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

April 2019
www.surrey-constabulary.com

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Back row: Ian Gray, John Drinkwater, Jeff Brooks, John Root, Ian Weaving, Guy Wikeley, Alec Dallison, Pete Long, Rick Miller, Simon Law, Kerry Whindle, Manny Kavanagh, Matt James.

Front row: Dave Katryniak, Clive Ansell, Alistair Bayliss, Jan Simmonds, Sgt Bob Willis, Insp. Dave Cook, Sgt Dave Hollingsworth, Jan Harris, Chas. Cook, Bob Marshall, Simon Cox

Woking PSU 1991

Contents

Pre First World War Tug of War team Farnham Division Superintendent Simmons

1917 March 11: The Times: Superintendent Arthur Simmonds Surrey Police was awarded the King's Police Medal for services rendered during the war and for long and meritorious service.[1]

[1] Defaulters book Nov 1866 -Jul 1911[1] Arthur Simmonds - appointment number 951

The following letter was received from the Home Office on Feb 28 1918

> I am directed by the Home Secretary to say that Col Kell CB MI5 War Office has expressed to him his appreciation of the good work done by the members of your police force in connection with the numerous inquiries & reports as to aliens and suspected persons [?] persons which have been of the greatest assistance to him in carrying out the duties of his department, & in particular has brought to his notice the names of the following officers as having rendered very useful service
>
> Supt Arthur Simmonds

> I am to request that you will convey to your officers the Home Secretary's satisfaction in receiving this account of their work & that you will cause a note to be made in the records of the officers who are named by Col Kell as deserving of special commendation

(Note: Colonel Kell was the head of MI5. The police during both world wars had considerable contact with the Security Service and established departments to undertake security duties within the county that were many and various.)

Caterham the early years


No 2. THE SQUARE, CATERHAM VALLEY.


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H. Grinstead
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High Street, Cat

The Gatwick Train Murder

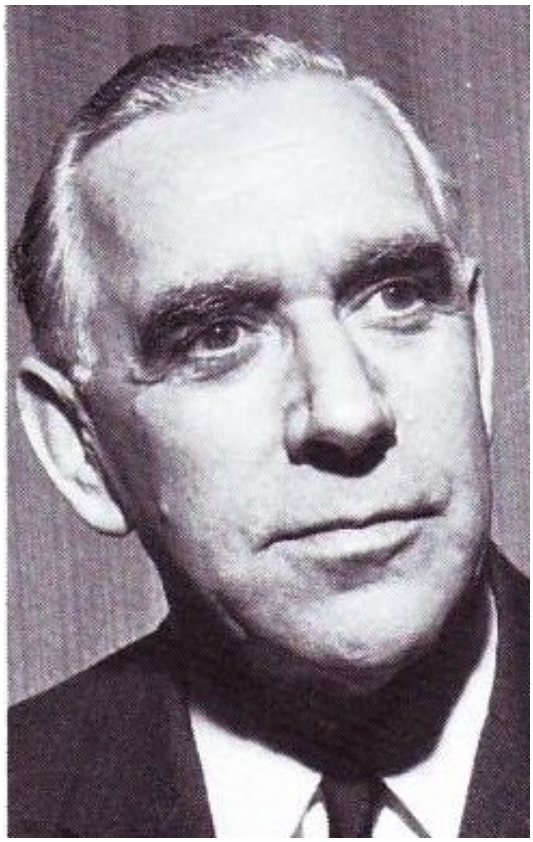
From www.surrey-constabulary.co.uk

1965 September 8: New Clue in Train Murder Hunt: Police recovered an attaché case from the river Mole at Three Bridges, Sussex yesterday believed to have been thrown in the river by the killer of Miss Patricia Woolard aged 28 found murdered in a train at Gatwick on Friday. The off- white leather case was carried by Woman Police Sergeant Pamela Lopez aged 26 of Reigate Police who joined a train arriving at Gatwick at 5.15 pm yesterday wearing clothing similar to Miss Woolard's in the hope that her appearance might register with regular travellers on the train.[2]

1966 August 3: Committal then secret hearing: Dorking magistrates sat in camera today after the suspect aged 32, labourer, had been committed for trial charged with murdering Mrs Patricia Woolard aged 28, a student who was found stabbed 10 months ago. Then, after two hours hearing behind closed doors he was also committed for trial on a second charge of causing grievous bodily harm to another woman two months before the train killing. The press and public were excluded during evidence about an assault on Patricia Plaisted at Bognor Regis in July 1965. The suspect of Ifield pleaded Not Guilty and reserved his defence before being committed to the next Assizes. DCI Ron Harvey gave evidence about an offer by Gills to draw a plan of where he disposed of the knife. Detective Chief Superintendent John Plaice said "The accused was taken to Crawley by police car. He directed the car into an unnamed lane in Ifield at the end of a recreation ground and pointed to a hedge and thick undergrowth saying, "I threw once piece in the bottom of the hedge." The vehicle was then driven to Tinsley Lane, Crawley where he pointed to a thicket saying, "I threw the other piece there." The officer said he supervised a search of the two areas but no trace of the knife was found.[3]

[2] The Times (London, England), Wednesday, Sep 08, 1965
[3] The Times Wednesday August 3 1966

Ron Harvey who was to become Detective Chief Superintendent Hertfordshire



Detective Chief Superintendent John Plaice – dealt with 20 murders of which 14 required significant investigations. Only one, Roy Tuthill was not resolved during his lifetime but was of course 30 years on through DNA.

In 1982 Nick Brent was the Detective Inspector at Walton when a staff member, maybe TDC Ellis, became involved in the investigation of the theft of ladies underwear off a washing line, known by police for some long lost reason as

snowdropping.[4] The case was soon detected but the person responsible was found to have been a convicted murderer on licence for the killing of a young woman, a 28-year-old student teacher, on a train between Reigate and Gatwick on the 3 September 1965. During the enquiry WPS Pam Lopez re-enacted the journey and her photograph and the story was nationally reported.

Nick Brent when Detective Superintendent

The crime was detected and the perpetrator sentenced to life in prison. On his file when arrested at Weybridge there was found a recommendation that it would be unsafe ever to release him. For this case he was dismissed from his job at an hotel, as the theft was from where he lived and worked, charged and taken before the court the outcome of which is unknown.[5]

On the date of the killing Gatwick airport was a part of the Surrey Constabulary police district.

One Internet record records that the conviction was for manslaughter.[6]

[4] Stealing of washing, usually women's underwear, from where it is hanging out to dry – origin unknown
[5] From retired Detective Superintendent Nick Brent March 2019
[6] http://www.blackkalendar.nl/content.php?key=8619&termRef=Michael%20Gills

1965 September 9 - Police Woman in Re-Run of last Friday's Train Murder: Sergeant Pamela Lopez of Reigate Police, this evening travelled on the 4.6 Bognor to Victoria train, which arrived at Gatwick station at 5.15, wearing the same clothes similar to 28, years old student teacher Patricia Woolard was wearing when she was stabbed to death last Friday night. It is hoped that people that use this line regularly may remember seeing Patricia on that night

Wednesday, 21 May 2014. The following is taken from the Internet

The Gatwick Station Murder[7]

This case goes back to 1965 and the senseless murder of 28 year old Pat Woolard by 32-year-old factory worker. Miss Woolard was on her way to London from Bognor, where she attended college, studying art. The fateful day for her was 3rd September, when the 4.06 train arrived at Gatwick Airport train station. The trainee teacher from Whitstable in Kent, was found dead in one of the compartments, with knife wounds to her heart and throat. Her underwear had been pulled down, indicating sexual assault. Police immediately launched a major enquiry, and the following day a suspect emerged,. A woman had been indecently assaulted in Bognor Park. She

[7] http://wolfiewiseguy.blogspot.com/2014/05/the-gatwick-station-murder.html

had been savagely punched in the face and had her panties torn. The suspect lived in Crawley at the time, and was taken to Horley Police station to be interviewed over this offence and to be questioned over the death of Miss Woolard.

His alibi for the murder was that he was at work. He had a plaster on a finger, which was removed, showing an almost healed cut, explaining that he did it working and was seen to by the factory nurse. They let him go. Miss Woolard`s attaché case, basket and handbag were discovered by Three Bridges station at Crawley. Police questioned the suspect again three weeks later. Now he admitted he had not told them the truth. He went to Brighton, and just walked around for hours, then returned home. When asked why he lied, he did not reply. When asked why he lied to his own family as to where he was, he replied that his wife did not like him going anywhere alone, particularly with the charges he was already facing. He was given a two-year prison sentence for the assault in Bognor Park at West Sussex Quarter Sessions. The case was still open by June of the following year when the prisoner was visited in Chelmsford Prison by DCI Harvey and DCI Stothard, after he was said to have made remarks about the case. The two detectives made it clear they wanted to talk to him about the murder and that he knew something. He admitted that he hated women who rejected him, or looked down their noses at him. Then he admitted killing Miss Woolard.

Now he tried to pin the blame on the victim, claiming that she was looking at him suggestively, so he asked her sex, and then she snubbed him, so he lashed out. He also claimed she kept showing off her legs to him. He cut her hand with a knife, then stabbed her twice, after struggling to stop her pulling the emergency cord. "She was just like the rest," he said, meaning all the women in the world who had rejected him. He broke up the knife and discarded it, but despite taking Police to where he dumped the pieces, none were found. He also admitted taking her possessions. He could remember what he said, she did and did not do, but strangely, suffered amnesia on what she supposedly said to him. He was held at Wandsworth Prison, awaiting trial, and his past was unearthed.

The prisoner had served a number of sentences for small crimes, from Borstal to prison, but he had problems with instability, immaturity and a very impulsive nature. He also had a problem with sex; he could not control himself. In jail, he forced another prisoner to have sex with him. In Borstal, he tried to force his way out with a knife. He was so violent it took five officers to subdue him. Convicted of the murder at Surrey Assizes on 28th October 1966, he was sentenced to 15 years prison. He was released in 1976.

It is possible that the Internet item below involves the same convicted killer:

In 1998, while working as a beastman for a British circus, the former prisoner was arrested for animal cruelty. Undercover investigators had filmed him beating

elephants with iron bars, chains, shovels, and pitchforks. In one incident he flew into a rage and bludgeoned a restrained elephant across the face more than thirty times. He also hit tigers, a bear, and beat a chicken to death against a wall. Sentenced to a total of four months in jail. [8]

The National Archives have a record from the D of PP

GILLS, Michael: murder of Patricia WOOLARD on 3 September 1965, on a train between Bognor Regis and Gatwick by stabbing. "Gatwick Train Murder". Convicted of manslaughter on grounds of diminished responsibility.

The naming of a defendant within this catalogue does not imply guilt Reference DPP 2/4222 [9]

WPS Pam Lopez now Henderson

1846 Stealing in Dorking

1846 January 8: Elizabeth Payne was charged with **stealing a watch** the property of John Doughty of West Humble near Dorking. It appeared that the prisoner went to the Rose and crown at Dorking on Christmas night. He left the house in company of the prisoner and after they had parted company he discovered he had lost his watch. The watch was found at a pawnbrokers in Guildford and the case being fully proved the

[8] http://www.pulpinternational.com/pulp/keyword/Michael+Gills.html
[9] http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C10879121

prisoner was sentenced to six months hard labour. The chairman refused the prosecutor his expenses on account of his imprudence. (The prisoner's name is possibly Raynor. [10]

Excerpts from

INSPECTOR WILLIAM DONALDSON
1807 -1855
Henry F Pelham
2018

Entry: - Thursday 26th December 1846.
'Between 10 and 11 a young man named John Doughty was robbed of his watch by a prostitute in the Rose and Crown yard'.

Entry: - Monday 29th December 1846.
'I went to Guildford as I had information that the watch that was stolen from John Doughty on the night of the 25th had been disposed there and that the parties were there. I assisted the Inspecter (Inspector) there to apprehend two men and a woman and then took them to Mr Smallpeices office before a Magestrate (Magistrate) who committed the woman Elizabeth Rayner for trial and bound one of the men over as a witness against her, the other man was detained as we found another watch in the room where he sleept' (slept).

Entry: - Thursday 8th January 1847.
I was in London at the sessions as a witness against Elizabeth Rayner who when tried was found Guilty and Sentenced to 6 months to hard labour in the House of Correction at Brixton.

(Occurrence books confirm that Donaldson had been at the sessions since Tuesday 6th January, involved with other cases.)

PC 390 Cyril Arthur Wakley
Pilot Officer 161784 (Pilot) RAVR
Died aged 26, 20 January1944

[10] South Eastern Gazette 13 January 1846

Same Squadron as PC Jack Skingley

Further information has been received from Bomber Command data Base

Pathfinder

PC Wakley served as Pilot Officer (Pilot) in the RAFVR with No 97 Squadron. He died aged 27 the son of Arthur and Ada Florence Wakley, of Streatham Hill, London; husband of Winifred Grace Wakley, of Little Saughall, Cheshire. Killed in air operations with the RAF over Germany and is buried in the Berlin 1939-1945 War Cemetery.

Reported missing from operations with the RAF on the night of the 20/21 January 1944 his death being confirmed by the Air Ministry 20 January 1944.

PC Wakley joined the Surrey Constabulary on the 29 May 1938 and was sworn in Guildford on the 3 June aged 21 years. He was born in Clapham and when he joined he was living at 43, Bedford Road, Clapham and was working as a clerk in Blomfield Street, London EC2.

Photos from the past

Above is a picture of PC Cyril A Wakeley, sent in by his widow, Winifred Lowe who now lives in Canada.

Winifred wonders if the picture will stir memories for colleagues who knew Cyril. She tells us he was stationed at Chertsey, for a while, in 1939 and later transferred to Weybridge, where Inspector Curry and Sergeant Holland had the unenviable task of keeping the 'lads' in order.

John Place (CID) was Cyril's close friend and best man when he and Winifred married in May 1943. Soon after Cyril joined the RAF and was piloting a Lancaster Bomber over Berlin in January 1944 when he was shot down and killed.

Off Beat February 1988 – surname spelt wrongly

Served:

4 June 1938 Chertsey
22 July 1940 Chertsey to Weybridge
20 October 1941 joined the RAF with the Chief Constable's consent

The following was received in March 2019 from Bomber Command database adding more details on the loss of PC Cyril Wakley serving as a Pilot Officer on 97 Squadron when he was lost on a Berlin raid in January 1944.

Here is the information from my database: -
SERIAL: ND367 * Please quote this in all correspondence *
DATE: 20-Jan-1944 / 21-Jan-1944
UNIT: 97 (Straits Settlements) Squadron
SQUADRON or UNIT CODES: OF: K
AIRCRAFT: Avro Lancaster III
RAF BASE: Bourn, for which the GPS location is 52.216384 / -0.035299
TAKE-OFF AT : 17:50
TARGET : Berlin
CAUSE OF LOSS : Crashed / general

Pilot : P/O Cyril Arthur Wakley RAFVR 161784 (NCO:1322669) [Killed] Thursday January 20, 1944. Berlin 1939-1945 War Cemetery, Germany 7 A 24. Son of Arthur and Ada Florence Wakley of Streatham Hill London. Husband of Winifred Grace Wakley of Little Saughall Cheshire. CWGC Casualty link :

https://www.cwgc.org/find-war-dead/casualty/2761317

Flight Engineer: Sgt G Taylor RAF [PoW]
Navigator: Sgt A J Alexander RAF [PoW]
Bomb Aimer : Sgt E Lowe RAF [PoW]
Wireless Operator / Air Gunner: Sgt Rendle George William Climo RAFVR 1031305 [Killed] Thursday January 20, 1944. Berlin 1939-1945 War Cemetery, Germany 7 A 23. Son of William Rendle Climo and Dorothy Gwendoline Climo of Portchester Hampshire. CWGC Casualty link:
https://www.cwgc.org/find-war-dead/casualty/2079057

Mid-Upper Gunner : Sgt Jack Tye RAFVR 1594010 [Killed] Thursday January 20, 1944. Berlin 1939-1945 War Cemetery, Germany 7 A 25. Husband of Winifred Tye of Horbury Yorkshire. CWGC Casualty link :
https://www.cwgc.org/find-war-dead/casualty/2761282

Rear Gunner : T/S B H Stedman USAAF [Killed]

(If two military service numbers are shown, the first one is the one held at the time of the incident. The second one refers to a previously or subsequently held rank, for example an NCO granted a Commission or an Officer who had previously been an NCO.)

These are the Commonwealth War Graves Cemetery details for this loss record: -

Berlin 1939-1945 War Cemetery, Germany's GPS Location is 52.507028 / 13.222336, which has 2,609 casualties.

DETAILS: Believed crashed at Zahrensdorf, 3½ miles east-north-east of Boizenburg, a largish town on the north bank of the Elbe, about 31¼ miles south-east of Hamburg. Three buried in the Berlin 1939-1945 War Cemetery; the remains of T/S Stedman could not be found despite an extensive search of the Zahrensdorf Friedhof, where he was initially buried. He is therefore commemorated on the Walls of the Missing at the US Military Cemetery, Margraten, near Maastricht in Holland.

97 Squadron RAF

With the outbreak of the Second World War in September 1939, the Squadron took up deployment, with a move to Abingdon in Oxfordshire, as part of 6 (Training) Group within Bomber Command. Over the next six months, 97 Squadron did not undertake any operations, although some casualties were sustained in flying accidents during training flights, before the Squadron disbanded when it merged with 166 Squadron to become No 10 Operational Training Unit in April 1940. 97 Squadron briefly re-formed in May 1940, at Driffield, as part of 4 Group, equipped with Whitley aircraft but was disbanded before the end of the month and, again, saw no active service. Early in 1941, a large donation was made to the British Government by the Malay Straits Settlements for the purchase of some Avro Manchester bomber aircraft. In appreciation of this, 97 Squadron was authorised to assume the title of "97 (Straits Settlements) Squadron", and it was reformed in February 1941, at Waddington. By February 1941 the Avro Manchester heavy bomber had been introduced into operational service by 207 Squadron based at Waddington. A number of experienced aircrew had been converted to the new aircraft on 207 Squadron and by 25th February a decision had been taken to transfer B Flight to form the nucleus of a new squadron – that new squadron was to be 97 Squadron and it was scheduled to operate from RAF Coningsby as part of 5 Group. The Squadron began to convert to using Lancasters in January 1942 and, in March of that year, 97 Squadron re-located to Woodhall Spa.

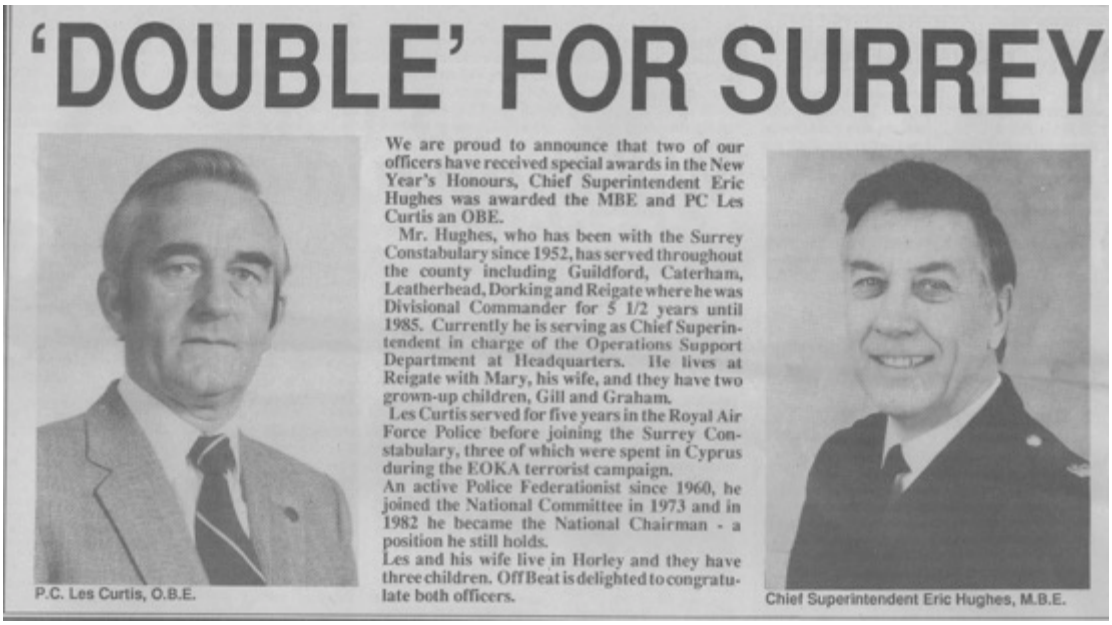
On 17th April, in conjunction with 44 Squadron, six of 97 Squadron's Lancasters made a low level attack, in daylight, on the MAN diesel engine works at Augsburg. Between June and July, the Squadron's crews took part in 1,000 bomber raids on Cologne, Essen and Bremen. In April 1943, there was another move of station (to Bourn) when 97 Squadron joined 8 Group as part of Bomber Command's Path Finder Force. Twelve months later the Squadron returned to Coningsby, and 5 Group, as a "marker" squadron to help lead the Group against separate targets. On 25/26th April 1945, 97 Squadron completed its final operation of the Second World War.

In all, 97 Squadron lost 123 aircraft on operations in the course of completing 4066 sorties. Personnel from the Squadron won 18 DSOs, one OBE, 228 DFCs, 41 Bars to

the DFC, one BEM, 163 DFMs, 2 Bars to the DFM, 2 United States of America DFCs, 2 Belgian Croix de Guerres and one Russian Medal of Valour. Recently the French Government has bestowed the la legion d'honneur to members of 97 Squadron

1988 Surrey Constabulary

PC Les Curtis OBE National Chairman Police Federation



'DOUBLE' FOR SURREY

We are proud to announce that two of our officers have received special awards in the New Year's Honours, Chief Superintendent Eric Hughes was awarded the MBE and PC Les Curtis an OBE.

Mr. Hughes, who has been with the Surrey Constabulary since 1952, has served throughout the county including Guildford, Caterham, Leatherhead, Dorking and Reigate where he was Divisional Commander for 5 1/2 years until 1985. Currently he is serving as Chief Superintendent in charge of the Operations Support Department at Headquarters. He lives at Reigate with Mary, his wife, and they have two grown-up children, Gill and Graham.

Les Curtis served for five years in the Royal Air Force Police before joining the Surrey Constabulary, three of which were spent in Cyprus during the EOKA terrorist campaign.

An active Police Federationist since 1960, he joined the National Committee in 1973 and in 1982 he became the National Chairman - a position he still holds.

Les and his wife live in Horley and they have three children. Off Beat is delighted to congratulate both officers.

P.C. Les Curtis, O.B.E.

Chief Superintendent Eric Hughes, M.B.E.

Keith Redpath and Dave Ovenden April 1988

Traffic PC George Dobson and Godstone Traffic's new Jaguar Police Special Merstham M23 northbound on the run off section 1988
Photo by Lindsay Constable

Godstone Traffic's new Jaguar Police Special
Photo Lindsay Constable.

Brian Kendall with the Drug Squad at Reading Festival 1988

Superintendent Robert Bartlett Operations Department with over 100 officers deployed to Stonhenge 1988

1988: Police Support Unit: Deployed on aid to Wiltshire and on fourteen occasions within the county.[11]

1988 June: PSU emergency deployment to assist Wiltshire at Stonehenge: There was serious trouble in Wiltshire on Salisbury Plain where the Druids were trying to celebrate midsummer, and thousands of hippies and travellers had turned up. The local police had lost control and were calling for urgent assistance from every Force south of the Wash. It was the 21 June 1988, and the Assistant Chief Constable had authorised the deployment of five PSUs. Operations Department's job was to mobilise the officers, the vehicles and equipment, along with food and drink to leave at the given time. Operations had developed a means of managing emergency call out. This would entail using any member of staff who was available and giving specific responsibilities. Fred might be responsible for gathering the people; George the vehicles; Alan the catering; Simon the radios and other specialist kit. Each would go of and do their thing and I would stay in the centre to resolve queries. We would as a team, gather about every thirty minutes or an hour for a few minutes to ensure co-ordination of effort. It worked well and was an efficient and effective means of quickly putting together an emergency operation.

The units from across the county were to gather in Cedar Bar on the first floor at Mount Browne for a briefing, and then they were to make all haste towards the setting sun and the ancient stones on the edge of the Salisbury Plain. The deployment would consist of sixteen vehicles, motorcycle outriders to keep the convoy together, and at the front would be the commander's carrier, with spare equipment, food, extra radios etc. One Operation's recent initiative had been this spare carrier loaded with additional equipment, food and drink. So often it is not possible to ensure that operational feeding is effective. The men were always happy to know that no matter how long we worked and how far we went there was always food and drink available; and under our control.

Wiltshire Police were in real trouble. Mobilised assistance from a large number of Forces was beginning to pour into the scene. There had been no designated rendezvous points or marshalling areas, just straight to the scene off the A303. It was that bad. Local Traffic motorcycles had met Surrey on the Countess Roundabout about two miles from the action and led them straight to the scene, where they were to be deployed in the line immediately. It was a warm and dry evening and this ancient landscape was covered in police vehicles and demonstrators. Surrey was not the first of the reinforcements to arrive, but many more were to follow. They arrived to the west of the Stones to be met by a very harassed chief inspector, given a quick brief, and then deployed. Firstly the instruction was to stand with our backs to a wire fence with the unruly hippies to the front of us. On arriving at our allocated sector Surrey refused to do as bid, the superintendent insisting that officers be stationed with the

[11] Annual Report 1988

fence between them and the crowd. Seems a bit obvious! There was so much going on that no one had the inclination to argue. Things deteriorated quickly without Surrey doing anything. There was a great deal of abuse from the crowd and movement in the area of the Heel Stone about one hundred yards to their left.

The Heel Stone is a large isolated standing stone alongside the road and a short distance away from the main monument although a part of ancient site. Here there were crowd control barriers but they had not been secured properly, and they were soon torn apart and being used to drive the police back. The barriers were being held by the crowd and used to strike at the police, as stones and other debris were flying. None of the officers had protective clothing on. Very soon someone was going to get hurt. It was going very wrong, and it was obvious that there was eventually to be a major thrust by the crowd to get at the Stones. Superintendent Bartlett found someone who seemed to be in charge and sought permission to let Surrey officers get their protective kit on, (riot helmets, overalls and leg and arm guards, with the short and long shields) but no one would make a decision. He therefore took the initiative and instructed the Surrey units to kit up two PSUs at a time, ensuring that their part of the line continued to be covered. In addition to pushing and shoving, stones and bottles were being thrown at the police who were trying to stop an invasion of the area and on into the Stones.

The Metropolitan Police were there with Wiltshire. The Chief Constable was in the thick of it in civilian clothes, and Surrey asked permission to form a wedge and break through the crowd and disperse them. This was reluctantly accepted, but not until after the helicopter had given warnings for the crowd to disperse. The helicopter came over using sky-shout but the warning was unintelligible because of the roar of its engine and the noise from the crowd. The Chief Constable Donald Smith therefore wanted it to go around again. Meanwhile Superintendent Bartlett had met up with an inspector from West Mercia who he knew through regional police support unit training in the Midlands and they began to pull a plan together. A V wedge was formed. Surrey were on the right and West Mercia on the left with an infilling of five MOD police PSUs. Whilst waiting for the helicopter to do its bit, the superintendent

walked up and down the Surrey officers warning them that if they used their truncheons they should aim at arms and legs and not heads. They would smile back with a most unreassuringly "Of course Guv. Don't worry Guv". He was reminded of the Duke of Wellington who said of his soldiers "I do not know what they do to the enemy but by God they frighten me". The remainder of the fencing keeping back the crowd was removed by a number of police officers and the instruction was given and out the PSUs went cutting through the hippies like a hot knife through butter. Very disciplined and with Surrey turning right and West Mercia left. Superintendent Bartlett gained a four to six inch blade sheaf knife that came at him from the crowd. Senior officers did not have protective clothing or helmet on. In those days it would not do for the boss to be kitted up as it was thought to show a lack of confidence i.e. if the boss believes he could get hurt, the thing has really gone to the rats. Having made the initial dash encouraging the demonstrators to break and run, with the assistance of units from other Forces the crowd were pushed back for several miles to the east. Surrey worked with the Metropolitan Police and Dorset. (The Metropolitan Police inspector was a woman, which was quite revolutionary in those days). Surrey went as far as the Countess Roundabout on the A303.

There they stopped and waited for instructions and vehicles driven by Traffic officers to catch up. Some of the crowd went into Amesbury but many continued on up the A303 towards a major campsite. After sunrise, police mounted their vehicles and went to the campsite in a wood at Cholderton where about two thousand of the hippies had been living in their vehicles. This was about five miles from the Stones. Local officers entered the site and told the "campers" they would have to move within the hour or they would be moved. There was a history of the "Battle of the Beanfield" a few years before where local police had moved travellers from a site when it all got out of hand. (Later to be investigated by Chief Superintendent Peter Stevens of Surrey Constabulary). That event however sent the message that if the police said they would be moved they would be and the demonstrators were well aware of the numbers of police now deployed. They packed up and were allowed to leave the site in small packets of vehicles. Surrey supervised the departure. Or at least some did as others caught up with lost sleep. The Surrey units drove tired but pleased with the outcome to Devizes where they had breakfast at the Wiltshire Police HQ before travelling home, arriving about noon. The Independent on the 22 June reported that there were over one thousand police from twelve Forces involved. The confrontation at Stonehenge began when some of the five thousand hippies present attacked the policemen who had surrounded the monument. There were eighty-five arrests, twenty later released without charge. Nine people were injured seven police and two hippies. It all cost £800,000 for the one thousand three hundred officers who were finally involved.

A hippy couple at Stonehenge, Wiltshire, posing before a line of police drawn up behind riot shields in the pre-dawn darkness yesterday, before the violence began.

How the ragged army was routed

group of hippies hurl a section of metal fencing at police in an attempt to break through to the stones. Photograph by

Violence at the Stones . . . A flaming missile is hurled over lines of police carrying riot shields as hippies attempt to break through fences to reach Stonehenge at dawn yesterd

Hippies disperse after dawn battle at Stone

Sarah Boseley watches police in riot gear tackle festival travellers in a violent confrontation leading to 67 arrests

and wooden stakes. Sections of the metal crash barriers were lifted. One witness, Richard, whose wife was arrested, said: "Barriers were being removed and passed

immediately, otherwise police officers will move amongst you and make further arrests."

The fields, belonging to farmers and the National Trust, had been the subject of

my officers were subjected in the vicinity of Stonehenge, with bottles, bricks, stones and dust being thrown at them."

After the hippies had pushed down the barricade,

Mr Peter Mill
rector of Engl
said its policy o
a return to th
tion, before th
developed, had
setback. He insi

Surrey Officers by the Heel Stone soon to take part in a baton charge led by Surrey and involving West Mercia and MOD Police followed by the Metropolitan Police.

Believed Surrey to the left West Mercia to the right before the baton charge which stopped at Empress Roundabout

Paul Smith: I was a PC at Woking on D Rota and doing the last of seven night shifts. It was a Monday night and had played football prior to starting the shift under the view that it was likely to be 'Q' and get away with it. The duty started at 10p.m. and at some time early on I went into the front office (no LIC or DSU then) to find the Sergeant on the hot line to HQ. For those not acquainted with the hotline, this was a red tulip shape device and never ever used.

The gist of the request was for Surrey to supply a PSU to go to Stonehenge to support a policing operation with instructions to avoid certain roads so as not to cause friction

with the public. A PSU was quickly assembled from a mixture of the night turn and late turn that were still in the bar and off we went to HQ, which was the RV point. First task was to find the urn and borrow a number of maxpacks from custody. The driver that night was the late Dicky Redpath who had the task of taking us there in our Mercedes bus. These were massive vehicles, the envy of other forces but seem to remember there was some Construction and Use issues with its weight and when fully loaded, braking was entertaining

The PSU was in good spirits with the usual banter, halfway through the journey the radio instructed us to get there as soon as possible as the situation had worsened. I remember being overawed when we got there as the car park was filled with PSUs of all sorts and from a plethora of forces. It was still dark at that time and a helicopter was flying over the scene illuminating the ground and we could make out a larger crowd near the ruins. This was dramatic and never envisaged in my service.

We de-bussed in normal uniform and formed a cordon along some fence line with the crowd on the other side. It was comparatively friendly to begin with until a few bottles started to get thrown. We stood there for a short period of time before being ordered back to the van to kit up. We must have run about 100 yards to do so, had trouble to find the carrier and when we did, it was locked and the driver not present. We broke in by sliding out a quarter light and then tried to rush to kit up. It resembled a children's party game. Officers rushed to get out of sweaty uniform in the dark and then dress into PSU kit as quickly as possible.

We went near to the monument and stood in a cordon as dawn approached. A few travellers taunted the police; one climbed up on to a nearby rock and openly smoked a cannabis joint out of reach of officers who had tried to prevent his ascent. Tensions increased, more missiles were thrown into police lines. The order was given to do a baton charge and so drew my trusty (unused) piece of wood. This started as an orderly march, then turned into a more ragged canter forcing protestors away from the monument; batons were used on those who declined. Their demeanor was varied with pockets of quite aggressive revelers among a more peaceful crowd.

This seemed to go on for ages until we reached a road and the travellers returned to a nearby encampment. We stopped to swap war stories and take a breather. Most of D Rota was present including Martin Knight, Dick Howard and Dave Katryniak. The sun was well and truly up and we slumped down in the middle of a roundabout, some officers took the opportunity for quick forty winks. By now, some early commuters were on the roads and drove past this surreal scene without taking a second look. It was thought this happened regularly.

I think we were all keen to go home now as we'd done all we wanted to do but this was not the case and were told we were to be retained to help evict the travellers from their camp. We remained there for some time until later in the day we were released

back to Surrey. This was probably my most memorable PSU deployment in all my service, probably a mixture of youth, inexperience, unpredictability of the event and it's sheer size,

Surrey officer on right side – not certain which year this is

Robert Bartlett got to the Stones for sunrise – with a little help! Photo by Jock Stanyard whose contribution to the night was memorable!

Superintendent Peter May officer in charge at Addlestone Sub-Division during clearance of major hippy camp site

1988 17 July: A **hippy encampment** was established at Spinney Hill Addlestone between 2 May and 17 July gradually growing to 250 people and seventy plus vehicles. The situation deteriorated and the owner of the land refused to take any action. The site was a health hazard and was soon to become the venue for a pop concert and so an operation involving 200 officers mostly Police Support Unit, was mounted to evict the hippies. This was undertaken successfully.[12]

1988 Major operation mounted to **move travellers** from a camp at **Addlestone** with numerous PSUs and other resources under Assistant Chief Constable Christ Atkins, which was possibly the **largest deployment for public order in the county's history**. This was the largest of the operations although there were many smaller incidents but each one fraught with potential difficulties. Always the same stories: sick children, pregnant wives, husbands missing so no vehicles; all leading to reasons why they should not be removed from the site.

Chris Atkins: Part of what was ironically then know as the Peace Convoy landed up on a field at Addlestone in the middle of houses. The owner had been paid for its use but had chickened out when he saw what he had unleashed. Initially quiet the travellers quickly started to feature in robberies (streaming through supermarkets in wholesale looting) assaults, thefts and the final straw was the mass riding of motor-

[12] Annual Report 1988

cycles through the gardens and patios of the houses around the field, smashing through hedges and fences. There was a real chance that the locals would take on the travellers and the decision was made to deploy and evict. I was there and Peter May was in charge on the ground. Peter did the direct "negotiation" with the message that they would leave the site forthwith, or they would go to the cells. Had this happened there would have been major problems with the women and children but these eventualities were planned for. Under Peter's persuasion they were wavering, but the final persuasive argument was the appearance of a huge piece of machinery (ten feet wheels, yellow, with an enormous bucket at the front) at the entrance to the site. Where it came from I have no idea but I suspect it was a splendid piece of Bobby's initiative. The Travellers left shadowed by Traffic without a Police Support Unit or truncheon being deployed.

Graham Ingram: I was on a PSU that went there, and followed one group as it was 'escorted' along the A287 to Odiham, Hants. The local Hants police could not deal, so got Surrey to stay with the travellers for several hours after they crossed the border.

Christian Duckett: The Camberley Superintendent, Tony Jackson was one of the ground commanders on this one and they were New Age Travellers.

Bob Bartlett: These people would travel the country in convoy totally disregarding any traffic laws or conforming to any acceptable behaviour. For example a large convoy on a main road would keep together regardless of traffic conditions, lights or other constraints. It was not unusual for them to fill up with fuel and the whole lot go off without paying. They relied on police forces never having available sufficient resources at anyone time to take them on and they were often right. Operations were responsible for the logistics for the operation and I have forgotten exactly how many Police Support Units were deployed but I have in mind something like the equivalent of ten. It was a major operation that the Force had decided to see through to the end. On leaving the site the travellers were escorted in small packets out of the county if possible. There was a protocol that when moving travellers or other evictions surrounding forces should be made aware they were on the move and that they were not to be encouraged to go anywhere so long as it was outside the county. This was honoured in the breach and I have been on a deployment where the evicting force issued the travellers with maps of the county boundary!

Peter May: We all saw this operation from different viewpoints; this is how I saw it. These people were not gypsy travellers but the 'new-age' variety. In fact, they were referred to locally as 'the hippie camp'. I was the superintendent at Addlestone having taken over a young neighbourhood-policing site from Denis O'Connor – my previous mentor at HQ. The site of the hippie camp was Spinney Field at Addlestone, which was owned by a local man. He wasn't a landowner or farmer as such; he had inherited the field so he had no financial resources to pay for actions, litigations, security guards etc.

The camp built up over a couple of weeks and by what became D-day minus eight, a huge van equipped with loudspeakers had arrived from the West Country. That signalled the obvious acid-house type of event the following weekend. All this time,

there had been a tri-partite game of tennis taking place with the police (me) – Bernie Buck was my chief inspector – the chief executive of the local council and the landowner. We were all batting the ball from one to the other but, to be fair, I think we all did what were able given our resources and powers. The inimitable and totally supportive Dr Blowers was chairman of the Police Community Liaison Group and he too was also getting it in the neck from local residents. I don't think the build-up was quite as dramatic as would appear but the situation was general day-to-day grief all-round for everyone.

Peter Stevens was the divisional chief superintendent at Woking and, as usual, he was a rock who advised wisely and supported his superintendents totally and especially well – always! Chris Atkins was Assistant Chief Constable (Operations) at HQ and Bob Bartlett was Superintendent (Operations). By the end of the day all these colleagues had been magnificent in their support. Getting back to about a week before D-day, I received a phone call on the Saturday morning that (The Hon.) Sir Geoffrey Pattie, the local MP wanted a briefing on the situation and also wanted to know what was going on. He too was getting grief from his electorate!

I went to Addlestone and showed him the camp and explained that we were going to move the whole lot off soon. That bought me a little time. (Incidentally, years later I met Sir Geoffrey when I worked for the police equipment suppliers' trade association. GP as he is now known, still runs a defence and security orientated consultancy in Westminster and we're the best of acquaintances!) Having promised GP that we would act, I then had to do something about it. A bit of research turned up a provision in, I think, the Public Order Act, which we could use – with the chief officer's consent – to evict everyone as a public order requirement. Unfortunately, this provision had not been used in Surrey before so it needed some detailed consideration.

I went to HQ and had a conference with Chris Atkins and Bob Bartlett. Chris authorised the use of the Act and signed the necessary authority. Bob took me to his office and said 'Right, how many PSUs do you want?' (We settled on ten - budgets were thrown out of the window and Bob stood the whole cost from his Operations budget.) I was living at Liphook at the time and during that week I hauled my computer and printer to the police station and took a room in the section house in case the whole thing blew up suddenly. We had no computing or desktop publishing equipment at the time so we printed out hundreds of warning leaflets on my computer.

On the Wednesday before D-day we (local officers and me) went thought the whole site issuing the leaflets to everyone and sticking them on all the vans. The notices said we would move everyone off on the Saturday (or was it a Friday?) if they were still there. D-Day came along and so did the ten Police Support Units. The whole eviction went off without much incident at all. The husbands were all suddenly back,

and the wheels, half-shafts and engines all miraculously appeared back in their right places.

Gold, Silver and Bronze were very new at that time and I think Chris Atkins was Gold at HQ. Peter Stevens was Silver parked up in the nearby farmyard (bottom of picture two). The big machine with the bucket appeared and a lorry load of gravel was acquired to combat the mud at the exit from the field (top right of picture one). The lorry is parked up with a second load, on the right of the road at the top right; we borrowed a prisoner van from somewhere (Hampshire I believe) and that is top centre of picture one. I think the pictures were taken by one of our HQ photographers who got a ride in the Metropolitan Police helicopter. We had a big commitment from CID and Traffic Department and those boys did a superb job on the day keeping the skids under the travellers. The overall result was that police won almost completely. Later that night, someone decided as a going-away present to heave a concrete block through the local shop front window! We got some inaccurate press from the Esher and Walton paper whose hack had been sniffing around all day and reported that we had used a crack team from the Metropolitan Police SO19 armed group. He got told the time of day later the next week in my office!

Firearms Support Team Commendation Ceremony 1988

Firearms Support Team on Ash Ranges

The late Joey Hoey with the issue of the new Motorola Radios 1988

Officers at Godstone Traffic Cent e were presented with the Jane Stewart-Smith award for their outstanding contribution to road safety.

1988 Ken Langridge, Brian Craddock and Eric Hughes MBE

Chief Inspector Roy Goacher,
Head of Camberley sub-division.

Roy Goacher retired as Superintendent at Farnham on 25th January 1988

Roy's farewell

After 35 years with the Surrey Constabulary Superintendent Roy Goacher has said farewell to the job he enjoyed so much.

At the party held in his honour at Farnham Police Station on 19th January his popularity was evident from the number of friends who had come to wish him well, including many members of the community and colleagues, past and present, including his first Chief Constable, Mr. Herman Rutherford.

It was a very joyful occasion and Mr. Goacher was presented with many gifts.

Off Beat would like to wish him, with his family, a long, healthy and very happy retirement.

Photo: The Chief Constable, Mr. Brian Hayes on the right presents Superintendent Roy Goacher with his Retirement Certificate.

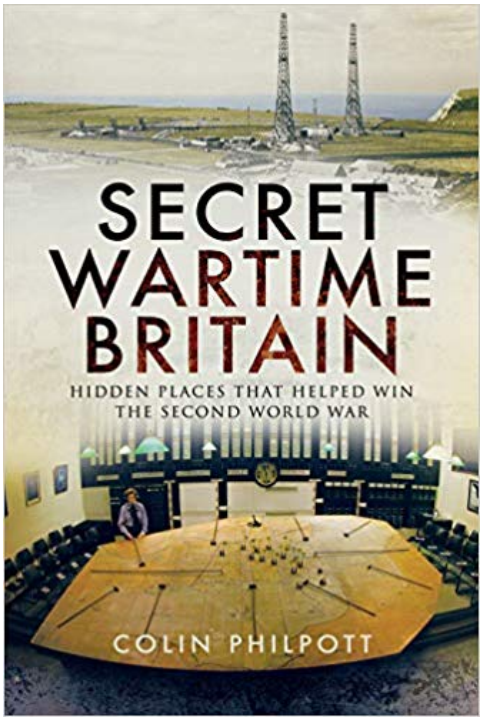
OFF BEAT CROSSWORD

Roy Goacher Chief Constable Brian Hayes February 1988 Off Beat

Surrey Burglary Squad December 1988 Rear Jack Baughan Jack regan Ron Luck Andrew Winter Neil Boon Middle Robert Cooper Mark Hughes Stewart Meaton Alan Hurlow Michael Howlin Ian Wright William bethell Front: Nicky Parker George Williamson, Fred Wheelhouse, Mel McVickers, David Hancock Gail Richards Colin Edwards

BOOK REVIEWS

Secret Wartime Britain: Hidden Places That Helped Win the Second World War



Colin Philpott

Colin Philpott has a long-standing interest in Second World War history, architecture and abandoned buildings and venues. Relics of the Reich (Pen and Sword Military, 2015) examined and described the Nazis' architectural legacy. He is also the author of A Place in History (2012) and his drama The Last Match was first performed in 2014.

Hardcover: 256 pages

Publisher: Pen & Sword Military (5 Nov. 2018)

ISBN-13: 978-1526735478

A critic said that there is little original research in the book. That will only be obvious to the avid reader or researcher on the subject. For the general reader the book is

crammed with interesting what was once secret information. Colin Philpott does not try to discuss all 8,000 such sites but makes a fascinating selection for people interested in the Home Front. For police historians the work triggers the imagination on the impact the secret war had on policing in the counties. There are some entries covering the war in Surrey.

The Surrey Constabulary was involved in many aspects of the secret establishments though much detail of this involvement has been lost when the secret wartime files were cleared from HQ and sent to the dump! There were daily reports from the Surrey Constabulary to central government outlining morale of the public and a number of other headings including security. What a resource they would have been! Tom Roberts a former Surrey Constabulary Detective Superintendent and later member of MI5 wrote in his book that he was in charge of Special Branch and war related duties and was kept aware of all secret establishments in the county. The demands of security during the war meant Special Branch and CID staff worked very long hours. This was probably true for unfirmed officers who were reduced in number with a vast increase in workload. Tom Roberts writes of a top secret Naval Signals establishment where a professor mislaid papers, internment and the vast number of phone calls and letters, many anonymous, reporting anything from flashing torches to breaches of regulations.

Philpot does mention some of the POW camps in the county, Kempton Park racecourse and Lingfield racecourse which were principal cages used to process POWs arriving via the ports in the south of England. 33000 POWs are believed to have passed through Kempton Park. Kempton and Lingfield were also used to house German and Italian nationals interned under defence regulations. In addition there were POW camps at Wormley, Merrow Downs, Banstead, Thames Ditton and Old Dean Common, Camberley

There is an entry for Mytchett Place, Camp Z, an establishment with just one extraordinary prisoner Rudolph Hess held there for over a year in conditions of high security. He attempted suicide by throwing himself off a balcony managing to break a leg. There are reports that exiled Polish officers tried to break into Mychett Place to kidnap Hess in revenge for Nazi atrocities in Poland. A gun battle is said to have resulted. Very few details have made public except a MI5 file released in 1999 that confirms a gunfight between Polish soldiers and the guards at Mytchett Place. Not a call for the local PC from Frimley on his bike!

Across the country food stores were established including New Pond Road, Farncombe, which was demolished after war.

http://www.subbrit.org.uk/rsg/sites/f/farncombe_cold_store/index.html

Also known as buffer depots there was another, not mentioned, at Betchworth just off the A25 used on into the Cold War. Built between November 1941 and December1942 Betchworth was depot number 339.

http://www.subbrit.org.uk/rsg/sites/b/betchworth/

Again not in the book but during the Second World War a wing of Denbies at Dorking became a training school for the Home Guard. Specialist Home Guard members came from all over the country to learn how to make booby traps and sticky bombs, to decapitate enemy motorcyclists and to kill with a stiletto heel. The nearby Dorking chalk pits were used for explosives training, those at Brockham for anti-tank training. These trainees were more likely future members of the Auxiliary Units, British Resistance or stay behind parties than the regular Home Guard volunteers.

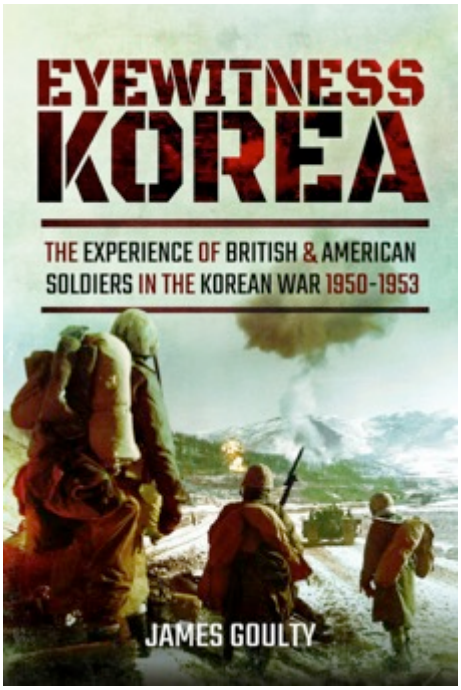
The Special Operations Executive has entries with some of their establishments though the Surrey ones are not mentioned they were: Bellasis, Box Hill Road, Dorking, Surrey, training of ex-German PoWs - also training and holding centre used by Czech section; Winterfold House, Cranleigh; Wanborough Manor the

initial training establishment for SOE operatives ('F' French Section); Winterfold, - Students Assessment Board; Tyting House, St Martha's Hill, Guildford; Gorse Hill, Witley near Godalming. To be added to this list is the mass of military establishments and airfields right across the county including headquarters of the Canadian Army at Headley Court, a rambling but impressive Victorian mansion on the outskirts of Leatherhead, which was to house the senior Canadian field headquarters through almost the whole period until the First Canadian Army moved to France in 1944. General Montgomery's SE Command was based in caves deep inside the chalk slopes of Reigate Hill.

This is a super book of 236 pages with high production values from Pen and Sword. It may have sparse information for those only interested in Surrey but what the work does is to endlessly generate curiosity, encouraging the reader to seek more information. I would recommend this work for the general reader or for those starting an interest in local and county histories for the Second World War.

Eyewitness Korea

The Experience of British and American Soldiers in the Korean War 1950-1953



Pen & Sword Military
Pages: 259
ISBN: 9781473870901

The author James Goulty holds a doctorate in military history from the University of Leeds. He has a special interest in the training and combat experience of the British Army during the two world wars and Korean War.

Overview

Today the Korean War of 1950-1953 is overshadowed by later twentieth-century conflicts in Vietnam and the Middle East, yet at the time it was the focus of international attention. It threatened to lead to a third world war, and although fought on a limited scale, it still involved over a million men under UN command and even more on the Communist side.

It left the American and British troops who took part with a range of intense recollections that often marked them for the rest of their lives, and it is these experiences that James Goulty draws on in this eyewitness history of the conflict. He uses official documents, letters, diaries, regimental histories, memoirs, oral histories and correspondence to show what the war was like for those who took part. Their accounts vividly contrast the American and British experience as seen through the eyes of individual servicemen, and they throw fresh light on the relations between the UN forces on their different attitudes, tactics, training and equipment, and on the tensions that developed between them.

Review

This is an admirable primer for those with very little knowledge of the Korean War. Who knew that the coalition of forces within Korea in addition to the South Koreans, American and British forces there were Australia, Belgium, Canada, Columbia, Ethiopia, France, Greece, India, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway the Philippines, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey and South Africa. A problem for the commanders on the ground is immediately obvious. Training, experience, language and coordination!

About four million Koreans perished about 10% of the population with a further 5 million becoming refugees. China lost 900,000-1,000,000, North Korean armed forces 520,000-600,000. The United Nations lost in total around 400,000 mostly from the Republic of Korea (south) armed forces of these 70,000 were killed, 150,000 wounded and 80,000 captured many of who died as a result of ill treatment. It was

Korean guards who frequently acted as guards of British POWs for the Japanese, and were as is well known extremely brutal. At least 37,000 US personnel were killed (some sources quote 54,246) with 103,284 wounded. The total number of British killed was 1,078 out of which the army lost 98 officers and 879 other ranks with a further 2,674 wounded.

This was a brutal war lasting three years, which took place just five years from the end of the Second World War. Britain at first struggled to mobilise enough troops given the numerous global commitments Britain had still to unravel. Some of those deployed were professional soldiers with Second World War experience, some also from that war now on the reserve were recalled probably for most with reluctance. The majority were young and inexperienced National Servicemen. For the British, the regimental system was literally a lifesaver.

The book follows a chronological view of events beginning with a brief history of the country, explaining Korea's position as a 'strategic springboard' for Japan prior to Second World War, and the internal divisions that followed which led to the outbreak of the Korean war.

Chapters focus on deployment of British and American troops, many on route to a war in a country they did no know of and did not know where it was! Operations are described through those that were there, revealing the extent of the research and reading undertaken by the author. Of great interest are the chapters on coping with active service and how prisoners were treated, including attempts to “brainwash” them into communism. Goulty closes with a look as to how the war affected those who returned home with problems that received less sympathy than they would today.

The author sets out to tell the story of the first-hand experiences of American and British ground troops as part of the United Nations Command, which he achieves coherently and perceptively. The book would have benefitted from a map or maps of Korea to help follow the text, as would a glossary of military initials and terms. Though there are explanations in the text they can soon be forgotten amongst the detail. That is the only criticism of this excellent and comprehensively researched work and is probably not the responsibility of the author.