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

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Metropolitan Police PCD415 Edwin Lapworth believed outside Bow Street Court with members of the Suffragette movement.

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Suffragettes and the Surrey Constabulary

Every weekend between 1906 and 1912 the leaders of the 'suffragette' campaign for the vote for women came down by train to Holmwood.

Mrs Pethick-Lawrence is standing, with Emmeline Pankhurst and Annie Kenney with driver Mr Rapley from Holmwood (who was famed for his discretion about suffragette matters) at the wheel. The Pankursts were frequently in Holmwood. Emmeline was imprisoned 7 times for the cause.

THE GOVERNMENT'S POUND OF FLESH

The Mascot, Holmwood, the Country House of Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence
(Where the Government are threatening a sale of the furniture to pay the costs of the recent trial.)

The Mascot (now the Dutch House) in South Holmwood on the A24 opposite Mill Lane and was the home of social campaigner Emmeline Pethick-Lawrence and her husband, Frederick, was the country home of Mrs Pankhurst's Women's Social and Political Union. Women recovered there from forcible feeding and campaigns were planned there.

Emmeline led the WSPU with Mrs Pankhurst. She devised its purple, white and green colours; and, with Fred, she edited 'Votes for Women'. It was her fundraising and organisational skills and Fred's wealth that enabled the WSPU to make the impact that it did. Until their split over escalating property damage in the campaign in 1912, when Fred and Emmeline were dismissed from the WSPU, Emmeline was one of the three acknowledged leaders of the movement. The organisation's treasurer she always marched at the front of processions with Mrs Pankhurst.
Image by permission of the Women's Library

The Director of Public Prosecutions v. F. W. Pethick Lawrence.

"The Mascot,"

HOLMWOOD, SURREY,

NEAR DORKING.

G. M. FRIEAKE

Will Sell by Auction, as above, on

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31st, 1912,

At ONE o'clock precisely,

THE CONTENTS

OF THE ABOVE

WELL-FURNISHED RESIDENCE

IN EARLY ENGLISH STYLE,

INCLUDING

OAK & ENAMELLED BEDROOM SUITES

And Bedsteads,

DRAWING & DINING ROOM FURNITURE

Chesterfield Suites, Lounge and Easy Chairs,

FULL-COMPASS PIANO BY BECHSTEIN,

Small Library of Books, Pictures, Ornaments,

QUANTITY OF A.1. PLATE,

Linen, China, Glass, Copper Culinary Utensils & other effects

May be Viewed Day Prior and Morning of Sale. Catalogues

89, CHANCERY LANE, W.C.

In 1912 Fred and Emmeline were convicted with Mrs Pankhurst of conspiracy to commit criminal damage after a window smashing campaign. They were both imprisoned and forcibly fed. When Fred refused to pay the costs of their prosecution, the government put bailiffs into the Mascot and auctioned the contents.

Image : Poster advertising the auction of the contents of the Mascot by agents of the government, 1912. Image: British Library, Colindale

For six weeks suffragettes conducted a campaign in Dorking and Holmwood to embarrass the government. They held rallies in Holmwood, Ockley, Westcott, Bookham and, nightly, in Dorking. Organizer Charlotte 'Charlie' Marsh assured worried tradesmen that there would be no window-breaking spree. On 31st October 1912 3-4,000 people gathered for the auction, many coming down by train in suffragette colours. Most of the couple's possessions were bought back by supporters.

Image: Poster for the National League for Opposing Women's Suffrage, Dorking branch, 1912. Though the campaign for the vote was active in the area, so was the opposition. Image: by permission of Surrey History Centre

The Pethick-Lawrences spent the rest of their lives campaigning for freedom and equality, for the rights of women and the welfare of children. Entering parliament as a Labour MP after the First World War, Fred became 1st Baron Lawrence of Peaslake in 1946. A long time friend of Gandhi, he negotiated Indian independence as Secretary of State for India in Attlee's government.[1]

Suffragettes were causing escalating problems and difficulties for the Surrey Constabulary having to deal with three bomb outrages. The first and most famous happened at 6.10am on 19 February 1913 at a house being built for Lloyd George, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, at Walton-on-the-Hill, in the Dorking Division. Superintendent Coleman the local man notified inspector Riley of the Metropolitan

[1] http://www.dorkingmuseum.org.uk/the-dorking-and-holmwood-campaign/

Police Special Branch and Major Cooper Keys, the Chief of the Explosives Branch of the Home Office. A motorcar P8487 was traced passing through Banstead at 2.50am and returned at about 5 am. The car was heard to leave the vicinity of the house at about 4.30 am and so the fuse must have taken about two hours to burn down. On the 24 February 1913 Mrs Emmeline Pankhurst was arrested in London for the bombing and later taken to Leatherhead Police Station where she was questioned and charged. Superintendent Coleman reported: *"*She is being detained in Inspector Tudgay's sitting room, and I have arranged with Inspector Tudgay to sleep her in one of his bedrooms tonight". Instructions from the Director of Public Prosecutions had requested that whilst in custody Mrs Pankhurst should be treated with due consideration! Next day Pankhurst was bailed from Epsom Magistrates Court having been driven to the court with the Superintendent which made her the first person in the Surrey Constabulary area to have been "conveyed to court in a motor car".[2]

Bombing a politician's house 19th February 1913

Criminal Investigation Department New Scotland Yard 7th day of March 1913

Referring to the recent outrages by the Suffragettes in the Metropolitan Police District and at Walton-on-the-Hill, I beg to report that at 3.25 p.m. on the 19th ultimo (last month) a telephone message was received from Superintendent Coleman, Surrey Constabulary, stationed at Dorking, stating that at 6.10 a.m. that day an explosion had occurred at Sir George Riddell's house at Walton-on-the-Hill, and that a tin of unexploded black gunpowder had been found in the house. The explosion is supposed to have been caused by a five pound tin of coarse grained gunpowder which had been placed in a bedroom on the first floor...The room in which the explosion took place was wrecked in the interior; the western wall was bulging about four inches. Inquiries have been made regarding the outrage...and the movements of car LF4587 on the 18th and 19th ultimo...In consequence of Mrs Pankhurst's public uttering regarding this and other outrages, the Director of Public Prosecutions decided to take proceedings against her under the Malicious Damages Act 1861

We wanted to wake him up: Lloyd George and suffragette militancy[3]

1913 February 20: Newspaper report: 'An attempt was made yesterday morning to blow up a house which is being built for Mr Lloyd George near Walton Heath Golf Links'. One device had exploded, causing about £500 worth of damage, while another had failed to ignite.

With discarded hairpins, hatpins and the sound of a motorcar as their only clues, it was fortunate the police soon had a confession. For that evening, at a meeting held in Cory Hall Cardiff, Mrs Emmeline Pankhurst, one of the leaders of the militant suffragette society, the Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU), declared 'we have blown up the Chancellor of Exchequer's house' and stated that 'for all that has been done in the past I accept responsibility. I have advised, I have incited, I have conspired'.

[2] Durant Surrey Constabulary 1851-1951 page 39
[3] https://history.blog.gov.uk/2013/07/04/mrs-pankhurst-lloyd-george-suffragette-militancy/

Lloyd George's home Walton on the Hill

Emily Pankhurst appearance before the court in Epsom

Cliftondown was constructed not for Sir George Riddell but for Lloyd George who rose from a poor background to become a leading politician. He was elected in 1890 – rising to become Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1908.

He married Margaret Owen and they had five children. Simultaneously, Lloyd George employed Frances Stevenson as his "personal secretary" who also became established as his second wife. In 1929 she had a daughter.

In 1913, the Suffragettes (the votes for women movement) were held responsible for planting two improvised explosive devices at Cliftondown, causing lots of damage and resulting in the house needing very extensive building repairs.

Lloyd George was a man who achieved a great deal whilst in government and on December 16, 1918 was elected as head of the new coalition government following the end of the First World War. He remained an MP until 1945, the year he died.

Cliftondown was eventually renamed Pinfold Manor.

Extract from report of Dorking Local History Society [4]

Attacks on property and pleasure: The government had been waiting for this moment for over a year. During that time suffragette speeches had been transcribed, phrases that might be deemed inflammatory were underlined and the prospects of prosecution carefully weighed in the hope of instigating legal action against the WSPU leaders. February 1913 marked a new stage in the women's suffrage campaign for, as Mrs Pankhurst threatened in her Cardiff speech, the WSPU was now prepared to attack the things she considered most valued by contemporary society – 'money, property and pleasure'. 'Militancy was right', Mrs Pankhurst concluded, because 'No measure worth having has been won in any other way.'

In the early stages of the campaign, militants had confined their attacks to government property, but from 1911 onwards had begun to attack private property. At first this had been confined to smashing shop windows and setting fire to letter boxes but, as

[4] Dorking Advertiser 20 August 2015

frustration with the government's refusal to concede votes for women mounted, these attacks became increasingly violent and spectacular. In 1913 the militants began a concerted arson campaign, which included setting fire to residential houses, golf courses, schools and even churches. The bombing of David Lloyd George's house was part of this campaign.[5]

Bombs concealed in cupboards

More recent experience of domestic terrorism suggests the bombing of Lloyd George's house should be reconsidered. The WSPU always insisted that their actions would never harm individuals and, like the many other buildings they attacked, this house was uninhabited; but a slight miscalculation might have led to a different outcome. Workmen had been due to arrive at the house around 6am, and the primitive fuses used could easily have resulted in the bombs exploding after their arrival. Indeed, after visiting the house with the Lloyd Georges to see the bomb's impact, Sir George Riddell, the proprietor of the *News of the World,* who had commissioned the house, wrote on 4 March in his diary:

'LG much interested. Said the facts had not been brought out and that no proper point had been made of the fact that the bombs had been concealed in cupboards, which must have resulted in the death of 12 men had not the bomb which first exploded blown out the candle attached to the second bomb, which had been discovered, hidden away as it was. He was very indignant…'

Shortly after the bombing Emmeline Pankhurst's daughter Christabel was interviewed by the Daily Chronicle in Paris where she had gone to escape prosecution. In response to the reporter's question, 'Aren't you afraid of being called Anarchists?' Christabel made the WSPU position quite clear: "We do not mind at all …we are fighting a revolution. She explained that Lloyd George was a prime target because, while often professing himself in favour of women's suffrage, 'he is always betraying us'. This was a reference to the repeated collapse of attempts by Lloyd George to effect reconciliation between the Liberal Government and the suffrage movement: something that militants attributed to insincerity on his part.

Perpetrators never caught

It was no secret that the house being built at Walton-on-the-Hill was intended for Lloyd George. However, he had not yet signed the lease and, when the explosion occurred, had already set out on a motoring holiday in the south of France with Sir Rufus Isaacs, the Lord Chief Justice. Like Lloyd George and other Liberal luminaries, such as Reginald McKenna and Charles Masterman, Rufus Isaacs was a member of the Walton Heath Golf Club, of which Sir George Riddell was a director. Sir George was an intimate friend of Lloyd George and the club was his power base. Over a round of golf newspaperman and politicians could discuss the issues of the day, retiring later to their country houses nearby. The masculine exclusivity of this circle was a goad to militant suffragettes debarred from the world of parliamentary politics. Although police suspected two WSPU members, Olive Hockin and Norah Smyth, the perpetrators were never caught.

[5] On 20 February 1913 The Times

By claiming responsibility for the bombing, Mrs Pankhurst reduced pressure on the Home Office to bring the real culprits to trial. Her Cardiff meeting was attended by a large force of police and her speech transcribed by a reporter of the *Western Mail*, the proprietor of which was none other than Sir George Riddell. The *Mail's* editor assured the chief constable that the shorthand taker had kept his original notes and would be available to give evidence. At a meeting on 21 February in the office of the Home Secretary, Reginald McKenna, the decision was taken to prosecute Mrs Pankhurst for procuring and inciting women to commit offences contrary to the Malicious Injuries to Property Act, 1861. She was arrested on 25 February, on 3 April was sentenced to three years' penal servitude and immediately went on hunger strike. No attempt was ever made to feed her forcibly and the Prisoners' (Temporary Discharge for Ill Health) Bill', which allowed hunger-striking prisoners to be released to recover their health before being returned to prison, was rushed through to ensure that she did not die in prison. Notorious as the 'Cat and Mouse' Act', the Bill received the Royal Assent on 25 April.

Militant campaign suspended during wartime

From then until the outbreak of war in 1914 the idea that women might wish for a parliamentary vote on the same terms as men, launched so innocuously in 1866 with one petition to Parliament, was to foster a spiralling succession of destructive acts that left their perpetrators either outlawed or imprisoned, on hunger strike and forcibly fed, and gave the government ever more reason to pursue the WSPU's organizers, its supporters and, most importantly, its funds.

In August 1914 the WSPU suspended its campaign, writing to its members that 'even the most vigorous militancy' was 'rendered less effective by contrast with the infinitely greater violence done in the present war' and that non-militant campaigning was futile 'even under ordinary conditions'. This was not, however, the view taken by the constitutional societies. They, too, initially suspended campaigning but during 1917, after Asquith, who had always been intransigent over 'votes for women', had been replaced as prime minister by the more sympathetic Lloyd George they took the opportunity to lobby the coalition government to ensure that women – or at least those over the age of 30 – were included in a new Representation of the People Bill.

1913 February 26: The charge against Mrs Pankhurst: Proceedings at Epsom: Mrs Pankhurst was charged at Epsom Police Court yesterday with feloniously counselling certain unknown persons to place gunpowder and explosive substances in the building at Walton Heath. After formal evidence of arrest had been given she was at once released on bail, and came back to London in a motorcar in company with her friends. The hearing will be resumed today at noon. Before the proceedings began yesterday morning a crowd had gathered outside the old-fashioned courthouse, and when a closed private motorcar containing Mrs Pankhurst came up some booing mingled with the cheers of the suffragists. Mrs Pankhurst was escorted inside the building and given a chair. There had accompanied her from Leatherhead Inspector McBrien of Scotland Yard, Superintendent Coleman of the Surrey County Police and the Leatherhead police matron, none of whom were in uniform. Inside the court several ladies talked with Mrs Pankhurst and she was presented with a large bouquet of lilies of the valley and violets, which she held during the proceedings. The bench was presided over by Sir William Vincent, chairman of the Surrey Quarter Sessions.

In evidence police said Pankhurst was arrested on warrant in London and taken to Leatherhead where she was charged. She was bailed with two sureties.[6]

1913 March 19/20: Suffragettes set fire to Trevethan, **Englefield Green** the property of Lady White. The house, unoccupied for three years was nearly destroyed causing damage of £2000. Two ladies on bicycles were seen close by and were in fact stopped by PC Pickett who stopped one of them. The Metropolitan Police Special Branch, Superintendent Quinn and Detective Inspector Riley handled the London end of the enquiries and Superintendent Thomas Mears of Chertsey dealt with the Surrey end. One of the suspects Elsie Duval was convicted on the 12 April 1913 and sentenced to six weeks for being in possession of inflammable material, cans of paraffin oil, wadding, firelighters etc., on the 4th April at Tooting. [7] **The Scotsman 21 March 1913:** From papers found by police searching the grounds during the day there appears to be no doubt that the outbreak was the work of militant suffragettes and this view is to some extent strengthened by the fact that two young women were seen upon bicycles riding at rapid speed from the scene of the fire shortly after it was discovered. --- About twenty minutes past one, the constable in charge of the district was informed that the house was on fire. With promptitude he summoned the Egham Volunteer Fire Brigade. --- The police throughout the day made a close examination of the small part of the house that remained and of the grounds, which included a large lawn surrounded by shrubbery and a kitchen garden. Remembering the recent attack on Mr Lloyd George's house at Walton they looked for evidence of this being a similar act upon the part of the suffragettes. Ample evidence that this was the case was quickly forthcoming. Underneath the rockery at the back of the house were found three pieces of paper upon which were written in a woman's hand, but obviously disguised, "Votes for Women" "Stop torturing our comrades in prison" and "By kind permission of Mr Hobhouse" -- Entry was made through an unlocked door and the central staircase soaked in oil then a match applied. Windows were opened so the draught could fan the fire. Nothing was found that would give a clue to the perpetrators. Describing the occurrence PC Alexander of the Surrey Constabulary remarked hat he passed the house at about midnight when everything was secure. As another constable had inspected the residence a quarter of an hour previously he did not pay particular attention to it and he continued on his beat. "About ten minutes past one a man came up to me and said the house was on fire. I was then three quarters of a mile away but I quickly got there on my bicycle, and found the flames were coming through the roof. The fire brigade quickly arrived but there was no pressure of water they could do practically nothing, and the fire burned itself out." Constable Alexander stated that about twenty minutes to one yesterday morning when he was approaching the house he saw two women coming towards him. They were riding at a rapid speed on their bicycles in the direction of Egham. He did not take much notice of them but thought that one of them wore "a sort of Ulster-like brown coat." Two other constables further down the road also saw the cyclists who appeared to them to be young women of about twenty-five years of age. An endeavour has been made by Inspector Stevens of Egham to trace the two travellers but up to a late hour last night no success had attended his efforts. The damage is estimated to be about £4000, which is covered by insurance.

[6] The Times (London, England), Wednesday, Feb 26, 1913
[7] Durant Surrey Constabulary 1851-1951 page 40

1913 April 1: Central Criminal Court: Pankhurst, Emmeline aged fifty three, charged with feloniously procuring and inciting a person or persons unknown to commit felony; unlawfully soliciting and inciting persons unknown to commit felony and certain misdemeanours.

Inspector George Riley, New Scotland Yard, proved a plan of the neighbourhood of Sir George Riddle's house at Walton.

Henry Elliott, carter of Manor Lodge, Walton. About 4.30 a.m. on February 19 I heard the noise of a motorcar. Going to my window I saw a motor pass, going in the direction of London. About six o'clock I heard a loud noise like the report of a big gun.

James Gray, builder's foreman. I was in charge of the building of Sir George Riddle's house. By February 18 the building was structurally complete, but painting and decorating work was going on. Twelve men were employed; they worked from 6 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. During the night the house was left unattended. Near the kitchen there was a small window, which a person might get through, about two feet six inches from the ground. When I left on the 18th the house was in perfect condition; at 6.30 next morning I found damage had been done to the extent of £400 to £450. In the servant's bedroom on the first floor I found some cord, a tin that had probably contained powder, some two inch wire nails; in the corridor I found a tin of powder, a tin containing shavings soaked in paraffin, with a candle sticking in the centre. (The case was that two tins of powder had been prepared, one placed in the servant's bedroom, the other in the corridor thirty five feet away; also, in similar positions, two tins of shavings, each with a candle in the centre; the ignition of the shavings by the burning down of the candle would cause an explosion of the powder; an explosion actually occurred in the bedroom, but the force of it extinguished the candle in the corridor before it burned sufficiently low to ignite the shavings there.)

Police Constable John Lough, Surrey Constabulary, spoke to a number of articles he found on the premises and handed to Inspector Tugdale.

Inspector Herbert Tugdale, Surrey Constabulary, said that he went to the premises on February 19 at 8.45 a.m. Assisted by Lough he made a search; among the articles found were a hatpin, the remains of a candlestick, a golosh, a tin of shavings, amongst which was a hairpin. (**Note:** Golosh is a waterproof overshoe, made of rubber, and worn over a normal shoe to prevent damage to the latter from water, snow or mud)

Chief Inspector James McBrien of New Scotland Yard: On March 12 I went to 28, Camden Hill Gardens and found this letter (Exhibit 23), dated January 10, signed by prisoner. It described her as Honorary Treasurer of the Women's Social and Political Union. It was addressed to members of the Union, and impressed the fact that the

attitude of the Government towards the Suffrage Bill then before Parliament made "militancy" more a moral duty and a political necessity than it had ever been before.

Sub-divisional Inspector Charles Crocker Metropolitan Police, who was acquainted with prisoner's handwriting, said that Exhibit 23 was signed by her.

Major A. M. Cooper-Key, Chief Inspector of Explosives, said that the tin found in the corridor, contained gunpowder together with nails and percussion caps.

Charles Renshaw (detective), Victor Augur (detective), Alfred Beasley (detective), and Edward James (journalist) proved transcripts of shorthand notes of a number of speeches made by prisoner at meetings in connection with the Woman Suffrage movement, (These were alleged by the prosecution to be speeches "soliciting and inciting" to the commission of felony, etc.)

Chief Inspector James McBrien, recalled, said that he arrested prisoner on February 24 on the warrant being read to her she made no reply, nor upon being charged. (Thursday, April 3.) Prisoner called no evidence. In a long speech to the jury she explained that she had pleaded Not Guilty because the indictment accused her of "wickedly and maliciously inciting," and she protested that she was not wicked or malicious. But she accepted responsibility for all the speeches she had made. She was only animated by a sincere desire to get political power into the hands of women. Whether the sentence was long or short she should not submit to it. The moment she left the Court, if she were sent to prison, whether to penal servitude or to a mild form of imprisonment—she would quite deliberately refuse to eat food. She would join the women in Holloway who were already on "hunger strike." She would come out of prison—dead or alive—at the earliest possible moment, and once out, as soon as she was physically fit, she would enter into the fight again. Verdict Guilty, with a strong recommendation to mercy; the second indictment was not proceeded with. It was stated that in February, 1908, prisoner was bound over for disorderly conduct and obstructing the police; in October, 1908, bound over for a similar offence; in July, 1909, fined for obstructing the police and assault; in March, 1912, sentenced to two months' imprisonment for wilful damage; in May, 1912, sentenced at this Court to nine months' imprisonment, second division, for conspiracy. Sentence: Three years' penal servitude.

1913 April 30: Oxted Station bomb outrage (Suffragette) An explosion took place in the lavatory at the station, and inside was found a rush basket twenty inches by eleven inches by nine inches deep, containing a two gallon can of Shell petrol, a clock, a battery two firelighters, and a half pint tin that had contained cycle burning oil and a cardboard box that had probably contained gunpowder. The damage was comparatively slight. In the urinal was found a gent’s soft felt hat and a pistol, sixteen inches long, containing a loaded shot cartridge. At 1.35am a man adjusting the wheel of his cycle had been seen by PC Peet. At 3am the same constable stopped two men. The clock had been set for 3am when the explosion would have been triggered. Sergeant Boshier handled the Surrey end of the enquiry. A piece of paper found in the box formed the only tangible evidence and this was traced to an address to which it had been sent on 3 April 1913. A long and detailed enquiry followed but no one was charged. As a result of this incident all railway stations and tunnels were patrolled to prevent further attacks.

1918 February 5: Almost exactly five years after a bomb had exploded in his house, Lloyd George was the prime minister at the head of the government that for the first time allowed women not only to elect MPs but also to stand for election to Parliament.

Farnham CID 1990

From Paul Dance – Farnham. The police station has gone and the new two bedroom flats are £500,000 each!

Operation Chain – Redhill murder 1988

Nick Brent retired Detective Superintendent

1988 17 July: Murder at Reigate Operation Chain: John Milner: **Murder** of Joel Winter a ninety one year old retired dentist, and attack on his companion eighty nine year old Daisy by two drunken Irishmen.

The scene of the crime was a large detached Victorian house of three floors situated in its own grounds at 144, Station Road, Redhill, which is on the outskirts of the town

centre on the A25. The occupants who were the victims of a brutal attack were Joel Winter, a retired dentist aged 90 and his female partner 93 year old Daisy French.

During the late evening of Saturday 16th July 1988 Mr. Winter and Mrs French were sitting in the first floor lounge watching television when two men suddenly confronted having come in through the door. The men switched off the television and began demanding money. There then followed a ferocious assault on the elderly couple.

Mrs French was severely beaten about the head and body and at one stage her knickers were removed and thrown at her. Mr Winter was knocked over and hit and kicked in the face and body to such an extent that he died

The crime was not discovered until 1.10am the following morning when a young man and his girlfriend who were passing by the house heard Mrs French crying for help. On going to help her they saw that she had been very badly beaten. Mrs French was able to inform them of the attack and that her partner was unconscious. The police were called and arrived shortly after. Inspector Hanks and Constable 567 Aylin-White from Reigate Police Station followed shortly after by Sergeant 1045 Lee and Constables Shrewsbury, Henson, Ashworth and Lennock, all from Godstone Traffic Centre.

P.S. Lee entered the house and found Mr Winter lying face down in a pool of blood with wounds to his head and body. He was obviously dead. In the house next door lived a doctor who attended and certified death at 1.45a.m.

Just after 2am Detective Inspector Butler attended and secured the house for evidence posting P.C. Shrewsbury at the front door with the instructions to ensure no one came and to maintain a log. Daisy French had by this time been conveyed to East Surrey Hospital.

Detective Superintendent Milner from Headquarters was called to take charge of the investigation as I was on leave. Over the course of the morning expert officers from scenes of crime, a photographer and a C.C.T.V. cameraman together with a pathologist and a forensic scientist were allowed into the house to do their work.

Later that afternoon Mrs French was interviewed at East Surrey Hospital by W.P.C. Elliott and gave her account of the attack. She was very confused and felt that as a result of the beating she was unconscious at some stage.

An incident room was set up at Reigate police station by Detective Sergeant Evans and over the following several weeks many enquiries under the supervision of Detective Superintendent Milner were carried out. These included house-to-house, visits to likely offenders and places of ill repute etc. The incident room was located next to another major enquiry that I was already running in respect of Traveller activities, named Operation Checkmate

On or about 17th August I took over the enquiry in the absence of John Milner who was on leave. Having reviewed the progress so far I was content that everything possible was being done even though there were no positive leads. However within a

few days all this changed. Sometime during my first week a promising lead emerged as a result of local enquires. This concerned two Irishmen who had left the area shortly after the crime. One of these men was Maurice Lynch known by the name 'Moscow' who had lived in lodgings at Redhill. The other was known as John Anthony Dinnegan who slept in an old black Commer van that was parked on a site at Woodhatch School where there were a number of Irish Travellers.

Much of the evidence relating to these men was very slow to emerge. This was particularly so in the initial stages as several Travellers who were known to have had dealings with the suspects were being less than honest and were uncooperative. However this seemed to be the most positive line of enquiry so far and I directed our resources to pursue this as a matter of prime importance. Later with some persuasion the gypsies became more cooperative and truthful.

Briefly the events leading up to this crime were as follows: On the day before the murder the two men were at a lunch time drinking session in the Dragon Public House, Redhill where they were met by Lynch's landlady who invited them back to her house to play cards with her and her husband. Lynch was involved in the game whilst Dinnegan fell asleep. Lynch apparently lost £60 and also wrote out an I.O.U. for £20. He was then broke. At 6.15pm the same evening together with the husband Lynch and Dinnegan went to Crocks Public House in Redhill. Later enquiries revealed that Lynch and Dinnegan remained together at these premises and were seen by three Irish Travellers. After 10p.m they were also seen together by other witnesses at The Dragon Public House, which was nearer to the crime scene.

Crucial to the enquiry, one of these witnesses at the Dragon Public House stated that Lynch was wearing a black leather jacket and Lynch's Landlady who was also at the premises said that the men had left early Another witness, a taxi driver stated that he saw some men outside the victims house at 10.45p.m and that one of them was wearing a black leather jacket. A further witness, who at about the same time was walking his dog in the vicinity, said that he saw a man answering Dinnegan's description walking away for the area of the crime.

The three Travellers remained at Crocks Public House throughout the whole evening said that at about 10.45p.m. Dinnegan returned to the premises and mentioned that he had been involved in a fight. They saw blood on his shirt but did not ask him any questions. Later, together with him they returned to the Woodhatch campsite where Dinnegan spent the night in a Commer van.

After everybody had left Crocks Public House another witness states that Lynch walked in and told him that he had done something terrible but would not elaborate, other than saying, " You will hear about alright." This witnesses then accompanied Lynch on a bus to his house at Woodhatch where he allowed him stay the night.

The following morning Dinnegan together with other Travellers attended mass at the Catholic Church hall but he left half way through the service. The last time that Lynch and Dinnegan were known to be in the area was later that day when they were seen together at Reigate Railway Station.

The investigation team until after the arrest of Lynch did not know the following events.

During the afternoon of Sunday 17th July Lynch turned up at The New Inn Public House making enquiries to locate his sister. Having found her, he went to her house and told her that he had been involved in an incident where the thought that he had killed a man, but gave no further details. She saw that he had laceration injuries to his arm and that his clothing was blood stained. With the exception of his leather jacket Mrs Regan washed Lynch's clothes in the washing machine and treated his wounds. Lynch then had a bath and he remained at her house for two nights. He then left.

After this Lynch returned to his lodgings in Redhill on 20th July to collect his belongings and terminate his stay. Before leaving he was given a cheque for £61.13 that was owing to him by a boyfriend of the Landlady.

On Thursday 21 July Lynch turned up at the house of an Irish couple in Shepherds Bush where he had previously stayed. The lady of the house agreed to cash his £60 cheque and gave him £20 on account. That cheque was paid into her bank the following day. Lynch stayed with this couple until 12th August during which time he related to them a fictitious account of how he had killed a man in a fight.

The cheque for £60 eventually turned up at the clearing bank and the police were advised. As a result of further enquiries a search warrant was obtained for the Shepherds Bush house and C.I.D. officers carried out observations on the property.
On the 20th August the lady of the house was seen with a man answering Lynch's description and I was informed. At this stage I took command of the operation instructing the officers to keep Lynch under observation in order to ascertain where he was staying, which turned out to be at a private house at 63, Ongar Road, Fulham. On receiving this information I then instructed officers to execute the search warrant at Shepherds Bush. Whilst I dealt with the Fulham address

At Midnight on 20th August together with D.I. Butler, D.S. Miller and Detective Constables Harrison, Rushbrook, Tapp, Burton, Hill, Martin and Lane I went to 63, Ongar Road, Fulham and entered the premises under the authority of Section 17 of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984.

Five men and one female all of whom were the worse for drink occupied the ground floor flat. In another room there were four other men and Maurice Lynch who was asleep on a settee. D.S. Miller and D.C. Lane arrested Lynch at 01.10 hours and took him to Reigate Police Station together with various items of clothing including his blood stained black leather jacket. At Reigate Police Station the Custody Officer and Duty Superintendent, Mr. Kenworthy were told of the circumstances. Lynch refused to supply samples of hair and blood until he had seen a solicitor. His clothing was removed and he was supplied with disposable clothing. In the presence of a solicitor, D.I. Butler and myself interviewed Lynch on tape over the course of the next two days on seven occasions as various pieces of evidence emerged. He refused to answer all questions but on advice from his solicitor agreed to supply intimate and non-intimate samples of blood and hair.

On Monday 22nd August 1988 Lynch was charged with Murder, G.B.H. and indecent assault. Later on the 23rd August he was conveyed to Reigate Magistrates Court and remanded in custody.

Dinnegan parents lived on a caravan site in South East London and through the Traveller 'Grape Vine' they had got to know that the police were looking for him. As a result they both went to Redhill to try and find him. Eventually they turned up at Reigate Police Station believing that their son had been arrested, which was not the case.

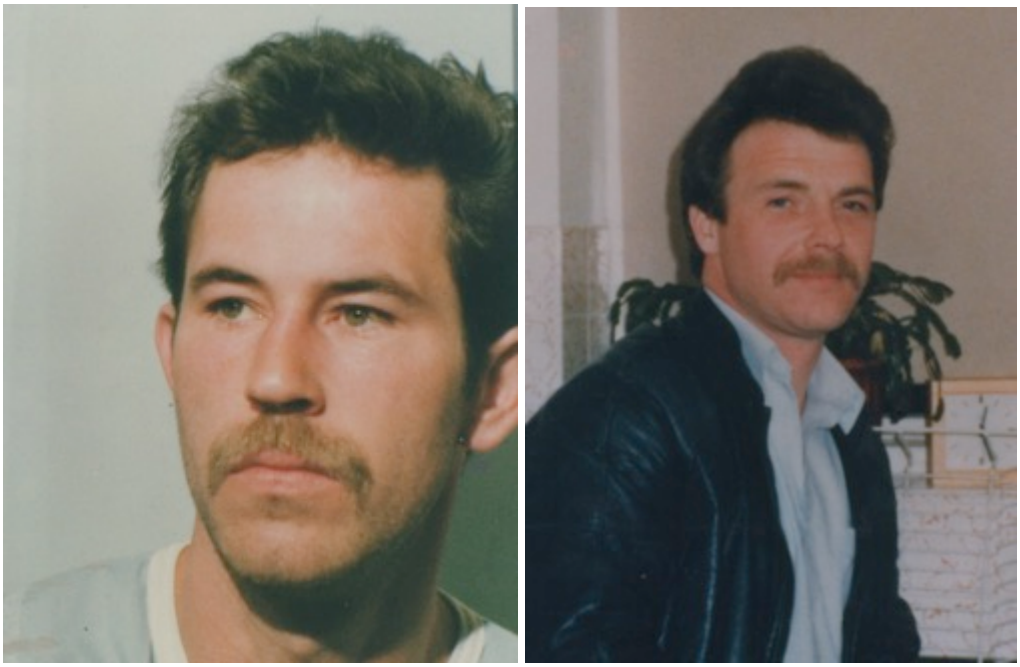
On Friday 19th August Mrs Dinnegan went to Tullamore in County Offley, Eire and found her son who admitted to her his part in the crime.

On Thursday 25th August Detective Garda Maurice O'Conner of the Serious Crime Squad arrested Dinnegan on an Irish Bench Warrant. Later when questioned by the Garda he admitted his part in the murder, made a statement under caution and agreed to supply his fingerprints, blood and hair samples. Proceedings for Dinnegan's extradition commenced.

Shortly after, my involvement in the enquiry terminated and Detective Superintendent Milner who had returned from holiday continued with the case.

John Milner retired Detective Superintendent

This was quite an interesting investigation, which, if my memory serves me right, was that we had no known suspects except two unknown Irishmen who had been drinking in Redhill that night. Even they weren't suspects at that stage. After a few days a lady from Merstham called to say that one of the descriptions fitted her lodger who hadn't been back since the previous Saturday, then information came in that one of the Irish Travellers, who were camped near Woodhatch school, had collected some items and disappeared back to Ireland. We had identified the two Irishmen but had no idea where they were.



Maurice Lynch on the left and John Anthony Dinnegan

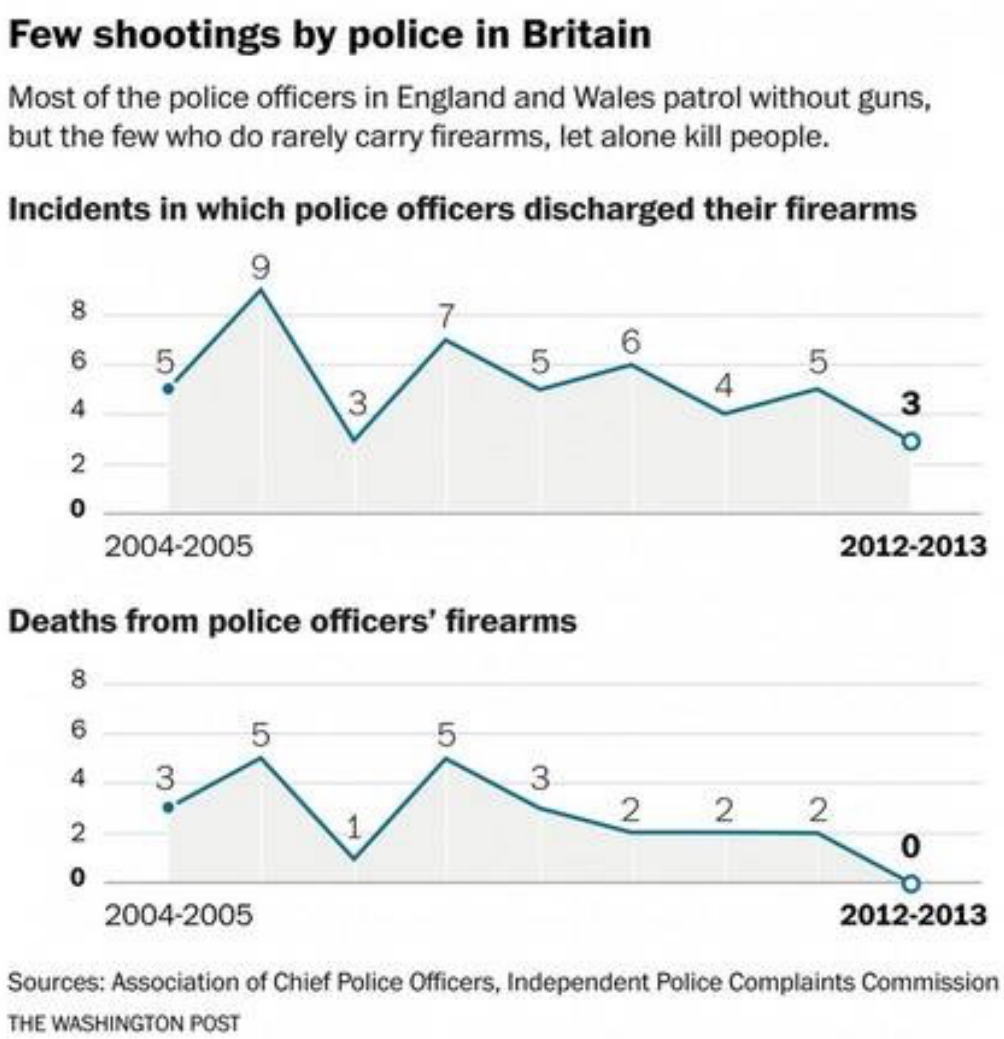
A couple of weeks later the lady from Merstham called to say Lynch had been in touch to ask if the outstanding part of his rent which had been paid in advance could be sent to him at his sister's address in New Malden where he was staying. Needless to say observations on the address soon picked him up.

Shortly after Dinnegan was picked up in Ireland where he was trying to sign on for Social Security and extradited back to UK. (I think he came voluntarily in the end).
After interview both were charged with the murder of Joel Winter and assault and sexual assault against Daisy. Our first intimation had been after midnight when Daisy was found wandering in Station Road badly beaten and almost naked.

They both pleaded 'Not Guilty' at the Old Bailey and after evidence for the prosecution they were called in their own defence and probably convicted themselves when Lynch blamed Dinnegan for the violence, the outcome of which being when Lynch went back into the dock they called each other the most vile names and had an almighty “punch up” in front of both judge and jury. I sat back and quite happily looked on. Both were convicted, I think of all offences but certainly of murder, and both were sentenced to life imprisonment.

Now is the bit I am not too clear about. Daisy died either just within a year from the original offence or just after a year had passed. Either way a file was submitted to the DPP but no further charges ensued.

Shootings by police in the UK



US police kill more in days than other countries do in years

The Guardian has built the most comprehensive database of US police killing ever published. Compare our findings to those from the UK, Australia, Iceland and beyond[8]

Fact: In the first 24 days of 2015, police in the US fatally shot more people than police did in England and Wales, combined, over the past 24 years.[9]

Behind the numbers: According to The Counted, the Guardian's special project to track every police killing this year, there were 59 fatal police shootings in the US for the days between 1 January and 24 January.

[8] [8] http://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2015/jun/09/the-counted-police-killings-us-vs-other-countries

According to data collected by the UK advocacy group Inquest there have been 55 fatal police shootings – total – in England and Wales from 1990 to 2014. The US population is roughly six times that of England and Wales. According to the World Bank, the US has a per capita intentional homicide rate five times that of the UK.

Fact: There has been just one fatal shooting by Icelandic police in the country's 71-year history. The city of Stockton, California – with 25,000 fewer residents than all of Iceland combined – had three fatal encounters in the first five months of 2015.

Behind the numbers: A 2013 police shooting in Iceland drew international attention because it was the first of its kind; there had literally never been a fatal police shooting recorded there before two years ago. In Stockton, Patrick Wetter, Matautu Nuu and Carl Lao were fatally shot by police in the 64-day span between 6 January and 4 March. According to US census data from 2013, Stockton has a population of 298,118; World Bank data puts Iceland's population at 323,764 for the same year. Iceland's official intentional homicide rate is so low that it does not register in World Bank data on intentional homicides per 100,000 people. For the US, the rate is five per 100,000.

Fact: Police in the US have shot and killed more people – in every week this year – than are reportedly shot and killed by German police in an entire year.

Behind the numbers: The Counted database shows that the first week of 2015 had the fewest fatal police shootings of any this year, with 13. The German Police University concluded in 2012 that German police had killed six people by gunshot in 2011 and seven in 2012. According to the German data and the Guardian's count, more unarmed black men (19) have been fatally shot by US police in 2015 than citizens of any race, armed or unarmed, fatally shot in Germany during all of 2010 and 2011 (15). The US population is roughly four times that of Germany, and according to the World Bank, the US has a per capita intentional homicide rate five times that of Germany.

Fact: Police in the US fatally shot more people in one month this year than police in Australia officially reported during a span of 19 years.

Behind the numbers: The Counted database shows that police in the US fatally shot 97 people in March 2015, the highest one-month total recorded by the Guardian.

A 2013 study from the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC) found 94 fatal police shootings for the period between 1992 and 2011. In Australia, as opposed to the US, all police shootings are subject to national monitoring by law. The US population is nearly 14 times that of Australia, and the US has a per capita intentional homicide rate five times that of Australia.

Police in Canada average 25 fatal shooting a year. In California, a state just 10% more populous than Canada, police in 2015 have fatally shot nearly three times as many people in just five months.

Behind the numbers: So far in 2015, police in California have fatally shot 72 people, according to the Guardian's database – the most thorough accounting for officer-

involved fatalities ever built in the US. In Canada, reliable nationwide numbers on police shootings don't yet exist. But a journalist for the Independent in Canada did combine data from the provinces that report police killings – and extrapolated that Canadian police kill an average of 25 people by gunshot every year. The US has an intentional homicide rate two and a half times that of Canada, according to the World Bank.

Fact: Police fired 17 bullets at Antonio Zambrano-Montes, who was "armed" with a rock. That's nearly three times what police in Finland are reported to have fired during all of 2013.

Behind the numbers: Officers responding to reports that he was throwing rocks at cars killed Zambrano-Montes in February. The incident was caught on video, with 17 shots fired; according to police, "five or six" struck Zambrano-Montes. In Finland, according to chief inspector Jukka Salmine, police fired just six bullets in all of 2013.

The Surrey Constabulary Whistle

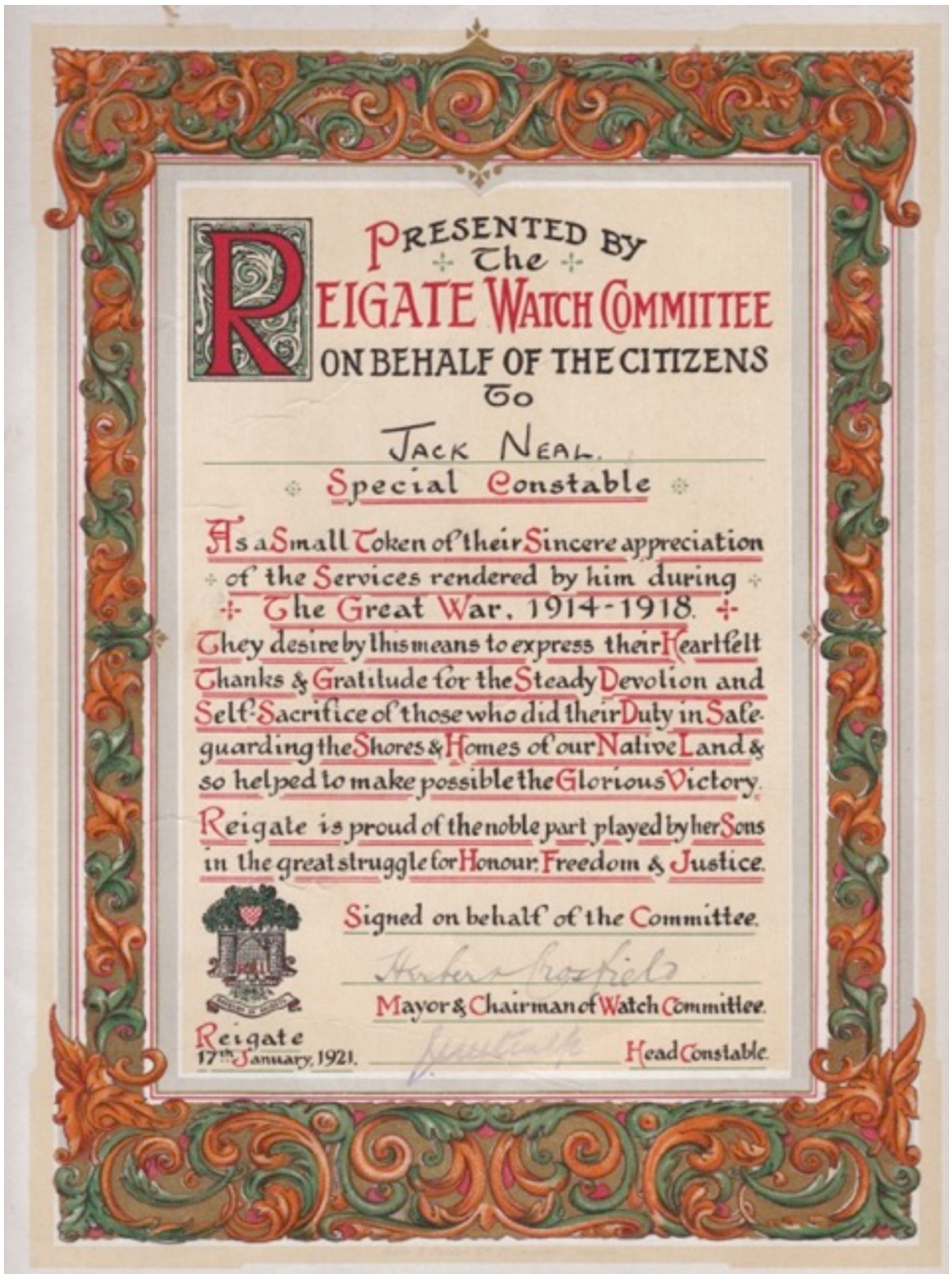
Tony: Something a bit different from badges and medals. I recently bought a Hudson whistle stamped SURREY CONSTABULARY PC 248. The Hudson address at the bottom of the whistle helps to date it, as the company moved a few times. This whistle is dated 1888 – 1909.

It made me wonder, could this actual whistle have been issued to Pc 248 William Herrett? He was awarded the Kings Police Medal posthumously in October 1928, after sadly losing his life trying to stop a runaway horse.

Reigate Borough Police

Tony: Below is a lovely Reigate Borough Police scroll. The scroll is 340mm high x 248mm wide - Printed area is 278mm High x 204mm Wide. Neil recently bought it from EBay along with a badge. This is a rare if not unique document.

Neil says: "Both myself and my father are keen on local history I have been working a Roll of Honour for Redhill, Reigate and Merstham during the First World War for a few years and have been collecting WW1 medals awarded to locals who served (This is in addition to already collecting to The Queen's Regiment although there is a lot of crossover) The Neal family consisted of four brothers, Jack being the youngest, the other three all served in Army during the war. Jack appeared before the Military Tribunals saying that with three Brothers already serving there was no one left to look after his widowed mother, so he was granted exemption on the condition that he became a Special Constable."



PRESENTED BY
The
REIGATE WATCH COMMITTEE
ON BEHALF OF THE CITIZENS
To

JACK NEAL.
Special Constable

As a Small Token of their Sincere appreciation of the Services rendered by him during The Great War, 1914-1918. They desire by this means to express their Heartfelt Thanks & Gratitude for the Steady Devotion and Self-Sacrifice of those who did their Duty in Safeguarding the Shores & Homes of our Native Land & so helped to make possible the Glorious Victory.

Reigate is proud of the noble part played by her Sons in the great struggle for Honour, Freedom & Justice.

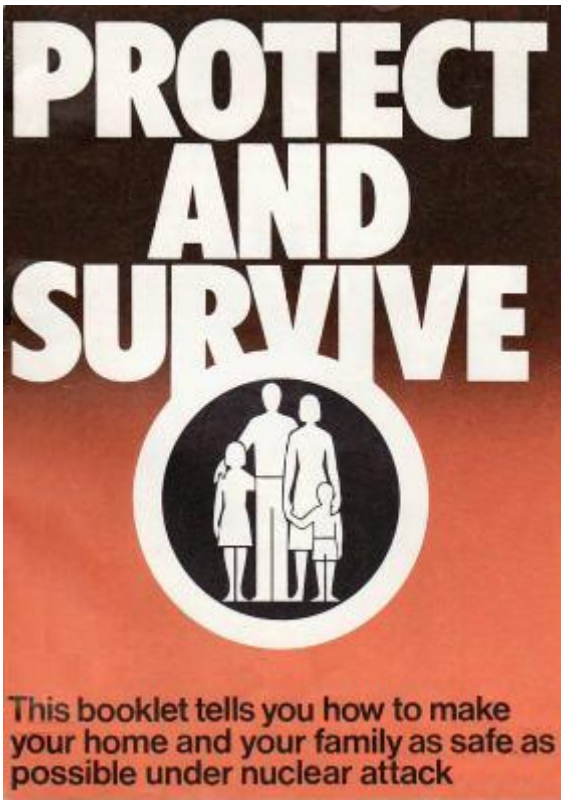
Signed on behalf of the Committee.

Mayor & Chairman of Watch Committee.

Reigate
17th January, 1921.

Head Constable.

Mobile Column
Civil (Home) Defence



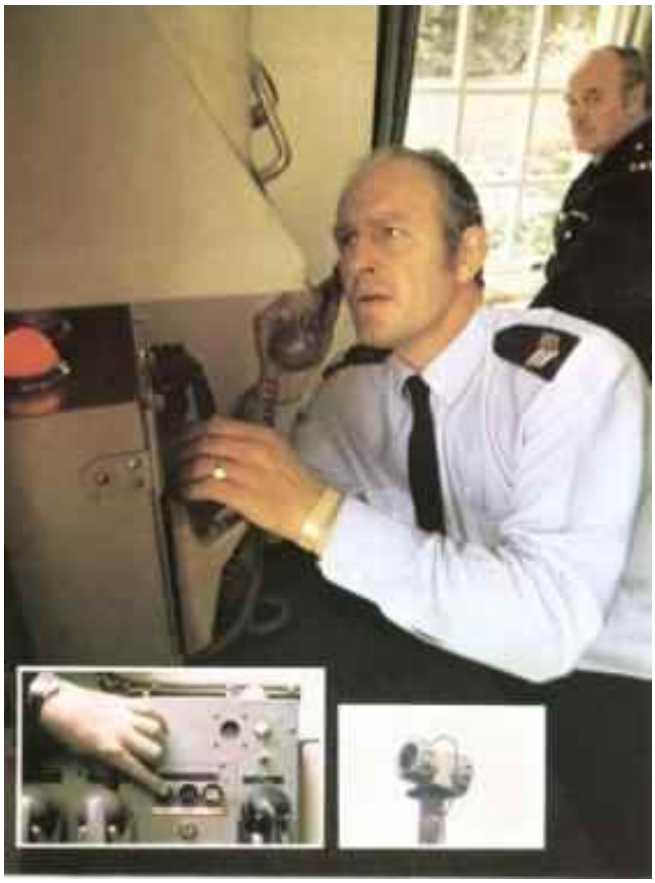
Post war civil defence training was frequent and serious though the seriousness was commonly tempered by gentle mocking. The reality of the post war years up to the late 1980s was that there could be a nuclear war and the country maintained an expensive infrastructure and exercised both the military and the police on how to respond post event. Part of the training was to send officers away on field hygiene courses, field cooking, establishing communications and other roles involving places in the "holes in the ground." Keogh Barracks at Ash Vale was the venue for some of this training. All inspectors went on courses, which involved visits to regional seats of government and other less well-known aspects of life in Great Britain. There were also courses at the National Home Defence College at Easingwold where there was silver service for breakfast. Tea was brought to a student's room in the morning and shoes left outside the door were cleaned. Another time, another era! Infrequently was the opportunity to take part in a mobile column a forerunner of the PSU to charge about the countryside in a column of Home Office owned vehicles. As an aside I recall one such column coming out of central London to Surrey under motorcycle escort and with a member of the public in his car taking up a position in the column, getting home from work a lot quicker than normal.

Much of the training came together by experiencing the Mobile Column at a time when most police officers were ex-servicemen. And it was men only!

1959 Surrey Constabulary: Civil Defence training which included a Mobile Column into Kent and Sussex; air raid siren maintenance and testing. "Cold War was ever present. There was one Police Sergeant who was responsible for Civil Defence training on every division and on divisional parades, which were held monthly, he

would lecture on the subject and take care of the air raid sirens to make certain they would work.

The plan was to form mobile columns of police officers that would leave vulnerable areas to return after the attack. The columns had to be self-supporting hence the concentration on field hygiene and cooking. Later in this piece will be found memories from officers who deployed and photographs of their vehicles and some of the training they undertook.



Peter Millsom and PC Harry Robinson at Dorking Police station in the 1960s answering the emergency phones – four minutes until the attack

Those who served will remember the phones on the wall that told the time and gladly were never used though recognised as key features of home defence. From World War Two until the creation of the United Kingdom Warning and Monitoring Organisation (U.K.W.M.O.) in the early 1960's, Air raid sirens were controlled from local police stations using dedicated private wires (PW). This early control apparatus was designed and maintained by the Post Office (GPO) and designated "SYSTEM E" by them.

The UKWMO was set up to give public warnings of air attack and fallout from nuclear weapons. The communications system used to convey these warnings to control points in police stations was known by the keyword HANDEL. Police station control points relayed the attack warning, fallout warning and all-clear messages and sirens to the public using radio frequency signals as a carrier for these messages over normal telephone circuits. The carrier had no effect on the operation of the telephone line and the avoidance of private wires (also known a Private Circuits) reduced the cost and improved reliability.

The HANDEL network was installed during the early 1960's and served until the end of the cold war. Following the Autumn Statement in Parliament on the 12th November 1992, the Home Office announced with immediate effect the United Kingdom Warning and Monitoring Organisation (UKWMO) would no longer function. HANDEL was decommissioned shortly after. Throughout its life the

equipment was installed and maintained by what was the GPO, then became Post Office Telephones and finally British Telecom.

The initial HANDEL system had two parts; the WB400 speech broadcast system and the WB600 siren control system. Confusingly both used the same carrier and were actually both integral parts of one system. During the early 1980's the original equipment was replaced by the new WB1400 system using more modern technology and addressing the shortcomings of the previous one. As it continued to use the same carrier frequency the two could work together during the changeover period.[10]

The Speaking Clock was first introduced in London in 1936 and was an instant success and the service rapidly spread to all exchanges throughout the U.K. To avoid interruption to this service the Speaking Clock or Time Signal (TIM) as it was also known was distributed on a duplicated rings of lines between major telephones exchanges designed to raise an alarm if a ring failed. The amplifiers at these major exchanges would switch to the other ring circuit should the one currently in use fail, thus maintaining the service.

When HANDEL was first installed in 1962, the Speaking Clock distribution provided a ready made and secure (against breakdown) system of distributing the national warning messages around the country. Branches from the two Speaking Clock rings were taken on two diversely routed pairs of wires to the Police Station's carrier control point.

At the time of the introduction of HANDEL, the speaking clock was sourced from equipment in London and Liverpool with two duplicate clocks at each location. Each clock was a mechanical device based around multi-track magnetic recordings, replaying small sections of the time message all strung together to form a complete message every ten seconds.

The electronic clocks and analogue distribution network continued to serve the U.K. after the closure of HANDEL in 1992. All remnants of the HANDEL distribution network were removed in 1994 when the analogue speaking clock rings were replaced by digital Recorded Information Distribution Equipment (RIDE). These racks of equipment, located in Digital Main Switching Units, were fed with a digital Speaking Clock sourced rings emanating from the B.T. Network Operations Centre near Oswestry.

The UK was divided into 250 Carrier Control Points (CCP) located in a major police station. The CCP has duplicate HANDEL handsets to receive the national messages. During peacetime the speaking clock can be heard on these handsets. A third handset connected to the UKWMO ROC Group Headquarters serving the area in which the police station is located. This would be used to receive any Fallout Warning messages and eventually the All Clear. As HANDEL is a two-stage system, onward distribution of public warnings required human intervention at the police station to retransmit the message. Neither Strike Command nor the ROC had any direct way of alerting the end user at the warning point. To achieve more granularity, the CCP would issue fallout an all-clear warnings to individual warning districts within its area.

[10] http://www.ringbell.co.uk/ukwmo/Page211.htm

Public Warning: In built up areas mains power operated sirens would be operated by signals sent from the CCP. These were often World War Two siren locations in addition to the receiver they had a control panel to allow local activation. During peacetime the fuses to the siren motor were removed to prevent accidental operation.

First Generation Receiver

Second Generation Speaker

The warning receiver is the part of the system most visible to the general public. The normal telephone line at the premises carried the carrier signal from the telephone exchange to the receiver. In rural areas there were no power operated sirens so receivers were located in premises such as Post Offices, Shops, Pubs, Vicarages or the homes of Police Officers, Council Officials or magistrates, who were deemed "responsible" people trusted to warn the local population by the use of hand sirens, whistles, maroons and gongs. Around 18,000 Warning Points existed nationally.

Additionally a warning receiver was likely to be found on the premises of about 4,000 Warning Recipients who would need to know if it were safe to go outside. These would be Fire Stations, Police Stations, Hospitals, Public Utilities and Feeding stations to name a few.

In the earlier carrier receivers the instructions for the Warning Points were given on a card held in a drawer in the base of the unit. In the later receivers, the instruction card is retained under a clip on the speaker some police forces issued users with a detailed detailed instruction booklet. Both sets of instructions are reproduced on their relevant pages.

So the Mobile Column was formed of Officers particularly ex-military were involved and they used bespoke vehicles from a central source. The column Surrey was involved in operated over southern England and was engaged for several weeks late summer 1959. I do not know what they did but it was certainly the "talking point" and it must have drained resources."

Dave Vigar: Civil Defence (later called Home Defence) duties also involved some unusual activities and we were all trained in what to do in the event of a nuclear holocaust – still thought to be a distinct possibility in those days. I'll leave someone else to write about the annual Mobile Columns, where police officers went off on joint exercises for several days at a time, as I was never sent on one and they were scrapped around 1970. Pity, because they were a good little earner at the time, bringing much paid overtime. The early warning system still had to be maintained and tested, though. This comprised a grey receiver box in the front office which, when switched on broadcast an audible tick, like a heart monitor. This box received its signal from some distant source and we were told that, if it ever stopped ticking, we would all die within four minutes. As we never had the box switched on, we never had the benefit of this four-minute warning and would have all been incinerated in blissful ignorance!

In charge of all Civil Defence matters for the Reigate Division was Sergeant Wilfred St George Chandler, a resonant name if ever there was one had served in the RAF during the War and been very highly decorated. He always looked the part with his handlebar moustache, anyway.

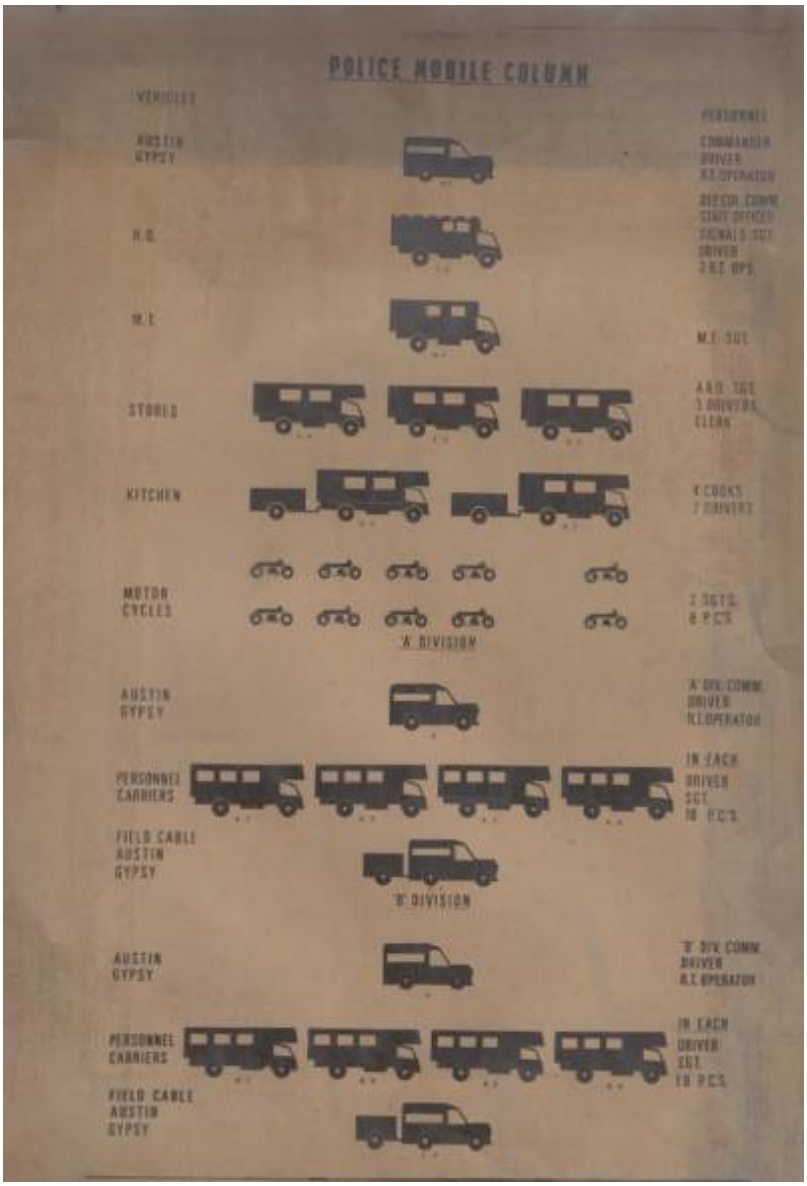
Editor: Flight Lieutenant Wilfred St. George CHANDLER (141356), R.A.F.V.R. 680 Squadron DFC and Bar: A report off the Internet recording the sale of his medals. "A very rare Second World War Photographic Reconnaissance Unit pilot's Mediterranean theatre D.F.C. group of seven awarded to Flight Lieutenant W. St. G. Chandler, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, who flew nearly 90 solo missions in unarmed, stripped-down P.R.U. Spitfires, and latterly Mosquito aircraft."

Mobile Column

1960 Police Sergeant Fred Booker: I was surprised to be attached to a Police Mobile Column at Warren Camp, Crowborough, in West Sussex for a week. P.C. Morley was also on the Column but on a different week in November 1960. We did not take our police dogs so they had a holiday.

Richard Bond: The Austin Gypsy that I drove in the Mobile Column at Crowborough in 1964 or 1965 – officer alongside not known (Ed: A guess it may be the late Bob Smith son of AN Smith))

Surrey Mobile Column in Sussex



1960s Mobile Column

1963 November: Ray Harlow: This column was based at Shorncliffe Barracks, Folkestone, Kent. Superintendent Ferguson was the column commander and Chief Inspector Henry Leyton was his deputy. I was the column duty clerk with a divisional office sergeant from Reigate who had never been in the armed forces and found it all rather exciting. As admin and quartermaster sergeant he had signed for all the equipment and supplies some of which quickly disappeared around the billets "purloined" by some savvy ex-forces personnel. For example, it was very cold and damp and coal supplies for the billet stoves in short supply or non-existent. Kent Constabulary who were in the billets before us on their column had had more than their share of fuel. We soon noticed smoke coming out of one billet and on checking found the billet short of a couple of wooden lockers. As Admin and quartermaster sergeant he was not best pleased! The biggest drama was on the Saturday in Royal Tunbridge Wells when the column proceeded through the main thoroughfare of the town, stopped at traffic lights, moved off and one inattentive driver turned left instead of proceeding straight on. The remaining vehicles all followed him into the railway station yard. The front of the column came to a halt causing traffic mayhem.

Superintendent Ferguson was not best pleased to say the least. The offending driver was seen by him in the commander's hut that evening and swayed back and forward whilst getting his dressing down, Ferguson swinging his golf club at an imaginary ball. This was the time, of course, that JFK was assassinated in Dallas. I was typing up the next day's orders listening to Radio 4 when the programme was interrupted with the news. Initially there were many conspiracy theories involving the Soviets and here we all were on the Mobile Column. Luckily all those theories came to nothing. Surrey obtained the record for the night time turn out in the quickest time which may have been due to the fact that someone in the office overheard a certain conversation! Chief Constable Herman Rutherford joined us in a TA Hall somewhere and had evening dinner cooked on field kitchen and hall equipment. The rice pudding was badly burned! ACC Ernie Hall was also in attendance. Signing off the equipment, etc. proved rather interesting. There were shortages of course but I think the cost was reimbursed from Mount Browne. It was a well run and successful column. The vehicles were of mixed types. I remember mainly Austin Champs (fitted with Rolls Royce engines), various 4WD petrol trucks and trailers all finished in police blue and the property of the Home Office I believe.

Cliff Blackford: I don't know how many weeks this ran but when I was involved in was of a week's duration. We used large troop carrying vehicles containing, I think, ten to twelve men, including the driver and me as sergeant in charge. The truck was delivered to Camberley Police Station, the old one, and we drove to Guildford to meet up with the rest of the column. A superintendent was in charge of the whole column. We drove down to Sussex and were billeted in a disused army camp. We had various lectures and exercises in the camp about rescue and taking over whole areas that had been destroyed in a nuclear attack and towards the end of the week each vehicle was detailed to go to various points shown on a map reference, which the sergeant was responsible for finding the finishing point and a time to be there. We set off and drove around various roads and lanes until we were completely lost. It was a glorious day so we eventually found a narrow lane which had a fairly large grass bank which we used to sun bathe for about an hour before finding our way back to camp with the help of a couple of locals. I did not get any brownie points for my effort.

Ronald Juleff: In the 1950s and 1960s, the Home Office pet subject was civil defence, and each division in Surrey had a civil defence sergeant. At Oxted we had Harry Maurice Harding, and at the end of divisional parade, we had a lecture on civil defence. We were told that if windows were whitewashed, it would probably stop the flash of a nuclear weapon setting fire to property. After the flash came the blast and any property within a very large radius was demolished anyhow. We were also told of the effects of radiation sickness and other interesting subjects, we were not happy, as very few would survive. I don't suppose many were interested. Harry was later promoted to inspector in charge of civil defence, transferred to H.Q., and later became known throughout the force as "Hydrogen Harry." In the early 1960s, the Home Office directed that Police Mobile Columns in connection with civil defence be formed and two columns were formed in the South East. I was nominated together with Dougie West (P.C. 730) from Oxted. This was the first column. Eric Sellwood (Superintendent) was the officer in charge, a Chief Inspector from West Sussex and an Inspector, were deputies. The column was based at an Army camp at Crowborough in Sussex. The column was supposed to be self supporting and various

PCs were nominated as cooks and we were supposed to be fed Army emergency rations. At Crowborough the Army Catering Corps, took over our rations and really looked after us. We also had use of the N.AA.F.I. I think we were paid extra for the fourteen days we were on the column.

On a Monday morning the old divisional brown van took us from Oxted to Crowborough where we met up with the remainder of personnel. We had vehicles supplied by the Home Office, a Bedford the same model as the "Green Goddesses" used when the fire service was on strike. These vehicles were slow and ancient, and in addition to the driver, a Sergeant sat in the front and about eight PCs were carried in the back, which was covered. There was an open back with seats down each side for personnel. Whenever the vehicle stopped one PC had to alight and stand at the rear. On the vehicle I was in, this was Dougie. In addition to Dougie, and me other occupants were Pat Kenefick, and Roy Proudlove from Dorking, an East Sussex PC and two PCs from Kent. Personnel attended from Surrey, Kent, East and West Sussex. I cannot recall how many vehicles made up the column. We spent a considerable amount of time travelling in column throughout Sussex and Kent. Needless to say we were not the fastest on the roads, and when traffic built up behind, there was frequent stops to allow traffic past. On long stops we all got down from the vehicles. On one stop, we all stood by the roadway and urinated against the side of the vehicle when it moved forward. Motorists must have seen us but there were no complaints as far as I know. During the second week the column moved to Eastbourne moving at very slow speed to Beachy Head where an Eastbourne Borough PC who patrolled the area on horseback met us. He was responsible for recovery of bodies of people who committed suicide or fell over the cliff. He gave us a demonstration and went over the cliff to the bottom in his harness. When he came up he asked if there were any volunteers who wanted to try their luck. Needless to say there were none. After lunch we went to the main fire station in Eastbourne, where we all went into a smoke filled building with out noses to the floor to recover dummies, which were supposed to be victims of fire. We were also taught to use high-pressure hoses putting out imaginary fires in very high practice towers. We spent a considerable of time with the fire brigade in Eastbourne, they were pleased to see us and we were pleased to have something to do. Towards the end of the fortnight the column went to Newhaven where there was supposed to have been a nuclear explosion. Most of the town was supposed to be destroyed with numerous casualties, and we were there with instructions to stop unauthorised people coming into the area and also to stop looting, A PC from West Sussex and I were dropped outside a small post office and shop on the outskirts of Newhaven, where we stayed for hours until picked up by the main column. People living near the post office said they had never before seen two policemen in the area. As you can appreciate this happened nearly fifty years ago, and a lot of water has gone under the bridge since then.

Len Phillips: Mobile columns brought back memories this was the time when every division had a civil defence officer, ours on Farnham was PC Derek Tunn-Clark. It was over forty years ago. But I do remember what a shambles it was. I was a uniform police constable stationed at Camberley. We were lured into volunteering for this exercise by the promise of PAID overtime a rare event in those days. Our transport was not purpose built trucks or purpose converted. They were the old divisional brown vans. Used for transporting found dogs, bicycles and any other odd jobs. No

windows or seats. If my memory serves me right I was packed into this van with about eight other men from the Farnham Division, the only ones I remember were Peter Watts, Tony Kirton and Sergeant Cheeseman We eventually arrived at Crowborough Camp where we found that whilst all the other forces were paying overtime the good old Surrey Constabulary were giving time off in lieu. We were housed in some old spiders (Huts to the uninitiated) but fortunately a lot of us were ex-service men and soon had them fairly ship-shape. Our transport during the exercise was old army three tonners, which at least had open rears and fresh air. The whole exercise was a shambles and a complete waste of time. But I do remember we went to Brighton and gave a hand in directing traffic for what I believe was the veteran car rally. We also carried out an exercise at Eastbourne, which probably frightened a lot of the elderly locals. One day I got put out at some lonely crossroads and told my job would be to stop traffic going into the nearby town which had been atom bombed out of existence. I wasn't actually to stop any traffic but only pretend to. Throughout the day a motorcyclist would come with notes showing the developments. He complained about the distances he had to travel so gave me all the notes on his second visit. I spent the rest of the day on a deckchair in a local garden being supplied with tea and cakes by the friendly inhabitants. The only other thing of note I remember was a lecture where the question was put to the class "What difference would it make if you were outdoors within a certain distance from the site of an atom bomb blast or if you were indoors. A reply from the back of the class was outdoors burnt to death, indoors crushed to death. Which I thought summed up the whole week.

Colin White: One summer back in about 1965 about one hundred Surrey officers boarded ten purpose-built trucks, or were they purpose-converted? We then set off for Crowborough Camp and a week of Civil Defence training. I recall digging trenches to serve as latrines, handling Geiger counters and attempting to put up overhead cables of some sort. We were at Harold Wilson's red-hot cutting edge of technology all right! Sometimes we raced around the lanes of East Sussex, piloted by motorcycle outriders who stopped everything in our path. We donned dark blue overalls over our uniforms and caused something of a stir when we all arrived at Beachy Head on a summer's evening and had our dinner cooked in a field kitchen while we lined up with our helmets the only part of our uniform in sight. I must have forgotten most of what happened that week but I do remember that some of the party played cards twenty-four hours a day! I believe that the philosophy behind this exercise was that, in the event of nuclear attack, a number of mobile columns would be assembled and hundred of appropriately equipped officers would head off to the crater. Even at the time this seemed wildly improbable. Quite how the authorities expected the police to leave their own families and what on earth they could do for an attacked area was incomprehensible.

Robert Bartlett: Bit before my time but I do remember a Civil Defence lecture by Inspector Joe Last during several days at HQ in the old lecture theatre, who said that if there was a nuclear attack we young policemen would be put in lorries/busses and taken off to Wales and come back later to pick up the pieces. When told by some they would not go he said he would be armed and if they did not do as they were told he would shoot them. Interesting viewpoint! Of course at that time most of the supervisors were experienced wartime servicemen often with some rank, and he probably meant it.

Jeff Bloomfield: November 1963, as a uniform sergeant I was part of a mobile column driving around Kent in three ton Bedford trucks. Each vehicle had a crew of a Sergeant, driver and six men. The mobile column was a civil defence unit trained to deal with the aftermath of a nuclear explosion. John Harrington was a driver on that column. Charles Mitchell was on the Mobile Column as wireless operator. Two things stood out. At Sandgate in Kent the whole column was lined up for the officer commanding to take the parade, when Jeff Bloomfield suddenly appeared at on end and did cartwheels to the other end. It gave us all a good laugh. The second was sitting opposite Sniff Richardson in a billet on camp bed when it was announced that President Kennedy had been assassinated.

You Tube video of a mobile column

Tony Roach: You Tube video of a mobile column featuring what appear to be Kent officers and therefore Surrey men may have been involved. Note the glamorous I think brown overalls worn by the men always with their helmets on!

Mobile Column assembled trucks which form the mobile column police will use in devastated areas after nuclear attack, trucks starts to move off, truck used as H.Q. for unit being made ready and hooked up to field telephones, sequence showing method of making hot water with improvised heater from corrugated iron, stones and earth, sequence showing police erecting telephone or temporary power lines, police being shown how to light field stones for emergency cooking, Army visitors and VIP's watching.

Liverpool and Bootle Constabulary bought the Ford Thames Trader 411 CYW featured in the film from which the stills below were taken. It was used for HGV training and I was the first to take my Class III on it.

http://youtu.be/J2m8ozxwHKs

The helmet plate indicates a Kent officer


AP
K1


AP
HQ


AP
AP


AP
HQ

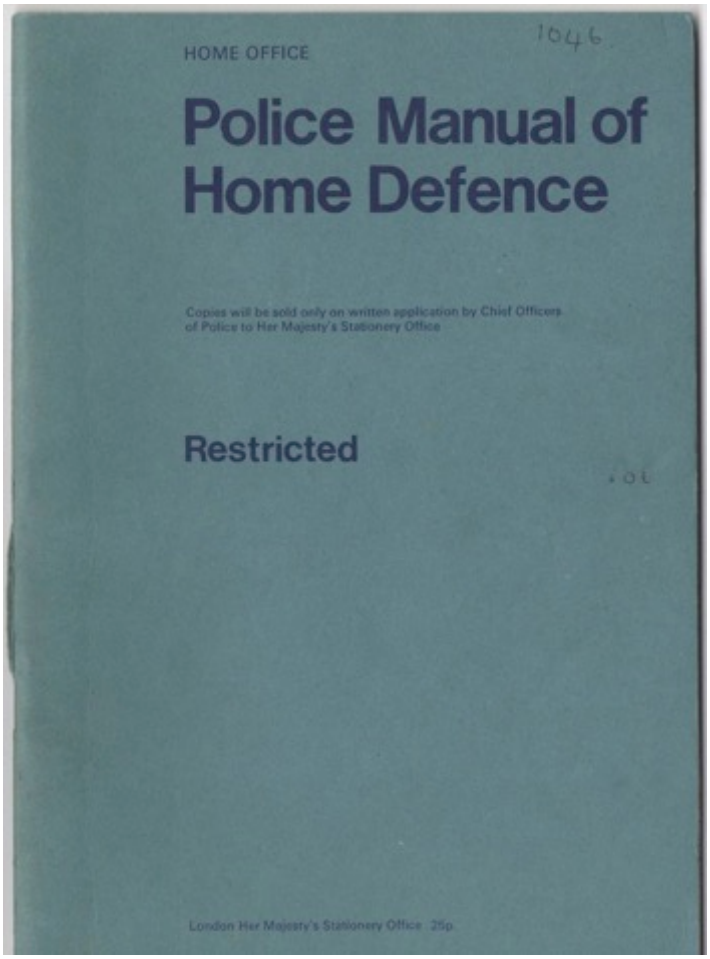

AP
HQ


AP


AP


AP


AP



HOME OFFICE

1046

Police Manual of Home Defence

Copies will be sold only on written application by Chief Officers of Police to Her Majesty's Stationery Office

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101

London Her Majesty's Stationery Office 25p

First Published (as *Police War Duties Manual*) 1965

ISBN 0 11 340562 6

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ALPHABETICALLY

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FOREWORD

The occurrence of widespread public disorder throughout Britain in the early years of this decade led to a re-examination by Police Forces of their approaches towards dealing with the problem. In particular, the paramount need was to establish "common minimum standards" in the policing of public disorder, to be valid across the country.

To achieve such continuity, the creation of a common public order training package for police officers was envisaged, ensuring that similar techniques and tactics were taught at all dedicated training centres. Before this could be done, it was necessary to identify all aspects of public order policing in one volume, to be used as a standard text.

Although publication of the 'Public Order Manual of Tactical Options and Related Matters' in the summer of 1983 was restricted to A.C.P.O. ranks, it was always intended to be a definitive manual upon which an abbreviated guide for use by middle ranking officers involved in the policing of public disorder would be based.

It is hoped that the present 'Public Order Guide to Tactical Options and Related Matters' will fulfil that role and provide guidance to all officers affected by public order Command Band Training.

The guide concentrates on specific aspects of public order policing relevant to operational officers, encompassing strategy, tactics and related matters. It is designed for ready reference and divided into easily identifiable sections.

Publication of the guide is only the first step. As the policing of public disorder is an evolving discipline, new developments and emerging tactics will be incorporated into the guide by way of amendments issued from the National Public Order Forward Planning Unit.

In addition, Forces may seek to complement the content of the guide with their own local instructions. The establishing of common minimum standards in no way seeks to rob Forces of their individuality, especially in responding to parochial problems of public disorder.

The guide may be used in a dual role. Firstly to be studied in order to gain an overall picture of what is involved in public order policing, and secondly as a quick reference should the situation warrant.

Recent events have shown that, if necessary, British Police Forces can supplement each other in the provision of assistance. The efficiency of this 'Mutual Aid' is greatly enhanced if all Forces base their understanding of public order policing on a single guide, common throughout the country. The 'Public Order Guide' should provide that continuity.

April 1985

C.F. PAYNE Q.P.M., D.L.
CHIEF CONSTABLE, CLEVELAND
CHAIRMAN, A.C.P.O PUBLIC
ORDER SUB-COMMITTEE

6: Police Support Units

1. The formation of PSUs has been mentioned in the previous chapter at paragraph 11. Some of the many special and urgent tasks which would fall to the police in a war crisis are listed in Chapter 7. These special tasks coupled with day to day work impose big demands on all forces. At the same time police manpower would, as far as possible, have to be conserved for the vital law and order tasks which would follow a nuclear attack (see Chapter 9).

2. Accordingly the flexibility necessary to meet situations before and after attack is created by the formation of PSUs comprising about 20% of the regular male police strength of each force.

Establishment

3. A PSU will consist of 35 regular male police officers and a civilian driver. Alternatively under local arrangements a police officer could replace the civilian driver. The establishment of personnel and vehicles is shown at Appendix D. It will be seen that the units rely largely on existing resources of police transport.

4. PSUs would be established on a divisional basis, the actual number of units being proportional to manpower strengths. Each division would provide at minimum, one PSU.

Administration

5. The important feature of a PSU is that it will remain as an integrated unit under the administrative and operational control of the parent force up to and beyond the attack. Each force will be responsible for all matters connected with their units' efficiency, ie transport, accommodation, food, petrol, oil, communications and vehicle replacements. Resupply and support when operating away from their own base will be the responsibility of divisional headquarters in whose area they are deployed.

Communications

6. Units will rely on existing radio and line facilities within their own

and other forces. Communications by radio between neighbouring forces are not always straightforward, but many police vehicles have ten-channel sets crystalled to operate on at least two neighbouring force channels. If required the number of channels would be increased by installing additional crystals.

Mobilisation

7. Chief Constables on receipt of a message from the Home Office would take steps to form Police Support Units in accordance with pre-arranged plans. At the Chief Constable's discretion, some units may have already been formed up to deal with local situations.

8. Those units in potential target areas would as far as practicable be deployed and housed at a nearby divisional headquarters with a good protective factor. The point in time when such deployment is ordered will be a matter for the Chief Constable's judgement in the light of guidance from central government sources and the needs of the local situation.

Command and control

9. If units were deployed before attack on tasks outside their own force areas, the existing peacetime arrangements for control of mutual aid reinforcements would apply.

10. Units would be deployed on a divisional basis under the operational control of the divisional commander. The unit commander would be responsible for orders to his men to ensure that tasks are carried out.

11. Individual support units would not be amalgamated to make regional formations, but circumstances could arise when several units were required for a major incident. In such circumstances the Chief Constables would appoint a more senior officer to command the whole operation.

Radioactivity

12. In certain areas, particularly those affected by fall-out, the Police Support Units may provide the only effective source of disciplined manpower. The conservation of their radiological lives would therefore be of prime importance. Nevertheless, to complete urgent tasks it might be necessary for the unit personnel to be exposed to radiation and in such cases the divisional commander would do everything possible to keep the dose absorbed to the minimum rather than the permitted maximum WLD of 150 r described in Chapter 1.

Training

13. No specialist training will be given to personnel designated for Police Support Units, but Chief Constables will have opportunities to practice the units in peacetime when suitable policing tasks arise.

7: Preparatory Measures for War

1. When the Government so decides the Home Office will give instructions for war preparations to begin. Chief Constables will operate their own plans accordingly. The following are the main measures but the order in which these measures would be authorised by the Home Office and carried out locally would have to be decided at the time.

Strengthening of police forces

2. Increases in manpower would be achieved by the measures set out in Chapter 5. Additional motor vehicles for police use would be obtained by requisitioning.

Appointment of liaison officers

3. Police liaison officers would take post at sub-regional headquarters and at county and district level in the wartime regional government arrangements. In addition, it might be necessary for liaison officers to be stationed at headquarters of other essential services.

Police Support Units

4. Police Support Units would be mobilised to meet additional duties arising from the onset of the war emergency.

Protection of police buildings

5. Steps would be taken to increase, where necessary, the protective factor of police premises against fall-out. As far as practicable, personnel at police stations will be accommodated in buildings affording good fall-out protection and additional protection will be given to important rooms such as communications centres.

6. Windows would be treated against flash and combustible materials removed from vulnerable places; water would be conserved for fire fighting; fire fighting equipment would be augmented and distributed; additional protection would be given to petrol and other fuel supplies.

Food and fuel stocks

7. Stocks of food, water, sanitary necessities, fuel, batteries or other lighting equipment would be necessary for personnel on duty for prolonged periods. Additional stocks of food and fuel would be required at Divisional Headquarters for the provisioning of PSUs.

Security

8. Security arrangements at police premises would be reviewed and strict security discipline would be observed within the service.

Police responsibilities in an emergency

9. The principle peacetime responsibilities of the police – the maintenance of public order, traffic control and general assistance to the public – would continue in an emergency on an increased scale. There would also be urgent additional tasks in the enforcement of the many wartime regulations imposed by the government, including:

a. Special measures to maintain internal security, with particular reference to the detention or restriction of movement of subversive or potentially subversive people;
b. The guarding of key points and the maintenance of protected areas;
c. Manning carrier control and carrier receiver points;
d. Supplementing public warnings;
e. The control of essential service routes;
f. Assisting the armed forces in their mobilisation plans;
g. Advice to the public;
h. Collection and distribution of radiac instruments and maroons;
i. Freezing of petrol filling stations.

Control of traffic and Essential Service Routes

10. The Home Office, with the co-operation of the police and the Department of the Environment, have selected routes for use by essential traffic before and after attack. These are known as Essential Service Routes and their selection has been co-ordinated throughout the country. They are mainly motorways, trunk and other class 'A' roads. The police would give priority to keeping these roads open for the free flow of essential traffic. In addition to help given to essential movement in actual transit the police would be concerned with the planning and co-ordinating of large scale movements.

Mobilisation of the Armed Services

11. The police must be prepared to co-operate with the navy, army and air force authorities and to give them any assistance required. The police have statutory responsibilities for billeting and impressment as set out in the Army and Air Force Acts, 1955.

Advice to the public

12. Government advice would be directed towards the avoidance of mass movement of the public on the grounds that, since the pattern of any attack and fall-out cannot be predicted, families could expect better protection by staying in their own homes. Movement to a different area could well result in an inability on the part of the local authorities in that area to provide essential services for an influx from elsewhere. The police would be called on to supplement national announcements in their areas. Traffic problems could be created by people ignoring advice and control of people on foot and by public transport might also arise.

Black-out arrangements

13. In general it is anticipated there will be no lighting restrictions, but if it is necessary to control lights in some areas the police will be informed and instructions will be issued.

Appendix A

Data on weapon effects

Approximate ranges of main fire zone

The table below gives the approximate extent of the fire zones in miles for bombs of various powers.

Table A: Ground Bursts

Description of Fire Effect	Extent in Miles from Weapon Powers of: 20 KT	200 KT	500 KT	1 MT	3 MT	10 MT
Main fire zone*	½–1	1–2½	1½–3½	1½–5	2½–7½	3½–12
Outer limits of isolated fires	2	4½	6	7½	11	17

Table B: Air Bursts

Main fire zone*	½–1½	1–4	1½–6	1½–8	2½–12	4–20
Outer limit of isolated fires	3	6½	9	11	16	24

*Within the inner ring of total destruction fires would most probably be extinguished by the general destruction of the houses and buildings. The main fire area would therefore form a band around the central area of total destruction and the figures shown in the tables are the inner and outer limits of these bands. Within this band something like one building in twenty would be set on fire by the heat flash, and, on average, fire spread would be expected to double this figure. There would be isolated fires outside the main fire area.

Approximate ranges of blast damage

The table opposite shows the ranges in miles of various categories of damage and the degree of street blockage expected to result from *ground burst* weapons of different powers. The estimates are based on an assumption of typical British houses and streets. It can be assumed that the radii would be increased by about 30% if the weapons were air burst: the radii of damage for air burst weapons are indicated in the Table opposite by the figures in brackets.

Table C: House damage and street blockage

	Radii of Damage in Miles from Weapon Powers of: 20 KT	200 KT	500 KT	1 MT	3 MT	10 MT
Damage Ring A Houses totally destroyed Streets impassable	¼ (½)	1 (1½)	1¼ (1½)	1½ (2)	2¼ (3)	3½ (4½)
Damage Ring B Houses irreparably damaged: Streets blocked until cleared with mechanical aids.	½ (¾)	1¼ (1½)	1½ (2½)	2¼ (3)	3½ (4½)	5 (6½)
Damage Ring C Houses severely to moderately damaged: Progress in streets made difficult by debris	1½ (2½)	3½ (4½)	4½ (6½)	6 (8)	8½ (12)	13 (17)
Damage Ring D Houses lightly damaged Streets open but some glass and tiles	2½ (3½)	5½ (7½)	7½ (9½)	9 (12)	13½ (18)	20 (27)

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Appendix B

Home Defence Regions

Region	Sub-Regions and County Authorities
1 (North)	11 Cleveland, Durham, Northumberland and Tyne and Wear
2 (Yorkshire)	21 North, South and West Yorkshire and Humberside
3 (East Midlands)	31 Derbyshire, Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire 32 Leicestershire and Northamptonshire
4 (East)	41 Cambridgeshire, Norfolk and Suffolk 42 Bedfordshire, Essex and Hertfordshire
5 (London)	Greater London
6 (South East)	61 Kent, Surrey, East and West Sussex 62 Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Hampshire, Isle of Wight and Oxfordshire
7 (South West)	71 Avon, Dorset, Gloucestershire, Somerset and Wiltshire 72 Cornwall and Devon
8 (Wales)	81 Clwyd and Gwynedd 82 Dyfed, Gwent, Mid Glamorgan, South Glamorgan and West Glamorgan, Powys.
9 (West Midlands)	91 West Midlands, Staffordshire and Warwickshire 92 Hereford and Worcester and Salop
10 (North West)	101 Cumbria, Lancashire 102 Cheshire, Greater Manchester and Merseyside

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Home Defence Boundaries

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Appendix E

Prisoners of War

As soon as a prisoner of war is captured by the police the following action should be taken:

a. search the prisoner;

b. separate prisoners, particularly officers from other ranks, and ensure that there is no communication between prisoners;

c. inform the Joint Service Liaison Officer at County Headquarters or the nearest military unit, giving the following particulars:

1. number and rank of prisoners held;
2. service to which they belong;
3. circumstances of capture;
4. where they are held and by whom;
5. any details, eg possession of forged civilian identity papers, or special communications equipment, use of civilian clothes etc which give rise to suspicions that a particular prisoner has a clandestine espionage, subversion or sabotage mission in the United Kingdom.

Police having custody of a prisoner of war should ensure that:

a. the terms of the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, 1949 are strictly complied with.

b. Prisoners are not allowed to smoke or consume stimulating drinks except on the orders of a Medical Officer.

c. Necessary medical attention is provided. If a prisoner is wounded he should be examined at once by the nearest Medical Officer. If hospital treatment is required Army District Headquarters or the nearest unit, as the case may be, should be told so that they can arrange for the prisoner's admission to hospital.

d. No fraternisation between prisoners and captors takes place and that there is no exchange of souvenirs or looting.

e. Adequate food and water is available.

f. All articles removed during search are securely packaged and dispatched with the prisoners by hand or escort. Individual packages for each prisoner are to be made.

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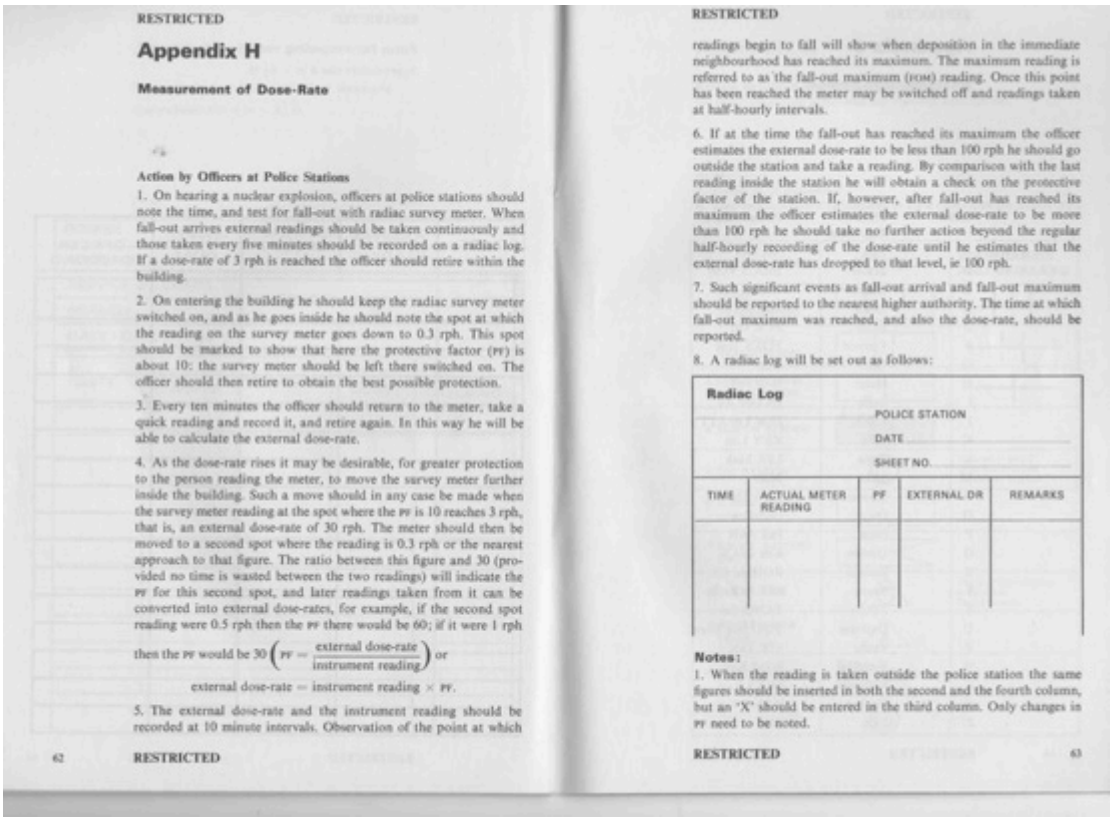

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Appendix H

Measurement of Dose-Rate

Action by Officers at Police Stations

1. On hearing a nuclear explosion, officers at police stations should note the time, and test for fall-out with radiac survey meter. When fall-out arrives external readings should be taken continuously and those taken every five minutes should be recorded on a radiac log. If a dose-rate of 3 rph is reached the officer should retire within the building.

2. On entering the building he should keep the radiac survey meter switched on, and as he goes inside he should note the spot at which the reading on the survey meter goes down to 0.3 rph. This spot should be marked to show that here the protective factor (PF) is about 10: the survey meter should be left there switched on. The officer should then retire to obtain the best possible protection.

3. Every ten minutes the officer should return to the meter, take a quick reading and record it, and retire again. In this way he will be able to calculate the external dose-rate.

4. As the dose-rate rises it may be desirable, for greater protection to the person reading the meter, to move the survey meter further inside the building. Such a move should in any case be made when the survey meter reading at the spot where the PF is 10 reaches 3 rph, that is, an external dose-rate of 30 rph. The meter should then be moved to a second spot where the reading is 0.3 rph or the nearest approach to that figure. The ratio between this figure and 30 (provided no time is wasted between the two readings) will indicate the PF for this second spot, and later readings taken from it can be converted into external dose-rates, for example, if the second spot reading were 0.5 rph then the PF there would be 60; if it were 1 rph then the PF would be 30 $\left(PF = \frac{\text{external dose-rate}}{\text{instrument reading}}\right)$ or

$$\text{external dose-rate} = \text{instrument reading} \times PF.$$

5. The external dose-rate and the instrument reading should be recorded at 10 minute intervals. Observation of the point at which

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readings begin to fall will show when deposition in the immediate neighbourhood has reached its maximum. The maximum reading is referred to as the fall-out maximum (FOM) reading. Once this point has been reached the meter may be switched off and readings taken at half-hourly intervals.

6. If at the time the fall-out has reached its maximum the officer estimates the external dose-rate to be less than 100 rph he should go outside the station and take a reading. By comparison with the last reading inside the station he will obtain a check on the protective factor of the station. If, however, after fall-out has reached its maximum the officer estimates the external dose-rate to be more than 100 rph he should take no further action beyond the regular half-hourly recording of the dose-rate until he estimates that the external dose-rate has dropped to that level, ie 100 rph.

7. Such significant events as fall-out arrival and fall-out maximum should be reported to the nearest higher authority. The time at which fall-out maximum was reached, and also the dose-rate, should be reported.

8. A radiac log will be set out as follows:

Radiac Log

POLICE STATION

DATE

SHEET NO.

TIME	ACTUAL METER READING	PF	EXTERNAL DR	REMARKS

Notes:
1. When the reading is taken outside the police station the same figures should be inserted in both the second and the fourth column, but an 'X' should be entered in the third column. Only changes in PF need to be noted.

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Death by Dangerous Driving

Conspiracy to Pervert the Course of Justice
December 1975

Nick Brent retired Detective Superintendent January 2016

During the evening of Monday 22nd December 1975, a road accident occurred on the A.25 Betchworth, resulting in the death of an 18-year-old youth Giovanni Cooper. At 2128 hours PC 1114 Snell attended the scene and found Cooper lying in the middle of the road, unconscious. The only vehicle that appeared to be involved was a Royal Enfield 500cc motor cycle index CMC10A that was propped up against the earth bank a short distance from where Cooper was lying. Also in attendance were two Traffic officers WPC 1258 Redfern and WPC 1255 Parrish. Cooper was conveyed in an ambulance to Redhill General Hospital accompanied by WPC Redfern, where a doctor initially examined him. His injuries were serious and he later died from a laceration of the brain due to a fractured skull. Cooper had been a pillion passenger on the motorcycle, which was driven by the owner Clive who had the nickname 'Jam'.

After the accident a number of people conspired to tell the police that Cooper was the only person riding the motorcycle and that the owner of the machine, Clive, was following behind in a van driven by Garry. Also in the van it was said, were three other passengers, Graham and his girlfriend Eileen. There was another passenger who was not part of the plot and was to be used as a witness.

On 24th December Traffic officer PC 727 Boscombe interviewed Felgate and at a different address PC 998 Sutton interviewed Robinson. Both made statements, which amounted to denials of the true facts.

The investigation was then referred back to Dorking division and Inspector Watford took over the enquiry. On the 31st December 1975 Inspector Watford went to an address in Reigate where he saw Graham and Clive both of whom he interviewed separately. They continued to deny any involvement in the circumstances of the accident.

The following day 1st January 1976, together with W.P.C. 1239 Duffin he went to an address in Redhill where they saw Eileen. She was interview and then made a statement that was also untruthful, saying that Cooper was alone riding the motorcycle and that Robinson was a passenger in the van

Later that day at Woodhatch they and saw Gary who when interviewed gave the same concocted story. He also made a statement to that effect.

On Monday 5th January Inspector Watford accompanied by W.P.C. 1272 Rocke re-interviewed Eileen. On this occasion she admitted that she had lied. She was cautioned and made a statement in which she gave an almost correct version of the event saying that Cooper was driving the motor cycle with Robinson as a pillion passenger and how later she conspired with the others to fabricate a false story.

At the time, I was a detective sergeant at Leatherhead and as there was evidence of a conspiracy I was instructed to assist and complete the enquiry. However thanks to the Traffic officers who were not fooled by the suspects and Inspector Watford whose shrewd investigation revealed the truth my job was fairly straightforward.

On the 5th January the innocent party who had been in the Garry's van was seen by Inspector Watford and me at Dorking police station and made a witness statement. That same evening at Dorking police station we interviewed the suspect Graham who made a statement under caution admitting the offences. Late that night following his arrest by PS 511 Miller we went to Reigate police station and interviewed Garry who also made a statement of admission under caution.

On the 6th of January together with PC 662 Tyres I went to Redhill and saw Eileen who wanted to add to her statement the fact that Robison was driving the motorcycle. A further statement was taken under caution to this effect. The following evening at Redhill we saw Graham in the presence of his father and Eileen. He was questioned about encouraging Clive to abscond, which he had done. He was then told that he had committed the offence of assisting an offender, which would be reported.

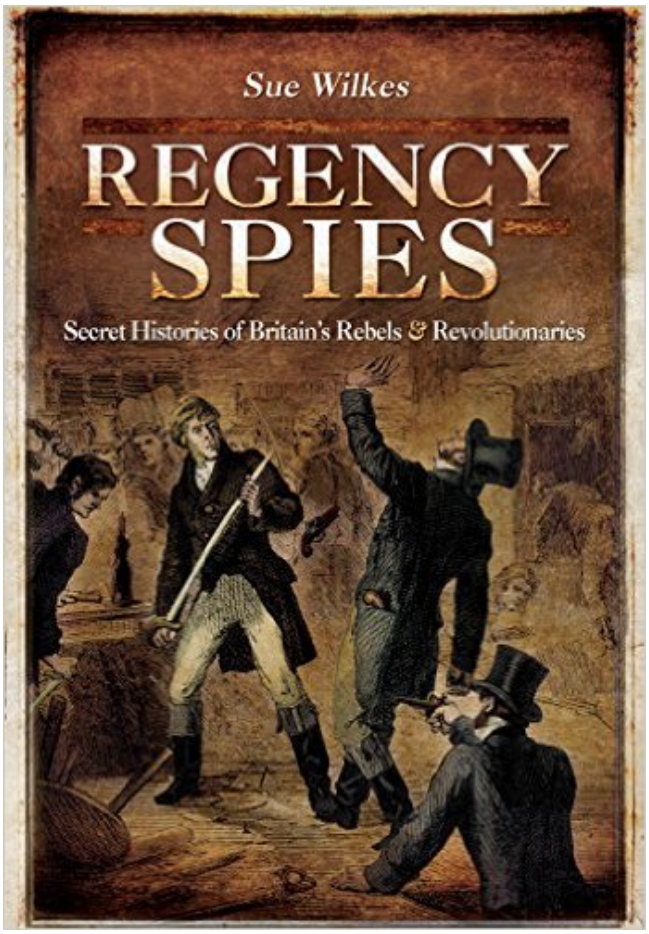
The main suspect Clive was seen at Arburtus Road, Woodhatch and arrested by PC 463 Fairclough and PC 988 Senior. He was interviewed on Wednesday, 7th January at Dorking police station by Inspector Watford and me and made a statement under caution admitting his involvement.

The only other police personnel to assist with the enquiry were two Traffic officers, vehicle examiner PC 3 Bilton and plan drawer PC 703 Hills, coroner's officer P.C. 39 Wakeman and photographer Mr Coombes.

Over the course of the next two weeks I obtained statements from various witnesses and finally submitted a report to the Director Public Prosecution on 19th January 1976. For consideration of the following offences:

> Clive – Death by dangerous driving, - driving whilst disqualified, - no Insurance, - failing to report an accident.
> Graham and Garry - Aiding and abetting the above offences.
> Graham only - Assisting offender with intent to impede his apprehension
> Eileen and all the offenders - Conspiracy to pervert the course of justice

Owing to the passage of time I cannot recall to result of the subsequent court case.



Regency Spies (Hardback)

By Sue Wilkes
Pen & Sword History
Pages: 203
ISBN: 9781783400614
Published: 3rd November 2015

Review from Robert Bartlett

Spying vies with another profession for the title of the oldest profession! Since time immemorial governments, organisations and individuals have wanted to know what others were thinking and planning. This is a slim volume with 180 pages of narrative packed with interesting and not often told tales of potential insurrection. It is interesting to learn how much local magistrates and central government were aware of plots and crimes committed often by people seeking social justice. It is acknowledged what an extremely hard life so many working people had whilst the middle and upper classes led comfortable lives.

Sue Wilkes reveals the shadowy world of Britain's spies, rebels and secret societies from the late 1780s until 1820. Wilkes unmasks some of the real conspirators with links to authority and reveals the tragic stories of their unwitting supporters often sent to the gallows.

Government allocated significant sums to fund the secret war, to pay informants and career undercover agents tasked with infiltrating organisations that could become the instigators of serious disorder or even revolution.
One of the many consequences of this period and the use of spies was when the Metropolitan Police were formed in 1829 there was great disquiet expressed about them being spies so no member of the force wore civilian clothes on or off duty. (Hence the duty band on the sleeve) Sergeant Popay of "P" Division of the Metropolitan Police, a former school teacher from Norfolk was instructed by his superintendent to be present in plain clothes at a meeting of the militant Camberwell group of the National Political Union of the Working Classes. He was there to monitor the speakers but went too far by pretending to be an impoverished painter with views so extreme he was soon accepted as one of the leaders of the oganisation. When his true identity was revealed there was a huge outcry against the police and spying, leading to Popay loosing his job. It is interesting to acknowledge that there is still antipathy towards undercover police operating within politically motivated groups no matter that the purpose is to identify threats of serious disorder.

Wilkes reveals the role of the Bow Street Runners acting across the country upon the instructions of the Home Secretary, working to uncover plots and threats to the state. One officer was sent to investigate a conspiracy involving the French to find it was not so, just two famous poets Wordsworth and Coleridge sharing a house in the country. Another was shot dead when raiding premises in Cato Street to where a number of conspirators had been traced. Bow Street Runners were certainly forerunners the modern police force can be proud of.

There is excellent chapter on the Luddites, which establishes why they existed, what their intentions were and the threat they were perceived to the King's Peace in the provinces and eventually London.

A cracking little book, readable, well written and full of interesting detail.