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

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www.surrey-constabulary.com
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Surrey Constabulary History
Journal 42

Contents

Funeral of John Schofield 1974

During the month an enquiry came into Surrey Police at Caterham from an old army friend of John Schofield. The friend in Scotland is to visit Surrey and wished to visit John's grave. Fortunately Surrey Police knew the contact details of www.surrey-constabulary.com who was able to inform them that John was cremated at Crawley and there was no known grave. The two other officers wounded in the attack Jim Findlay and Ray Fullalove are both working for Surrey Police in 2018. During the research the following photos were found:

Unknown constable at the funeral at St Mary's Church Caterham

Mrs Schofield and her family with Superintendent Paddy Doyle Caterham sub-division commander, divisional commander eastern Derek Tunn-Clarke and Chief Constable Peter Mathews.

Photos of John taken when he was in the Royal Engineers, off duty, will appear in the next Journal

Surrey Constabulary 1919 Bisley; note campaign stripes, one awarded for each year of overseas service in the First World War

Control Room to Operations Room

Control Room 1958

1959: Criminal Record Checks and suspect stolen vehicle checks could be done by contacting New Scotland Yard (then situated on the Thames just the other side of Westminster Bridge from the Houses of Parliament). It was an arduous task having to link together in force lines before trying to get the HQ to New Scotland Yard line. Fortunately at Caterham, we had a direct line to Kenley (Met Police) just three miles down the road and could be put through to New Scotland Yard from there. There was a lot of liaison between Caterham and Kenley and even Croydon, its divisional HQ. To find out the registered keeper of a motor vehicle you had to contact the area council holding the record (PA - P J was Surrey CC) and ask for details. It was very difficult out of office hours to get these details as the force HQ concerned had to be contacted and they made arrangements to get them - it took hours! There was only a Telex machine at HQ but no teleprinter on division. In the Enquiry Office at Caterham there was a fixed receive only radio on which to monitor what was going on and to listen out for Serial and Attention Drawn messages issued by HQ Control Room (M2HJ). Serial Messages were about stolen vehicles, absconders, escapees, etc. At this time the Surrey Fire Service/Brigade used the same frequency as the police and they used to call up every single station to test their radio equipment at around 10 am each day and taking several minutes to do so.

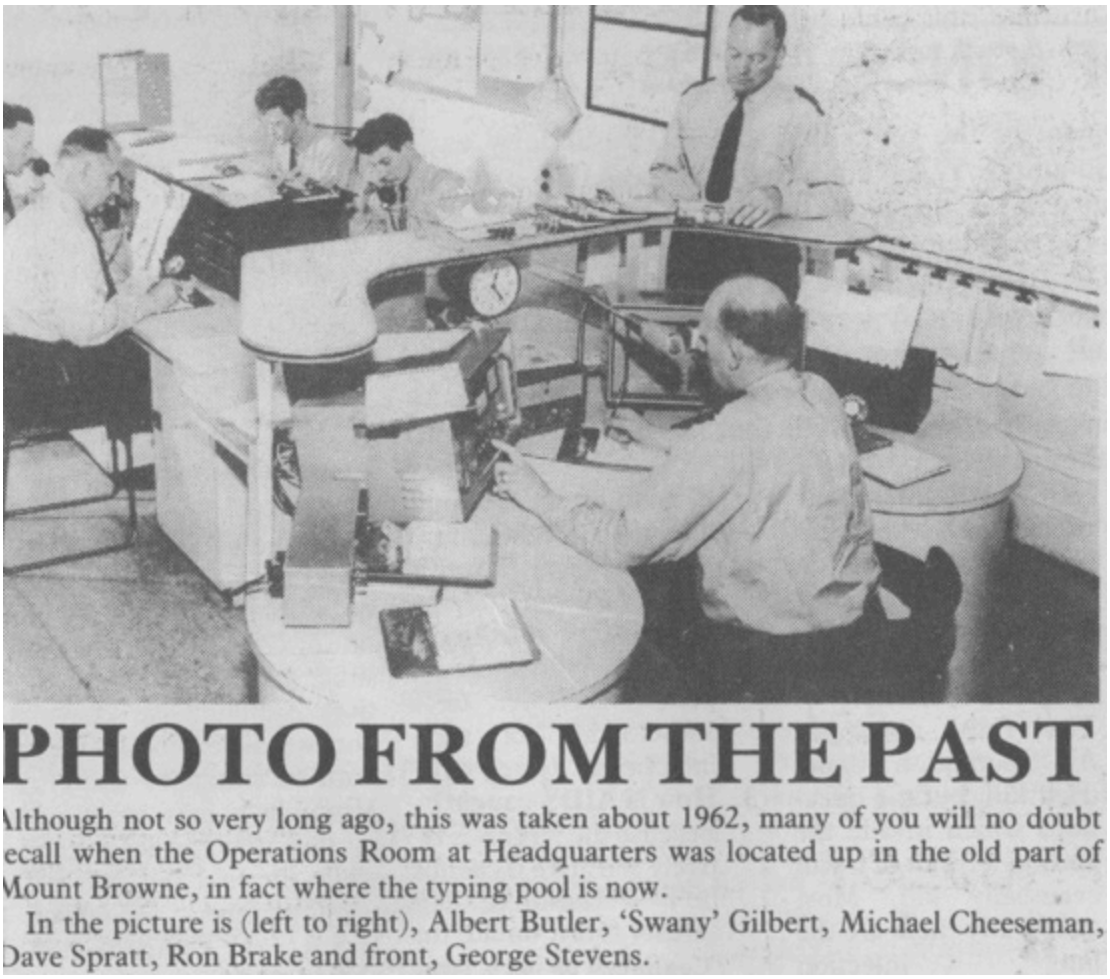


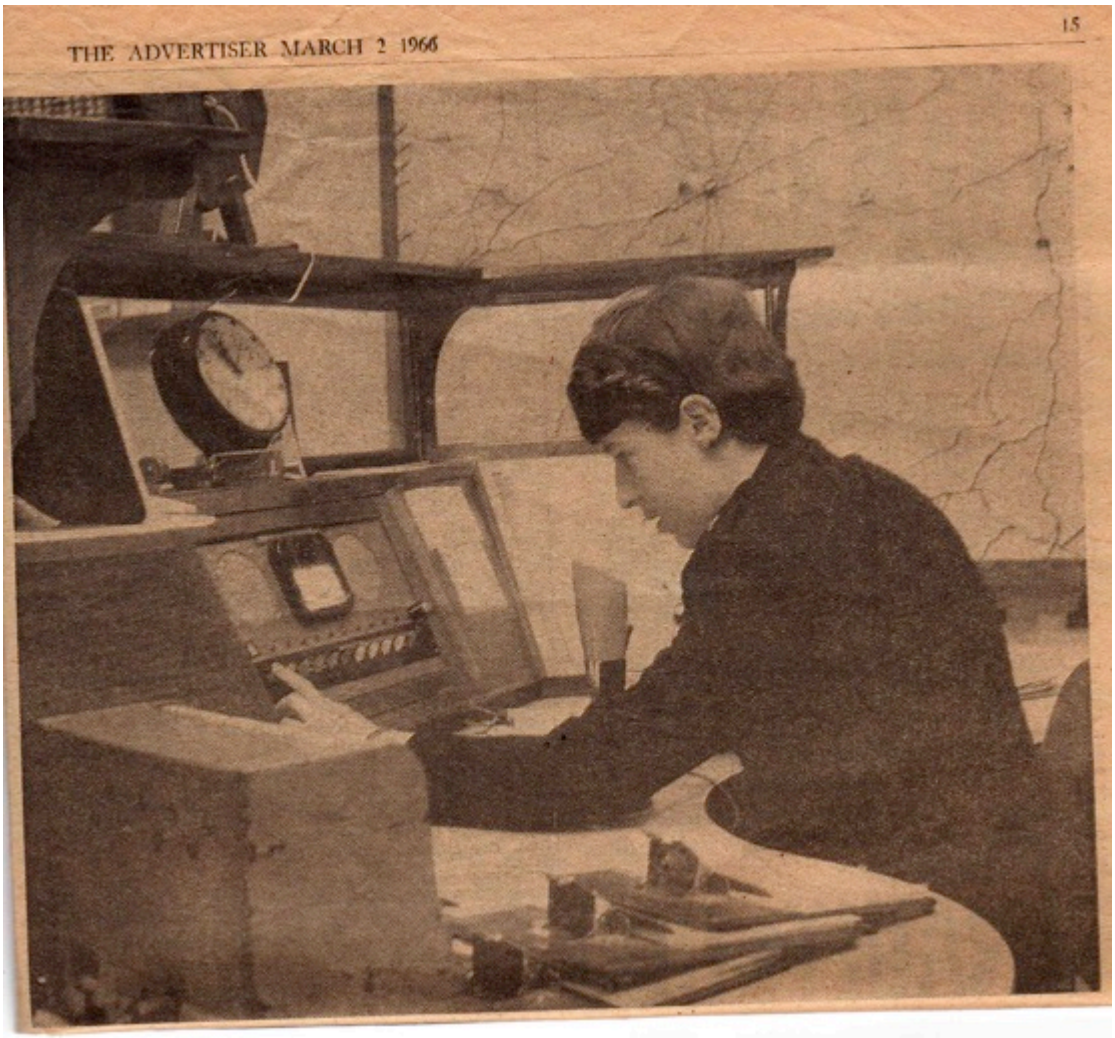
PHOTO FROM THE PAST

Although not so very long ago, this was taken about 1962, many of you will no doubt recall when the Operations Room at Headquarters was located up in the old part of Mount Browne, in fact where the typing pool is now.

In the picture is (left to right), Albert Butler, 'Swany' Gilbert, Michael Cheeseman, Dave Spratt, Ron Brake and front, George Stevens.

1962 Control Room

Control Room: "When I joined as a Cadet in 1962 I worked in the Control Room in the old building in Mount Browne. There were four rotas and each had a sergeant, PC and a civilian operator. Plus there were two cadets. Also the main switchboard was adjacent and control room staff manned this when the one telephonist was not working. It also has to be considered that before main trunk dialling nearly all external and internal calls throughout the force went via the H.Q. switchboard."



Rose Murray 1966

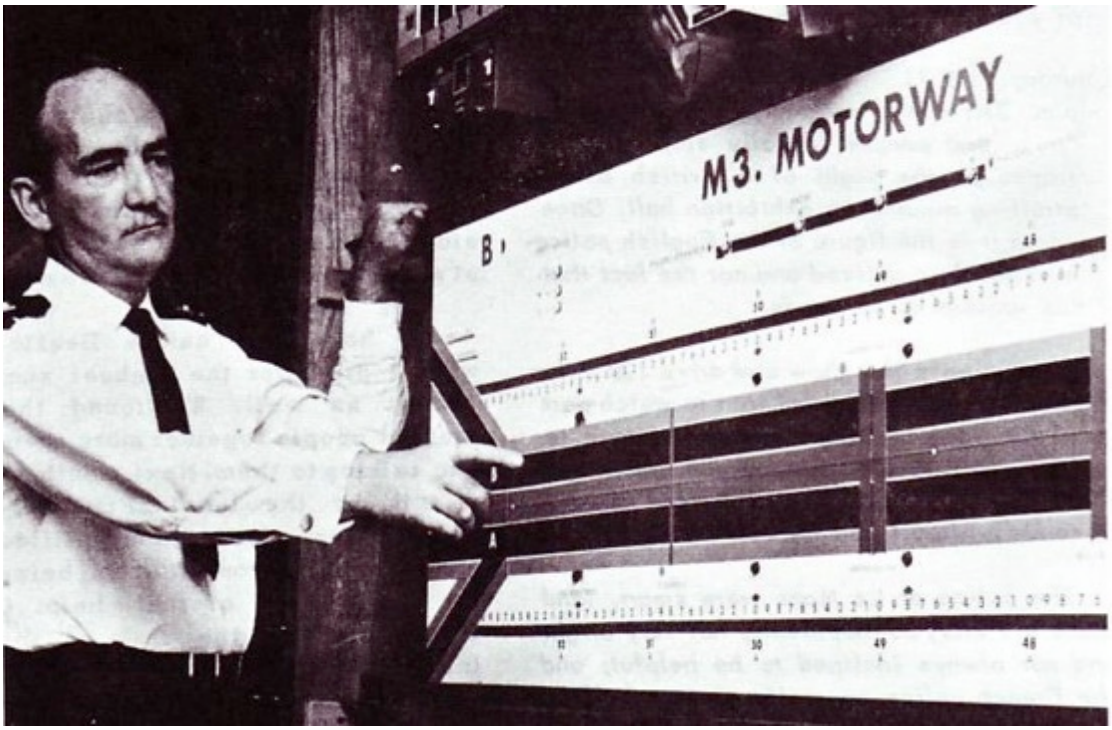
"999 I don't know too much about in the late fifties, but when I was in Control Room, 1968 to 1972, certainly a lot of people thought they were on to their local station when they dialled 999, and sometimes valuable time was lost trying to find out exactly where they were calling from. They were usually dismayed to find out they were talking to someone in Guildford, when they were phoning from Redhill. Some even tried to register their unoccupied house details via 999. Station Officers were informed by Control of calls to them, and in the days before personal radios, had to look up his list points for whomever he wanted, then got bogged down at the counter perhaps, and when he looked at the clock, found he had missed him. Members of the public used to get irate, when going into a phone box to make a call, found the phone ringing and announced when they called you and handed over the phone that "This a public call box you know, not the police station!"'

Urgent messages

1960s: When on patrol, in those cars or on motorcycles fitted with radio, or even when working in the Station Office, attention was attracted to the radio operator when the call "All Stations, All Stations, standby for a message" came across the air. The station officer would record the message for briefing or telling staff at their next telephone point, the observer if there was one on the car would write the message in

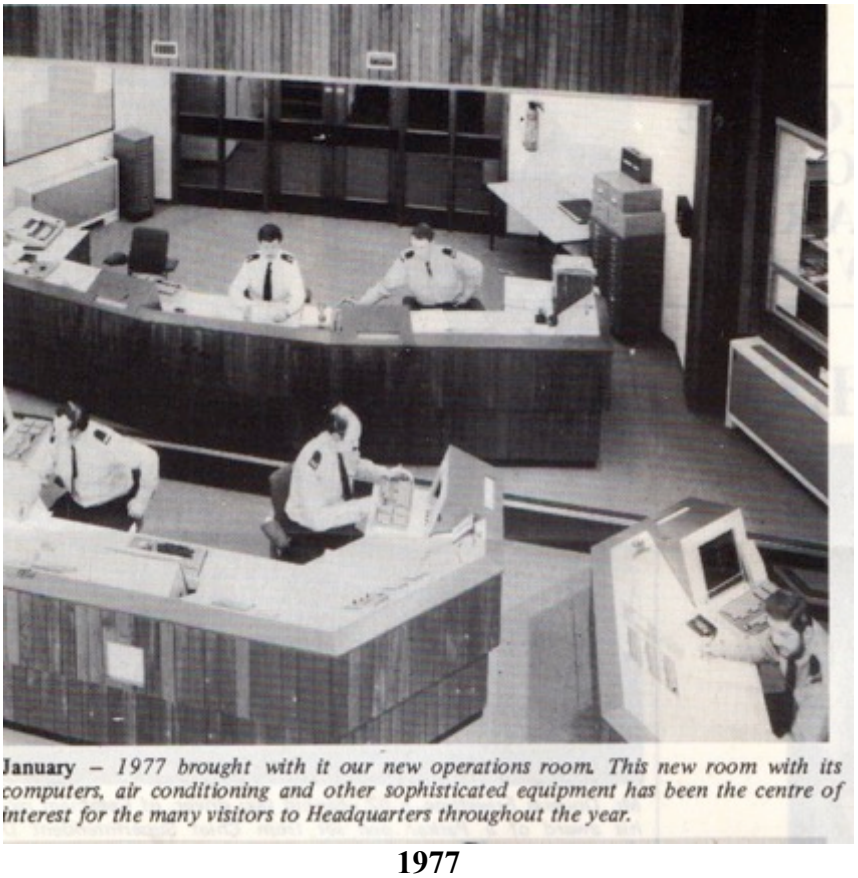
the wireless log, and the motor-cyclist, often too wet or cold to write anything did his best to remember. More immediate for the mobile officers were **Attention Drawn** messages. “HJ, HJ Attention Drawn. Attention is drawn to a black Ford Popular last seen A24 south. Made off without paying for petrol at Givons Grove- anyone for my last: J35, J35 your location?” Really serious stuff from anywhere in the country came via an **Express Message** sent originally over the radio but the teleprinter was used where possible and mobile patrols were instructed to go to their nearest police station to read the message. A further transmission of serious information mostly for wanted people was an All Ports warning that went not just to ports but also to every station. The station officer in most police stations had a problem with the teleprinter. The offices were often small and the teleprinter very noisy and the Holy Grail was some form of box on the top to suppress the noise but allow access. The station officer was normally an officer of great experience able to resolve many problems from the public at the front counter or on the phone sending a patrol if necessary. The sending of a patrol was not always immediate as before the personal radio it could be an hour before any contact could be made with a beat officer, and the distance in many parts of the county was too great. The message was therefore sent to the area car/ crime car by using the main scheme on talk through. So, Dorking would call Delta Yankee talk through with J35. Control would call J35 and the message was passed directly from the station officer to the crew. This process could be used in reverse but be careful- the Control Room inspector was listening and woe betide you if the message was inappropriate. The Control Room was not supposed to tout for a car or motor bike by calling until they found one free close to the incident. Theoretically all vehicles were available unless control was informed they were committed. The right system was for the Control Room to receive 999 call and then “J35, J35, High Street Dorking, Road Traffic Accident, ambulance attending J35.” The response, more in theory than practice: “J35 A24 Dorking. Roger. J35” By this time the old cable and plug switchboard nightmare for cadets had been replaced with one that showed a light when a call came in and was fairly straight forward to operate. It was not unusual in the smaller stations for the station officer to man the office, answer the phone, deal with callers, main scheme and then local radio and act a gaoler. These were not jobs for the feint hearted. There was of course the way to send an urgent radio message – “Priority, Priority J35” in one infamous case to be answered by Control: “Vehicle with priority wait; go ahead J97!”

Inspector Bill Murray 1971



Inspector Bill Murray 1971 – his innovation on the opening of the M3

Operations Room 1970s



January – *1977 brought with it our new operations room. This new room with its computers, air conditioning and other sophisticated equipment has been the centre of interest for the many visitors to Headquarters throughout the year.*

1977

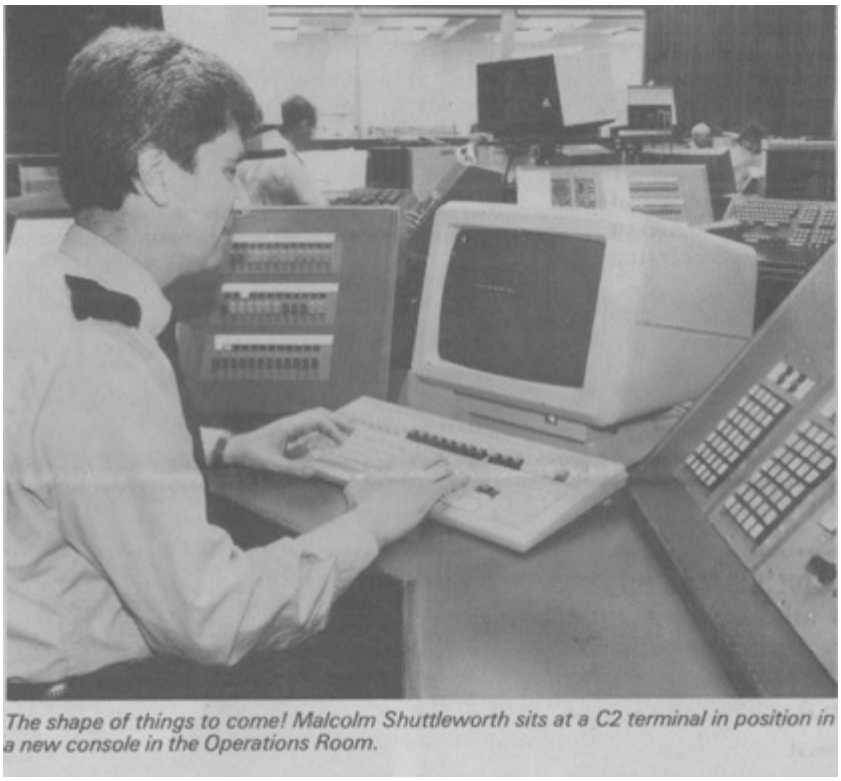
Martin Field 1979

Ray Elliott 1980

1980 Ray Elliott – midnight snack!

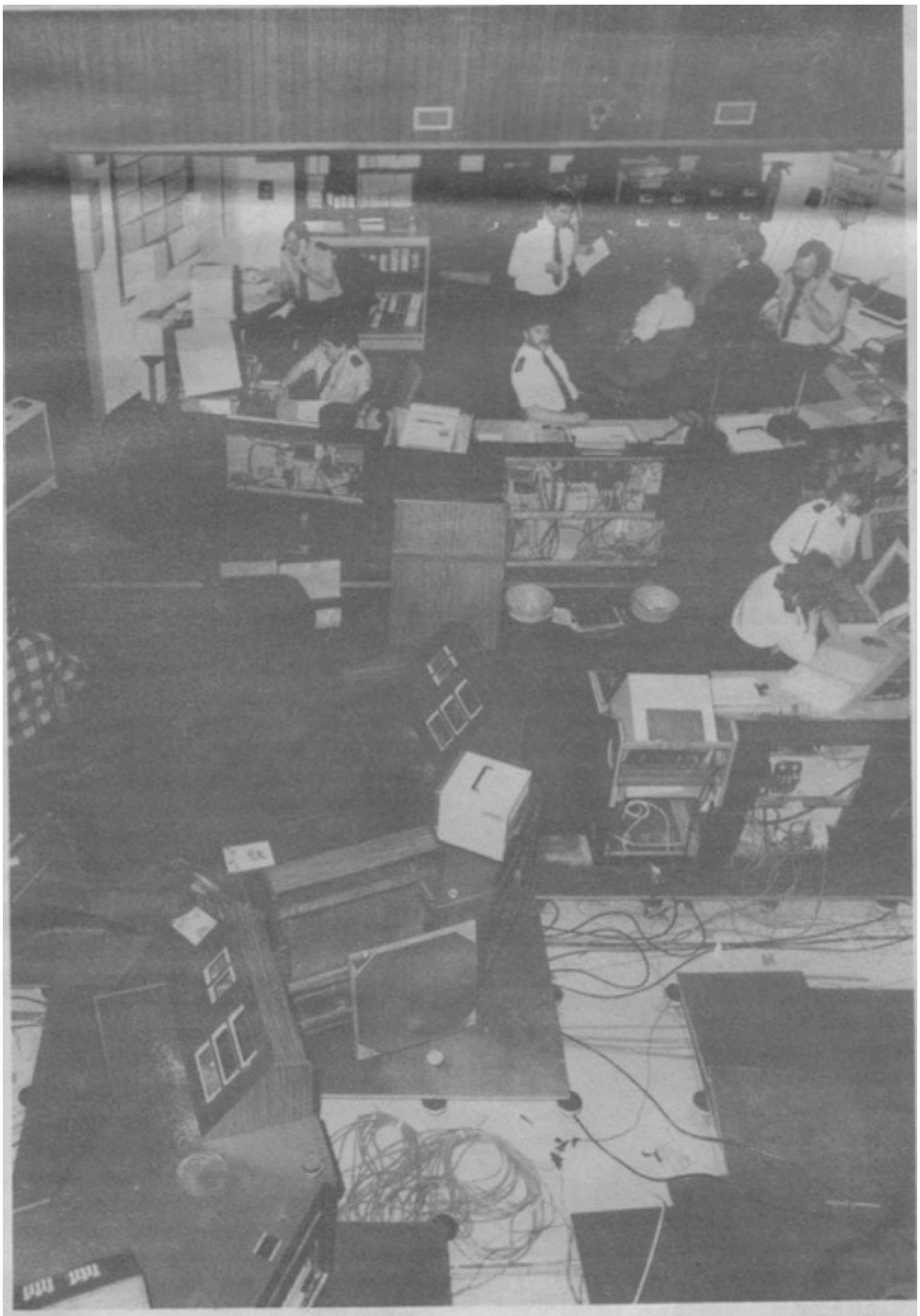
Inspector Con O'Kelly, Chief Inspector Ray Elliott, PS Mick Trolley, ACC Tony Grey, Home Secretary Leon Brittan

Ray Elliott Home Secretary and Chief Constable Brian Hayes



The shape of things to come! Malcolm Shuttleworth sits at a C2 terminal in position in a new console in the Operations Room.

Malcolm Shuttleworth Operations Room July 1987 Off Beat



FOR the past five weeks, those working in the Operations Room at Headquarters have had to tolerate a major refit to accommodate Command and Control.

This picture (above) says it all. Working conditions have been less than ideal, but soon the workmen will turn their power drills off, so the operators can hear properly at last, and normal operations can be resumed with thankfulness.

1987 Off Beat

1989 Severe gusts of wind across the county

Mark Clark 31 Dec 1999 Malcolm Shuttleworth Control Room Prince Edward

Cadets Fred Smith and Bob Watford 1956

History of Burglary in Surrey

Part Three
Executions at Horsemonger Lane

Robert Bartlett

Up to 1800 prior to the opening of Horsemonger Lane, Surrey executions had been carried out at Guildford, Kingston and on Kennington Common using a cart to turn the condemned off. They were frequently left to strangle. Over the 78-year period from 1800-1877, 131 people were hanged at Horsemonger Lane, 127 men and four women. Of these, four men and one woman were executed in private after 1868. Executions of 118 convicted criminals took place between 1800 and 1836, after which there was a rapid decline in executions nationwide. There was then a ten-year gap before the next hanging in 1846. After 1836, only murder and attempted murder actually attracted the death penalty and the late 1830's and early 40's saw very few executions nationally. Just ten murderers were made to climb up to the gatehouse roof between 1846 and 1867, in six single hangings and two double hangings. A new long drop gallows was built in 1874, presumably in an execution shed as was the fashion by then. It was transferred to Wandsworth prison when Horsemonger Lane closed.[1]

Horsemonger Lane Gaol

1800-1877	131 executed	127 men 4 women
1803	7 men hung on two occasions	February and April
1800-1836	118 executed	
1836	Murder and attempted	Punished by hanging
1837-1845	No executions	
1846-1867	10 murderers executed	Six single two double

The first executions took place at Horsemonger Lane on Friday, the 4th of April 1800, when five men were hanged by William Brunskill, one each for coining, highway robbery and being at large and two for burglary. A total of 12 men were executed on three occasions during 1800.[2]

The gallows for public executions was of the "New Drop" pattern erected on the flat roof of the main gatehouse in between the four lanthorns or skylights. The largest

[1] http://www.capitalpunishmentuk.org/horsemon.html
[2] http://www.capitalpunishmentuk.org/horsemon.html

number hanged at one time being seven, on two occasions, Monday, 21st of February 1803 and Monday, the 4th of April 1803. [3]

On the morning of Tuesday, the 4th of April 1809, Brunskill had a quadruple hanging to perform. The prisoners were James Bartlett, who had been convicted of sodomy, highway robber Henry Edwards and John Biggs and Samuel Wood who were to hang for burglary. A large crowd had assembled to watch the execution and it is reported that, "the unfortunate men met their fate with great fortitude and died acknowledging the justice of their punishment." Biggs sarcastically observed to Brunskill, when he was pinioning him in the usual way, "I wish you had a better office."[4]

By 1839 one commentator was able to note that burglary with violence had so far declined that few slept with pistols ready to hand, or deemed it: "... necessary to spend a mortal half hour every night in bolting, barring and chaining doors and windows". [5] There are numerous examples of householders in Surrey and Sussex keeping a loaded pistol close to the bed during the 1840s and early 1850s, particularly where the Isaacs' Gang of burglars operated.[6]

In 1872 the Metropolitan Police Commissioner reported that: "The more serious offences against person and property show a continuous decrease". [7] This was especially the case with regard to burglary and larceny in a dwelling house, with burglary falling from 433 cases in 1871 to 344 in 1872. In 1875, the Commissioner reported that the more serious property offences, such as burglary, robbery, larceny, and receiving stolen goods, had continued to fall over the previous year, which itself had had the smallest number of serious crimes in the decade. In 1868, there had been 14,316 such crimes; by 1875, these had fallen by 4,373 (a fall of just over 30%) despite an increase in population.79 PR.12.1869-76, at p.3.

18261830 there were 89 executions following conviction at the Old Bailey, 29% of total in the country

Convictions

	1805-1818[8]	**1819-1832**	**Average per annum**

[3] http://www.capitalpunishmentuk.org/horsemon.html
[4] http://www.capitalpunishmentuk.org/horsemon.html
[5] "Moral Economy of Large Towns Crime and Punishment 1839", at p.481 Taylor, quoted in Burglars and Bobbies Crime and Policing in Victorian London Gregory J. Durston 2012 Cambridge Scholars publishing
[6] See Robert Bartlett www.surrey-constabulary.com
[7] PR.9.1869-6, at p.1 Although there had been a large increase in the numbers taken into custody in 1872: "Nearly the whole of this large increase is accounted for by the arrest of persons for being drunk, disorderly or both" quoted in Burglars and Bobbies Crime and Policing in Victorian London Gregory J. Durston 2012 Cambridge Scholars publishing page 14
[8] Vic Gatrell "Hanging Tree Execution and the English People 1770-1868" OUP 1996

Murder	202 19%	193 19%	14.8
Attempt Murder	49 5%	58 6%	4.46
Rape	47 4%	55 6%	4.2
Burglary/h/breaking	216 21%	203 21%	15.6
Robbery	116 11%	160 16%	12.3

Burglary and Sometimes Murder in rural Surrey

There were burglaries that ended in murder in rural Surrey during the turn of the 19th century that had to be dealt with by the parish constable and magistrate.

1809 James Cooper executed for murder in Compton near Guildford. Cooper had been tried with his mother for the murder of a 71 year old Joseph Hollis on Thursday 4 May 1809. Joseph Hollis was the owner of two cottages in Compton; he lived in one half and the other was rented to Mary Cooper aged 71and her son James. Joseph often carried cash in excess of £100 in three canvas bags. In one he kept notes, in another there were gold and silver coins, and in the other he kept copper coins. (£100 was well over two years pay for the local labourers) On Wednesday 3 May he told Mary Wisdom who called on him every day to cook and clean that on the following day he was going to Guildford fair to buy a number of sheep leaving at 4am. On Friday morning Mrs Wisdom's daughter called at Joseph's cottage and found the door open. She walked in to discover a badly beaten body on the floor and immediately left the cottage. As she left she met James Moore whose was undertaking his duties as Parish Constable for the year.[9]

The parish constable left for Guildford to summon a surgeon who found the skull fractured in two places, his jaw and a finger broken, extensive bruising to his arms and his throat cut to such an extent that his head was almost severed. The murder weapons a poker and knife were left close to the body. There were indications that he had been murdered as he ate his breakfast the previous day but only after a fierce struggle. The parish constable called on the Coopers next door and discovered there was an unlocked communicating door but both said they had heard nothing. This was especially ambigious as the walls were so thin that Joseph's ticking clock could be heard quite clearlry from the Cooper's side of the wall. Neighbours confirmed that the knife and poker belonged to the Coopers and a blood stained dress was found in the Cooper's house. It was also discovered that neighbours had heard a fierce argument between Joseph and James over unpaid rent a few days before the murder. The Coopers were arrested. It seemed as if at least James Cooper had entered the house of his neighbour and killed him.

Trial at the Surrey Assizes: The indicment read: The 1st: That they the said James Cooper and Mary Cooper, by the instigation of the Devil and their own malice

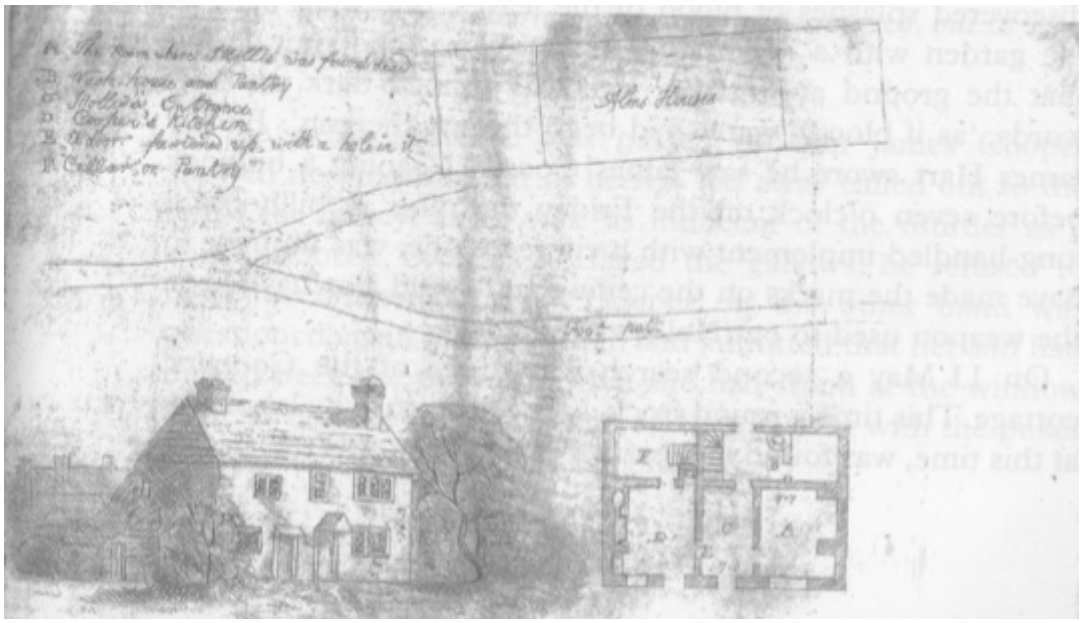
[9] Surrey Executions Martin Baggoley Amberley 2011 page 27

aforethought, did on the morning of Thursday the 4th May last, at Compton in the County of Surrey, make an assault on and murder one Joseph Hollis of Compton aforesaid, by giving him several strokes on the head &c. with a Bill Hook, - 2nd: That the said James Cooper with a Knife did cut the Throat of the said Joseph Hollis, inflicting one mortal wound of the length of three inches, and of the breadth and depth of two inches; thereby killing and murdering the said Joseph Hollis.

It was considerd that Mrs Cooper had asisted her son with the murder and along with James was indicted, the prisoners pleaded "Not Guilty." When questioned Mrs Cooper broke down and blamed her son resulting in a not guilty finding by the jury.

The trial lasted most of the day. Evidence given indicated that the deceased was a man possessing more property than is usual for a man in his class of life. He lived in a small cottage adjoining that occupied by the prisoner and which with the prisoners had formerly been one house. It had lately been divided into two tenements the one being occupied by the deceased and the other by the two prisoners. The was no door of communication between the two tenements; but it was proved that that whatever passed in one could be distinctly heard in the other; and as one of the witnesses stated, the clock could be heard to tick.

The deceased Hollis was an old man of nearly seventy but was hale and hearty; he was of very penurious habits and saved money, which he was fond of displaying. One of the witnesses described him as always carrying three canvas bags in one of which he kept his notes, in another gold and silver and in a third copper money; and if he wanted to pay only a sixpence, he would tip all the gold and silver into his hand and the witness added that he had seen him with £100 in his possession. The whole cottage in which he lived was his property and the prisoner Cooper was his tenant for the part, which he occupied. Nobody lived in Cooper's part but himself and his mother and Hollest the deceased lived a lone, a woman of the name of Wisdom going to him daily to complete little household arrangements.



The cottage of George Collis[10]

On Wednesday 3 May the day preceding Guildford fair he had desired a person of the name of Goddard to go with him to the fair as he wanted to buy some sheep. Goddard told him he could not go with him but advised him to be early. On this he declared his intention of breakfasting and setting off the next morning by 4 o'clock and having stated this to Mary Wisdom Mr Hollis told her there was no need for her to come to him the next day. Therefore she did not on the Thursday make her daily visit, but on Friday about ten she sent her daughter a girl of about thirteen years of age. The child found the door unfastened and on opening it she saw Hollis lying dead on the floor with a great deal of blood about him. She ran out and saw Mr Moore the constable crossing the common and he immediately returned with her. A surgeon was sent for and several people soon came. The body was lying on the floor with the legs crossed and the head lying on the arm evidently composed to that position by the murderer after the deed. A cup of coffee half drunk was on the table, a piece of toast before the fire, another piece partly eaten lay on the hearth, the butter basin was broken and the pat of butter was on the floor near the feet of the deceased. The chair in which he had been sitting was overturned and his hat was lying near, so it appeared he had been attacked while he was sitting at his breakfast. The body was most shockingly mangled, the skull was fractured in two places, the jaw broken, a finger broken, the arms bruised and the throat cut so as almost to sever the head from the body. Under the body was found a clasp knife almost covered in blood and a poker in a similar condition. From these circumstances it appeared some struggle must have taken place, which prisoners must have heard in their cottage if any stranger had committed the murder.

[10] Held in the British Library

The prisoners were arrested on the Friday evening and their part of the cottage searched but no evidence of guilt was found. The trunk of the deceased had been rummaged and as only two shillings were found on his person it was presumed that the murderer had carried off his money.

The magistrates on examination finding nothing but suspicion against the prisoners discharged them but on subsequent enquiries they were again apprehended and the following circumstances given in evidence. The night before the murder the deceased and the prisoner James Cooper had been quarrelling upon which the deceased declared as Cooper had not paid his rent, he would have him out of the cottage and he actually applied to a person to distrain upon him. In this conversation Cooper was heard to vow vengeance upon the old man swearing that he would be "up side" with him before the fortnight was over. Mrs Cooper exclaimed "God forbid" but presently she said that it would not much matter for that nobody liked the old man. Since the former examination of the prisoners a minute survey of their cottage had been taken and concealed in the roof were found various items of apparel, belonging to the male prisoner, which were smeared with blood. Upon subsequent enquiry the knife and poker found in old Hollis' house were discovered to have belonged to the Coopers, and little doubt remained therefore of their being parties to the murder.

The prisoners were eventually committed to take their trials and while in custody Mrs Cooper confessed that she knew of the murder after its commission by her son, but she denied that she was in any way party to the deed. She stated her son had gone out in the evening in question carrying the knife and poker with him, and that soon afterwards she heard a noise in old Hollis' house followed by cries for help, and presently a heavy fall against the wainscot, but before this she knew nothing.

Upon this evidence the male prisoner was found guilty but his mother was acquitted.

The unhappy young man was found guilty and immediately received sentence of death and executed the following Monday 16 August 1809 at Horsemonger Lane confessing the justice of his sentence and punishment. [11] [12] [13]

This investigation was undertaken by the parish constable working to the local magistrate and involved a detailed examination by the surgeon called to the scene. Detailed searches were undertaken of the scene and of the defendant's home from where vital evidence hidden away was recovered.

During the winter of 1809 in February it was reported as "Another murder" in Surrey was discovered on Sunday morning near the Epsom Road. The report is that four villains broke and entered a farmhouse, confined the inhabitants till they had

[11] The Chronicles of Crime, Or, The New Newgate Calendar; Google books
[12] Surrey Executions Martin Baggoley Amberley 2011 page 27
[13] http://www.capitalpunishmentuk.org/1800.html

pillaged all the valuables, and so ill-treated the daughter that she was found a lifeless corpse.[14] (It is not known exactly where this location was). This horrific murder is but one of the nasty, vicious murders by gangs who broke into houses often sexually attacking householders including servants.

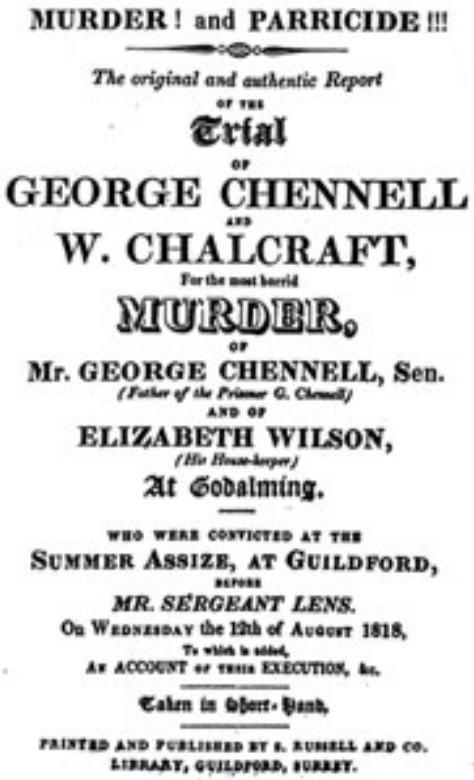
1816 June Murder: George Chennell, junior of Godalming, and William and George Chalcraft, his associates had been committed to Horsemonger Lane gaol upon suspicion of two murders, one of old Mr Chennell and his housekeeper at Godalming, and the other previously of a man named Searson within a quarter of a mile of Petersfield.

We have now to add the particulars of a third barbarous murder supposed to have been committed by young Chennell and his associates. About June 1816 an elderly man named Stilwell who possessed a cottage and a few acres of land in the parish of Frensham, upon the borders of Holt Forrest, which is situated within four miles of Farnham and about nine miles from Godalming was found by a neighbouring farmer lying in the passage of his house having been horribly butchered. His body was cut and mangled too dreadful to describe accurately. Nearly thirty wounds were discovered on the body most of them of such a nature as it was supposed would have been sufficient to have caused almost instantaneous dissolution.

The deceased was a very extraordinary character, penurious in the extreme; and had hoarded by his own labour some one hundred pounds. He was a married man but had been separated from his wife on account of a disagreement between them from her disposition being opposite to him. After the separation he never suffered a female to come near his home. He kept several cows, poultry and other things connected with husbandry. He was the sole and entire manager of everything. He milked the cows, churned the butter, tilled the ground and regularly every Thursday he went with the produce of his small farm to Farnham market.

By his exceeding penurious mode of living he acquired considerable property and so careful was he to secure it from robbers that might attack him by day (for he lived at a considerable distance from any other house) or by night, that he always kept his doors locked and his windows fastened, and if any person went to pay or receive money from him, they had to wait until he unlocked the door, and the moment he admitted them in the house he invariably locked the door and fastened them in his house before he proceeded to business with them.

[14] The Bury and Norwich Post: Or, Suffolk, Norfolk, Essex, Cambridgeshire, and Ely Advertiser (Bury Saint Edmunds, England), Wednesday, March 01, 1809; pg. [1];



MURDER! and PARRICIDE!!!

The original and authentic Report

OF THE

Trial

OF

GEORGE CHENNELL

AND

W. CHALCRAFT,

For the most horrid

MURDER,

OF

Mr. GEORGE CHENNELL, Sen.

(Father of the Prisoner G. Chennell)

AND OF

ELIZABETH WILSON,

(His House-keeper)

At Godalming.

WHO WERE CONVICTED AT THE

SUMMER ASSIZE, AT GUILDFORD,

BEFORE

MR. SERGEANT LENS.

On WEDNESDAY the 12th of AUGUST 1818,

To which is added,

AN ACCOUNT OF THEIR EXECUTION, &c.

Taken in Short-Hand.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY S. RUSSELL AND CO.

LIBRARY, GUILDFORD, SURREY.

Cover of a contemporary report of the trial[15]

The day proceeding that upon which he was found murdered he had been to a friend of his, a butcher, at Farnham to ask him if he knew any person who wanted a few hundred pounds on interest and was willing to give to give him good security for the money. This friend informed him that he did not know of any such person but he would enquire before the next market day. He also went to one particular public house in Farnham where he confined himself to half a pint of beer; he on that day conversed with several persons and was generally known to have a heavy purse. It was supposed that that he was dodged to his own house from Farnham, by a seafaring man, whom he was seen in conversation with, but from circumstances that arose during the investigation before the Coroner, such suspicion seemed, not at all confirmed, but on the contrary, disproved. The witness who was examined before the Coroner stated that he found Mr Stilwell's front door open, a circumstance never before known by him, which gave him considerable surprise.

When he entered the passage he found a stream of blood on the floor, which lay in clots along the ground from the front to the back door at which place the lifeless body of the old man lay weltering in his own blood. The corpse was quite cold and life appears to have been extinct for some hours; it was therefore the general opinion that he was murdered on the preceding night. The witness found in Mr Stilwell's garden two knives with common wood handles, such as are used by shoemakers for cutting

[15] Godalming Museum ref: 920 CHE

their leather; they were covered in blood, and appeared to be the weapons used by the murders for dispatching the old man. From there being two knives it appeared that there must have been than one person concerned in the atrocious deed.

That the villains broke into the house before Mr Stilwell arrived from market was the general opinion, and waited in the house until he returned; and it is supposed that when he entered the front door and locked it they attacked him, and that he struggled with them from the front door along the passage to the place where he fell near the back door, as there was a track of blood from one door to the other. After he was dispatched the boxes on which he kept his money were broken open and all the bills and gold, which Stilwell had hoarded were carried off

On returning from the house they threw the knives into the garden. The back window of Mr Stilwell's house was found to have been the place where the assassins entered the premises, from it being broken open with an iron crew. Two persons were seen about the neighbourhood but they could not be traced and the sailor who was suspected was discharged. Subsequently a man named Jefferies was apprehended and examined on suspicion of being the murderer but he proved himself innocent and he was discharged. From that period not a single event had taken place until the apprehension of young Chennell and his companions that could in the least tend to elucidate this mysterious murder and robbery.

Since the committal of G Chennell junior, and the Chalcrafts by Lord Middleton, and the investigation having taken place relative to the murder near Petersfield, another investigation has, at the instance of his Lordship, been proceeding into the mysterious murder of Mr Stilwell. The house of Mr Stilwell is on the borders of a forest called Holt Forest. At the time the murder was committed the younger Chennell and Chalcraft were at work in the forest in the employ of Mr Marshall of Godalming. Upon reference to Mr Marshall's books it appears they were timber carting, that is they were drawing timber from Holt Forest to Godalming. The knives stained with crimson gore, found in old Mr Stilwell's garden were produced before his Lordship. A man who was in the employ of old Mr Chennell at the time Mr Stilwell was murdered was examined; upon looking at the knives he said that he would not swear that they were old Mr Chennell's knives but it was his firm opinion that they were. The place where Chennell and Chalcraft were at work was not more than two-thirds of a mile distant from Mr Stilwell's house and from two strange men being seen near the house on the night Mr Stilwell returned from Farnham market – from Chennell and Chalcraft being at work so very near the house - and from two knives being found, such as are used by shoemakers, and which are believed to have been the property of old Mr Chennell – they are suspected of being the perpetrators of this murder and robbery, in addition to the black catalogue already enumerated. We have stated merely plain facts (having avoided all extraneous matter that might tend to prejudice the parties at their trials) the accuracy of which we can vouch for.

We understand that Chennell junior and the Chalcrafts will be tried first for the murder of George Chennell senior and his housekeeper and if the evidence should not be sufficiently conclusive to convict them, they will be put upon their trials either for the murder of the young man at Petersfield or of Mr Southwell.[16]

In 1821 on March 26 two men were sentenced to hang for burglary at Egham. William Jarvis and Thomas Mayers were executed on the 18 April. Elizabeth Green an elderly lady was on her deathbed with two nurses and her daughter caring for her. Two men entered the bedroom and took hold of a nurse each with a pistol held to their head. They instructed the daughter to give them money and valuables and one of the burglars went with the daughter to search the house. The men took property valued at £80 including four bottles of wine from the cellar. The men did not wear disguises and their description was circulated and two men were arrested along with two more accomplices. The two men who entered the bedroom were convicted and hung and the other two were released. [17]

In 1826 in Fetcham, two elderly people were murdered in their home by a burglar or burglars. There followed a major enquiry led by local magistrates and police officers from Union Hall in Southwark. There were two suspects the granddaughter of the man murdered and her "paramour" Cobbler Will. After considerable effort both were detained and taken before the Grand Jury but there was insufficient evidence to support a prosecution at the Assizes.[18]

Burglary was too serious to ignore, even when policing was at a basic level. Between 1830-1840 **s**heep stealing was rife in the Shere district. The parish constables were unable to cope and horses and sheep that disappeared in the south of the county most found their way to London. One of the gang's meeting places was The White Horse Inn, Shere and it was not uncommon to see a great deal of poached game on the premises as the men enjoyed themselves. They appeared immune from punishment but then two of the gang took to housebreaking at a large house at Wonersh. A constable from Godalming believed to be Biddlecombe traced the men concerned to an inn in Sussex. Enlisting the help of local harvesters they came across the suspects and joked with them and somehow Biddlecombe persuaded them to allow him to handcuff them. Once handcuffed the men were arrested for breaking into Squire Spark's place, taken to Guildford where they were convicted. In addition to the Shere mob there were gangs at Elstead and a team known as the Hut Men at Peper Harow which were broken up soon after the Surrey Constabulary was formed in 1851. [19]

[16] The Hull Packet and Original Weekly Commercial, Literary and General Advertiser (Hull, England), Tuesday, December 16, 1817;
The Morning Post (London, England), Friday
[17] Surrey Executions Martin Baggoly page 45
[18] For a detailed report of the murder and investigation see www.surrey-constabulary.com
[19] Durrant page 1 and 2

William Banks was executed at Horsemonger Lane Jail, 11th of January 1830 for armed **burglary at West Moulsey** (sic) in Surrey. This burglary was at the home of a vicar who kept a loaded pistol close by for protection. Vicarages feature a great deal in the history of burglary in Surrey. They were usually large houses, occupied by relatively wealthy people with property that was both portable and saleable. One of those involved was to go on to murder John Richardson at Bansted in 1834.

A newspaper reported: The Reverend William Warrington was a gentleman of large property, who resided at Grove Cottage, West Moulsey (sic), in the vicinity of that well-known spot, Moulsey (sic) Hurst, Surrey. On the night of Wednesday, the 19th of November 1828, four burglars entered his house, and a great quantity of valuable property carried off. Mr Warrington's house adjoined that of Mr Jeffs, a magistrate of the county, and a ladder, which had been accidentally left in the garden of the latter gentleman, was employed by the thieves in effecting an entrance to the house, which they had determined to rob. The circumstances, which attended the burglary were as follows.

Between one and two o'clock on Wednesday morning Mrs Warrington was in her bedchamber, engaged in writing, and Mr Warrington was in the same room in bed asleep, when the former was terrified by hearing some persons at the back part of the house attempting to force a window on the first floor, which opened on to a staircase

and to a passage which led to the bedroom. Before she had time to alarm her husband, the fastenings of the window were wrenched off, without breaking the glass, and as she opened her bedroom door she beheld four men, who had entered by the window by means of the ladder before mentioned, in the act of ascending the stairs and approaching her chamber. Her fears were so excessive that she was struck speechless for a few seconds. When she recovered she shrieked, and exclaimed: "Good God, we shall be murdered; there are thieves in the house!"

Her husband was awakened instantly by her cries, and he had just time to leap from his bed and proceed in his shirt to the mantelpiece, on which he constantly kept a loaded pistol, before the four villains entered the chamber. He seized the pistol, levelled it at one of the thieves, and fired; but without effect. The first man who entered the room, however, a dark, ferocious-looking fellow, in turn drew from under his coat a pistol, and presented it at Mr Warrington. The villain pulled the trigger, but the powder did not ignite. He re-cocked it, and pulled it a second time but it flashed in the pan.

Mrs Warrington fell upon her knees, and in the most earnest and affecting manner implored the villains not to murder her husband, but to take all the property without interruption. The thieves then produced some cords (which they had stolen from Mr Jeffs's garden), and tied Mr and Mrs Warrington's hands and feet. Their hands they tied fast behind their backs, and cautioned them to be silent as they valued their lives. They left Mr and Mrs Warrington in their bedroom for a few minutes, and proceeded upstairs to the servants' sleeping apartments, and there they bound two female servants (the only persons in the house beside Mr and Mrs Warrington.) with cords, in the same manner as they had previously bound the others. After they had bound them the four robbers carried them downstairs to a vault, which was under the house, and fastened them in that cold place, with scarcely any covering. The villains then returned to Mr Warrington's bedroom, searched his clothes, and broke open his desks and drawers, and, in truth, ransacked the house completely. They took cash to the amount of about thirty pounds, and jewels and plate of considerable value, with which they decamped. The servants had been confined for several hours in the vault when one of them, after much exertion, released one of her hands from the cord and forced her way through the door of the vault.

After ascending some steps she found another door fastened, and she had to break through that before she could assist her master and mistress, whom she found in a most deplorable state of agitation. She unloosed the cords, which secured them and, having released her fellow servant also, they alarmed Mr Jeffs's family and the other neighbours. Mr Warrington found that not only all his portable property of value had been carried off, but that the villains had stolen a horse, valued at eighty guineas, from the stable, and had taken his phaeton from his chaise-house, and by these means had carried off their booty. Mr Warrington sent information of the robbery to Mr Cooke, constable of Kingston, who set off in pursuit of the robbers. He was able to

trace the phaeton and horse and two of the robbers from the house of Mr Warrington, by a very circuitous route, to Walton Bridge, and from thence through several by-roads to Knightsbridge.

On the same day Mr Warrington also gave information of the robbery at Bow Street, and Ellis, Ruthven and Bishop [20] were directed to institute an investigation, with a view to apprehending the thieves. Upon the arrival of the officers at the house of Mr Warrington various minute circumstances transpired which induced a strong belief in their minds that the robbery had not been committed by experienced thieves, but that it had been "put up," or sanctioned by some person in the house. The clumsy manner in which the boxes and drawers had been opened seemed to point to the first impression, and the undoubted circumstance of six buck-shot having been withdrawn from Mr Warrington's pistol, which had been lying on the mantelpiece for several days, led to the latter conclusion. Suspicion seemed to attach to one of the female servants, who had been familiarly accosted by her name, "Fanny," by one of the robbers, and who had been the first to secure her escape from the cords by which she had been confined, and she was taken into custody. After a few days' imprisonment, however, the officers declared themselves unable to produce any positive evidence against her, and she was discharged.

From this time the most anxious exertions were made by the police officers to secure the robbers. Every means in their power was tried; but although they succeeded in tracing them by witnesses to London, where Mr Warrington's phaeton and horse were found, they were unable to discover who were the persons by whom the burglary had been perpetrated.

In the month of July 1829, however, the long-pending mystery was solved. A man named Barnett, a Jew, had been convicted of a burglary in the house of Mr Colebatch, in Thames Street, for which he had been sentenced to transportation for life; but, anxious to save himself from the infliction of this punishment, he tendered information as to the parties who had composed "The Moulsey (sic) Gang," as they were now called, upon condition of his liberty being restored to him. The proposition was at once accepted, and he immediately impeached Banks and four other men, named John Smith, William Johnson, James Taylor and William Potts -- alias Emery.

The officers instantly set about endeavouring to procure the apprehension of these persons, and Cragg, a resolute officer of Bow Street, was directed to proceed in search of Banks. This fellow was a notorious thief, and was suspected to have been concerned in many robberies, which had recently been committed. Cragg had heard that he had frequently declared his resolution not to be taken alive. Determined to succeed in his object, however, Cragg attired himself in the garb of a butcher and proceeded in search of him. Many days elapsed before he could find him; but at

[20] Principal Officers

length he met with him and, rushing at him, presented a pistol at his head, and called upon him to surrender himself a prisoner, Banks appeared astounded at this salutation, and made no resistance, but exclaimed "I am a dead man." When his person was searched, a loaded pistol was found in his pocket, and on his back was a coat which was a part of the produce of a robbery in which he had been recently concerned, in the house of Mr Campion, at Waltham Cross.

The other prisoners were apprehended about the same time; and Potts was proved to have pawned a pair of shoes, which also had been stolen from Mr Campion's. Upon their examination before the magistrates at Bow Street, Banks's participation in both burglaries was clearly proved, and he was committed for trial. Both Mr and Mrs Warrington identified him as one of the persons who had entered their house, but pointed him out as having acted with some degree of humanity and strongly protested against the exercise of any cruelty by his companions.

Banks alone was committed for trial upon the charge of burglary at Mr Warrington's, the evidence against the other prisoners not being sufficiently conclusive to warrant their being indicted, and he was found guilty, and sentenced to death at the succeeding Surrey Assizes.

After his conviction he professed himself to be perfectly willing to meet his fate, as he knew nothing of a state hereafter; he declared that all he cared about being hanged was for the pain it would cause him. He refused to receive any consolation from the chaplain, and was perfectly unmoved up to the time of his being pinioned.

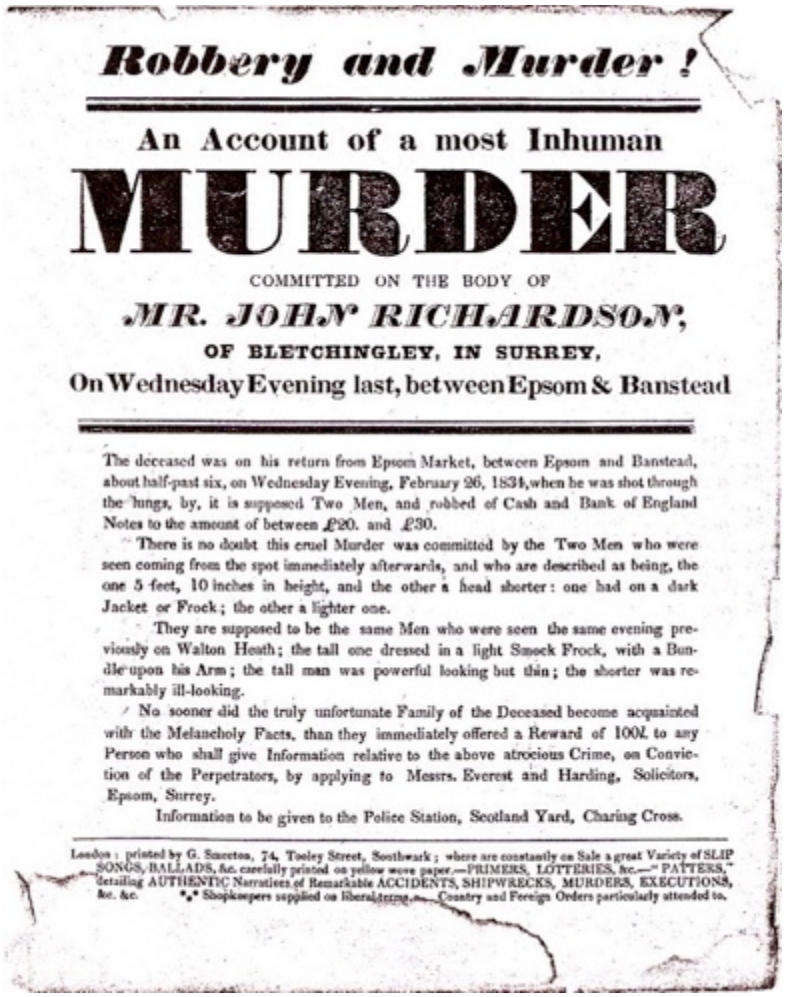
He was hanged at Horsemonger Lane jail on the 11th of January 1830.[21]

[21] http://www.exclassics.com/newgate/ng600.htm

The Murder of Mr Richardson by an infamous Burglar

This murder was not associated with burglary but was an armed robbery on the highway but the murderer when caught turned out to be a notorious burglar. Move away from believing all was milk and honey; these were dangerous times, so much so that a carrier, John Richardson, from Bletchingly who was murdered at Banstead in 1834 was “in the habit of driving with one hand holding the reins, while holding a loaded pistol in the other, keeping another loaded pistol in reserve.” And still a man who was a burglar murdered him.

A newspaper reported that on the February 26 1834 at 6.30pm, business done, Mr Richardson left Epsom for home. Mr West another carrier on approaching the junction of the Ewell and Banstead roads heard the report of two pistols and heard someone groaning. West, about two hundred yards away, got down from his cart and headed towards the groans seeing two men who altered their course on seeing him, towards Ewell. West then found Richardson, dead. Many enquiries were made by the Metropolitan Police, Bow Street Officers, local parish officers and magistrates but with no success despite the offer of significant rewards.



Robbery and Murder!

An Account of a most Inhuman

MURDER

COMMITTED ON THE BODY OF

MR. JOHN RICHARDSON,

OF BLETCHINGLEY, IN SURREY,

On Wednesday Evening last, between Epsom & Banstead

The deceased was on his return from Epsom Market, between Epsom and Banstead, about half-past six, on Wednesday Evening, February 26, 1834, when he was shot through the lungs, by, it is supposed Two Men, and robbed of Cash and Bank of England Notes to the amount of between £20. and £30.

There is no doubt this cruel Murder was committed by the Two Men who were seen coming from the spot immediately afterwards, and who are described as being, the one 5 feet, 10 inches in height, and the other a head shorter: one had on a dark Jacket or Frock; the other a lighter one.

They are supposed to be the same Men who were seen the same evening previously on Walton Heath; the tall one dressed in a light Smock Frock, with a Bundle upon his Arm; the tall man was powerful looking but thin; the shorter was remarkably ill-looking.

No sooner did the truly unfortunate Family of the Deceased become acquainted with the Melancholy Facts, than they immediately offered a Reward of 100*l.* to any Person who shall give Information relative to the above atrocious Crime, on Conviction of the Perpetrators, by applying to Messrs. Everest and Harding, Solicitors, Epsom, Surrey.

Information to be given to the Police Station, Scotland Yard, Charing Cross.

London: printed by G. Smeeton, 74, Tooley Street, Southwark; where are constantly on Sale a great Variety of SLIP SONGS, BALLADS, &c. carefully printed on yellow wove paper.—PRIMERS, LOTTERIES, &c.—" PATTERS," detailing AUTHENTIC Narratives of Remarkable ACCIDENTS, SHIPWRECKS, MURDERS, EXECUTIONS, &c. &c. *** Shopkeepers supplied on liberal terms.—Country and Foreign Orders particularly attended to.

Banstead Murder 1834 Resolved

John Young was hung at Winchester on the 2 August 1834 for burglary and his story shows the depravity and violence men like him were prepared to use. The Times of 1 August 1836 reported,

> The mystery that has hitherto concealed the circumstances and perpetrators of the murder of Mr John Richardson, of Bletchingly, has at last been removed by the confession of the ferocious harden villain John Young, who by this time has, in all human probability, yielded his life for a burglary, committed by him with another (whose life is to be spared) upwards of two years ago.
>
> Our readers will doubtless remember reading the details of the trial at the assizes just concluded at Winchester, when the hardened expressions and admissions of this villain, before the trail was even ended, must have prepared them for the full confession that he has since made of being one of the murderers of Mr. Richardson. There are circumstances in the career and

apprehension of the villain which seem to mark a peculiarly retributive Providence in the fate which as at length overtaken him.

Six years ago, at the Kingston Summer Assizes, he became witness for the Crown, and was the means of convicting three of his associates in a burglary, two of whom were hanged. He is now himself hanged on the evidence of an accomplice with him on another burglary. The case of burglary in which he was admitted approver, was of the most aggravated kind. They had broken, at the dead of a winter's night, into the retired residence of the Rev. Mr. Woodroofe, at Moulsey, dragged the clergyman and his wife from their beds, tied their hands behind, and then thrust the, with nothing but their night clothes on, into the cellar. The domestics were afterwards, in the same way, dragged to this dark chilly place of imprisonment. The application for some clothing for protection from the cold was met with unfeeling ribaldry. At last one (and Young did not dare take credit himself) tossed them down a bed and some blankets. The family were here left by the burglars, nor did they obtain release till accidentally discovered the next morning. It was the one who had shown this trifling mark of humanity whose life was spared.

The writer was present at the trial, and well remembers hearing this villain give his evidence; the daring callousness and effrontery he evinced; the indifference with which he admitted himself to have been the leader and most ruffianly of the party, and that he had been long associated with burglars. The whole court was filled with horror at the thought the ends of justice could only be perfected by letting such a monster loose again upon society.

The indignation throughout the town reached to such a pitch, that it was necessary to send a strong constabulary body to protect him from the fury of the mob, who discovering him in his progress down the High-street to Hampton-wick, he was hooted at, pelted with all manner of filth, his clothes torn, and when on Kingston-bridge a daring attempt was made to hurl him over. It was with extreme difficulty he was saved. Had the attempt succeeded, the consequences would have been serious to those engaged in thus riotously displaying their sense of the deep infamy of this monster's character, for a barge was passing at the time, and he must have fallen upon its deck. To such a pitch did the riot extend itself, that numerous persons were committed, and it was found necessary to re-convey the fellow to the town gaol for security.

There is also another point in which justice has been peculiarly retributive in this case. The burglary, for which by this time he has been hanged, was committed two years ago, and it is entirely owing to his apprehension as to the suspected murderer of Mr Richardson, and the searching investigation then made into his character and haunts, that the facts were elicited and evidence obtained which lead to his conviction. He has since his conviction been twice

visited by Mr Richardson, and his admissions, as far as they are presently known, and that he and another made the attack on Mr Richardson, and that it was his hand which fired the deadly shot; but he denies that murder was premeditated.

It was because of the bold front, which Mr Richardson presented, and the discovery he was armed, that he fired, conceiving he had no alternative but to shoot or be shot. He says only two were actually engaged in the attack, but he says a third party was concerned, although not on the ground, a story extremely improbable. If West, the carrier, had pursued him, he declared he should certainly have fired on him. It has not transpired as yet whether he disclosed the names of his accomplices, but it is to be hoped that he may, in the last moments of life, have made some further communication, which the ends of justice may require to be kept secret.

John Young.
This courtroom sketch was found in a different publication.

This case is a good example of how burglars were often caught and convicted. Members of the gang once caught would "peach" or inform upon other gang members trading their own life and freedom. It was also possible to claim the reward often funded by the government or local notables. It was also possible for those engaged in law enforcement to claim rewards the amount of which was arbitrated by the judge.

Extreme violence did not always coincide with the entry into someone's home at night. In 1830 on April 2 there were a number of burglars indicted at the Surrey Assizes: William Lemon for burglary at Dorking; George Hall for a burglary at Godalming; Wm Stevens for a burglary at Stoke (Guildford?) and William Chandler burglary at Reigate.[22] It is not known what happened to these men but it is most likely they were transported.

[22] 1803 April 2 : Jackson's Oxford Journal Saturday

On Friday 24 October 1834 there was a burglary at a farm in Reigate. John Fraser, Moss Hart and Samuel Davis were indicted for breaking into the house of Thomas Smith and stealing everything of a portable nature. The farmer and his wife secured their house and left for a day at Croydon fair. However Mr Smith had some form of premonition and became concerned about his house and leaving his wife at the fair returned home finding that the house had been ransacked of all his and his wife's best clothes stolen. He mounted a carthorse and made off after the thieves. On his arrival at the village of Crawley he came up with the prisoners who had just entered a clothes sale shop and were in the act of disposing of the clothes. He dismounted and rushed the thieves and being a powerful man held them firmly until the village constable arrived when they were placed under restraint and taken into custody. It was found that they were dressed in the farmer's Sunday clothes. They declined to make any defence and were found guilty and it was disclosed that they had never been in prison on the Surrey side of the river but were well known in Whitechapel. All three prisoners were transported for life.[23] The concerns that made Mr Smith return to his farm were most likely formed through fears of criminal activity that could well have been prevalent in the area of his farm.

In 1835 on the 12 February James Penfold was brought up for final examination charged with breaking open the house of Mr William Penn the landlord of the White Horse Inn at Dorking and stealing a quantity of plate and other articles. He was committed for trial. Penfold appears to have been a prolific burglar and was being dealt with by "Yates the inspector of L Division (Metropolitan Police)" who stated that since the prisoner had been apprehended various charges of robbery[24] had been brought against him and it was accordingly arranged that the prisoner should be brought up again in a week to give an opportunity to any persons in the neighbourhood of Dorking to prefer charges against him.[25]

A large number of men were involved in a nasty violent burglary at Chipstead again in 1835 on the 2 September for which on 11 April 1836, William Harley was executed. Harley was tried with three others for breaking into the house of 66 year old widow Mary Ann Long. That night there were guests in the house, Mrs Schofield and Captain Rankin. The householder was woken by her dog barking in the garden and fearing intruders she opened her window and into the darkness shouted for anyone there to leave immediately.

A short time later a man with a large stick burst into her room and started attacking her. She was injured but saved by the arrival of Captain Rankin wielding a cutlass, which frightened off the intruder who ran away. There was silence for thirty minutes but then Mary heard the voices of up to a dozen or more men in the garden after

[23] 1834 24 October: Burglary Reigate; Morning Chronicle
[24] Robbery was an all encompassing termed used for crime so in this case could include burglary
[25] 1835 12 February: Burglary Dorking Morning Post Thursday

which the door to the house was smashed open. A different man came up the stairs demanding to know where the money was hidden. She told him all her cash and valuables were in the bank but another man's voice could be heard encouraging his companions by shouting, "Go to it my boys!"

Captain Rankin shot an intruder, Hills, in the shoulder as he came up the stairs and all the men fled. They had drunk two bottles of wine and eaten fourteen apples. They had taken a few items including a watch, which they later sold to the landlady of the Spotted Dog at Turnham Green [26] for 4/6d. Hills had to seek medical treatment, which led to his arrest. He in turn incriminated Harley and Fisher the only men he said he knew the identities of. Hills and Harley were sentenced to death but Hills was reprieved. It is not clear what happened to Fisher. [27] [28]

There is a more detailed account of the burglary and the brave response of the household to the attack in the night upon their home. At the trial of James Hills, William Harley, and William Fisher, Alias Curly Bill for burglary:

> The men whose names appear at the head of this article were indicted at the Kingston Assizes, on Thursday the 31st of March 1836, for a burglary in the house of Mrs Mary Anne Long, at Chipstead, in Surrey, on the night of the 2nd of September 1835, and for stealing therefrom various articles of property. The circumstances attending the robbery were well described by Mrs Long at the trial. She said, "I am sixty-six years of age, a widow, and reside with my sister, Mrs Scholefield, at Mint House, Chipstead, which is a lone house, situate between Gatton and Reigate: on the night of the 2nd of September last, I, Mrs Scholefield, her son (Mr. Rankin), and a female servant, were the only inmates; we retired to bed after having seen that all the premises were properly fastened; I slept with my sister, and about ten minutes past one in the morning I was awoke by hearing the dog, which was kept in the yard, barking violently; I got up and opened the bed-room window, and thinking that some persons were about the premises, I hallooed out that they had better keep out of the way, or I would put a bullet into their stomach, which was not a pleasant thing; I did so to intimidate them, and then retired to bed; shortly after I heard a noise, and again got up; on going to the window I saw a man trying to get in; he had smashed the pane, and was armed with a stake; I seized hold of the stake, and tried to wrest it from him, but he was too strong for me, and struck me a violent blow on the head, inflicting a wound of an inch and a half in length; he also struck me on the shoulder and hand, of which I lost the use for some time.

[26] Probably Chiswick
[27] Surrey Executions Martin Baggoly page 68
[28] 1835 10 September: The Times: Daring burglary at Chipstead

I then called to my nephew, Mr. Rankin, and he came armed with a cutlass; he made a cut at the man, but the night being very dark, and there being railings at the window, he missed him, and he got down the ladder and went away; I then lit three or four candles, and went down stairs for my nephew's gun; I brought it up, but recollecting that I had left the powder and ammunition, I again went down for it, and locked the pantry-door after me; I returned up stairs, and my nephew loaded the gun; about a half or three-quarters of an hour afterwards we heard a great noise outside the house, and the panel of the south door looking out upon a meadow was smashed in; we heard the voices of six or seven men, who entered the house; they remained down stairs three-quarters of an hour; I slept in a room at the end of a passage, and my nephew's bed-room was opposite; there is a door at the top of the passage leading down the stairs; we placed ourselves in the passage; we then heard one of the men say, “Now we will go up stairs,” and I heard what I supposed to be a man crawling on his hands and knees -- I judged so from the scraping his toes made along the floor-cloth; Mrs Scholefield was very much alarmed, and cried out for mercy; the men said, “Give us £50 or £30 or £20;” I told them that all my money was in the bank, and my plate at my banker's: one of the men said, “I will murder you;” and another man said, “We will murder you all;” they then forced in the panel of the door, and a man at the bottom of the stairs said, “Go it, my boys.”

Mr. Rankin dropped on his knee, and presented the gun through the panel; I could only see the rim of the hat of a man who appeared to be stooping down; Mr. Rankin fired, and the men fell back, and the candle went out; they all then went away; we waited for some time, and the dog having ceased barking, I and my nephew proceeded down stairs, he armed with a gun, and I carrying the cutlass; we fastened up the door as well as we could, and then went into the parlour, and found that the men had drunk two bottles of wine; we also found the cores of fourteen apples; they had taken away a watch, some cruet-frames, and other articles."

This statement of facts was corroborated by the testimony of Mrs Scholefield and Mr. Rankin, who added their positive declaration as to the identity of the prisoners Hills and Harley. The former was the man who had been shot; and on his being taken into custody, shot of the same description as that which had been fired from his gun by Mr. Rankin were found in his breast. Fisher had been apprehended at the same time, and in company with the other prisoners; but there appeared to be considerable doubt whether he had been personally concerned in the burglary.

The jury found Hills and Harley "Guilty," but acquitted Fisher. Mr. Justice Vaughan, in passing sentence of death upon the prisoners, remarked upon the great courage, which had been displayed by Mrs Long and Mr. Rankin, and

> directed that they should receive a reward as a mark of the high estimation in which he held their conduct. After their conviction the prisoners were removed to Horsemonger-lane jail, where they paid the most assiduous attention to the spiritual consolation offered to them by the Rev. Mr. Mann, the chaplain.
>
> On Monday, the 11th of April, the last sentence of the law was carried into execution upon the person of the convict Harley, a respite during pleasure having been granted on the previous day in the case of his fellow-convict Hills. The convict maintained a deportment of great firmness, unmixed, however, with any symptoms of bravado, or unnatural courage. He appeared sincerely penitent and met his fate with becoming resignation. The sentence of Hills was eventually commuted to transportation for life, in consequence of some favourable circumstances, which transpired. Both convicts were men of an inferior station, but there was good reason to believe that in the course of the proceedings of their lives they had been guilty of more than one offence of considerable enormity. [29]

At Lewes Assizes on October 3 1843 for burglary at Burglary Reigate James Tipper 28 a soldier was indicted for stealing at Reigate from the dwelling house of Colonel C. Wyndham some articles of wearing apparel and linen. The prisoner pleaded guilty.

Tipper was charged with a further burglary in Reigate at the house of George Augustus Calloway and stealing plate and other articles. On the night of the 3rd of October the premises were secured before the family went to bed. The next morning it was discovered that a window in the greenhouse had been forced open and thence the robber got into the drawing room and ransacked that apartment taking away a good deal of valuable property.

The prisoner who is a native of the neighbourhood was a deserter from the Grenadier Guards and was seen near the house on the day in question and following enquiries by the police[30] suspicion fell upon him and he was traced to London where he was taken into custody. On being searched two pieces of silver that had formed a part of a silver basket which was stolen from the first burglary were found in his possession as were a number of duplicates referring to other stolen property. The constable also found in the room a screwdriver, a chisel and other implements, which corresponded with the marks upon the drawers in the burgled house.

The prisoner in his defence said he was of good character and been promoted corporal in his regiment and that it was the misconduct of his wife which had made him desert and had driven him to commit the offence to which he had pleaded guilty. As to the

[29] http://www.exclassics.com/newgate/ngsupp.txt
[30] There was no police force so this was most likely the parish constables. The Metropolitan Police would have taken him into custody

present charge he declared that the room in which the stolen articles were found had been hired by his wife and that she used to have strange men there and it was by this means that the property came to where it had been found. Guilty – transported for 15 years. [31]

Independent Review of Police Officer and Staff Remuneration and Conditions
Part 1 Report

Cm 8024 £45.50
March 2011

Appendix 2 – History of police pay
Federated ranks and Superintendents
Before 1919

1. Before 1918 the constable's pay varied from force to force. Borough Police Authorities were at liberty to fix the rates that seemed to them to be appropriate. The Secretary of State had power to make rules with regard to the pay of the county constabularies, and had, in 1886, issued model scales. These scales provided no fewer than seven different weekly rates for constables, which might be adopted according to local circumstances; they were never revised and by 1918 the maximum rate had been exceeded, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, in most of the county forces. Although the rate of pay in one force tended to affect that in a neighbouring force, and some counties acted in concert in fixing scales of pay, there were wide variations.
2. With the introduction in 1918 of the 50% exchequer grant in aid of police expenditure, the Secretary of State took steps, which brought about a considerable measure of uniformity in the rates of pay. As a condition of grant he required Police Authorities to adopt a scale of £2 a week rising to £2·50 for constables, or one of £2·15 rising to £2·55; the latter was called the "Metropolitan" scale, but many Police Authorities outside London adopted it. By 1919 one or other of these scales had been adopted by nearly all forces.

1919 and the Desborough Committee

3. The Desborough Committee recommended in their report, presented in July 1919, that the Secretary of State should have power to fix standard scales of pensionable pay for sergeants and constables and that certain other conditions of service should be made uniform. Rates of pay were recommended, based on an appraisal of the value of the police to the community, the qualifications required and the remuneration, which seemed "reasonable and proper in all the circumstances and likely to attract recruits of the right stamp". Lord Desborough expressly broke the link with agricultural and unskilled workers, which had hitherto obtained. The pay recommended for constables was £3·50 a week on appointment, £4·50 after 10 years and £4·75 after 22 years.

[31] The Standard (London, England), Friday, December 22, 1843

4. The rates of pay recommended by the Desborough Committee were brought into operation with effect from 1 April 1919, and power was taken in Section 4 of the Police Act 1919, to enable the Secretary of State to make regulations as to pay and other conditions. When the first Police Regulations were made, in 1920, the Desborough scales were embodied in them, and they also made provision for certain standard emoluments, and in particular that every member of a police force should receive free accommodation or be granted a rent allowance in lieu.

1919 to 1939

5. Changes were made, with effect from 1 October 1931, following the report of the Police Pay (New Entrants) Committee, under the Chairmanship of Sir George Higgins, which recommended inter alia that:
    a. the principle of standard scales of pay for constables and sergeants should be retained;
    b. new entrant constables should, however, have a modified scale of pay starting at £3·10 (instead of £3·50) and reaching £4·50 after 12 years (instead of 10 years).

    However, except for this minor modification the Desborough scales continued in force until 1939.

1939 to 1949

6. During the Second World War, the two standard rates of pay, for men who joined before and after 1 October 1931, were supplemented from time to time by bonuses, which were initially non-pensionable, but became a pensionable addition to pay from 1 September 1944. The existence of two scales of pay for men performing the same work, side by side, had long given rise to discontent, and on 1 April 1945, a common scale of pay for constables was again introduced. However, police pay fell behind industrial pay in comparative terms during and immediately after the war, despite a substantial increase in 1946. The resulting discontent, combined with a severe man power deficiency (18% overall) led the Government in 1948 to set up an independent inquiry under Lord Oaksey KC 'to consider in the light of the need for the recruitment and retention of an adequate number of suitable men and women for the police forces of England and Wales and Scotland, and to report on pay, emoluments, allowances, pensions, promotions, methods of representation and negotiation and other conditions of service'. Lord Oaksey's committee recommended increases amounting to 15%, effective from 1 July 1949.

1949 to 1960

7. In March 1951, the Police Federation sought a further increase in pay, and since suitable negotiating machinery for the settlement of claims, which had been recommended by the Oaksey Committee, had not then been instituted, the Secretary of State appointed Sir Malcolm Trustram Eve KC to be Chairman of the Police Council for England and Wales for a meeting, held on 24 and 25 July 1951, for the specific purpose of considering the question of pay. Since the Council failed to reach agreement, Sir Malcolm Trustram Eve, assisted by two Assessors, Lord Crook and Sir Alexander Gray, subsequently

made his own recommendations which were implemented on 3 August 1951.

8. In 1953, machinery was brought into being for the settlement of police pay and other conditions of service by negotiation. The negotiating body, which was known as the Police Council for Great Britain, agreed to a new scale of pay for constables which came into effect from 14 January 1954.
9. The next pay negotiations took place in September 1955, but agreement could not be reached and the claim was referred to arbitration. The arbitrators' award was brought into effect from 15 December 1955 and was subsequently backdated to 8 September 1955.
10. Following a further pay claim, the arbitrators awarded a revised and shortened scale for constables, which came into effect from 1 February 1957.
11. On 10 September 1958, following a further disagreement on the negotiating body, the arbitrators awarded a new scale which was effective from 22 April 1958.
12. The pay increases in the 1950s tended to keep pace with changes in prices rather than industrial earnings, and by 1960 Ministry of Labour fi gures suggested that the maximum salary of the constable was 5% below average industrial earnings, and the minimum salary 30% below. It was against this background and a static level of strength that in January 1960 a Royal Commission, under the chairmanship of Sir Henry Willink QC, was appointed to consider (among other things):

> "the broad principles which should govern the remuneration of the constable, having regard to the nature and extent of police duties and responsibilities and the need to attract and retain an adequate number of recruits with the proper qualifications".

1960 to 1962

13. The Royal Commission looked at the merits of three approaches to police pay, "fair comparison", "supply and demand", and "the rate for the job". They concluded that the principle of fair comparison could not be applied to the police "because there are no substantial categories of employment within the service which have exact counterparts outside"; that the supply and demand approach was inadequate because the law of the market would not lead to the stability in police pay which was considered essential to morale; and therefore that the primary principle which should govern police pay was the rate for the job. This the Royal Commission defined as "a rate which fully recognises the exacting nature of the police way of life and, in addition, fairly compensates him for his inability to increase his earnings (through overtime, bonuses etc)". This definition was translated into figures by means of a formula.

(A) The base to the constable's maximum was the average minimum wage paid to 18 skilled occupations covering several million employees, and amounted to £543. To this figure was added (B) which was 45% of (A) and compensated the requirement to work in shifts, at night and at weekends, without extra pay. It was also intended to compensate the policeman being unable to take outside employment. A third element (C) was 25% of (A) plus (B), and was the expression of a "broad evaluation of the constable's duties and responsibilities, his way of life, his knowledge and professional skills, and

his physical and personal attributes". From the resulting figure of £984, £74 was deducted as the value of the housing provision. This gave the constable a maximum of £910, from which the Royal Commission derived a pay scale giving a minimum of £600, and a long service maximum of £970.

14. The present arrangement for the review of police pay flow from the Royal Com mission report of 1960 and an agreement reached on the Police Council in 1962. Very broadly it can be said that the former determined the basis and level of pay and established a relativity with other work people; and that the latter produced an agreed formula to govern future adjustments ofpay at two-yearly intervals having regard to wage movements in outside industry generally.

15. The 1962 Police Council agreement was expressed as follows:

> "Both Sides agree to adjust the scales of pay, having regard to the foregoing considerations, at intervals of two years and as may be justified in the light of:
>
> a. wage movements at comparable levels in the country as a whole, normally as expressed by the Index of Wage Rates, with appropriate modifications, and
>
> b. general economic factors which affect the police service to the same extent as the rest of the community."

In practice, wage movements over the two-year period have been measured by the Index of Basic Weekly Wages Rates as published by the Department of Employment.

16. The provision at 15b above was later brought into play in 1962, 1966, 1968, 1972-74 and 1976-77 (i.e. at times when there was a published pay policy).

1962 to 1972

17. The concept of an interim adjustment within the two-year period was first conceded in January 1970 in the light of a deteriorating police manpower situation and a rapid rise in outside earnings in the preceding 15 months.

18. The settlement reached with effect from 1 September 1970 was "special" in that it involved a total cost of 16% whereas the balance due under the Police Council formula was some 8%. In fact there was a common increase of not less than 10% and the balance of 6% was used in a way calculated to encourage recruitment and to arrest the serious premature wastage of trained and experienced officers.

19. There was nothing "special" about the interim increase of 6.5% agreed with effect from1 September 1971. A claim was made by the staff side on the grounds that there had been an "excessive rise" in the Index of Wage Rates of 12.7% between 1 September 1970 and 1 September 1971 which had more than wiped out the common increase granted to their members under the September 1970 agreement. It was readily accepted that there were good management reasons for an interim increase and that there were advantages in reducing the size of the eventual award due in September 1972. The award was limited to 6.5% rather than the full amount due under the formula (12.7%) because at that time (November 1971) it was expected that some pay settlements in the public sector would be around 7%. The 1972 review resulted in an increase of 15% effective from 1 September, broadly in line with the Wages Index. The

Federation accepted the settlement reluctantly and expressed dissatisfaction with the way the pay formula had been applied.

1972 to 1975

20. The interim pay adjustment effective from 1 September 1973 was in line with Government pay policy at that time, i.e. £1 a week plus 4%.
21. The 1974 review took place within the terms of the then Government's Stage 3 Pay Code and resulted in an increase of either 7% or £2·25 a week plus payments for unsocial hours working, the overall average increase being about 16·7%. Threshold payments were additional and equal pay for women officers was also achieved. As part of the settlement it was agreed to undertake a review of the structure of police pay and a working party of the Police Council was set up for this purpose. The settlement was implemented after Stage 3 had expired. Had it followed pay policy then prevailing (Retail Price Index less threshold payment on account), it would have been less favourable.
22. The 1975 review, which was in accordance with the Social Contract, contained an element of restructuring in addition to providing an increase in pay to compensate for the rise in the cost of living over the previous 12 months. The restructuring stemmed from the extensive review of the entire structure of police pay carried out by the Police Council working party referred to above. The settlement, including threshold payments, increased the annual police pay bill by around 30%, which was more favourable than the average settlement under the Social Contract. The effective date was 1 September 1975, which fell within the first round of the current Government's pay policy (limited to £6 a week) but the police were allowed to keep the more favourable social contract settlement by means of special transitional provisions in the White Paper (Cmnd 6151) which protected agreements reached before publication of the White Paper and with an effective date not later than 1 September 1975.

1976 to 1977

23. In 1976 the Government introduced the second round of incomes policy and the White Paper (Cmnd 6307) made it clear that there were no transitional provisions. Round 2 provided a pay limit of 5% with a maximum of £4 and a minimum of £2.50 per week and on 21 July 1976 an offer of an increase for the Federated ranks from 1 September was made in accordance with Round 2. This was accompanied by an offer from the Official Side to monitor pay and manpower movements in the police service and outside on a continuing basis. The offer was rejected by the Staff Side who took the view that the previous year's agreement had been a commitment from before the introduction of the first round of pay policy and that the police were therefore entitled to a Round 1 £6 increase from September 1976 rather than a less favourable Round 2 increase.
24. There was thus a clear division of opinion between the Police Federations and the Official Side on the interpretation of pay policy in Round 2. The Police Federation asked the Official Side to join in making representations to the Government for the payment of increases of £6 a week, but the Official

Side did not feel able to associate themselves with representations for what they regarded as a breach of the pay policy. The Police Federations for England and Wales and for Northern Ireland, though not the Scottish Federation, thereupon withdrew from the Police Council. After the with drawal of the two Federations in 1976 great efforts were made to resolve the dispute outside the normal negotiating machinery, but without success.

25. Following informal discussions between the Home Secretary and both sides of the Police Council, the Prime Minister met leaders of the three Federations on 7 March 1977 and confirmed that any settlement would have to be within Round 2. He asked the Federations to resume discussions with the local authorities and the Government with a view to settling the pay dispute with the Council under Round 2 and confirmed the Government's willingness to consider improving certain fringe benefi ts under the next phase. The Federations of England and Wales and Northern Ireland did not return to the Police Council but attended a number of informal meetings under the chairmanship of Sir John Nightingale, Chairman of the Police Council, outside the machinery of the Council. At the last of these, on 25 April 1977, the Federation representatives were offered a package under Round 2 approved by the Official Side of the Police Council and representing the limit to which the Government could go within Round 2. Apart from an increase of 5%, with a minimum of £2.50 per week and a maximum of £4 per week, backdated to 1 September 1976, it contained a number of forward commitments to consider improvements in fringe benefits for the next round, subject to pay policy.

26. The Police Federation of England and Wales took the view that these proposals were not enough to justify acceptance of the offer, and on 9 May 1977 the Police Federation formally rejected it. On 19 May 1977, the Home Secretary announced that because of the impasse on police pay Regulations would be laid before Parliament providing Round 2 increases from 1 September 1976. The Home Secretary also announced that he proposed to proceed with the review of negotiating machinery for police pay and that he was prepared to accept in principle the Federation's proposal for a review, in the longer term, of their role, functions and constitution. In July 1977 the Government announced the setting up of a body to review the negotiating machinery. Lord Edmund-Davies was appointed as Chairman.

27. The third phase of incomes policy began on 1 August 1977. The rigid policy of Round 2 was replaced by guidelines with a measure of flexibility but restricting increases to 10% of earnings.

28. In September 1977, the Police Federations submitted a statement of claim for increases between 78% and 104% based on the adjustments in pay which they said were necessary to restore the relative position established by the Royal Commission of 1960, changes in police work and anticipation of inflation. In response, the Government made it clear that any settlements for 1977 would have to come within the agreed 10% increase under the third phase of the incomes policy, and on 27 October the Home Secretary offered the Police Federations an immediate increase of 10% backdated to 1 September 1977, with an undertaking of an independent inquiry into the proper basis of police pay. The Official Side of the Police Council endorsed the offer, which was subsequently accepted by all the Police Federations and the Superintendents' Associations.

1978 to 1979

29. The Committee of Inquiry on the Police under the chairmanship of Lord Edmund-Davies had been established in conditions of considerable tension involving the police, whose pay in the 1970s had fallen significantly behind comparable occupations. It reported in July 1978 (Cmnd 7283) and recommended a substantial increase (of the order of 45%) in police pay, and also a pay formula which would increase police pay in accordance with a combination of changes in the index of average earnings and changes elsewhere in the community in subsequent years.
30. The Police Federation accepted the Edmund-Davies recommendations and abandoned its policy of seeking the right for police officers to strike.
31. In 1979, the newly elected Conservative government immediately implemented the Edmund- Davies recommendations in full.

1992 to 1993

32. In 1992, the Home Secretary, Mr Kenneth Clarke QC MP, announced an inquiry into police pay and conditions. His view was that the system of police pay and conditions was in need of substantial reform. The report of the Inquiry into Police Responsibilities and Rewards under the chairmanship of Sir Patrick Sheehy was published in June 1993 (Cmnd 2280). It made very wide-ranging and radical recommendations, including the abolition of certain ranks, the abolition of police regulations concerning pay in favour of a new pay matrix based on the scope of a role, the responsibilities attaching to it and its scale, specialist requirements, the nature of the policing environment, the experience and skills of an individual, and his performance in the role. It also recommended a change to a lower index for police pay, the abolition of casual overtime, and the end of secure tenure for police officers. The report also made proposals for radical reform of police pensions.
33. The Police Federation immediately rejected the report, and launched a vociferous campaign of opposition to the Sheehy recommendations, which began with an open meeting in Wembley Arena attended by 23,000 off-duty police officers. By then, Mr Michael Howard QC MP had replaced Mr Clarke as Home Secretary. Mr Howard's first priority as Home Secretary was to take immediate steps to reduce crime as far and as quickly as possible, and he considered that he could not do so with sufficient success and speed if the police service were demoralised. As a result, most of the Sheehy report's most radical recommendations were not implemented.

2002

34. The Police Negotiating Board agreed a series of significant changes to police pay in 2002, following the Government's police reform White Paper Policing a New Century: A Blueprint for Reform (Cmnd 5326). Chief officers were made eligible for performance-related bonuses of up to 15% of their basic pay, to be determined by the Police Authority. Superintending ranks were made eligible for accelerated progression through their pay scales based on performance, and a non-pensionable bonus for those at the top of their pay scales was introduced. The Federated ranks were made eligible for

Competence Related Threshold Payments, which were intended to provide an additional sum for those considered especially competent at the top of their pay scales. Special Priority Payments were also introduced, as a means of tackling retention problems in particular posts and higher responsibility.

2006

35. In 2006, the Staff Side of the PNB tabled a claim for the annual increase of officers' pay by 3%, based on the Edmund-Davies index.

36. The Official Side did not provide a specific proposal at that time, and so a failure to agree was registered. On 18 October 2006, the matter was referred to the Police Arbitration Tribunal. The Tribunal found in favour of the Staff Side claim of 3%, and the Home Secretary approved the award, backdated to 1 September 2006. Following this, the Home Secretary commissioned a review of police pay arrangements to be conducted by Professor Sir Clive Booth.

2007

37. Professor Sir Clive Booth was required to review both the method of indexation of police pay for the short-term, and the negotiating machinery. His reports were published in February and December 2007.

38. His first report concluded that the increase in police pay for 2007-08 should be 2.325%. His second report recommended that the PNB should be replaced by a pay review body, similar to other public sector employees.

39. The Official Side of the PNB accepted the proposed 2.325% and tabled that figure, whereas the Staff Side tabled a claim for 3%. The PNB failed to agree, and the matter was referred to the Police Arbitration Tribunal. In December 2007, the Tribunal awarded 2.5%. The Home Secretary, Ms Jacqui Smith MP, accepted the ruling, but did not backdate the award to September 2007, thereby reducing the value of the amount over the year. The Police Federation severely criticised the Home Secretary for this, and called for her resignation.

2008 to 2010

40. The Official and Staff Sides at first failed to agree a three-year pay deal, and the issue was referred to the Police Arbitration Tribunal. Before the Police Arbitration Tribunal made its determination, a three-year settlement was agreed: increases in police pay of 2.65% for 2008, 2.6% for 2009 and 2.55% for 2010.

2010

41. The incoming coalition Government committed itself to a review of police pay and conditions. The Home Secretary, Mrs Theresa May MP, appointed Mr Thomas P Winsor to carry it out.

Note: In relation to the period up to 1978, this history of police pay is a reproduction of the account in Appendix III of the Edmund-Davies report.

DNA Leicester murder

Sent to www.surrey-constabulary.com by the late and highly regarded Bob Cozens once of the Surrey Constabulary, Chief Constable West Mercia and Home Office.

24 May 2015

Subject: Code of a killer

Having recently watched this drama and been asked many question about it I thought you might be interested in my experience of the case as set out below.

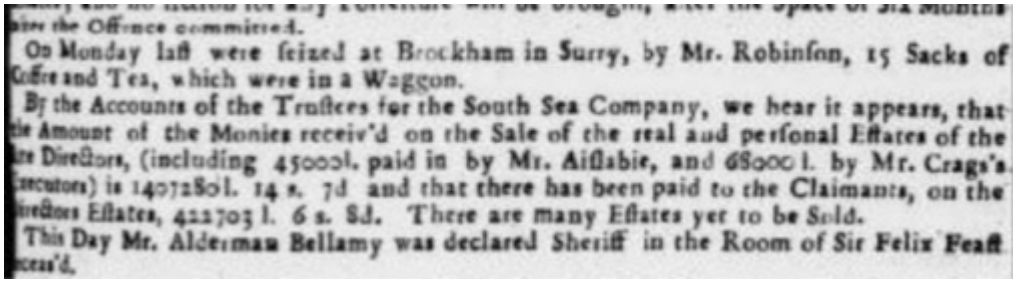
In the late 1980s DNA profiling was used for the first time as evidence in a trial, which led to the conviction of a man called Colin Pitchfork for the murder of two young women in Leicestershire. The recently screened ITV drama about the case, 'Code of a killer', portrays Professor Sir Alec Jeffreys as the person who used DNA to confirm that the murders were committed by the same person and there is no question that he played the leading role in developing DNA profiling. It is the case, however, that the Forensic Science Service (FSS) in the UK was successfully working in the same field. It was scientists in the FSS that carried out the initial work on the Pitchfork case and then collaborated with Leicestershire police to catch him. A minor point of difference, perhaps but it would be unfair to write the FSS out of DNA history as they are the unsung heroes.

At the time of this investigation I was a retired chief constable acting as senior adviser to the Police Science and Technology Group at the Home Office, which included the FSS. In that capacity I received a call one day from Mike Hirst, the Chief Constable of Leicestershire. He explained that they had a man in custody who had confessed to the recent murder of a young woman but denied involvement in a very similar murder two years earlier. He said that he had heard about what was then called DNA fingerprinting, and wondered if the FSS could help prove that this man had committed both murders. I immediately spoke to the then Head of the FSS, Margaret Pereira, who told me they were at the early stages of developing this science but agreed to help. After about a week she told me the results, namely that both murders were in fact committed by the same man but not the man in custody. I rang Mike Hirst to give him the good and bad news and the rest is history.

The ITV drama is really worth watching as an example of outstanding police work and the vital importance of forensic science. Sadly the FSS was eventually closed down and the specialist work is now done by private contractors but this is unlikely to prove a match for the field and research expertise once provided by a unified FSS.

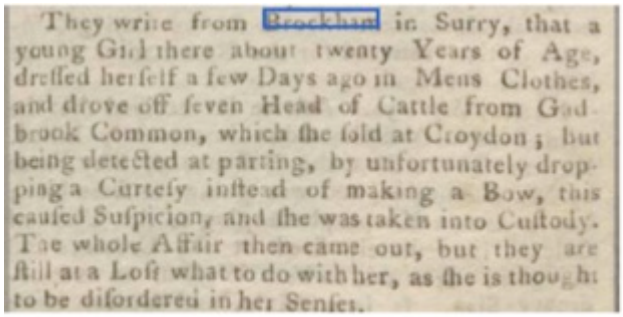
Bob Cozens

Newspaper reports of early rural crime in the Dorking area



the Offence committed.
On Monday laſt were ſeized at Brockham in Surry, by Mr. Robinſon, 15 Sacks of Coffee and Tea, which were in a Waggon.
By the Accounts of the Truſtees for the South Sea Company, we hear it appears, that the Amount of the Monies receiv'd on the Sale of the real and perſonal Eſtates of the late Directors, (including 450001. paid in by Mr. Aiſlabie, and 68000 l. by Mr. Crags's Executors) is 1407280l. 14 s. 7d and that there has been paid to the Claimants, on the Directors Eſtates, 422703 l. 6 s. 8d. There are many Eſtates yet to be Sold.
This Day Mr. Alderman Bellamy was declared Sheriff in the Room of Sir Felix Feaſt deceas'd.

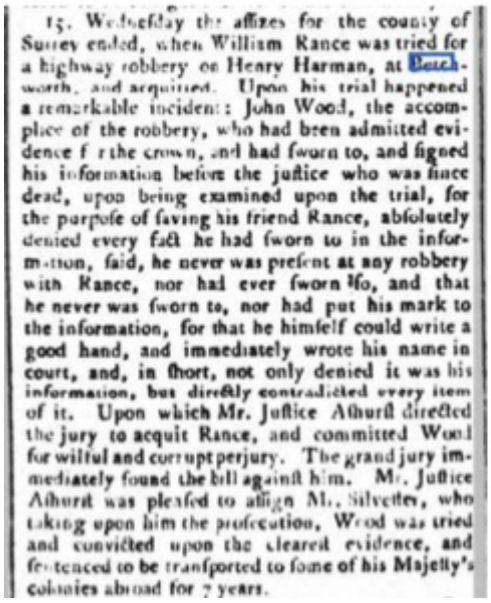
Stamford Mercury 2 April 1724



They write from Brockham in Surry, that a young Girl there about twenty Years of Age, dreſſed herſelf a few Days ago in Mens Clothes, and drove off ſeven Head of Cattle from Gadbrook Common, which ſhe ſold at Croydon; but being detected at parting, by unfortunately dropping a Curteſy inſtead of making a Bow, this cauſed Suſpicion, and ſhe was taken into Cuſtody. The whole Affair then came out, but they are ſtill at a Loſs what to do with her, as ſhe is thought to be diſordered in her Senſes.

They write from Brockham in Surrey, that a young girl there about twenty years of age dressed herself a few days ago in men's clothes, and rove off seven head of cattle from Gadbrook Common, which she sold at Croydon; but being detected at parting, by unfortunately dropping a curtsey instead of making a bow, this caused suspicion and she was taken into custody. The whole affair then came out, but they are still at a loss what to do with her, as she is thought to be disturbed in her senses.

Bath Chronicle and Weekly Gazette 10 October 1765



15. Wednesday the aſſizes for the county of Surrey ended, when William Rance was tried for a highway robbery on Henry Harman, at Betchworth, and acquitted. Upon his trial happened a remarkable incident: John Wood, the accomplice of the robbery, who had been admitted evidence for the crown, and had ſworn to, and ſigned his information before the juſtice who was ſince dead, upon being examined upon the trial, for the purpoſe of ſaving his friend Rance, abſolutely denied every fact he had ſworn to in the information, ſaid, he never was preſent at any robbery with Rance, nor had ever ſworn ſo, and that he never was ſworn to, nor had put his mark to the information, for that he himſelf could write a good hand, and immediately wrote his name in court, and, in ſhort, not only denied it was his information, but directly contradicted every item of it. Upon which Mr. Juſtice Aſhurſt directed the jury to acquit Rance, and committed Wood for wilful and corrupt perjury. The grand jury immediately found the bill againſt him. Mr. Juſtice Aſhurſt was pleaſed to aſſign Mr. Silvetter, who taking upon him the proſecution, Wood was tried and convicted upon the cleareſt evidence, and ſentenced to be tranſported to ſome of his Majeſty's colonies abroad for 7 years.

The Ipswich Journal - Saturday 10 August 1782

Wednesday at the assizes for the county of Surrey ended when William Rance was tried for a highway robbery on Henry Harman at Betchworth and acquitted. Upon his trial happened a remarkable incident: John Wood the accomplice of the robbery, who had been admitted evidence for the Crown, and had sworn to, and signed his information before the justice who was since dead, upon being examined upon the trial for the purpose of saving his friend Rance, absolutely denied every fact he had sworn to in the information, said, he never was present at any robbery with Rance, nor had he ever sworn to , nor had he put his mark to the information, for that he himself could write a good hand, and immediately wrote his name in court, and, in short, not only denied it was his information, but directly contradicted every item of it. Upon which Mr Justice Arthur directed the jury to acquit Rance and committed Wood for wilful and corrupt perjury. The Grand Jury immediately found the bill against him. Mr Justice Arthur was pleased to assign Mr Silvetter, who upon taking upon him the prosecution, Wood was tried and convicted upon the clearest evidence and sentenced to be transported to some of his majesties colonies abroad for 7 years.

Ipswich Journal 10 August 1782

John Cowen was tried at Guildford Assizes, for stealing 2 hampers, and 2 dozen bottles of white wine, the property of Lord Templeton, at Betchworth, to whom he was butler. The prisoner had occasionally conveyed the wine to a neighbouring house, for the purpose of sending it for sale to a house in East-lane, Walworth. On it passage it was discovered, and traced to the prisoner, who was taken up, and committed for trial. He was found Guilty—Death.

Ipswich Journal 16 August 1806

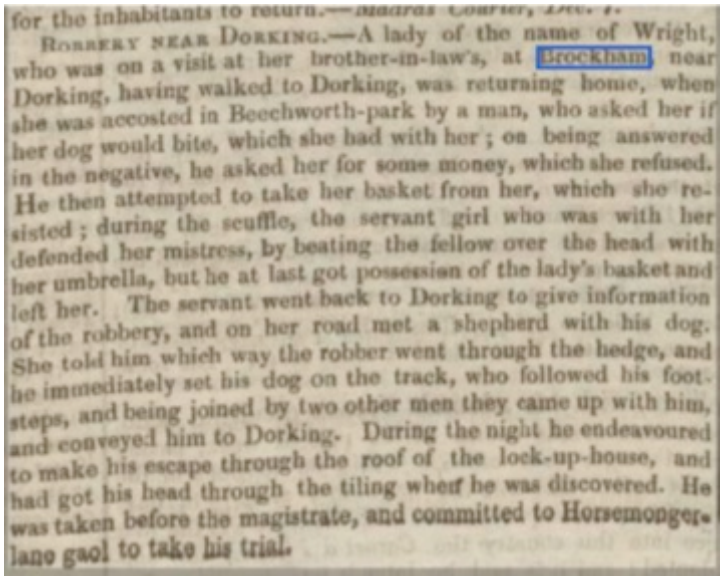
It is likely that Cowan was not executed but transported as no trace of his execution can be found

Friday night, and robbed of valuable property—the thieves decamped without being heard, even though Reynolds slept in the shop.—Eight bushels of clover seed stolen from Tomlins' barn, near Brockham, the 10th inst.—5*l.* reward on conviction of offenders—several persons in that district recently robbed of clover seed.—Premises of Messrs. Dodge and Smith, sugar bakers, Lower-road, Deptford, burnt down Saturday morning—some of the men much burnt, and property destroyed very considerable.

Cambridge Chronicle and Journal 25 January 1833

he field, awaiting antagonists' presence to begin the ction.—Pheasantry of T. C. Reeves, Esq. of Mickleam Hall, entered Friday night, and several valuable heasants stolen.—Some wretches inhumanly beat a we and two lambs Friday night, in Mill Hill field, ear Bletchworth, the property of Mr. Hope, of Brockham Court Lodge—£20 offered on conviction f offender.—Reward of £200 offered for discovery

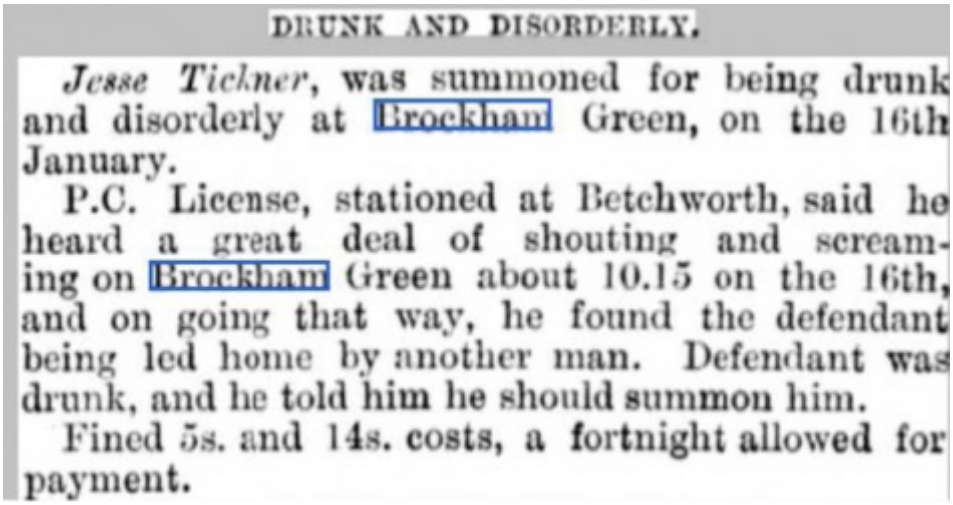
Oxford University and City Herald 13 April 1833



for the inhabitants to return.—*Madras Courier*, [illegible]

ROBBERY NEAR DORKING.—A lady of the name of Wright, who was on a visit at her brother-in-law's, at Brockham, near Dorking, having walked to Dorking, was returning home, when she was accosted in Beechworth-park by a man, who asked her if her dog would bite, which she had with her; on being answered in the negative, he asked her for some money, which she refused. He then attempted to take her basket from her, which she resisted; during the scuffle, the servant girl who was with her defended her mistress, by beating the fellow over the head with her umbrella, but he at last got possession of the lady's basket and left her. The servant went back to Dorking to give information of the robbery, and on her road met a shepherd with his dog. She told him which way the robber went through the hedge, and he immediately set his dog on the track, who followed his footsteps, and being joined by two other men they came up with him, and conveyed him to Dorking. During the night he endeavoured to make his escape through the roof of the lock-up-house, and had got his head through the tiling when he was discovered. He was taken before the magistrate, and committed to Horsemonger-lane gaol to take his trial.

West Kent Guardian 7 May 1836



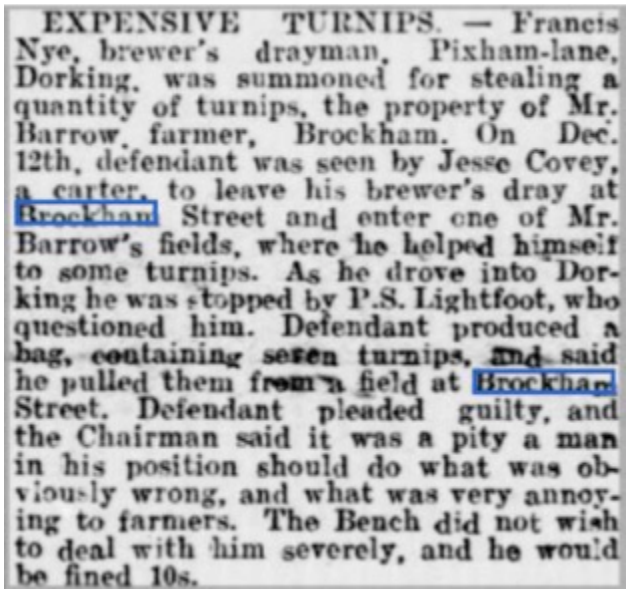
DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.

Jesse Tickner, was summoned for being drunk and disorderly at Brockham Green, on the 16th January.

P.C. License, stationed at Betchworth, said he heard a great deal of shouting and screaming on Brockham Green about 10.15 on the 16th, and on going that way, he found the defendant being led home by another man. Defendant was drunk, and he told him he should summon him.

Fined 5s. and 14s. costs, a fortnight allowed for payment.

Surrey Mirror 21 February 1880



EXPENSIVE TURNIPS. — Francis Nye, brewer's drayman, Pixham-lane, Dorking, was summoned for stealing a quantity of turnips, the property of Mr. Barrow, farmer, Brockham. On Dec. 12th, defendant was seen by Jesse Covey, a carter, to leave his brewer's dray at Brockham Street and enter one of Mr. Barrow's fields, where he helped himself to some turnips. As he drove into Dorking he was stopped by P.S. Lightfoot, who questioned him. Defendant produced a bag, containing seven turnips, and said he pulled them from a field at Brockham Street. Defendant pleaded guilty, and the Chairman said it was a pity a man in his position should do what was obviously wrong, and what was very annoying to farmers. The Bench did not wish to deal with him severely, and he would be fined 10s.

Surrey Mirror 18 January 1918

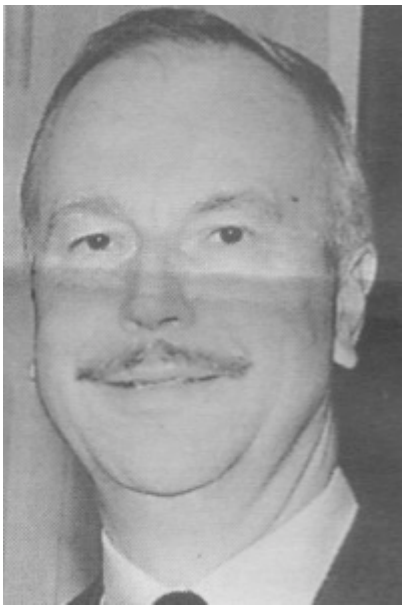
Longest Serving in Surrey

To qualify for entry onto the list, the whole of police service counted to the total has been in the Surrey Constabulary or constituent forces, Guildford Borough Police, Reigate Borough Police, Surrey Joint Police, and Surrey Police. Full time working will take precedent over part time. Every effort has been made to get this right but the author is reliant on people providing information, as there is no access to official records; the dreaded data protection rules strike again! Such long service as is now being evidenced is a consequence of our time, where the retirement age no longer exists and the police provide so many opportunities for former police officers and staff. This is a good news story, much needed in these difficult times for the police service.

Those who served the public of Surrey through policing for the longest time

The longest serving member of the now Surrey Police by about four years is:

Chris Stemp: with 59 year's continuous service with the Surrey Constabulary and Surrey Police having served as a Cadet from May 1959 at Haslemere; retiring October 1991 when he immediately took up a role on the police staff and still working for Firearm's Licensing, as a Firearms Enquiry Officer in April 2018.



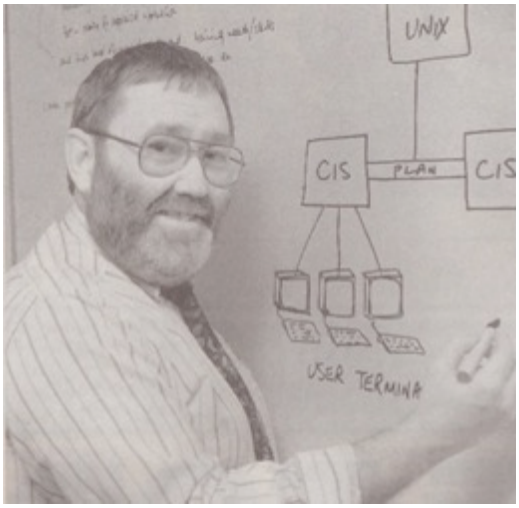
Peter Thompson: (PC67) Joined as a cadet in 1963: became a police constable in 1965 retiring in 1999 and starting the very next day with the Safety Camera Partnership. April 2018 is still there as Prosecution Manager. Currently **55 years**.

John Davies: joined as a police constable on 20 March 1963 and retired as a uniform sergeant on 18 April 1993 starting on 19 April 1993 as a police Counter Officer. Contract as Counter Officer ended on 30 June 2011, then on 1 August 1911 started as a Receptionist at HQ where he was still working in April 2018 with **55 years service.**

Keith Worger: I joined the Surrey Constabulary on 22nd August 1961 as Cadet 28 at the age of 16 years. I was based at Dorking and Dorking Traffic. I then became a constable (405) aged 19 years in 1964 being posted initially to Farnham then Ash section where I later became section motorcyclist. Within a fairly short time I was posted to Farnham Traffic as a motorcyclist before being transferred to Burpham when Farnham closed. I remained there as a motorcyclist for 13 years before being promoted and surprise, surprise, was then posted to Chertsey Traffic. I remained there before retiring after 32 years in 1996. I then became a civilian (full time) in the Criminal Justice Unit as a supervisor and prosecution officer before retiring in 2015 after **54 years service**.

Jim Findlay: Joined in March 1964 and retired in 1998. (Prior to that worked in the Civil Service for 3 years and that gave him one month for each year pensionable service, which enabled him to retire in November 1998, which counted as to 35 years service but 34 as a Surrey Police officer). After three months January 1999 became one of 'Malcolm's Angels', which was not continuous work but 'ad hoc' when the need arose (Front Counters, Switchboard, Driving ACPO etc.) In 2003 went to work as an Angel in the Coroners Office at Ripley working every week in that post. In 2007 took on contracted work as a part time Coroner's Office Assistant working 18 hours per week; retired 5 November **2010** when I received my **long service award for 46 years** for up to March of that year. March 19 2018 remained employed as an "Angel" in the coroner's office. I have had continuous service there since 2003 but come the first of April the whole of the unit is going over to SCC. That is **54 years** with the Force" (24 March 2018). I am still employed by Surrey Police but will be seconded to SCC continuing in the same role as a coroner's officer.

Dave Vigar: Police Staff at Reigate Front Counter and with the Mobile Police Office (aka the Fun Bus), having joined as a Cadet in 1964. (Formerly Cadet 69, PC/PS 1009, Inspector/Chief Inspector until 1995) Working Reigate front counter in June 2016. **Total 52 years** **(Some service with BTP to be clarified)**



Tony Grant: Cadet 14 from 1 May 1967 - 12 July 1969; PC 1057 13 July 1969 - retired as Inspector on 12 October 1998 after 30 years service (bought back some cadet service); police staff from November 1998 in the Criminal Justice Department and still serving in that Department. Not counting the 6-week break I had between retiring and re-joining as police staff I will have served **51 years** with Surrey on 4 April 2018.

Tony Salter: I joined Surrey Constabulary 22nd April 1964 as PC 897 (the original) retired 30th April 1994. 1st May 1994 Employed Surrey Police Staff as Holmes Support Officer (ID No 7897) retired / redundant 31st January 2015 Therefore something like **50 Years 9 Months** continuous service

Terry Ashcroft January 2016 **50 years 2 months** service – lately instructor Dog Section and School. Joined on 31st Jan 1966 and retired on 16th Feb 2016. 30 years 2 months as a police officer retiring with the rank of sergeant.

Harry Maynard 1923-1973 Police Officer and caretaker at Oxted Police Station (May have served beyond 1973) **50 years**

Janet Dickens: I worked for 50 years and am still volunteering with Surrey Police. My dates are as follows: 16 January 1961 – 31 December 1961 at Weybridge Police Station - full time (37 hour week) as shorthand typist working in Bench Office. 1 January 1962 moved to Egham Police Station - full time - where I was Station and CID Shorthand typist until about December 2001. December 2001 until January 2005 (unsure of specific dates) transferred to Front Counter at Egham - full time. From 2005 or 2006 until 15th January 2011 I worked part time as Front Counter Staff at Egham (14 hours per week). I then retired. Sorry I can't remember exact dates when I went part time. Since retirement in 2011, I have been volunteering for Surrey Police in the Property Office, first at Staines Police Station and now at Chertsey where I do most of the filing for the whole of Surrey property. I do between 25 and 30 hours per month there. I also help out Nationality Office at HQ at their busy times throughout the year. **50 years**.

Pete Wickens completed **49 years and eleven months** service at the end of May 2008 when he retired after joining as a 15-year-old cadet 23 June 1958. Peter served as a police officer up to the rank of chief superintendent and in retirement a part time member of the police staff at HQ as Sports Social Manager. Retired Sports and Social 23rd May 2008 = **49 and 11months.**

Ian Parrot total service is about **49 to 50 years**. However Ian had no wish to be involved in the project.

Howard Page: (Deceased) served **49 years and 7** months He joined on 1st September 1871 retiring 1920 as superintendent and deputy chief constable.

Phil Miles. Joined in Sept 1960 and retired (as a civilian employee) in August 2004 making **44 years continuous service;** continued on a part time basis (which for two years was continuous) finally retired after **about 49 years.**

Dave Morley: 48 years connected to Surrey Constabulary/Police Cadet 54 from 1963-1966 at Reigate/Redhill; Pc 949 from 1966-1996 at Reigate/Redhill(1966-1967) - Guildford (1967-1969) - Shere/Bramley/Godalming (1969-1980) - HQ Operations Room (1980-1988) - Reigate (1988-1989) - Caterham (1989-1991) - Godstone Motorway Control (1991-1996) From 1996-2005 CE 8390 at Godstone Motorway Control. 2005-2007 The Highways Authority at Godstone Motorway Control

although I kept my Police ID. In late 2007 returned to Surrey Police working in Data Bureau at HQ then Guildford; retiring 31 March 2012. **48 years**

Michael Morley. Joined as a Cadet 16 on 25 August 1959 and appointed Constable October 1960. He retired 23rd July 2000 starting a new job on the police staff in Admin of Justice 24 July 2000 retiring for a second time in Feb 2008; came back in August 2008 and completed 3 months assisting CJ Dept with the Operational Support Review. Total **48 years 9 months**

Captain Hastings (Deceased) the first chief constable of the Surrey Constabulary served 1 Jan 1851 and retired 31 August 1899; **48 years and 8 months** service as chief constable

Colin Bridger Joined Surrey Constabulary 5th September 1966 as a Cadet. March 1969 became a PC. Retired in November 1998 (cadet service counted) and started as Police Staff next day. Worked with the Surrey and Sussex Police, Joint Command, Major Crime Team as an Exhibits and Disclosure officer. I served for **48 years and 8 months** retiring from the Major Crime team at Woking on 31 March 2015.

Ron Hagley (Deceased): Joined 10 November 1935 and retired as a chief superintendent on 27 September 1974. From September 1974 he was Welfare Officer until he finally retired in November 1983 after **48 years**

Andy Richardson: Former superintendent joined Surrey Constabulary 6 September 1966 to 13 January 2001 then a civilian Firearms Enquiry Officer from 20 January 2001 to 31 August 13. **47.5 years.** Now retired

Mick Mello ex DC62 - Joined 15 March 1967, retired 6 October 1997 from Police, Started next day 7 October 1997 as Police Staff; The firm finally managed to get shot of me on the 31st. March 2014, which equates to **47 years and 16 days** continuous service.

Jim Vear: (Deceased) Joined Surrey Constabulary in July 1962 as a cadet and then the regulars in May 1964. In October 1994 retired and immediately carried on in a civilian capacity as a driving instructor with the driving school and still there June 2009. **47 years**

Graham Kendall: Sept 1971 - April 1972 Cadet; April 1972 - 2003 Police Officer; 2003 - 2018 Police Staff. Making a total of **47 years** in uniform as a specialist dog handler and on drug related work. Graham says "I have had a fantastic life with Surrey".

Neil Hansford I joined Surrey Constabulary as cadet 70 in September 1971 and attended the short 'B' Course at Hendon. I served as a cadet at Farnham until September 1972 when I became Police Constable 749 completing my initial training at Dishforth, a semi-operatonal RAF station. On completion of my training I was posted to Reigate in January 1973. In 1975 on marrying Sue Seymour (WPC 1, later PC1201) I was posted to Shere and then Godalming. In 1979 I was offered The Police House at Tilford, just south of Farnham and worked the Frensham rural section. I retired in 2002, having been a Duties Officers for a few months a role, which I then continued as a member of Police Staff, a roll I continue in at Mount Browne. With the big 65 looming in October 2018, my service is set to end at **47yrs.**

Phil Brown: Joined Surrey Constabulary in September 1968 as cadet 46. I then joined as PC 231 in November 1970 and retired in April 2000 (having bought back 9 months cadet service for pension purposes). Immediately took up a position in the Criminal Justice Unit at Staines. I stayed with CJ when amalgamated at Woking in Nov 2009 and I finally retired on 4th October 2014 after **46 years and 1 month.**

Linsey Hand: I joined the cadets in September 1972 (Met Cadet 24808) and later transferred to Surrey in 1974 as Cadet 10 based at Reigate. Became PC 1123 and based at Caterham in 1975 completing (extended) service in 2012 at Reigate (37 years). On retirement in 2012 became an Investigating Officer 14958 with Woking CID based at Guildford Police Station. I later returned to Eastern in 2014 where I remain in the Safeguarding Investigation Unit at Reigate. I am currently in my **46th year.**

Fred Smith: **March 2018:** from May 1956 cadet 11 at Guildford and FHQ to 1958; January 1959 constable 751 Guildford to 1969; July 1969 sergeant Woking to 1974; May 1974 sergeant FHQ 1974 to December (retirement) 1986; January 1987 civilian at FHQ (civil defence officer) to 1994; May 1994 to June 2002 (emergency planning officer) until retirement. Grand total **46 years** and all **full time.** Also served as Federation Constables Representative and Surrey Branch Board Chairman; Surrey Constabulary Old Comrades (now SPRCA) Hon Secretary since 1990 i.e. 28 years

Dave Bowden: Served as a chief inspector then upon retirement worked in HQ Firearms Department until he retired 13 May 2011 **46 years**

Roger Weedon: Served as a Superintendent when he retired working as police staff in charge of HQ Firearms Licensing Department; retired 31 December 2010 with **46** years service.

Roy Walters: I joined Surrey Police on 2nd September 1972 as Cadet 29, having been interviewed by the late Sir Peter Matthews. Became PC113 in January 1975, serving at Oxted, Godstone Traffic and the Motorway control room at Godstone. Retiring in April 2009 with 34 years as an officer and becoming civilian staff 13859, still at Godstone motorway room and transferring to Guildford in May 2014 when the Highways Agency took over. In September 2018 I will have **46 years** in total with Surrey Police

Geoff Roper: Cadet 9 from April 1972 to June 1974: PC267 June 1974 to June 2004. Began service at Dorking; Godstone Traffic 1979 – 1998; last 6 years' service on Driving School. 2004 – present day – Driving School on police staff: **Total 46 years**

Neil Armstrong: I am **coming up to 46 years** in November 2018. I joined in November 1972, retired in November 2002 and continued working as a supervisor in the Contact Centre, where I still am now as a performance manager.

Dave Miller: I joined Surrey Constabulary as a constable (PC422) in August 1971. Transferred to Kent County Constabulary in September 1975. Returned to Surrey Constabulary in March 1976 (PC1199) Retired as a sergeant in August 2001. Employed as a full time, civilian Legislation Officer in August 2001. Reduced to part time working (3 day week) from April 2016. Still working in Criminal Justice Department with a total uninterrupted police service of just over 46.5 years with **45 years 9 months** service in Surrey March 2016

Brian Silver: 45 years 5 months of continuous service with Surrey Police (Constabulary) having joined as a Cadet at Haslemere in November 1956; became a PC in May 1959. I served as a PC at Haslemere and Oxted, Sergeant at Walton-on-Thames and Inspector at Leatherhead and HQ and retired in August 1988 (9 months pensionable cadet service) - leaving on the Friday and continuing as a Civilian on the Monday. Eventually retired in April 2002 when Divisional Finance Manager at Farnham

Colin Brake: I joined as a Cadet January 1973 until joining as a PC May 1974 retired in to May 2004 (this included a years secondment to the UN in Bosnia)to start a new career in the driving school as an instructor however as a result of serious injury I was medically redeployed in August 2013 to work as investigator within the Event Assessment Unit now named as the Occurrence Management Unit based at HQ. I still work a 36 hour week full time on flexi shift work **45 years and 4 months**

John Collett: Joined October 1965 as police constable continued serving till end October 1995 and continued as civilian operator at Camberley, moved to Farnham police station and then to Woking and eventually I finished up at Contact Centre at HQ. I retired November 30th 2010. **45 years 1 month**

Harry McGarrigle (D/Sgt): working for Surrey Police in the Major Crime/HOLMES Team having joined on 15 December 1965, **45 years and 1 day**;

retired on 15 December 2010. On retirement from the Job in April 1996, I worked as a civilian with HOLMES Support for the next 14 plus years. There was no interval between employments.

John Best: I did bang on 45 years, started on 9th January 1973 and finished on 8th January 2018. Started as a cadet, police constable 1974 then on retirement joined police staff as the manager of the police dog school

Roy Harrison: PC 200 Harrison, then 8523 Harrison with no break having joined on 15 March 1967 and still serving March 2012 as the Tape Librarian at Reigate; **45 years** on 15 March 2012. Present position unknown

Robert Peel: Joined on the 7th January 1971, 'retired' in 2002 having spent most of his service on Traffic and the collision investigation unit. I continued working for the force, first on the Major Crime Team before moving back to the Collision Unit to run

the Incident Data Recorder project (black boxes, which are fitted to all police vehicles to provide information if involved in an accident). I finally finished in May 2015, which means I did about **44 years and 5 months**. I still do some traffic survey work for Surrey County Council, about 20 - 25 days a year.

Ian Ewence: I joined The Surrey Constabulary in June 1965 retiring in 1994 I went straight into C.J.U. at Woking Police Station and served 10 years then transferred to CCTV Operations Room at Walton Police Station still working for Surrey Police I retired in March at the age of 66 years then after a year was recalled and did a further 6 months at CCTV at Walton having served a total of **44 years** my collar number was PS926

Peter Martin: Joined in September 1967 as an eastern cadet; Sandgate on Course 241B; on return posted to Woking. Retired on 31 December 2000 then worked for a short time within HR before joining the Angels finishing February 2011 **43 years 6 months**

David Chat: PC 151Total **43.5 Years** I joined as a cadet aged 16 in1955. I did two and a half years as a cadet and then served for a further 30 years as an Officer, then worked as a Coroners Officer for 11 years retiring in 3 May 2000.

PC Horace Wolfe (Deceased) born 1887 and joined the Surrey Constabulary 3 May 1909 aged 22 years. PC Wolfe retired from Woking in 1947, becoming No 1 Special Reserve retiring in 1952 after **43 years** service with the Surrey Constabulary.

Harry Lee (Deceased) joined in 1946 and served in Guildford, marrying WPC Flora Colligan in 1948. After a short while as a PC in Woking moved to Windlesham until 1950 moving to be the village PC in Tongham until February 1962 when he was promoted Sergeant at Woking. Following a stint as a town sergeant he took over the Byfleet section in 1965. He was promoted Inspector in late 1966, doing a short stint at Guildford before moving to Godalming in January 1967. He remained there until his retirement in August 1975 when he started work as CID office manager at Guildford, until offered a busier similar post at Godalming, eventually retiring in December 16 1989. **43 years**

Mick O' Sullivan: over 43 years service with Surrey Constabulary and Surrey Police as a DC and civilian investigator having joined in 1966 and June 2009 employed as civilian investigator with Surrey Police. If/when did he retire?

Colin Ward joined 25 October 1967 retiring 31 March 2011 retired on the 31st March 2011 with **43 years 5 months and 4 days** service.

Bill Pirie: Served 27th November 1967 until retirement on the 31st October 2010 as a police officer. **43 years**

Lesley Cross QPM: I joined Surrey Police in Feb 1975 and retired as a detective constable 1237 in Feb 2009 - total of 34 years service -having served at Guildford, then Burglary Squad, returning to Guildford CID and then Public Protection. In Feb 2009 I returned as a Civilian Investigator in the SIU at Guildford carrying out the role of Child Protection Conference Officer until I retired in March this year 2018 - a total of **43 years.** Awarded QPM in 2003.

Philip Harley now served **42 years** and still going. Jan 1976 to 28 Nov 1976 Cadet 30; 28 Nov 1976 to 08 August 2007 PC 1058; 08 Aug 2007 and still employed as Driving Instructor at Driving School HQ in April 2018.

Colin Grafham: I've just completed **44 years 1 month** in total … joined May 1970. I am currently working front counter at Godalming; I completed 44 years and 1 month when I retired in June 2014 from Waverley front counter.

Richard Crockford: I joined on 3/2/76 and I have unbroken service as an Officer (31 years, 8 months and 3 days) and over 10 years as Staff and yet I have the least service in the Office!
OK there are only two of us but Steve James joined a few months before me. **42 years 1 month and still serving March 2018**

Mo Clark previously 239 and then 12089: I joined Surrey Constabulary as a PC on 9 March 1976. I did my 30 years and retired on 9 March 2006, then joined as an Investigating Officer on 20 March 2006. I made redundant on 31 March 2018. **42 years service**

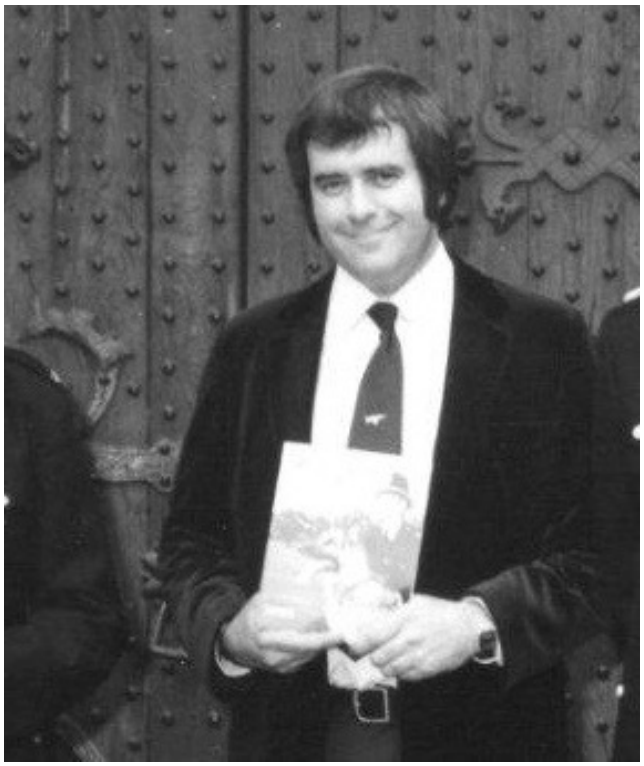
Dave Spratt: Joined as a Cadet in June 1962 and joined the regular force in March 1965; retired as Detective Inspector in August 1996 a total of 34 years. In July 2000 returned as a Civilian working in Crime Desk and PSD retiring again in June 2008 making a total of **42 years** service.

Ken Williams (Deceased) retired 2000 with **42 years** service. Ken joined Surrey Constabulary at the age of 15 in 1954 as a Police Cadet attached to the Photographic Department at Mount Browne. In 1958 he joined the Royal Army Ordnance Corps stationed at the War Office as a photographer connected with military intelligence work. Upon demobilisation in 1960 he took up an appointment as senior photographer for a firm of industrial and commercial photographers in Fleet, Hants. In 1962 he returned to the Surrey Constabulary Photographic Department as a civilian photographer. He retired in 2000 as Head of the Forensic Photography and Enhancement Department having served over 42 years. Sadly he passed away in July 2009 at the age of 70.

Fred Giles ex DC 628 joined 22/11/67 retired from Police 1/12/97, started next day 2/12/97 Police Staff until retired at 65 13 January 09 **41 years, 2 months** June 2009

Peter Cole: I joined Surrey as a cadet at Dorking in July 1962, Sandgate 62 then to Leatherhead as a PC799 at Bookham. Promoted 1968 to Horley and SB at Gatwick. Back to Dorking and Holmwood Section 1974. ASU 1974 at Dorking and Reigate until retire 1992 as Inspector. After a weekend off, Admin Support Unit at Reigate as supervisor until retire December 2003. **41 years 1 month**

Jerry Coombes served on the police staff from 13th September 1971 until 30th October 2012 in the Photographic Department - **41years one month**



Police Constable Kenneth Hitchings (Deceased) died Sunday 21 May 2006 aged 87 years. Kenneth retired from the Force in 1969 when last stationed at Dorking having completed 30 years' service. He continued to work for the Force in a civilian capacity as the first Dorking traffic warden and later as the caretaker of Dorking Police Station until he retired in 1980. Total **41 years.**

Ian Robertson: In June 2009 working with HM Coroner for Surrey although had a break for four years after retirement in Feb 1996 – total service about **41 years;** retired 2011

Alexandra Warren: Surrey Police as a member of Police Staff. I started work as a shorthand typist at Woking Police Station on the 18 July 1966. I worked continually until retiring from the Major Crime Team working as the Resource Manager - on the 31 July 2006 (**40 years).**

Barry Sullivan: Surrey PC 397 1973 – 1990 17 years; Surrey PC 1788 1992 - 2003 11 years; Surrey Police Staff 11696 2005 - 2016 11 years = **39 years** Previous service with Met from 1968 - 1973 (3 years cadet, 2 years PC.