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

August 2025
www.surrey-constabulary.com

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Surrey Constabulary History 128

Camberley Police Station
Next door was an off-licence. It was close to the level crossing and railway from Bagshot to London

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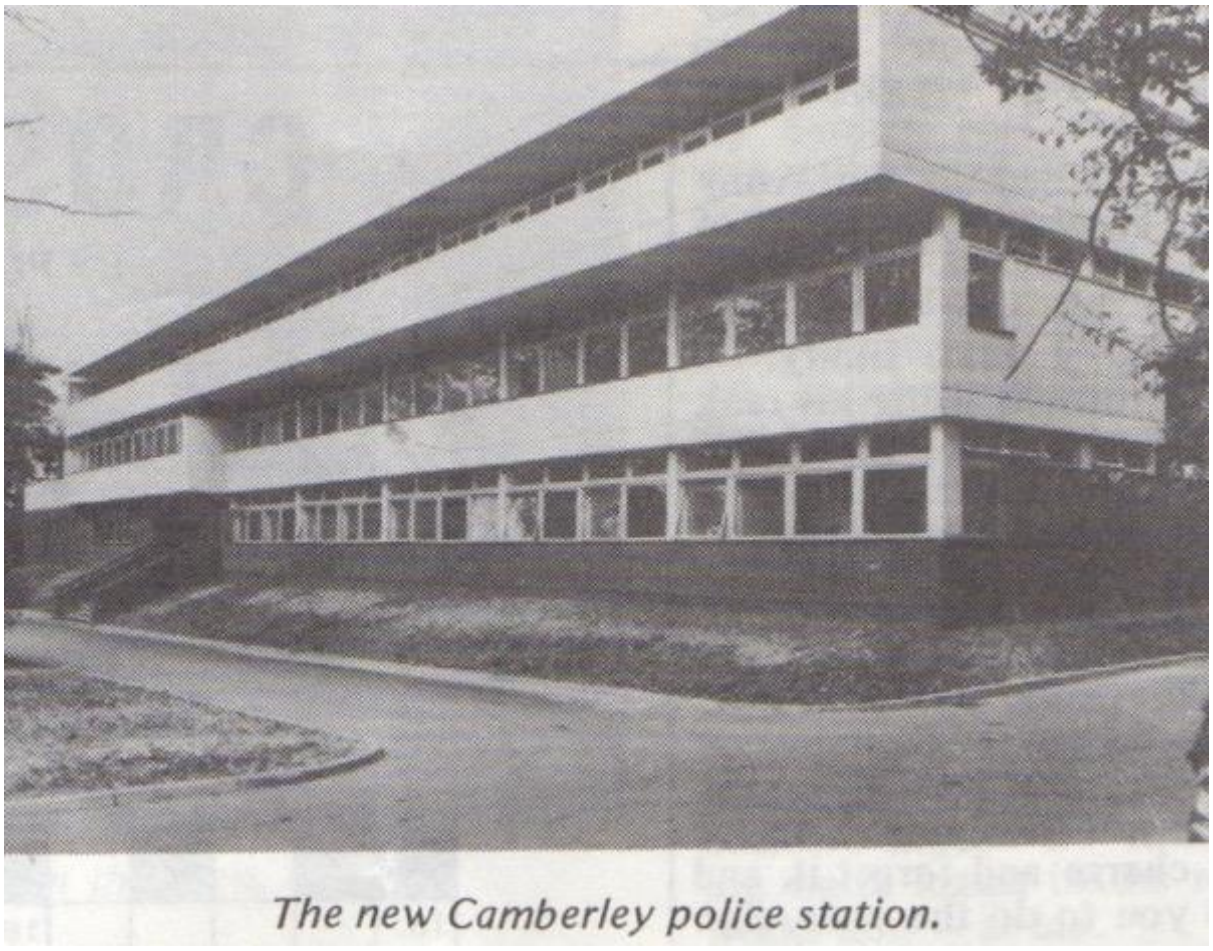


The new Camberley police station.

1971

The first police station was opened in 1892 on the corner of Portesbury Road and the High Street. In 1910, the local force had a total of eight officers. In 1971, the station moved but

remained on Portesbury Road. The 1971 station closed in 2011. The building was demolished in 2016 for the construction of new houses and flats. In 2023, the nearest police station to Camberley is at Aldershot, operated by Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary. The nearest counter service run by Surrey Police is at the Woking Borough Council offices

The Bravest of the brave –Police Officers who have been awarded the Victoria Cross.
Part 2

J Peter Farmery

In February 1958 joined the Metropolitan Police serving at West End Central from 1958 to 1962 when transferred to Peckham in 1962 until 1965, when promoted to Sergeant, and moved to Croydon. Later he became a member of the Special Patrol Group until 1975 when he returned to patrol duties before undertaking the role of instructor at Hendon Police College.

Voluntarily returned to general duties in late 1975 in the Croydon area, before being selected for duties as an instructor at the Police College, Hendon, North London in September 1977. Took early retirement in1986 on medical grounds (injury incurred some years earlier). During service, received five police commendations and several judicial commendations for excellent police work. On retirement Peter moved to Australia where he made a new life.

Peter Farmery: As a result of my first article, I received several messages from colleagues and readers of the Journal to advise me of other names of police officers who had been awarded the Victoria Cross. I also received a bundle of research, the property of the late Paul Rasen, who had also been doing research into the subject. The recent news item here in Australia, of the posthumous, and late, award of the Victoria Cross to an Australian Police Officer for his actions in the Vietnam War, urged me to gather this new information and provide further evidence of the bravery of a further twelve members of the police forces of the world.

Crimea War 1854-1856

Anthony Palmer was born on 10 March 1819 at Brereton Green, Sandbach, Cheshire, and enlisted in the 3rd Battalion of the Grenadier Guards on 14 March 1938. During the Crimean War at Inkerman on the 5th November 1854, with others he gallantly defended the colours, then followed Major Sir Charles Russell, during which he killed an enemy just about to bayonet the major, thereby saving his life, for which he was awarded the Victoria Cross. He left the army in March 1863, and joined the **London Metropolitan Police** Millwall Dock Division, rising to the rank of Head Constable. He left the police about 1885 and moved to Salford, Manchester. He died in Crumpsall Hospital, Manchester on 12 December 1892, aged 73.

John Augustus Conolly was born on 30 May 1829 in Castletown House, near Cellbridge, County Dublin, Ireland. He was the youngest son of an MP. In 1848 he purchased a commission in the 49th Regiment. On 26 October 1854 at Sebastopol in the Crimea, an enemy attack was repulsed, and Lieutenant Conolly led his men, pursuing the enemy until he fell seriously wounded. This was observed by Lord Raglan, who recommended him for the Victoria Cross. He eventually retired in 1872 with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. In 1875 he was appointed Sub Commissioner of the **Dublin Metropolitan Police and** then became a local Magistrate. He died on 23 December 1888, at the age of 54

Charles George Baker was born on 8 December 1830 in Noakhali, Bengal, British India, and led an adventurous life. He was first employed by P and O Company and went to sea, during his time at sea he was involved in a dangerous and successful rescue of the passengers and crew of a SS Douro which was shipwrecked in 1854. He was commissioned into the Bengal Military Police in 1856 and during operations in West Behar was involved in mopping up operations against the Sikh horsemen as a result of which he was awarded the Victoria Cross. Through his brilliant manoeuvre he was able to draw 1000 enemy into a false sense of security, before turning and charging the enemy with just 60 men and horses. He was able to break up and disperse the enemy, before collecting his wounded and returning to camp. This action was highly commended by Sir Colin Campbell. After leaving the military on health grounds in 1863, he later joined the Turkish Imperial Ottoman Gendarmerie. In 1882, he transferred to the **Egyptian Police Force** and finally retired in 1885 with the rank of Major-General. He returned to England, and died in Sherborne, Dorset, on 19 February 1906 aged 76.

3rd China War 1850-1864 (The Taiping Rebellion)

Thomas Lane was born in May 1836 in Cork City, County Cork, Ireland. He enlisted in the 47th Regiment in February 1853 and went to the Crimean War and was present at the battles of Alma, Inkerman and Sebastopol. He deserted in 1857, and was caught and court martialled, the punishment being 84 days hard labour. He then went with the 67th Regiment to the 3rd China War, and on 21 August 1860 at the **Taku Forts** battle, along with Lieutenant Nathaniel Burslem, they swam across the ditches surrounding the fort, and under heavy enemy fire they were able to affect a large opening in the wall allowing the troops to enter the fort. In doing so both men were severely wounded. For this action both were awarded the Victoria Cross. He later fought in the First Anglo-Zulu war, and in Basutoland in 1881-1882. His V.C. was forfeited in 1881 for desertion and theft, but later reinstated on the orders of King George V. (As were all gallantry awards) On leaving the army in 1881, he joined the **Kimberley Police Force** in South Africa but died in service on 12 April 1889. He was 53

World War 1

Wilfred Dolby Fuller was born on the 28 July 1893 in Greasley, Nottinghamshire, and in 1911, at the age of 18 he joined the 1st Battalion of the Grenadier Guards. He became a **military policeman** in the regiment, then at the outbreak of war went to France. He was a battalion bombardier, and on 12 March 1915, seeing a party of the enemy trying to escape along a communications trench, he threw a grenade, killing some, the remainder of the enemy, consisting of about 50 men, surrendered to him. For this solo action, he was awarded the Victoria Cross. He also received the Russian Cross of the Order of St. George. He was discharged from the army on medical grounds in late 1916. In 1919, he joined the **Somerset County Constabulary**, and served at various police stations, retiring on medical grounds in 1939. He died on 22 November 1947 aged 54.

Harry Wells was born in Herne Bay, Kent on 19 September 1888, he left school aged 12 and worked on a farm, where he lost two fingers in an accident. He joined the 2nd Sussex Regiment in 1904, transferring to the reserves in 1911. On 29 July 1911, he joined **Kent County Constabulary**, resigning on 13 December 1913. Recalled on the outbreak of war, he was sent to France. On 25 September 1915 when his platoon officer had been killed, Sergeant Wells took command, led his men forward to attack the enemy. When half the platoon were killed or wounded, he rallied the rest to go on, during which he was killed. For this gallant leadership he was awarded a posthumous Victoria Cross. He was 27 years old.

Charles Hull , born on 24 July 1890 in Harrogate, West Yorkshire. He worked as a postman in Harrogate before enlisting in the 21st Lancers in 1907, where he became a shoeing-smith, making and fitting horses' shoes. His regiment was in India, and on 5 September 1915 Private Hull rescued an officer from certain death at the hands of Tribesmen at Hafiz Kor on the North West Frontier of India, an action for which he was awarded the Victoria Cross. He rose to the rank of corporal before the end of the war. After the war he joined **Leeds City Police,** attaining the rank of Sergeant. He died on 13 February 1953 aged 63

John Caffrey , born on 23 October 1891 in Birr, King's County, Ireland. He left Ireland at an early age, and settled in Nottingham. He joined the 2nd Battalion of the York and Lancaster Regiment at the age of 19, in 1910. On 16 November 1915 near La Brique, France, a soldier was badly wounded lying in the open, about 350 yards from enemy trenches. An RAMC corporal and Private Caffrey tried to rescue him but were driven back by enemy fire. A second attempt succeeded, and they tended to the man's wounds. Just as they were lifting him, the RAMC corporal was shot in the head. Caffrey then bandaged the RAMC corporal took him to safety, and returned for the other wounded man, and brought him to safety. For these heroic actions he was awarded the Victoria Cross.

After the war, he joined the **River Police** in Sunderland, then transferred to the **Sunderland Borough Police** as a fireman. He resigned in 1928. During WW2 he was a member of the Home Guard. He died in Derby on 22 February 1953, aged 61

William John George Evans born on 16 February 1876 in Kensington, London. He joined the Scots Guards in March 1894 and served during the 2nd Boer War from 1899 to 1901. He left the army in 1902. He then joined the **Derby Borough Police** in early 1903, later transferring to **Manchester City Police.** In 1910, he became an Inspector with the NSPCC. He Rejoined the military in the 18th Manchester Regiment in January 1915. On 30 July 1916, by then a Company Sergeant Major, he volunteered to carry urgent messages back to HQ, after five runners had been killed in attempting the journey. He had 700 yards to run over open ground in full view of the enemy. Despite being wounded, he delivered the messages, then made the return journey under heavy rifle and machine gun fire. For this action he was awarded the Victoria Cross. He was later captured by the Germans and spent the rest of the war in captivity. After the war he resumed his work with the NSPCC. He died suddenly at home in Annerley, South London on 28 September 1937 aged 61

William Anderson Bloomfield was born on 30 January 1873 in Edinburgh, Scotland. With his parents he emigrated to South Africa in 1878. In Early 1890 he joined the **Cape Mounted Police**, South Africa, and was part of the escort during a Governor's visit in 1899. He then entered the Boer War on the side of the Boers for the duration of that war 1899-1902. In January 1915 he joined the military and after changing regiments ended as a Captain in the 2nd South African Mounted Scout Corps. On 16 August 1916 at Mlali, Tanganyika, his unit was forced to retire under very heavy fire, when one man was left behind. He then went back over 400 yards of open ground, reached the wounded man, and carried him back to safety. For this deed he was awarded the Victoria Cross. After the war he worked as a haulage contractor. He died on 12 May 1954 in Ermelo, South Africa aged 81.

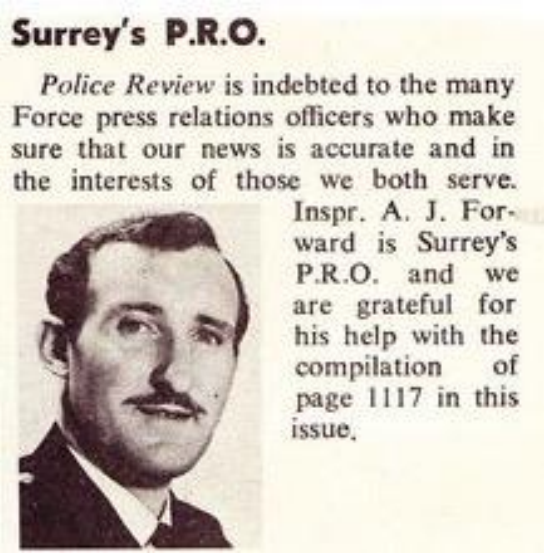
John Sherwood-Kelly was born on 13 January 1880 at Queenstown, Eastern Cape, South Africa, to parents who had emigrated from the Ireland and were farmers. His father served with the Frontier Armed Mounted Police. In 1896, he joined the **British South Africa Police** and saw action in the Matabele Revolt in Rhodesia. He took part in the 2nd Boer War, and in 1899 became a Second Lieutenant in the Imperial Light Horse, twice being mentioned in Dispatches. He then left the army and between 1903 and 1914 he had a number of civilian jobs, including returning to Ireland to be engaged in the fight for independence. He then joined up again in 1914 and saw action in Gallipoli with the KOSB, where he was awarded the DSO. He suffered gas burns to his lungs in October 1915. In 1916, He was with the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers when he was again wounded, shot through a lung. He returned to England to recover, then back to France where he was engaged in fierce fighting and in November 1917 a planned offensive using the new 'tanks' was organised for the area around Cambrai. On 20 November 1917, with his battalion, he crossed the canal leading his men in an attack on the enemy. For his gallantry during this attack, he was awarded the Victoria Cross. After the war, he continued in the military, engaged in the North Russia campaign. On returning to the UK he publicly criticised

the tactics of the campaign, and was Court Martialled. He was reprimanded. He stood as a conservative candidate for parliament in 1923 but failed. He contracted malaria and died on 18 August 1931, aged 51

Vietnam War 1962-1975

Richard Leslie Norden was born on 24 August 1948 in Gundagai, New South Wales, Australia. At aged 18 he joined the Australian Army on 27 April 1966. He was soon deployed to the war in Vietnam, firstly with the 7th Battalion Royal Australian Regiment, then transferring to the 1st Battalion. On 14 May 1968 his platoon was ambushed and came under heavy Viet Cong fire and his platoon commander was wounded along with another soldier while scouting in front of their position. He went forward under heavy fire and recovered the wounded platoon commander, suffering gunshot wounds himself in the process. He then went out again, killing a Viet Cong soldier and saw the body of his comrade. He returned to his position, collected hand grenades then went out a third time, attacked the enemy position and secured the recovery of his dead comrade. For this he was initially awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal. After leaving the army in April 1969, he married, then joined the **Australian Capital Territory Police** in Canberra in early 1970. On 30 October 1972, he was riding his police motorcycle on duty when involved in a collision, as a result of which he died from injuries sustained. It was always felt that his actions in Vietnam deserved a higher honour. A petition was commenced to upgrade his award of the DCM to a Victoria Cross. Initially this was not granted by the Government, however finally it was approved by the Defence Honours and Awards Appeals Tribunal, and he was awarded a posthumous Victoria Cross on 11 November 2024. He was just 24 years old when he died.

Inspector PRO



Surrey's P.R.O.

Police Review is indebted to the many Force press relations officers who make sure that our news is accurate and in the interests of those we both serve.

Inspr. A. J. Forward is Surrey's P.R.O. and we are grateful for his help with the compilation of page 1117 in this issue.

October 1970

Congratulations on another excellent history sheet covering events in 1971. Most of that year, I was Inspector PRO. You produced the front page of the first edition of Offbeat and I thought you might be interested in how it came about.

I had been a Detective Inspector on 'A' Division and a uniform Inspector on 'C' Division when CC Peter Matthews made me his PRO from 1/4/70 to 1//7/71. He had been CC in Suffolk, where they had a quarterly force magazine called 'Constables Country'. He tasked me with starting something similar in Surrey. I contacted Suffolk and learned that their magazine was outsourced to a company who sent agents to local businesses, touting for advertisements. In at least one case, it was found the agent had threatened the business contact with a refusal by police to attend any crime there if they did not take an advert. When I told the CC about this, he agreed that we should start it off in-house. He also agreed with my suggestion that it should be monthly.

Peter Matthews later Sir Peter a former RAF Second World War bomber pilot

I shared an office at HQ with Crime Prevention, Road Safety and Road Survey inspectors. We all shared a secretary, Miss Ann Barnet. During a discussion about a title, it was she who suggested 'Offbeat' and it was accepted. I used a typewriter in Crime Bureau that was there to type out cards for the system there (no computers). It had a very small font. I typed each edition 1 – 6, when I handed the PRO job to John Hurst, who started from No 1 again. The printing was later passed to a firm in Northern Ireland the printing previously undertaken by Timber Wood in the HQ print room.

It was during my tenure as PRO that the 'new' WPC uniform was introduced. You also referred to this. WPC 11 Clair Weedon was chosen to model the new uniform and I arranged for her to be photographed by members of the press. It got national coverage and in some, she was referred to as 'Legs Eleven'. This resulted in a call from the TV programme 'Blue Peter' who asked me if Clair could appear in their programme. She asked that she should also provide the old-style uniform.

When we reached the Blue Peter studio, Valerie Singleton insisted that she should wear the new uniform and Clair should wear the old one. Neither Clair nor I were happy with this but we went along with it. It was an interesting day out and it was aired that evening. We were joined there by Clair's boyfriend, now husband, retired superintendent Roger Weedon.

Surrey Constabulary Constables who joined Royal Garrison Artillery in 1917

Jenny Tuffs July 2025

1916 4 March West Surrey Times - Guildford Borough -Attested men war tribunal appeals- Application was made by Captain Saint for the exemption of PC's Cox, Hainsworth, Brant and Hornblow attached to the County Police Station Guildford (all single men). It was said the County Constabulary seemed to be doing all they could to retain the men, whereas the borough authorities were doing all they could to release them. Exemption was granted for as long as the certificate holds good.

1917 12th May Surrey Times - Police and Army - At a meeting between Sir Chas Walpole and the Standing Committee it was announced that the Home Office had issued an order with regard to young unmarried constables and as a result three constables from Guildford had received notice to join the Army the next Tuesday.

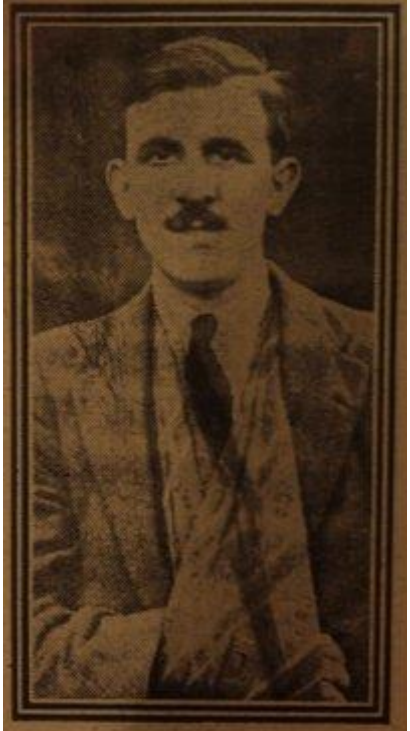
1917 The three constables to join the army were PC'S Cox, Hornblow (the PC'S who offered blood for a dying soldier) and Brant. PC Hainsworth, who married in April 1917, joined the Grenadier Guards on 20th April 1918.

Superintendent Stanley Digance Cox

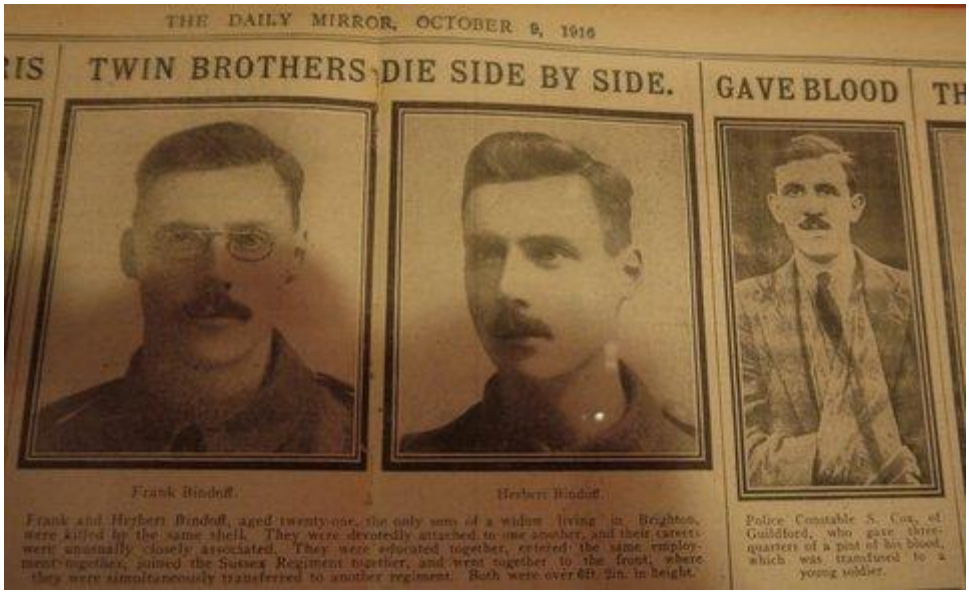
1914 Surrey Constabulary
May 1917 Royal Garrison Artillery
1919 12 May Rejoined Surrey Constabulary
Retired September 1944 died 25 January 1955

October 9, 1916, Daily Mirror the following press cutting seen by the editor in an exhibition to the missing in Peronné on the Somme in 2012. Blood transfusion was still being developed. Why this press cutting was on display is not now known as PC Cox survived and returned to the Surrey Constabulary.

GAVE BLOOD



Police Constable S. Cox, of Guildford, who gave three-quarters of a pint of his blood, which was transfused to a young soldier.



THE DAILY MIRROR, OCTOBER 9, 1916

IS

TWIN BROTHERS DIE SIDE BY SIDE.

Frank Bindoff.

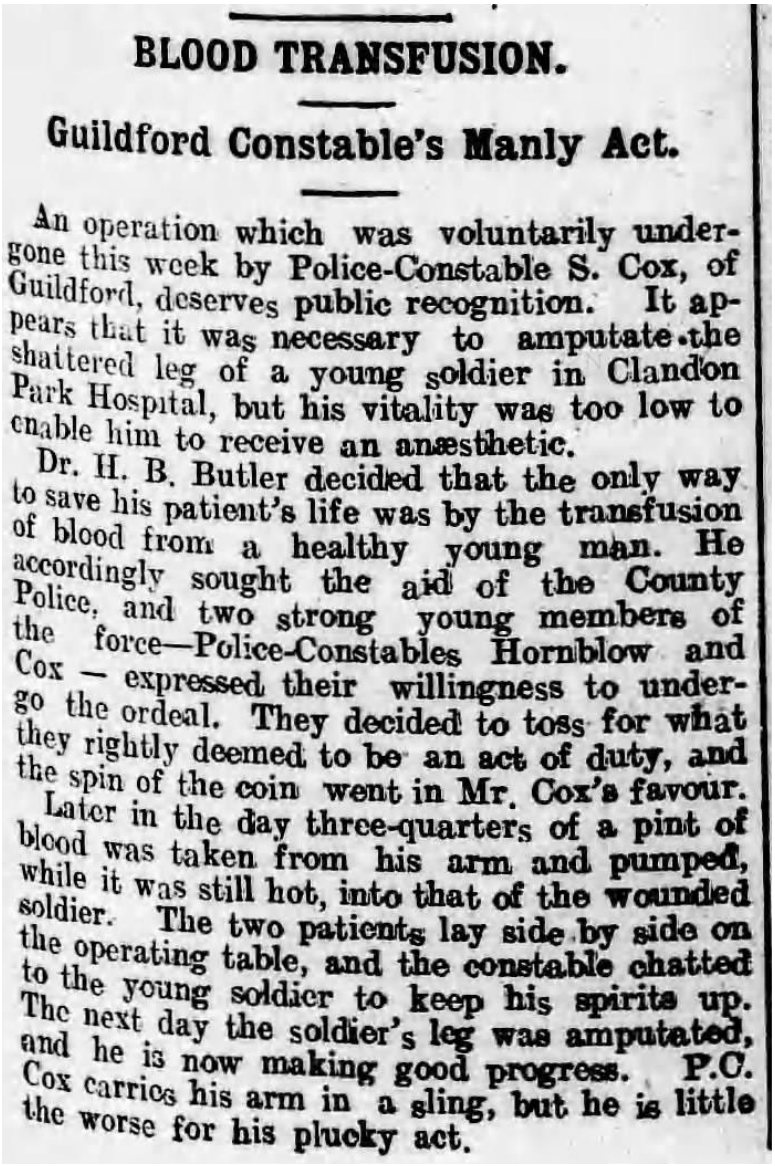
Herbert Bindoff.

Frank and Herbert Bindoff, aged twenty-one, the only sons of a widow living in Brighton, were killed by the same shell. They were devotedly attached to one another, and their careers were unusually closely associated. They were educated together, entered the same employment together, joined the Sussex Regiment together, and went together to the front, where they were simultaneously transferred to another regiment. Both were over 6ft. 2in. in height.

GAVE BLOOD

TH

Police Constable S. Cox, of Guildford, who gave three-quarters of a pint of his blood, which was transfused to a young soldier.



BLOOD TRANSFUSION.

Guildford Constable's Manly Act.

An operation which was voluntarily undergone this week by Police-Constable S. Cox, of Guildford, deserves public recognition. It appears that it was necessary to amputate the shattered leg of a young soldier in Clandon Park Hospital, but his vitality was too low to enable him to receive an anæsthetic.

Dr. H. B. Butler decided that the only way to save his patient's life was by the transfusion of blood from a healthy young man. He accordingly sought the aid of the County Police, and two strong young members of the force—Police-Constables Hornblow and Cox — expressed their willingness to undergo the ordeal. They decided to toss for what they rightly deemed to be an act of duty, and the spin of the coin went in Mr. Cox's favour.

Later in the day three-quarters of a pint of blood was taken from his arm and pumped, while it was still hot, into that of the wounded soldier. The two patients lay side by side on the operating table, and the constable chatted to the young soldier to keep his spirits up. The next day the soldier's leg was amputated, and he is now making good progress. P.C. Cox carries his arm in a sling, but he is little the worse for his plucky act.

A story of magnificent self-sacrifice from Guildford.[1]

Sometimes when you want to settle who shall have the first innings at cricket or the first move at draughts, you "toss up" but what would you say if I asked you to toss up to decide who should give me a pint if his or her blood? you wouldn't very keen about that would you? Yet I have read a true story this week about two Surrey policemen who cried "heads and tails" to settle who should be tapped of a pint of blood.

"I suppose it was the loser who had to pay" I expect you will say. No, it was the winner who gave blood, and he really wanted to be bled, as did the other policeman, for they wished to save the life of a brave soldier who had been wounded in the leg. But let me tell you the whole story. There was at Guildford Hospital in Surrey a young soldier who must have his leg cut off, if his

[1] An editorial from Leicester Chronicle 14th October 1916

life was to be saved but he was so weak that the doctor dared not risk the operation. He didn't know what to do, but at last he thought, "If I could put into this soldier's body some strong healthy blood he might be saved" Then he went to the Surrey Police Station and asked if there was a man who would sacrifice his blood for the brave soldier.

Two young constables at once came forward, and neither of them would give way to the other, so keen were they to save the soldier's life, even at some risk to their own. At last, as I have told you, they decided to toss. Constable Cox won and the same day a pint of blood was taken from him and put into the veins of the wounded soldier, whose leg was then cut off quite successfully.

I have told this story because I want you to admire the splendid spirit of these two policemen. Someday it may come to your turn to be able to sacrifice yourself to save a fellow creature's life, and I hope the story of these brave fellows will help you to be brave, if the opportunity does offer. I say "two brave fellows" because I think you will agree with me that Constable Hornblow., who lost the toss was quite as courageous as Constable Cox who won. It was not the actual giving of the blood, as much as the willingness to give, that made the fine act of sacrifice.

1893 29th November Stanley Digance Cox was born at Wandsworth London registration district.

1894 11th February Stanley Digance Cox was baptized at St Stephen's Manfred Road Wandsworth, his parents were George, a coachman and Catherine Mary Cox of 8 Albert Terrace West Hill.

1901 Census 8 Highland Road Wallington lists George Cox, a gardener, his wife Catherine M. and children Stanley aged 7 years born Putney, Nellie aged 2 years and Edith 4.months.

1911 Census 8 Highland Cottages Bute Road Wallington lists George Cox, a jobbing gardener, his wife Catherine and children Stanley aged 17years, born Putney single a grocer's assistant and Nelly aged 12 years, Edith aged 10 years and Ernest aged 8 years.

1914 November he joined Surrey Constabulary

1916 4th March - West Surrey Times - Guildford Borough War Tribunal Appeals - Application was made by Capt. Sant for the exemption of PC's Cox, Hainsworth, Brant and Hornblow attached to the County Police Station Guildford. Mr. Heath said the County Constabulary seemed to be doing all they could to retain men whereas the borough authorities were doing all they could to release them. Exemption was granted for a long a period as the certificate holds good.

1917 -12th May - Surrey Times - Police and Army - During a meeting between Sir Chas Walpole and Surrey Standing Committee it was announced that that week the Home Office

had issued an order with regard to young unmarried constables joining the Amy and as a result three constables have received notice to join the Army on the next Tuesday. One of them, PC Stanley Cox, brought considerable credit on himself last year by consenting to have blood transfused from his arm into that of a wounded soldier at Clandon Park Hospital, thereby saving the soldier's life.

1917- 17th May- Dundee Evening Telegraph - Brave Policeman-soldier – Police Constable Stanley Cox of Guildford who a few months ago had blood transferred from his arm into the arm of a wounded soldier at Clandon Park Hospital near Guildford and thereby saved the soldier's life has just been allowed to enlist after frequent applications to the Chief Constable. Having been passed A, he went into training on Thursday.

1917 15th May Although on his Attestation Paper he expressed preference for Military Mounted Police he was mobilized to No 1 Depot Royal Garrison Artillery and posted first to Rugeley then with 1st Reserve Battery Royal Garrison Artillery to Winchester.

1918 1st March he was posted to B E F (British Expeditionary Force) France where he remained in the field until 4th March 1919 when he went to hospital "sick" and was struck off strength.

12th August 1918 Whilst returning to camp from the medical hut he stepped on to the road causing his right foot to twist over causing great pain. After a while he reported it to the Sergt Major who sent him to the Detention Hospital where his injury was said to be a sprain to the ankle and not serious.

1919 19th March he proceeded to Dover Dispersal Centre for release and on 7th May he was transferred to Class "Z" Army Reserve.

Stanley was Gunner no 160310 in Royal Garrison Artillery and received the British War Medal and Victory Medal.

1919 12th May Rejoined Surrey Constabulary

1920 26th June Stanley Digance Cox, a police constable of Highbury, Harvey Road Walton on Thames marries Margaret Louisa Garland at Holy Trinity Church Selhurst Surrey.

1921 Census Highbury Harvey Road Walton on Thames lists Stanley D Cox, aged 27yrs Police Constable and Margaret L Cox aged 27yrs, his wife.

1921 17th December- Chertsey Registration district Mary Edith Cox was born -mother's maiden name Garland (She married Honore Harry Dufour at Farnham Methodist Church on Easter Monday 1943).

1922 Electoral register for Walton on Thames lists Stanley Digance Cox at 26 Selwyn Road.

1922 25th November his son Stanley Ernest Cox was born Croydon Registration District.

1923 /1926 Electoral registers for Walton on Thames lists Stanley Digance Cox at 35 Selwyn Road.

1927 Electoral register for Shamley Green lists Stanley Digance and Margaret Louisa Cox at The Green.

1928 – 24th March Surrey Advertiser- Shamley Green – Shock for Policeman- Called to mishap and finds son hurt- When PC Cox of Shamley Green was called to an accident near the Council Cottages on Thursday midday he was shocked to find on arrival that his son had been knocked down by a car and seriously hurt.

The boy was Stanley Ernest Cox, aged 5 years who, while on his way to school was struck by a motor car driven by Mr. C A Botting of Albury. The little fellow, who was accompanied by an older sister received severe injuries, including it is feared, a fracture to the base of the skull. At the time of the accident PC Cox was arriving home from Guildford by bus, which was stopped and the constable called to the scene of the mishap, unaware that his son was involved. The boy was taken to the Royal Surrey County Hospital by Mr. Botting and he is now described as comfortable.

1928 4 October Jean M Cox was born Hambledon Registration District- her mother's maiden name was Garland (She married Ronald S E Clarke in July September Quarter 1959 Surrey South Eastern Registration District).

1930 Electoral Register for Hascombe lists Stanley Digance Cox and Margaret Louisa Cox at Police Cottage, Hascombe.

1931 21 November Surrey Advertiser Police Promotions included PC S Cox, Hascombe promoted to Sergeant at Cranleigh.

1933 Electoral Register for Haslemere lists Stanley Digance Cox and Margaret Louise Cox at Police Station Haslemere.

1933 30 September Surrey Advertiser - Police Changes - Police Sgt Cox who has been in charge of the Haslemere sub division of the Surrey Constabulary for 18 months is being transferred to Dorking on 16th October on his appointment as Detective Sergeant. Sgt Cox who has served in the Surrey Constabulary for 19 years, was formerly stationed at Hascombe, Shamley Green and Cranleigh.

1934 Electoral register lists Stanley Digance and Margaret Louisa Cox at 1 Myrtle Road Dorking.

1935/1936 Electoral rolls for Surrey Police Station, Woodbridge Road, Guildford lists Stanley Digance Cox and Margaret Louise Cox

1936 3rd July Surrey Mirror Police Changes - Oxted's new Superintendent - The new Superintendent of the Oxted Division will be Inspector S D Cox who is at present at Headquarters. Insp Cox has had 22 years' service in the Surrey Force and as a constable was stationed at Walton on Thames, Shamley Green and Hascombe. On promotion he was transferred to Cranleigh and later was at Haslemere. For some time in charge of CID at Dorking with the rank of Detective Sgt and eighteen months ago he was promoted inspector and went to Guildford. During the war Inspector Cox served with the Royal Artillery

In 1936/1937 Supt S D Cox played for Oxted police in several local bowls matches.

1937 Electoral Roll for Oxted lists Stanley Digance Cox and Margaret Louisa Cox at Police Station Oxted.

1937 14th May Surrey Mirror - Gypsies Fined - Six gypsies were summoned foe encamping on the highway, two in White Hill Lane Bletchingley on April 29th and four in White Hill Titsey on May 6. Two of them were also summoned for doing wilful damage at Pendell Farm Bletchingley on April 28th. Supt Cox said the police received complaints every day about these gypsies. They were frequently moved on from place to place but they just went round the district in circles.

1938 6 May Sevenoaks Chronicle – Oxted - Hail and **Farewell**- Supt Cox who is leaving Oxted to take charge of the larger division of Farnham was warmly speeded upon his departure by Mr Kimber Bull (chairman of the bench). Mr. Kimber Bull told Supt Cox that the Bench had heard of this appointment to a larger division and congratulated him on it, although they were exceedingly sorry that his term of office had come to an end. They had been impressed by the competent and assiduous manner which he had carried out his duties and his courtesy to the Bench and to all with whom he had come in contact. Farnham's gain was Oxted's loss and they hoped he would be very happy there.

1939 Register for Meteren, Tilford Road Farnham lists Stanley D Cox, Police Supt, Surrey Constabulary, with Margaret L Cox, wife and two children, Stanley E Cox an apprentice motor engineer, Jean M Cox and one other whose details were officially closed.

1939 1 July Surrey Advertiser - Supt Cox in a match between Surrey Constabulary Sports Club and Surrey Constabulary **Old Comrades at Dorking** which was won by the Constabulary Sports Club

1939 7 July Daily Mirror - 3 Soldiers on murder charge - Stanley Ernest Boon (27), Arthur John Smith (26) and Joseph William Goodwin (29) serving with 2nd Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment who were encamped at Thursley were charged at Farnham at 12.45am on 6th July by Supt S D Cox of the wilful murder of Mabel Bundy, a maid employed at Moorlands Hotel Hindhead. In reply to the charge each man said, "I have nothing to say" At applied for a remand for seven days and the clerk said, "I take it you will not be a position to

proceed next week but will ask for a further remand". Supt Cox intimated that would be the case. Accused were remanded for seven days.

On 25th October 1939 Stanley Ernest Boon was hanged at Wandsworth and Arthur John Smith was hanged the next day. The third man, Joseph William Goodwin was acquitted.

1942 March - Supt Cox, Farnham Surrey was among several hundred police officers who attended the funeral at Bognor Regis of Police Sergeant Wiliam James Avis who was killed in the execution of his duty.

1944 12 February Surrey Advertiser - At the Licensing Sessions for the Farnham Petty Sessional Division Supt Cox stated five cases of drunkenness were reported in 1943 against six in 1942.

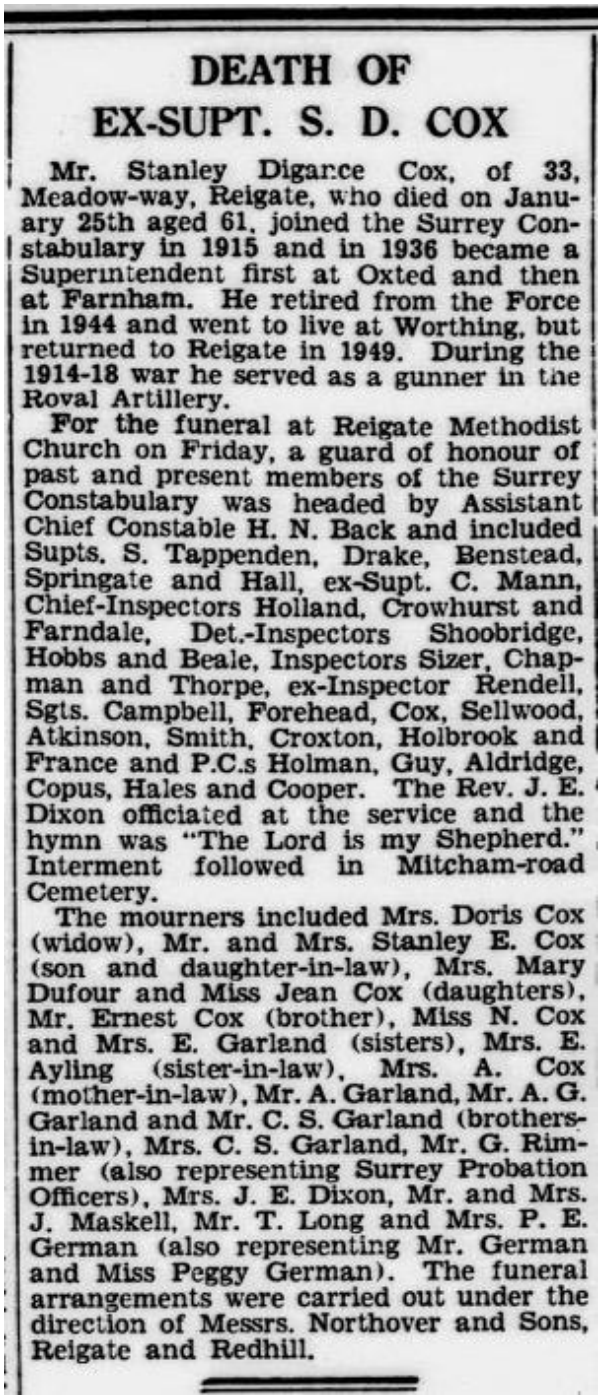
1944 30 September Surrey Advertiser - Police Chief Retiring -Supt S D Cox, Farnham Division is retiring from the Surrey Constabulary on superannuation at the end of the week. He came to Farnham from Oxted.

1948 8 May Bognor Regis Observer -Eggs from Chickens which ran wild- The Divisional Enforcement Inspector in this case where a farmer from Slindon was charged with disposing eggs otherwise than to a licensed packer was Stanley Digance Cox.

1949 - 15 July-Worthing Herald – Deaths- Cox- On July 12 1949, Margaret L Cox, wife of Stanley D Cox, 2 Heene Way Worthing passed peacefully away. (1947/48 Electoral Register lists Stanley E Cox, Freda Cox and Stanley D Cox also living at this address)
1951 April/June quarter Surrey South Eastern Registration district Stanley D Cox married Doris E Taylor

1955 Cox- On January 25th 1955, at 33 Meadow Way Reigate, Stanley Digance Cox formerly of Farnham and Worthing aged 61years. Funeral service at Reigate Methodist Church 28th January at 2.15pm

1955 4th February Surrey Mirror



DEATH OF EX-SUPT. S. D. COX

Mr. Stanley Digance Cox, of 33, Meadow-way, Reigate, who died on January 25th aged 61, joined the Surrey Constabulary in 1915 and in 1936 became a Superintendent first at Oxted and then at Farnham. He retired from the Force in 1944 and went to live at Worthing, but returned to Reigate in 1949. During the 1914-18 war he served as a gunner in the Royal Artillery.

For the funeral at Reigate Methodist Church on Friday, a guard of honour of past and present members of the Surrey Constabulary was headed by Assistant Chief Constable H. N. Back and included Supts. S. Tappenden, Drake, Benstead, Springate and Hall, ex-Supt. C. Mann, Chief-Inspectors Holland, Crowhurst and Farndale, Det.-Inspectors Shoobridge, Hobbs and Beale, Inspectors Sizer, Chapman and Thorpe, ex-Inspector Rendell, Sgts. Campbell, Forehead, Cox, Sellwood, Atkinson, Smith, Croxton, Holbrook and France and P.C.s Holman, Guy, Aldridge, Copus, Hales and Cooper. The Rev. J. E. Dixon officiated at the service and the hymn was "The Lord is my Shepherd." Interment followed in Mitcham-road Cemetery.

The mourners included Mrs. Doris Cox (widow), Mr. and Mrs. Stanley E. Cox (son and daughter-in-law), Mrs. Mary Dufour and Miss Jean Cox (daughters), Mr. Ernest Cox (brother), Miss N. Cox and Mrs. E. Garland (sisters), Mrs. E. Ayling (sister-in-law), Mrs. A. Cox (mother-in-law), Mr. A. Garland, Mr. A. G. Garland and Mr. C. S. Garland (brothers-in-law), Mrs. C. S. Garland, Mr. G. Rimmer (also representing Surrey Probation Officers), Mrs. J. E. Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. J. Maskell, Mr. T. Long and Mrs. P. E. German (also representing Mr. German and Miss Peggy German). The funeral arrangements were carried out under the direction of Messrs. Northover and Sons, Reigate and Redhill.

1955 19 August – Surrey Mirror- Legal Notice -Re Stanley Digance Cox deceased late of 33 Meadow Way Reigate Surrey who died on 25th January 1955. Notice is hereby given that creditors and other persons having claims against the estate of the above deceased should give notice thereof in writing to McNamara Ryan and Co, Solicitors 63 Guildford Street Chertsey Surrey who are the solicitors to the executors of the estate of the said Stanley Digance Cox not later than 16th November 1955 after which time the executors intend to distribute the estate of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto having regard only o the claims of which notice has been received by the said executors. Dated 12TH August 1955

1955 Probate Register - Cox Stanley Digance of 33 Meadow Way, Reigate died 25 January 1955, probate London 15th June to Doris Elizabeth Cox, widow and Stanley Ernest Cox, police constable, effects £3119 17s 7d.

Albert George Hornblow

PC 247 Surrey Constabulary February 1915
1917 15 May, Gunner no 160312 of The Royal Garrison Artillery
1919 16 June, rejoined Surrey Constabulary
1975 dies aged 81yrs

1893 17th July Albert George Hornblow was born - he was baptised at St Gabriel's Pimlico on

10 September 1893 when his name was given as George Albert Hornblow (the name given on his birth registration) - his parents were George, a police constable and Harriet Ann Hornblow of 2 Warwick Place West.

1901 Census 2 Warwick Place West Pimlico lists George, a police Constable with his wife Harriet, 4 children including George aged 7 years and five boarders.

1911 Census 19, St Alphonsus Road, Clapham lists George, a police pensioner with his wife Harriet and three children. Albert George aged 17yrs, and single was entered on the record then crossed out and away from home written.

1911 Census for Oakmere, Northwich, Cheshire lists Walter J H Jones, a cotton manufacturer along with his wife, family and twelve servants including Albert Hornblow, single, aged 18 years, a footman, born Pimlico London.

1915 22 February he joined Surrey Constabulary.

1916 4 March- West Surrey Times- Guildford Borough War Tribunal Appeals - Application was made by Captain Sant for the exemption of PC's Cox, Hainsworth, Brant and Hornblow attached to the County Police Station Guildford. Mr Heath said the County Constabulary seemed to be doing all they could to retain men whereas the borough authorities were doing all they could to release them. Exemption was granted for a long a period as the certificate holds good.

1917 -12th May Surrey Times - Police and Army- During a meeting between Sir Chas Walpole and Surrey Standing Committee it was announced that that week the Home Office had issued an order with regard to young unmarried constables joining the Amy and as a result three constables have received notice to join the Army on the next Tuesday.

1917 15 May he joined the army at Guildford and became Gunner no 160312 of The Royal Garrison Artillery although on his Attestation Paper he had expressed a preference for The Military Mounted Police. He was posted to the Signalling Depot at Dunfermline on 22nd May

1917, then “A” Depot Siege Artillery Catterick on 8th October 1917.

1917 14th November he was dispatched to B E F (British Expeditionary Force) France until

1917 December 21when he was invalided back to England.

1917 22nd December to 12th February 1918 he was in Southern General Hospital Birmingham with problems with his feet.

1918 21st February to 12th April he was in hospital at Catterick with the same problem.

1918 18th April posted to Signalling Depot and 20 August Classified Signaller 1st Class.

1918 28 October posted to 472 Siege Battery Lavington.

1919 14 June He was transferred to class “Z” Army Reserve on demobilization. He was awarded the British War Medal and Victory Medal.

1919 16th June he rejoined Surrey Constabulary as Police Constable 247

1921 Census for Rothsay, St Mary’s Road, Oatlands Park, Weybridge Albert G Hornblow was a boarder, single and occupation Police Force.

1923 7th July Surrey Advertiser - Oatlands Park- PC Hornblow who has been stationed at Oatlands Park since the summer of 1919 is being transferred to Bletchingley.

1924 14th March Sevenoaks Chronicle - Oxted Petty Sessions - The **Obstructed path** at Bletchingley - Sydney Billen, Brewer Street, Percy Davey, Castle Gardens, Edward Coppard, Bank Buildings and William Mayne, Castle Street, all Bletchingley were summoned for obstructing a footpath at Castle Street on February 19th. The defendants pleaded guilty, Hornblow stated that the defendants were standing on the path and leaving no room for others to pass. Persons were compelled to go into the road on account of the defendants’ attitude. Billen said “We are not the only ones” Billen said he was not in the village for ten minutes. The other defendants had nothing to say. Each defendant was fined 2s 6d.

1924 4th July Surrey Mirror Merstham - At the funeral of Mrs Eleanor Hettie Brown wife of PC A Brown of Merstham, four of his tallest colleagues (PC’s Sharpe, Hornblow, Head and Dalton) acted as pall bearers. (PC Hornblow was 6ft tall)

1924 15th August Surrey Mirror - Godstone Petty Sessions - Bletchingley Motorists Offences - Douglas Aston Robertson, The Grange Bletchingley was summoned for driving a motor car without a licence at Bletchingley on July 6th and with driving the motor car without an offside white front light, with having no red rear light and no illuminated identification plate at the same time and place. He pleaded guilty to all the summons without the exception of driving

without an illuminated identification plate. PC Hornblow said he saw defendant driving the car and noticed it had no rear light, so when defendant pulled up outside his house he spoke to him about the matter, and noticed there was no white front light. He asked defendant for his licence and he replied, "What are you looking for, quick promotion." Defendant produced a licence bearing the name Ethel Hope Robertson and the witness drew his attention to this asking him if the names were his, defendant replied "Yes" his. In reply to Mr Briant, who was representing Robertson, witness said that the headlights were burning although there was no offside light. Mr Briant submitted that the Bench could not convict his client for having his identification plate unilluminated and for having no rear light on the same evidence. Both were worked from one light and only one was out. At this point the Chairman said the Bench followed Mr Briant's argument but did not agree with it. The defendant would be fined £2 on the first offence, £1 for having no white offside front light and 5s on the other two cases -£3 10s in all.

1924 7th November Surrey Mirror - Godstone Pety Sessions- Breach of By-Laws- John Grady, 10 Gaylands Cottages, Tandridge was summoned for driving a pony trap without a red light showing to the rear. PC Hornblow proved the case and defendant was fined 10s. The Chairman pointed out that the proceedings were taken under by-laws which required that vehicles should show a red light to the rear.

1926 Electoral Register for Forge Cottage Ironsbottom, Sidlow lists Albert George Hornblow.

1927 Electoral Register for Sunningdale, Grove Road, Horley lists Albert George Hornblow.

1928 3 February Surrey Mirror - PC A G Hornblow was a whip at a boxing display held at Redhill for the benefit of the Southern Provincial Police School.

1931 18th July Surrey Advertiser - Chertsey man charged - Alleged **theft on river bank** - At an occasional Court at Hersham police station before, Mr G Miskin, Arthur Camp of 125, Eastworth Road, Chertsey was charged with stealing on July 13th at Walton a lady's handbag containing 12s 3d in money, a silver wristlet watch, leather purse and other articles valued together at £3, property of Miss Dorothy S Blake. PC Hornblow said he told the accused he answered the description of a person alleged to have stolen a lady's handbag from the riverbank at Walton. Camp replied, "I am sorry that I took it, and I don't know what made me do it. I threw it in the river". He was remanded to Kingston until Saturday, bail being allowed.

1931 3rd October Surrey Advertiser Surrey Police Changes - PC Hornblow from Walton to Hersham.

1931 26th October Albert George Hornblow a police constable, aged 38 years from 19, West Grove, Hersham marries Lily Wood, aged 27 years at Bletchingley Parish Church.

1932 19 March Surrey Advertiser - Weybridge youth killed - two policemen taken to hospital. A distressing accident occurred at Halfway, Walton on Thursday night as the result of which a lad was killed and two police constables taken to Walton Cottage Hospital. The lad was Charles Alfred Freeman, aged 15and a half who was employed at the Hackbridge

Works Hersham. On Thursday night he went for a cycle ride with a friend, Arthur Harrison. The two lads cycled around Weybridge and were proceeding through Walton along Hersham Road towards Hersham, when just past Halfway and close to Harrison's home, a motorcycle ridden by PC C S Turner with PC Hornblow on the pillion which was proceeding in the same direction collided with young Freeman from the rear. The boy was injured about the head and a message was sent for a doctor and ambulance. His father who is a telephone operator at Walton Post Office actually took the message not knowing it referred to his son. The ambulance arrived quickly but young Freeman died before arriving at hospital. The two constables who were off duty suffered concussion and were removed to Walton Hospital.

1932 2nd April Surrey Advertiser – page 7

POLICE MOTOR CYCLISTS' CRASH.

INQUEST ON YOUNG HERSHAM MAN.

SHADOWS SUGGESTED AS CAUSE OF COLLISION.

An inquest was held by Mr. G. Wills Taylor at the Women's Institute Hut at Hersham into the death of the young Hersham cyclist who was killed on March 17th as the result of his machine being struck by a motor cycle ridden by two members of the Surrey Constabulary.

After hearing the evidence, the jury returned a verdict of "Death from misadventure," and found that no blame attached to the motor cyclists.

The young cyclist who was killed was Charles Alfred John Freeman, aged 15, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Freeman, of 1, Syringa-villa, Hersham-road, Hersham. At the time of the accident P.C. Turner was riding a motor cycle with P.C. Hornblow on the pillion, and both sustained concussion, and were taken to Walton Cottage Hospital.

Deputy Chief Constable W. H. Bird was present at the inquest, and Mr. C. W. Loveridge was chosen foreman of the jury. Mr. S. P. Jones (of Messrs. Joynson-Hicks and Co.) appeared for P.C. Turner.

Mr. Charles Lewis Freeman, father of the boy, said his son had been for a ride around Weybridge, and was returning home about 10.40 p.m. when the accident happened. He had had a cycle for four years.

Arthur Harrison, of London House, Halfway, Walton, a metal worker, who was cycling with Freeman, said Freeman had an electric lamp and a rear reflector. Witness could not say whether the reflector was efficient. About 10.30 p.m. they drew level with a lamp post near Halfway, and heard the motor cycle approaching. Freeman pulled in closer to witness, and the motor cycle came between them and hit Freeman's left-hand pedal. The lamp-post was near witness's home, and they intended getting off their machines.

Asked if they gave any indication to people behind that they intended to get off, witness said they did not. They had not actually dismounted. Freeman was about four feet from the kerb when struck.

P.S. Selfe said he examined the road, and the point of impact was apparently on the near side of the road. There was a mark about eight feet from the near-side kerb, and the marks continued for 23 paces, where Freeman had come to rest, while the motor cycle continued for a further ten paces before it stopped. The damage to the bicycle was on the near side, and the damage to the motor cycle was on the off side. The marks were not skid marks, but were consistent with some metal substance having struck the road.

Cecil George Paterson, upholsterer, of Manor-road, Walton, said he was standing on the green about 10.40 p.m., and heard a crash. He looked up the road and saw a form lying on the ground and a motor-cycle continuing up the road.—George Hardy, of Thistlecroft, Hersham, who was with the last witness, stated that he noticed nothing before the accident, and could not say anything about the speed of the motor-cycle.

Dr. F. C. Harvie Bennett said Freeman sustained a large fracture on the left side of the base of the skull, and death, which must have been practically instantaneous, was due to shock.

POLICEMAN'S EVIDENCE.

Charles Stanley Turner, police constable, stationed at Walton, said he visited Addlestone and patrolled the by-roads of Walton for nearly an hour on his motor-cycle. He was not on duty. About 9.55 p.m. he called at the Crown Hotel, Walton, and had two half-pint glasses of beer. P.C. Hornblow was also there, and on leaving witness agreed to give him a ride home. After they passed the Halfway cross-roads he saw a motor-car about 50 or 60 yards in front of him, and it passed a cyclist, whom witness saw plainly. He saw no other cyclist on the near side of the road. Witness opened up a little to pass the cyclist, and suddenly a second cyclist came across his front wheel and struck him.

Mr. Freeman asked witness why he did not pass the boy on the proper side, and witness replied that he did not see him. Witness estimated his speed at 20 miles per hour.

Questioned by the Coroner, witness said the only reason he could give for not seeing the second cyclist was that there were one or two dark shadows. He thought the boy came from the off side of the road.

In answer to a juryman, Turner said he would quite definitely say the two cyclists were not riding side by side as they passed the street lamp.

"NO IDEA IT WAS A CYCLIST."

P.C. Hornblow, who was riding on the pillion, said he saw the car pass one cyclist only. Turner opened out to about 20 miles an hour, and they crashed into something. Witness did not realise what they hit, and had no idea it was a cyclist until the following day. If there had been a second cyclist on the near side he would have seen both of them.

Arthur Harrison was recalled, and said he was certain he and Freeman were riding side by side. Freeman was not on the off side of the road.

P.C. Turner, also recalled, said he did not see Freeman until he came right in front of him. He had no time to apply his brakes.

The jury inspected both the motor-cycle and push cycle, and after the Coroner had summed up they retired.

They returned a verdict of "Death from misadventure," and added that they did not consider the motor-cyclist was to blame.

Mr. Jones, on behalf of his client, and the Deputy Chief Constable, on behalf of the Chief Constable and members of the Surrey Constabulary, expressed sympathy with the parents of the boy.

1932 July/September Chertsey Registration District, Roy A Hornblow was born, his mother's maiden name was Wood.

1933 Electoral Register for 19, West Grove Villas, Hersham lists Albert George and Lily Hornblow.

1934- 1938 Electoral Registers for Police Cottage, Dark Lane, Puttenham lists Albert George and wife Lily Hornblow.

1934 11th August Surrey Advertiser - "O.K." Reply to Policeman - I told him he would be summoned and he replied 'O.K.' "said PC Hornblow giving evidence in the case at Guildford County Police Court in which Frederick Jacques Ockleford of 47, Buxton Crescent, North Cheam was fined £2 for driving a motorcycle on to common land at Puttenham.

1935 27th April Surrey Advertiser. Body found in copse – Wood Street man with pistol by his side. The body of a man with an automatic pistol and a note beside it was discovered in a copse on the Manor Farm Estate, Wanborough about 10am on Thursday. It was later identified as that of Mr George Crooke, son of Mr H Crooke of Passengers Farm Wood Street who had been missing from home since Tuesday. He was aged 35 years and unmarried. He lived with his parents at the farm where he worked. The discovery was made by Mr Charles Langridge, gamekeeper to Mr W C Perkins of Manor Farm. Mr Langridge reported the matter to the estate office who summoned PC Hornblow of Puttenham and arrangements were made for the removal of the body.

At the inquest PC Hornblow spoke of seeing the body with a mackintosh folded beside it, a note and an automatic pistol. There was one live bullet in the breach and one in the magazine. Subsequently two magazines were found in the jacket pocket each containing 13 bullets. The inquest was told that the deceased had been depressed because of the restrictions of the Potato Marketing Board as the previous year he was allowed to sell his potatoes by the ton but this year he had to work with hundred weights. This put a big strain on him to the extent he could not stand it. A verdict of 'Suicide while of unsound mind 'was given.

1935 26th June Surrey Advertiser - Bowls-In the first round of the Lasham Cup held at Guildford- A Chandler and G Heathorn (Dennis) beat A G Hornblow and Sheppard (County Police) .

1939 Register for 4, Police Cottage, Frimley Green Road, Frimley lists Albert G Hornblow, Police Constable 247, Surrey County Constabulary and Lily Hornblow.

Throughout his career PC Hornblow played cricket and bowls for divisional teams.

1945-1953 Electoral Registers for 36, Fairfield Dive, Dorking lists Albert G and Lily Hornblow.

1955-1960 Electoral Registers for 9, Chequers Place, Dorking lists Albert G, Lily and Roy A Hornblow.

1975 January – March Quarter – Albert George Hornblow aged 81yrs, born 17 July 1893 dies Surrey Mid Eastern Registration District.

Edward Charles Brant PC253

Born October 1894
Surrey Constabulary April 1915
Mountain Battery Royal Garrison Artillery, First World War September 1917
1919 7th March demobilised rejoining Surrey Constabulary as PC 253
Retired about 1959 and died in 1964

1894 October/December Quarter Easthampstead Berkshire Registration District Edward Charles Brant was born.

1901 Census 60 Brick Hill Warfield Berkshire lists John Brant, his wife Annie and three children including Edward aged 6 years, born Warfield and at school.

1911 Census Breadcroft Cottage Warfield Berkshire lists John Brant, his wife Annie and four children including Edward Charles, aged 16 years a grocer's assistant.

1915 5th April he went on to join Surrey Constabulary

1915 14th August Surrey Advertiser - County Bench - Dunsfold Farmer Fined - Charles Phillips, farmer, Benbow Lane Dunsfold pleaded guilty to having been drunk whilst in charge of a pony and trap at Shalford on 12th August, also with having no light on the vehicle and further having no rear light – PC Brant stated that at 10.10 the previous evening while on duty in Shalford Road he heard a pony and trap coming from Guildford at a terrific pace. He could not see any light. When he approached, he called upon the prisoner to stop, and he ran up on the path. The witness saw he was drunk. The pony and trap were taken to some stables and on the way to the police station the prisoner said he was very glad he had been stopped. There were no lights on the back or front of the trap. - PS Killick pointed out the danger of the prisoner driving at that speed, having no regard to the fact there were such a large number of troops

billeted in Shalford that night. The prisoner, against whom there was nothing known was fined £2.

1917 15th May like his contemporaries Charles Edward Brant enlisted and on his Attestation Paper expressed a preference for The Military Mounted Police but was given service no 160309 in the Royal Garrison Artillery and was posted to Rugeley.

1917 14th September he joined the 13th Mountain Battery Royal Garrison Artillery as a gunner.

1917 26th September he overstayed his leave from Larkhill from 1pm until reporting at 2.50pm- absent for 1hr 50mins. Forfeited 1 days' pay (next word on service record unreadable) deprived 2 days' pay.

1918 8th January he embarked at Southampton and on 9th January disembarked at Cherbourg. Then on 20th January he re-embarked at Taranto and disembarked at Alexandria on 29th January.

1918 28th February he was admitted to hospital in the field with scabies and rejoined his unit on 12th March 1918. Then on 14th September 1918 he was admitted to hospital in Palestine before joining the General Base Depot in Egypt on 18th September

1918 8th December, he was once again admitted to hospital and on 19th January 1919 he left Port Said for the UK.

1919 7th March he was transferred to Class "Z" Army Reserve on demobilization. He was awarded the British War Medal and Victory Medal

1919 He rejoined Surrey Constabulary as PC 253.

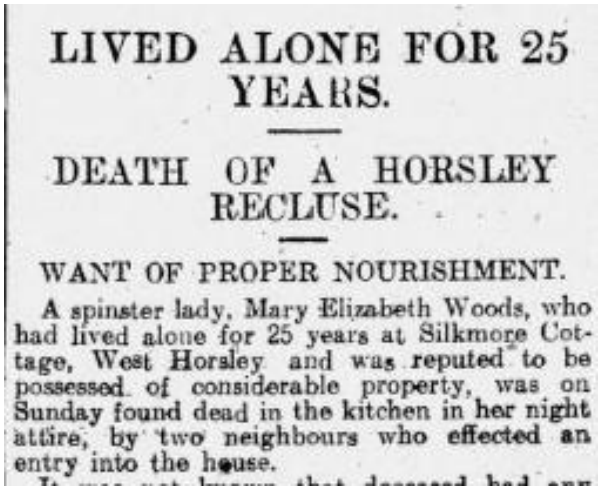
1920 18th February Surrey Advertiser - Murder of a child - Body found in a hedge - An inquest was held at the Barley Mow, West Horsley on the body of a newly born male child, which, wrapped in a brown paper parcel was found in a hedge by two farm workers. William Woodhams, Chalk Pit West Horsley said he was at work in a field at Waterloo Farm accompanied by Jas Hook. In a hedge near the main road from Horsley Station to Ockham they saw a brown paper parcel tied with a piece of string at each end. He undid it and in a piece of calico drawn up with a safety pin he found the body of a baby. James Hook gave similar evidence, stating that he found the parcel and called the previous witness's attention to it. PC Brant said he examined the parcel and Dr F E Pearse said he made a postmortem examination of the body. The child was well developed and had had a separate existence. The appearance of the face showed a strong impression that it had been flattened by pressure from the back of the head. He was sure it had lived a minute or two. The cause of death was suffocation by pressure applied immediately on birth. A verdict of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown was given.

1920 18th December Surrey Advertiser - West Horsley - A **Shed Fire** - As PS Gooby of Ripley was cycling past Brook Cottage, West Horsley, the residence of Mr. Edward Herington just before 8 o'clock on Saturday evening he noticed flames issuing from an adjoining shed in which were stored several tins of petrol and some garden tools. Sergeant Gobby was a little later joined by PC Brant of Horsley and with buckets of water procured from neighbouring houses the fire was quickly under control. The Ripley Fire Brigade were called but on their arrival the fire was only smouldering. The shed was a wooden building with a corrugated iron roof.

1920-1923 Electoral Registers for Longreach, West Horsley lists Edward Charles Brant

1921 Census for 17 Longreach, West Horsley lists Edward Charles Brant born 1894 a boarder, single, Police Constable, Surrey Constabulary.

1922 11th February Surrey Advertiser



LIVED ALONE FOR 25 YEARS.

DEATH OF A HORSLEY RECLUSE.

WANT OF PROPER NOURISHMENT.

A spinster lady, Mary Elizabeth Woods, who had lived alone for 25 years at Silkmore Cottage, West Horsley and was reputed to be possessed of considerable property, was on Sunday found dead in the kitchen in her night attire, by two neighbours who effected an entry into the house.

It was not known that deceased had any relatives living, but at the inquest on Wednesday Miss Mihila Woods, of East Molesey, came forward and said she was the only living relative of deceased, who was her elder sister.

The inquest was held at the Barley Mow Inn by Mr. Gilbert H. White.

Mr. Edward Thomas Luxmore, Charles Cottage, Silkmore-lane, said he was in the habit of calling on the deceased for grocery orders. He saw her about three times a week. She had no friends in the village, and always lived alone. He did not know from where she came, and she had always told witness that her sister was dead. He last saw her alive on Friday about 1.30, when she pulled the curtain at her window aside, and, in the course of conversation, complained that her legs and ankles ached. He asked deceased several times to have somebody in to live with her, but she always refused. She was a very cantankerous woman, and always said that she could not live with anyone. As far as he was concerned, deceased always appeared to have money, and always paid him for goods he supplied her with. He was in the habit of calling round to deceased's house on Sunday mornings, and did so about 11 a.m. on Sunday. As there was no answer to his repeated knocking, he called to Mr. Day, who was coming up the lane, and together they took a pane of glass out of the downstairs window. On looking in they saw deceased lying on the floor dead. The police were subsequently informed.

George Day, Silkmore-lane, said he had known deceased, and been in and out of her house for the last 30 years. About 25 years ago her uncle died, and she had been living alone ever since. The last time he saw her previous to her death was on Tuesday, when he called on her, but he only got an answer through the window.

Mihila Woods, of East Molesey, stated that deceased was her sister, and she thought she was about 76 years of age. She came to West Horsley with her uncle many years ago. Witness had not seen her for many years. She had written to her once or twice, but, receiving no answer, had discontinued writing. Her sister had ample means to live upon.

P.C. Brant said that when he went to Silkmore Cottage on Sunday morning Miss Woods was dead. She was lying on the floor, face downwards, in her night attire, and there was a large bruise on her cheek, where it had struck the floor.

In answer to the Coroner, witness said there was food in the larder, but it was unfit to eat. There was a little bread and butter, and a part bottle of gin on the table.

Dr. Pearce, who made a post-mortem, said deceased was poorly nourished. He considered that deceased's fall and subsequent death were caused by valvular disease of the heart, accelerated by want of proper nourishment. The doctor added that deceased was a very cantankerous woman, and was addicted to drink. When she was in drink she would refuse to see anybody, and would swear horribly.

The Coroner returned a verdict in accordance with the doctor's evidence.

1922 11th March Surrey Advertiser - Moving a goat without a license - Herbert Ryder, West Horsley was summoned at Guildford County Bench for moving a goat without a license under the Foot and Mouth Disease Order 1920 – PC Brant said he saw the defendant's stepson, Henry Palmer taking a goat along Long Reach Road to a cottage at Round Tree Farm. The boy had no license and Ryder, when seen pleaded ignorance. - The defendant who wrote to this effect to the magistrates was fined £1.

1924-1926 Electoral Registers for The Street, Elstead lists Edward Charles Brant.

1924 10th April West Sussex Gazette - Godalming- A **girl who cut her hair** - A story told to the police by a village schoolgirl had a sequel at the Bench when in the Children's Court , Georgina Gladys Naris, who will be 14 next month pleaded guilty to stealing a pair of scissors, the property of J C Withers, Corn Merchant Godalming. The girl whose home is Tadmoor Farm Elstead when interviewed by PC Brant, declared that while cycling from Godalming to Elstead a man pulled her off her machine, dragged her on to the common, bound her to a tree and cut about 12inches of her hair off. Inquiries were made by the police who eventually began to doubt the girl's statement. Two days later the girl confessed that it was all untrue and that she herself cut her hair off with scissors picked up from the counter of Mr. Withers' shop. She threw the scissors into a field and the hair into a hedge. Supt R G Port spoke of the trouble and anxiety caused to the police and her schoolmaster stated she had a bad influence in the school. When asked by the Mayor why she wanted her hair cut off, the defendant replied, "Because I knew someone whose hair was better than mine, and I thought I could make mine as good". Her mother did not like bobbed hair and as her father would not give consent, she thought she would do it herself. The Bench placed the girl on probation for a year on her father agreeing that she should be sent to a home.

1926 5th June Edward Charles Brant Marries at Oxshott Surrey

Page 38

1926. Marriage solemnized at the Parish Church of St Andrew in the Parish of Oxshott 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.
75	June 5 1926	Edward Charles Brant	31	Bachelor	Policeman	The Bourne Farnham	John Brant	Gardener
		Phyllis Rose Delemere Brooks	22	Spinster	-	Blundel Lane Oxshott.	Walter Brookes	Chauffeur

Married in the Parish Church according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Church of England by ~~or after~~ Banns by me,

This Marriage was solemnized between us, Edward Charles Brant. Phyllis Rose Delemere Brooks. in the Presence of us, Walter Brookes. John Brant.

N. C. Davis Vicar

1928 Electoral Register for Waterloo Villa Peper Harrow Rod Godalming lists Edward Charles Brant

1929- 1933 Electoral Registers for Waterloo Villa Peper Harrow Road Godalming lists Edward Charles and Phyllis Rose Delemere Brant

1931 23rd May Surrey Advertiser - " Joining in the music" Weybridge Lady Motorist Fined- An **incident at Godalming town bridge** during the operation of the one-way traffic system, necessitated by the widening scheme, resulted in proceedings being taken at the Godalming Borough Bench when Mrs. Diasy Moir of the Tiled House St George's Hill, Weybridge was summoned for unnecessarily sounding her horn. Sir John Cameron appeared for the defendant and pleaded guilty. PC Brant said he heard excessive use being made of motor horns while cars were waiting to go over the bridge. He spoke to the drivers of the leading cars and they referred him to a car behind them. When he asked the defendant if she was aware that what she was doing was against the law, she replied "Yes". A gentleman sitting beside her said "Yes" I told my wife to join the music and wake the man in the box up. The car in front of her was making more noise than we were. Ther constable added that Dr Rendle came out in "A furious state because of the noise and was relieved when he saw him dealing with the matter. The Doctor described the noise as disgusting. In reply to Sir John Cameron PC Brant agreed that more than one car was making a noise. Addressing the Bench Sir John expressed his client's regret that she should have infringed the law. The Bench imposed a fine of 5s.

1931 15th August Surrey Advertiser - Anatomical Humour - What the lady told the policeman - At Godalming Police Court Lily Gleed of 86 Ockford Road, Godalming was summoned for riding a **bicycle without a white front light** in Bridge Street she pleaded guilty. PC Brant said he asked the defendant where her light was and she replied , "Next to my liver." The constable then said, "If that's the case what's your name and address?" whereupon the defendant retorted "I haven't one". When told that she had better go to the police station to see if they could find whether she had a name and address, the defendant gave her correct name. A fine of 5s was imposed.

1932 6th February Surrey Advertiser Suspect arrested in High Street- O'Connor

SUSPECT ARRESTED IN HIGH STREET.

SENTENCED TO HARD LABOUR.

CANDID ADMISSION TO POLICE.

At a special sitting of the Godalming Borough Bench on Wednesday, Alan O'Connor (24), labourer, no fixed abode, pleaded guilty to a charge of being a suspected person, found loitering in High-street, Godalming, with intent to commit a felony. The magistrates were the Mayor (Ald. E. D. Brown) and Mr. R. M. Palmer.

P.C. Brant stated that at 11.15 p.m. on Thursday last week he saw prisoner in the doorway of 95, High-street. He had previously seen him walking rather slowly from the direction of the Town Hall. Asked what he was doing in the doorway, prisoner replied, "I have not started to do anything yet." When witness inquired what he meant by that he answered, "If you hadn't come along I was going to get in somewhere and have something. You cannot live without anything." He was taken into custody, and, when charged with loitering with intent to commit a felony, replied "I will say nothing now." Accused had in his possession an electric torch, a chisel and 7½d. in cash.

A long statement by accused was handed to the magistrates, and after they had read it the Mayor asked him how long he worked on the by-pass.

Accused replied, "Six months."

The Mayor: You had no unemployment pay?

"No, sir," answered the accused, who stated that he lost his unemployment card.

The Mayor: Did you leave or were you discharged?—I was temporarily stood off.

Mr. Palmer: What was the reason?—Financial difficulties; that is what I was told at the office in Stoke-road, Guildford.

Supt. Port informed the Bench that accused's real name was Arthur Goldby. He had no father, and his mother, he understood, was in domestic service. He had grandparents living at Barnes. On October 17th, 1927, prisoner, in the name of John Weston, was sentenced at Stafford to 14 days' imprisonment for damaging a window; on June 10th, 1929, charged under the name of Maxwell Harrison, he received a sentence of one month's hard labour at Winslow for loitering with intent to commit felony; and on August 30th, 1930, he was sentenced under the name of John F. Carter to 14 days' hard labour at Havant for sleeping out.

Prisoner was sentenced to two months' hard labour.

1933 19th January West Sussex Gazette - SADD, But----------? "I consider it is an **imposition on the part of the Police**, who, I consider are thieving from motorists for such trivial offences ". This was said to have been the remark said to PC Brant by Reginald C Sadd of Sunnyholme, Great Bookham who was fined £1 by the Godalming Bench for causing unnecessary obstruction on December 13. The constable gave evidence that the car was left on the opposite side of the road to Deanery Yard and a complaint was made that the entrance was obstructed. He pointed out to the defendant that there was a public parking place in Station Road a short distance away.

1934 Electoral Register for Police Cottages, Stephendale Road, Farnham lists Edward Charles and Phyllis Rose Brant

1934 25th August Surrey Advertiser - Tilford – **Alleged Housebreaking** - Soldier remanded at Farnham- Henry Waters, 1st Battalion Grenadier Guards stationed at Aldershot was charged at Farnham with breaking and entering Woodhill, Tilford the residence of Sir Hugh Cholmondley and stealing £6 in money, a safety razor, a knife and a gent's coat together value £10 on or about July 29th. Accused had been remanded from previous Monday. - Evidence was given by PC E C Brant that at 12.15pm on August 120th he was at Hankley Common, Elstead, searching for a man who had deserted from the Grenadier Guards. He saw the accused, who answered the description of the man and having questioned him charged him with the offence. Accused replied "Yes, the coat I took is here, money I took I spent, the food I had I ate, and the safety razor is here. Accused was remanded to appear at Camberley Petty Sessions. At Surrey Quarter Sessions in September Henry Waters who asked for two other cases of breaking into houses to be taken into consideration was sentenced to 6 months hard labour.

1934 22nd November West Sussex Gazette Farnham - Smart Police work reported. Albert McEnamey and Frederick West, London men were committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions by the Magistrates on a charge of burglary at the Railway Hotel, Farnham. PC Brant said he saw a light in the hotel garage at 5.15am and when he investigated two men tried to escape. He caught West. PC Brant said at 9.15am he arrested McEnamey after he had boarded a bus at Farnham to go to Aldershot. McEnamey was also committed for trial on a charge of stealing a cheque and money to the total of £25 9s 1d, the property of Mr T A W Mundy, licensee at the hotel. Evidence was given that he was employed as a porter at the hotel at the time and that he was given the money to take to the bank and he absconded. The Bench congratulated the police on a smart bit of work.

1935 14th September Surrey Advertiser - Camberley- "IN A FIX "With Accounts – **Manservant Bound Over** - A manservant, John William Settle who admitted he " got in a fix" with housekeeping accounts was charged at Camberley Police Court with having stolen £4 8s 2d, the money of Mary Irrene Sawerby Noakes of Oldfield Lodge, Camberley, a further charge of having fraudulently converted £2 3s entrusted to him by Mrs Noakes was withdrawn. Mrs Noakes said the defendant had been in her employ as a cook-general. Each month it was his duty to bring her the tradespeople's books, and she gave him the money to meet the bills. On September 3rd, she gave him £12 12s 9d. Later she received an intimation that there was money

owing and found from enquiries that only £8 4s7d had been paid. PC Brant said that when asked to account for the remainder of the money, defendant said "I must have had it myself". When charged he pleaded guilty. Defendant said he got out on the accounts and got in a fix. He tried to pay the accounts out of his own purse but could not do it. Captain and Mrs Noakes had been very good to him and he would do everything to pay them back if the Bench gave him a chance. Settle was bound over for two years in the sum of £3.

1936 Electoral Registers for 35, Portesbery Road, Camberley lists Edward Charles and Phyllis Rose Brant.

1937 Electoral Register for 212, Gordion Road, Frimley lists Edward Charles and Phyllis Rose Delaman Brant

1938-1947 Electoral Registers for Police House, Robin Hood Road, Woking lists Edward Charles and Phyllis Rose Brant.

1938 21st May Surrey Advertiser-Surrey Police Changes PC Brant goes from Camberley to Knaphill.

1938 5th October Surrey Advertiser - **Bacon found in sack** - Defendant bound over - At Woking Police Court a charge of stealing 2s 6d worth of bacon from his employer was heard against Edward Richardson, 31yrs, Hagthorne, Lucas Green West End Chobham. - Grace Forsdick, 63 High Street, Knaphill said she helped in her father's butchery and greengrocery business. On September 8th she gave defendant scraps of meat in a sack as usual. Later she saw him put something in the sack and she made an excuse to get him out of the way, looked in the sack and saw a piece of streaky bacon. PC Brant said the defendant admitted the charge saying he "had no intention of doing it at the time and could not think what made him do it". Defendant who pleaded guilty said he was sorry. He had been in the trade for 18years and there had never been anything against him before. He had another good job to go for. He had two children, and another was expected that day or the next. Defendant was bound over for a year and ordered to pay costs of £1.

1939 Register for Police House, Robin Hood Road, Woking lists Edward C Brant born 17th November 1894, Police Constable, his wife Phyllis R Brant born 30th August 1903 and son Ronald born 10th August 1927.

By January 1940 PC Brant appears to have been promoted to Sergeant.

1940 10 January Surrey Advertiser-New Year's Eve Drinks - **Brookwood driver fined and disqualified** – A fine of £15 with disqualification from holding a driving licence for a year was imposed by Woking magistrate on George Alfred Flitney of Oak Bank, Brookwood for driving a motor car under the influence of drink on 31st December 1939.Defendant pleaded not guilty. – Guardsman William Parsons said he was walking from The Anchor Hotel, Knaphill towards Bagshot Road on the evening of 31st December. A car was pulled up at the side of the road and

a man, apparently the driver was leaning against the front wing. About five minutes later he heard a scraping noise and saw that a grey saloon had mounted the kerb and was coming up behind him. He squeezed into the hedge and the car passed quite close to him, then went across the road and ran into the hedge. He went towards the car but it restarted before he got there. Later he saw Flitney in the custody of a police officer and formed the opinion the defendant was drunk. PS Brant said that at 10.40pm on December 31st he found the car at one of the gates of the Brookwood Mental Hospital. Flitney tried to start the engine but failed. A soldier started the car and the defendant put it in gear, but the car went backwards. Then it started across the road and hit the kerb. An approaching cyclist had to swerve to avoid a collision. He had to assist Flitney out of the car and took him to the police office where he was examined by a police doctor and also Dr Pritchett on his own behalf. Dr H L Turner of Brookwood said he examined Flitney and formed the opinion he was quite unfit to be in charge of a car. PS Bishop also gave evidence. Flitney, in evidence said he went to public house to meet a friend and had one drink of beer, he then went to a club and had one more beer. He saw his friend at another club where he had two small rums in a period of three quarters of an hour. Returning to his car he started it with difficulty. The engine stopped in the Broadway and on two further occasions. – The Chairman of the Bench said the magistrates were prepared to believe the defendant did not realise what his condition was, but he had been a danger, not only to himself but to other people. The penalty was stated.

1940 16th March Surrey Advertiser – Brookwood - **Soldiers' prank** -remarking that it was in the nature of a prank while the men were in drink, Woking magistrates dismissed with a warning a charge against Lance Corporal Roy Ward Costello and Corporal Douglas Richardson. Both aged 21 of stealing a clock, value £2 from the Connaught Café Brookwood on March 6th. Acting Sergeant Brant said he interviewed the men the next day and saw the clock over Costello's bed. Both men told the court they had been drinking. They could not account for possession of the clock. Richardson said he had not seen it before.

1940 27th July Surrey Advertiser – Pirbright - **Black out offence** alleged- A summons for a breach of the black out regulations brought at Woking Court against Mrs Violet Cartwright of 7, Goal Road was adjourned for a week for the defendant's attendance. PS Brant said he saw a bright light showing from her house onto the railway embankment opposite. The defendant told him the wind had blown a curtain aside. Mrs Cartwright was fined 30s for breach of the black out regulations and a month allowed for payment.

1940 7th December Surrey Advertiser – Knaphill - For Trial at Sessions- - Joan Ellen Andrews, (20), domestic servant whose address was given as The Broadway Knaphill was committed for trial At Surrey Quarter Sessions by Woking Magistrates charged with **stealing property worth £10 from her employer,** Mrs Wilhelmina Sophia James of Rydenhurst, Knaphill. Mrs James said three days after she employed Andrews she missed the property which included a woman's service uniform and Army pay book. PS Brant said he saw Andrews in a bus in Guildford Road, Woking on November 23rd. He followed the bus to Commercial Road, boarded it and spoke to Andrews, who produced an Army book in the name of Wilhemina Sophia James. When charged the defendant made no reply. Andrew's who pleaded

guilty, had nothing to say to the Bench and was committed for trial. At Quarter Sessions Andrews was committed to a Borstal Institution.

1945 6th January Surrey Advertiser Sgt Brant was one of the Police Sergeants who were pallbearers at the funeral at Ripley of Police Inspector Arthur Still of Woking.

1945 10th November - Surrey Quarter Sessions - **Stole electric fire**. Drink was the excuse put forward by Leonard Francis Jennings, Coldstream Guards for breaking into the premises of Moldram and Co Commercial Rod Woking and stealing an electric fire worth 15s. PS Brant said Jennings had three previous convictions, but he joined the Coldstream Gurds in 1939 and was a prisoner of war in Germany for 3 years. Jennings was bound over.

1945 24th November Surrey Advertiser- Knaphill **Bowls Club**. PS E Brant was runner up in the Novice Cup and also elected a committee member.

1946 14th September - Surrey Advertiser - Summons against councillor dismissed. William James A Denney of Oak Lawn, Carlton Road, Horsell, a member of Woking Urban Council was summoned at Woking Court for **causing an obstruction** with a motor car in Chertsey Road on August 15th. It was alleged he left his car parked away from the kerb so that PS Brant had to direct traffic for three quarters of an hour. Mr Denney said he left the car in a position least likely to cause an obstruction. He had driven for 27 years without causing an offence. The Bench stated they were not satisfied that a case had been made out and dismissed the summons Whilst stationed at Knaphill PC/PS Brant was an active member of the local bowls club. He had previously played bowls for each division he had served in.

1948 -1957 Electoral Registers for 114 Church Road, Byfleet lists Edward C and Phyllis Brant (during 1950-53 Ronald Brant also listed)

In 1951 he attended Surrey Constabulary Old Comrades Reunion at Police HQ.

On his retirement he became Ministry of Food Inspector of Woking as well as an active member of Byfleet Bowls club becoming vice captain in 1959.

1962 22nd December Surrey Advertiser – At the annual meeting of Byfleet Bowls Club the president mentioned several members who had been ill including Mr E C Brant and he hoped they would soon be fit again. Mr Brant was again elected to the committee.

1964 1st November, Edward Charles Brant of 114 Church Road Byfleet died at 2 Albert Cottages, Broadmoor Road, Crowthorne. Probate Administration was at London 11th December to Phyllis Rose Delamere Brant, widow. £1848.

Surrey Constabulary 1972

1972 Pension scheme overhauled: A major review of the police pension scheme brought improvements to the benefits payable to widows and children and contributions went up by 7%. The three-year 'averaging' introduced in 1949 was reduced to one year. [2]

1972 Control Room Marilyn Parsons: I was in the control room in 1972/3, when it was situated in the room over the front entrance at Mount Browne. There were about five police officers per shift, including a sergeant and Bill Murray was the inspector on my shift. There were two civilian operators, Francis and one other. We all took it in turns to answer the 999 calls and then we would have a stint on the radio, J1 and J2. The emergency calls used to be allocated to the traffic cars and they were directed towards the incident and told what it was by way of a code 10/7 was a non-injury RTA, 10/8 an injury accident, 10/9 a burglar alarm.10/1 log on, 10/2 make a land line call to, 10/3 go to a destination, 10/4 temporarily off line, 10/5 arrived and dealing, 10/6 was to change channels, and 10/10 log off. During nights the Bank of England cash train would pass through Surrey taking the old notes to be destroyed somewhere and we tracked it from border to border. There was also radioactive waste on trains moved at night.

1972 21 January: Police dog Cito was killed during a chase of a suspected burglar on a railway line at Milford. Handler PC Peter Morley.[3]

1972 February 22: 1240 p.m. IRA **Aldershot mess bomb killing** seven people including five women and a priest. Aldershot barrack bomb, which was first in UK during that campaign and led to enhanced security at military establishments. Considerable Surrey Constabulary involvement following the explosion

Dave Strudwick as Scenes of Crime Officer I was at Aldershot police station fingerprinting a large number of Irishmen that were arrested in the area. Once done they were stamped with an indelible stamp, from where the term: "Have you been stamped?" became in common use for a while in the greater Aldershot area.

Alan Bridgman: In 1971 my neighbour at Upper Hale Road, Farnham was Bill Kirke; we were both on RD when we heard all sorts of sirens sounding and wondered what sort of job was breaking. This was the day that the IRA bombed the Para barracks and managed to kill a Catholic priest and a number of cleaners, as far as I recall. When we stopped at Farnham nick, we were appointed to man the Information Centre phones and rapidly discovered that people outside the nick appeared to have much more information than anyone inside. They were probably watching the TV – which we didn't have! We later discovered that when Joe Futcher arrived at the scene of the bombing, he stood quietly at the entrance to the site and took names

[2] http://www.polfed.org/aboutus/69DD9AB47F534348AD5D1415843163AA.asp Internet 19 Jan 2010
[3] 1972 21 January Surrey Advertiser

of all personnel attending. Most of us would have rushed in to get involved with the action – it's a good job there are usually a few Joes around to do the simple tasks, which only become important after the event.

Robert Bartlett: I was a sergeant at Ash and off duty in Aldershot town centre where a large shop plate glass window had smashed. I asked the people standing and looking at the damage what had happened and they said a bomb had gone off in Browning Barracks the Parachute Regiment lines a few hundred yards away and something had blown the window. I immediately went to the area of the bomb where for the first time I saw armed troops on the streets as they put a cordon in around the officer's mess. Incongruously there was also a member of the Royal Military Police on a horse controlling the traffic. I parked close by and without any hindrance went to the scene. It was the officer's mess that had been hit. This was a fairly new building and had a great deal of glass on the front, which had been blown out and a number of people were believed dead.

On the grass area in front of the Mess the Para medics were laying out rows of stretchers from their field hospital. Working on the rubble of the collapsed building were soldiers carefully removing the debris by hand, searching for casualties. Later we were to learn that the Regimental chaplain had been killed, as had five women cleaners. The IRA had struck deep into the heart of the military establishment killing the defenceless. This was the first attack on mainland Britain from this campaign was allegedly in revenge for Bloody Sunday in Londonderry. Time passed quickly and it was a dull February day and so it was soon dark and emergency lighting was brought in to illuminate the continuing rescue attempts. I did very little. The scene was well under control and organised without panic or undue dashing about.

One gruesome thing that I recall is drinking some tea from the mobile canteen that arrived and noticing that I was standing alongside human flesh blown clear during the blast! How much we had to and did learn about responding to terrorism over the next 30 years! Whilst at the scene a call came in to say that there was another bomb in the sergeant's mess, which was alongside the remains of the officer's mess. It has to be remembered that this was the first mainland explosion of this campaign, and the expertise and protocols for dealing with this type of incident were not yet established. However, on this occasion there was seen to be little choice but to search the mess, as it was not seen as realistic option to call off the work at the bomb scene. I was part of a number of people who volunteered to search the sergeant's mess. Silly really, as most of the searchers had no idea what they were looking for and what should or should not have been there. Fortunately, there was no device, and it was either a hoax call or a malicious act by the IRA. Either way it added to the pressure. That was my last involvement that day. It was decided that all at had been accounted for and that there were no people trapped within the collapsed building.

The field ambulance was packed away and the scene secured for the night to allow for a detailed forensic examination to begin in daylight. One of the casualties was a cleaner a Mrs Lunn who was from my area, the village of Tongham. Some days later I was responsible for the policing of the funeral in the village, which attracted large numbers of people including senior military personnel from Aldershot, and of course the media on masse. Shops and cafes in Tongham

closed their doors and pulled down blinds, when the villagers all came together for the funeral at St Paul's Church in the heart of the village. Crowds waited in the chill March wind as the family and congregation gathered. Traffic was brought to a halt as the twenty-one-car cortege left for the Aldershot Crematorium. This incident was to change many things and bring counterterrorism to the very forefront of police activity in a number of areas. The barracks basically closed their doors and retreated behind the wire. It was very sad. Following the murder of a number of soldiers in uniform by the IRA, it also became unusual to see soldiers in public in their uniforms. However, recruits remained obvious, and they did tend to use the same pubs, a fact that was to have tragic consequences a few years later. Soldiers generally became anonymous away from their camps and it was with great surprise and not a little pleasure when in September 1999, on the Woodall Service Station of the M1, I saw a whole platoon of Paras in uniform, complete with the coveted red beret taking a break in the restaurant. Hopefully that was as sign of the peace process.

1972 March 5: Brian Carroll murder at Weybridge near the railway station in the 1970's when I was a DC which dates it around 1971/2. Wally Simmons dealt it with. All I can recall is that the murder weapon was discovered in the toilet cistern at the local railway station. Keith Portlock was certainly on the enquiry and I worked with Colin Ward and I believe Barry Siviers.

The victim—Mrs. Eva Zavos.

Detective Superintendent Wally Simmons

Police Gazette 7 March 1972: **Special Notices – Murder:** At 1115 15th inst the body of Eva Adelaine Zavos aged 78 years was found on scrubland adjacent to a footpath at Hanger Hill, Weybridge 30 yards from her home. Death due to multiple stab wounds occurred a short time prior to the discovery of the body; her skirt and underclothes had been removed and were discovered at the scene. The weapon used is believed to be a knife with a blade of at least 6 inches long ½ to ¾ inch wide both edges sharpened at the point. The body had been removed from the scene of the initial attack and it is believed the assailant's clothing will be heavily blood stained.

1972 March 10: The murder victim lived in a flat less than 100 yards away at 4, Lyndhurst House, Hanger Hill, Weybridge. She had walked along the path every weekend for two years. But on Sunday in heavy rain a maniac lay in wait. Mrs Zavos was dragged off the footpath for about ten feet, stabbed and partially stripped. Undergrowth partly covered her body when a man walking his dog found it. A murder squad led by Detective Chief Superintendent John Place and his deputy Detective Superintendent Walter Simmons immediately combed the woodland. The Chief Constable Peter Matthews made several visits to the scene. More than 120 police, some carrying rakes and sticks helped by dogs combed the undergrowth in the wood.[4]

Scores of police comb the woodland in an early morning search for the murder weapon. Chief Insp. D. W. Dalrymple is in the centre.

[4] 1972 March 10: Surrey Advertiser

A white sheet marks the roped-off spot where the body was found. In the bushes is the woman's umbrella.

Surrey Constabulary Special Crime Information 14 March 1971 - Murder at Weybridge 5 March 1972: In connection with this offence suggestions are required for the following persons who were in the area at the material time:

1. Man aged 25/30 5 foot 5 to 7 inches tall, slim build, short dark hair, roundish face, described as rather rough looking, wearing a white open necked shirt and jacket. Photofit 1 refers
2. Man aged 20/25 years, 6 feet to 6feet 2 inches tall, medium build, dark complexion, long black hair reaching shoulders, wearing a long black overcoat. Blue bell-bottom trousers, a blue and white V neck jumper and a light blue shirt. Photofit number 2 refers.

The photofit impressions of these men are on display in your collators and CID offices and should be viewed by all personnel. Under no circumstances will they be shown to witnesses or members of the public. Any suggestions as to their identity of these men should be passed to the Murder Room, Addlestone Police Station telephone number Weybridge 41439, NOT TO BE DISPLAYED IN AREAS TO WHICH THE PUBLIC HAVE ACCESS.

1972 March 17: Man charged with murder of woman: The police interviewed a total of 5650 people on Sunday. Between 0930 and 1330, 1800 vehicle were stopped together with 1000 pedestrians. All 650 houses in the Locke King estate were visited and the occupants questioned. 290 uniformed and plain-clothes policemen undertook the operation. The murder squad of 50 men was assisted by 40 detectives and 200 uniform personnel. London Weekend television featured the operation in their Police 5 programme on Sunday evening. The inquest opened at Woking last Wednesday when a certificate from Dr Keith Mant gave the cause of death as haemorrhage due to stab wounds in the chest. Detective Inspector Tim Blake said the son of the dead woman identified the body to him[5]

Richard Johnson. I recall a lady being **murdered at Weybridge** in I believe 1971. Her body was found in woods one Sunday morning near to Weybridge **railway station.** She had been sexually assaulted. I took part in the search of the woods and a week later in stop checks in the area.

Don Sapsford: murder of a dear old lady in the woods at Weybridge railway station at about 11a.m. on a Sunday morning. An ex-resident at a local remand home was eventually convicted of the offence.

Keith Portlock: Dave Spratt and I were tasked to go to the toilets at the railways station and search the cisterns for the victim's purse, which we did. When the suspect was arrested, he said the purse was in the cistern at the railway station and it was in the one above the urinal. Dave

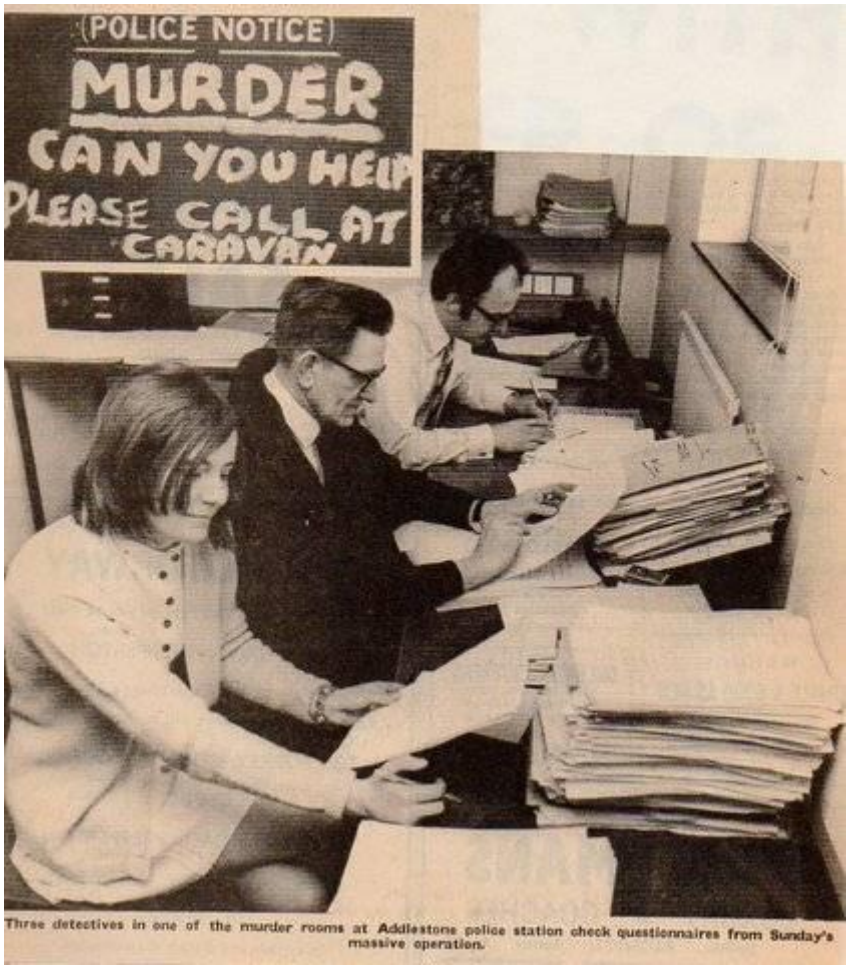
[5] 1972 March 17: Surrey Herald

and I were called before Detective Chief Superintendent Plaice and given a memorable fortune telling! Superintendent Wally Simmons was also on the case.

Brian Potter PS519: I was still a probationer in March 1972 and was on night duty at Walton that Sunday with my tutor constable Tony Dance. We were called to Finnart House during the early hours after one of the staff had reported somebody in the grounds. Tony decided to call for a dog, as the report was good and the wooded grounds extensive. The night turn inspector at Addlestone decided not to call one from home as the dogs had been at the scene all day and it would be expensive overtime! At the time the connection had not been made with Finnart. Later TK admitted that he had tried to find a place for the night at his old place of abode Finnart House. To think but for the inspector not allowing the dog to be called Tony and I could have had our arrest for murder. Must just mention what a great colleague Tony was and later I had the pleasure of working with his brother PC Paul Dance.

Colin Boyles: This occurred about the 1st week of March 1972. The victim was a Mrs. Zavros who lived close to the scene. Offender was DHK aged about nineteen from South London who was a former Finnart House Approved School inmate. I believe the breakthrough came when information was received from a master at Finnart House who had disturbed Knight at the school when he was breaking in at the time of the murder.

Colin Browne: I was working at CO C9, in the early 1970's, when the elderly lady was murdered whilst taking a short cut through the woods near Weybridge railway station. Wally Simmons knew that I had lived close to the scene and had local knowledge, so I worked on the squad for a while. As I remember it, a postmortem revealed that the lady had been stabbed to death. A few days later a visiting governor of Finnart House (the local approved school), reported that on the evening of the murder he had visited the school and found an unknown young man in the assembly hall, when he confronted him he said he had done something terrible and then legged it. He didn't think too much about it. I didn't interview him but saw a description he gave, it fitted a lad (an ex-inmate, TK) I had dealt with for robbery on a train a couple of years or more before, (a handbag snatch at the point of an airgun). I went to Finnart House with Ian Robertson to see my old contact and friend Mr Britain, the deputy, (we had a great relationship and cracked a lot of local crime together), however he had moved on to greater things and we had to deal with a new pompous, liberal head. We promptly fell out when I asked for TK's file but reluctantly, he gave in then exploded when I asked to keep a photograph. I remember Ian remarking that all hell would break out over the exchange, but I guess common sense prevailed as we never heard any more from him. The next day I was summoned back to CO C9 as my Boss thought I had skived off long enough, so TK's release address was given to I think Ron Briggs who arrested TK. That's it in a nutshell sorry I can't remember more names, victim etc.



Three detectives in one of the murder rooms at Addlestone police station check questionnaires from Sunday's massive operation.

John Milner: The old lady was murdered in woods at the top of Hanger Hill and sexually mutilated. The offender was a young lad who was living at Colliers Wood where Ron Briggs arrested him. He had previously been in a school (approved) quite close to the murder scene.

Martin Wise: This is probably the murder of an elderly woman on a triangle piece of wooded land between Heath Road and Hanger Hill, near to the then Hand and Spear PH. The offender was either at that time a present detainee of, or a previous detainee at Finnart House Approved School which used to be near to the Oatlands Park Hotel Weybridge. It would have been 1971 or 1972; I favour 1972 because I had just arrived at Walton CID so it would have been possibly after July. He stole a small amount of cash and the knife I think was found at the railway station toilets. It was an attempt at robbery, gone wrong.

John Stone: The murder at Weybridge was I think discovered on a Sunday. I was a divisional motorcyclist at the time (J70) and being quiet (as I thought) I was having a coffee with Mick Richardson who lived in Foxholes. I used to wind up the volume, switch to handset, and hang it through the kitchen window. I got the call and tootled off with Mick following. We saw the woman lying in the woods near the entrance to the college. The person later found to be responsible was a lad from Finnart House in Oatlands Drive,

Peter King: I did not actually visit the scene but know it was in a small, wooded patch by the station. I also do not know the victim's name; all I can remember was that it was a she and that things were done to her nether regions. How I came into it was that they arrested the culprit a vagrant, a short chap and he was put in the cell at Addlestone. Because of his demeanour it was ordered that a suicide watch was placed on him, so I was one of at least two of us that had to

keep watch on him. He was placid and very open about things. In his answers to questions to detectives he stated that he wanted to rob the woman, but used the knife, when maybe she fought back. He tried to make it look like a sex crime. The detectives asked about the knife which by then they had. He stated that he had got it from a shop in Dog Kennel Hill, London and by chance I knew the shop from my younger days, being from South London. I took the investigating officers right to it and they spoke to the shop owner, to see if he remembered the suspect coming in.

Keith Collery: The lady concerned was Mrs Emily Zavos found early one Sunday morning in the woods at the top of Heath Road. I was working Weybridge town beat that morning. I believe D.I. Tim Blake was the original officer in the case and John Stone I am sure was the duty sergeant that morning. She had been stabbed several times. The offender was caught in London several weeks later.

Roy Coole: I was the first police officer at the scene having been dispatched from the Byfleet area. It was reported via a 999 call from a man walking his dog on the Heath which was on the right-hand side of Hanger Hill as you approached Weybridge railway station. I contacted him at the road edge where he took me to where he had found the body of a woman. Her clothing was all over the place and from her injuries it was obvious it was a murder or at least not a normal death. I called it in as a suspected murder and as far as I can remember the first officer to attend as a result of my call was, I think D/I Richardson. Also, from memory the culprit was a former male who had previously been a "resident" at Finnart House approved school, which was situated in Oatlands Drive, Weybridge. He was later arrested and convicted of her murder. The female victim was a well to do lady who resided in a block of flats in Broomfield Court, which backed onto the Heath where ta dog walker found her body.

Richard Lee: The victim lived in a block of flats just off Hanger Hill and was walking through the woods towards the railway station when she was attacked. The culprit was an ex-Finnart House Approved School lad who had returned for the day I think from London. We cut back all the undergrowth on the corner by the station so that metal detectors could be used to find the knife. It was later found some distance from the scene. The motive was robbery and officers got chewed up for not finding the empty purse in the Weybridge Station toilet cistern. The offender tried to make it appear to be a sex attack. He was captured and dealt with.

Cliff Cox: Alan Tugwell was the inspector and he had the incident caravan manned twenty-four hours a day. This was good as it was time to catch up on paperwork and receive all the cakes etc. that the locals brought in. I was with Tony Fuller and it was my first major incident. (All leave and rest days were cancelled). Tugwell decided that we needed to be more proactive, so he got us filling in the old 12/10 forms telling the council that cars was not displaying any road tax. Tony would stand at the door and as I was the “sprog” I had to write down all the numbers he would shout out. I was going to court for months afterwards.

Jamie Donaldson: I was on this case as a CID officer from Weybridge. The victim was an elderly woman killed with a knife and sexually assaulted. The killer was a young man called Knight who about two years before had attended an approved school in Weybridge. The weapon was found in a garden at hanger lane. Keith Portlock and Dave Spratt found the victim’s purse in the toilet by the railway station.

Nick Brent: Zavros murder. I attended this enquiry, albeit very briefly as I was recalled to division after two days due to staff shortages. The arresting officers were D.S. Colin Briggs

from Woking and D.C. Rodney Stone from Addlestone. Det. Supt. Simmons had promised that the officer who arrested the culprit would be rewarded with a bottle of scotch, a promise which I believe was duly honoured.[6]

1970s: Jamie Donaldson: A woman from Witley reported her **daughter aged three missing** from the house. This was about 11am after Mum and the neighbours had searched the house. Police arrived and searched the house – no child. I was called as Scenes of Crime Officer and joined the local chief inspector who asked me to search the house as he organised a large-scale search. I think it was Jack Warner who found the child in Mum's bed fast asleep under the blankets of an unmade bed – fast asleep. SEARCH MEANS SEARCH!

1972 March 31: Crime Soars to Record Peak in Surrey for 1971: Surrey Herald: Total crime 20,032 compared with 19,514 in 1970 including 142 offences against the person, 765 breaking, 13 robbery and blackmail, 2181 thefts, 249 fraud and forgery, unauthorised taking 189. The chief constable reported that there was shortage of officers although 99 men and women had been recruited 84 officers left during the same period. Thirty-one officers transferred to other forces mostly because they could work more overtime and house prices were lower. The authorised strength is 1372 but the new 40-hour week and extra annual leave require an increase of 74 to make up the deficiency making a total deficiency of 209 officers. The present civilian establishment was 343 but there was a deficiency of 69.

The use of cannabis and LSD increased markedly

119 people died on Surrey Roads an increase on 1970 of almost 34%. The number of injury accidents fell by 141 totalling 5484

M3 motorway, which opened in June 1971 brought new policing problems and concepts. Landrover carrying specialist equipment was bought and officers trained.

Drink drive offences 454 prosecutions

2112 hours of police time spent responding to 3700 burglar alarms of which 5 were genuine.

1972 4 April: Stolen car crash charge: Two men were charged yesterday with the theft of a car after a crash in which Shirley Watts a passenger in another car, aged 18 died. The men will appear at Woking Magistrates Court today. [7]

The First Course No. 6 District DPTC Nutfield

Ken Hewitt

I joined the Surrey Constabulary in late 1965. I had seen an advert in the Surrey Herald to join the police, which included that 'Free housing would be provided'. Although happily living with my in-laws at the time and on the council waiting list, this was a very attractive offer, along with the desire to change my career; so, I applied. Part of the recruiting process was an entrance

[6] Email from Nick Brent to Robert Bartlett 5 July 2016
[7] The Times 4 April 1972

exam that I took at Egham police station one evening, English, arithmetic and general knowledge. I must have passed as I moved onto the next stage. I then had to attend an interview at Mount Browne. I drove there one morning in my old Standard 8 and parked in front of the main building in a space that is now reserved for the chief constable. I must have passed that also as the next stage was to speak to a recruiting sergeant, I believe he was called George Ball. He was mainly interested in which sports I played, not what other qualifications I had. In the afternoon the new recruits had to go into Guildford to a doctor's surgery for a physical examination. We had been instructed to take a specimen with us. One of the recruits had forgotten his specimen and was panicking. I suggested he pop into a chemist and buy a bottle of aspirin and use that bottle. When he subsequently produced his specimen at the doctors, he had not rinsed the bottle out and it had thick aspirin sediment in it. He was still accepted and served out his thirty years!

I was finally notified I had been accepted and told to attend the old police station in Woodbridge Road, Guildford where the clothing stores were located. We were the first intake that was being issued with the new tunics that had an integral belt. We had to provide a pair of boots. I obtained mine from an army surplus store. I was the only one in my class who had boots with toecaps, (no one specified no toe caps in the joining instructions), but mine polished up really well. I was sent to Nutfield DPTC. We were the first intake at this converted country house. 'Holmesdale' had originally been the family home of the Maws family (chemists) it had also been a nurse's training school and during that time an accommodation block was built at the rear. I was lucky to be posted to one of those rooms, rather than the barracks rooms, where only two shared the room. Here I met my roommate and friend, Mick Brimblecombe who had to put up with me sharing the room for the thirteen-week course we endured. Many of the recruits had to live in the large rooms turned into dormitories with very few amenities; twelve to fifteen to a room. Luckily there were a large number of ex-service chaps who were used to barracks living but for the others it was quite a culture shock.

PC Ken Hewitt (left), PC Fred Luton (centre) and Sergeant John Morris discuss a problem in the Station Office. Ken Hewitt is on Area car duties with Reg Fox. He has been stationed at Egham and Guildford during his service. He is married with two sons. As a hobby he collects British Stamps.

Surrey recruits were not allowed to use their own cars for the initial journey to the DPTC. We had to travel by train from Guildford, arriving on a dank Sunday winter evening at Redhill railway station. We were taken by coach to the centre and provided with an evening meal. I was walking from the dining hall back along the corridor with Mick when he asked one of the sergeants what we should do next. "Do, Do, I don't care what you do. You can swing from the rafters if you like." I will never forget Mick's hurt expression to what was a genuine question. This was our first introduction to Surrey's contribution to the school, Sergeant Owen Allard. It was all part of Owen's plan to toughen us all up to take on the role of PC. He came across as hard and horrible but actually his intention was always to help us all get through the training and make us ready for the job. He said if we could get through the tough training the job itself was a doddle! Owen would shout and rant in class but when he met you one-to-one he was great. He would ask if you were doing OK, how was the family? Have you got any worries? He was a real father figure. Next time you met him in the class he would be back to his act of shouting and threatening. I don't suppose this would be accepted these days but it certainly paid off for all of us in his class.

The Chief Constable, Mr. Peter Matthews, Q.P.M., presents Sergeant Owen Allard with his retirement certificate.

Photo: Sgt. Dobinson.

One of the Force's most popular men retires— Sergeant Owen Allard

The 29th July saw the retirement of Sergeant Owen Allard – Headquarters Training Department. He could be described as one of the Force's most popular men. His colleagues held a retirement "do" for him at Godalming Social Club. During the function various presentations were made and the start of such was made by Acting Superintendent Alan Longhurst – who presented Owen with a large quantity of pens and pencils – saying "I wish to return these on behalf of all the lads in HAT who have been accused of swiping them over the years" – amid roars of laughter. Some of the presents included a heavy electric drill stand from his colleagues, a table lighter from the members of a force training instructors course which Sergeant Allard organised. The first of its type.

The force has not lost the services of Owen Allard as he now becomes responsible for 'Visual Aids' at HAT.

This retirement brought to notice the talents of Sergeant Ken Langridge who baked and decorated an excellent cake for the retirement. (See photograph and article in this issue). There is no truth in the rumour that Ken Langridge is on secondment to the Headquarters Restaurant.

The food was excellent, (for the first few weeks), it was then discovered that the cook had spent all the food allocation in the first month, leaving next to nothing for the next two months. We then lived on very poor rations, mainly it seemed sausage, mash and tinned tomatoes. (We called it Train Smash) When we did get home at weekends we stocked up with additional food to see us through the following week without starving. We were allowed home each weekend if you were not on Duty Squad. The weekend started at 1300 on the Saturday afternoon as we were on a forty-four hour week. You had to be back in the Centre by 2200 on the Sunday so it was only a very short time at home. If things had gone badly in the class during the week, Owen would keep us right up to the deadline of 1300, and sometimes beyond. The other class sergeants seemed to let their classes leave about mid-day. We resented it at the time but again it was Owen's way of showing us how 'unfair' the real world could be. xxx

The other two sergeant instructors were 'Knocker' White from Berkshire and Richard Ford from Hampshire who subsequently transferred to Surrey as an inspector. These three had

virtually set up the centre from scratch; they moved in the equipment, assembled the beds, sorted the accommodation and generally made the place a reality

The centre being a new one and pressed into service quickly to accommodate a large intake nationally in the mid 1960s had very few amenities and it did not have a parade ground. There was the main drive up to a small parking area in front of the main entrance and another drive going out to the A25.We paraded on the parking area; seventy five new recruits in three classes (actually we ended up as seventy four as a chap from Gloucester was so home sick that on the second day he left, using as an excuse his child at home was unwell, he never returned). Surprisingly homesickness was very common in the first few days and had not Owen 'forced' us to stick it out, many others might have left and not continued with their new career. The drill sergeant was a nice Irishman from Kent. He did not realise what was required for the passing out parade and his drill lessons consisted of a march up and down the drive with a few about turns and salutes and then into the bushes along the drive for a quick smoke. Owen was horrified when he learned of this about a month from the end of the course. He tried to reclaim the situation but we ended up doing a minimum of marching on the passing out parade. He set up a drill squad of ex-service men to do a little drill on the small area. All the rest of us did was march on, be presented to the Chief Constable of Surrey who was the saluting officer and march off.

During the time at the centre, we had a fall of snow. This did not stop the drill lessons but as the drill sergeant used to stand on the front entrance steps and shout drill instruction in his Irish accent things did not work well. We were marching down a snow-covered drive when he commanded 'About Turn'. Half heard him and half didn't which resulted in twenty-four policemen crashing into each other and rolling about in the snow with helmets going all over the place. The practical exercises also provided some light relief. A PC rode down the drive on a cycle and a nominated recruit had to step out, stop him and report him for an offence. A lovely chap, Joe Pannet an ex-railwayman from Sussex stepped out and raised his arm. Unfortunately, the bike which had been lying about at the centre had no brakes and when the rider, Dave Hedges also from Sussex, pulled the brakes the cycle carried straight on with Joe on the handlebars, crashing into the bushes.

The Irish drill sergeant was a really impressive at acting as a drunk and gave all of us a lesson in how awkward drunks could be to deal with. The PE instructor was from Sussex. Over a third of our class could not swim and were ignored by the PE sergeant. He concentrated on getting the others through their life saving exam. Chief Inspector Ken Mutch from Reading Borough joined halfway through the course and joined in with swimming. When he learned what was happening to the non swimmers he took it on himself to teach all of us to swim except one chap who had an almost pathological fear of water but at least Ken got him in the water trying to swim.

The last week of the thirteen was concerned with Civil Defence and other matters, some light relief after the concentrated learning we had undergone in the previous weeks. We had a class-leaving do in the Queens Arms just outside the main gate so those who overindulged could

easily stagger back. Owen was there again leading the drinking but was also there at the end to ensure we all got back safely. I look back on the time in training through rose coloured glasses, but Owen was right, we stuck it out and everything afterwards was a doddle, well almost.

Police Sergeant Colin Campbell
Traffic Division Surrey Constabulary
1965

Guildford Police Station and Section House

1965: I went to No 6 District Police Training Centre, Sandgate in December 1964 and after thirteen weeks of initial training was posted to Guildford police station which was in Woodbridge Road. Accommodation was provided in the Guildford section house, which, although part of the police station building, had its entrance from the back yard of the police station off Leapale Road. The section house was on three floors; the ground floor housed the kitchen and dining room, and also the police social club. On the first floor were individual bedrooms, bathroom and lounge, and on the second floor a large room divided by wooden panels to make a number of individual bed spaces. These were known as the 'horseboxes'. As a new recruit I was allocated one of the horseboxes and was there for a number of months until it was my turn to be allocated an individual room on the first floor. The section house was quite noisy as it was adjacent to Leapale Road, which was a busy one-way street. We were also above a pub called the Carpenters Arms so getting a good night of sleep on a Friday or Saturday before an early shift was not always easy.

The section house cook was Mrs Hart, affectionately known as 'Auntie', and she cooked breakfasts and lunches from Monday to Friday, and then food was left in the fridge for residents to self cater at other times. Having been in the section house for about a year, two properties on the opposite side of Leapale Road were purchased and were altered to separately house male and female officers. These were a great improvement and well liked. Eventually the female section house moved to Nightingale Road and therefore more accommodation became available for male officers. Section house life was good, sociable and enjoyable. Sometimes after a late shift a number of us would go for a meal in the local Indian restaurant in North Street, or perhaps a trip to Brighton just for a change. However, these excursions would only happen near to pay-day as money was tight. Other residents in the section house included Colin Benham, Brian Rogers, David Lines, Pete Older, Dave Bristow, Kevin Marwick, Pete Thompson, Roger Martin and Phil Morgan. During probation there would be a training day at headquarters once a month, and usually the night before we would get our heads together in the section house to complete our DPA's (discussion on prepared agendas) ready for taking to training. The training sergeants were Jack Packham and Richard Smith.

Guildford was a busy town and a good place to start a career. The basic shifts were either nights (10pm to 6am), late (2pm to 10pm), or early (6am to 2pm) and we had to report for duty 15 minutes prior to the shift for the section briefing, which was carried out in the parade room where the duty sergeant would stand behind a desk and the constables in front of it. The

sergeant gave out the instructions for the shift; the instructions would include names of currently 'wanted' locals, any specific areas needing attention, information of any incidents in the previous shift, summonses for serving, warrants for execution, and any other duties to be performed during the shift. Close attention had to be paid because there were occasions when the noise levels were high, usually caused by a drunk in the adjacent cell! Meal breaks were for forty-five minutes with times allocated by the sergeant. At the briefing parade 'appointments' had to be produced (handcuffs, truncheon) and the sergeant signed pocket books. There were ten beat areas with usually eight covered by the town constables, the other two were in outlying areas (one of which was Wood Street) and had their own resident constables.

Number One beat was Guildford High Street and the only time a probationer constable had the privilege of patrolling that area was to cover the meal break of a senior and more experienced constable. The outlying beats such as Merrow and Burpham, Park Barn, Onslow village, were cycle beats and a small cycle allowance was paid for using your cycle. The sergeants in my early days were Wilf Sivill, George Cooper or Eric Washington. They were always addressed as 'Sergeant'. During my first two weeks as a probationer Jack Richards, an experienced PC and gentleman tutored me. The first week was nights and I recall checking the security of a pub off Quarry Street, then taking a moment to sit on a chair on their patio and promptly falling asleep. Jack told me having a nap was all right but I must know when to wake up – point taken! I don't think I did it again. Sometimes on a Friday or Saturday we would work a shift from 6pm to 2am to cover the busy pub turn out times. There were two or three pubs in Guildford, which regularly had fights on Friday and Saturday nights, and often the cells became full on these occasions. There were also the regular alcoholics/tramps/roadies in Guildford and in cold weather not unknown for one to break a shop window just in order to get arrested and a bed for the night. Guildford was also a town where soldiers from Aldershot would come to drink, but very often found themselves in the cells for assault or being drunk and disorderly. The MPs from Aldershot would collect them and no doubt they were charged back at camp.

In 1965 there were no personal radios and patrolling officers on foot or cycle had to make points at a different allocated telephone box. Once an hour and remain there for fifteen minutes to receive a telephone call to get instructions, or to be met by the duty sergeant or inspector. If you upset the sergeant at a briefing you could find your points being very far apart! The station office was open to the public twenty four hours a day, and was manned on the three shift system by permanent station officers, two of which were ex Guildford Borough men – 'Digger' Field and Ernie Kleisure. These people knew all there was to know about Guildford, its people and its surrounds and were very helpful on local knowledge. The superintendent was Sellwood, Chief Inspector Friedersdorf and Sergeant Bert Field in the divisional office. Bert Field could be seen every morning, as regular as clockwork, walking to work from his home in Merrow.

After a year of walking the beat I was crewed on the 'Tilly' vehicle (call sign J35) with John Coles, another experienced officer. I was fortunate to get this posting as I had received a five-day driving course towards the end of service as a cadet so was already authorised to drive. Working on the car was always busy and a good learning ground. I recall one morning soon

after I had started on the car with John we saw a youth driving a Riley motorcar along the A3 at Ladymead, towards London. He didn't look right so we decided to stop him. The procedure was to pull alongside the vehicle then the observer would signal the driver to stop. We did this on London Road at Burpham, John signalled the driver to stop and as he slowed to a walking pace I pulled in front to complete the stop. When the Riley was almost stationary the driver leapt out of the vehicle leaving it in gear and it ran into the back of us. John got out of our car and chased the youth across the road whilst I ensured the Riley's engine had stalled. I then turned our car round and stopped outside the Burpham filling station where I saw the youth. As John and I went towards him he picked up an iron bar from the garage forecourt and started wielding it at us. Fortunately, an off duty traffic warden walked out of the garage premises at that moment, and seeing what was happening he went up behind the youth and grabbed him; then between us we restrained, handcuffed, and took him to the police station. It transpired that earlier that day he had been released from borstal in Hampshire and stole the Riley to get back to London. The following day, after the hearing at Guildford Magistrates court I was handcuffed to the youth taking him down the stairs to the cells when he tried to leap down the bottom four or five steps taking me with him. There were other officers in the vicinity so he was restrained. A few lessons learned on those two days.

After another few months I applied for a vacancy as reserve divisional motorcyclist; I did an authorisation test with Bomber Brown – this lasted about three quarters of an hour, riding a Triumph 500cc Speed Twin around the town area and out on the open road to Ripley and Send. I passed this and subsequently got the posting. The full time motorcyclists were Fred Smith, Ken Tizzard and Robin Young and as the reserve I did the duties when one of them was not available, covering annual leave and other of their commitments. Being a divisional motorcyclist was a big learning curve. Most of the sudden deaths, serving summonses, domestics, road traffic accidents, delivering death messages, enquiries on behalf of other forces and so on, fell to the motorcyclist. After almost two years of enjoyable service at Guildford I moved on to Farnham traffic centre.

PC Colin Campbell on the right wearing a cap

The superintendent based at Woodbridge Road was Eric Sellwood a former war time RAF Dakota pilot in the Far East, assisted by Chief Inspector Friedersdorf and three inspectors all called, I am sure not by fate, Smith so known as HJ, DJ and AN. HJ was also known a Ya Ya because of his loudness. (He retired as s a chief inspector at Camberley). There was a Detective Inspector John Grant (To retire as detective chief superintendent in Bedfordshire) who with the CID worked out of a large room at the top of a flight of stairs immediately inside the main door. Also at the top of these stairs was where the divisional motorcyclists sat, Fred Smith, Ken Tizzard and Mervyn Saunders. They had a very busy life. (Fred retired as a sergeant on Operations in the early 1990s where he was responsible for War Duties and Mervyn became a police officer in Canada then in the USA). It was possible to continue along the corridor into the section house.

Superintendent Eric Sellwood Chief Inspector Friedersdorf in retirement

There were a number of bulky former Guildford Borough sergeants included Bill Leahy, Wilf Sivill, Mick Feeham along with some ex-Borough constables including Charlie Barham, Drobney Oliver (so named as he was a good tennis player in his youth) John Pearce, Digger Field, Jack Woodford. Both Jack Woodford and Bill Leahy lived to be well into their 90s and stalwart members of the Old Comrades Association. There was county men George Cooper, tall and slim who fell of his bike whilst trying to get home from the County show having inspected one too many stands! Dave Harding (retired as chief superintendent) Eric Washington, Eric Spurgeon, Dougie Hayball who became a vicar upon retirement and John Boxall are remembered.

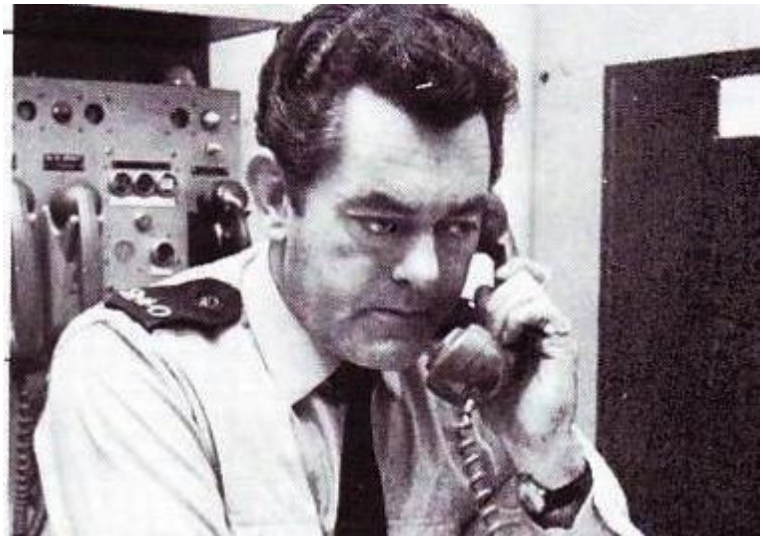
Sergeant "banana-feet" Feehan was a very large and tough Irishman who had lost nothing of his accent and was softly spoken, making him sometimes difficult to understand. It was said that one day he was sent from the police station in Woodbridge Road, to peddle fast on his bike

up the top of the hill in North Street to where it met the High Street. He was sent to try and intercept a man on a cycle that had stolen a radio and made off at high speed towards the town centre down the Epsom Road.

On coming to the junction with the High Street Sergeant Feehan saw coming down the High Street from the left, a man on a cycle with a radio. That will do. That was good enough. It is said or rumoured. On being commanded in a very loud voice by Sergeant Feehan to stop he did not, and so Feehan, or so the story went, lifted his bike like a toy and threw it at the suspect who was still cycling furiously towards the town centre. The bike hit the suspect who with a yelp and cry was sent crashing into a shop window. It was of course the wrong person.

This story has a number of variations! Sergeant Feehan had been given the nickname because his feet were so large they drooped over his bike pedals like a banana! Others, including PC "Tiny" Oliver (he was huge of course) it was said had in his younger days in the Borough a favourite method of dealing with the rowdy youngsters, particularly the large numbers of military personnel who descended on the town. The policeman would stand behind the shop blinds that hung down onto the pavement and thump the unsuspecting rowdy through the blind with his stick. They never knew what hit them.

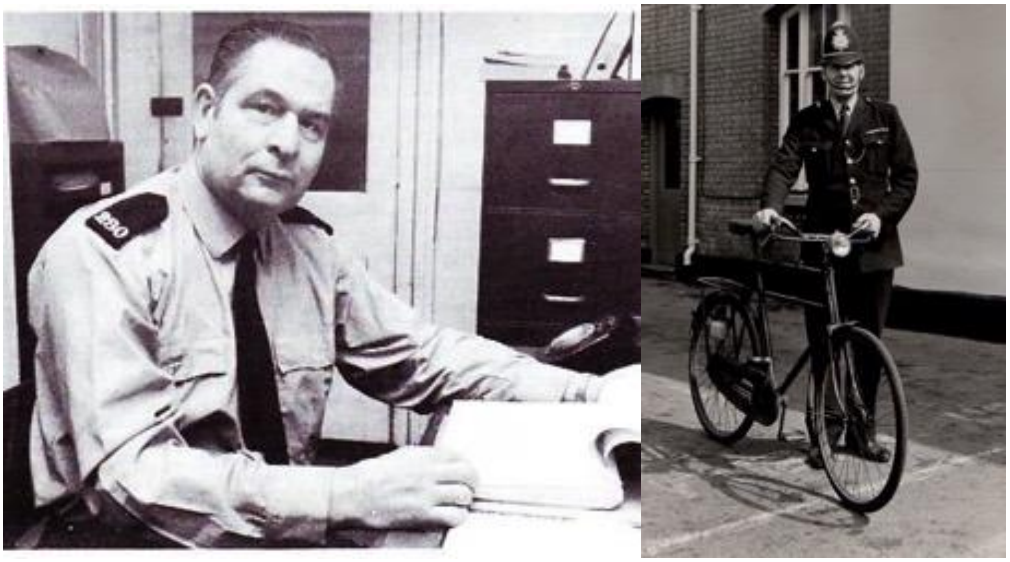
It is also rumoured that in Borough days, many a soldier or sailor found being a nuisance at the bus station at the bottom of the High Street ended up in the river. It was rumoured that Borough constables carried their truncheon hidden up their sleeve to give a "tap" to the rowdy youths or military men to encourage them on their way.



Ken Tizzard

Mervyn Saunders when serving on Traffic at Burpham

Two of the station officers



Len Vear and Charley Barham 1970

There was no such thing as a typical policeman. They were all different. Some were personable and bright, others more sullen and there was the odd one who was just so thick that they could not survive in the job and were soon weeded out. Others left unable or unwilling to put up with the poor pay and conditions, the often unpleasantness of the job and the violence of which there was a great deal.

Given the design of the building and the number of stairs it is likely that the police station once had two flats probably for the inspectors. Miss Mackenzie and her ladies had their offices up a flight of stairs close to the entrance to the senior officers offices. They could be found from the

intense cigarette fug generated by Miss Mackenzie and probably the sergeants. Smoking was of course sophisticated! Up another flight of stairs there was divisional office with a PC and a couple of ladies where one of the cadets had a desk with routine admin tasks such as accident recording, lost and found property, aliens registration. Next-door was Bert Field the divisional office sergeant, a larger that life character whose admin efficiency was paramount. He was responsible for the cadets amongst a wide brief of responsibilities that one-day would become the role of chief inspector admin. He had on his desk an internal phone system connecting offices by pressing a button. The superintendent frequently pressed his button.

Next-door was the Process Office where a chain-smoking sergeant Ron Pullen and PC with a couple of ladies managed all the court papers helped by I think two or three typists in a room next door. This was a time when the superintendent and inspectors prosecuted in the court.

Ron Pullen

The charge room on the ground floor could be accessed from the main entrance to the police station or from the yard off Leapale Road. Off the yard was a large heavy and very solid door through which prisoners were brought. Some who struggled found how heavy the door was! Inside the charge room there was a high desk at which the sergeant would stand to brief the shift as they began. There were off the charge room a number of cells. The floor was covered in shiny brown linoleum. Nothing much had changed since 1850s when the HQ was built. (It was in 1949 that Mount Browne became the new county HQ). When charging prisoners the sergeant would stand at the high desk and read out the charges. Food was brought to the prisoners from the smart Angel Hotel in the High Street another luckless task for the cadet if one could be found. One good point was the kitchen staff were “groomed” and therefore made an excellent tea stop!

The sergeant gave instructions for the shift including names of currently “wanted” criminals or suspect or stolen vehicles, specific areas requiring attention, information of any incidents in the previous shift, summonses for serving, warrants for execution, and any other duties to be performed during the shift. Close attention had to be paid because there were occasions when the noise levels were high, usually caused by a drunk in the adjacent cell!

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Number One beat was Guildford High Street and the only time a probationer constable had the privilege of patrolling that area was to cover the meal break of a senior and more experienced constable. The outlying beats such as Merrow and Burpham, Park Barn, Onslow village, were cycle beats and a small cycle allowance was paid for using your cycle.

During the probationary period of two years there would be a training day at headquarters once a month, and usually the night before officers got their heads together to complete our DPAs (discussion on prepared agendas) ready for taking to training. The training sergeants were Jack Packham, (retired as a superintendent) Derek Tunn-Clarke retired as a chief superintendent and later Richard Smith (retired as a superintendent)

Probationers had a senior constable as a tutor one of whom was Jack Richards, an experienced PC and gentleman. PC Colin Campbell, “The first week was nights and I recall checking the security of a pub off Quarry Street, then taking a moment to sit on a chair on their patio and promptly falling asleep. Jack told me having a nap was all right but I must know when to wake up – point taken! I don't think I did it again.”

Sometimes on a Friday or Saturday officers would work a shift from 6 pm to 2 am to cover the busy pub turn out times. The late turn was also kept on working overtime. There were pubs, which regularly had fights on Friday and Saturday nights and often the cells became full on these occasions. There were also the regular alcoholics/tramps/roadies in Guildford and in cold weather not unknown for one to break a shop window just in order to get arrested and a bed for the night.

Guildford was also a town where soldiers from Aldershot, Pirbright and further afield with sailors from Portsmouth would come for their night out. The Powder Puff barracks of the WRAC at Stoughton’s occupants were a considerable attraction for the servicemen. Men would come to drink, but very often found themselves in the cells for assault or being drunk and disorderly. The MPs from Aldershot would collect them and no doubt they were charged back at camp.

In 1965 there were no personal radios and patrolling officers on foot or cycle had to make points at a different allocated telephone box. Once an hour and remain there for fifteen minutes to receive a telephone call to get instructions, or to be met by the duty sergeant or inspector. If you upset the sergeant at a briefing you could find your points being very far apart!