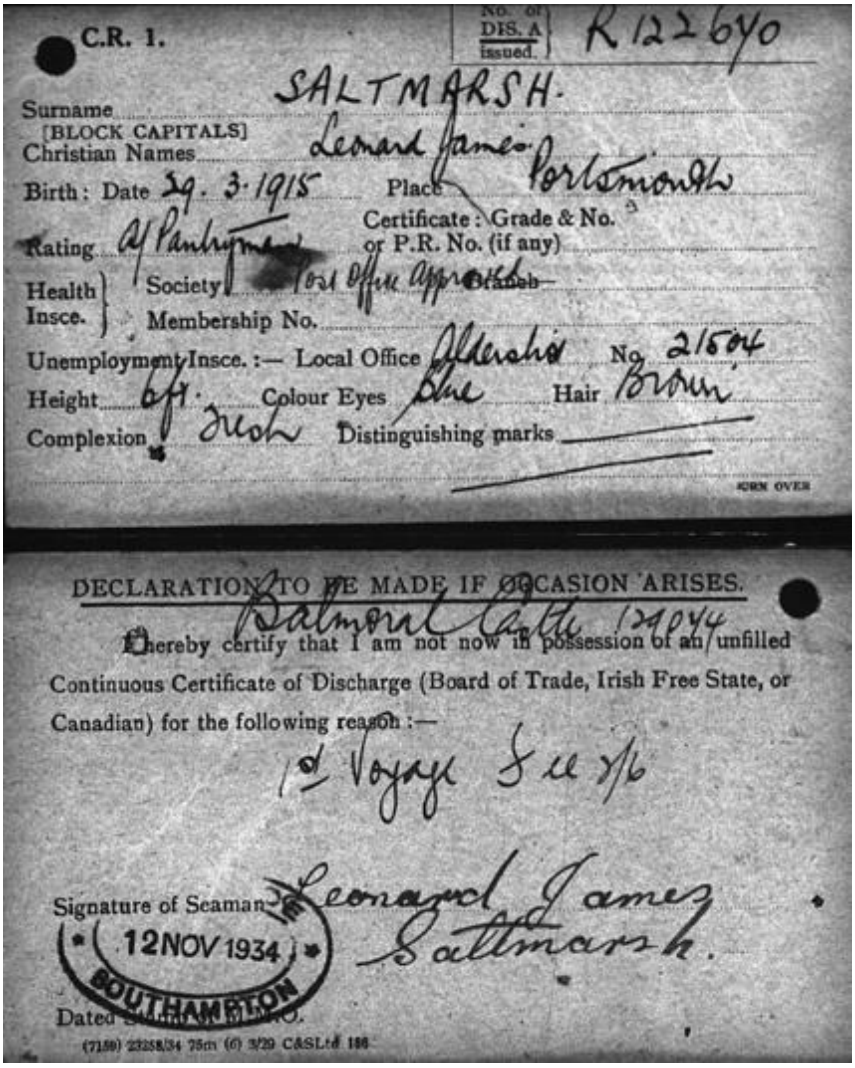
Birth: Date 19 Place Twyford

Rank or Rating ordinary Seaman

| Name and Official No. of Ship | Date of Engagement |
|---|---|
| 129074 | (Stamp of M.N.O.) M. OFFICE 21 SEP 1934 |

*If Dis. A. is not produced, the surname should be in block capitals.

(4222) Wt.25471 300m (18) 3/38 Gp.619 C&SLtd



C.R. 1.

No. of DIS. A issued. K 12640

Surname SALTMARSH.

[BLOCK CAPITALS]
Christian Names Leonard James

Birth: Date 29. 3. 1915 Place Portsmouth

Rating AB Pantryman Certificate: Grade & No. or P.R. No. (if any)

Health Insce. Society Post Office Approved Branch

Membership No.

Unemployment Insce.:— Local Office Aldershot No. 21504

Height 6ft. Colour Eyes Blue Hair Brown

Complexion Fresh Distinguishing marks

TURN OVER

DECLARATION TO BE MADE IF OCCASION ARISES.

Balmoral Castle 12/9/44

I hereby certify that I am not now in possession of an unfilled Continuous Certificate of Discharge (Board of Trade, Irish Free State, or Canadian) for the following reason:—

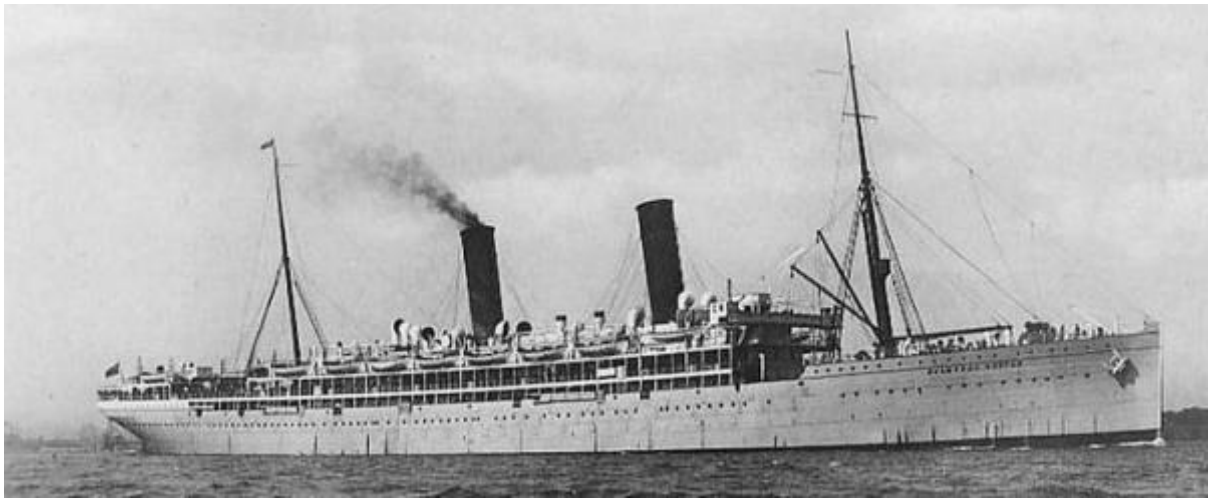
1st Voyage S & U 9/6

Signature of Seaman Leonard James Saltmarsh.

12 NOV 1934 SOUTHAMPTON

Dated

(7159) 23258/34 75m (6) 3/29 C&SLtd 186



**SS Balmoral Castle**

**1935 November** He joined Surrey Constabulary, he was stationed at Chertsey, Caterham, Esher and Woking.

**SURREY CONSTABULARY APPOINTMENT BOOK**

**NAME** Leonard James SALTMARSH
**AGE** 20 **years in** 1915 **HEIGHT 5 ft** 11**ins COMPLEXION** Pale
**BORN in the parish of** Portsmouth **in the county of Hants.**
**MARRIED ON - WITH - CHILDREN**
**TRADE** Engine Room Hand **LAST RESIDENCE** 'Rushmoor', Tilford, Surrey
**BY WHOM LAST EMPLOYED, AND WHERE** Union Castle Line, Southampton
**WHAT RELATIVES RESIDING IN SURREY AND WHERE Grandparents** and Aunt at Tilford
**PREVIOUS PUBLIC SERVICE None**
**NO. ON COLLAR 333**
**DATE OF APPOINTMENT** 10th November 1935
**WHEN SWORN IN AND WHERE 22nd** Nov 1935 at Guildford
**BEFORE WHAT MAGISTRATES Capt**. E.H. Tuckwell and Mr Neil Goseage
**WHERE FIRST STATIONED** 17.2.1936 Chertsey

| **Date** | **From** | **To** |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Aug 1936 | Chertsey | Caterham |
| 25 Oct 1937 | Caterham | Esher |
| 10 July 1939 | Esher | Woking |
| 16 Mar 1942 | Woking | R.A.F. |

| **Date** | |
|---|---|
| 10 Apr 1937 | Passed Official Anti-Gas Course. |
| 16 Mar 1942 | Joined R.A.F. with C.C.'s consent. |
| 1937 | Passed 3rd Examination for St. Johns Ambulance |
| 31 Jan 1942 | Sat examination for Sergeant and passed educational subjects only. |
| 3rd Oct 1944 | Awarded Distinguished Flying Cross. See G.O. 1051(84) |
| 16th Nov 1946 | Awarded bar to Distinguished Flying Cross. See G.O. 1079 (112). |
| 1 June 1946 | Did not re-join after service with R.A.F |

**CAUSE AND DATE OF REMOVAL FROM THE FORCE:** Resigned Voluntarily 1st June 1946 **CONDUCT DURING SERVICE:** Exemplary
**DATE CERTIFICATE** 15th July 1946 **COMPLETED** 10 **Years, Approved Service.**

**1936 28th August Surrey Mirror** Oxted Petty Sessions. Black "L" Plate Illegal. Norman William Dickenson, Hillminister, Westhall Warlingham was summoned as a learner driver for failing to display the letter "L" on his car in Station Avenue Caterham on August 7th. He was further summoned for failing to sign his driving licence. He pleaded guilty. PC Saltmarsh said that instead of the large red "L" plates, there were small black letters on the front and rear of

the defendant's car. Defendant's father told the court that this was a technical offence. Eighteen months ago they had black "L" plates printed and used them when his daughter was driving. When a provisional licence was granted to his son the authorities sent the red "L" letters but he did not read the instructions closely enough to gather it was compulsory to put them on the car. Therefore, as the black letters were still in the car they were used again. His son had driven the car to Folkstone and to Croydon on several occasions and never knew it was an offence. His son had had the licence three days and it was pure oversight that he did not sign it. Defendant was fined 5s for each offence.

**1936 23rd October Surrey Mirror** Oxted Petty Sessions Obstruction. Celia Mills-Thomas, Sungate, Beadles Lane Oxted was fined 10s for causing obstruction in Croydon Road Caterham on October 1st.PC Saltmarsh said the defendant's car was left three feet from the kerb and 10ft from the white "stop" traffic line. Defendant returned after nine minutes. In evidence defendant said she moved her car so as to not impede the traffic and she was away for a few minutes only while she went to the Post Office.

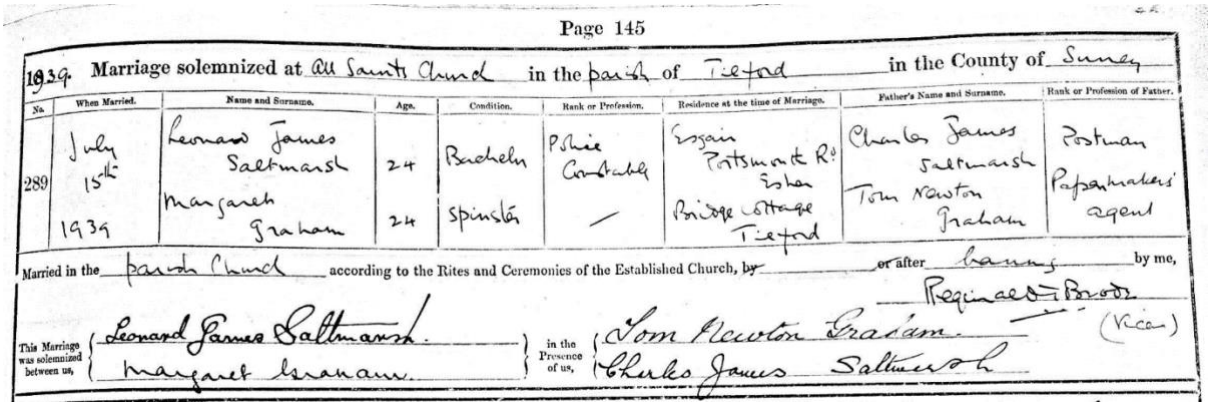
**1937 Electoral register** 217 Croydon Road Caterham Leonard James Saltmarsh

**1937 Surrey Advertiser** Annual Sports Meeting of Surrey Constabulary at Woking. L J Saltmarsh (Caterham) was a heat qualifier in the Half Mile Cycle Handicap, but he failed to be placed in the final

**1937 30th July Surrey Mirror**. PC Saltmarsh produced plans of the section of road where a fatal accident had occurred, at the inquest.

**1938/39 Electoral register** -Esgair Portsmouth Road, Esher, Leonard James Saltmarsh

**1939 15th July** Leonard James Saltmarsh marries Margaret Graham at Tilford.



Page 145

1939 Marriage solemnized at All Saints Church in the parish of Tilford in the County of Surrey

| No. | When Married. | Name and Surname. | Age. | Condition. | Rank or Profession. | Residence at the time of Marriage. | Father's Name and Surname. | Rank or Profession of Father. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 289 | July 15th 1939 | Leonard James Saltmarsh | 24 | Bachelor | P.S.H.Q. Constable | Esgair Portsmouth Rd Esher | Charles James Saltmarsh | Postman |
| | | Margaret Graham | 24 | Spinster | — | Bridge Cottage Tilford | Tom Newton Graham | Papermakers' agent |

Married in the parish Church according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Established Church, by ~~or after~~ banns by me, Reginald T. Brodie (Vicar)

This Marriage was solemnized between us, Leonard James Saltmarsh. Margaret Graham. in the Presence of us, Tom Newton Graham. Charles James Saltmarsh

**1939 Register** 5 Bury Close Woking. Leonard Saltmarsh and Margaret Saltmarsh. Leonard- a constable

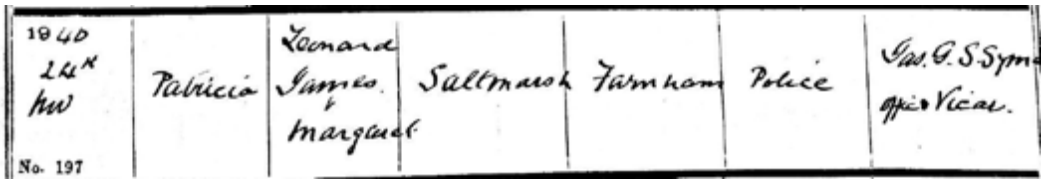
**1939 26 August Surrey Advertiser**- Mutilated body on railway line-PC Saltmarsh was a witness at the inquest of Leading Aircraftsman Leslie Prothero Smith (24). PC Saltmarsh said

that in company with PS Cox he examined the railway line and found Smith's body lying on the four foot way about a quarter of a mile from Worplesdon and two and a quarter miles from Woking Station. About 100 yards in the direction of Woking he saw marks consistent with the body having been struck there. To get to the line Smith would either have to climb down from a bridge or walk across the nursey from the main road. After hearing all the evidence a verdict of "Death by misadventure while trespassing" was returned.

**1940 24 January Surrey Advertiser**. The light in the hospital. A K.C. represents woman defendant. Among seven defendants at Woking Police Court on Saturday who were summoned for causing unobscured lights to be displayed inside roofed buildings was a woman who was defended by her father, a K.C. She was Miss Shelia Raeburn of The Mount, St John's. She was defended by Sir Norman Raeburn, K.C. and pleaded not guilty. She did not appear. PC Saltmarsh said that at 7.30pm on January 4th he saw a bright light shining from a first-floor window at Woking Victoria Hospital. On investigating he saw Mis Raeburn who admitted being the person responsible. Cross examined witness said that he went to the hospital as a result of a complaint received from an A.R.P. warden. Mis Raeburn was pointed out to the witness as being the person responsible for the light. Sir Norman said that it was entirely denied by the defence that Miss Raeburn had admitted she was responsible for the light. If the Bench were impressed by this, he would ask for an adjournment so that Miss Raeburn could flatly deny such an admission. Mr A L Kelly (in the chair) said the case must be adjourned for a week for the attendance of the defendant.

**28th January 1940 The People** Sir Norman Raeburn K.C. submitted that his daughter, a voluntary nurse working 12 hours a day for seven days a week was being made a scapegoat for the hospital authorities who were responsible for the lighting. The summons was dismissed. This case was reported in several national newspapers.

**1940 24th November** Patricia, daughter of Leonard James Saltmarsh and Patricia was baptised at Tilford.




**1941 15th February Surrey Advertiser**. PC Saltmarsh represented the local police at the funeral of Mr Henry Quartermaine of Guildford Road, Woking, a pioneering business man who had given many years of service to the public.

**1941 24 May Surrey Advertiser**. Woking Police Court. Encounter at Snack Bar. Pte William George Ashlin (27) and L-Corp Henry J Wilson (25) both of the R.A.S.C. were charged at Woking Police Court with being concerned together in breaking and entering the Snack Bar, 19 Guildford Road, Woking on Saturday and stealing 3s 6d belonging to Mr Henry A Searle and Mr John Brierly. PC Saltmarsh said he went with P.W.R. Smith to the Snack Bar on

Saturday evening and saw that a window at the side had been broken. He went in and saw the defendants crouching down by the window. Wilson dashed for the window and got out. Witness caught hold of Ashlin and handcuffed him, and later Wilson was brought to the police station by P.W.R. Smith. When charged Wilson replied, "We just felt a bit mischievous and did it out of devilment." Ashlin had nothing to say. P.W.R. Smith said he waited outside the window when PC Saltmarsh went into the shop, suddenly he saw a soldier jump out of the window and run away. Witness chased and caught the man who was Wilson, about 200 yards along York Road. When told he would be arrested Wilson said "Look here mate, I've got a wife and two kids. You say you didn't see me." On this evidence a remand in custody until Saturday was ordered when the men appeared on remand. On the application of their commanding officer the men were handed over to the military authorities.

**1942 16th March** Leonard **joined R.A.F** with the consent of the Chief Constable. During his police career Leonard Saltmarsh played cricket for divisional teams.

**1943 4th September Surrey Advertiser** - They Gain their Wings

THEY GAIN THEIR WINGS

Young Surrey men who have graduated for their wings in the Empire Air Training Scheme in Canada. They are (left to right): Pilot Officers A. E. J. Burrows (Chobham) and M. G. Finn (Addlestone). Sergeants L. J. Saltmarsh (Farnham) and R. F. Whicker (Guildford).

In December 1942 Saltmarsh trained in a Tiger Moth and went on to fly Wellingtons and Lancasters with 7 Squadron, Pathfinders. He was awarded his first DFC for actions on the 26th of August 1944 in a raid over Kiel. He flew 99 Operational sorties.

**D.F.C. London Gazette 3 October 1944**. The original recommendation states:

**1945 1st December Surrey Advertiser** Bar to D.F.C. Flight Lieut Leonard James Saltmarsh, awarded a bar to his D.F.C. is the only son of Mr and Mrs C J Saltmarsh of Rushmoor, Tilford. He was educated at Farnham Grammar School and served in the Surrey Constabulary at

Guildford and Woking before joining the R.A.F. in 1939 (sic). He was commissioned in 1942.He completed three tour of "ops" and two with a Pathfinder squadron in which he held the rank of Squadron Leader. He married Miss Margaret Graham, daughter of Mr and Mrs T N Graham, of Montrose, Stonyfield Road, Tilford and has a five-year-old daughter, Patricia.
'Flying Officer L. J. Saltmarsh has so far completed 17 successful sorties as Pilot and Captain of Lancaster aircraft and has been most conspicuous at all times for his extremely high standard of courage and resoluteness. On two difficult occasions during daylight attacks on Vaires on 12 July 1944 and on Emieville on 18 August 1944, he observed a crippled bomber proceeding at a very reduced speed away from the target.


**No 7 Squadron Pathfinder Bomber**

On both occasions he dropped behind the main bomber stream in order to escort the damaged bomber safely back to England. On 15 August, during a daylight attack on the airfield at St. Trond, one of his engines became unserviceable on the way to the target and the propeller had to be feathered. But in spite of the fact that he was getting behind the mainstream, owing to his reduced speed, he pressed on and bombed the target, and secured an aiming point photograph. On the way back from the target another engine became unserviceable but did not deter Flying Officer Saltmarsh from proceeding to and bombing an alternative airfield target with a bomb that had failed to be released over the primary target, and once more he secured an aiming point photograph. He eventually arrived safely over base and made a perfect two-engine landing. It was not until after he had landed that he reported the fact that two engines had become unserviceable during the sortie. This very gallant pilot is strongly recommended for the award of the Distinguished Flying Cross.'

Bar to D.F.C. London Gazette 16 November 1945. The original recommendation states:

‘This officer has completed 53 operational sorties, of which 28 have been carried out in the squadron, in the Path Finder Force, 18 of them as Captain of a Marker Crew. Flight Lieutenant Saltmarsh is an efficient and skilful pilot who has always shown a strong devotion to duty and a cheerful confidence which has always inspired a high standard of morale in his crew. He has always displayed exceptional fearlessness in the face of danger, complete disregard for personal safety and has pressed home his attacks against the enemy with the utmost determination.’

Leonard James Saltmarsh commenced pilot training at No. 31 E.F.T.S. at De Winton, Alberta in December 1942, and graduated from No. 34 E.F.S. at Medicine Hat in June 1943. Back in the U.K., he attended No. 11 A.F.U. at Shawbury, prior to joining No. 26 O.T.U. at Little Harwood in early January 1944, where he gained experience on Wellingtons, and then attended a conversion unit for Lancasters at Waterbeach, at which place he joined No. 514 Squadron that June.

His first tour of operations commenced with a strike against L’Hey on the 23 June and ending with another against Emmerich on 7 October, the intervening period witnessing him attack numerous French targets in support of the Allied invasion, but also a number of heavily defended German targets, including Bremen, Dortmund, Saarbrucken, Stettin and Stuttgart. And as confirmed by the recommendation for his D.F.C. after 17 sorties, several of these trips were not without incident, his flying logbook further stating that his Lancaster received flak damage during strikes against enemy panzers and transport at Villiers Bocage on 30 June and against a supply depot at Beauvoir on 2 July; similarly during a visit to Bremen on the night of 18-19 August.

In October 1944, Saltmarsh attended the Pathfinder Force’s training centre at Warboys, as a result of which he was transferred to No. 7 (P.F.F.) Squadron at Oakington in the following month, flying his first such sortie on the night of the 11th-12th, against Dortmund. A daylight strike against enemy communications at Julich, in support of General Patton’s troops, followed on the 14th and a night operation to Sterkrade on the 21st, Saltmarsh’s flying log book again noting flak damage. Then on the 29th he flew as support aircraft to the Master Bomber on a raid to Dortmund, a role that he would fulfil with growing regularity over the coming months. Such heavily defended targets as Duisburg, Essen (twice) and Karlsruhe formed the backbone of his operational agenda in December, while January 1945 saw him attacking, among other locations, Hanover, Magdeburg, Munich and Stuttgart, his flying logbook noting an encounter with a Ju. 88 on the Munich run. February witnessed his Lancaster carrying out strikes against Dortmund, Gelsenkirchen, Ludwigshaven and Pforzheim, in addition to participating in the famous “firestorm” raid on Dresden on the 13th, an action that Saltmarsh would robustly defend in years to come.

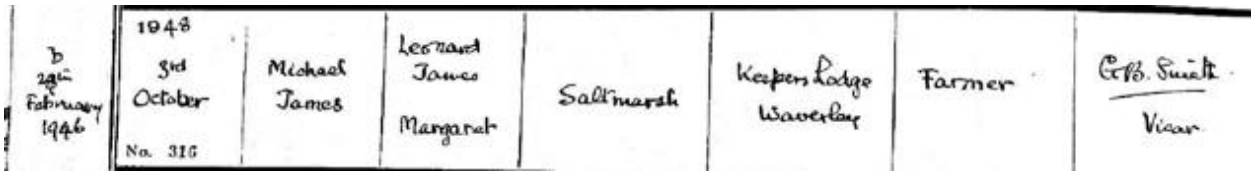
March saw him completing five more sorties to German targets, three of them in daylight, and April another four, two of these in daylight, including Bremen on the 21st, which latter operation marked the end of his operational tour. He did, however, fly three “Cook’s Tours” to the Rhur in May, and ended his career with an appointment in Transport Command in

December 1945. Over and above all of this, however, it would appear that he flew 56 "unspecific" sorties of a secret nature, evidence for which is to be found in the following endorsement from "Bomber" Harris. He also flew: Diversions, experimentation of special equipment, including radar, photographic reconnaissance, these top-secret sorties and others. In May 1945 he was selected and volunteered to form a new squadron for the continuation of hostilities against Japan.'

http://www.wartimememoriesproject.com/ww2/allied/royalairforce/514sqd-raf.php

**1945 29 December Surrey Advertiser** Farnham Grammar School **Roll of Honour**. Decorations awarded during the year included L J Saltmarsh (1927-31), Flight Lieutenant, R.A.F., bar to D.F.C. (captain of a pathfinder)

**1946 28 February** Michael James the son of Leonard James and Margaret Saltmarsh was born he was **baptised** at Tilford 3RD October 1948




**1946 June** he left R.A.F. but did not re-join Surrey Constabulary but returned to live in Surrey. (see baptism of son in 1948) Leonard later moved to Devon where after divorcing Margaret he married Thelma Mary Brightwell in 1955, Barnstable Registration District and they had three children.

Leonard died 14th February 2004 and is remembered on a grave at Holy Trinity Churchyard Landcross Devon.

**Leonard James Saltmarsh Memorial**

SALTMARSH Leonard, James Squadron Leader Retired; born 29th March 1915 to 14th February 2004 “Oh! I have slipped the surly bonds of earth Put out my hand and touched the face of God.”

Published in the Plymouth Herald on 18th February 2004 (Distributed in Plymouth, Plympton) Published in the Cornwall and Devon Media on 19th February 2004 (Distributed in Bodmin, Truro)

SALTMARSH Squadron Leader Leonard James DFC and Bar Ex RAF WWII No 7 Squadron Pathfinder Bomber Command March 29th, 1915, to February 14th 2004 Variously of the Officers Association Huntly Bishopsteignton, Knotty Corner Bideford, Orley Court Buckland Brewer, Applegarth Swimbridge, The Dovecot Exeter, Kingfishers East Down, Hennaford Bradworthy, Hele Farm Welcome, West Week Chawleigh, Keepers Lodge Farnham, Bat Cottage Dockenfield Surrey, Rushmoor Tilford, Hillside Farnham.
An incredible character of old-world charm, extreme courage, sentimentality admired by the ladies and by others of personality. He will be sorely missed by his family and friends in many parts of the world ranging from New Zealand to the USA, not least by his children Pat Gallager, Michael Saltmarsh, Scilla Moyse and Sally Saltmarsh their partners and his many grandchildren and 5 great grandsons both in the UK and USA. His passing robs the world of some of its colour.
Funeral 14.30 Friday, February 20th at Land Cross Church, Bideford, North Devon
http://www.bonhams.com/auctions/11597/lot/222/

A Roman marble funerary stele.

**Circa 1st-2nd Century A.D.** Carved with a scene depicting members of a deceased family set within a recessed border, showing a female wearing her *himation* drawn over her head, a *chiton* beneath, seated on a raised dais facing right, with her left arm raised to her face, her right arm resting on her lap, her husband shown draped and lying on a couch, resting on his left elbow, his right arm raised and holding a wreath, a small three-legged table set before them, each leg carved as an animal leg with a cloven hoof, laden with provisions, possibly fruit and loaves of bread, to the left of the scene stands a diminutive figure of a girl with her right arm resting across her waist, to the right of the scene stands a diminutive figure of a boy, his right leg crossed in front of his left, his right arm resting across his waist and his left arm held upwards supporting his neck, these figures probably represent their children, 25 x 17½in. (63.5 x 44.5cm.), *some small chips and wear, mounted*
Sold for £5,760 inc. premium

*Provenance*: Acquired from the deceased estate of Squadron Leader Len Saltmarsh. Actively collecting 1945-1998, Squadron Leader Saltmarsh had a keen interest in Tribal arts and Antiquities. He had a brave and distinguished career in the air force during the Second World

War, during which time he was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross (DFC) twice. After the War he settled in Devon near Salcombe and died on the 14th of February 2004.