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

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www.surrey-constabulary.com

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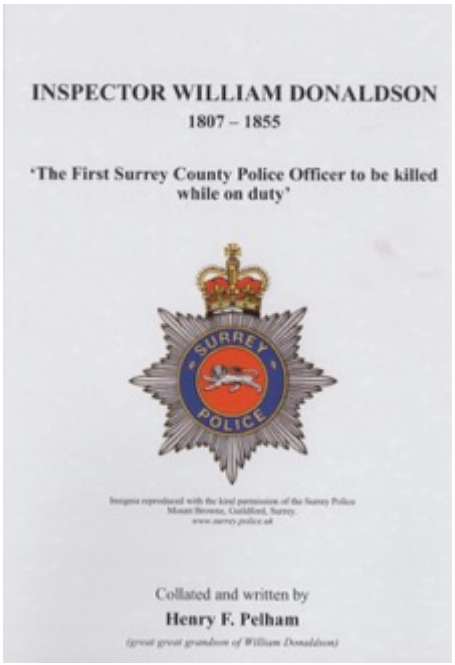
Ultimately how we react to historic things is a value judgement and these values shift and change over time
Who will be the guardians of our memory?

Surrey Constabulary History Journal 60

Was being the village Bobby at Shere a good job?

Contents

Inspector William Donaldson
Killed on Duty



A small book has been collated, written and published by Henry Pelham the great, great grandson of Inspector Donaldson. The Inspector served for three years as a constable in the Metropolitan Police before transferring to the newly formed Dorking Police where he held the position of Superintending Constable from 1838 until the Surrey Constabulary was formed in 1851. He joined the new force and after some trials and tribulations moved to Haslemere to replace a sacked inspector. Those who served particularly before personal radios were issued, will understand the isolation and risk of working the small towns (or villages as some still wish these places to be referred to) Haslemere, Hindhead, Cranleigh, Horley Lingfield, the very rural parts of what many see as urban Surrey.

For many generations police officers were on their own or at best with one other officer to meet whatever threats mostly presented by drunks or those caught in the act of committing serious crime. You had to be confident in your abilities to make an arrest and in those far off days, taking the prisoner to the cage or lock up. The problem came as it does today from friends of the prisoner trying to make a "rescue". It was then that your relationship as a rural officer with your "locals" was cashed in!

The attack on Donaldson was sudden and brutal being hit over the head with a chunk of metal smashing his skull. The PC on duty with him was badly beaten. Urgent assistance arrived in about four hours! A number of railway navies were arrested and eventually sentenced.

Henry Pelham has undertaken detailed research for a number of years into his ancestor and decided to turn all he has uncovered into a book with profit going to the Police Roll of Honour Trust. For those interested in early rural policing this is a must read. For former Surrey Constabulary officers an essential read!

A copy can be obtained by emailing henry.pelham@sky.com at a special price of £12 plus £2.50 postage. Payment can then be agreed through a cheque or credit transfer.

An early PSU! Force and date unknown

Reigate Borough Police

Richard Callaghan BA (Hons) Curator Royal Military Police Museum

Samuel Venables Kitchener was born on 5th December 1886 to Samuel Venables Kitchener and his wife Elizabeth Annie (nee Pitt). In the 1911 Census, he is listed as a Police Constable in Reigate Borough Police. At some point in the next four years, he moves to Brighton (living at 16 North Place), and enlisted into the Army on 12th May 1915, a Police Constable with Brighton Borough Police aged 28 years 5 months. He first served with the Royal Sussex Regt No GS/5818 before transferring to the Royal Army Medical Corps No 65511. On 1st October 1916, he transferred into the Military Foot Police No P5605. He was awarded the 1914-15 Star, British War and Victory Medals, and was Discharged on 27th April 1919. In the 1939 Register of England and Wales, he is listed as a Hotel Door Porter. He died in Hove in September 1954.

He did not enlist directly from Reigate but was earlier in his life a Reigate Borough man. As always, I'd be interested in anything else you turn up.

PC Robert Twentyman- Dog Handler

In the last edition of the History Journal there were photos and a piece about former PC the late Bob Twentyman. The following was received from Fred Booker once a most highly regarded sergeant and dog handler who retired a generation ago and is now living in Lincolnshire.

"Sorry for the delay, I have not been on my computer for some time, an old Windows 7. I live in a small bungalow now in Market Rasen. The weather here is usually good, today, sunshine. I'm keeping well.

Robert Twentyman was working his dog in the far east of our county at Oxted when I knew him. I started training a Police dog under Sgt Darbyshire's guidance in early 1957 when I was stationed at Godalming. My dog, 'Oro' and I passed out from training at the end of that December as Godalming Divisions working dog team.

I first met Bob on one of our occasional dog training days held at H.Q. Kennels. This was to check our working standard was being maintained on track and search, and to give extra training to us on "man-work". I suppose we might meet about once in a month depending on our altering rest days. Not having seen Bob for some time I was surprised when I enquired about him, to be told he had transferred to the Prison Service.

I have looked at the computer photographs passed to me and have numbered the handlers 1 to 10, from left to right. Our Chief Constable of the time was Joseph Simpson. He is positioned between 5 and 6.

1 Geoff Bloomfield and 'Unra' Woking.
2 Frank Riley and 'Miska' They transferred to New Zealand in 1956 and started that country's Dog Section. Puppies were born on the way.

3 Leonard Truss and ‘Nero’ Reigate.
4 Robert Ling and ‘Caren’ Woking.
5 Police Sergeant Alan Osment and ‘Largo’ Buckland.
6 Police Sergeant Harry Darbyshire and ‘Shaun’ H.Q. Kennels.
7 William Redwood and ‘Dinko’ Guildford.
8 (Most likely Bob Twentyman) Certainly the dog is the size of Bob’s
9 George Wraight and ‘Vagus’ H.Q. Kennels.
10 Arthur Atkinson from Addlestone dogs name not known.

With best regards from Fred Booker 152

Fred Booker 1976
A man held in high esteem across the Force- well known for his courage, determination and being a top-class handler

Giving Birth to a Rabbit
Godalming 1726

Robert Bartlett

Woman gives birth to rabbits. The whole thing is a hoax – you will not be surprised to learn even though strange things have always happened in rural Godalming!

In October 1726 the story broke from the then small town of Godalming that an ‘eminent’ surgeon had delivered a poor woman called Mary Toft not of a child but of rabbits – a number

of them, over a period of several weeks. None of the rabbits, not even a ‘perfect’ one, survived their birth, but the surgeon bottled them up and declared his intention to present them as specimens to the Royal Society. Toft delivered 17 times, leading to a spectacle that mesmerized the nation for several months. At least until she was inevitably exposed.

Toft was born Mary Denyer in 1703 in Godalming one of the poorest areas in the county. At 17, she married a wool textile worker Joshua Toft, 18, and soon had two children. Every morning, Mary Toft walked two hours to labour in a hop field, another gruelling day in a relatively gruelling life.[1]

Mary Toft was just 25 when she delivered her first animal. The ruse began on September 27, 1726. She’d miscarried the month before—a common outcome for pregnant peasants in the 18th century, who were required to continue working in the fields while pregnant—and reportedly delivered several lumps of flesh, which may have been a malformed placenta. Her neighbour was called and watched as she produced several animal parts. This neighbour then showed the pieces to her mother and to her mother-in-law, Ann Toft, who by chance was a midwife. Ann Toft sent the flesh to John Howard, a Guildford-based man-midwife of thirty years' experience[2]

Initially, Howard dismissed the notion that Toft had given birth to animal parts, but the next day, despite his reservations, he went to see her. Ann Toft showed him more pieces of the previous night's exertions, but on examining Mary, he found nothing. When Mary again went into labour, appearing to give birth to several more animal parts, Howard returned to continue his investigations. According to a contemporary account of 9 November, over the next few days he delivered "three legs of a Cat of a Tabby Colour, and one leg of a Rabbet: the guts were as a Cat's and in them were three pieces of the Back-Bone of an Eel ... The cat's feet supposed were formed in her imagination from a cat she was fond of that slept on the bed at night." Toft seemingly became ill once more and over the next few days delivered more pieces of rabbit.[3]

[1] https://www.atlasobscura.com/articles/mary-toft-gave-birth-to-rabbits
[2] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mary_Toft
[3] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mary_Toft

Mary's explanation was that some months earlier she and other women working in a field had chased a rabbit and failed to catch it. She was pregnant at the time and suffered a miscarriage. Thereafter, she pined to eat rabbit and had been unable to avoid thinking of rabbits. [4]

The press reported:

> From Guildford comes a strange but well-attested Piece of News. That a poor Woman who lives at Godalmin [*sic*], near that Town, was about a Month past delivered by Mr John Howard, an Eminent Surgeon and Man-Midwife, of a creature resembling a Rabbit but whose Heart and Lungs grew without [outside] its Belly, about 14 Days since she was delivered by the same Person, of a perfect Rabbit: and in a few Days after of 4 more; and on Friday, Saturday, Sunday, the 4th, 5th, and 6th instant, of one in each day: in all nine, they died all in bringing into the World. The woman hath made Oath, that two Months ago, being working in a Field with other Women, they put up a Rabbit, who running from them, they pursued it, but to no Purpose: This created in her such a Longing to it, that she (being with Child) was taken ill and miscarried, and from that Time she hath not been able to avoid thinking of Rabbits. People after all, differ much in their Opinion about this Matter, some looking upon them as great Curiosities, fit to be presented to the Royal Society, etc. others are angry at the Account, and say, that if it be a Fact, a Veil should be drawn over it, as an Imperfection in human Nature.[5]

Weekly Journal, 19 November 1726:

> The 'poor Woman', Mary Toft, was twenty-four or twenty-five years old. She was baptised Mary Denyer on 21 February 1703, the daughter of John and Jane Denyer. In 1720 she married Joshua Toft, a journeyman clothier and together the couple had three children, Mary, Anne and James. As an 18th-century English peasant, circumstances dictated that when in 1726 Toft again became pregnant, she continued working in the fields. She complained of painful complications early in the pregnancy and in early August egested several pieces of flesh, one "as big as my arm". This may have been the result of an abnormality of the developing placenta, which would have caused the embryo to stop developing and blood clots and flesh to be ejected. Toft went into labour on 27 September. Her neighbour was called and watched as she produced several animal parts. This neighbour then showed the pieces to her mother and to her mother-in-law, Ann Toft, who by chance was a midwife. Ann Toft sent the flesh to John Howard, a Guildford-based man-midwife of thirty years' experience.[6]

[4] https://literaryreview.co.uk/hutch-ado-about-nothing February 2020 Norma Clarke (Karen Harvey)
[5] Mist's Weekly Journal, on 19 November 1726 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mary_Toft
[6] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mary_Toft

Hogarth's Cunicularii, or The Wise Men of Godliman in Consultation (1726). St. André described Toft (F) as possessing a "healthy strong constitution, of a small size, and fair complexion; of a very stupid and sullen temper: she can neither write nor read", and her husband (E) as "a poor Journey-man Clothier at Godlyman, by whom she has had three children".

As the story became more widely known, on 4 November Henry Davenant, a member of the court of King George I, went to see for himself what was happening. He examined the samples Howard had collected and returned to London, ostensibly a believer. Howard had Toft moved to Guildford, where he offered to deliver rabbits in the presence of anyone who doubted her story. Some of the letters he wrote to Davenant to notify him of any progress in the case came to the attention of Nathaniel St. André, since 1723 a Swiss surgeon to the Royal Household. St. André would ultimately detail the contents of one of these letters in his pamphlet, A short narrative of an extraordinary delivery of rabbets(1727): [7]

> SIR,
>
> Since I wrote to you, I have taken or deliver'd the poor Woman of three more Rabbets, all three half grown, one of them a dunn Rabbet; the last leap'd twenty three Hours in the *Uterus* before it dy'd. As soon as the eleventh Rabbet was taken away, up leap'd the twelfth Rabbet, which is now leaping. If you have any curious Person that is pleased to come Post, may see another leap in her *Uterus*, and shall take it from her if he pleases;

[7] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mary_Toft

which will be a great Satisfaction to the Curious: If she had been with Child, she has but ten Days more to go, so I do not know how many Rabbets may be behind; I have brought the Woman to *Guildford* for better Convenience.

I *am*, SIR, *Your humble Servant*,

JOHN HOWARD[8]

The story was a sensation. It was not only the poor who believed a pregnant woman's thoughts could affect the workings of her body – hence the arrival of the eminent surgeon at Toft's bedside (the truly strange news would have been that an agricultural labourer had such care at all). More serious scientific men followed. Local people came in droves to stare. Toft had already become a local celebrity, and she was moved from Godalming to a larger town of Guildford, where Howard worked. Whenever Toft delivered a rabbit, Howard promptly pickled it and placed it in a jar on a shelf in his study.[9]

The noblemen arrived on November 15 to learn, rather conveniently, that Toft had just gone into labour with her fifteenth dead rabbit. St. André and Molyneux then witnessed the births of a couple more. Examination of the bunnies suggested, as one might expect, they could not have originated in Toft's body; one's stomach contained remnants of hay and grass. Some appeared to be foetuses, while others were maybe three months old. But St. André was just thrilled by the possibility, and he explained things away, reasoning that the rabbits were delivered dead and, in some cases, in pieces because of the contractions of labour. St. André took one of the pickled rabbits back to the king.[10]

St. André was ordered by the king to travel back to Guildford and to bring Toft to London, so that further investigations could be carried out. He was accompanied by Richard Manningham, a well-known obstetrician who was knighted in 1721.He examined Toft and found the right side of her abdomen slightly enlarged. Manningham also delivered what he thought was a hog's bladder—although St. André and Howard disagreed with his identification—but became suspicious as it smelled of urine.[11] [12]

Fascinated, the king then sent surgeon Cyriacus Ahlers to Guildford. Ahlers arrived on 20 November and found Toft exhibiting no signs of pregnancy. He may have already suspected the affair was a hoax and observed that Toft seemed to press her knees and thighs together, as if to prevent something from "dropping down". He thought Howard's behaviour just as suspicious, as the man-midwife would not let him help deliver the rabbits—although Ahlers was not a man-midwife and in an earlier attempt had apparently put Toft through considerable pain. Convinced the affair was a hoax, he lied, telling those involved that he believed Toft's story, before making his excuses and returning to London, taking specimens of the rabbits with

[8] Mist's Weekly Journal, on 19 November 1726 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mary_Toft
[9] https://www.atlasobscura.com/articles/mary-toft-gave-birth-to-rabbits
[10] https://www.atlasobscura.com/articles/mary-toft-gave-birth-to-rabbits
[11] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mary_Toft
[12] https://literaryreview.co.uk/hutch-ado-about-nothing February 2020 Norma Clarke (Karen Harvey)

him. Upon closer study, he reportedly found evidence of them having been cut with a man-made instrument and noted pieces of straw and grain in their droppings.[13]

On 21 November Ahlers reported his findings to the king and later to "several Persons of Note and Distinction" Howard wrote to Ahlers the next day, asking for the return of his specimens. Ahlers' suspicions began to worry both Howard and St. André, and apparently the king, as two days later St. André and a colleague were ordered back to Guildford. Upon their arrival they met Howard, who told St. André that Toft had given birth to two more rabbits. She delivered several portions of what was presumed to be a placenta, but she was by then quite ill, and suffering from a constant pain in the right side of her abdomen. In a pre-emptive move against Ahlers, St. André collected affidavits from several witnesses, which in effect cast doubt on Ahlers' honesty, and on 26 November gave an anatomical demonstration before the king to support Toft's story. According to his pamphlet, neither St. André nor Molyneux suspected any fraudulent activity. [14]

Nathaniel St. Andrew (Rabbit Doctor)

Nevertheless, those involved agreed to say nothing in public and on their return to London on 29 November lodged Toft in Lacey's Bagnio, in Leicester Fields.

Once lodged in Leicester Square, Toft found the delivery of rabbits' problematic She gave birth to no more rabbits, and also seems to have taken quite ill. The lodging house porter eventually admitted he had been told to go out and buy rabbits. He was caught sneaking a rabbit into Toft's room explaining that Toft's sister-in-law, Margaret Toft, had asked him to obtain the smallest rabbit he could find. He confessed to Justice of the Peace Sir Thomas Clarges that he had been bribed by Toft's sister-in-law, Margaret, to sneak a rabbit into Toft's chamber.

When arrested and questioned Mary denied the accusation, while Margaret, under Douglas's interrogation, claimed that she had obtained the rabbit for eating only. Toft refused to confess until Manningham threatened to perform surgery to determine if she had strange reproductive organs. On December 7 her confession surprised very few, but was unfortunately timed for St.

[13] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mary_Toft
[14] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mary_Toft

André, who had just published his thrilling, “true-to-life” exposé, “A Short Narrative of an Extraordinary Delivery of Rabbets,” just four days prior. Needless to say, his career was never quite the same. [15]

Cut, skinned, only occasionally whole, rabbits had been introduced into Toft via her vagina in order to be found. Local women – a knife grinder’s wife, her own mother-in-law – seem to have masterminded the hoax, with the collusion of her husband. They promised her that she would ‘get so good a living’ from it that ‘I should never want as long as I lived’.[16]

Thomas Onslow, 2nd Baron Onslow, had also begun an investigation of his own and discovered that for the past month Toft's husband, Joshua, had been buying young rabbits. Convinced he had enough evidence to proceed, in a letter to physician Sir Hans Sloane he wrote that the affair had "almost alarmed England" and that he would soon publish his findings.

On 7 December, in the presence of Manningham, Douglas, John Montagu and Frederick Calvert, Toft finally confessed. Following her miscarriage and while her cervix permitted access, an accomplice had inserted into her womb the claws and body of a cat, and the head of a rabbit. They had also invented a story in which Toft claimed that during her pregnancy and while working in a field, she had been startled by a rabbit, and had since become obsessed with rabbits. For later parturitions,[17] animal parts had been inserted into her vagina.

> I told my sister of my having sent for a rabbit and I desire[d] her to give it to the porter to be carryed away which my sister did saying she would not have it known for 1000 p[oun]d[s].[18]

Under interrogation, Toft repeatedly emphasised the pain and powerlessness she had undergone as bits of rabbit were put in and taken out. [19]

Pressured again by Manningham and Douglas (it was the latter who took her confession), she made a further admission on 8 December and another on 9 December, before being sent to Tothill Fields Bridewell, charged on a statute of Edward III as a "vile cheat and imposter". In her earlier, unpublished confessions, she blamed the entire affair on a range of other participants, from her mother-in-law to John Howard. She also claimed that a travelling woman told her how to insert the rabbits into her body, and how such a scheme would ensure that she would "never want as long as I liv'd". [20]

The British Journal reported that on 7 January 1727 she appeared at the Courts of Quarter Sessions at Westminster, charged "for being an abominable cheat and imposter in pretending to be delivered of several monstrous births". Margaret Toft had remained staunch, and refused to comment further. Mist's Weekly Journal of 24 December 1726 reported that:

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[15] https://www.atlasobscura.com/articles/mary-toft-gave-birth-to-rabbits
[16] https://literaryreview.co.uk/hutch-ado-about-nothing February 2020 Norma Clarke (Karen Harvey)
[17] Childbirth
[18] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mary_Toft
[19] https://literaryreview.co.uk/hutch-ado-about-nothing February 2020 Norma Clarke (Karen Harvey)
[20] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mary_Toft

> "the nurse has been examined as to the person's concerned with her, but either was kept in the dark as to the imposition, or is not willing to disclose what she knows; for nothing can be got from her; so that her resolution shocks others." [21]

When the hoax was revealed, the papers had a field day—ridiculing the venerated medical professionals in particular. Crowds of people came to gawk into her public-facing cell. Eventually, she was released without charge, and disappeared back into some kind of obscurity. But her place in history had been established."[22] She spent four months imprisoned in the Bridewell, doing hard labour. But no crime could be fastened on her and she was released.[23]

Analysis of local records shows that the Tofts were part of Godalming's persistent poor. Seven individuals named Toft died in the workhouse between 1729 and 1757. It was impossible for an agricultural labourer to keep body and soul together without help. Toft earned a penny a day. As the Tofts faced winter in 1726, the Duchess of Richmond was buying a coat for her pet monkey priced at 12 shillings (144 pennies). In the summer before, Joshua Toft, Mary's husband, a clothworker, was one of thirty-eight people to admit to trespassing on the pond of James Stringer.[24]

The rabbit hoax brought the Tofts notoriety – the artist John Laguerre drew Mary with a rabbit on her lap while she was in the Bridewell – but it did not make them rich. Mary Toft wasn't charged with any offence in 1726.[25] The Toft family made no profit from the affair, and Mary Toft returned to Surrey. In February 1728 (recorded as 1727 Old Style), she gave birth to a daughter, Elizabeth, noted in the Godalming parish register as her "first child after her pretended Rabett-breeding." Little is known of Toft's later life. She briefly reappeared in 1740 when she was imprisoned for receiving stolen goods. She died in 1763, and her obituary ran in London newspapers alongside those of aristocrats. She was buried in Godalming on 13 January 1763 [26].

When she died in 1763 at the age of 60, the parish noted her as "Mary Toft, Widow, the Impostress Rabbitt"

[21] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mary_Toft
[22] https://www.atlasobscura.com/articles/mary-toft-gave-birth-to-rabbits
[23] https://literaryreview.co.uk/hutch-ado-about-nothing February 2020 Norma Clarke (Karen Harvey)
[24] https://literaryreview.co.uk/hutch-ado-about-nothing February 2020 Norma Clarke (Karen Harvey)
[25] https://literaryreview.co.uk/hutch-ado-about-nothing February 2020 Norma Clarke (Karen Harvey)
[26] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mary_Toft

A scene from *The Doctors in Labour*, a 1726 illustrated poem about Toft's scandal. Public domain

Sidlow Pay Party 1989

Leanne Sherwood was researching activity of Surrey Police during the service of her late father Inspector Ted Sherwood. She wrote, "I was looking online about the acid party my father commented on in the media and came across these posts. The news has the rave as 30th September 1989."[27]

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=I2sozCXog8E

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MmaaPU1hiKg

1989: Sidlow: Police attempted to stop a **pay party** which deteriorated into violence between the police and party organisers receiving large scale media attention.[28]

[27] Email Leanne Sherwood to Robert Bartlett 18 February 2020
[28] Annual Report 1989

1989 September 30: Gas used to rout police at acid party: Self-styled security guards armed with canisters of CS gas and holding Rottweiler's and bull-terriers on leashes beat back police trying to stop an "acid house" party near Reigate at the weekend. Sixteen police officers were injured and seven were taken to hospital. One officer had 17 stitches in an arm wound. A total of 51 people were arrested – 33 for drug offences. A police vehicle was besieged and attempts were made to overturn it before officers decided to release two men they were holding. Two police cars were seriously damaged and a CS gas canister let off. Superintendent John Hoyle the officer in charge ordered his 25 officers to withdraw as "mayhem broke out. He also released two prisoners because he feared that a policeman he saw being dragged into a field was to be taken hostage. Police reinforcements were called and arrests were made as partygoers left for home at dawn yesterday morning. At least six of those arrested were "security" guards. Last night police were questioning several men who had helped organise the party held in a field beside the A217 and reportedly attended by 10,000 people. Drugs seized included LSD, "ecstasy" and cannabis. Police began an urgent investigation into the incident yesterday as Mr Douglas Hurd the Home Secretary called for a report from Surrey's Chief Constable. One of the disc jockeys at the party apparently broadcast a message saying: "The security people have had to have a fight with the police to make sure this party went ahead; we told you we were going to do it and we kept our word." Inspector Edward Sherwood of Surrey police said: "We backed off after a fight broke out, and allowed the party to continue. We were completely overwhelmed." The part was one of several held in southern England at the weekend. In all more than 100 people were arrested.[29]

1989 September: Police feared for their lives in acid riot: Police who fought "security" guards as they attempted to stop an "acid house" party described last night how they feared for their lives. Superintendent John Hoyle said nearly 100 "security" guards and party organisers armed with clubs and canisters of CS gas smashed vehicles and menaced police with Rottweiler and Doberman dogs. Police retreated and whilst they waited for more officers to arrive the 40-acre field near Reigate became a no go area. The officers were forced to wait until daylight before arrests could be made. More than 50 complaints had been received from families living nearby. Mr Hoyle said, "During the night the field was in total darkness and it would have been dangerous for us to have done anything like move in. When we withdrew, calm came and it was clear that any attempt to stop the party would be met with sever aggravation." It was not until people began to leave the party that the 150 police attempted to make arrests. Drugs worth £2000 including LSD, "ecstasy" and cannabis were seized. Surrey police said that in the past they have successfully prevented "acid house" parties from taking place but they had no earlier warning that the weekend's party was going ahead. Officers arrived on Saturday night to find a group setting up the party. Mr Hoyle said, "One of the group struck a passing car with his fist and he was arrested. This was the signal for mayhem. I had approximately 25 officers at my disposal and there were at least 60 party organisers. Fighting took place and while trying to arrest the offenders someone discharged a gas canister, which released choking fumes. Six of my colleagues and I, had to be taken to hospital for treatment later in the night. The seven were treated for the effects of gas, a broken finger and bruises. Mr Hoyle said, "I was forced to make

[29] 1989 October 2: The Times

a tactical withdrawal for the safety of myself and my officers. We had to allow the party to continue through the night. At no stage did we go into the field. Partygoers said the even was organised by a group called Fantasy and that tickets were sold for £15 each. Police said that they believe the organisers were London based. Last night they were interviewing a number of men who they understood were responsible for organising the event. [30]

(Note: Robert Bartlett: I was called to Reigate Police Station as Operations Department Superintendent during this incident and asked the Metropolitan Police for urgent aid to be told across the whole of the Metropolitan Police District there was one double crewed traffic car uncommitted!)

Graham Hardy wrote his personal recollection on 19 February 2020

As a Chief Inspector I took over from Chris Kay ... not sure of the time but after midnight. The situation had stabilised and the 'rave' was in full swing some distance from the road. There was no question of trying to disrupt or close it down at that stage and so it became a traditional policing role of trying to ensure public safety and encouraging an early finish.

I and my officers were able to undertake patrols of the site and speak with the 'organisers' getting agreement for a finish at dawn. I believe it was actually mid or late morning before the site was cleared and we stood down.

I have two enduring images ... one of a young man who was standing directly in front of the huge bank of speakers gyrating to the beat of the music. He was still there on each of my visits right up to when the 'music'

[30] 1989 October 2 The Times

ceased. The base notes made my stomach vibrate whenever I was anywhere near this huge pile of speakers and so heaven knows what it did for him and his ears!?

The second image was of thousands of 'deal' bags focused on several locations when daylight and the absence of people allowed them to be seen.

As a consequence, there was absolutely no doubt in my mind that these events were not the impromptu gatherings of like-minded 'ravers' simply out as free spirits to enjoy music in the company of others ... rather they were organised criminal enterprises with the primary objective of gathering as many 'ravers' as possible together in one place in order to sell drugs for huge financial gain.

Poor John Hoyle was caught as the drug dealers' 'soldiers' outnumbered and out manoeuvred him as they sought to defend the site they had recently occupied and thus protect their market place for the sale of drugs.[31]

Partygoers at the "acid house" event near Reigate where police were attacked; officers, below, in riot gear at the scene.

1989 October 3: Police face up to public order dilemma: Surrey police's experience of battling against private security guards hire to prevent them from gaining access to an "acid house" part in Reigate will be high on the agenda at a national conference of Chief Constables beginning tomorrow. Surrey's problems are the latest in a series of difficulties and dangers police have faced dealing with acid house parties across southern England and the Midlands this summer. [32]

1989 October 4: BBC refuses police "acid house" film: The BBC last night refused to hand over without a court order film shot during violence at an "acid house" party near Reigate. Surrey police, 16 of whose officers were injured on Saturday night, hoped un-transmitted footage would be given to them voluntarily. Organisers of the parties use BT's Callstream numbers, which start with 0898 and Racal Vodafone's 0836 numbers, which are reproduced on tickets to give last minute information on venues for the parties which can attract 10,000 or

[31] Email Graham Hardy to Robert Bartlett 19 February 2020
[32] 1989 October 3: The Times

more young people. “They give out the information as late as 8 or 9 pm on the evening of the party and this is simply too late for us to intervene” said a senior Surrey police officer. “We have had discussions with the relevant authorities but this appears to be a very grey legal area. We would like to see Telecom and Racal put their house in order.[33]

1989 October 4: Organiser in court: David Lambert aged 35 a video producer and party organiser from south London was yesterday charged with riot. He will appear before Reigate Magistrates Court. Four other men yesterday appeared before the court charged with riot. They were Ngoi Boon Sze aged 31 a former Singapore undercover narcotics officer of Holland park west London, Paul Scarborough aged 26 unemployed of Stockwell south London; Gary Higgins aged 31 a driver of Croydon south London; and John Irving aged 25 a shop manager of Stockwell south London. Scarborough Sze and Higgins were remanded in custody until October 9. Irving who is further charged with causing £700 damage to Superintendent Hoyle’s private car was remanded on bail until November 27.

Not a taser to be seen!

1963 May 9: Routine Orders: PC 745 Anthony Davie with PC 242 Postlethwaite commended for intelligence and exceptional ability in making arrest of two shopbreakers after a high-speed motor car chase.[34]

1970 May 7 Routine Orders: Highly commended by the Chief Constable for their courageous action, PC 745 Davie, PC264 Emmett and PC1085 Martin, for their courageous action when they disarmed a mentally deranged person of a loaded shotgun and arrested him. Also commended by Camberley Magistrates Court.[35]

Poor Pay and Increased Workload

Surrey Constabulary in the First World War

Former Surrey Constabulary officer Tony Davie provided copies of the rates of pay for 1914 and 1918 on a printed sheet published by the Force. The originals of which a copy was sent were saved from destruction when police moved from the old Camberley police station to the new one in Portesbery Road, which of course has since been sold This led to the development of the piece below.

[33] 1989 October 4: The Times
[34] Routine Order transcribed to PC Davie’s Divisional Record of Service and Conduct sheet SC HQ 309
[35] Routine order transcribed to Divisional Record of Service and Conduct Sheet SC HQ 309 PC 745 Tony Davie

The introduction of the weekly rest day and a pay rise led Chief Constable Captain Sant to report in 1913 on 2 December to the Standing Joint Committee on Pay: "I am pleased to be able to report that the promised increase in the pay of the Surrey Constabulary has already proved beneficial in attracting candidates in greater numbers and of a better class than hitherto offered themselves." [36] Within eight months all the work was undone as officers left for the military and inflation rocketed leaving police officers extremely hard up. Below is the new rate for all ranks of the force agreed in December 1913.

Surrey Constabulary
Guildford
6 Jan 1914

Pay of the Surrey Constabulary 1914

Rank	Period	Pay
Superintendents		
Second class on appointment	Per annum	£180. 0s 0d
Second class after 5 years' service	Per annum	£200. 0s 0d
First class on appointment	Per annum	£230. 0s 0d
First class after 5 years' service	Per annum	£250. 0s 0d
Inspectors		
On appointment	Per annum	£126. 0s 0d
After 5 years' service	Per annum	£138. 0s 0d
Sergeants		
On appointment	Per week	£1.13s 3d
After 2 years' service	Per week	£1.14s 5d
After 4 years' service	Per week	£1.15s.7d
After 6 years' service	Per week	£1.16s 9d
Constables		
Third Class	Per week	£1.4s.6d
Second Class	Per week	£1.5s.8d
First Class on appointment	Per week	£1.6s.10d
After 2years service	Per week	£1.8s 0d
After 5 years' service	Per week	£1.9s.2d
After 8 years	Per week	£1 10s 4d.

[36] SAC CC98/1/4-5 Chief Constable reports to Standing Joint Committee Robert Bartlett 28 Aug 2018

6 January 1914
Surrey Constabulary
Scale of Special Service Allowance

The Standing Joint Committee have sanctioned the following scale of Special Services Allowances for Constables when engaged on special duty at a place which is not their beat, or in the district assigned to them, and which is at a distance of more than 3 miles from their homes

If necessarily detained from home more than four hours and less than 8 hours	Superintendents Inspectors Sergeants Constables	2s 1/6d 1s 1s
If necessarily detained from home more than eight hours and less than 12 hours	Superintendents Inspectors Sergeants Constables	4s 3s 2/6d 2s
If necessarily detained from home 12 hours and upwards	Superintendents Inspectors Sergeants Constables	5s 4s 3s 2s
If required to sleep away from home, then a further sum per night	Superintendents Inspectors Sergeants Constables	4s 3/6d 3s 2/6

Surrey Constabulary
Chief Constable's Office
Guildford
1st October 1918

Scale of Pay

Rank	Service	Per week	Per Annum Manuscript addition to left side of page
Deputy Chief Constable			£400
Superintendent	On appointment	£4 7s 5d	£227 18s 2d
	After 1 year	£4 11s 6d	£238 11s 1d
	After 2 years	£4.15s 7d	£249 4.0d
	After 4 years	£4 19s 8d	£259 16s 11d
	After 6 years	£5. 3s 9d	£270 9s 10
	After 8 years	£5 7s 10d	£281 2s 9d
Inspectors	On appointment	£3.5s 3d	£170 2s 4d
	After 1 year	£3 7s 0d	£174 13s 7d
	After 2 years	£3 8s 9d	£179 4s 10d
	After 3 years	£3 10s 6d	£183 16s 1d
	After 4 years	£3 12s 10d	£189 17s 9d
	After 5 years	£3 15s 2d	£195.19s 5d
Sergeants	On appointment	£2 13s 0d	£138. 3s 7d
	After 1 year	£2 14s 0d	£140 15s 9d
	After 2 years	£2 15s 0d	£143 7s 11d
	After 3 years	£2 16s 0d	£146 0s 0d
	After 4 years	£2 17s 0d	£148 12s 2d
Constables	On appointment	£2 0s 0d	£104 5s 9d
	After 1 year	£2 1s 0d	£106 17s 11d
	After 2 years	£2 2s 0d	£109 10s 0d
	After 3 years	£2 3s 0d	£112 2s 2d
	After 4 years	£2 4s 0d	£114 14s 4d

	After 5 years	£2 5s 0d	£117 6s 6d
	After 6 years	£2 6s 0d	£119 8s 7d
	After 7 years	£2 7s 0d	£122 10s 9d
	After 8 years	£2 8s 0d	£125 2s 11
	After 15 years	£2 9s 0d	£127 15s 0d
	After 20 years	£2.10s 0d	£130 7s 2d

Reigate Borough Police mirrored the pay awards of the Surrey Constabulary. Though top rate constables were better paid in the Borough with Constables £2 per week rising by 1 shilling annually to £2 18s as opposed to £2.10s [37]

Purchasing power of the policeman's wage:

£1 in 1914 is equivalent in purchasing power to about £116.15 in 2020, a difference of £115.15 over 106 years

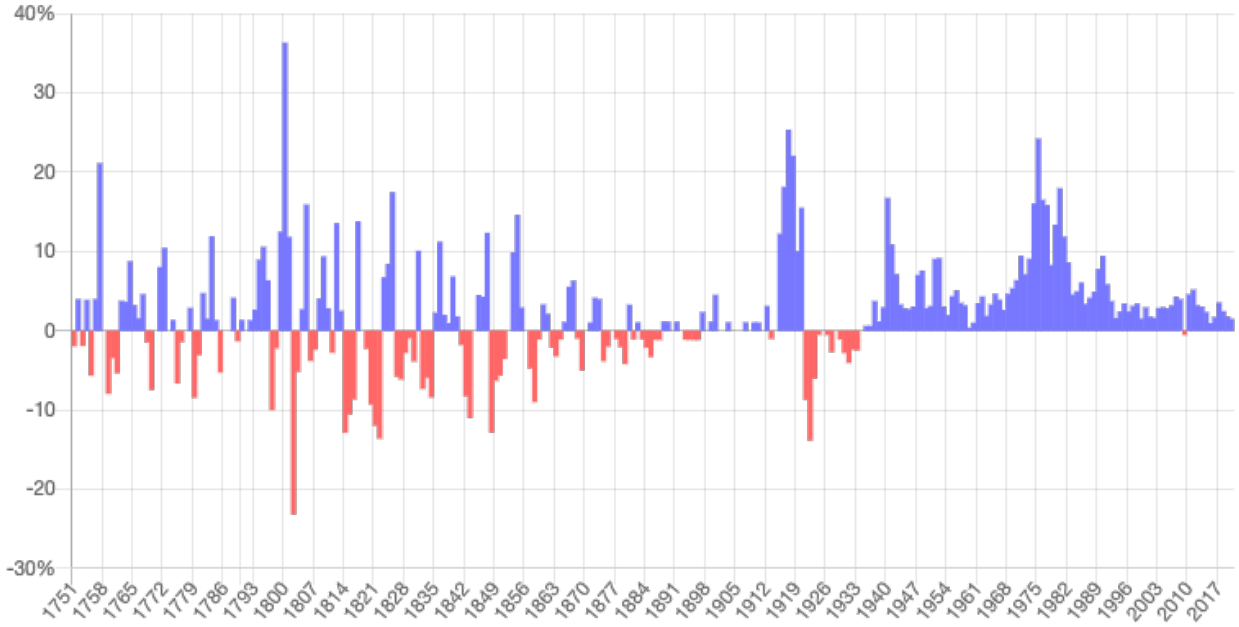
£1 in 1918 is equivalent in purchasing power to about £57.20 in 2020, a difference of £56.20 over 102 years.

It is possible to understand from these figures the levels of inflation and difficulty for police families living off a fixed income with no freedom to take a second job or for the wife in rural areas to work.

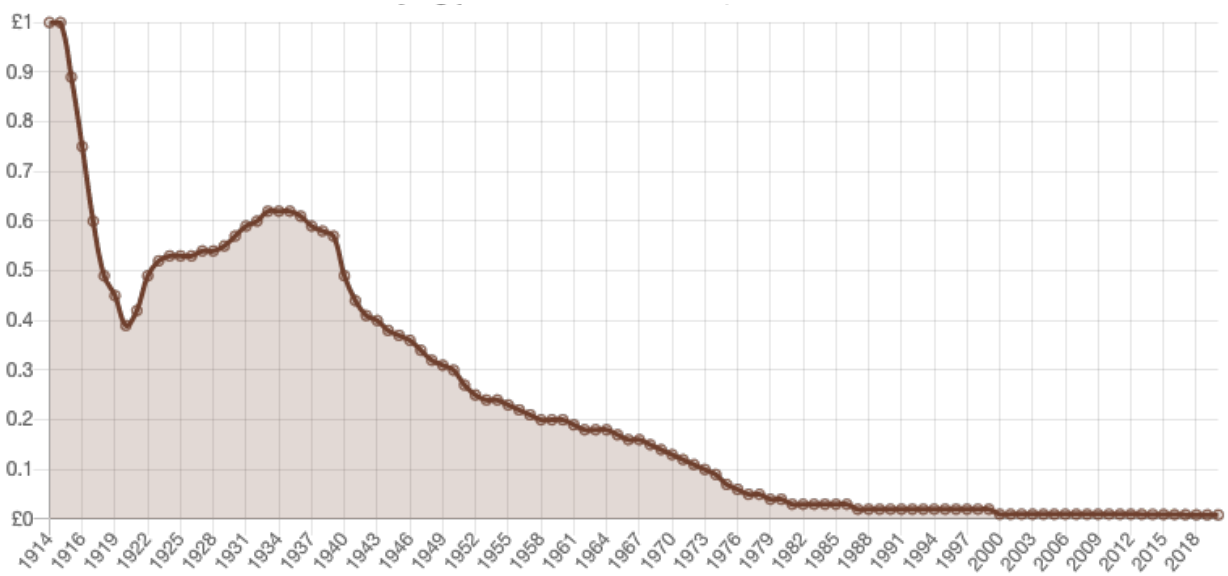
GBP Inflation since 1750[38]

Annual Rate, the Office for National Statistics CPI

[37] SCC Archive Centre CC/98/22/1 Reigate Borough Police annual report end 31 December 1918
[38] https://www.officialdata.org/uk/inflation/1914?amount=1



Buying Power of £1 over time 1914 -2020[39]



According to the Office for National Statistics, each of these GBP amounts below is equal in terms of what it could buy at the time:[40]

[39] https://www.officialdata.org/uk/inflation/1914?amount=1
[40] https://www.officialdata.org/uk/inflation/1914?amount=1

Year	Pound Value	Inflation Rate
1914	£1.00	-
1915	£1.12	12.24%
1916	£1.33	18.18%
1917	£1.66	25.38%
1918	£2.03	22.09%
1919	£2.23	10.05%

History of police pay - Federated ranks and Superintendents

Before 1919

Before 1918 the constable's pay varied from force to force. Borough Police Authorities were at liberty to fi x 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.

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.

1918 November Chief Constable Sant reported to the police authority his discussions in October with a deputation of members of the Surrey Constabulary over rates of pay; the 'deplorable, and disgraceful' Metropolitan Police strike was also mentioned.

1919 – Desborough Committee was the government response to police strikes over pay and conditions. Terms of Reference 'to consider and report whether any and what changes should be made in the method of recruiting for, the conditions, of service of, and the rates of pay pensions, and allowances of the police forces of England, Wales and Scotland." Put forward fifty-one recommendations that were incorporated into a two-part report. Part One of the report was published in July 1919 and made sixteen recommendations specific to; organisation, pay, housing arrangements, rent aid and certain aspects of pensions

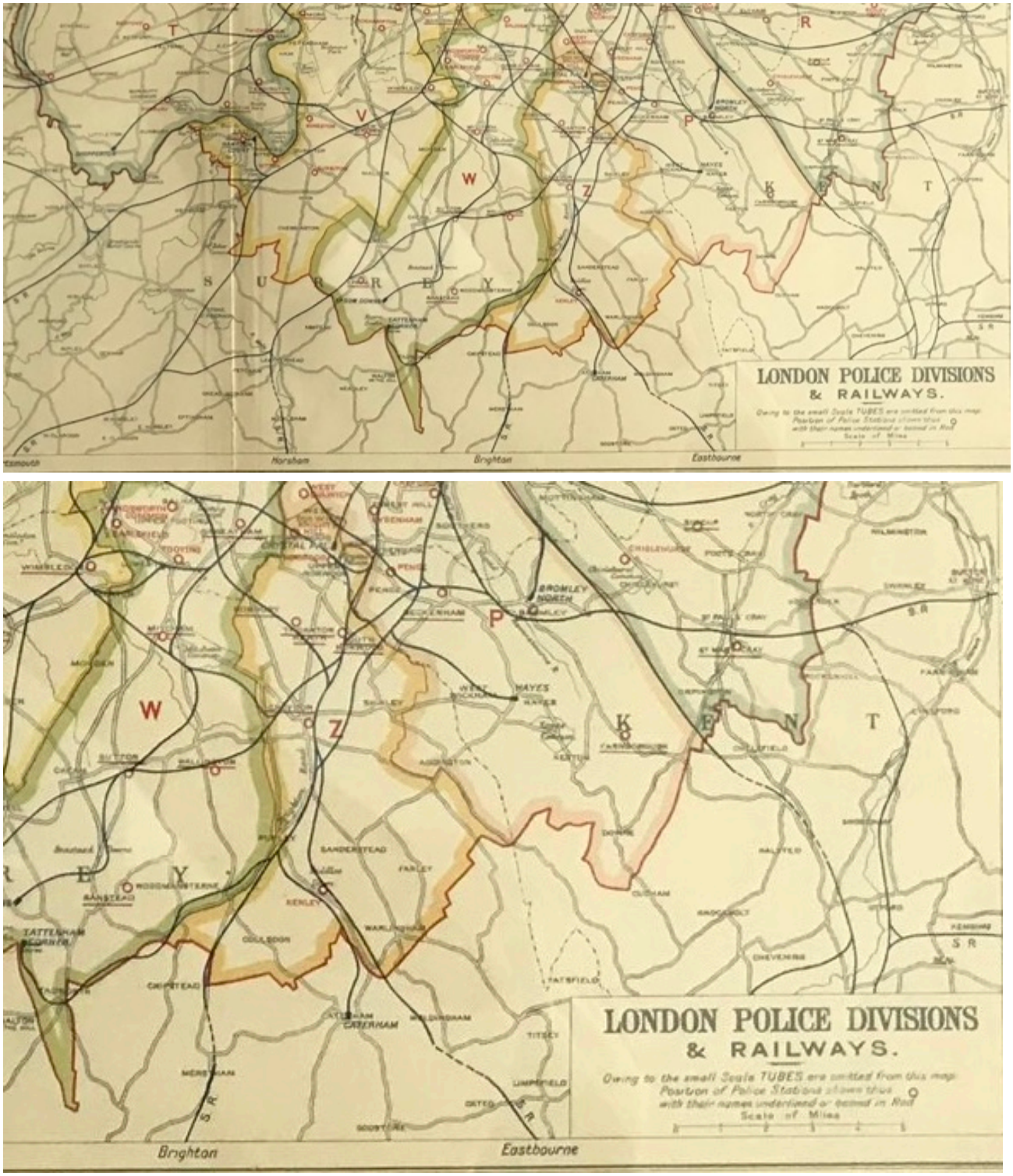
The Desborough Committee recommended in their report, presented in July 1919, that the Secretary of State should have power to fix standard scales of pensionable pay for sergeants and constables and that certain other conditions of service should be made uniform. Rates of pay were recommended, based 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.

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.

All this "largesse' did not last long as the post war economy splattered and faltered with in **1922 The Federation suffering its first defeat.** The Home Secretary told the Joint Central Committee that a pay cut for provincial forces, as recommended by the Geddes Committee on Public Expenditure, could only be avoided by savings in other areas. It was agreed that there should be:a cut in rent allowances and the abolition of tax refunds on them; a 'levy' of 2.5% of pay; reductions in plain clothes and subsistence allowance; overtime was to start after nine hours duty instead of eight. The 'levy' was considered a temporary measure. [41]

[41] http://www.polfed.org/aboutus/69DD9AB47F534348AD5D1415843163AA.asp Internet 19 Jan 2010

September 1925 Boundary Metropolitan Police District and Surrey Constabulary



Found on Twitter. No idea where it is but still seems to be in use

In 1861 Metropolitan Police superintendents were instructed to order three blue glass lamp panes for fitting on external station lamps. The blue lamp was born.

Leicester City – note the policeman raised up so visible to traffic – how many police officers could do that today!

Metropolitan Police Victorian telegraph in use by police constables at stations within the Metropolitan Police District

Universal Private Telegraph Company

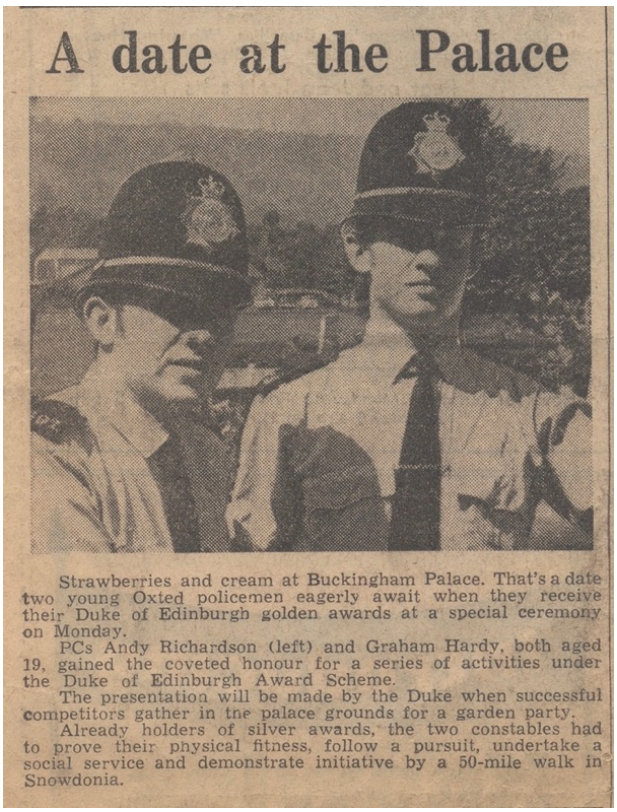
An ABC telegraph instrument from the General Post Office era, dated 1885

The Universal Private Telegraph Company (UPTC) was established in 1861 for the purpose of providing private telegraph links for companies and institutions. The telegraph system they used was the ABC telegraph, also known as Wheatstone's universal telegraph. This was an instrument patented by Charles Wheatstone in 1858. It was designed to be used by unskilled operators with no knowledge of telegraph codes. Letters were marked around a dial with a button for each. The operator pressed the desired button and then turned a handle which generated pulses of current. The pulses moved a pointer through successive positions until it reached the button that had been pressed at which point the current was cut off. A receiving dial indicated the position that had been reached at both ends of the circuit. Although much slower than other telegraph systems, it was possible to reach 25 wpm with practice. [42]

The company proved to be highly profitable. It charged £4 per mile of wire per annum and had few overheads. Unlike the public companies, it did not have to staff telegraph offices or employ operators to send and receive messages

[42] Wikipedia

Very early picture of a police officer from the west country – note the truncheon or staff



A date at the Palace

Strawberries and cream at Buckingham Palace. That's a date two young Oxted policemen eagerly await when they receive their Duke of Edinburgh golden awards at a special ceremony on Monday.

PCs Andy Richardson (left) and Graham Hardy, both aged 19, gained the coveted honour for a series of activities under the Duke of Edinburgh Award Scheme.

The presentation will be made by the Duke when successful competitors gather in tne palace grounds for a garden party.

Already holders of silver awards, the two constables had to prove their physical fitness, follow a pursuit, undertake a social service and demonstrate initiative by a 50-mile walk in Snowdonia.

Andy Richardson and Graham Hardy off to the palace

Police use of the Bischoffschiem Ambulance

Bischoffschiem Ambulance

This article uses as a basis that published in this Journal in January 2020 which concentrated on the introduction of electric ambulances at the turn of the 20th century in the City of London.

In 1903 City of London policemen took some 1,705 people to hospital, half of them strapped to one of the Force's wheeled hand-litters. These same vehicles were used to convey drunks to the cells of the six City police stations then in existence!

“Patients suffer exposure to public gaze and the often-unpleasant comments of the crowd", lamented Sir William Nott-Bower, the Commissioner, in a submission to the City of London Police Committee in 1904. Sir William had prepared a report to persuade the Committee to set up a police ambulance system "to meet the requirements of the City of London ... such as has been available for many years in Liverpool, Manchester, and many of the large towns in the provinces, in Paris and Vienna, and in nearly all the great cities of America".

In advocating a horse ambulance system, Sir William went to great lengths to point out the problems of the existing options: "At present there are no means available in the City for removing a person taken suddenly ill, or the victim of an accident, from the streets to a hospital, save on foot, by cab [horse drawn, of course] or cart, or by hand-litter. The latter is, as a mere means of conveyance, fairly effective, but it has the disadvantages of (1) length of time necessarily taken in bringing it to the scene, and in removing the patient, (2) want of prompt first-aid on the spot, (3) lifting and carrying of the patient by unskilled persons, and (4) exposure of the patient to the view, and often the unpleasant comments of the crowd. Thus,

even where the hand-litter is available, a simple fracture may often become compound before arrival at the hospital, a patient may sink from exhaustion or haemorrhage whom earlier skilled aid might have saved, and a considerable amount of unnecessary suffering, mental as well as physical, is caused. Where the hand-litter is not available the results to the unfortunate sufferer are even more lamentable."

The Commissioner, in submitting his report, was not just seeking approval for the introduction of a police ambulance system. He hoped that the Police Committee would unlock funds to provide horses for a full-time City Police Mounted Branch. He proposed that the horses would normally be used on the ambulances, the prison vans and for mounted escorts to the Lord Mayor. However, "whenever occasion arose, all horses and men should be employed on mounted police duty, withdrawing them from their everyday work and substituting for them with the ambulances and prison vans, draught horses and drivers, such as can always be hired at short notice and without difficulty".

The estimated annual cost of Sir William's whole scheme was £2,163, being £1,384 more than the annual City Police expenditure for horse-based requirements. The cost of the suggested scheme did, however, include £600 for the rent of two ambulance stations, £200 towards the hire of two senior medical students from St. Bartholomew's Hospital as surgical dressers (to attend calls with the ambulance) £163 towards the cost of "signalling" (to call out the ambulances from all parts of the City), and £226 for saddlery, vehicles and personnel. A total of £630 was estimated for the annual cost of forage, veterinary bills etc. "Dr Nachtlel who first brought the question of Horse Ambulances to the notice of the Court of Common Council", wrote the Commissioner, had, with his vast experience of ambulance systems from around the world, estimated the cost of a City Ambulance system alone at £2,700 a year. Sir William's submission based on the scheme he had introduced when Chief Constable of Liverpool, had an estimated net annual expenditure of £1,384. For that sum he was proposing both an ambulance service and a mounted police unit.

Given the very detailed arguments set out in the Commissioner's confidential report to the Police Committee in February 1904 for an apparently very cost-effective service system but it was not adopted. There was strong opposition on the grounds that the proposed scheme would not be a proper area for the Committee to get involved in. However, some members of the Committee were keen to back a more technically advanced service but were outvoted.

The debate rumbled on for the next few years, until on 13 May 1907 the City of London Police Ambulance Service came into being. Instead of horses, the service purchased an electrically driven motor ambulance from the Electromobile Company in Mayfair. The body was to a St. John's Ambulance Association design and of mahogany panelling on an ash frame – no expense seems to have been spared, now the City had approved the idea of the service.

There was then a recognition that the handcart was no longer suitable or fit for purpose, even horse drawn was not modern enough, a move to an electric vehicle fitted the new operational requirement.

Electrically driven motor ambulance from the Electromobile Company in Mayfair

If this was the future, how were police dealing with medical emergencies when they had responsible for ambulances, the fire brigade as well as policing. (One management structure, one deployment authority.)

August 1878 Islington Gazette

Upper Street Police Station (probably Islington):The new ambulance is constructed on admirable principles. It consists of a light iron frame rising at the head, and having a sort of footboard at its opposite end. To the canvas is attached at the head a soft leather pillow, orcushion, and leather cushions are also placed for arm rests. Straps wjich perfectlys ecure the person placed on the canvasare attached to the frame. To sheld the person from the rain, or in the case of accident or death, from observation, a light canvas hood, exactly similar to a carriage hood is attached to the head of the stretcher. The apparatus, which has four handles fits onto a light carriage with two wheels, the latter being at the centre, so the body may be easily balancedand the vehicle propelled on the perambulator principle. The stretcher lifts off and on the carriage, being easily attached or detached. One man with slight assistance of another in shiifting and replacing the stretcher, canw withthis apparatus convey a person to astation or hospital. The old stretcher required from four to six to work it and therefore a great saving will be effected in labour. In cases of death or severe accidents, a canvas sheet is provided which will completely envelope the body. Affixed to the carriage and under the raised head of the stretcher, is a boot which contains splints, bandages, and such seurgical appliances as the police have been instructed to use in an emergency

Upper Street Police Station Islington

A two-wheel litter for taking bodies to the mortuary

New Metropolitan Police ambulance of 1878 were a design used during 1864 Second Schleswig War[43]

August 1878 Winey Herald

"New Police Ambulances: The inconvenience and unsightly character of the old-fashioned stretcher has long been admitted as well by the police authorities as the medical profession. Recently, however particular attention has been directed to the St John Ambulance Litter, the advantages of which are apparent at a glance. Indeed, so satisfied are the police authorities of the superiority of the ambulance litter over the stretcher that an order has just been issued by the Chief Commissioner that the former shall be substituted for the latter. The litter is the invention of the well-known Herr Neuss, government carriage builder who was employed by the Prussian Knights of St John between Germany and Denmark. The carriage was constantly used in the service of the Prussian wounded and its advantages were readily appreciated."

The design was adapted for use by the police in town and country for the carriage of the sick or injured with sixteen delivered to New Scotland Yard with fifteen in the next delivery. The ambulances have been deployed under the direction of Chief Inspector Outbush on a number of divisions and four have been used. Those divisions without an ambulance will soon be issued with one once they arrive from Berlin.

[43] Denmark fought the Kingdom of Prussia and the Austrian Empire

Ambulance store alongside police box

Metropolitan Police
Could be a farewell photograph for the ambulance cart with the modern black van as a replacement

Not many Surrey Constabulary, Reigate Borough Police, or Guildford Borough Police references have been found encapsulating the early deployment of police officers in their secondary role as ambulance/first aiders. Training as first aiders was always high on the agenda with awards along with team and inter-force first aid competitions. Qualification badges were frequently worn on the sleeve.

Guildford Borough Police

1914, 4 August the day war broke out: Nine men from the Borough were called to the colours as reservists leading to shortages. The 17 men of the Fire Brigade were sworn in as special constables and lamps, whistles and handcuffs were obtained for their use; 12 Specials were being paid five shillings a day. The strength of the force with Specials was 36 but there were additional duties associated with the mobilisation. The Chief Constable reported that "150 local gentlemen had rendered excellent service as Town Guards" but most wished to be relieved of their duties by the end of the month. Officers engaged on "point duty" (was this vulnerable point as opposed to traffic points?) were armed with pistols. Police lost the use of the drill hall for their training and purchased an ambulance for £14 2 6d for use by the police. [44]

1916: The Watch Committee resolved to grant £10 to the **St. John Ambulance** towards fitting up a ward in the Congregational Hall for the purpose of receiving casualties in the event of an air raid. St. John at that time had two motor ambulances and one horse drawn. [45]

[44] They Guarded Guildford by Richard Ford Surrey 1969 internal publication Surrey Constabulary
[45] They Guarded Guildford by Richard Ford Surrey 1969 internal publication Surrey Constabulary

1932 August 16: Armed bandit in Surrey: Pedestrian shot at night: While walking home at 10.30 on Sunday night Mr George Parker, (also Packer) 21, of Southway Avenue Guildford was held up by an armed man and shot in the stomach. It was stated at the Royal Surrey County Hospital yesterday that his condition was satisfactory. Mr Packer was walking home alone he took a short cut by turning off the main road onto a cinder track. Until he had almost reached a railway bridge which crosses the path, he did not meet anyone, and he was startled when confronted with a man whom he could not see clearly in the darkness. The man asked Mr Packer for some money, but this was refused and after further conversation the man took a revolver from his coat pocket and fired three times. The first two shots had no effect, but the third bullet hit Mr Packer in the stomach. And he dropped to the ground. The man then raced across the fields. A man and a woman who had heard the shots ran to Mr Packer who they found lying on the path, still conscious and able to say what happened. They obtained assistance and Mr Packer was taken to hospital in the police ambulance. Police officers in cars and on motorcycles began a widespread search for the assailant while police constables on foot kept watch near wooded localities throughout the night. The search was continued yesterday and amongst the articles found at the scene of the attack were a bullet, a rubber bag full of men's shaving kit, shoe cleaning kit and a pair of red rubber gloves.

1934 PC Kendall: In 1934 with the passing of the Road Traffic Act it was necessary to enforce it but Mr Nicholas the Chief Constable was dead against motor transport of any sort however we had to do something and a Ford Model 8 was purchased and PC Kendall became the first driver with PC Rook. "We had another officer with us as observer and worked 0900-1700 and no night duties. We did not have to make any "rings", but we were restricted to the Borough and called in at the station when passing to check if we were required as there were no radios." The total strength of the force was 30 the Chief Constable being number 1 and so on down the ranks. There were no ambulances, so the police kept a hand ambulance at the station for carrying injured people, suicides etc.

One of the conditions of service was that an officer had to be able to swim and had to qualify as a lifesaver along with first aid training.

Reigate Borough Police

1899 31 December: Annual Report of the Chief Constable to the Right Worshipful Mayor and the members of the Watch Committee of the Borough of Reigate; sixth report from CC James Metcalfe:

Other duties included Licensed Premises; Explosives Acts stores and licenses 12 with 5 prosecutions; Petroleum Acts 10 samples taken and tested; Shop Hours Act 38 visits; Sweeps and Pedlars with 3 sweeps licensed and 37 pedlars; Army Acts 114 men billeted in the Borough; Inquests 25 reports to the Coroner, 7 post mortems with 22 inquests; accidents 36

people injured of which 19 were conveyed in police hand ambulance; street lamps – 183 needed attention of which 72 were not lit or extinguished.[46]

1907 31 December: Annual Report to the Watch Committee from James Metcalfe[47]:

Accidents 58 injured – 3 fatal 13 taken ill in the street. Hand and horse ambulance used 14 times, the latter 8 times privately

1913: The force accepted increased responsibilities for the ambulance service in 1913 and it was ordered that an ambulance constable was to accompany the horse ambulance on all calls at a charge of five shillings for the first hour and one shilling per quarter hour thereafter, for the ambulance, horse and driver.

1921 31 December: Annual Report to the Watch Committee from James Metcalfe including a report on the activities of the Fire Brigade: A motor ambulance was provided, and it was used 60 occasions during the year. [48]

1930: With the retirement of Mr Metcalfe in 1930, William Beacher was appointed to head the borough force on 1 January 1931 and adopted the title of chief constable. He remained in post until the amalgamation with the county force in 1947. The appointment increased co-operation with the fire brigade and a fireman taking over the duty of ambulance driving although control of the vehicle remained with the police.

1932: A police motor ambulance is based at Redhill under the care of the Borough Fire Brigade[49] In the last year the ambulance attended:

Accidents	117
Street illness	19
Private cases	50
Night calls	49
Day calls	137[50]

1939: Ambulance calls 373 of which 228 were to accidents[51]

1939: Brenda Howlett-Nye the Daughter of PC Howlett Reigate Borough Police [52]

[46] SCC Archive Centre CC/98/22/1 Reigate Borough Police annual report to year end 31 December 1899
[47] SCC Archive Centre CC/98/22/1 Reigate Borough Police annual report to year end 31 December 1907
[48] SCC Archive Centre CC/98/22/1 Reigate Borough Police annual report to year end 31 December 1921
[49] Police Chief Constable retained control of the fire brigade
[50] 1932 Annual Report by the Chief Constable William Beacher CC/98/22/2
[51] 1939Annual Report by the Chief Constable William Beacher CC/98/22/4
[52] Finding Me (Common Sense and a Little Ingenuity Prevails) by Brenda Howlett-Nye is available to buy through York Publishing Services www.yps-publishing.co.uk Published 31st May 2016

When World War Two broke out, my father was commissioned to form an auxiliary ambulance service for Reigate and Redhill, known as Air Raid Precautions (ARP). He converted several cars, including Bentleys, into ambulances.

1943 March 23: The new police, fire and ambulance **telephone pillar system** came into operation on the 23 March 1943. Twenty pillar systems controlled by a central switchboard at Reigate Police station.; 24,487 calls received. Total emergency for 1943 21, police 12, fire 4, ambulance 5.[53]

Police Constable William Henry Burn Mason
Reigate Borough Police

In 1924, there were only three ambulances in the Borough. One belonging to St John Ambulance Brigade was used mostly for carrying private patients. Another was owned by the Reigate Health Department and was used for conveying patients with contagious diseases. The third belonged to the Reigate Borough Police and was used for street accidents.

Military version of the T-type Ford

This ambulance was the first mechanical vehicle to be allocated to the Reigate Police and there were only four officers capable of driving it. The vehicle was a T-type Ford with two forward gears and reverse. The ignition system was operated by four high-tension coils which, together with the headlamps and horn, relied solely on a generator driven by the flywheel. There was no battery, so oil lights were fitted for use when the engine was not running. The ambulance was difficult to start.

[53] SCC Archive Centre CC/98/22/6 Reigate Borough Police as a part of the Joint Police

Sergeant Ash, knowing of Jock's mechanical background, asked him to look into the problem. Jock discovered that if the headlight switch was left in the on position it deprived the ignition system of electrical energy. Turn the switch off and the engine started without trouble. The sergeant reported Jock's success to the Chief Constable and Jock was immediately put in charge of the ambulance and the 1924 Morris Cowley that was used for transporting prisoners. To enable his availability for this duty he was allotted special contingency duties in Reigate Town during the day and station officer duties at night.

Chief Constable Metcalfe retired on the last day of 1930 and was succeeded by Chief Constable William Beacher on the first day of 1931. Changes were made by the new man. He transferred the ambulance to the fire brigade and abolished beat patrols in favour of an area system whereby officers were allowed to patrol any part of the specified area as long as they kept in half-hourly contact with the station via public phone boxes and a series of twenty-four police pillars fitted with telephones.

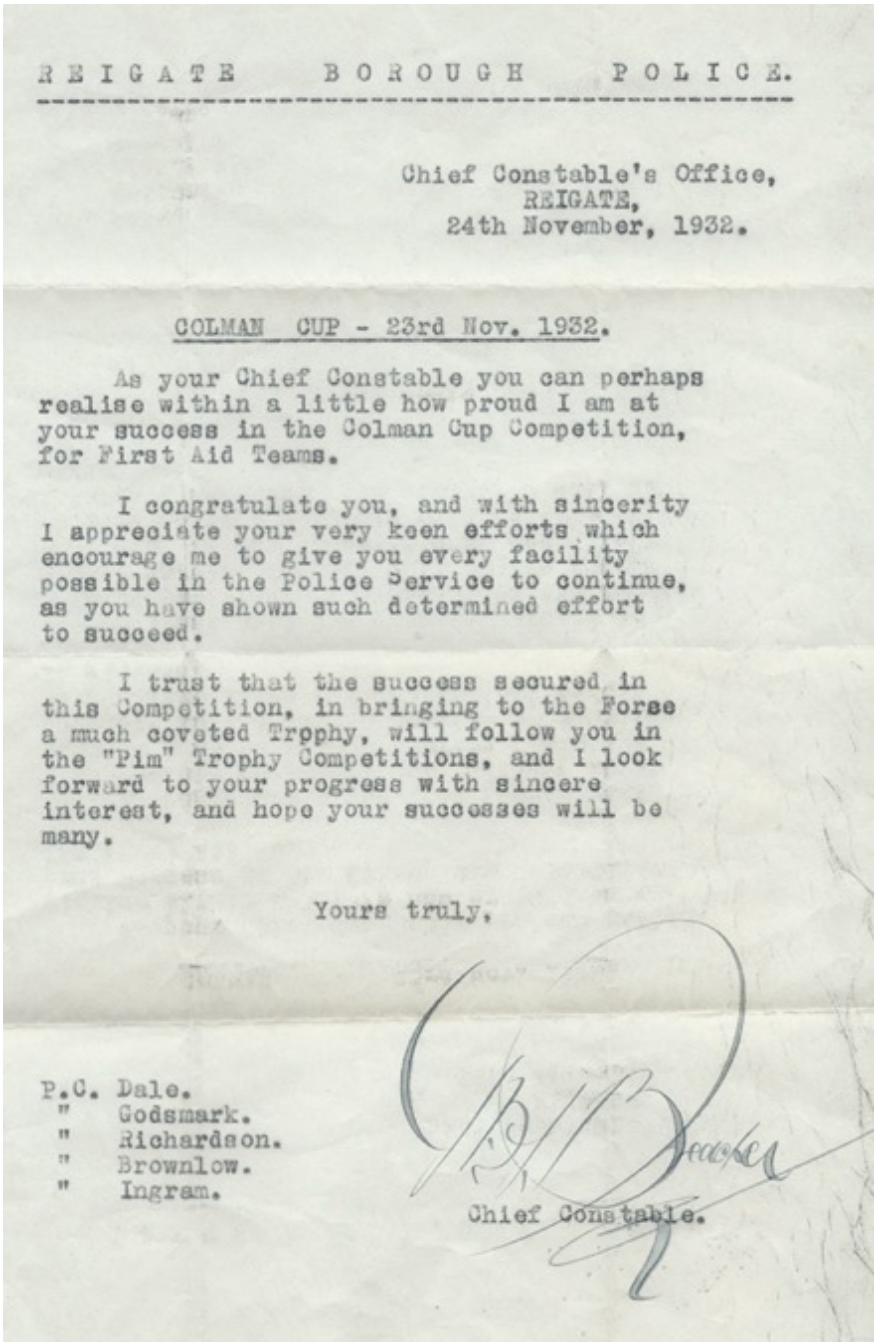
By 1939 war seemed inevitable and lorries conveyed sand from sand pits in Bell Street, Reigate, to London for the sandbagging of public buildings, local hospitals were sandbagged, blast walls erected, and the basement of the Town Hall was reinforced as it was made ready to be an incident reporting centre for the police, fire and other emergency services.

Jock was put in charge of the testing and assessment of two dozen car owners who had volunteered to drive Civil Defence ambulances in the case of war. The tests involved driving a van commandeered for the purpose and driving and manoeuvring without lights at night. Some of those who were found unsuitable were allowed to remain as volunteers as long as they used their own vehicles. Others remained as ambulance attendants.

Subsequent to these activities Jock set up an ARP ambulance depot at the rear of Wray Park Garage in London Road, Reigate, and another at the Corporation refuse disposal works at Earlswood. He also took over a cottage as an office and accommodation for ambulance personnel and had storage facilities for emergency equipment and petrol. Notices were sent to three owners of trade vans in Redhill and three in Reigate that they had to supply one vehicle each at the ambulance depots.

The ambulance depots were staffed immediately upon the outbreak of war and Jock was authorised to purchase four more vehicles and have them converted to ambulances. In February 1940 Jock was transferred to the Civil Defence as Transport and Ambulance Officer. More vehicles were purchased and converted but as they all had to stand outside when not in use could be difficult to start in cold weather. This and other problems with the designated ambulance centre at Earlswood caused the Redhill depot to be relocated at a purpose-built garage in the Sports Ground just north of the entrances from the main Road in 1940. Similar problems at Reigate culminated in the requisition of the Reigate Garage as from 31st March, and for accommodation of personnel as from 3rd April 1941.

Jock managed the day to day operations of the ambulance centres for the rest of the war until the improving situation following the allied invasion of Europe caused a reduction in Civil Defence personnel. He returned to the Borough Police Force on 5th January 1945.



REIGATE BOROUGH POLICE.

Chief Constable's Office,
REIGATE,
24th November, 1932.

COLMAN CUP - 23rd Nov. 1932.

As your Chief Constable you can perhaps realise within a little how proud I am at your success in the Colman Cup Competition, for First Aid Teams.

I congratulate you, and with sincerity I appreciate your very keen efforts which encourage me to give you every facility possible in the Police Service to continue, as you have shown such determined effort to succeed.

I trust that the success secured in this Competition, in bringing to the Force a much coveted Trophy, will follow you in the "Pim" Trophy Competitions, and I look forward to your progress with sincere interest, and hope your successes will be many.

Yours truly,

Chief Constable.

P.C. Dale.
" Godsmark.
" Richardson.
" Brownlow.
" Ingram.

Surrey Constabulary

1898 July 23: Epsom Justices: Attempted suicide at Leatherhead: Sarah Jane Garman was charged with attempting to commit suicide by throwing herself into the River Mole at Thorncroft, Leatherhead the previous Saturday. A postman found the lady in the river when she pleaded to him to save her, which with some help he did. PC Bond, Surrey Constabulary

went to the scene where artificial respiration begun. She was put on the ambulance and taken to hospital, semi-conscious. She had been married 8 months and they "had a few words." The husband was allowed to take her home and bring her back to the court in a week.[54]

Coronation Year — 1937. One of the early Morris 'Ambulance' vans done-up for Coronation celebrations. Left to right: John Baker, Jim Starkie, Bert Rose.

Detective Inspector Tim Blake and DCI John Horton

[54] 1898 July 23 Croydon Advertiser

Ex-Detective Chief Inspector BASIL MORRIS
The death occurred on the 13 October 1988 of ex-Detective Chief Inspector Basil MORRIS at the age of 73 years.
The late Mr Morris joined the Surrey Constabulary in November 1938 and served as a uniform and detective constable at Camberley and Farnham. He was promoted to Patrol Sergeant at Egham in August 1954 and subsequently transferred to Detective duties at Farnham in November 1955. He was promoted to Detective Inspector at Reigate in September 1962 and to Detective Chief Inspector in March 1968. Basil Morris served with distinction and quiet authority throughout his 32 years with the Force and retired in August 1970.
Following retirement from the Force, he worked with the Trading Standards Office of the Surrey County Council. He is survived by his widow, Camilla.

OBITUARIES

Ex-Detective Chief Inspector Timothy Patrick BLAKE
On the 18 October 1988 the death occurred of ex-Detective Chief Inspector Timothy Patrick BLAKE, after a long illness, at the age of 49 years.
After three years service in the Parachute Regiment the late Tim Blake joined the Surrey Constabulary in February 1960 and served as a beat and motorcycle constable at Weybridge, Godalming, Frimley and Camberley. In October 1968 he was transferred to Detective duties to which he dedicated the remainder of his service and for which he was commended or congratulated on a number of occasions.
He was promoted to Detective Sergeant in April 1970, to Detective Inspector in July 1973 and Detective Chief Inspector in July 1978 for service at Chertsey, Walton, Dorking, Headquarters in charge of the Special Crime Patrol and at Guildford Division.
Tim will be remembered for his tireless enthusiasm for his work and his active participation in both the social and sporting life of the Force. The success of the County soccer team may be attributed to the care and encouragement which Tim, with others, gave it in the early years. Tim retired, after illness, in February 1986 and is survived by his widow Kathleen, son Stephen and daughters Elizabeth and Theresa.

Mrs Lydia Elizabeth WRIGHT, widow of the late Constable George WRIGHT died on the 12 October 1988 at the age of 88 years.

Mrs Kathleen Florence GREEN widow of the late Chief Inspector William GREEN died on the 24 October 1988 at the age of 83 years.

KOP SHOP

For Sale: 3 Bedroom semi-detached house in Frimley Green. Attractive Neo-Georgian style, detached garage, close to local shops and schools. £107,000. Contact WPC Nikki Flower, Camberley 27131 extension 28.

Names - dates - places - photos - dramatic expose; see Bike Surreypol Ad. or ring WG 3022

Tim Blake October 1988 Off Beat

Published May 1988 but most likely from the early 1970s
Senior Surrey Constabulary officers Doyle, Simmons, Rowe, ? Matthews, ?, Maskell ? Place, Over, Hay, ?, Cozens? Atkins, ?,?

Has the look of the annual CID dinner

The impact of the first professional police forces on crime

Anna Bindler, Randi Hjalmarsson 27 January 2020

The introduction of the Metropolitan Police on 29 September 1829 (with a catchment area of a seven-mile radius from Charing Cross, excluding the City of London) brought two fundamental changes to policing in London:

- First, a sharp increase in the sheer number of police (more than 20-fold compared to pre-Met times). Upon creation, 1,000 men were immediately hired and the Met grew quickly to 3,000 men by May 1830 (see Figure 1).
- Second, the primary task of the new police force was the *deterrence* of crime, in contrast to the reactionary tasks of previous (non-institutionalised) police.

Figure 1 Weekly hires to the Metropolitan Police, 1830-1856

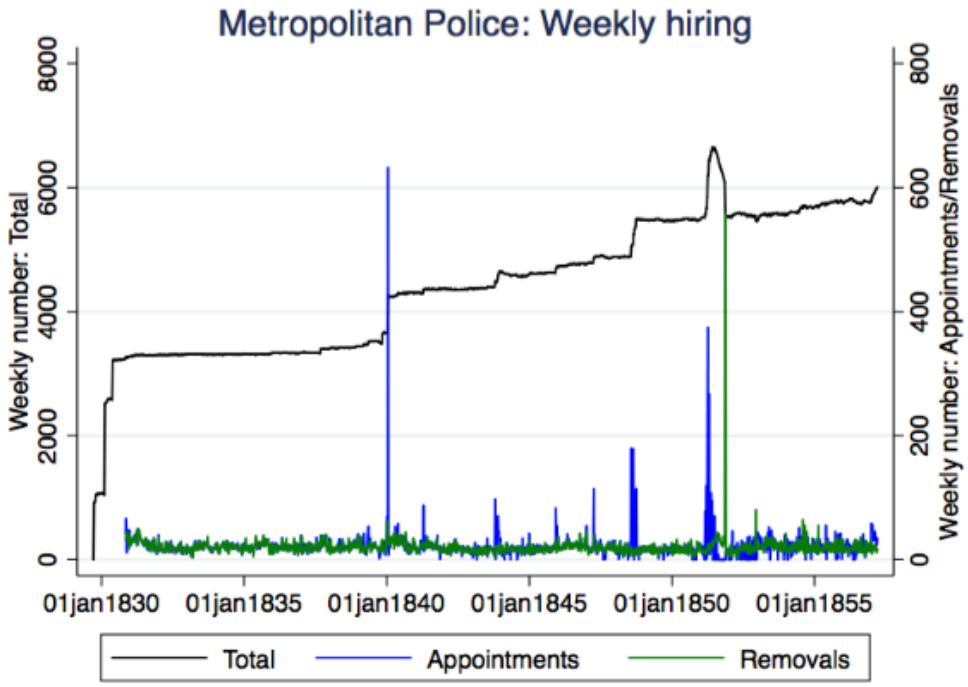
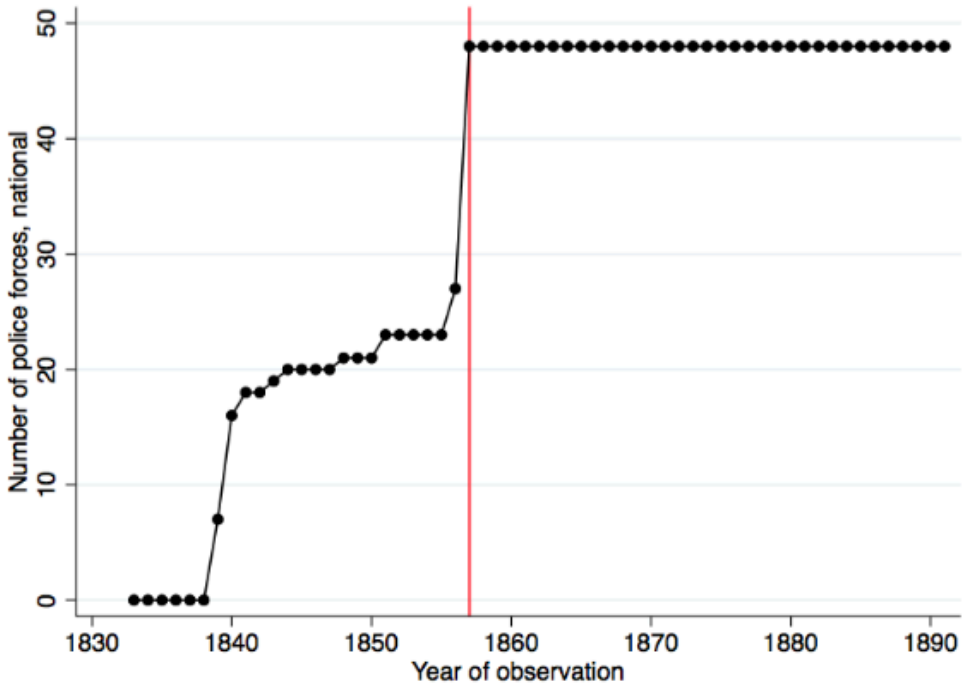


Figure 2 The roll-out of police forces for English and Welsh counties



Following the deemed success of the Met, police forces were rolled out to the rural counties of England and Wales following the County Police Act of 1839. The adoption of police forces was optional in 1839 but became mandatory in 1856 (see Figure 2 for an illustration of

the roll-out). The 1856 Act further introduced 'efficiency' criteria for the new forces. To apply these criteria (including sufficiently large forces relative to the population), national inspectors were appointed to annually inspect and certify the efficiency of each county force.

Evaluating the impact of the new police on crime

Our analysis of the London data begins with a difference-in-difference design using the Old Bailey data, which compares the number of crimes in the treatment (i.e. catchment) areas with the number of crimes in the control areas before and after the introduction of the Met, respectively. We find the following results:

- The number of robbery trials decreased by 40% after the introduction of the Met
- This decrease is statistically significant and persistent over time
- There were no significant changes in the number of burglary and homicide trials.

The second London analysis is based on the daily reports data and emphasises the difference between cleared and uncleared crimes. In the absence of a control group (as all offices were located within the Met's jurisdiction), we estimate the total effect on crime in a pre-post design, zooming in to observe a small window around the reform:

- Again, there was a significant reduction in violent crime – both cleared and uncleared
- There is a significant decrease in *uncleared* property crime (incidents)
- But at the same time a significant increase in *cleared* property crime (charges).

The two opposing effects for property crime may explain the absence of any visible property crime reduction (burglary) in the Old Bailey trial data.

Finally, the roll-out of county police allows again for a difference-in-difference setup, which yields the following conclusions:

- Creating just *any* police force does not result in a significant decrease in crime
- But, once they are large enough (close to the recommended threshold of 1,000 people per officer), the new police forces reduce crime (19% overall, 18% for violent and 14% for property crime)

The crime-reducing effect is not immediate but does persist over time.

Bindler, A and R Hjalmarsson (2019), "The Impact of the First Professional Police Forces on Crime", CEPR Discussion Paper No. 14068.

https://voxeu.org/article/impact-first-professional-police-forces-crime

TO THE RESCUE!

By Janice Worsfold

At 10.00am on Friday 5th August, police officers at Guildford received a report that James Cooper aged 85 years the father of DC Bob 'Trooper' Cooper of Special Crime Patrol Unit was missing from his home in Broad Street, Guildford.

Enquiries soon established that his bed had not been slept in and a neighbour recalled seeing him walking on Broad Street Common the previous afternoon.

A search of the common was immediately launched by a team of officers from Guildford, including six dog handlers, but due to the size of the common, some 400 acres, an early approach was made to the Metropolitan Police asking for air support by their helicopter.

The Metropolitan Police helicopter was already committed, but the Ministry of Defence had recently circulated to police forces the availability of their R.A.F. Search and Rescue helicopter at Manston in Kent whenever police considered that human life was at risk.

At 1.30pm a request for assistance was passed to Ministry of Defence and within the hour, an R.A.F. helicopter had landed on the sports field at Mount Browne and the crew were being briefed by Chief Inspector Chris Kay from Guildford.

The helicopter was soon airborne again with Bob Cooper on board.

Bob soon spotted his father lying on the ground in dense bracken up to five feet high and within five minutes of commencing the search, he was able to direct search teams on the ground.

Mr Cooper was conveyed immediately to the Royal Surrey County Hospital and is now back at home having made a full recovery.

The rescue helicopter takes off from Mount Browne

ALL THE

Almost to the day Operations received a letter from Air Sea Rescue offering their services inland. This is before police helicopters were readily available and as the dog section and others had been searching for many hours Air Sea Rescue were contacted and very soon arrived at Mount Browne picked up Trooper and took him to find his dad which they did within minutes. A very satisfying operation to have a been a part of.

SUPPORTING THE CHANGE

Working parties

A working party is a team of officers, representative of each rank and section, who have the responsibility of trying to develop the five key elements of Total Geographic Policing to suit the individual needs of sub-divisions.

Some aspects the working party will need to consider:

- formation of geographic area boundaries;
- allocation of manpower and resources;
- formation of the dedicated station unit and the extent of it's responsibilities:
- the extent of supervisory cover;
- job description for officers working on the areas or within the station unit;
- the type of duties/duty rota to be worked;- the extent of response cover.

Do you feel strongly about any of these issues?

If you do, make sure that your voice is heard, by either, joining your working party, or, through your representative. This is your chance to influence how you will work.....

Force facilitation team

In order to assist sub-divisional working parties and others involved in change - a full time team has been appointed to assist in:-

i) advice on the 5 key elements.
ii) assist with research.
iii) assist with meetings.
iv) assist with training.

They have all worked at either Camberley or Addlestone and have had experience of how the new system works. They are led by Inspector Keith Evans, formerly chairman of the Addlestone working party and an area Inspector at Walton.

NORTHERN

Insp Keith Evans

EASTERN

Sgt Bob Gee

WESTERN

PC Tim Morris

Sgt Brian Russell

PC Frank Mannion

WPC Jane Peacock

"Your sub-division needs you!"

Off Beat early 1990s

THOMAS SWEETING

Ripon Borough's first policeman

In 1831 Thomas Sweeting, a tailor, became a constable for Ripon Liberty. On 18th September he went to Pateley Bridge with Samuel Winn, the Liberty Policeman, Thomas Dinsdale, the Serjeant at Mace and Joseph Binns, another constable, to arrest poachers Elisha and John Sinkler. That August the brothers had assaulted a gamekeeper on the estate of Miss Lawrence of Studley. Elisha was captured and as they dragged him down the road, they were pursued by John Sinkler and William Longthorne brandishing clasp knives. Dinsdale was badly knifed by John and the brothers escaped. Only Sweeting's intervention prevented a murder.

In 1836 Ripon set up a Watch Committee and recruited Sweeting as the only policeman. He received £30 per annum and a uniform. In June he was appointed Bellman with *"a new coat and hat for attending meetings of the Council"* and paid £5 to open the market and collect the tolls. A deputy was employed when he was *"engaged in discharge of his duty as a police officer."*

As Borough policeman Sweeting's duties were directed by the Council, especially the Mayor. He attended public functions, took prisoners to the court house and enforced court orders and local bye laws. On market days he dealt with drunks and petty thieves. On his evening beat he sorted out fights in pubs and disturbances in the streets. Despite being sworn at, threatened with knives, assaulted and even thrown in the mill-race, he usually stood his ground and made an arrest.

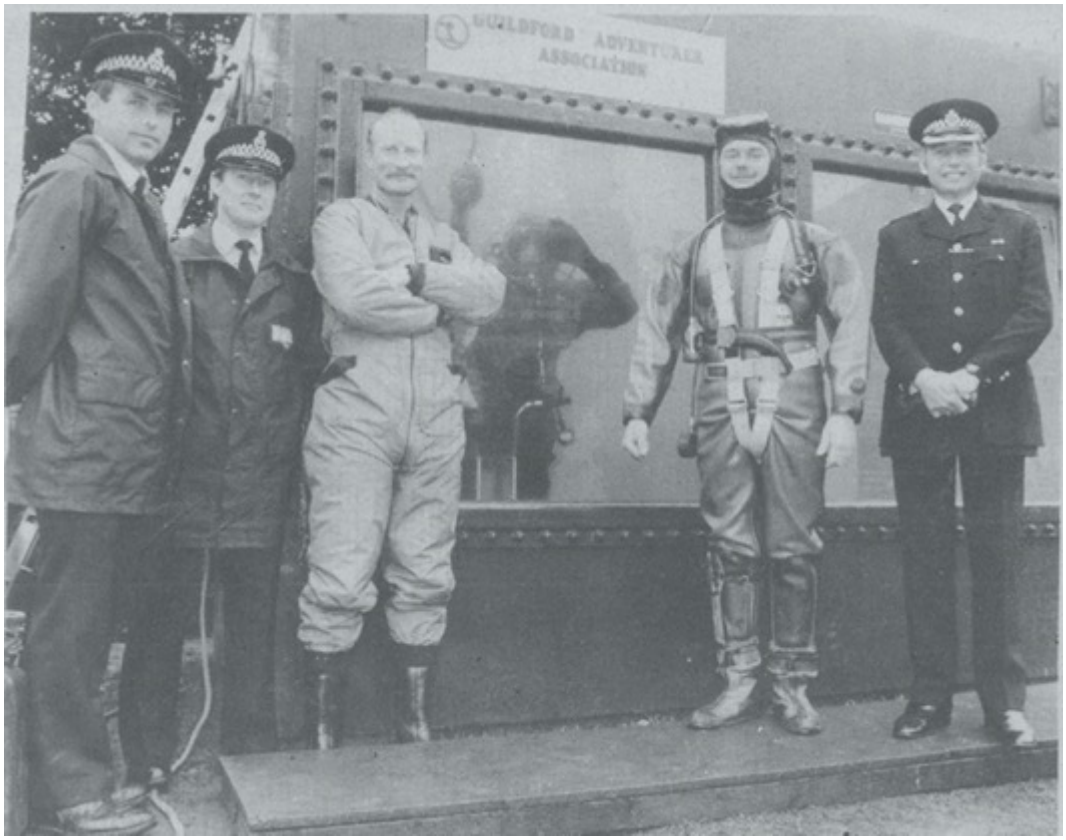
Compared to many policemen of the time, Sweeting appears to have been dedicated in his role but sometimes he was absent from his duties. In November 1846 the Council declared that he *"be not allowed in future to leave the precincts of the City and Borough (except on duties connected with his appointment), without the consent of the Mayor or of two aldermen."* This did not prevent them giving Sweeting the role of Inspector of Lodging Houses, in August 1851.

In 1852 things began to change drastically for Sweeting. That April the Workhouse Master, John Adams came home drunk and threw his wife, Jane, out into the street. The next day *"she went with Sweeting, the police officer, to the mayor and swore the peace against her husband."* Sweeting incarcerated Adams in the House of Correction. Then in May, Jane was ejected from the Workhouse in an attempt to install a new Master and Matron. Sweeting, as Bellman, announced this in the Market Place and *"a mob of persons commenced an attack on the Workhouse with terrific yells, breaking the windows and battering the gate down with paving stones."*

Found on Twitter[55]

[55] https://ourcriminalancestors.org/thomas-sweeting-ripon-boroughs-first-policeman/

About 1987 featuring Sir Harry Secombe a resident of Ottershaw with Chief Constable Brian Hayes and the slim runner's society!



Mid 1980s – Off Beat: Underwater Search Unit Garry Blackmoor, Sid Duke, Steve Raine, Martin Wodehouse in the tank, PS John Hurley and Keith Portlock

THE PROGRAMME of civilianisation continues with the introduction of 10 new 'Scenes of Crime Officers.'

This new team are all experienced SOCO's recruited from other forces. After a one week induction course to 'learn the ropes' of Surrey, they are now happily ensconced in their various areas.

The new team, (left to right) are:

BACK ROW: Danny Finnerty (WO); Trevor Wykes (WC); Martin Gaule (ER); Dale Grater (NA); Larry Lambert (ED); Steve Manns (NC); Mary Jane Williams (NW); Dave Green (EC).

FRONT ROW: Michael Thomas (ER); Sgt. Jamie Donaldson (HQ); Insp. Albert Robinson (HQ); Moria White (NW).

SOCO June 1987

PHOTO FROM THE PAST

Another of our not-so-long-ago photographs kindly sent in by Inspector John Beavis at Horley. It shows Dorking CID in April 1974 and are (left to right) D.S. Graham Burnett, D.C. Peter Harfleet, D.S. John Miller, Frances Gander (Typist), Ex. D.C. Peter Standen and Superintendent John Milner.

Dorking CID April 1974 Off Beat

OFF BEAT would like to welcome these new recruits to the force:
Left to right:
BACK ROW:
David Coombe *(Clerical Assistant from Swanage)*, Christopher Pitfield *(Electrician from Rowlands Castle, Hampshire)*, Neil Jobes *(Army Bandsman from Colchester)*, Alastair Bayliss *(Youth Worker from Guildford)*, Andrew Dunstan *(Bus Driver from Truo)*, Anthony Archibald *(Accounts Clerk from Nutfield)*, Jonathan Hillard *(Clerk from Reading)*.
FRONT ROW:
Hilary Skeet *(Clerk from Redhill)*, Sally Erricker *(Nurserywoman from Rudgewick)*, Adrienne Knapman *(Student from Bolton)*, Diane Potter *(Bank Clerk from Dauntsey, Wilts)*, Sara-Jane Howes *(Cashier from Hertford)*.

December 1986 Off Beat

Recruits - if they stayed probably on a pension by now!