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

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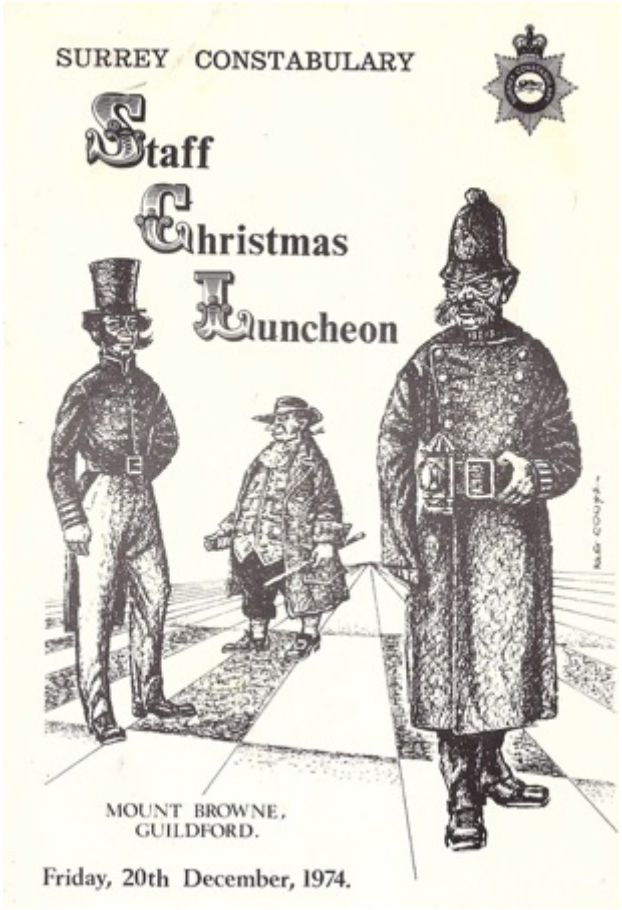

Contents

Deaths of Old Comrades since 2005 AGM

This is the list kept by Tony Forward and now maintained by Tony Suter. Names are read at the Retired Comrades and NARPO AGMs.

Since June 2005	Surrey Old Comrades AGM
John Bailey	Retired Sergeant
Ron Roffey	Retired Sergeant
Mrs Peggy Spurgeon	Wife of retired Sergeant Eric Spurgeon
Basil Skinner	Retired Chief Inspector
John Morris	Retired Sergeant
John Michael French	Retired Detective Constable
Michael Kenneth Nicholls	Retired Constable
Mrs Dorothy Camber	Widow of late retired PC Jim Camber
John Reynolds	Retired Constable
Harry Hoyle	Retired Sergeant
Mrs Gwen Mynott	Wife of retired Detective Inspector Geoff Mynott
Eric Theobold	Ex-Traffic Warden and serving PCSO
Eric Coppard	Retired Constable
Andy Harvey	Former Constable – transferred to Met
Stanley Raymond James	Retired Constable (medically pensioned after RTA)
Maurice Jackman	Retired Chief Superintendent
John Cobbett	Retired Detective Inspector
Mrs RL Bayton	Widow of late retired PC Alan Bayton
Alfred George Bourne	Retired Detective Sergeant
Kenneth Surridge	Retired Sergeant
AR 'Roy' Fox	Retired Chief Superintendent
John McLachlan	Retired Detective Sergeant
John Maskell	Retired ACC
Vivien Jack Skinner	Retired Superintendent
Margaret Peggy Gibson	Former WPC (1951-1960)
Mrs France	Widow of late retired Detective Sergeant Harry France
Rev. Denis Hughes	Retired Superintendent
Heather Dockay	Civilian switchboard operator (HQ)
Roland Kennard	Retired Inspector
Eric Boshier	Retired Detective Superintendent
Donald Durell	Retired Constable
Frederick Hodder	Retired Constable
Kenneth Hitchings	Retired Constable

19/5/06	NARPO (West) AGM
Trevor Saunders	Retired Superintendent
David Blakeborough	Ex-Sergeant (left with 13 years service)
Mrs Maureen Smith	Wife of retired Sergeant Fred Smith
Clifford Leeson	Retired Inspector
Mrs Peggy Gray	Widow of late DC Dennis Gray
Mrs B Isted	Widow of late retired Arthur Isted
Mrs Olive Smith	Retired member of HQ civilian staff
Mrs Agnes Ellen Tickner,	Widow of retired Sergeant Andrew Tickner
John Kenneth Sutton	Retired Constable, current police staff member.
Mrs Constance Almond	Widow of retired Chief Inspector George Almond

27/6/06	OCA AGM
Spencer Neville	Retired Chief Superintendent
Mrs Madge Minnie Rawbin	Widow of retired PC Ronald Thomas Frederick Rawbin
Brian Johnson	Former PC – murdered with his wife in Canary Islands
Adrian Edward Knight	Serving constable
Ernest Robert Tappin	Former Surrey officer, transferred to Dorset
William 'Alf' Taylor	Retired Sergeant
Sidney Albert Warren	Retired Constable
David Hewes	Retired Met Sergeant and Surrey Police staff member
John Rowlinson	Former Constable
Mrs Ivy Grace Sivill	Widow of the late Inspector Wilfred Sivill
Ralph Browne	Retired Constable
Bert Hacker	Retired Constable
Michael Poole	Retired Constable
Stanley Cox	Retired Inspector
John Hill	Retired Constable
Colin Cramphorn	Former Surrey officer, lately CC West Yorkshire.
Malcolm Jones	Retired Constable and civilian SOCO
Neville Ward	Retired Constable
Harry Dowling	Retired Constable
Bert Kingswood	Retired Constable
Don Fordham	Retired Sergeant
Robert Bennett	Former Constable, later police staff member
Jack Gower	Retired Chief Inspector
William Cooper	Retired Constable
Gerald Thomas Corney	Retired Constable
William (Ian) McGregor	Retired Chief Superintendent. Later ACC BT Police
Marie Donaghy	Retired civilian employee

Mrs Lin Foster	Wife of retired Sergeant Mick Foster
Mrs Rhona Elizabeth Sinfield	Serving member of civilian staff
John Tyrrell	Former Surrey Officer, retired from Durham Constabulary
Mrs Melissa Rodd	Widow of PC Aubrey Harris (Gfd Boro), (re-married)
25/3/07	**NARPO (West) AGM**
Mrs Edith May Cooke	Widow of retired Sgt Arthur Cooke
Mrs Helen Marie Johnson	Widow of retired Sgt Stanley William Johnson
Kevin Wood	Serving Sergeant
John Hinton	Retired member of police staff
19/6/07	**OCA AGM**
Mrs Lorna Bailey	Widow of retired Sgt John Bailey and ex War Reserve Constable
Miss Constance Strudwick	Retired member of civilian staff
Mrs Roslyn Clark	Serving member of civilian staff
Rev Douglas Hayball	Retired Sergeant
Dennis Brown	Retired Constable
Mrs Mabel Hilda Vincent	Widow of ex-PC Hector Vincent
Robert Edwards-Kennedy	Retired Constable
Bernard Band	Retired Constable
Mrs Zoe Woodman	Widow of ex-PC Donald Charles Woodman
Brian Hopkins	Retired Det. Chief Inspector
Edward Post	Retired Deputy Chief Constable
Allan Robinson MBE	Retired Surrey Special Constabulary Commandant
Derek Wood	Retired Detective Sergeant and CID Office Manager
Alan Moorman	Retired Constable
Simon Bradick	Serving Constable
Tony Fuller	Retired Constable
Mrs Jessie Florence Gibbs	Widow of the late retired D/Insp Harry Gibbs
Arthur Goodenough	Retired Sergeant
Anthony (Tony) Green	Retired civilian staff member
Mrs Hilda Searle	Widow of retired Chief Inspector Ray Searle
Bert Hodges	Retired Met Sergeant, retired Surrey civilian driving instructor
Clive Cutts	Retired Constable
Mrs Yvonne Alldis	Retired civilian DO staff member
Michael Wraight	Retired Constable
Mrs Christine Hardy	Wife of retired Superintendent Graham Hardy

Mrs Elaine Hebington	Wife of retired Constable Ted Hebington
Mrs Gwen Baker	Widow of ex-Constable Fred 'Tosh' Baker
Craggs	Surrey officer transferred to Met Police
Graham Westmore	Surrey Sergeant transferred to Gloucestershire then Hampshire Police
Charles Brunt	Retired Superintendent
Mrs Ruby Oliver	Widow of retired Constable Ernest Oliver
Mrs Gill West	Wife of retired PC David West
Christopher Ray-Williams	Retired member of civilian staff
Robert Cooper	Retired Constable
Kenneth Crafter	Retired Sergeant
Peter Hall	Retired Constable
Richard Chivers	Retired Constable
Douglas West	Retired Constable
Mrs Doris Wynn	Widow of retired Constable William Wynn
Brian Forsyth	Surrey transferred to Met, retired as Inspector
Arthur Phelan	Retired Det. Sergeant
10/6/08	**OCA AGM**
Cyril Dumbleton	Retired Sergeant
Denis Roy Pollard	Former Constable
Brian Vigar-Evans	Retired Constable
Mrs R Starkie	Widow of retired Sgt Jim Starkie
Ernest Garner	Retired Detective Constable
Mrs Thelma Hall	Widow of retired Constable John (Jack) Hall
Bill Downey	Former Sergeant
Mrs ME Barwell	Widow of retired Constable Ronald Barwell
Donald Vivers	Retired Constable
Peter Hicks	Retired civilian Control Room operator
Jack Haylor	Retired Detective Sergeant
Mrs Edith Denyer	Retired HQ canteen staff
Timothy Lee	Serving civilian staff member
Martin (George) Collis	Retired Sergeant
William Leahy	Retired Sergeant
Mrs Joy Capelin	Widow of retired Sergeant George Capelin
Mrs Elsie Oliver	Widow of retired PC Edwin (Tiny) Oliver
Gerald Lewer	Retired Constable
Robert Smith	Former Constable (resigned)
Mrs Dorothy Boxall	Former civilian typist (Horley)
Mrs Maisie Atkinson	Widow of retired Sergeant Ken Atkinson
Richard Redpath	Retired Constable
Walter Heap	Retired Constable

Edward Alan Short	Retired Constable
William Church	Retired Detective Chief Inspector
Herbert John ('Pat') Wheal	Retired Detective Sergeant
Mrs Evelyn Church	Widow of retired Det. Chief Inspector William Church
Mrs Aileen Shoobridge	Widow of retired Superintendent Fred Shoobridge
Mrs Peggy Buckman	Wife of retired Sergeant Douglas Buckman
Mrs Constance Mary Ellerby	Widow of Det. Inspector Gordon Ellerby
Robert Heaton	Retired Chief Inspector
Sue King	Retired member of police staff
1/4/09	**NARPO AGM**
Mrs Phyllis Woodhams	Wife of retired Det. Ch. Superintendent Donald Woodhams
Mrs Patricia Holt	Wife of retired Sergeant Eric Holt
Ian (Joe) Joseph -Lester	Retired Constable
Colin Brake	Retired Superintendent
Mrs Camilla Morris	Widow of retired Det. Inspector Basil Morris
Mrs Laura Holman	Widow of retired Sergeant Victor Holman
Steve Docherty	Former Constable
Gordon Nicholson	Retired Sergeant
Mrs Mary Blencoe	Wife of retired Sergeant Mike Blencoe
Mrs Sally Phillips	Wife of retired Superintendent Len Phillips
Michael Foster	Retired Sergeant
23/6/09	**OCA AGM**
Arthur Ashby	Retired Sergeant
Ronald Hill	Retired Constable
Harold Stevens	Retired civilian control room operator
Brian Ambrose	Retired member of police staff
John Desmond Harrington	Retired Sergeant
Ken Williams	Retired civilian photographer
Mrs Eilene Trinder	Wife of retired PC George (Tommy) Trinder
Ken Gosling	Retired Superintendent
Roy Mullard	Former bar manager – Guildford Police Club
Mrs Margaret Covey	Wife of former PC Lionel Covey
Henry 'Tom' Kimber	Retired Constable
Ted Wild	Retired Sergeant
Joan Darby	Former traffic warden and HQ waitress
Mrs Florence Foster	Former counter clerk - Cobham
Bianca Philipou	Former member of police staff
Christopher Fowler	Former Constable
Arthur Delves	Retired Constable

Mrs Bernadette Stone	Wife of retired Sergeant John Stone
Mrs Nina Jenkins	Widow of retired Sergeant Roy Jenkins
Bruce Rapley	Retired Sergeant
Gordon Maxwell	Retired Sergeant
Les Rice	Retired Inspector
2010	
Mrs Peggy New	Former canteen staff, Reigate Police Station
Michael George Price	Former Constable (resigned 1980)
Reginald Callingham	Retired Sergeant
Paul Soulsby	Serving Constable
John Grant	Former Superintendent (transferred to Bedfordshire)
Arthur (David) Davies.	Retired Counter Clerk
James (Joe) Divers	Retired Constable
John Hoey	Retired Constable
Kenneth Pugh	Retired Constable
Graham Brown	Retired Constable
Mrs Marie Willson	Former WPC and wife of retired Inspector Denis Willson
Tony (Harold) May	Retired Sergeant
Mrs Joan Norton	Wife of retired PC Stan Norton
Mrs Sally Benstead	Wife of retired DC John Benstead
Cathy Horkan	Partner of retired PC Norman Sherritt
David 'Taffy' Williams	Retired Constable
John Benstead	Retired Constable
Andy Morris	Serving Constable
Ernest William Harrison	Past member of police staff
Peter Newbury	Retired Constable
21/4/10	**NARPO AGM**
Leslie Henson	Retired Detective Sergeant
John Bevan	Retired Chief Inspector
Mrs Gloria Chilmaid	Wife of retired Chief Superintendent Frank Chilmaid
John (Jock) Scott	Retired Constable
Robert Stocker	Former Surrey PC who transferred to, and retired from, Metropolitan Police
June 2010	**Old Comrades reunion**
Mrs Lynette Lloyd	Wife of retired DC Brian Lloyd
Charles William Jennings	Retired Constable
Wendy Groves	Retired Civilian Wireless Operator
Greg Butler	Retired Detective Inspector
Mrs Mabel Bowles	Wife of retired Sergeant Ron Bowles
Paul Smith	Retired Constable
Vic Harman	Former Constable, transferred to Lincolnshire Police

James Gough	Retired Sergeant
Ralph Thomas Cooper	Former Constable
Arthur Noel Smith	Retired Superintendent
Roy Liney	Retired Constable
David Mason	Retired Detective Constable
Geoffrey Tutton	Retired Constable
Duncan Grant	Serving member of police staff
Henry Bryce	Retired Inspector
Mrs Shirley Crouch	Wife of retired Sergeant Victor Crouch
Kwame Johnson	Former Constable
Mrs Winifred R Stevens	Widow
Mrs Rita Nellie Mason	Widow of retired PC Charles James (Jim) Mason
Mrs Doris May Parsons	Widow of retired Inspector Frederick Charles Parsons
Ronald Harvey	Former Det Superintendent – retired from Met as DAC
Chris Murphy	Retired member of police staff
Frank Ryder	Retired Sergeant
Richard John Allen	Former Surrey PC, transferred to Dorset
William Hobbs	Retired police station caretaker/handman (Egham)
Fred Weller	Retired Control Room operator
Francis Barrett	Retired Chief Inspector
Mrs Annette Powell	Wife of retired Det. Superintendent Graham Powell
Mrs Ruby Amelia Ransom	Widow of retired Constable Ted Ransom
James Vear	Retired Constable
Patrick Comer	Former Sergeant
Sidney Harman	Retired Chief Superintendent
Ray Brown	Retired Chief Inspector
Kenneth Edgar	Retired Constable
20/4/11	**NARPO AGM**
Clifford Woodman	Retired Constable
Mrs Margery Harman	Widow of retired Chief Superintendent Sidney Harman
Kenneth Botting	Retired Chief Superintendent
Eric Roots	Retired Constable
Michael Bagley	Retired Constable
29/6/11	**Old Comrades Reunion**
Mervyn McFadden	Retired Constable
Ronald Bowles	Retired Sergeant (last member of Reigate Borough Police)
Mrs Janet Rosam	Wife of retired Sergeant Ken Rosam. Former Surrey WPC.
Mrs Ruth Levison	Wife of former Constable Paul Levison (transferred to Toronto Met Police)
Mrs Marjorie Burbidge	Widow of retired PC 'Tiny' Burbidge.
John McGlone	Retired Constable

Kenneth Strudwick	Retired Constable
Robert Adcock	Retired Inspector
Bramley Hall	Retired Constable
Denis Willson	Retired Inspector
Alan Pollock	Retired Constable
Dennis Blackman	Retired Constable
William Harrison	Retired Constable
Robert Morton	Former Constable
Heather Cooper	Serving Detective Constable (murdered by her partner)
Victor Crouch	Retired Sergeant
Patrick Buss	Retired Constable
Jack Livingstone	Retired Constable
Alan Sauze	Retired Inspector
Edward King	Retired Detective Constable
Eddie Valone	Retired Constable
Malcolm Shuttleworth	Retired member of police staff
Larry Rhimes	Retired Sergeant
Val Edgington	Retired member of police staff
2012	
Mrs Olive Kathleen Hales	Widow of retired Sergeant Raymond Hales
Robert Ball	Retired Constable
Mrs Joan Olwen Kimm	Widow of Retired Supt Robert Kimm
Kenneth Morgan	Retired Chief Inspector
Ronald (Andy) Stephen	Retired Constable
Mrs Joan Lowman	Widow of retired Chief Inspector John Lowman
Christopher Drew	Former Surrey PC. Retired from Sussex Police as Inspector
Terrence Wills	Former Sergeant
Nigel Lee	Retired Sergeant
Wilfred (Stan) Norton	Retired Constable
Mrs Nora Rawlinson	Widow of retired PC Graham Rawlinson
John Griffiths	Retired Inspector
John David Wright	Retired Constable
Michael James	Retired Chief Superintendent
Frank Royston Beer	Retired Sergeant
Victor Drummond	Retired Superintendent
Rosemary McGarry	Serving member of police staff
Mrs Eileen Mary Jesty	Widow of retired Chief Inspector Norman Jesty
3/4/12	**NARPO AGM**
David Delaney	Retired Inspector
Eric Spurgeon	Retired Sergeant
Gordon Everingham	Retired Chief Inspector

Roy Goacher	Retired Superintendent
Frank Hailer	Retired Sergeant
John Ewens	Retired Constable
Roy Davies	Retired Constable
Dr Helen (Lizzie) Taylor	Wife of retired Inspector Mike Ledwidge
Geoffrey Phillips	Retired Inspector
Edmond Cunningham	Retired Detective Chief Inspector
Mrs Pauline Livingstone	Widow of retired PC Jack Livingstone & former civilian staff member
27/6/12	**Retired Comrades Assciation AGM**
Gerard Lewis McCart	Retired Sergeant
Mrs Margaret Davie	Wife of retired Inspector Tony Davie
Trevor Bentley	Retired Sergeant
Jon Wilce	Retired Chief Superintendent
Mrs Clare Goodey	Wife of retired Sgt Ray Goodey
Ronald George Briant	Retired Inspector
Mrs Lis Shrewsbury	Wife of retired PC 'Buz' Shrewsbury and former Surrey WPC Massey
Frederick George Hind	Retired Constable
Fred Fuller	Former Special Constabulary Divisional Officer at Dorking
Norman Fairclough	Retired Constable
Mrs Inez Hedges	Wife of retired Chief Inspector George Hedges.
Mrs Ena Venn	Widow of retired Detective Sergeant Dave Venn
Leslie James (Spike) Cheeseman	Retired Inspector
Mrs Leila Cheeseman	Wife of retired Inspector 'Spike' Cheeseman
Mrs Eileen Hitt	Wife of retired Sergeant Ron Hitt
Raymond Gilder	Retired Constable
Gavin Weller	Serving Constable

Name	Details	Death date	Funeral date
Adrian Wedesch	Retired Constable	19/12/12	14/01/12
Graham Joyner	Retired Police Staff member (HQ Stores Manager)	22/12/12	17/1/13
Jack William Richards	Retired Constable	12/1/13	25/1/13
Jeffrey Brooks	Retired Detective Inspector	20/1/13	1/2/13
David O'Connell	Former Sergeant	23/1/13	5/2/13
Richard Skerten	Retired Sergeant	27/1/13	15/2/13
Roy Bristow	Retired Sergeant	?/1/13	?/1/13
Mrs Sandra Young	Wife of retired PC Andy Young	11/2/13	
Derek Robbins	Retired Constable	15/12/12	
John Lane	Retired Detective Constable	1/3/13	18/3/13
Mrs Rosemary Skinner	Wife of retired PC Eric Skinner	14/2/13	13/3/13
Mrs Maureen Poole	Widow of retired Inspector Bill Poole	219/3/13	2/4/13
Gerald (Joe) Featherstone	Retired Constable	2/4/13	12/4/13
Anthony (Tony) Keefe	Retired Sergeant	3/4/13	17/4/13
William (Ray) Hemmant	Retired Sergeant	9/4/13	26/4/13
Eldred Boothby	Former Chief Superintendent and CC Durham	11/10/12	
Mrs Dorothy Tunn-Clarke	Wife of retired C/Supt Derek Tunn-Clarke	17/4/13	2/5/13
Mrs Hazell Packham	Wife of retired Superintendent Jack Packham	15/4/13	1/5/13
Lionel Covey	Former Constable	1/5/13	23/5/13
Archie Scott	Retired Inspector	3/5/13	14/5/13
John Parsons	Former Constable (retired Dorset)		16/5/13
Gerald Moore	Retired Detective Constable	13/5/13	31/5/13
Claire Spillett	Retired member of police staff	10/5/13	30/5/13
Pete Coppard	Serving member of police staff and Special Con		30/5/13
Jim Clark	Former PC, transferred to Met	25/5/13	3/6/13
Bob Collins	Supplier of harnesses etc. to Dog Section	14/6/13	
Alan Berg	Former PC, transferred to Royal Parks Police	15/6/13	
David Wickham	Retired Constable	15/6/13	
26/6/13	**Surrey Police Retired Comrades Association AGM**		
Fred Creagh	Retired Detective Sergeant	11/7/13	25/7/13
Leslie Hubbard	Retired Constable	17/6/13	28/6/13
Mrs June Grimble	Wife of retired PC Roger Grimble		7/8/13
Mrs Ivy Alice Ferguson	Widow of retired Chief Supt. George Ferguson	18/7/13	1/8/13

Name	Details	Death date	Funeral date
Jane Eames	Retired Constable	10/8/13	22/8/13
Mrs Cynthia Harding	Widow of retired Constable Bill Harding	27/7/13	
Alec Henry Budd	Retired Constable	28/8/13	11/9/13
Mrs Sheila Ponder	Widow of retired Ch. Supt. Keith Ponder	27/7/13	
Martin Wodehouse	Retired Constable	9/9/13	26/9/13
Mark Grix	Retired Detective Constable	30/9/13	
Tony Miles	Retired caretaker	19/10/13	
Steven Chester	Retired member of police staff	3/11/13	19/11/13
John Falkner	Former Constable	9/11/13	2/12/13
Jennifer Keene	Former civilian Comms Officer	5/11/13	
Mrs Margaret Barratt	Wife of retired PC Phil Barratt	21/11/13	9/12/13
Graham Thomas Powell	Retired Superintendent	10/12/13	3/1/14
Ray Thomas	Former Surrey PC, transferred to Met	4/1/14	23/1/14
Mrs Margaret Sauze	Widow of retired Inspector Alan Sauze	3/1/14	29/1/14
Alfred (Jock) Hay	Retired Superintendent	1/2/14	14/2/14
Mrs Daisy Redwood	Widow of retired Sgt Bill Redwood	31/1/14	13/2/14
Allan Ketchell	Former Special Constable	18/2/14	10/3/14
Mrs Pam Beavis	Former WPC, wife of retired D/Supt John Beavis		17/2/14
Sir Richard (Stanley) Barratt	Former HMI Not a Surrey officer but long term resident	?/5/13	
Frank Gibbs	Retired Detective Constable	6/3/14	21/3/14
Philip Keith Jempson	Retired Chief Superintendent	3/13	
Desmond Mcfadden	Retired Detective Constable	25/3/14	4/4/14
Dr Tony Blowers CBE JP	Former Chairman of Surrey Police Committee	25/3/14	9/4/14
Alan Clarke	Retired Constable	3/4/14	15/4/14
Ian Macer	Former Special Constable	29/3/14	14/4/14
Jeffrey Knight	Retired Detective Constable	4/4/14	17/4/14
Vic Copus	Retired Constable	8/4/14	23/4/14
Clifford Blackford	Retired Sergeant	17/4/14	27/4/14
Michael Burchett	Retired Inspector	2/5/14	16/5/14
Bill Vine	Former Comms Officer		22/5/14
Garry Curran	Former Sergeant	4/6/14	
25/6/14	**SPRCA AGM**		
Roger Harrison	Retired Constable	29/6/14	15/7/14
Ian Carter	Retired civilian Communications officer	30/6/14	22/7/14
Bill Pirie	Retired Detective Constable	17/7/14	30/7/14
Leslie Curtis OBE BEM	Retired Constable	11/8/14	20/8/14
Malcolm Hill	Former Detective Constable	13/8/14	21/8/14

Name	Details	Death date	Funeral date
Mrs Joan Bundy	Widow of retired Inspector Arthur Bundy	13/8/14	22/8/14
Jim Smith	Retired Constable	20/8/14	8/9/14
Tricia King (Raymond)	Former Civilian Communications Officer	4/9/14	
Mrs Anna Cooper	Widow of retired PC Bill Cooper	?/5/13	
David John Rice	Retired Constable	8/10/14	
Ronald Brake	Retired Chief Inspector	6/5/14	
John McLeod	Retired Detective Sergeant	10/11/14	27/10/14
Mrs Betty Young	Wife of retired PC Peter Young		16/12/14
Michael Kenny	Retired Detective Constable	11/12/14	29/12/14
Alan Hobbs	Retired Constable, current Police Staff	24/12/14	20/1/15
Mrs Jill Doward	Wife of former PC John Doward	31/12/14	9/1/15
Malcolm Franklin	Former Surrey officer. Emigrated to USA		
Ronald (Ron) Underwood	Retired Detective Chief Superintendent	10/1/15	22/1/15
Jack Packham	Retired Superintendent	16/1/15	9/2/15
Mrs Joyce Rice	Widow of Retired Inspector Les Rice	17/1/15	11/2/15
Mrs Maggie Smith	Retired Police Staff, Oxted		
Christopher Campion-Smith	Retired Inspector, current Police Staff	3/2/15	20/2/15
Reg Fox	Retired Constable	14/2/15	5/3/15
John Worgan	Retired Constable	15/2/15	6/3/15
Mrs Sandra Denyer	Former Communications Officer		
Terry Hughes	Retired Detective Inspector	15/2/15	5/3/15
Rosemary Russell	Wife of Retired Detective Constable	7/3/15	2/4/15
Victor (Vic) Melhuish	Retired Sergeant	29/3/15	17/4/15
Bob Ling	Retired Sergeant	7/4/15	28/4/15
Roy Barnes	Retired Special Constabulary Chief Inspector	9/4/15	7/5/15
Gerald Hobbs	Former Surrey Officer transferee to Met	4/15	
Edward (Ted) Annetts	Retired Sergeant	9/4/15	7/5/15
Martyn Williamson	Retired Constable and Police Staff	12/4/15	7/5/15
15/4/15	**NARPO AGM**		
Ray Goodey	Retired Sergeant	7/5/15	26/5/15
Steve Cooke	Former Surrey Officer transferee to South Yorkshire	15/5/15	29/5/15
Arthur Shaw	Retired Constable	10/6/15	6/7/15
24/6/15	**SPRCA AGM**		
Harry Lee	Retired Inspector	21/7/15	6/8/15
David Reardon	Retired Constable	8/9/15	24/9/15
Ray Keywood	Retired Sergeant	21/9/15	7/10/15
Dave Stark	Retired Sergeant	23/9/15	

Name	Details	Death date	Funeral date
Chris Annetts	Retired Constable and member of Police Staff	28/9/15	19/10/15
Frederick (Fred) Berryman	Retired Sergeant	24/9/15	15/10/15
Peter Whatley	Former Surrey Officer 1958-1972	16/11/15	23/11/15
Gordon Little	Retired Chief Inspector	22/11/15	30/11/15
Jane Squires	Retired Police Staff (Radio operator Woking)	22/11/15	17/12/15
Ray Parratt	Former Constable Woking & Leatherhead 1967-1978	2/12/15	1412/15
William (Bill) Murray	Retired Inspector	7/12/15	17/2/15
Michael (Mick) Brown	Retired Inspector	22/12/15	
Steve Mims	Former Driving Instructor	25/12/15	22/1/16
Raymond (Ray) Lee	Retired Inspector	17/1/16	
Mary Street MBE	Retired member of Police Staff.	15/1/16	
Neville Cast	Retired Constable - Dog Handler	31/1/16	18/2/16
Paul Veness	Retired Detective Constable	2/2/16	18/2/16
Martin Field	Retired Constable - Editor 'Old & Bold'	3/2/16	23/2/16
Gwen McLachlan -	Widow of Retired D.S John McLachlan		4/3/16
Jack Woodford	Retired Constable - Guildford Borough & Surrey	25/2/16	
Colin Beard	Retired Sergeant	19/2/16	11/3/16
Peter King (formerly Stocking)	Retired Constable Surrey then MPS	17/3/16	14/4/16
Patrick (Pat) Towers	Former Surrey Officer transferee to MPS	13/4/16	26/4/16
Jim Maguire	Retired Sergeant	9/7/14	
Arthur Patrick 'Paddy' Swain	Retired Chief Inspector	21/4/16	24/5/16
Allan Barron	Former Surrey Officer transferee to MPS	15/4/16	12/5/16
Kenneth Durrant	Retired Sergeant	7/5/16	27/5/16
Peter Bradley	Retired Sergeant	11/5/16	25/5/16
25/5/16	**NARPO AGM**		
Amanda Bentley	Retired Constable (Ill Health)	24/5/16	10/6/16
Kathleen (Kath) Tinley	Retired Detective Constable	11/06/16	1/7/16
Paul Kemp	Retired Surrey Constable then Detective Sergeant Met	10/6/16	28/6/16
Brian Cane	Retired Superintendent	18/6/16	11/7/16
29/6/16	**SPRCA AGM**		
Elizabeth (Betty) Harding	Wife of retired Ch/Supt Harding	5/7/16	19/7/16
Sheila Cooper	Widow retired Pc Paul Cooper	8/7/16	28/7/16
Harold Barnes	Retired Sergeant	8/7/16	25/7/16

Name	Details	Death date	Funeral date
John Cunningham	Retired Sergeant	12/7/16	28/7/16
Andrea Wood	Retired Inspector	28/7/16	11/8/16
Adie Lewis	**Serving Police Sergeant**	2/8/16	26/8/16
Bernard (Bernie) Boscombe	Retired Constable	16/8/16	9/9/16
Sarah Crockford	**Serving Police Constable**	19/8/16	8/9/16
Arthur Crawford	Retired Superintendent	23/8/16	----------
Nancy Faull	Retired Detective Constable	1/9/16	9/9/16
Phillip 'Pip' Kerridge	Retired Inspector	1/9/16	29/9/16
Gwen Kidder	Retired Switchboard Operator HQ	9/9/16	4/10/16
Keith Foote	Former Surrey Constabulary Constable	14/9/16	29/9/16
Robert Dann	Retired Constable	3/10/16	18/10/16
Betsey Logan	Retired member (103 years of age)	17/10/16	31/10/16
Ian Page	Retired Constable and Police Staff	19/10/16	9/11/16
Michael (Mick) Trolley	Retired Constable	21/11/16	13/12/16
Derrick Lewin	Retired Police Staff - Mechanic Godstone	9/16	
Josh Blackham	**Serving Police Constable**	29/11/16	
Frank Kennison	Retired Sergeant	4/12/16	19/12/16
Alan Diprose	Police Constable		

Police Review 7 July 1972

Superintendent Claydon retired 40 years
Inspector John Hurst (Later detective chief superintendent)

1928 March 22: Nursery School Fire: Inquest opened: The Coroner for East Surrey Mr FJ Nightingale opened the inquest on the bodies of the five children who lost their lives in the fire which broke out late on Saturday night at High Trees the nursery school near Redhill. The inquest was opened in a schoolroom at Brownslade an annexe to the school. The children suffocated in their sleep and knew nothing before their bodies were burnt. The inquest was adjourned to March 28 probably with a jury.[1] Superintendent Claydon Surrey Constabulary was present.

1928 February 2: Oxted Court: Sidney Mayne a painter of Curtisville, Barfields, Bletchingly was charged with the murder of Harry Butler aged sixty nine. Superintendent Phillip Claydon said the prisoner was brought to the police station late on Saturday night and he charged the prisoner with murder when he replied, "That's right; all correct." The prisoner said he wished to make a statement, which was written down, read over to him and he signed it. Mayne was remanded in Custody.

> **1928 February 27: Alleged murder in Surrey village:** Sidney Mayne 35, a painter, of Curtis Villas, Barfields, Bletchingly will be brought up today at the Oxted police court charged with the murder of Harry Butler aged 69, his brother-in-law, of Yew Tree Cottage, Barfields. On Saturday night Butler was on his way home across a field over some wasteland near Barfields and it is alleged that Mayne who had waited in a shed near the spot, approached him and fired at him with a double barrelled sporting rifle. Butler died almost immediately and Mayne who made no attempt to escape was taken into custody.[2]
>
> **3 March 1928:** Trial of Mayne: Police Constable Gibbs heard the shot and was on the scene almost immediately and saw that Butler had been **shot in the thigh** but soon died. Mayne said to PC Gibbs "He meant to get me but I got him." The case was adjourned until the 9 March. [3]
>
> **12 March 1928:** At Oxted police court on Friday Sidney Mayne was committed for trial on the charge of murdering his brother in law. He reserved his defence.[4]

[1] The Times (London, England), Thursday, Mar 22, 1928
[2] The Times (London, England), Monday, Feb 27, 1928
[3] 1928 March 3: The Times
[4] The Times (London, England), Monday, Mar 12, 1928

NUM souvenirs

Peter May

You might be interested in my collection of pit-tallies from the miner's strike. I think these things were redundant at the time and many of us took the opportunity to collect a few. The managers and storemen were certainly quite happy to dispose of them especially in the first couple of weeks when they thought the whole event would be over quite quickly! I managed to collect quite a few from the Nottinghamshire, South Yorks and Kent areas in my travels with Mr. McGarrigle driving me around the various pit locations and was fortunate enough also to snaffle quite a few for the Camberley and Woking contingents

Guildford Support Unit miner's strike 1984 - centre front row Inspector Peter May

Pit Tallies Nottinghamshire

Pit Tallies South Yorkshire and Kent

The Way We Lived Then

Robert Bartlett

I see that violins are good and that an organ is good; and when we introduce the organ it will not be that fiddles were bad, but that an organ was better.

Under the Greenwood Tree by Thomas Hardy

When I raised my right hand and swore, and with great pride wore the blue surge with its row of shiny buttons and whistle chain, I entered a fraternity of like-minded men, instilled with the traditions and discipline of 135 years of policing, agreeing to risk much for each other and for people we did not know! A shared dislike for those outside this closed world that did not play by the rules, misbehaved, threatened, bullied, stole, robbed. Where manly characteristics were expected but not insisted. You could be different provided you were strong. Men who were not clones but individuals from diverse backgrounds and geography, without any tincture of bookishness but able to think and resolve. Men with an assortment of practical skills and attributes including stoicism, loyalty, reliability, compassionate, empathetic with more moral and physical courage than most. Fundamental to be there when needed by a colleague. It was a simply an understanding of duty, honouring your oath of office, doing what you were paid for, "the protection of life and property". Offering protection and reassurance. Not complicated but mostly on your own until the coming of personal radios that worked! Personal judgements. Accountable for actions.

Great store was placed upon loyalty, self-discipline, reliability, and responsibility never to bring disgrace upon these men that have accepted you as one of them. Pride in uniform it was said reflected a personal pride; pride in the organisation from which followed satisfaction in doing the right thing. Proud and pride; knowing the respect in which the blue surge was held by the good people that were content to be policed. Maintaining a little mystery by never being seen in public without a helmet. Over a hundred years of tradition and learning. Unyielding, emotionless, dispassionate.

It was about policemen. There were ladies, mostly young, working in their own world of women, children and young persons, often referred to as Miss Mackenzie's marriage bureau. Civilian staff worked in the office, prosecutions and typing along with the divisional mechanic and cleaners. A male, police officer dominated work place where rank was regarded, recognised and respected though some of the holders were not!

It was a time when policemen were ex-soldiers, sailors and airmen. Some hardened by war. Been there, seen it, done it! Now, just a quiet life was all that was sought. Once a colonel now on the beat: had been a major in the Guards Armoured but now the station officer. DFC, MM. Rows of medals, Africa Star, Italy, 1939-1945 Star, Burma

Star, Defence Medal, Victory Medal. The chief constable said he would prefer to be referred to as captain and the constable responded, not a problem sir, you can call me colonel. Preferred to stay in the warmth of the station office and listen for the nuclear warning from the red phone on the wall that also could tell you when it is time to go home. Seen enough death and devastation now looking forward to thirty, war service included, and then that quiet life maybe with the local council. Former War Reserves who stayed when peace came. Others with National Service behind them, not always soft postings; jungle trained in Malaya, shot at in Cyprus, bombed in Palestine. The sergeants experienced with age and service, the inspectors more so and the superintendent? Who was he? There is talk of an HQ but no idea what goes on there! There is a Chief Constable; I met him once when he recruited me into his Force.

It was a time when policemen walked or cycled, talked and helped, decided what was right and wrong and enforced the discipline of the streets. And did help people across the road and booked people for parking on the pavement! No squads so no drug problem just the professional and experienced and proud to be Traffic men and the CID as career options. If you were a rare breed, a dog handler may suit.

The rules were many. Discipline was ever present though described as friendly as opposed to the Guards. The law was taught, learnt then used, often vigorously to maintain not just the peace for the Queen but safety and order for her subjects. Many of the old timers, the big beefy borough men, the veterans of armed conflict or war with the Canadians on the streets, stood no nonsense from the lumpen mass who did not play by the rules. Many years since these men studied their powers and procedure but they knew what worked and how to make it work and who was watching!

On parade, pencil and pocket book at the present, boots cleaned, trousers pressed at least by some. Truncheon and whistle shown though most will never, ever use either. Number one beat if lucky five beat and a bike or even miles out of town if you had crossed the sergeant. Points before meal break and after a haul away from the police station. Walking at a steady pace, proud of what you were, impressing the shop girls and registered aux pair; sought after as a son in law because of the police house and pension. Single men and nurses homes, policemen and casualty ensured a memorable social life.

It was a time of comradeship, friendship and fellowship forged by the solitude and exposure to the menaces of the beat. Living as one in the section house. An understanding, a coming together of like minds. No radios, bulky greatcoat or cape, a piece of wood in a long pocket buried beneath layers of clothing accompanied by pair of handcuffs of the same design carried by our grandfathers a hundred years ago. Out in the fog, the rain and the snow. So cold that double meal breaks in the night or exposure threatened. In the summer no such thing as shirt sleeve order. Tunics at all times; tattoos never, ever, ever to be revealed.

It is now the cry for the omnicompetent police officer; it is an aspiration for modern managers. Then, it was what we were. Stop checks. All manner of crimes, damage only to fatal road accidents not collisions. Suicides or plain sudden deaths with labels on toes. Post mortem and Casualty; the knock on the door. The smell of the PM, the odour of Casualty. Endless enquiries "Please allow an officer to call upon" from the Met who were far to busy and important to fill in the details at the time. Firearms, shotguns, aliens, animal movements, slaughter houses, pub checks, vehicles seen at night and ten minute points by the box. Missing people, lost children. Domestic disputes some with violence. Neighbours fall out. More stop checks. Shoplifters and drunks, ABH, Grievous Bodily Harm, burglars and theft from motor vehicles. Statements and more statements with cold hands or dripping wet on the hall carpet. Yes please I would love a cup of tea. Thank you. Must go; have to make my point.

Shaking door handles, responding to alarms, suspects on premises, industrial accidents, fires and even terrorist attacks with many injured and killed. No vehicle excise licence. Planes dropped from the sky from the southwest of the county, the middle and southeast. Death and destruction on an impressive scale dealt with by the man in the helmet and greatcoat with the now long gone Traffic officer first on the scene. Vehicle seen at night forms. Saturday night on the town with double shifts as the late turn stayed on. Over twenty men on foot in the town centre. Fights and drink. Drink and fights. Soldiers and sailors. Military and locals. Drugs and pills crunching on the floor of the cafe as the police walked in. Hippies sleeping rough in empty houses. More houses to be checked. Unoccupied house where the owner was on holiday and due back the next day. Police promised to keep an eye on the home but it has not been visited. Make certain it is done today and sign the form! Help yourself to an apple off the tree. Have a sit down in the garden. Oh, and even more stop checks! Why does it always rain when on a bike? Plenty of paperwork, lots of paperwork that had to be right or it bounced back from the sergeant and horrors, from the inspector. Green ink from the Chief Constable commenting, “Well done” or “Congratulations”. Rarely commendations though bravery show; you were just doing your job facing a man with a shotgun.

Tea stops, early morning bakers for a newly minted jam doughnut. In the dairy for a drink of milk, hotel kitchens for tea and toast. The night time community held together. Smile from the uniform at the window dresser followed by tea in the back of the shop. Valentine cards to the police station with just a collar number. The old Borough men checked the “stock room” in the pubs, where light refreshment was left for their enjoyment during formal visits. Men who had developed a huge capacity; five pubs in the High Street, one after the other a few minutes in each. So called tea stops with little tea seen but glasses brought out in posh houses where HJ was listened to on the wireless set with the boy making a dash to the radio if called. Sorry HJ out of the vehicle doing a stop check! They surely knew?

Police bands, pipers and brass, saluting and parading, creases in the trousers, shiny boots and the right coloured socks! Football, rugby, cricket, bowls. Deep-sea fishing, radio society, choirs and hobbies. Force family days. Anna of Avondale. Police clubs, promotion, twenty-first birthdays, marriages and retirements and the annual gathering of the long retired. Socials in the club, police ball in the local hall where the glitterati displayed their support. Snooker, one-armed bandits, smoke filled rooms. Police pensioners always welcome at the bar. Training school by the sea for three times in two years including the aptly named for some, Inter-Course sharing a camp with the Poison Dwarfs, monthly training with DPA and tests with knowledgeable sergeants from HQ wherever that was. What did they do there? There was the dog school with fierce men and even fiercer sergeants who did not need dogs to frighten you.

Time passes radios come, even the CID can now be contacted or so it was thought; possibly. PSU came with Toxteth, Dover, Leicester, NUM, Stonehenge year on year. Fox hunt, strikes, and demonstrations. The growth in terrorism but still no armed support. Bulletproof truncheon against an ASU. We got away with that one!

Living together in the section house brought a bond. Canteen meals with cholesterol slammers before cholesterol had been invented, and liver and bacon or stuffed hearts after the first post mortem! Endless complaints about washing up or lack of it and the gannets who took more than their share of the food out of hours. Weddings of the young and funerals also sometimes of the young men killed on the roads or shot dead by crazy gunman on a quiet night in a small town.

Poor pay, unable to buy a house until nine years service completed then not where you worked or so it seemed. Most not a chance. Postings from one side of the county to the other, disrupted lives, dissatisfied wives who left their sparkling home; children who were worried over taking it all in their stride.

Then it was gone. Drinks and a sandwich but no more at a police club but a golf club as police clubs were no more. All gone. But has it gone? Can you take the policeman out of a policeman? Is he always a policeman? No longer there risking his health with shifts, atrocious weather or nauseating people. But has it all gone? Friendships and fellowship remain for most. Memories crowd in. Yarns to be spun, lamps to be swung. People to be talked of. A good gossip. Not many visits in blue serge to the hospital now but for too many the visits remain as visitor and patient. Gatherings at funerals are the most common reunion but there are endless opportunities be you once on Traffic, CID, worked at Haslemere or Caterham. The loyalty and friendship, the adversity shared, the strokes pulled, the supervisors outwitted ensure that deep within most, but not all, is a continuing celebration of times past. Mostly the good times as we can easily forget the bad and there were for most, many. The Force no longer has much interest in those who once served, closed welfare support for the retired, no longer even Off Beat which is just as well as it makes little sense; more Pravda than news. Alleluia for Old and Bold, Old Comrades, NARPO and reunion organisers,

those prepared to gather round in times of need. But pensioners keep winning the Force lottery!

It is said we are the blessed generation, the golden generation. Golden pension rights and conditions maybe, though mostly a skint generation with poor pay but no doubt a fortunate time to have served. Life was simpler the rules elastic but an horrific scene is as horrific then as it is now but counselling was, maybe, a cup of tea if lucky and a talk with ones mates. Move on, always something to do. Some left the Job after bad experiences; some have never been the same but most ploughed their own furrow for thirty years appreciating the good times as they came.

The Way They Live Now

"The demoralisation amongst rank and file officers has been exacerbated by the loss of crucial community relationships as officers disappeared into cars and behind computer screens, directed by senior officers spouting absurd managerial or sociological jargon." Wrote Melanie Phillips in The Times on 29 November 2016. Is she right or does she exaggerate to emphasise?

Is today's police service recognisable to previous generations? Or, does PC40600 (an unreasonably large force identification number never repeated, worn but not a collar number) live such an unrecognisably different working life to his and now her, predecessors? The present and transitory holders no longer of the blue surge but cotton machine washable, body armoured, taser carrying, spray at the ready, truncheon on show, radio with confusing number of channels and a hand held computer to ease the paper work that keep them off the streets. They are no longer known as police officers but warranted officers to distinguish them from other members of the so-called police family. Have this generation the confidence and support of their public, the confidence and support that has to be earned and worked at as it is not easily given and soon withheld. Anonymity not individuality is evident. Call for help, followed maybe by blue lights (or no response as it did not tick the boxes on the screen), job done and gone. Never got his or her name not even sure where they worked. Were they local? Did not seem to know anyone. Will they come back and make enquiries or was that it? It will be on Twitter or Facebook or both within the hour written as a glory when it was once routine.

Or is it so very different it is no longer "The Job", with neither the new nor the old having mutual or common ground aiding understanding. Worlds apart? Time passes nothing remains the same but that does not always mean better. Peel is dead! Rowan and Mayne with preventive policing long gone. Community engagement? Who now holds the philosophy of British policing? What is that philosophy? Who is its guardian? Is the chief constable or the PCC? Is it one force or the civilian CHMI or the College of Policing? Can we believe or hope that the golden age lies before us and

not behind us? Are the axioms of policing being sacrificed on the altar of budget cuts and overwhelming demand? Will this period be marked as a turning point?

But good men and women still go out at all times of the day and night, risk much for each other and people they do not know. Each generation has to police by taking account of all the pressures placed upon them making judgements they would rather not, cut which they would prefer to leave, police in a manner they would rather not. For all that it is a different world our successors operate in and that has led to a very different Job.

What we could have done with DNA and ANPR!

Metropolitan Police on Parade

T Division about 1950's/1960's Metropolitan police constables present their 'appointments' to the duty inspector whilst on parade before leaving the station to go on patrol. This was also undertaken in the Surrey Constabulary more often to the duty sergeant.

Note the striped armband that signified that the officer was 'on duty'.

Scarves, shoes (boots only) and beards were banned; unkempt stubble would have been dealt with by a fine under discipline regulations. Regulations required that officers could not wear spectacles or be colour blind (related to evidence given in court particularly in cases involving the traffic light system) and contrary to common belief they could not have flat feet! Medical requirements were stringent, teeth condition had to be perfect as well as eyesight. There was no leniency offered regarding the minimum height limit. Officers would have to request permission to

marry (a potential wife would be 'checked out') and buy or rent their own house and had to ensure that they could arrive for all shifts (day and night, 6am, 2pm and 10pm). Taking on another job even part time was not allowed; men were dismissed or fined for breaking this regulation.

Political allegiances and private views for officers in the 1950's and 1960's were ALWAYS to be kept private as officers were expected to deal with all matters with an open and impartial view.

Believed Metropolitan Police Caernarvon Castle, in 1911, for the investiture of the Prince of Wales, who later abdicated from his position as Edward V111. Are they carrying sandwiches and a water bottle for operational feeding?

Commander James Nevill, Head Of The Metropolitan Police Anti Terrorist Group

Often the first senior officer on the scene of terror attacks, Nevill was the man who took charge and talked to the media.

During the tense Balcombe Street siege in 1975, for example, he appeared in television news reports night after night - unruffled and immaculate - as one of the two senior detectives negotiating with the cornered gang of renegade IRA gunmen. Nevill was a seasoned, old-style detective, firm and authoritative; he was a tenacious investigator and interrogator, but fair-minded and likeable.

As a young Flying Squad officer he took part in the investigation into the Great Train Robbery of August 1963, and in 1979, shortly before retiring in the rank of commander, helped in the later stages of the hunt for the Yorkshire Ripper, Peter Sutcliffe. His arrival in Leeds with a colleague from Scotland Yard was described as the deployment of "fresh eyes and minds" in the four-year hunt for the man who had, by that stage, murdered 12 women, mostly prostitutes. Nevill returned to London empty-handed a month later, however, and it was another year before Sutcliffe was arrested.

In 1979, having undergone heart bypass surgery at the age of 51, Nevill ended his 32-year career in the Metropolitan Police in charge of the CID over a wide area of south London. The following year he joined Barclays Bank in a senior security role.

James Francis Nevill was born on February 20 1927 at Balham, south London. On leaving school he became an engineer with a company making heavy munitions. The job inspired a lifelong interest in guns and ammunition, and he developed a marksman's eye, competing at Bisley and later serving as president of the Bisley Gun Club.

He spent much of his National Service in the Middle East with the Royal Fusiliers

driving armoured cars, an experience that led him to toy briefly with the idea of becoming a professional rally driver. In the event he was discharged as a lance-corporal and returned to civilian life, working in the retail sector before joining the Metropolitan Police in 1948.

His first posting was to the police station at Rochester Row, and he was working as a CID aide there when he met WPC Marion Nelson. They married in 1954, by which time Nevill had embarked on a career as a detective, starting in the criminal records department at Scotland Yard. A series of postings led to his joining the Flying Squad in the early 1960s, and he was eventually to head the CID in London's A-division.

In June 1974 the Provisional IRA bombed the Houses of Parliament, injuring 11 people. When the deputy assistant commissioner, Ernie Bond, arrived at the scene, he appointed Nevill on the spot to be number two to Roy Habershon, head of the bomb squad (later the anti-terrorist squad).

In the course of the previous year the IRA had launched some 85 bomb attacks on the British mainland, resulting in nearly 400 casualties.

In October 1974 the IRA bombed two pubs used by military personnel at Guildford in Surrey, killing six and injuring 35 others. Once again Nevill was one of the first senior men on the scene, as he was throughout 1975, when the IRA targeted the London Hilton hotel as well as restaurants such as Scotts, Locketts and Walton's.

In December of that year Detective Chief Superintendent Nevill faced one of his toughest tests when a gang of four IRA gunmen whom he had been hunting holed up in a flat at Balcombe Street, not far from Marylebone station, taking the two middle-aged occupants hostage. Psychologically, the siege began badly for the authorities, with the Metropolitan police commissioner Sir Robert Mark branding the gang as "vulgar common criminals" and bluntly broadcasting that their only destination would be a cell at Brixton prison.

With his second-in-command, Peter Imbert, Nevill embarked on a cat-and-mouse game, ordering the telephone line to the flat to be cut, addressing the gang from the street through a loudhailer and offering them a field telephone (which was accepted) as a means of communicating with the police. Despite the nerve-racking circumstances, Nevill was relieved to discover that the terrorists, while heavily armed and undoubtedly ruthless, had a sense of humour. Inviting them to call him Jim, he was told by the gang - tongue-in-cheek - that their names were Tom, Mick and Paddy. Although it transpired that there were four of them rather than three, these were the names Nevill and his team used throughout the standoff.

Pressure built up on the police and the terrorists (not to mention the hostages, John and Sheila Matthews) as the siege dragged on.

On day five, after the destruction of the field telephone, which the terrorists had hurled from a window, Nevill left his command post in nearby Dorset Square to return to the street outside the flat with the loudhailer, trying to persuade the gang leader to allow food to be passed inside, which he eventually did.

During his halting 22-minute dialogue with "Tom", Nevill sought to push the gang towards the endgame, carefully avoiding the use of the psychologically negative word "surrender". Carefully applied pressure, psychology and patient negotiation by Nevill and Imbert finally paid off when the gang gave up after six days and the hostages were freed unharmed.

The following year Nevill was promoted to commander and put in charge of the bomb squad. Imbert later became an ACPO officer in the Surrey Constabulary and later commissioner of the Metropolitan Police.

Before his retirement Nevill was awarded the Queen's Police Medal.[5]

Brooklands Retro Jumble and Classic Car Show 2016 - 1947 Wolseley 1248 MkIII Police Car (KPP 132)

[6]

[5] Daily Telegraph Obituaries 25 January 2008

[6] https://www.flickr.com/groups/b-p-s/pool/hillview7

Chief Constable of Surrey Constabulary 1946-1956
Sir Joseph Simpson who died in office as the Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police 1968

Sir Joseph Simpson's funeral took place with full honours, at Westminster Abbey on 29th. March 1968. The Lord Bishop of London gave the memorial address and the Metropolitan Police Band participated in the service. All Metropolitan Police officers who were able to do so observed a one-minute silence at 11am as the funeral service began.

Among the many formal and informal tributes to this remarkable man, who was held in so much respect and affection, were two of particular note. James Callaghan, the Home Secretary, wrote to sir John Waldron, the Acting Commissioner,

"He was an outstanding leader of men and his death is a tragic loss both to the Force, which he served so well as Commissioner for one decade, and to the Police Service as a whole which he served in so many ways all his working life."

Sir Charles Cunningham, who was formerly at the Home Office, wrote in 'The Times' of his leadership, fearlessness, his intellect, patience, tolerance, integrity and his capacity to understand others and see the other man's point of view,

"These were qualities which everyone who worked with him – Ministers, Civil Servants, members of his own service - recognised, respected and admired. They won him the loyalty and affection of all his officers – who would have done anything for him. He has left the Metropolitan Police a better force - in efficiency, in morale and in the standards to which all its members work – than it has ever been. Both it and the Police Service as a whole will miss him very much. And so will his friends."

It was, however, the personal tributes from his closest colleagues and fellow officers that were the most moving. Sir John Waldron, who was to succeed him as Commissioner said,

"He was a great man in every sense of the word. He was a dedicated leader and the most impressive Commissioner in the history of the Force. He was also an extremely modest man who shunned the limelight. He liked people. It is for these qualities that he will always be remembered – that and the fact that there'll never be a better 'guvnor'."

On 4th June 1970 a memorial service was held in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral where the Home Secretary, James Callaghan, unveiled a memorial plaque. It bears the following simple inscription:

JOSEPH SIMPSON
K.B.E K.P.M.
1909 – 1968
POLICEMAN
1931 Constable Metropolitan
Chief Constable Northumberland & Surrey
Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis 1958-1968

HILLSBOROUGH DISASTER

Found on the Internet with names redacted

SURREY CONSTABULARY
BRIAN HAYES QPM BA
CHIEF CONSTABLE
POLICE HEADQUARTERS
MOUNT BROWNE
SANDY LANE GUILDFORD
SURREY GU3 1HG
Telephone: 0483 571212
Telex: 859273
Fax: 048 3 300279
All Communications should be addressed to the Chief Constable

Your Reference:
Our Reference: OA/RJB

If telephoning please ask for:
Extension: ----

The Chief Constable
Merseyside Police
PO Box 59
LIVERPOOL
L69 1JD
25 April 1989

Dear Sir

HILLSBOROUGH DISASTER

I refer to your telex of 17 April 1989, in connection with the above and would advise that my Constable -------- stationed at the Chertsey Traffic Centre, was at the match on 15 April 1989.

I attach a copy of his 'avoid' dates for your information.

He can be contacted by telephone on Addlestone (0932) 845544 extension -----

Police Sergeant ----- from Woking Division was also at the match and his Superintendent will be contacting you in due course.

Yours faithfully

Superintendent (Traffic)

First Black Police Officer

Robert Bartlett

I recently met a gentleman who told me his father had served in the Metropolitan Police during the war. His father was black, which made his employment in the Metropolitan Police a rarity. His name was Astley Campbell Clerk and he was a War Reserve Constable number 19803 serving on D Division from 3 September 1939 the day war broke out until medically retired 5 June 1945 after VE Day. He served right through the war.

Clerk was born Dec 2, 1906 in Spanish Town, Jamaica. He was black and recruited at Paddington Green. Being more than six foot, he was very welcome! He met his wife at the restaurant she owned in Connaught St - one of the few to remain open

throughout the war.[7] He would have witnessed and been a part of the entire Blitz, the V1 and V2 attacks and would have been caught up in much horror.

From Christian Clerk: "This is a photo of my father, Astley Clerk in 1946. I should explain that the Clerks are a Jamaican family of very mixed origins – our line goes back to a Scottish and African union of the 1830s. I'm not sure to what extent he was read as black at the time he came to England – though darker-skinned cousins did experience prejudice in the 1950s. Keen to serve during the War, it seems that his sight affected his options – he was effectively blind in one eye due to a n accident at 14 – and this led towards his police role." [8]

War Reserve Astley Campbell Clerk D Division Metropolitan Police 1939-1945

It had been thought that Norwell Roberts was the first Metropolitan Police black officer joining on 28 March 1967. His intake also included Paul Condon, who later went on to become a Metropolitan Police Commissioner, and later, Lord Paul Condon

[7] Alan Moss History by the Yard www.historybytheyard.co.uk email to Robert Bartlett 21 Nov 2016

[8] Email to Robert Bartlett 9 December 2016 from Dr. Christian Clerk

It is now argued that the first black police officer was actually PC John Kent, who worked in Carlisle from 1837. He was the son of Thomas Kent who was brought to work on the estate of a Cumberland landowner returning from duty with the colonial civil service in the West Indies.[9]

Bob Lowther, a former detective superintendent who has researched the history of the old Carlisle City Constabulary, traced Mr Kent through police records. He first appears as a, "supernumerary constable" or probationer, joining on 17 August 1837. He was made a permanent constable on 26 October. Known across the city as "Black Kent", he was clearly a valuable member of the force. His obituaries tell how he was so well known that a generation of Carlisle children were brought up to fear him. Kent was sacked after just seven years with the Carlisle constabulary for being drunk on duty - a common occurrence among officers at the time.

However in a letter to the Radio Times it is claimed that Robert Branford (1820-1869) joined the Metropolitan Police in 1838 a rose to be Superintendent on M Division in 1856. He retired to Suffolk in 1866 but died three years later. He is buried in the churchyard of Little Waldington.[10]

Alan Moss of History by the Yard "I would say that Robert Branford was the first mixed-race officer and Superintendent in the Met that we know about. Today he might describe himself as black; but there again might not. We do not know. In those days there were all sorts of ways of describing mixed-race people but these adjectives have gone out of fashion, or become offensive. He certainly did well."[11]

There is a photograph of a Met officer at Chislehurst in 1910 where the complexion of an officer looks dark, but it could well just be the way that the photograph has been printed and I do not think it is very reliable evidence.[12]

[9] http://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/this-britain/the-black-police-officer-who-pounded-the-beat-150-years-ago-420863.html

[10] Letter Stephen Bourne London SE5 Radio Times 8-14 October 2016 page 166

[11] Email to Robert Bartlett Alan Moss 9 December 2016

[12] Alan Moss email to Robert Bartlett 9 December 2016

Astley Lloyd Blair aged 27 after taking the oath of allegiance Gloucester City Magistrates Court 1964[13]

Other seemingly irrefutable claims to be Britain's first black officer have been Astley Lloyd Blair, who joined the Gloucestershire force in 1964 aged 27 and Mohamet Yusuf Daar, who was born in Kenya, became an officer in Coventry in 1966.[14]

Mohamed Yusuf Daar's appointment on March 16, 1966, made the Daily Mirror's front page with the headline: "Meet PC Mohamed, an English copper." Describing his pride at being a trailblazer, Mohamed said: "I remember seeing on television the Chief Constable of the then Coventry City Police Force saying there would soon be 'coloured', that was the word they used back then, policemen on the roads. The next day at 10am I walked into the station at Little Park in Coventry to inquire about a job. By the end of the afternoon I had signed up, it happened that quickly." Mr Daar, now 73, was so pleased he forgot to ask about the pay, before learning that on £14 a week he would earn only half of what he got in his previous job as a machine operator at a GEC factory. "But I didn't mind. I was just so proud to get the job," he explained.

Mr Daar had only just arrived in the UK having been a policeman in the British colony of Tanganyika in East Africa, now Tanzania, rising to the rank of inspector.

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13 http://www.gloucesterfm.com/black-history/black-history-profiles-1st-policeman.html Daily Telegraph and Morning Post 1964

14 https://www.theguardian.com/uk/2004/jul/26/race.ukcrime

His family had emigrated there from India decades earlier to help build railways. But he decided to leave for Britain where two cousins were working as nurses in London. Mr Daar decided he did not like the capital, however, and moved to Coventry, having visited friends there.

After working at GEC for three months, including one month on strike, he walked in to the local police station. Mr Daar said: “They took me upstairs and called an inspector and he asked me about my time in Tanganyika. After lunch he said the Chief Constable will see you “We walked towards the canteen and he said, ‘Do you mind if we call you Mo? I said, ‘That’s fine, but my name is Yusuf and if you want to call me by my first name, then it’s Joe. He walked into the canteen and introduced me as Joe and that was that.” But it soon became clear his ethnicity and Muslim faith would stop him rising up the ranks, so he left after two years.

Mohamed Yusuf Daar

It seems that PC Kent was first with the records to date with PC Bradford of the Metropolitan Police a close second.

Norwell Roberts was the first black regular police officer in the Metropolitan Police in modern times and faced many challenges but did serve for his full thirty years retiring as a detective sergeant having been awarded the Queen's Police Medal.

Norwell Roberts

Policing in Surrey

In the beginning

Robert Bartlett

It is difficult to reconcile an effective system of police with the perfect freedom of action and exemption from interference, which are the great privileges and blessings of society in this country; and your committee think that the forfeiture or curtailment of such advantages would be too great a sacrifice for improvements in police, or facilities in detection of crime, however desirable in themselves if abstractedly considered[15]

People sleep peaceably in their beds at night because rough men stand ready to do violence on their behalf. [16]

Noli nothis permittere te terere:[17] **the policeman's motto**

[15] Report of Commons Select Committee 1822 Parliamentary Papers 1822 1v (Police of the Metropolis)
[16] George Orwell
[17] "Don't let the bastards grind you down"

Introduction

The Surrey Constabulary never policed the whole of Surrey up to the River Thames as from 1829 the Metropolitan Police were given responsibility, once formed, for large parts of the county. In 1839 the Metropolitan Police District was extended to include Epsom and Ewell, which formed part of V Division, Wandsworth. It was not until 2000 that Surrey Police as the constabulary became, took responsibility for policing the whole of the administrative county.

Policing has never been easy but those that policed the countryside and small towns of Surrey in the 1800s led a harsh, weary and sometimes dangerous life. There was little difficulty recruiting but an enormous turnover. There were no days off but a few days annual leave but too poor on the very low pay to go anywhere. The tyranny of the inspector and later that of the sergeant when the rank was introduced into the county, enforcing a vast and intrusive number of rules and regulations covering every aspect of life of the policeman and his family. There was a very high ratio of senior people to the man on the beat.

Walking twenty miles a day, often in the dark, and it was very dark, split shifts, little sleep, mud in the winter dust in the summer, walking the country lanes and roads that were little more than modern bridleways rutted by carriages and carts, torn up by horses hooves. Clothing that was unfit for purpose and no equipment beyond handcuffs, a truncheon, initially a rattle and later a whistle and the pocket note book. Every move covered by a general order; every breach threatens the loss of your job and home. Little or no training, learning on the job and from others until in 1864 the men were issued with a pocket sized instruction book to be carried at all times in a numbered leather pouch on their belt.

Each day was a walk along the tightrope of class, the police officer deliberately recruited from the workingman some argue thereby ensuring a level of civility and servility to the landed and professional classes. It can also be argued that the men recruited had to be tough and used to hardship, hard work, discipline and able to survive on low pay. The chief constable was however appointed from the magisterial class and was always going to ensure his men did as they were told, certainly by the magistrates.

Pay was deliberately low to avoid recruiting gentlemen particularly in the form of ex-army and navy officers to follow Peel's early order on the formation of the Metropolitan Police. The police was established as a "lower deck" or blue-collar organisation but was and still is one of the few occupations open to the working man

where there can be an expectation of progress through the ranks with the accompanying social status. It was to be policing of the people by the people, based on localities what we now call communities.

These were tough, strong, fit men, brave and stoical and in most cases reliable being a central figure in the rural community alongside the vicar and doctor with whom they would have worked and knew well but in no way treated by them as an equal. These men laid the foundations of modern policing that lasted for 150 years and had changed little by the middle 1960s.

The current police organisation is a very different, unrecognisable to even the retired, but at its core, being a police officer changes little over the generations. A victim is a victim; horror and loss; blood still flows; danger threatens. It never was just a job but the Job, and never for the faint hearted.

Chapter One

Long, Long Ago

Origins of the English policing system

The origins of the English system of policing are to be found in the Anglo-Saxon period in which the onus on preventing wrongdoings and taking action against those who had broken the law was placed on the local community and those who were victims of crime. This system emphasised the mutual responsibility of all inhabitants for law enforcement.[18]

The basis of the Anglo-Saxon system was that small groupings of people were organised into tythings, which consisted of ten households and were headed by a tythingman, who was the forerunner of the office of constable. The office emerged during the 65 year reign of Edward III, 1312-1377. In the Tudor period, functions that related to administering the poor law and enforcing action against vagrants were added to the constables' duties tasks that continued when the professional police were formed in the 19th century.

Tythings were grouped into hundreds, a subdivision of the county (the larger ones of which were divided into units, frequently termed divisions). The hundred was headed by a hundred-man, who exercised a number of functions that included the administration of justice and organising the supply of troops. Local notables held the

[18] http://www.sagepub.in/upm-data/36166_01_Joyce_Policing_CH_01.pdf

office. The hundred-man was responsible to the shire-reeve (or sheriff) who was in charge of the county whose rule was enforced through the sheriff's courts.

Following the Norman Conquest in 1066, the Anglo-Saxon system was developed in a number of important ways. The system of Frankpledge built upon the existing principle that households grouped in tythings should exercise responsibility for each other's conduct by requiring all adult males to be members of a tything and to swear an oath that they would conduct themselves in a lawful manner.

With the early system of law enforcement there was an absence of strong central authority and local dominance of major landowners. Following the Norman Conquest attempts were made to increase the degree of central control over the system of policing and law enforcement.

The 1166 Assize at Clarendon required the tything to inform the sheriff of those of its members suspected of having committed a crime, and the accusation was initially investigated by the tythingman and a jury of 12 members and took place at the tything Frankpledge hearings.

The part played by magistrates in the judicial system of England and Wales can be traced to the year 1195 when Richard I commissioned knights to preserve the peace in unruly areas. They were responsible to the King for ensuring that the law was upheld. They preserved the "King's Peace", and were known as Keepers of the Peace. [19]

Justices and constables can trace their origin to the Statute of Westminster 1285 and the Justices of the Peace Act 1361 their role being a mixture of police, judicial and administrative authority with a primary duty to maintain the King's Peace.[20] The Act of 1361 was still in use towards the end of the 20th century mainly to deal with indecency and to bind over unruly persons "to be of good behaviour". The bind over is not a punishment, but a preventive measure, intended to ensure that people thought likely to offend will not do so [21]

The 1285 Statute of Winchester was an important development in the history of policing in England. It provided for the appointment of two high constables in each hundred, below which were the petty constables in each tything. It also established the principle of local responsibility for police-related matters by introducing the procedure of the hue and cry, whereby all able-bodied citizens were required to help arrest a criminal and required the hundred to compensate the victim of a robbery when the hue and cry had been raised but the offender had escaped.

[19] http://www.sagepub.in/upm-data/36166_01_Joyce_Policing_CH_01.pdf
[20] A History of England and Wales TA Critchley Constable 1979 page 8
[21] http://www.hmcourts-service.gov.uk/aboutus/history/magistrates.htm

It also compelled all towns (initially in the summer months) to establish a night watch to guard the entrances to the town and to arrest suspicious strangers. The constable was responsible for supervising these arrangements, which also included improved arrangements for day policing. This new system was referred to as 'watch and ward' (watch by night and ward by day). The duty to participate in the watch was placed on all householders and its role was subsequently developed to that of keeping good order in the town at night.

1327 Conservators of the Peace were appointed in each county to help preserve law and order.

In 1361 Edward III appointed 'a good and lawful man' in each county, whose role was to maintain the peace and whose functions subsequently expanded into more general forms of law enforcement. These adopted the title given to them in the 1361 legislation as 'justices of the peace', who later assumed the title of 'magistrate' in the sixteenth century. These developments replaced traditional feudal power relationships, one feature of which was the declining role performed by the sheriff towards the end of the twelfth century. By the end of the eleventh century this office tended to be filled by powerful members of the aristocracy, whose power became viewed as a threat to the monarch. [22]

Justices were appointed by the monarch and owed their allegiance to him. The 1361 Act required that the Justices should meet four times a year to transact business, providing the origins of the Quarter Sessions. Subsequently, in 1605, provision was made for the holding of local sessions, where no jury was required, to conduct minor affairs. This was the origin of Petty Sessions, although this procedure was not given statutory recognition until 1828. [23]

Those appointed as Justices tended to be landowning gentry or the more affluent members of the clergy rather than the feudal elite whose power rested on the ownership of large estates. These were termed the 'lords of the manor', locally highly regarded and treated with respect, which enhanced their law enforcement responsibilities.

Matters pertaining to the administration of manorial affairs (such as manorial lord–tenant relationships) were dispensed through the manorial court, which was presided over the lord of the manor's steward. Above the manorial court stood the hundred court whose role extended to the administration of law and order. Some manors were given the judicial powers of Hundred Courts by the Crown and were termed 'courts leet'. [24]

[22] http://www.sagepub.com/upm-data/36166_01_Joyce_Policing_CH_01.pdf
[23] http://www.sagepub.com/upm-data/36166_01_Joyce_Policing_CH_01.pdf
[24] http://www.sagepub.com/upm-data/36166_01_Joyce_Policing_CH_01.pdf

The appointment of constables was a matter for the manorial courts or courts leet, a procedure that helped to assert the pre-eminence of the Justices over the constables and provided the backbone for the policing system that was in place until the middle of the nineteenth century. However, as the role of parishes as a unit of local administration increased during the Tudor period, appointments were sometimes made at this level. This trend was accelerated following the restoration of the monarchy in 1660, although manorial courts continued to appoint parish constables in some areas until the 1842 Parish Constables Act formally ended their role, when it was transferred to the Justices at Quarter Session. [25]

By the eighteenth century a system of policing had evolved that was based on constables appointed in each locality (which was often the 'parish' although other jurisdictions such as 'township' were also used), whose role was ultimately supervised by magistrates (although intermediaries such as Head or High Constables appointed by the magistrates at Quarter Session might exercise a more detailed element of supervision). The constables were generally unpaid (although there were some rare local exceptions to this) but they were able to obtain income from fees derived from the administration of justice. They typically served in office for one year. [26] There were some who could make a reasonable living from fees and expenses, along with rewards, as the parish constable, and liked the work so they continued in the role for many years.

In some areas, those who were chosen as constables were able to appoint deputies. This procedure was formalised by legislation affecting Westminster in 1756 [27] but was not universally permitted. Where it was sanctioned, concern was sometimes expressed by contemporaries concerning the calibre of those who stepped into the office, some of whom were 'scarcely removed from idiotism' [28] Additionally, by the end of the seventeenth century, a person who apprehended a felon received exemption from a judge (in the form of a certificate commonly called a 'Tyburn Ticket') from serving as a parish constable. These could be sold to persons appointed to this role, who thus had to be replaced by an alternative whose dedication in performing the tasks required of a constable might be lacking. [29]

In 1735 legislation affecting two London parishes was passed whereby householders substituted the duty to serve in the watch for the ability to pay a rate to employ watchmen (often referred to as 'Old Charlies') to discharge this responsibility. The role extended to maintaining public order by taking action against drunkenness and prostitutes and targeting persons who were acting suspiciously observed that by the

[25] http://www.sagepub.com/upm-data/36166_01_Joyce_Policing_CH_01.pdf
[26] http://www.sagepub.com/upm-data/36166_01_Joyce_Policing_CH_01.pdf
[27] Rawlings, 2008: 51
[28] Critchley, 1978: 18.
[29] http://www.sagepub.com/upm-data/36166_01_Joyce_Policing_CH_01.pdf

end of the eighteenth century ventures of this nature (the Watch Acts) extended to other areas of London and beyond. [30] [31]

Although in rural areas magistrates tended to be landowners or clergymen, shortages of these officials in the towns required selection from other social groupings whose commitment to civic duty was sometimes surpassed by an enthusiasm to use the office as a source of personal gain. This was a particular problem in London, where 'trading justices', who were styled 'a byword for corruption'[32], bringing considerable disrepute on the office of magistrate. These magistrates exploited by exacting fees for performing their duties, retaining fines they levied from criminals and colluding with informants. This led to the replacement of unpaid magistrates in London with salaried stipendiaries who operated from Bow Street and then from a further seven police offices established by the 1792 Middlesex Justices Act. [33]

A key difficulty with the old system of policing was that its organisational base (the parish or township) was too small and the numbers of constables supplemented by watchmen too low to counter contemporary crime and public disorder problems. Although it was impossible to gauge 'real' levels of crime, contemporary observations suggested that 'from the last quarter of the eighteenth century through to the 1820s problems of crime and order maintenance were regarded as particularly acute. [34] [35] Some of this increase was driven by population growth, poverty, hunger and large numbers of men discharged from the military following the defeat of Napoleon. It led to the conclusion that 'the breakdown in law and order marched in step with the industrial revolution'[36]. Many contemporaries viewed crime as spiralling out of control while the only solution to outbreaks of disorder was to deploy the military.

Chapter Two

Life in England in the early 19th century

In his book "The Story of Scotland Yard" Sir Basil Thompson establishes the conditions into which the new police officers were to be drawn to enforce the law. The sparse list when considered from the viewpoint of the more modern constable enforces how hard their role was to perform.

Rank held in the highest reverence

[30] http://www.sagepub.com/upm-data/36166_01_Joyce_Policing_CH_01.pdf
[31] Rawlings (2008: 53)
[32] Landau and Beattie, 2002: 46
[33] http://www.sagepub.com/upm-data/36166_01_Joyce_Policing_CH_01.pdf
[34] http://www.sagepub.com/upm-data/36166_01_Joyce_Policing_CH_01.pdf
[35] Rawlings, 2002: 106
[36] Critchley 1978: 21

The rights of labour entirely unrecognised
No trade unions
No railways
No telegraph or telephones
Few people travelled about the country except the rich and the villains
People knew nothing of events that happened outside their own country
The great majority of the country people could neither read nor write
Discipline in the family, army, and navy was enforced by corporal punishment
The greater parts of the city were living in poverty and filth
The streets were filed with prostitutes and drunken men and women
Estimated £3 million pounds a year spent on gin.

At the opening of the century:

160 offences were recognised as punishable by death – including stealing property valued above one shilling
Between 1805 and 1818 there could have been 200 executions for forgery [37]

During 1816 a general trade depression set in aggravated by bad weather and anticipated poor harvest the cost of bread began a move steadily towards the famine prices of 1817

Rural rioting in East Anglia in 1816 when houses were attacked, demands made for money and beer, rick burning and destruction of agricultural machines with raids on food shops. Became more destructive and violent leading to 80 arrests and a special assize at Ely where 24 were sentenced to death, 19 of the sentences commuted. Primarily food riots directed against the unpopular millers, butchers and bakers; there were also demands for higher wages and for employment.[38] [39]

Distress was widespread which led to protest, riot and destruction the most serious in Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire where there was machine breaking; died down in 1817 after seven men hung. The magistrates and mill owners were active in detecting the ringleaders. [40]

Historians cannot agree about the impact of industrialisation and poverty with some arguing that the changes brought higher wages, and a better standard of living. Others consider that the quality of life for workers deteriorated especially between 1780 and 1850, with only limited improvements for some skilled sectors before the 1870s. There is no doubt is that very many families were destitute and those living in the country were often poor with a very low standard of living. Factory workers also lived

[37] The Story of Scotland Yard Sir Basil Thompson1935 reprint Kessinger Publishing Rare Reprints page 91
[38] Norman Gash "Aristocracy and People, Britain 1815-1865" (1979) Page 81
[39] Norman Gash "Aristocracy and People, Britain 1815-1865" (1979) Page 77
[40] Norman Gash "Aristocracy and People, Britain 1815-1865" (1979) Page 77

a precarious existence earning maybe enough to live, but during a downturn or unemployment families were exposed to starvation, insecurity and the resultant downward spiral into poverty. Many were no better off than slaves.
It would seem that only in the last quarter of the century did the standard of living for the industrial labourer began to rise, as prices fell rapidly and sanitation, housing and health improvements changed the urban environment. As quality of life improved so did expectations of order and freedom from crime. It was during this period that policing began to impact upon the discipline of the streets, drunkenness and crime.
At the beginning of the 19th century poverty was regarded as the natural condition of the labouring poor - those who worked with their hands. The fluctuations of harvests, the disruptions of war and the fine line between subsistence and penury were seen as inevitable and difficult to change.[41]

From 1780 and into the first quarter of the 19th century the poor relief system was under strain, with an increasing population and agricultural depressions. The enclosure movements dispossessed a generation from the land. Where common land was enclosed labourers lost a number of rural benefits such as grazing and fuel-gathering rights.[42]

Although there were regional variations, fluctuations in wages and food prices resulted in a number of riots and rick-burning, especially in the major agricultural areas of the south and east of England, between 1829-31.[43]

Harvests were vital to the wellbeing of the country. A poor harvest led to price increases, which hit the pockets of the labouring poor. Between 1828 – 1831there were three bad harvests and the ensuing poverty led to what became known as the Captain Swing riots across the south of England. Disturbances began in Kent following failure of the hop harvest when unemployed labourers attacked threshing machines and disturbances went on almost unchecked throughout September. Soon followed in neighbouring counties and on into Wiltshire, penetrated Dorset and Gloucestershire, Buckinghamshire Bedfordshire and East Anglia – all over by December. [44]

Considerable deployment of troops was necessary to restore order in the worst affected counties. There were some radicals but the disturbances were born of poverty and hardship. Had the aim of the destruction of farm machinery and a higher rate of pay.

The bulk of agricultural labourers made up the crowds but some were impressed into the mob as they moved from village to village. There was an absence of cruelty and

[41] http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/british/victorians/bsurface_01.shtml
[42] http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/british/victorians/bsurface_01.shtml
[43] http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/british/victorians/bsurface_01.shtml
[44] Norman Gash "Aristocracy and People, Britain 1815-1865" (1979) Page 188

vindictiveness and no lives were lost except a man killed by the yeomanry in Wiltshire. One thousand were tried, one third of the cases were dismissed with over 200 sentenced to death and eleven to be executed of whom 8 more were pardoned. There was an uneasy public response an indication of the growing humanitarianism of the age. However 450 were sent to Australia and about the same number received short sentences at home. After 6 years the transported to Australia were pardoned but few returned [45]

By 1826, wages were so low and unemployment so common that "The Times" reported that people were digging up carcasses of diseased animals for food. It was a working class dogma that social ills were due to bad government and their remedy lay in the democratic reform of parliament.[46]

Swing events in Surrey

1830 2/3 August Portley Farm near Caterham: Arson [47]**:** £2000 damage to a barn caused by rioters. The whole farm was reduced to ashes but it was noted that it was the thatch of the barn housing the threshing machine that had first been set alight. Conflicting rumours had it that it was a reprisal for the employment of Irish labourer and alternatively, that it was the Irish labourers themselves that had fired the barns. To add to the mystery the previous occupant of the farm a former businessman said to be highly respected in the neighbourhood, was the only suspect brought to trial several months later and discharged for lack of evidence at the Surrey summer assizes in 1831.[48]

1830 3 November Swing arson at Caterham, Englefield Green on the 11th, Albury 14th and Ockley on the 14th there were three fires.

1830 11 November Swing arson at Englefield Green

1830 14 November Arson at Albury: On 10 January 1831 James Warner was hung for arson. James Franks the owner of a corn mill next to his house in Albury awoke to the sound of fire and saw a man in a brown frock coat run off. After local enquiries James Warner was soon identified following rash claims made in drink. Local magistrate Henry Drummond ordered a search of Warner's house where a gun was found and a brown frock coat. Warner had worked for Franks but had been laid off two years earlier. He was convicted and hung. [49]

1830 16 November Swing arson at Egham, Wallington and two at Woking[50]

[45] Norman Gash "Aristocracy and People, Britain 1815-1865" (1979) Page 189
[46] Norman Gash "Aristocracy and People, Britain 1815-1865" (1979) Page 192
[47] Surrey Executions Martin Baggoly page56
[48] The Times 18 April and 10August 1830
[49] Surrey Executions Martin Baggoly page 56
[50] Captain Swing Hobsbawn and Rude Penguin Books 1985 App 3

1830 19 November Tithe meeting riots at Ockley, Wooton, Woking and Norwood (probably the area south of Leigh) overnight 19th and 20th [51]

1830 Radical handbills were circulated in **Dorking**. On the 19th November, The Times reported "an immense multitude of peasantry" assembled at Wotton to compel the rector the Rev. J E Boscawen, to reduce his tithes. Some of the demonstrators claimed to have been forced to do what they did by men from Horsham. " whom they durst not disobey." A part of the crowd moved off it was alleged towards Dorking following a leader "dressed in a smock frock" and the riots that followed three days later at Dorking and Walton when the justices were besieged and assaulted in a public house appear to be inspired from the same quarter.[52]

1830 24 November Dockenfield a wage meeting riot[53]

1830 25 November: Swing arson at Egham [54] and Limpsfield

1830 29 1830 Banstead Arson: A haystack was set on fire and as people rushed to dowse the flames a farm was also set on fire on the other side of the village. But the early arrival of a fire engine stopped any serious damage. Letters had been received at the farm allegedly from "Captain Swing" the mysterious "leader" of the agricultural disturbances of the day. There was also arson at Merton on this day[55] [56]

1830 30 November: Albury Swing arson and riot[57]

1830 6 December: Oxshott Swing arson[58]

1830 10 December: Captain Evelyn Broadwood whose family have extensive Lyne Estates around the Surrey/Sussex border for over a century and a half has a fascinating day book diary written by his great grandfather. The first entry dated December 10 1830 states "To prevent a recurrence of the risings of the Peasantry in the neighbourhood for increase of wages, I have this day been down to Capel and at the Crown Inn have as a magistrate sworn in 59 special constables of which 14 were my servants and labourers and 19 from Newdigate Parish." [59]

1830 12 December: Cheam Swing arson[60]

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[51] Captain Swing Hobsbawn and Rude Penguin Books 1985 App 3
[52] Captain Swing Hobsbawn and Rude Penguin Books 1985 page 86
[53] Captain Swing Hobsbawn and Rude Penguin Books 1985 App 3
[54] Captain Swing Hobsbawn and Rude Penguin Books 1985 App 3
[55] Captain Swing Hobsbawn and Rude Penguin Books 1985 Appendix 3
[56] Surrey Executions Martin Baggoly page 56
[57] Captain Swing Hobsbawn and Rude Penguin Books 1985 Appendix 3
[58] Captain Swing Hobsbawn and Rude Penguin Books 1985 Appendix 3
[59] Dorking Advertiser July 24 2014 in Yesteryear column with item from same date 1849
[60] Captain Swing Hobsbawn and Rude Penguin Books 1985 Appendix 3

1830 18 December: Oxted and Woldingham Swing arson[61]

1831 6 January Albury: Tithe riot[62]
1831 January:[63] A few days after the execution of Warner shots were fired through the windows of the institution's master of the workhouse in Guildford and a note left: "Warner is murdered; Franks, Drummond and Smallpiece shall die. I could clear him at the place, you fake swearing villains. We fired the mill. Starving and firing shall go together"

1831 23 October there were two Swing arson offences near Guildford, the last recorded in the county there being only five more incidents associated with these disturbances in the country in the following days. Finally it was over and the retribution could continue.

The numbers of Swing related incidents in the rural parts of the county totalled: arson 23,wage riot 1, tithe riots 4, with one "riot assault" totalling 29 incidents far less than in the surrounding agricultural counties.[64] In the county this resulted in 20 cases heard in three courts where 11 were acquitted, eight jailed, one sentenced to death and 8 transported.[65]

Official attitudes to the relief of poverty

Attitudes of the ever-growing number of middle class were changing. The practice of giving child allowances under the Poor Law was seen as encouraging large families while the alleged generosity of outdoor relief was seen as benefiting the feckless and reducing the resources available to the deserving poor.[66]

It was the combination of these ideas, which became the basis of the Poor Law Amendment Act of 1834 in England and Wales that continued to rely on the parish rate and, set the principles of social policy for the rest of the century and beyond. The Act established the importance of local administration under centralised control and encouraged attitudes and images of poverty, which dominated public perceptions in the 19th century.

Lowest standard of living

[61] Captain Swing Hobsbawn and Rude Penguin Books 1985 Appendix 3
[62] Captain Swing Hobsbawn and Rude Penguin Books 1985 Appendix 3
[63] Surrey Executions Martin Baggoly page 58
[64] Captain Swing Hobsbawn and Rude Penguin Books 1985 Appendix 1
[65] Captain Swing Hobsbawn and Rude Penguin Books 1985 Appendix 2
[66] http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/british/victorians/bsurface_01.shtml

Designed to reduce the costs of poor relief, the Act placed the workhouse (provided by a union of parishes) at the centre of provision, with the guiding principle of 'less eligibility' - that workhouse conditions should be worse than the lowest living standards of the independent labourer - as its central tenet. Those entering the workhouse would find life there harsh, monotonous and characterised by the intent of improving the inmate's moral character. It was felt that local resources should be used more effectively and costs would be further reduced, as paupers would be deterred by the appearance of the workhouses and knowledge of the harsh treatment of their 'inmates'.[67] The workhouse became so ingrained in soul of the working people that even in the 1950s older people could be heard bemoaning their lot and stressing the imminence of their removal to the workhouse! [68]

The workhouse

Many workhouses had a significant transient population, being under obligation to provide for anyone who applied. These wards appear to have provided shelter for many others, including those 'tramping poor' searching for seasonal work, although it is difficult to know exactly how the casual wards were used, or when and how often an individual or family entered a workhouse. In these casual wards vagrants were housed separately from longer-term residents as they were deemed to be the most workshy and had, it was feared, a potential for violence and criminal behaviour, and the potential to corrupt the deserving poor.[69] There is evidence that the parish constable and the new police directed a great deal of attention towards the tramps and vagrants who were recognised as the source of a great deal of rural crime. The evidence from the lifestyle of the suspects for the 1826 Fetcham murder is clear that large numbers of men and women tramped the country going from fair to fair, stealing along the way. Members of the Isaacs gang in Surrey and Sussex in the 1840s mostly lived transient lives on commons and woodland.

To be continued

[67] http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/british/victorians/bsurface_01.shtml
[68] http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/british/victorians/bsurface_01.shtml
[69] http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/british/victorians/bsurface_01.shtml

David Mumford on Box Hill with D1 a Cortina 1975/1976 – was crewed with Dick Chivers

A visit to the Dog School at Mount Browne - John Humphries in the hat - organised by David Mumford

John BAUGHEN Andrew WINTER William BETHELL Karen HAINES Michael FRENCH Neil BOON · Adrian RUSSELL Leslie MARTIN
Ronald LUCK David MUMFORD Chris MYERS William PIRIE David MANHIRE Fred GILES John BLADES Robert COOPER
Kevin McENTEE Mike BLENCOWE Mel McVICKERS Fred WHEELHOUSE David HANCOCK

"Burglary Squad" 1980s – Dave Mumford second row second from the left

Traffic Burpham 1969 John Hitt and Mick Wickes Ford Cortina