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

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www.surrey-constabulary.com

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Surrey Constabulary History 82

PC 299 Peter Bailey, Camberley

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Farnham 1934

Farnham 1934: Note First World War medals

Farnham 1934 Superintendent Runnegar

Farnham 1954 Armistice Parade

Late 1950s Cricket Farnham Bowden, Bundy, Rendle, Sims, Barnes, Mansell, Shoobridge, Kenefick, Vivers, Tunn-Clarke, Master Rome

1970s Phil Dunford: Inter-agency partnership Early in my career, we had a report one day of smoke issuing from the old Co-op building opposite Farnham Police Station. Everyone turned out to attend, including Chief Superintendent Frank Trussler. After a while a fireman appeared at an upper window and shouted down to another at the foot of the ladder, "Doubtful origin". That fireman walked past the waiting police officers to the cab of the fire engine where he passed on the message to the man inside, "Doubtful origin". He got on the radio to HF control at Reigate, to report the "Fire at Farnham Co-Op is of doubtful origin". HF called HJ; HJ called FY (Farnham); Farnham called the town beat man on the PR, "From HF, fire is of doubtful origin". The officer walked the length of the fire engine to his chief superintendent and finally reported, "Sir, from HF, the fire is doubtful origin." The message arrived, intact and accurate. I only wish I knew how long it had taken!

1968 Flood Farnham: Graham Buck: The police station itself did not flood though the carparks did. I was on a 10-6-night shift on the Sunday and got the police station after wading through the flooding as did a number of us. Chief Superintendent Ferguson was the “Station Officer.” The History is well known. The picture below was taken on the Monday morning after calls from concerned neighbours in Lower Church Street, just around the corner from the Police Station, entry to the house was forced, and I found the dear old lady sat on the stairs and carried her out. The other man in civvies in the photo is the late great Police Sergeant Des Brotherton, who simply put was one of the nicest men I have ever met.

1968 Farnham PC Graham Buck and Police Sergeant Brotherton

Jim Gallagher

From Phil Dunford

The photo shown in issue 81 was that of Jim Gallagher. (Below)

Jim when serving at Ash

German Prisoners of War on the loose

From Chris Atkins

1916 25 September: German Prisoners of War on the loose for two days: The News and Mail republished the story of the escape of POWs from their camp at Frith Hill, Camberley, on Thursday 30th 2021. Five prisoners on a working party escaped and a search was mounted by

the military and the police using bloodhounds. At about 8pm Police Sergeant Kenward of Camberley received a report and “lost no time in getting to work.” He kept four bloodhounds and the escape gave him his first real opportunity to test their usefulness. At Pirbright some article of clothing belong to the prisoners was found and dogs picked up a trail at about 10pm which led to the main rail line some distance from Brookwood station. An army officer from Frith Hill identified the boot marks as those of a POW because of the large nails. The footprints led towards Brookwood but at 2.30am the next day, owing to passing trains and other circumstances the hounds could make no further headway and were taken off.

Across a wide area surrounding Pirbright, soldiers, regular police and specials kept a close watch on bridges, road junctions and other strategic points. Likely hiding places were searched. In Goldsworth Road, Woking a suspect was arrested but he turned out to be a burglar breaking into a house! Another bloodhound was brought from a Mr Warner of Twyford and Brookwood cemetery was searched without success.

Another false alarm was a report of “two foreigners” who had stopped a soldier at Worplesdon and demanded his uniform, threatening violence if he did not comply. The soldier ran off and twenty special constables searched the area for several hours without success. On Wednesday 27 September a special constable found three of the Germans asleep by the side of the road between Ascot and Bracknell. He took them to a local hotel and called for assistance. Two were sailors and the third an airman. The following day two more sailors were found by a gamekeeper. One tried to run off but when threatened by the gamekeeper’s gun he gave himself up. These men said they narrowly escaped detection by the bloodhounds on Monday night. They had been wandering around the woods, sleeping during the day and travelling by night. They had lived chiefly on chocolate and cheese which they had when they escaped.

Inspector Louis Chapman

Surrey Constabulary Appointment Number 1963

1928-1957

Robert Bartlett with additional research Jean and Henry Pelham. Appointment register from Surrey History Centre with the assistance of Robert Simonson

Found dead in his office at Horley Police Station aged 48

Louis Chapman was found shot with a humane killer in his office at Horley police station on Monday 25 February 1957. After evidence was heard at his inquest, the coroner said, 'I find no evidence, circumstantial or otherwise, that it was a deliberate act. It might have been accidental, or it might have been deliberate and there is no evidence to support strongly either conclusion'.

The humane killer was said to have normally been kept in a safe.

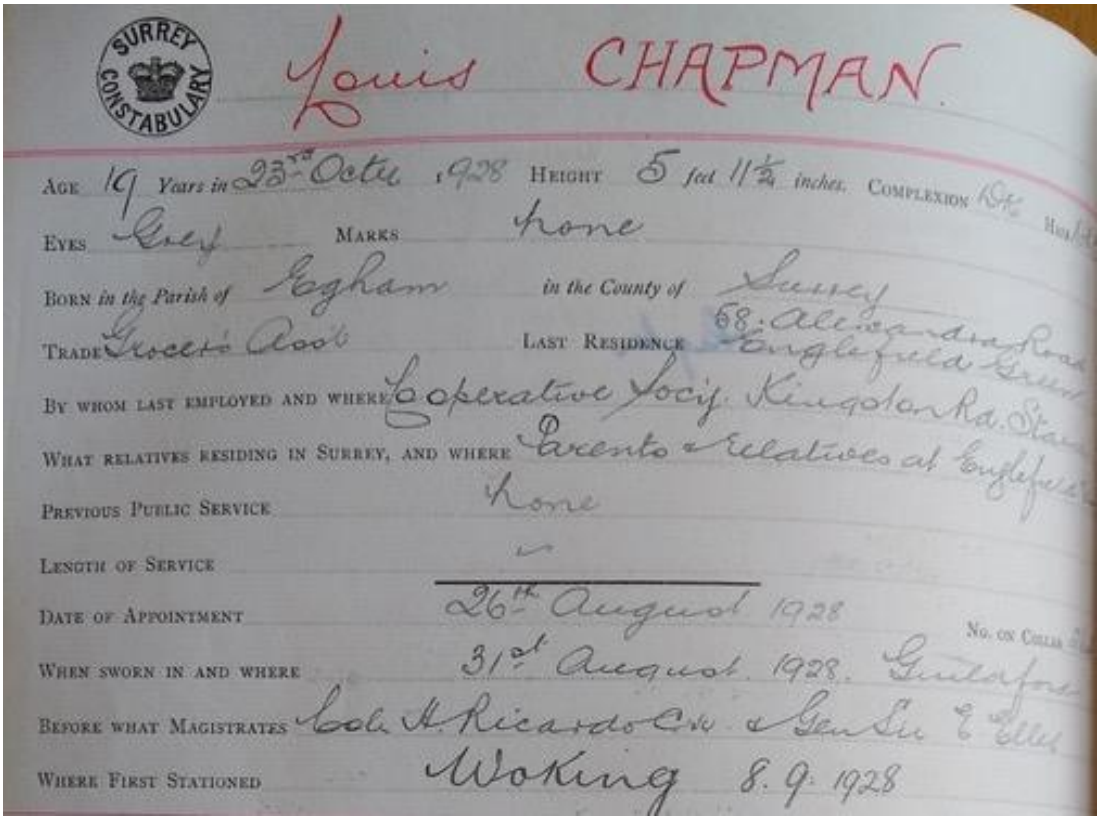
He had been due to retire and take up a post at Gatwick Airport shortly.[1]

1957: February 26: Police Inspector Louis Chapman aged 48 was found dead with head injuries at Horley police station yesterday. A humane killer normally kept in a safe was found nearby. Inspector Chapman was due to retire and take up a post at Gatwick airport shortly. **The Times of February 28th** reported an open verdict recorded on the 27th at an inquest in Reigate. He was found shot in his office with a humane killer.[2]

From Jean Pelham: **Family history**
Louis Chapman - b) 23 October 1909 - Sunningdale, Surrey. d) February 1957, Horley, Surrey.

Married: 1938, Surrey to Rose Edith Hilton

1939 - living Pyrford Road, Pyrford, Woking, Surrey - occupation shown as Police Constable


SURREY CONSTABULARY

Louis CHAPMAN

AGE 19 Years in 23rd Octr 1928 HEIGHT 5 feet 11½ inches. COMPLEXION Ruddy

EYES Grey MARKS None

BORN in the Parish of Egham in the County of Surrey

TRADE Grocer's Clerk LAST RESIDENCE 68 Alexandra Road Englefield Green

BY WHOM LAST EMPLOYED AND WHERE Co operative Socy Kingston Rd. Staines

WHAT RELATIVES RESIDING IN SURREY, AND WHERE Parents & relatives at Englefield Green

PREVIOUS PUBLIC SERVICE None

LENGTH OF SERVICE —

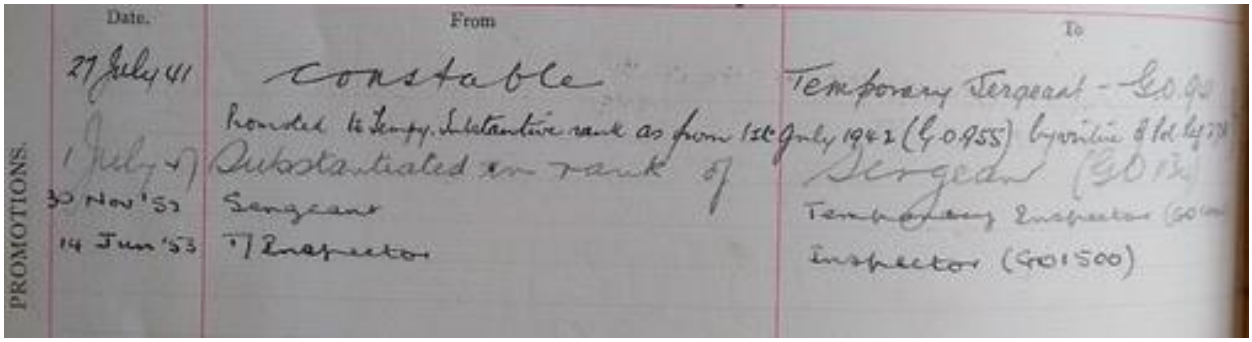
DATE OF APPOINTMENT 26th August 1928

WHEN SWORN IN AND WHERE 31st August 1928. Guildford

BEFORE WHAT MAGISTRATES Lt Col A. Ricardo C.M.G. & Gen Sir E. Ellis

WHERE FIRST STATIONED Woking 8.9.1928

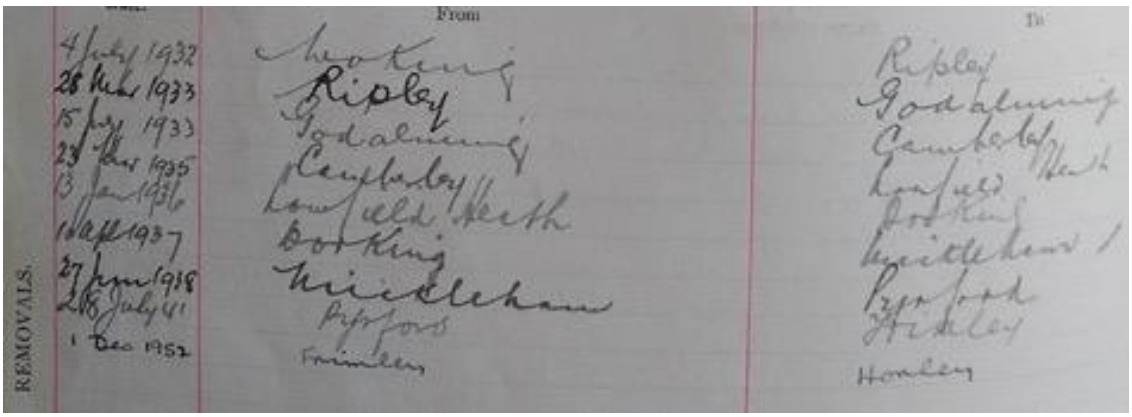
[1] http://www.unsolved-murders.co.uk/murder-content.php?key=7490&termRef=Louis%20Chapma
[2] 1957: February 26: The Times



PROMOTIONS.

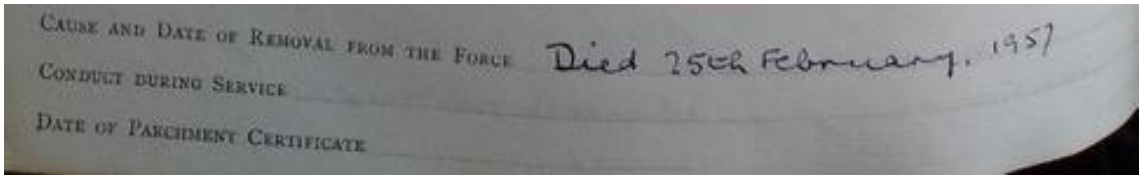
Date.	From	To
27 July 41	Constable	Temporary Sergeant - GO 93
1 July 47	Substantiated in rank of	Sergeant (GO 155)
30 Nov '53	Sergeant	Temporary Inspector (GO [illegible]
14 Jun '53	" Inspector	Inspector (GO 1500)

Granted to Temp. Substantive rank as from 1st July 1942 (G 0955) by virtue 8 Geo 6 c 37



REMOVALS.

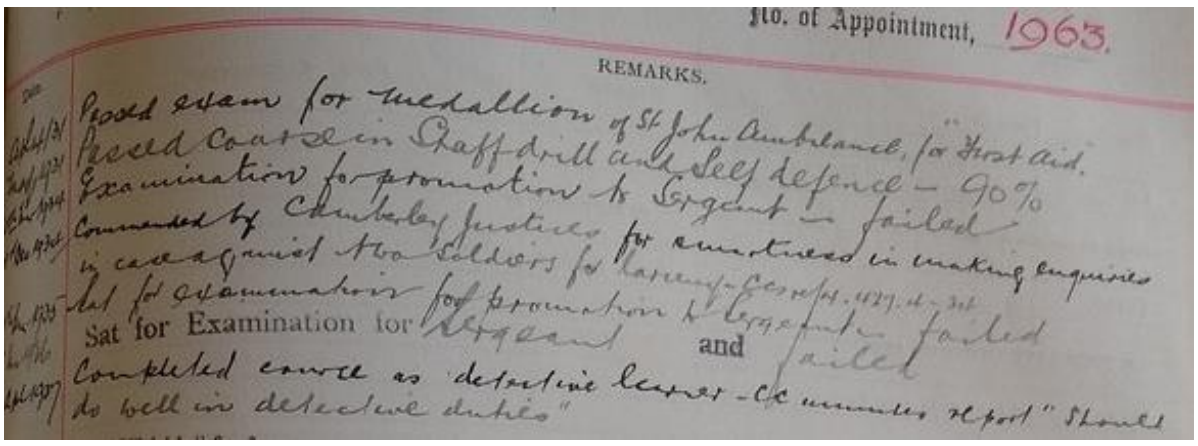
	From	To
4 July 1932	Newton	Ripley
28 Feb 1933	Ripley	Godalming
15 July 1933	Godalming	Camberley
23 Dec 1935	Camberley	Lowfield Heath
13 Jan 1936	Lowfield Heath	Dorking
1 April 1937	Dorking	Uckfield
27 June 1938	Uckfield	Pyrford
28 July 41	Pyrford	Hindley
1 Dec 1952	Horsham	Horsley



CAUSE AND DATE OF REMOVAL FROM THE FORCE Died 25th February. 1957

CONDUCT DURING SERVICE

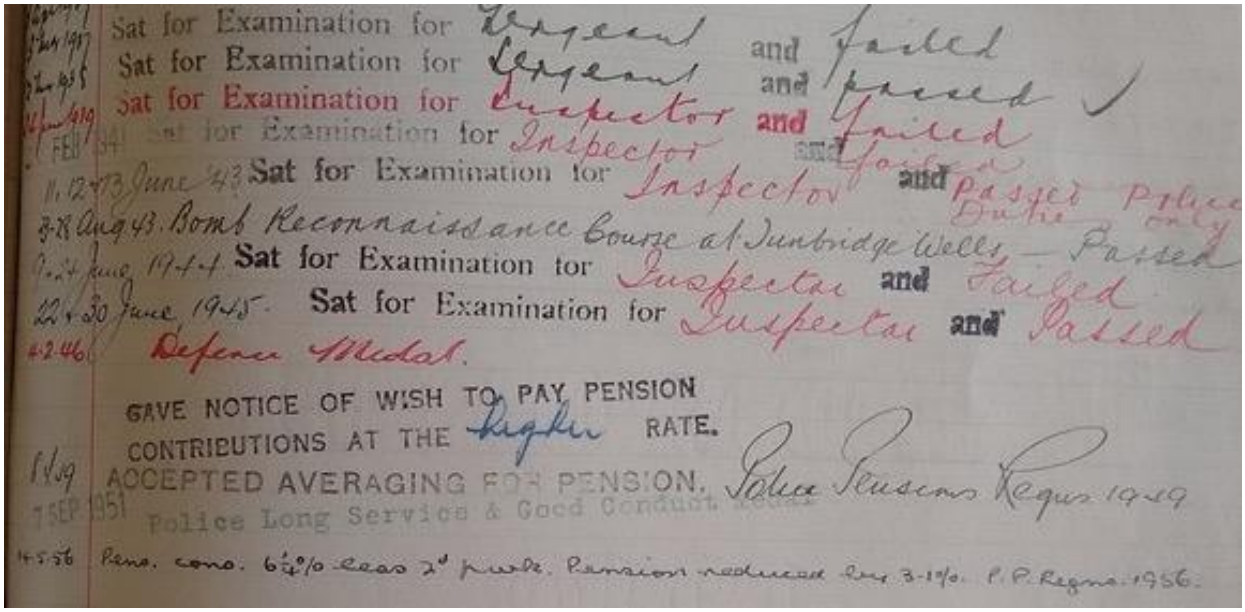
DATE OF PARCHMENT CERTIFICATE



No. of Appointment, 1963.

REMARKS.

Passed exam for medallion of St John Ambulance, for First aid.
Passed Course in Staff drill and Self defence - 90%
Examination for promotion to Sergeant - failed
Commended by Camberley Justices for assistance in making enquiries
in case against Mrs Eldors for larceny - Gen/54. 1127. 4-54
Sat for examination for promotion to Sergeant - failed
Sat for Examination for Sergeant and failed
Completed course as detective learner - Chief Inspector's Report "Should
do well in detective duties"


Sat for Examination for Sergeant and failed
Sat for Examination for Sergeant and passed
Sat for Examination for Inspector and failed
Sat for Examination for Inspector and failed
Sat for Examination for Inspector and Passed Police Duties only
3-8 Aug 43. Bomb Reconnaissance Course at Tunbridge Wells — Passed
Sat for Examination for Inspector and Failed
Sat for Examination for Inspector and Passed
Defence Medal.
GAVE NOTICE OF WISH TO PAY PENSION CONTRIBUTIONS AT THE higher RATE.
ACCEPTED AVERAGING FOR PENSION.
Police Pensions Regns 1949
Police Long Service & Good Conduct
Pens. cons. 6¼% less 2nd pmt. Pension reduced by 3-1/0. P.P. Regns. 1956.

Birmingham Daily Post 26 February 1957

Police Inspector Found Dead

Police Inspector Louis Chapman was found dead with head injuries at Horley (Surrey) police station yesterday. A humane killer, normally kept in a safe, was near.

Married, with daughters aged nine and 12, Insp. Chapman was due to retire and take up a post at Gatwick Airport shortly.

It is understood that foul play is not suspected.

Police Inspector Dead in Office

Inspector Chapman, in charge of Horley, Surrey, police sub-division, was found dead in his office to-day.

By his side lay a humane killer.

The Chief Constable of Surrey stated to-day that Inspector Chapman had head injuries. There was no suspicion of foul play.

The humane killer was normally kept in the office safe.

Coventry Evening Telegraph and Liverpool Echo 25 February 1957

OFFICE TRAGEDY

Police Inspector Is Found Dead

Inspector Chapman, in charge of Horley (Surrey) Police Sub-Division, was found dead in his office to-day. By his side lay a humane killer.

The Chief Constable of Surrey stated that Inspector Chapman had head injuries. There was no suspicion of foul play. The humane killer was normally kept in the office safe

Inspector Louis Chapman had been in charge o Horley Police Station for a number of years. He was in his late fifties, married with two daughters of school age, and was approaching completion of 30 years' service

Open verdict on police inspector

An open verdict was recorded at the Reigate (Surrey) inquest today on Insp. Louis Chapman (48), found dead in his office at Horley police station with a humane killer beside him.

The coroner said Insp. Chapman died from a gunshot wound, and commented: "I find no evidence, circumstantial or otherwise, that it was a deliberate act. It might have been accidental or it might have been deliberate and there is no evidence to support strongly either contention."

Shields Daily News Portsmouth Evening News 27 February 1957

Jolly from Wisley with the VC10

Robert Bartlett

With thanks to the following for their contributions. All were helpful. Thanks to Tony Suter, Vikki Ball, Alan Careless, Tony Jeremy, Brian Richardson, Tony Forward, Peter Kennison, Chris Loveridge, Simon Maylam, Mel Lewis, Colin Brown, Dave Spratt, Karl Bickerton, Richard Bond, Chris Kearsey, Ian Pettett, Neil Cuzen, Bob Davey, Jamie Hogg, Jim Platt-Higgins, Graham Buck, Harry Sales, David Morgan, Paul Young, John Bartlett, Arthur Martin, Bob Biddles.

This train of thoughts dredged from very long ago, came about after Dr Peter Kennison, the son of Frank, raised a question:

> " I remember mum and dad writing off to Vickers so that their party of 20 or so couples could go on a test flight from the airfield by the A3/M25. (Wisley) This was before the M25 and was a VC10 flight. They needed special permission from Mount Browne to go. It turned out to be a champagne reception over the North Sea. I would love to know more detail."

This event with champagne has not been recalled but there have been numerous responses and it is true that many officers flew in the first VC10 variant starting in the early 1960s. I suspect these trips went on for several years and were at one time, incorporated into major incident

training for sergeants. The jollies from Wisley include tales of daring take-offs by VC10 from the short runway at Brooklands, but I suspect those flights were considered too unsafe to have guests on board. The longer runway at Wisley was far safer. There are some “near misses” by officers taking flights and not getting back in time to end or start a shift. Seems as if some were on duty! If only the superintendent knew! (How much sleep would be lost if the bosses knew all that was going on!) As always where memory is involved some of the detail varies but there is no doubt that several members of the Surrey Constabulary enjoyed flights possibly for the first time when holidays by air were beyond the pocket of most police.

Wisley was 'Vickers' own airfield' in Surrey. It opened in 1943 as a dispersal site for Wellingtons built at Brooklands, but grew into a flight test centre, housing many military and civil flight test programs until its closure in 1972. The restricted runway at Weybridge led to the VC10's first flights all taking off from the factory site and landing at Wisley for further test flights. The larger runway at Wisley accommodated more heavily loaded VC10s (though still restricted to around 266,000 pounds take-off weight).

Aviation history was made on June 29, 1962, when the Vickers VC10 Type 1100 G-ARTA lifted from the historic Brooklands airfield at 5.25 pm on its 19-minute maiden flight to nearby Wisley aerodrome. [3]

Some of the memories sent to Surrey Constabulary History:

Alan Careless wrote he was a PC stationed at Weybridge with St George's Hill and Brooklands as his " beat ". The VC10 was built at Brooklands, and I heard the engines being tested regularly for weeks. One day in 1962 I was instructed to be at the junction of Brooklands Road and Byfleet Road and stop ALL traffic as the VC 10 was going to take off over this area. The runway was too short for the plane to land again and I believe it went to Wisley.

Dave Spratt: I have Googled and the first flight from Brooklands was in June 1962. I recall for the inaugural flight from Brooklands there was a large police presence because they thought that some damage would be caused when the VC10 took off.

Colin Brown: I was serving at Weybridge in the early days of the VC10. We had a very good liaison with the company, and I often visited the paint shop to have a cuppa with the lads. This would have been in 1962. It was amazing that such a large aircraft was able to take off from the small airfield to land at Wisley before going on to Bristol to be fitted out.

It is possible that Jim recalls the flight of a new variant of the VC10, or he was there for the original flight in 1962 before he was promoted.

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[3] https://www.vc10.net/History/vc10_25years.html

Jim Platt-Higgins: I find dates have become very difficult these days but obviously it was before I left the force at Easter 69. I was duty Inspector in Woking division, and we got a call instructing us to block Parvis Road in preparation for the first test flight of the VC10. We were warned that it might be struggling to clear the perimeter fence so stand clear everybody! It was one of the biggest anti-climaxes of my service – at the appointed time there was a roar of a jet engine and we saw this dot in the sunny sky as VC10 soared away, miles above the fence and out of sight almost immediately. There was definitely no drinks from Mount Browne, and we just noted in our pocketbooks that the first flight had taken off successfully.

David Morgan: Police Sergeant Webb of Ripley Office was the contact point for these trips. The planes were built at Brooklands then flown to Wisley for testing and sometimes flights were on offer to the local police, usually on BAC 111s. Rumour has it that they were used as human ballast!

Brian Richardson: I was on traffic at Burpham at the time of the first test flights from Wisley and a group of us were offered the opportunity to go on one. I was one of the few chosen by lot. We flew to Herne and Filton at Bristol where the pilot did test landings on three, two and then one engine. This would have been in 1965 or 1966.

Harry Sales: There was a tale that having gone up for a jolly, the late turn at Guildford were stranded in Spain owing to a fault on the aircraft and they were then forbidden to take such further flights. No idea if this was true!

Karl Bickerton: Initially the aircraft were built at Brooklands and RAF Wisley. The airfield was bought from the Royal Air Force with the first VC10 flight made in June 1962 from Brooklands to Wisley. Test flights were carried out and one of the test pilots was Brain Trubshaw later the Concorde test pilot. The last operation from Wisley were in 1972 when it was closed. The first VC10 sold to South Africa was flown from there. I have attached first test flight photo of VC10 at Brooklands this aircraft ended up at Wisley. In total 54 were built with final flight of the aircraft by 101 squadron RAF in September 2013

Richard Bond: I heard that Ripley section were arranging flights with airliners from Wisley airfield but I missed out on at least one trip so I wrote to Vickers, Weybridge asking if I could be included in the next flight. I received a letter saying be at Wisley at a certain time and date, time probably 0900. I was shown into a BAC 111, a two-engine airliner and noticed that it was luxuriously appointed inside with a bedroom, bathroom and conference area. There were four pilots on board. It was explained that two of the pilots were from the Brazilian Air Force and were converting from propeller aircraft to jet and I should expect some bumpy landings! The aircraft was for the Brazilian President's use.

I settled down on one of the best seats in the conference area on the port side looking closely out of the window. We took off and circled around the Wisley area, we 'landed' with such a bang that I hit my head hard on the window surround. It was a 'touch and go' and we went round about 5 times, with a heavy impact every time, I kept my head away from the structure. Nobody came back to see me. (No stewardess, no drinks trolley!)

Then we flew down to Hurn and did three or four more touch and goes there, slightly less rough than the earlier ones. After that a continuing flight to the Severn Estuary. We might have gone back to Hurn, I cannot remember that, but we did fly over the Isle of Wight and along the coast to Brighton. We then turned for Wisley again and flew east of Haslemere, quite low where I picked out my parent's house. We landed and one of the Vickers pilots apologised for not coming back to see me. He said something like "you probably realise that we were busy!"

I was supposed to be at work at two o'clock and it was now about 3-30. I Changed into my uniform and arrived several hours late. I could not phone Woking, nobody said anything, and I just turned up and went to work.

Tony Forward: I was a Detective Sergeant at Woking 1966-1969. Peter Matthews was chief constable. He was an "expert" in major incidents. Aircraft manufactured at Vickers, Weybridge could take off from their airfield at Brooklands but the runway was too short for them to land so they landed at Wisley Airfield. From then on, the aircraft would take off and land at Wisley. Peter Matthews arranged for all sergeants to have a flight from Wisley with the object of finding out where all releases and equipment for escape were for use in the event of a crash. Frank Kennison would have been among those who took part, and no doubt formed a relationship with the crew.

The flight I went on was a BAC111 build for the President of Brazil and was flown on a training exercise out of Wisley. There were only four of us and four Brazilian Air Force pilots being trained to fly this plane. We flew to Hurn Airport, Bournemouth where pilot took it in turns to do 4 or 5 'circuits and bumps'. We were all quite pleased to get back to Wisley and get off.

Simon Maylam: When I left school in 1971, I went to work for Vickers at Weybridge. Wisley was the testing airfield for Vickers and then the British Aircraft Corporation, but they ceased using it for flying in 1973 as the runway was too short.

Chris Loveridge: I am a volunteer at Brooklands and may be able to help. I am next in tomorrow afternoon so will ask about the VC10 flight from Wisley

Vikki Ball: Roger put this in my direction. I was VC10 crew I never came across the police officers on jollies! I have asked on a BOAC/BA crew forum if anyone knows. The VC10 was phased out in the 1980's to become RAF tankers with the last VC10 flight in 1981

The first VC10 took off from Weybridge and took the power lines with it at the end of the runway. There was a safe landing but no electricity for the locals for a few. I was on VC10 during the 70's to retirement of the type (sad days).

Arthur Martin: The question of police flying on a VC10 out of Wisley, reminded me of a little escapade I was involved in which I thought might raise a smile or two now - some 50 years later. Cannot recall seeing a VC10 at Wisley, but I know they flew from there regularly.

Back in the day when Charlie1 was the area crime car at Woking we would occasionally call in at the control tower Wisley Airfield, as an interesting tea stop! Wisley Airfield was maintained because its runway was long enough to accommodate VC10's which I think were built at Vickers and then hopped over to Wisley for fitting out. It was also a convenient location to divert VC10's to, should they ever need it. Other models of aircraft also flew in/out of Wisley.

Air Traffic Controllers [ATC's] were paid the same - never mind how many flights per day they had to manage, so Wisley Airfield was a 'cushy' number when compared with the likes of Heathrow and Gatwick. One of the ATC's had an unticked box on his 'Things to Do Before I Die' list and so did I and my crewmate. The ATC wanted to drive a police car with 'blues and two's' on - and we wanted to fly. I'd never been off the ground before!

Simple trade-off you might think, but ..... isn't there always a 'but'?

Freebee test flights out of Wisley for colleagues were quite common not long prior to this story, but a problem had occurred when two officers on such a flight [on duty] were caught out when their aircraft was diverted to land elsewhere. Phone call made to colleagues - take spare key and rescue the patrol car from Wisley! Of course, word of this got out and such flights were strictly forbidden after that.

However - the ATC had enjoyed his trip, down the runway and back, to fulfil his dream; and so, at a later date, he called us on a rest day to fulfil ours - and what a flight it was!

It was on a stretched BAC111 [two jets at the rear end of the fuselage] that was making its final test flight after having had the auto-landing gear fitted before going back into service. The guy in the LH seat was the test pilot, and to save on expense the guy in the RH seat was taking his six-monthly flight test to keep that model on his licence.

All the cabin lining and seats etc had not yet been re-fitted, so it looked a bit like a WWII bomber with cables and pipes everywhere. There were a few seats for the test-flight crew, and a dummy payload was represented by steel blocks bolted in place of every seat.

So - we took off, flew over to Gatwick, locked onto and flew down the beam until our wheels were just above the runway, then instead of shutting the throttle and sitting down on the tarmac up we went back over to Wisley to test the RH Pilot's skills.

The guys on board wanted us to enjoy our first ever flight, so there was an old wooden box wedged in the cockpit behind the pilot's seats and that box was our seat, no seat belt but a great view. Can't see things like this happening today!

On approach to Wisley there's suddenly bells - klaxons - flashing lights starting to do their thing, and the pilot casually reads his instruments, diagnosed port engine failure, calmly opened the starboard engine to full power, went around and touched down on the one engine. With no sound insulation and lining in the fuselage it sounded like he'd blown the back end off the airplane!

Anyway, all was well, port engine restarted, and we made another trip to Gatwick, flew down the beam and back to Wisley for more tests on that pilot's know-how. Then once more to Gatwick, Auto-landing gear passed the test as fit for service, our pilot's licence was renewed and then down onto terra-firma at Wisley.

Must admit, after all the short and long-haul flights I've made since, including some pretty worrying 'turbulence' that ride on the BAC111 was the hairiest of them all!

War Comes to Surrey 1939

Policing Becomes Even More of a Challenge

Robert Bartlett

www.surrey-constabulary.com

1939 early: The Home Office directed that **policing numbers were to be expanded** to meet the demands of war should it break out. It would not be possible to have a full complement of the "old time copper if you can't find your way home" so there was to be a mixture of uniformed staff.

> **The First Police Reserve** consisting of men generally police pensioners who would undertake to serve as temporary constables if required in an emergency occurring either in peacetime or in war.

Special Constables, who would undertake to serve as such in peacetime or in war, generally part time and unpaid.

The Police War Reserve a new auxiliary body formed with a view to emergencies only who would undertake to serve whole time as temporary constables in time of war.

The Guildford Watch Committee agreed to arrange the Police Reserve and Special Constables but deferred the War Reserve. [4] However, later that year 50 members of the Special Constabulary were formed into a War Reserve. [5]

1939: The Guildford Borough police van was adapted to carry four stretchers [6]

runaway horse and van outside the Guildhall [7]

Establishment	1870	1910	1939
Godalming	3		
Guildford	12	30	63
Reigate	14	40	59
Surrey Constabulary [8]	123	303	536

1939 April: PC 57 Oliver Weekes [9] On the 29 April 1939 he joined the Guildford Borough Police and was sent to Birmingham in June 1939 for a three-month course and was there when war broke out. All students were immediately returned to their forces and he began 12-hour shifts either 0600-1800 or 1800-0600

1939 April 13: King and Queen visit troops: During the afternoon the King and Queen will watch firing by machine gunners and infantry at Wyke Common Ranges (Normandy, Ash) and anti-tank shooting, battle shooting and anti-aircraft firing at Stoney Castle ranges.

1939 April 25: Collision during night flying exercises: A verdict of death from misadventure was returned at the inquest at Caterham yesterday on the bodies of two RAF officers from No 3 (Fighter) Squadron RAFD Kenley who were engaged in night flying exercises over the district on April 18 when their machines collided and crashed. Evidence was given by PC Harry Hills and PC Raymond Hales that they were on duty at Caterham Hill at about 9.40pm when they saw two aeroplanes flying, one in a southerly direction and the other in the rear in a south-easterly direction. They were about 2,000 feet up. It was a clear night and the machines were plainly visible. They saw the rear machine overtake and strike the lower portion of the first

[4] They Guarded Guildford by Richard Ford Surrey 1969 internal publication Surrey Constabulary
[5] They Guarded Guildford by Richard Ford Surrey 1969 internal publication Surrey Constabulary
[6] They Guarded Guildford by Richard Ford Surrey 1969 internal publication Surrey Constabulary
[7] They Guarded Guildford by Richard Ford Surrey 1969 internal publication Surrey Constabulary
[8] Emsley, C (1996) The English Police: A Political and Social History. (2ed) Longman page 266
[9] From notes by Mr Weekes made about 1982

machine. By the lights of the first aeroplane they could see it spinning to earth. They could not see the direction of the second aeroplane as the lights went out. [10]

1939 May: Emergency department established at County HQ to deal with all matters falling on the police in connection with the war. Superintendent Davies was in charge with an especially appointed inspector on each division. Known as E Department[11]

1939 Ken Browning: to Off Beat July 1976: During the Second World war there existed in the Force six to eight men who were designated **bomb reconnaissance officers** – one I remember was ex-Inspector Sizer from Walton on Thames. I had my full share of danger being the BRO for Oxted Division where we had one hundred and twenty-three flying bombs alone and one night sixty thousand explosive incendiaries, hundreds of which I defused myself with Superintendent Mann.

1939 July 5: Murder at Moorlands Hotel, **Hindhead:**

Victim Mable Bundy

As the war loomed the population of the county increased dramatically with thousands of young men forced to leave their homes and families and thrown together. When war broke out the Canadian Army had a significant presence in the county and would feature regularly in the reports of serious crime. A murder that was to occur during the build-up to war took place on the 5 July 1939 at the Moorlands Hotel, Hindhead on the Farnham Division. Roberts received a call from Superintendent Cox **[12]** of Farnham Division reporting a body of a woman being found on a footpath by the staff entrance to Moorland Hotel. Miss Mabel Maud Bundy aged forty-two and from Portsmouth, had been found at 6.20 am by Thomas Mitchell an employee. As the Daily Telegraph reported "It is believed she had been outraged" (raped) also saying

[10] The Times (London, England), Wednesday, Apr 26, 1939.
[11] Durrant Surrey Constabulary 1851-1951 page 58
[12] Item ref Surrey Archive Centre: CC98/11/9 Murder at Moorlands Hotel, Hindhead (Surrey Archive Centre) (Roberts Page 57)

Superintendent Cox was in charge of the investigation assisted by Tom Roberts.[13] Miss Bundy a staff maid at the hotel, had severe head injuries and enquires revealed that the previous evening she had been at the Royal Huts Hotel with soldiers from Thursley Camp. At the camp were about seven hundred soldiers; five hundred were regulars and two hundred on a refresher course as reservists. A parade of the 2nd Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment, still in battle kit from an exercise was held. Down these lines of hot a dirty soldiers Superintendent Cox, Inspector Roberts, the commanding officer and the adjutant passed three times once for each witness, two men and an elderly woman.[14] The three witnesses picked out a soldier called Boon who then named Goodwin and Smith as being with him the previous evening.

Police Sergeant Butterfield conveyed the three prisoners to Farnham Police station with their kit bags from where he seized the clothing they had been wearing the night of the murder, and sent it to the Police Laboratory at Hendon for analyses. Dr James Davidson director of the laboratory examined the clothing and fingernail scrapings. The nail scrapings could have come from a skin surface. On the clothing worn by Boon and Smith he found human bloodstains of Group O, which was included in forty-two per cent of the population.[15] Smith had scratches to his face.[16]

That is jumping ahead. The pathologist Dr Gardner saw the body at the scene and examined it believing she had been dead about ten hours. At the PM a range of injuries were recorded including a broken nose, and an injury to the chin which, the pathologist thought was the direct cause of her death having forced her facial bones upwards leading to brain damage. Detective Sergeant T. H. Farndale went to the camp and with Police Sergeant Edwards interviewed the suspect Boon and then Goodwin. Goodwin was first seen as a witness and there was a dispute in court over cautioning and the admissibility of comments made before caution. PS Edwards took a statement from Smith[17]

At the Central Criminal Court on 22 September 1939 the jury after a four-day trial took an hour to find Boon and Smith guilty of murder and sentenced to death. Goodwin was found not guilty.

Thursley Camp during the identification parade[18]

1939 July 7 Alleged murder of hotel maid: Soldiers remanded: Three soldiers of the North Staffordshire Regiment. Three men appeared at Farnham Magistrates Court charged with the murder of Miss Mable Maud Bundy 43 a maid at Moorlands Hotel, Hindhead and were remanded in custody for a week. Stanley Boon 27, Arthur Smith 26, and Joseph Goodwin 29. Detective Sergeant Farndale said that when charged each man answered, "I have nothing to

[13] The Daily Telegraph and Morning Post Thursday July 6 1939, The Times (London, England), Thursday, Jul 06, 1939
[14] The Daily Telegraph and Morning Post Thursday July 6 1939
[15] The Surrey Advertiser and County Times July 22 1939
[16] "Foul Deeds and Suspicious Deaths in Guildford" Caroline Maxton Wharncliffe Books 2005 p 49
[17] The Surrey Advertiser and County Times July 22, 1939
[18] Daily Mail July 6 1939

say." In the same courtroom at Farnham the inquest on the body of Miss Bundy was opened yesterday and adjourned until October 30.[19]

1939 10 July: Attack on young woman: For what was described as a brutal assault on a young woman, Woking magistrates on Saturday passed sentence of six months imprisonment with labour on Richard Edwards stationed at Blackdown with the 1st Battalion, Royal Welch Fusiliers. He was charged with Grievous Bodily Harm to Lillian Pattison of Bisley on June 24. Edwards is a married man with two children. After Miss Pattison repulsed Edward's advances, he hit her repeatedly, put his hand on her throat and he did not release her until she had bitten one of his fingers so hard the skin came off in her mouth. Edwards then ran away.[20]

1939 September 3: Chief Constable: On the day war broke out an order came from HQ and in a short time almost every officer was engaged in some form of duty connected to the emergency. The strength with the reserve grew to six hundred and seventy-seven officers. The initial workload was enormous and all leave was cancelled at the end of August men being recalled if away. Sixty regular officers were called to the colours on the 1st December their call up having been deferred three months. The chief constable was appointed county controller.[21]

Force numbers, the chief constable, superintendents including DCC, nine, twenty-four inspectors, sixty-one sergeants, and four hundred and twenty-six constables making a total of five hundred and twenty-one members of the Surrey Constabulary.

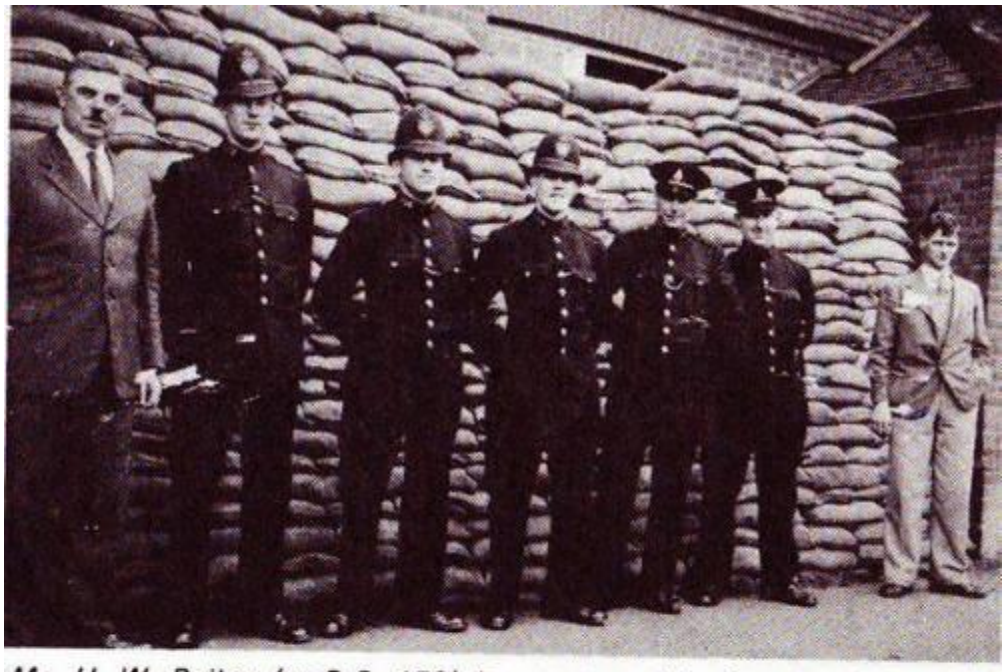
Police War Reserve numbered one hundred and fifteen full time.
First Police Reserve forty-one full time
Special Constabulary part time one thousand four hundred and sixty-three.[22]

The day war broke out the Police War Reserve and First Police Reserve was immediately called to duty and a heavy call was made on the part time Special Constabulary. Huge resources initially went into manning vulnerable points and detention of "doubtful" aliens.[23]

1939 World War Two impacts on the service: With the outbreak of war, the right of police officers to retire on pension was suspended, and they were classed as a reserved

[19] The Times 7 July 1939
[20] The Times 10 July 1939
[21] Durrant Surrey Constabulary 1851-1951 page 59
[22] CC notes 1945 on the administration of the county police during the war.
[23] CC notes 1945 on the administration of the county police during the war.

occupation. Thousands of officers who were military reservists were called up and their places were taken by temporary police officers, members of the wartime Police Auxiliary Service.[24]



Mr. H. W. Bailey (ex-P.C. 172) has sent us this picture taken outside Camberley police station in 1939. Standing in front of the sandbags, left to right: Inspector Denyer, P.C. 172 Bailey, P.C. 414 Vincent, P.C. Able, P.C. 149 Bradley, P.C. 101 Diacon and C.I.D. Dan Hobbs.

Special Constabulary

In 1911, the Home Office issued a circular asking every police district to hold a register of persons whose services could be called upon if a serious emergency arose. The suggested structure consisted of a First Police Reserve of police or army trained constables, and a Second Police Reserve of volunteer special constables. Nothing more of this directive was heard of until November 1914, when the outbreak of war inspired the enrolment of two thousand special constables in the Surrey Constabulary area. They were provided with uniforms, armlets and truncheons, and apparently gave valuable service throughout the First World War. In 1919 they were stood down but allowed to keep their truncheons. The Special Constabulary Act of 1923 provided a permanent force of one thousand five hundred and twelve special constables in Surrey.

The General Strike of 1926 saw the Surrey Special Constabulary employed to aid the First Police Reserve but there were few occasions requiring large scale assistance until the outbreak of the Second World War.

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

In April 1939, following a directive from the Secretary of State, Surrey County Council was authorised to re-establish a first Police Reserve of one hundred and thirty men for the county.[25] The force was to be equipped in the same manner as the regular constabulary.

Also, to be established was a Special Constabulary force of one thousand five hundred and fifteen men, with five hundred earmarked for full or near full time duty in the event of war.

A Police War Reserve of five hundred men was further to be established, mainly from the existing number of special constables.

The Byfleet Section of the Surrey Special Constabulary was part of the Woking Division of the Surrey Joint Police Force. From 1942, special constables were required to work a minimum of twelve hours a week, consisting of four hours of patrol duty and eight hours of 'standby' duty; these hours were amended regularly and shortened as the war drew to an end.

The Special Constabulary was disbanded after the war, in September 1945. George Bruzaud resided at Highfield End, West Byfleet. He was appointed section leader of Surrey Special Constabulary prior to 1915 and resigned on 29 September 1945.[26]

1939: When war broke out in 1939 the call up nationally of three thousand policemen with reservist obligations to the armed forces was deferred and about six thousand policemen under the age of twenty-five who were liable to conscription were retained and the police became a "reserved" occupation.

After three months the reservists were recalled to the colours and the right to retire on pension was suspended.

By November 1942 about four thousand of the younger policemen had been released from their Forces to be replaced by compulsory conscription into the police in the hardest hit areas.

Nationally two hundred and seventy eight members of the police were killed as a result of enemy action whilst with their forces and one thousand two hundred and seventy five police officers serving with HM Forces were killed or died from other causes.[27] On the 1 December 1939 Surrey lost sixty Reservists to the Colours.[28] Retirement from the Force ceased and the Standing Joint Committee authorised twenty-five acting sergeants and superintendent/deputy chief constable was promoted assistant chief constable![29]

[25] Surrey County Council, Committee Reports, 1939, pp.1384-1388
[26] http://www.exploringsurreyspast.org.uk/GetRecord/SHCOL_6890
[27] Critchley
[28] CC notes 1945 on the administration of the county police during the war.
[29] CC notes 1945 on the administration of the county police during the war.

1939 PC Leahy[30]: On the outbreak of war PC Leahy Guildford Borough Police was posted to the CID with an allowance of 7/6d a week. There were some 5000 **Canadian troops** billeted at Whiteley Camp at Merrow Downs and Newlands Corner and they caused a lot of trouble in the town. They were a hard lot and mostly dealt with by their regimental police. Many were lost on the Dieppe raid.

1939 September: PC Osmund Wright transferred from Bristol to Guildford Borough on the 3 September 1939 with the nicknames "Ozzie" and "Wrig". His medical was with Dr Peter Milligan and after an issue around diabetes he was accepted on £3 4 shillings a week. He lived above North Street police station later moving to digs in Onslow Village. He recalls the day after war was declared a number of officers had disappeared to re-join the Colours – having the previous evening enjoyed a riotous party.

Shortly after Dunkirk there were a large number of refugees flooding into Guildford, which was known as an "unprotected area" and all, had to be vetted as possible enemy agents. Tribunals were set up. PC Wright acted as an interpreter until 1942 working closely with PC Ferguson on alien issues when he volunteered for the Royal Navy leaving the Borough in August 1942. He re-joined the Borough in 1945 and on entering his former office found that the paperwork was untouched and was as he left it. He again became deeply involved in working with aliens particularly sorting out Polish service personnel and naturalisation. Mr Wright ended his service as a sergeant in the Surrey Constabulary stationed at Guildford working amongst other duties as Coroner's Officer. [31]

1939 1 October Beare Green: **Air crash**: Gladiator RAF 615 Squadron aircraft N2314 from RAF Croydon, crew J C MCK Hanbury killed. Night flying when flew into high ground.[32]

1939 December: Seven members of the Guildford Borough Police were **recalled to the armed forces** in December 1939[33]

1939 December 3 Guildford Borough: PC Weeks took over motorcycle patrol from PC Mathews on what as far as he could recall a Norton, Velocette and a BSA. The other motorcyclists were PCs Sivill and Burgess and their shifts were 0600-1400, 1400-2200, 2200-0600 carrying out general patrol duties.

1939 December. PC Sivil Guildford Borough: I was employed as a beat motor-cyclist riding a maroon **Triumph Tiger 100**. A second machine was obtained and riden by a War Reserve PC. Shifts were normal hours. Duties included escorting Army convoys and ordinary police patrol work. Once after a German raid they took some unexploded incendiary bombs back to North Street Police Station where they were identified by a sergeant and they were ordered out!

[30] Notes from Mr Leahy below
[31] Notes from Mr Wright early 1980s
[32] Email from Robin Cooper Doeking 26 April 2016
[33] They Guarded Guildford by Richard Ford Surrey 1969 internal publication Surrey Constabulary

There were many Canadian troops in the area and on visits to their camp at Newlands Corner and Netley Heath the police motor bike was left at the Guard Room, the police officer given a lift in a jeep with an escort as the sentries were not too careful who they shot. [34]

1939 December: County Force strength: One chief constable, one assistant chief constable nine superintendents, twenty-four inspectors, sixty-two sergeants, fifteen acting sergeants, three hundred and forty-nine constables making four hundred and sixty-one regular officers. They were supported by Police War Reserve three hundred and eighty-seven, First Police Reserve forty-one, and Special Constabulary one thousand four hundred and sixty-three.[35]

1939 at the Section House entrance at the back of the old Surrey Constabulary HQ (later Guildford Police Station) off Leapale Road, Guildford **Left** to right - Tom Wyeth, Gilmartin, Corney, Cecil Smith, Stan Norton, Dowding, Clifford Luff

PC 3 Norman Croxton (25) 4 February 1940 PC Croxton died as a result of injuries received in an RTA in Leatherhead Road Ashtead. PC Croxton was killed riding a motorcycle.

1940 January: Ten members of the Guildford Borough were **serving in the armed forces** [36]

1940 February: Internment Camps established for enemy aliens including at Lingfield and Kempton Park. Home Office Alien's Department established tribunals which examined 70,000 registered aliens over the age of 16 in order to divided them into three categories: Category A to be interned in camps established for 569 internees across the country.

1940 March 9: Buckland: Buckland Lodge hit by bombs and a woman was killed, one third of the house and two cars were destroyed. Three other people were wounded.

1940 April: Invasion scares led to the fear of fifth columnists and many reports were made to the police all of which had to be investigated. A **Security Department** was immediately formed consisting of specially selected detective officers and they undertook a tremendous amount of secret and important work.

[34] From a biographical note from Mr Sivill below
[35] CC notes 1945 on the administration of the county police during the war.
[36] They Guarded Guildford by Richard Ford Surrey 1969 internal publication Surrey Constabulary

Believe It or Not This is Almost 30 Years Ago!

A STRUCTURE *FOR THE FUTURE*

SURREY CONSTABULARY

Chief Constable, David Williams, says:

'I'M RESTRUCTURING FOR SERVICE'.

It won't have escaped any of you that during the last nine months the Constabulary has undergone a major review of its structure. The purpose of the review was NOT to follow fashion and cut out a few ranks or one or two posts, but to establish how best we can support service delivery.

OUR PREVIOUS STRUCTURE WAS BASED ON AN OLD STYLE OF POLICING AND WAS IN NEED OF UPDATING.

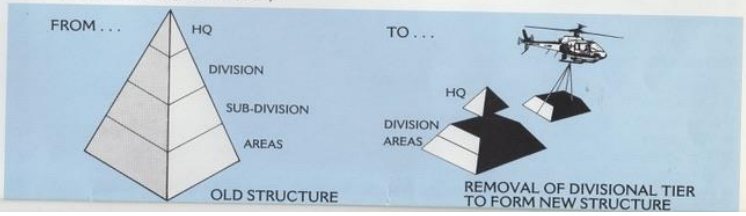
DYNAMIC

We are a dynamic Organisation, committed to developing the service we provide. Geographic policing is the means by which we deliver that service to the communities we serve. The structural changes I'm making are designed to focus maximum support to the policing areas. Geographic policing has proved to be very successful. It's the first of its kind in the country and one which other forces are now adopting, keeping Surrey to the fore. This we owe to the determination and dedication of everyone in the Force who continue to make it a success.

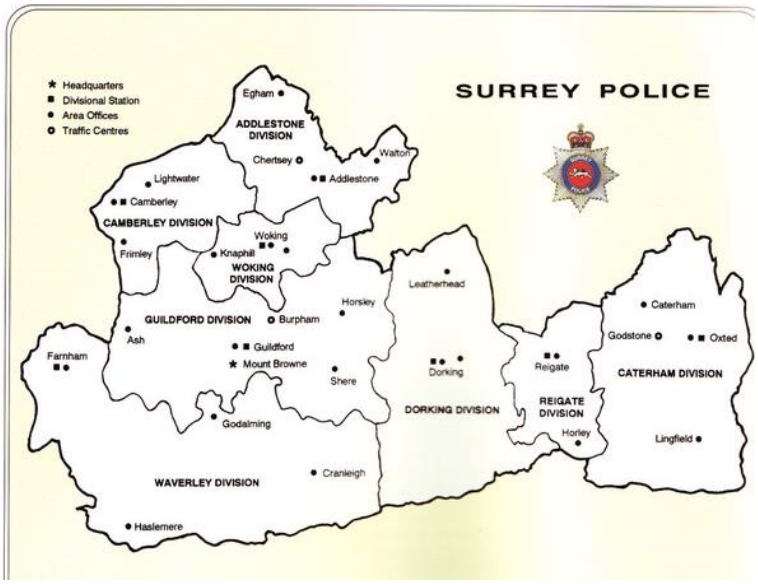
CIVILIANISATION

THE NEW STRUCTURE

Having carefully considered the findings of the structural review and consulted with people at all levels, I propose to create a new structure that reflects the changing demands of our customers and supports the highest possible level of service delivery.



1992 Geographic Policing



DIVISIONAL HEADQUARTERS	SUPERINTENDENT
ADDLESTONE DIVISION Garfield Road, Addlestone Tel 0932 845544	Stephen Batley
CAMBERLEY DIVISION Portesbury Road, Camberley Tel 0276 27131	Paul Hickman LLB
CATERHAM DIVISION Timberhill Road, Camberley Tel 0883 342263	David Morton MSc
DORKING DIVISION Moores Road, Dorking Tel 0306 882284	Ray Elliot
GUILDFORD DIVISION Margaret Road, Guildford Tel 0483 31111	Stan Harland
REIGATE DIVISION 79 Reigate Road, Reigate Tel 0737 765040	John Willson BSc
WAVERLEY DIVISION Longbridge, Farnham Tel 0252 716262	Len Rickard
WOKING DIVISION Station Approach, Woking Tel 0483 761991	David Dodd BA

1992 Was Not Without its Problems

1992 Man shot dead **Outwood Travellers' Camp** – Firearms Team and Metropolitan Police Territorial Support Group deployed; victim was Ernie Jones, and the SIO was John Stewardson.
Dave Cording: 1992 Green Lane traveller's camp Outwood. I was by then head of the Surrey Police Dog Section and deployed myself along with a team of handlers to the scene. I recall that whilst there a superintendent let the family of the deceased through the outer cordon and greatly impressed the OIC and myself as we nearly had a riot on our hands; fortunately, we got some dogs out who are feared by the travelling community, so everything settled down after that.

Traffic Pursuit and Containment

1992 Shane Burrows: Traffic Pursuit and Containment: TPAC came out of a very hairy pursuit at Godstone, in which Paul McElroy was involved. I recall we had cars damaged and were lucky not to have had anyone (Police, civilian or the villains) injured. Consequently, Paul told me Sussex had a pursuit system that was worth looking at, so I sent him to look at it. We obviously could not continue the dangerous chases or officers would get hurt. After looking at Sussex, Paul thought we could do better, and with the driving school TPAC was born. My main battle was to get it accepted by the Force, and in particular that we should do the training live on running roads. Some wanted it done off road. The course and skills as developed by Surrey was so good that we sold it to the rest of the country, via the National Motorway Conference, (My job) and ACPO Traffic (CCs job). This resulted in us becoming the lead training force, training all the trainers at a price. Stinger was also incorporated into the system. I recall getting quite a number of phone calls and letters from the public congratulating us on our skills and good pursuits of villains. Little did they know it was live training! The drivers of the chased car were always arrested, put in a patrol car and whisked away from the scene. We also sent officers to America to try to sell it to the American forces, at a large conference. Cannot be sure of our success rate, but the boys had a good time.
Chris Farmer: The procedure for stopping vehicles that failed to stop voluntarily that became known as TPAC was developed in Surrey, I believe the leading light in its development, and

ultimately its adoption nationally, was Surrey PC 309 Campion-Smith, who, before he transferred to traffic, was one of my D rota officers at Guildford.

Paul McElroy: It all began in the summer of 1992. I was the inspector at Godstone, and we were having real problems with what the press had termed 'ram raiders'. These were criminals who used high-powered stolen vehicle to crash into shops, steal the goods and make their getaway as quickly as possible. It was a significant problem nationally at the time and Surrey was being hit as well. Pursuits were going on for longer and the opposition to police intervention was becoming more reckless. DCC Ian Beckett had looked to Traffic for a solution. The existing ACPO policy on pursuits did allow roadblocks to be used but only in very exceptional circumstances (on motorways) and in situations where the forward planning was such that, as a tactic, it was virtually unworkable. In practice the approach was to follow vehicles until they ran out of fuel, but they usually crashed first! Pursuits were, therefore, both dangerous and unpredictable (other than knowing they would probably end in a crash) and placed a good deal of pressure on the individual police driver.

I was the inspector at Godstone at the time and it was clear to me that we needed to improve our response and take a more positive stance with these reckless individuals. We needed to introduce the concept of pursuit management by working to a plan and thus take back an element of control. The resolution should be a team effort and involve not only the police driver but also the active participation of the Force Control Room. The solution came out of a chance meeting with a Sussex officer whilst I was picking my daughter up from school. We were discussing the problem and he mentioned a 'Safe Follow' course that Sussex had been running, which was an adaptation of a Devon and Cornwell course. I visited Sussex and was impressed but felt we could build on their training and improve its application. I then put forward the proposals for Tactical Pursuit and Containment training in Surrey and led on its subsequent development and implementation.

The premise was that the police objective should be to resolve a pursuit at the earliest opportunity using agreed tactics. This involved using police cars to contain the subject vehicle and bring it to a halt. The Operations Room would also take a far more active part in pursuit resolution. The main difference from the existing ACPO guidelines was that the tactics were permissible on any road and could therefore be undertaken with just two police vehicles. The guidelines also allowed for judgements to be made and action taken quickly enough for the tactics to be effective in a dynamic pursuit situation. These were radical proposals at the time, compounded by the fact that traffic patrol drivers would have to train on public road in 'live' conditions if they were to master the tactics. Despite the proposals falling outside of the existing ACPO guidelines, the DCC approved the package and TPAC was born.

All advanced Traffic drivers were given three days training on the road and, thankfully, any fears that this would present unacceptable risk were unfounded. In fact, over three hundred and fifty containments were carried out in the early months with only very minor damage to police vehicles resulting. In fact, a number of letters were received by the chief constable from the public (who were unaware that it was not real villains being arrested) applauding the professionalism of officers, one person commenting on how the 'criminal had been removed

from the highway with surgical precision' Helping deliver the training were PCs Pete Hembury, Neil Armstrong, Chris Campion - Smith and Pete Elliott.

TPAC went live in 1993. It was on immediate success and certainly achieved its objectives. There are many specific cases where situations were 'nipped in the bud' that may previously have continued in an uncontrolled and unpredictable way. Inspector Rees Edwards took over its development in 1994, when I left Godstone to take over as the ACPO Traffic Staff Officer. Over time the use of new devices such as *Stinger* were incorporated into the tactics and the general principles were also used to underpin the resolution of firearms incidents. In my national role I also had the pleasure of seeing TPAC accepted as ACPO best practice and Surrey going on to train officers from most other forces and TPAC promoted internationally.

As you can probably tell, I'm quite proud of my involvement with it!

On a typical day in 1992 Surrey Constabulary officers dealt with:

145 crimes including 33 burglaries, 67 thefts, 14 stolen vehicles
11 RTA
126 emergency calls
4 escorted abnormal loads
26 burglar alarms
24 breath tests were required
186 fixed penalty notices issued
74 people reported for summons
6 people were warned in writing
57 people were arrested
25 people and vehicles were searched
Every week:
1 Fatal RTA
17 letters of appreciation received
5 officers assaulted and injured[37]

1992 Caterham: A small team of officers was established to track down persistent offenders and made 130 arrests recovering £150,000 of stolen property and £35,000 of drugs[38]

1992 January: Guildford: Three **masked men entered a post office** and threatened the proprietor and his son with a gun and knife. The proprietor refused to hand over the money and raised the alarm but one of the men grabbed a handful of money before the robbers left. Two men were arrested and charged.[39]

[37] Annual Report 1992
[38] Annual Report 1992
[39] Annual Report 1992

Admin of Justice about 1992 Graham Hardy, Nigel Mead, Brian Kendall, Len Withall, Tony Grant

1992 January 15: Circus man had drug: A circus owner was fined £500 by Chertsey magistrates for possessing cocaine.[40]

1992 January 25: Officers to face trial on Guildford four conspiracy trial: The High court ruled yesterday that three police officers from Surrey police must face trial accused of conspiracy to pervert the court (sic) of justice. The court quashed a decision last year to dismiss charges against former Surrey policemen and ordered him to go ahead with committal proceedings against them. [41]

1992 28 January: Following an **armed robbery** in a building society where a gun was produced PC Thomas Kavanagh and WPC Caroline Shuttleworth spotted the suspect at the railway station and challenged him although they knew he was armed. They recovered the gun, the money and disguise. The man was convicted, and the officers commended.[42]

1992 5 March: Operation Track: **Murder** of Manzula Amlani at Camberley: A woman was murdered on a footpath by Bagshot station. One hundred and fifty officers were involved in the investigation, which resulted in the arrest of a man who was charged with murder. Leaders

[40] The Times 15 January 1992
[41] The Times 1992 25 January
[42] Annual Report 1992

of the local Asian community were met with to ensure them the murder was not racially motivated.[43]

At the scene of the Bagshot murder

1992 13 March: Man charged with murder: A man aged twenty was last night charged with the murder of an insurance clerk after she got off a train at Bagshot on her way home from work. Charged with the murder of Manzula Amlani aged 43. Appear at Camberley magistrates later today.[44]

1992 March: Farnham: Police raided premises following complaints of **drug dealing**, which had been used as squat for more than two years making 19 arrests.[45]

1992 March 14: Case dropped: Nine **hunt saboteurs** accused of disorder after a meeting of the Surrey Union Hunt were cleared when the Crown Prosecution Service dropped the case at Guildford crown Court.[46]

1992 March: Shottermill: **Armed robbery** in a sub post office where a youth forced staff to hand over £2100. This was a similar offence to one in Sussex and after enquiries the man was arrested and committed to Chichester Crown Court in October.[47]

1992 17 April: PC 542 Christopher Cooper aged thirty-one was **killed in a road accident** whilst on route to an emergency on 27th February 1992. He was riding a police motor cycle when killed.

[43] Annual Report 1992
[44] The Times 13 March 1992
[45] Annual Report 1992
[46] The Times 14 March 1992
[47] Annual Report 1992

WE are sad to report the death of P.C. Christopher (Chris) Cooper.Chris, who was based at Chertsey Traffic Centre, was on patrol in Woking on February 28. He was responding to an emergency call when he was involved in an accident and seriously injured. He put up a very brave fight but, sadly, he died at St Peter's Hospital on April 17.

Chris joined the Surrey Constabulary in November 1979 when he was 19 years old. He joined, he said, because he wanted to feel a sense of achievement and to provide a valuable service to society. His aim was to become a Motorcycle Patrol Officer.

Although a little quiet and self-effacing in his early days, as he gained experience he matured into a thoughtful, caring police officer, well-liked by everybody with whom he came into contact and excellent at dealing with people.

These qualities showed during a firearms incident with which Chris dealt in 1984. He was later highly commended by the Chief Constable for his brave and courageous conduct.

In 1987 Chris realised his ambitions when he passed his driving assessment and joined the Traffic Branch. He was keen to learn new skills and give of his best and soon developed into a driver of exceptionally high standard.

Although ideally suited to become an Instructor, Chris preferred to stick to his chosen path and be became a full-time Traffic Motorcycle Patrol Officer when the opportunity arose in 1990.

His death is a tragedy, and it is ironic that it should happen in such circumstances — going to the assistance of the public he joined to serve.

The Surrey Constabulary is proud to have had Chris Cooper as one of its officers and he will be remembered with affection and respect.

At his funeral service on April 24, long-standing friend and colleague, Chief Inspector Andy Richardson said on behalf of the Force:

"We have a strong bond of comradeship and family solidarity and we share the grief of Chris's family, especially his wife Liz and young daughter Emma, and we all assure them of our continued support now and in the future."

P.C. Chris Cooper ... thoughtful and caring.

Off Beat May 1992 followed by extremely sad announcement in the next month's edition

Christina makes her arrival

We are delighted to announce the arrival of Christina Cooper, born on May 20, weighing in 7lb 2oz.

Christina Claire is the daughter of Chris Cooper who died tragically in April following an accident while on duty. Mother Liz and baby are both doing well.

1992 April: Pay Party: 5000 people gathered on Chobham Common but police were able to stop the event and 18 people were arrested for drug offences. Policing the event cost £16,500 in overtime payments to police.[48]

1992 May: Pay Party: Intelligence indicated that a party was being planned for Bagshot but a police operation prevented the event taking place and there were no more parties on the division during the year. Policing the event cost £29,000.[49]

1992 May: Part of a human torso was found in a plastic bag in Priory Park, Reigate in the pond. Two people were charged with **murder.** The victim was murdered in the Metropolitan Police

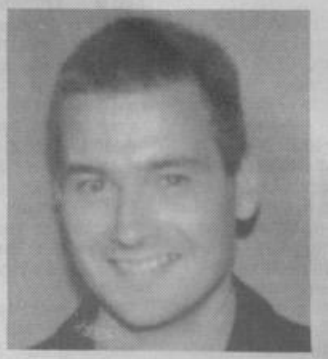
[48] Annual Report 1992
[49] Annual Report 1992

District and the case transferred to that force [50] **1992 June 8: Murder** Reigate: Operation Priory

Richard makes good progress

GOOD news of PC Richard Styles from Woking Division who was seriously injured in a road accident in Woking on April 26.

We are pleased to report that, following a stay at Atkinson Morley Hospital in Wimbledon, Richard has now returned to The Royal surrey County Hospital at Guildford where he is making good progress.



Richard and his family have gone through a very trying period and all his friends and colleagues send best wishes for a full and speedy recovery.

Off Beat May 1992 – PC Richard Styles RTA – letter from Mother

Heartfelt gratitude from Richard's family

THE following letter was sent to Chief Constable David Williams by Lynda Styles, Mum of PC Richard Styles:
DEAR MR WILLIAMS

This letter has been inordinately difficult for me to compose, because I simply cannot find the words which I feel will suitably express the gratitude felt by my husband and myself for all that you and Surrey County Constabulary have done for our family since our son Richard's accident.

Everyone with whom we came into contact, of every rank, has shown us kindness and consideration for both our feelings and our practical needs. Nothing was too much trouble — from the officers who ferried us to hospital when my husband was unable to do so, often in their own time, to the officer who was prepared to loan us unlimited use of his house if it was needed. Not to mention all those who worked hard behind the scenes to ensure that we wanted for nothing and that any request we made would be carried out promptly, efficiently and yet with apparent effortlessness — 'Don't be afraid to ask for anything,' we were told.

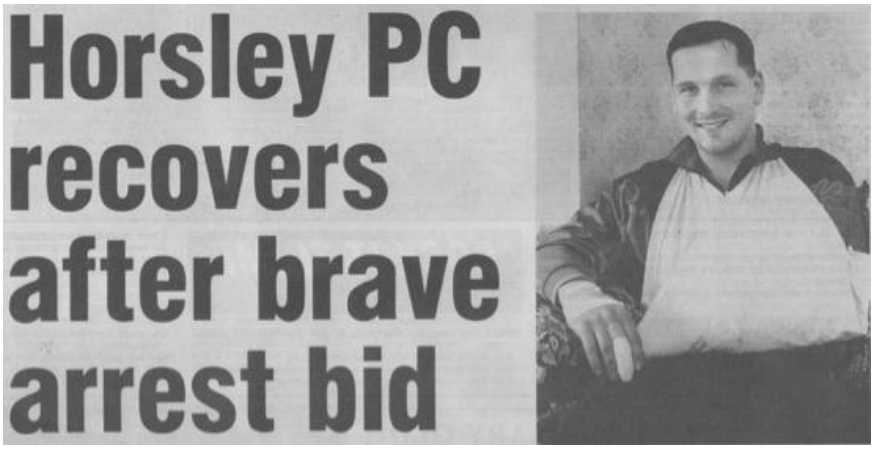
During those first, awful days after the accident, Richard had a constant and steady stream of visitors who showed us nothing but friendliness and compassion, thinking of our welfare as well as Richard's and helping to carry us through terrible moments of doubt and anguish, comforting us with a kindly word or a friendly gesture and quite obviously feeling as much joy as we did when Richard began to show signs that he was on the road to recovery. Indeed, their very presence at Richard's bedside was instrumental in his return to consciousness and as the medical staff pointed out, a source of reassurance and stimulation to him.

There are so many people whom we wish to thank, many of whose names are not known to us; all I can do is to ask that you pass our kindest regards to the members of a Force to which Richard is proud to belong. He would wish to express his gratitude, I know, by returning to work as soon as he can and by giving of his best to the job he loves.

[50] Annual Report 1992

1992: A series of **ram raids** took place during May and June the Special Crime Patrol Unit was deployed on surveillance culminating in the arrest of three people and £10,000 of property recovered.[51]

PC Dean Hollands
An Act of Courage in East Horsley
May 1992



1992 5 June: Armed Robbery: PC Paul Mizzi stopped to buy petrol on his way to work. At the petrol station he saw a man threatening the cashier with a handgun. He challenged the man as he left and there was a violent struggle before he was arrested. The gun turned out to be an imitation. The trial judge highly commended PC Mizzi.[52]

PC 783 Paul Mizzi awarded the **Queens's Commendation for Brave Conduct** for confronting an armed robber. **Paul Mizzi:** I was off duty, in plain clothes on my way to work when I drove into a petrol station. There I saw a man in the garage shop wearing a black hood. The man was pointing a gun at the cashier's head. I took up a position outside the door and as the offender came out of the shop jumped on him. The suspect was still carrying the handgun and also had a knife. A violent struggle then ensued as I tried to disarm the suspect eventually managing to get hold of the gun, but the suspect continued to struggle. I subsequently managed to overpower the man and ripped off his mask and managed to restrain him until uniformed officers arrived and handcuffed the offender.

1992 July: A woman was **seriously assaulted** as she walked her dog on Old Dean Common, but the offender was not called. Five hundred messages with information were received.[53]

[51] Annual Report 1992
[52] Annual Report 1992
[53] Annual Report 1992

1992 July: Caterham Division: Two police officers and an ambulance were put in considerable danger when they followed a man on to the roof of a house at night after he climbed scaffolding and refused to come down. He hurled missiles at his rescuers and was eventually restrained and brought down. The three received **Her Majesty's Commendation for Brave Conduct.**[54]

1992 July: Addlestone: A fire in a block of flats led to a large-scale evacuation, with great difficulty above the level of the flat on fire. No one was injured but several officers were commended for their response.[55]

1992 July 15: Murder: A woman was stabbed to death at her home in South Holmwood and her son attacked. A man known to the family was charged with murder.[56]
Murder South Holmwood Dorking: SIO Detective Superintendent John Milner: Widow Caroline Taylor aged fifty-four, had met Gaeton Beissy aged fifty-six whilst on holiday in France and he moved in with her at Holmwood. In July she was stabbed to death in her kitchen. Beissy left the house and was found in local woodland, drunk, by the police helicopter. Two trials found him not guilty of murder and he was discharged. Beissy had alleged that Mark Taylor, the victim's son, had committed the murder. The case was not re-investigated.
Tony Everson-Darragh: Gaeton Beissy was a commercial pilot who formed a relationship with Caroline Taylor. They had some form or domestic whereby he allegedly killed her. I recall being assigned to custody to assist as gaoler. Beissy was being held in the cells, where Sergeant Ray Adams was custody officer. I went down to check on him, opened the wicket and saw him lying on his side on his bed with his back to me and his arms folded into him. For some reason I wasn't happy, sixth sense I suppose and entered the cell, initially called to him and when no response came went to physically check him. Upon turning him over a lovely crimson arc of blood spurted up the wall. He has slashed his brachial arteries with the half reading glasses he was allowed to retain. Ken Wheeler and I patched him up and got him off to hospital. I know there was an aerial picture taken of PC Bob Duck standing by the gates of the property drinking a mug of tea whilst, it appears ordering two junior officers to take a walk. I recall officers having some involvements were, Danny Curley, Bob Duck.

Tom Burrell: I was the first officer on scene with PC1535 Andy Jennings, following call to Police (about 6.30am) from the son of the deceased, Mark Taylor. Upon arrival we were met by Mark at the large property "Tarismocks" and informed that Mrs. Taylor was inside. Looking through the kitchen window saw her lying on the floor and a large amount of blood on the walls and floor. PC Jennings checked the body for a pulse and assisted by the ambulance crew tried to resuscitate Mrs Taylor. A quick search was made of the property, but the suspect had left prior to our arrival. PC Glen Winstone was first dog handler on scene, and I went with him tracking through a peat bog wearing shoes! Eventually track lost and returned to property, where the whole world and his brother had now turned up.

[54] Annual Report 1992
[55] Annual Report 1992
[56] Annual Report 1992

Sussex helicopter arrived and landed in a field adjacent to the property. Eventually several dogs attended, and it was decided to carry out a search for the suspect over towards Leith Hill. This was the good bit. Dog handler John Best was one of the handlers who decided to let his black Labrador have a trip to the toilet before searching with his Shepherd. He let the Labrador loose in the field where the helicopter had landed, but the dog ran to a bush in the corner of the field but would not come back. Eventually officers went to see what was distracting the dog and found Geaton Beissy under the bush semi-conscious, with an empty whiskey bottle. Mrs Taylor had met Gaeton Beissy who was a pilot from Corsica. There were two trials before Gaeton Beissy was acquitted, as there was an element of doubt.

John Best: I was called out early in the morning with Denis Turner and I think Glenn Winstone. After searching for a while, it was decided to enlist the support of the Sussex helicopter and whilst waiting for its arrival I decided to give Harvey, (black Labrador explosive search dog), a run. We hadn't gone far from the house when he ran along a lane. He suddenly stopped and stared into a field as if 'spooked' by something. When I reached the dog, I saw what he was staring at the person we were looking for, Mr Beissy. As I approached him the helicopter landed in the same field. As I got nearer, I saw he was apparently asleep having consumed a bottle of whisky. Also near this person was a very large knife, covered in blood not far from his hand. We eventually woke him up and he was taken to hospital.

1992 6 August: Armed Robbery Strood Green, Brockham Post Office: Two men one armed with a sawn-off shotgun and the other with a knife entered the shop and were challenged by police. During the struggle that followed a member of the Firearms Support Team shot one robber and a member of the public was hit in the ankle by a ricochet and an officer was stabbed. Four men were arrested. [57]

1992 6 August Police open fire at Brockham post office – second time this happened in the history of Surrey Constabulary. Brent Ashworth and Peter Moore were in the shop when robbers came in and opened fire. Peter was stabbed and the robbers ran out; one was challenged by John Boyce who then opened fire. The bullet went through clothing and ricochet of the pavement hitting Dr Berg a local resident in the foot as he was standing by the bus stop. The robbers were immediately detained. Detective Supt. John Milner SIO

Dave Cording: I was deployed to scene as the newly trained Operations inspector to coral the media as Pat Crossan who was SIO was having some difficulty, as was Julie Wilson, gripping the media who were in danger of walking all over the scene and ruining any potential forensic evidence.

A/PS117 Peter Moore Awarded the **Queen's Commendation for Brave Conduct** for his actions in August 1992 when he was stabbed while trying to stop an armed robbery in Brockham Post Office.

[57] Annual Report 1992

Ray Taylor*:* Brockham Post Office was a joint operation between The Regional Crime Squad based at Walton and Surrey Firearms Team not only were shots fired and a member of the public hit, but Pete Moore from the Firearms Team got stabbed by one of the offenders. I handled part of this job and Frank Hemment and Ray Hussey were the operation commanders.

Dick Crockford: I attended and remember that it was a very hot day. Ex DC Bob Garland was there. Was Vince McFadden there? Anyway, I was involved in the subsequent enquiries and Detective Sergeant Tony Hounsome was heavily involved.

1992 August 7: Villagers caught in robbery shoot out: A policeman and a passer-by were injured yesterday when a gunman taking part in a robbery ran through the village firing as he was chased by police. Shoppers in Brockham took cover behind cars and a telephone box as police marksmen returned fire. One man caught in the crossfire was hit in the ankle. A policeman was stabbed in the chest and the gunman shot in his side. A police spokesman said "I am satisfied with the action of our officers although it is always a matter of regret that anyone is shot. The incident began when detectives acting on a tip off lay in wait for a gang of armed robbers at the village sub post-office. The men who had been followed from London by police apparently opened fire when they were challenged. The wounded including the gunman were taken to East Surrey Hospital. Four men have been arrested in connection with the robbery, three in the village and the fourth after a ten-mile chase along the M25.[58]

1992 August 7: Paul Yearwood: Peace Convoy in Hampshire – Police Support Unit deployment. On this day I was a sergeant on a PSU serial. We started work at 0930 and were sent to Hampshire with one other serial to support that Force dealing with new Age Travellers who were trying to set up camp in parts of the County. We were under the command of Superintendent Willson. We spent the whole day and well into the night playing cat and mouse with the travellers. Roadblocks were set up to prevent them going into certain areas. The plan was to keep them on the main road and moving through the county. John Hoddinott was Chief Constable of Hampshire at the time. He had refused to deploy any of his force with protective PSU equipment, as he did not feel it was needed in rural Hampshire. This proved to be a serious error. At around 4 a.m. (Saturday) we heard that the main body of travellers, some 200 vehicles, were stopped at Winchester Hill, A 31, Romsey. The travellers had parked their vehicles blocking the road and were now attacking Hampshire officers who were trying to prevent them turning off the road. The Hampshire officers were having rocks thrown at them and some were under physical attack. The Surrey serials were the only police there equipped to deal with this. We drove and parked at the rear of the traveller convoy. The convoy was facing up the hill and completely blocked both sides of the road. The convoy was more than 400 yards long. We ran to the front of the convoy fully equipped with shields and NATO helmets. There were injured Hampshire officers. I remember a female officer with cuts all over her legs crying. There was debris all over the road. We lined up across the road between the travellers and the Hampshire officers. The travellers retreated to the front line of their vehicles about thirty yards away. There were about eighty of them. We were outnumbered at least two

[58] 1992 August 7: The Times

to one. Many of them had weapons such as sticks and hammers. Superintendent Willson (sic) moved forward and told them to go back to their vehicles and disperse. He warned them that if they did not they would be baton charged. He had stones thrown at him, which he deflected with his shield. He warned them twice more to go back to their vehicles or face a baton charge. They refused to move. On his command we baton charged. The travellers ran away but many were caught and arrested. I arrested a large man who I had seen earlier with a club hammer. He resisted violently and had to be subdued with a few baton strikes. The road had houses both sides of it and many of the residents had come out to watch what was happening. It seemed quite bizarre seeing officers in people's front gardens arresting some of the travellers with the occupiers looking on. Eventually we ended up back at the rear of the traveller's convoy with most of the travellers. Now subdued, they were taken back to their vehicles and allowed to leave in small groups. We then went to Romsey police station to book in prisoners and complete the paperwork before handing over to Hampshire officers. We then went back to Guildford and finished duty at 7 a.m. some twenty-one and a half hours after we started. We returned to Hampshire the following afternoon and spent the night there. There were no incidents, but a number of Hampshire officers came and thanked us for rescuing them the night before.

John Willson: I led the Surrey PSU contingent in Hampshire: We had a roving brief and went all over Hampshire dealing with hot spot areas of trouble with the New Age travellers. At about 2am in Romsey in the main High Street. A convoy of New Age traveller vehicles four lines of vehicles across the whole high street for about a quarter mile blocked the street itself. They were trying to get through Romsey and they occupied the whole of the High Street all fine to travel in one direction, so there was no opportunity for any traffic to get through in either direction. Their way was blocked by a single line of Hampshire police officers, many of them women, with very few of them with any protective clothing whatsoever. I remember seeing women police officers wearing skirts and tights and blouses and having nothing to protect them whatsoever. The new age travellers had left their vehicles and moved to the front of the convoy and had broken walls and fences and other material, which they were thrown at the line of largely, unprotected police officers.

There were residents looking out onto the scene from the upstairs windows bearing mind it was 2am and watching their properties being damaged by the new age travellers in order to provide ammunition to throw police. The line-up resources were under sustained attack. I led the PSUs up between the lines of vehicles, coming up behind the new age travellers we took them by surprise and were able to arrest quite a large number and dispersed many of the others many of whom then ran to their vehicles and locked themselves in. We wanted to free up the High Street so we went to every vehicle and if there was an occupant, we spoke to them and asked them to open the vehicle and we would arrange for the vehicle to drive out of the high street. Despite repeated requests a number refused to open their vehicle and refused to move their vehicle. Certain vehicles had their side window broken and we were able to gain entry and remove the driver. The New Age travellers did everything they could to be awkward presents us with violence. The reason they had gone to Romsey and why they were attacking the police line was because less than half a mile away was the site of their annual music festival, which I think,

was called Torpedo Town. Hampshire police were particularly worried that there would be a pincer movement whereby the new age travellers would leave the Torpedo Town festival and attack the Hampshire police from behind and from Romsey High Street, making it extremely dangerous and untenable for the police officers. Hampshire police had no units to send to their aid at the time. I firmly believe that if we had not gone to their aid, the officers who had little or no public order protective equipment or clothing would have been overwhelmed and would've suffered quite serious injuries.

1992 August 25: Armed Robbery: Police arrested a man who had just robbed a shopkeeper, armed with a handgun on a bus in Leatherhead. [59]

1992 September: South Godstone: **Seventeen stolen vehicles** were discovered during a search and one man was arrested and charged two were allowed bail and others were being sought.[60]

1992 September: A particularly **vicious murder** was committed in Reigate Division against a 76-year-old woman. Two youths were arrested and sent for trial.[61] Possibly dealt with by Brian Woodfield see above 90-year-old

1992 September: Reigate Division: A man was caught burgling a house with **intent to rape.** He was sent for trial.

Burpham Traffic Department1992

1992 September Reigate Division: Three men were sentenced to imprisonment for conspiring to rob a milk depot when wages were being delivered.[62]

[59] Annual Report 1992
[60] Annual Report 1992
[61] Annual Report 1992
[62] Annual Report 1992

1992 5 September: Robert Wignall murdered at Addlestone: Officer in Case Detective Supt. Pat Crossan. **1992 October 31 Widow charged**: The widow of a man stabbed to death on 5 September in woods near his home was charged with conspiracy to murder him. She is jointly charged with a man from Ruislip and another from Birmingham.[63] **1992 September:** Addlestone Robert Wignall **murder:** Involved a team of twenty officers and a number of scientific specialists. Three people were arrested and sent for trial.[64]

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE Ref No. 2004/565/MTR QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION

1. This is an application under the Criminal Justice Act 2003, Schedule 22, paragraph 3, for the setting of a minimum term to be served by a prisoner serving a life sentence for murder.
2. Terence Harry Rowland Bewley was tried with two co-defendants, Sandra Wignall and Harold Moult at the Central Criminal Court. All three were convicted of the murder of Sandra Wignall's husband Robert. On 19 November 1993, the trial judge, His Honour Judge Denison QC, sentenced each to life imprisonment.
3. The learned judge's report indicates that Sandra Wignall began a sexual relationship with Bewley in 1989. In 1990 she became friendly with Robert Wignall and when in 1991 Bewley broke off their relationship, she turned to Robert Wignall and they married in December 1991. Shortly afterwards Bewley got in touch with her and they resumed their sexual relationship. By the summer of 1992 she was expressing dissatisfaction with her marriage and her husband began to suspect her of being unfaithful. On the evening of 5 September 1992, she went for a walk with her husband in the woods behind her house. She performed oral sex upon him and he was then attacked by Bewley and Moult and stabbed and beaten to death. She later told her brother that she had helped to arrange the killing.
4. The learned judge's view was that Moult was recruited by Bewley and was the least involved. He may have thought up to the last minute that he was assisting in no more than a beating. Bewley took a leading part in the attack, which resulted from a plot between him and Sandra Wignall to dispose of her husband and obtain the proceeds (£21,000) of his life insurance. Sandra Wignall arranged the killing because of her obsession with Bewley.
5. The trial judge recommended 20 years for this Applicant. Lord Taylor CJ agreed. The tariff was fixed at 20 years. The tariffs for Sandra Wignall and for Moult were 15 years and 10 years respectively, following the recommendations of the trial judge and the Lord Chief Justice.
6. I have statements from the victim's family, which set out the continuing effect of the murder on them.
7. The Applicant had previously been sentenced in 1972 to life imprisonment for a murder committed in the course of a robbery. He had been released on licence in January 1982.
8. The Applicant has continued to deny his guilt. Much of the material submitted in support of this application by the Applicant and by his solicitors is directed to an attempt to challenge the correctness of his conviction. The material includes a transcript of the summing up of Judge

[63] The Times 31 October 1992
[64] Annual Report 1992

Denison QC and of the submission of no case to answer that was made at the trial. The fact that he continues to deny his guilt does not count against him, in my view, on this application. However, the submissions directed to challenging his conviction are wholly misconceived. For the purposes of the present application, he stands convicted and there is no reason to go behind the trial judge's report.

9. I must have regard to paragraph 4 of Schedule 22 of the 2003 Act. The relevant factors are the seriousness of the offence, the time spent on remand, the length of the notified minimum term, the general principles set out in Schedule 21 that now apply to minimum terms, and the recommendations made by the trial judge and the Lord Chief Justice.

10. As to Schedule 21, the Applicant, if he was being sentenced today, would be subject to a whole life order, because of his previous conviction for murder. Such an order is normally made in such circumstances: paragraph 4(1) and (2)(d). I can see no reason why such an order would not follow here. Even in the absence of a whole life order, a starting point of 30 years would have been inevitable.

11. The tariff of 20 years demonstrates no error, on the principles that applied at the time.

12. It is also submitted that the minimum term should be reduced on the ground that he has made exceptional progress. Although Cole, Rowland and Hawkes [2003] EWHC Admin 1789 preceded the passing of the Criminal Justice Act 2003, the Divisional Court clearly considered that the High Court could take into account exceptional progress. The previous practice of the Secretary of State had been to make a reduction in a few cases of 1 year and in a very few cases 2 years.

13. The reported progress is good, but I do not consider that it amounts to exceptional progress. In any event, it could in my view not result in a reduction in the circumstances of a whole life order.

14. The Applicant has requested an oral hearing. It is said that this is required in order that witnesses can be called to deal with the Applicant's behaviour in prison. In my view the behaviour can be adequately assessed on the papers submitted. In any event, even if the behaviour had been wholly exceptional, this is not a case in which a reduction in the term would have been appropriate. I therefore refuse an oral hearing.

15. Having regard to all the relevant factors, I conclude that the minimum term should be 20 years, as was the tariff set, subject to a deduction of 12 months and 18 days for the period on remand.

Det Superintendent Pat Crossan

Gary Tovey: I was one of the first officers on the scene of the Wignall murder, being the Chertsey late turn car. The message came out as a serious assault if I remember correctly. I spoke with the wife who was later convicted of the murder with her boyfriend who was out of prison on licence for murder. She said that they had been out feeding a fox when someone who was looking for a small dog approached them. She said they then attacked her husband and she fled. Stayed at the scene all night I think with Nicky Devine WPC 1423. She was a very hard and cold woman; I spent quite a bit of time with her at court and she showed little or no remorse.

1992 September 20: Murder of Ethel Ruth Denyer in Reigate with suspects Philip Barber and Paul Chapman. Operation Chapel

> **1993 April 15: Teenagers Accused of Murder:** Two teenagers tortured, raped and murdered a 76-year-old woman for £26 the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday. Ethel Denyer was stabbed repeatedly with a two-pronged toasting fork, beaten with a chair leg until it snapped, throttled and kicked to get her to reveal where she kept her savings. An hour after the attack at Mrs Denyer's home in Reigate, Surrey on September 20 last year Paul Chapman 18, and Philip Barber were seen laughing and joking in a fast food shop the jury were told. Miss Denyer died of internal bleeding Robert Harman QC for the prosecution said: "It was nothing short of torture and then she was savagely murdered." The court was told that the two youths got into the house through an open side door believing the pensioner had a lot of money hidden away. Mr Mr Harman said that barber allegedly told his uncle "We have killed someone tonight. We had been drinking and I just flipped. I couldn't stop hitting her." Mr Barber and Mr Chapman both of Woodhatch, Reigate, deny murder. The trial continues.[65]
>
> **April 16th:** A women yesterday told a jury at the Old Bailey how she turned her teenage son over to the police to face charges of raping and murdering a 76-year-old woman. Jennifer Barber wept as she recalled how her son Phillip 17 had admitted being in Ethel Denyer's house when she was murdered. Phillip had confessed to her brother, and she confronted her son two days after the murder. Later that day she telephoned the police. Chapman 18 and Barber both of Reigate deny the murder. The trial continues.[66]
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> **May 5th:** Two youths who tortured, raped and murdered a 76-year-old woman and stole £26 from her were ordered yesterday to be detained at Her Majesty's pleasure. Judge Denison QC described them as evil beyond belief and told them at the Central Criminal Court "If you were over 21, I would have the power to specify the minimum period you would serve in prison but because of your age I cannot do this." Both were found guilty of murder and Barber of rape for which he was sentenced to ten years and Chapman was sentenced to eight years for aiding and abetting him, which he admitted. Barber left the dock after throwing a paperclip over his shoulder and making an insulting gesture. Chapman shouted, "I did not do it." Neither had shown any remorse

[65] The Times (London, England), Thursday, April 15, 1993
[66] The Times (London, England), Friday, April 16, 1993

for the attack on Ethel Denyer a deeply religious spinster as she lay in her bed in her home in Reigate. [67]

1992 October Redhill: A young Norwegian au pair was **raped** in a shop doorway for which a youth was arrested and sent for trial.[68]

1992 October: Two armed men were arrested after robbing the Midland Bank in Walton and committed for trial[69]

1992 October: The opening meet of the **Surrey Union Hunt** took place at Ockley policed by thirty-nine officers. The event passed without serious disorder although there were many hunt supporters and protesters.[70]

1992 October: Farnham suffered a **night of violence** following an attempted smash and grab on a store and the assault of two police officers. Windows were broken in fourteen shops. Three weeks later police mounted an operation following a spate of burglaries in the town. In the team was a WPC who had been injured in the first incident. Whilst trying to stop two youths escaping after breaking into a building the same officer was knocked to the ground and kicked to the head and body. She recognised her attacker as the youth who had injured her earlier. Other officers arrested him[71]

1992 October 31 Widow charged: The widow of a man stabbed to death on 5 September in woods near his home was charged with conspiracy to murder him. She is jointly charged with a man from Ruislip and another from Birmingham.[72] [73]

1992 November: Dorking Town Football Club played Plymouth Argyle in the first round of the FA Cup before a capacity crowd policed by 65 officers including many Specials.[74]

1992 November: Brockham bonfire was policed by 72 police officers for a crowd of 20,000 people the largest gathering in the county.[75]

1992 More than 130 cases of **child abuse** were dealt with on the Reigate Division[76]

1992: The Special Crime Patrol Unit dealt with 64 operations arresting 76 people of whom 37 lived outside the county.[77]

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[67] The Times (London, England), Wednesday, May 05, 1993
[68] Annual Report 1992
[69] Annual Report 1992
[70] Annual Report 1992
[71] Annual Report 1992
[72] The Times 31 October 1992
[73] The Times 30 October 1992
[74] Annual Report 1992
[75] Annual Report 1992
[76] Annual Report 1992
[77] Annual Report 1992

1992 Dave Cording: Pay party on the Caterham Sub-Division: Paul McElroy and I were the two unfortunate inspectors on duty when one kicked off at Blue Anchor farm (then owned by a man called Nash who was well known to us). The numbers of people travelling to the event were large and at one stage the switchboard was jammed with complaints from neighbours. Paul MacElroy was a PSU trained inspector, so he went to the scene whilst I manned the control room at Caterham. Mobile phones were just starting to be used and Paul took with him the Operations one (affectionately called 'the brick'). Superintendent Rand (the on-call senior officer) arrived at the scene somewhere after midnight. He was very tired and red eyed having been turned out from his home in Guildford. I gave him a sit rep and just then Paul rang it to update me on how the situation was at the scene. I could hardly hear him for the music be played at the farm. Just at that moment Superintendent Rand walked into the office and I relayed what Paul had told me. He looked at me and said, "Please ask Inspector McElroy to talk to the organizers and ask them to turn it down a smidgen.**"** I passed the message. The response I got is not printable! So, I turned to Superintendent Rand and said "Message passed to Inspector. McElroy who said he will do his very best!" Sadly, at the end of the event a dead body was found at the scene although fortunately there was no foul play just another depressing overdose. Paul and I still meet socially, and this tale still gets the odd airing or two to this day!

Hunts and PSU

Late 1980s/1990s frequent PSU deployment as a result of foxhunt and saboteurs: 1992: Surrey worked well with Sussex and Kent and had an informal agreement to help each other out if need be. Each hunt cost about £2,500 to police and a minimum level of staffing was twelve officers, two mounted on hired horses. However, sometimes there was a combination of circumstances that hiked the operation up. There was one at Shelwood Farm in Leigh that took place during a "week of action" by the saboteurs, where the Surrey Union became the target hunt, and there had been a significant increase in violence in Essex, Sussex and Hampshire. Intelligence was good and reported a minimum of one hundred and fifty saboteurs were coming, and it was estimated that there would be a further fifty hunt members on horses plus fifty supporters on foot. To the deployment had to be added the planning and logistics costs, which were not inconsiderable. There was also the need to provide significant police cover at Hunt Balls, such as at the Burford Bridge Hotel, or Dorking Halls, which were well-publicised and attracted large numbers of demonstrators. Demonstrators were confined behind barriers as they threw their insults, and nothing else, at the hunt supporters in their finery going to the Ball. The opening hunt of the Surrey Union in October 1991 required fifty police officers as it was believed from intelligence that demonstrators were being recruited throughout the southeast. Only forty to fifty demonstrators turned up and there were a number of minor incidents.[78] The

[78] Annual Report 1991

dedicated divisional teams policed subsequent hunts. One hunt in Cranleigh in February required policing by forty officers at a cost of about £10,000.

Phil Dunford: In the early days it struck me that we seemed to concentrate on following the saboteurs, with a view that they were always in the wrong. I remember one occasion near Dorking where everyone stopped in a rural car park. When hunting horns were heard and the saboteurs made to move off a senior officer ordered police vehicles across the exits to hold their vehicles until the hunt was well away – I suppose it prevented conflict if the two sides met but seemed biased. An excellent arrangement was established on Farnham/Waverley/West Surrey or whatever the Division was called then. As well as having officers mobile following the saboteurs in Landrovers and some on horseback with the hunt, some police officers followed on foot. Normal uniform was out so we wore whatever suited – usually a lightweight training uniform and either boots or trainers, as there were often several miles of running to do. It was an excellent way to establish a rapport and make the whole exercise seem balanced.

Bob Bartlett: Film of these officers in their light weight running gear appeared on TV and I received a letter from a retired Essex senior officer appalled at the scruffiness of the officers!

Kevin Morris: Apart from one or two Boxing Day Hunts in Guildford in the early 70's (which were then allowed to start in the High Street) my involvement with policing hunts did not really start until I was chief inspector at Guildford. It was now about 1992 to C I believe and it was the Boxing Day hunt starting at Newlands Corner. I think it is fair to say it did not go well from a policing perspective, as we were totally overwhelmed by the volume of and ferocity of the protesters. I remember the hunt was very unhappy and one of the inspectors took the full force of their disapproval via one of the masters. Around this time the actions of the hunt saboteurs were causing a lot of problems and we were responding with ever increasing deployments of officers. Violence on both sides was getting worse. I am not sure if it was his idea or not, but Carl Crathern became the lead for Surrey and set about working with both sides to try and resolve the problems - and it worked. The saboteurs reduced their numbers and co-operated in minimising the conflict. The hunts, The Surrey Union and The Old Surrey Burstow and West Kent, agreed to work with Carl to reduce the conflict whilst still allowing peaceful protests and hunting. The Chiddingfold, Leconfield and Cowdray Hunt had all but stopped hunting in Surrey. I have to give it to Carl, he did a cracking job and we were able to reduce the number of officers deployed. Intelligence improved and violence diminished. Travelling hunt saboteurs from some of the more belligerent groups such as Brighton and Sussex largely stopped coming. When Carl was promoted, the role passed on to Dick McCarthy, but it soon passed to me, and my involvement increased dramatically. I soon found myself talking to representatives from the Surrey Union and the saboteurs. I talked to Mrs Pru Goodchild who was then one of the Masters of the Hunt. An old school lady who had been brought up to hunt by her family she

was, to say the least, quite outspoken but fair. If things did not go well on the day, she let you know, if it went well, she did that too. I must confess some days at the end of a hunt I would look at Pru's face and if it was "like thunder" I would wait a while, even days, before asking! Her honesty though got her into trouble with the Hunt who did not like her frank approach. I remember one occasion when it was alleged that the Hunt set up the saboteurs by "planting" a dead fox on private land and pretending to dig it out. The saboteurs were drawn in and the Hunt, screaming aggravated trespass at me demanding we arrested them. My trusted adviser, from the RSPCA was with me that day and he said immediately he was puzzled as there were no foxes on this particular land, as it was waterlogged. We managed to avoid arrests and any violence. Pru was disgusted as she thought it was a set up and told me so. I believe it was this fair and even-handedness that got her into hot water. Pru was voted out as a Master but continued to support the Hunt.

A new liaison representative was nominated, and I dealt with him. They told me not to talk to Pru, fat chance, and I still see Pru and talk to her on the telephone from time to time. For my part I became known as "Uncle Kevin" by the saboteurs and got some nice feedback from them via SB. I can remember walking for miles on a Saturday in some glorious countryside watching the hunt or the saboteurs, sometimes even both together. On one occasion I walked for about an hour with the saboteurs telling them my radio was playing up, not sure they believed me, and they followed my tactical adviser and me as we walked away from the hunt. I also remember having a great day out on a Boxing Day, now up at Ranmore, with Jock Stanyard. We didn't see the hunt or the saboteurs all day and they didn't see each other - success? I mentioned aggravated trespass earlier but can't remember the legislation that brought it in but it is worth a mention. The Conservatives, under pressure from landowners and Hunts rushed it through and like most rushed legislation it was, in my opinion, a disaster. Huge problems in Kent and Essex after it was brought in resulted in numerous arrests, but I seem to remember no convictions. Problems such as identifying exactly where you were a real problem, this before satellite navigation was a viable and reliable source, and arrests obviously took officers away from keeping the peace - our main role. One huntsman demanded I arrested someone as he had the owner's authority to be on the land. I responded with "My authority to arrest or not came from the Crown and when he could trump that I might listen to him." No one got arrested that day, but the particular huntsman above did a few weeks later by one of the sergeants who, having warned him about his behaviour, decided he later had overstepped the mark. Saboteurs also got arrested when they went too far but I believe, starting with Carl, Surrey got it just right and we avoided much of the problems other Forces endured. I would also like to praise the work of all the inspectors, sergeants and constables who became very adept at dealing with both sides in such a successful and professional way. They did the hard work and did it with some great humour. Working Saturdays never seemed that bad.

1992 PC 1203 B **Rajikumar** and PS 202 M **Powell - Bristow** awarded the **Queens's Commendation for Brave Conduct** after an incident on the roof of a large country house at Oxted. Helped by an ambulance man Mr Wood, they detained a violent, drunken man after jumping a seven-foot gap to reach him.

1992: Caterham: OP Lamp **Arson/Murder**

1992 Dorking: Murder/Attempted Murder – Taylor

1992 A 7-week-old child had injuries to the ribs caused over Christmas in Reigate, a clear case of GBH. The case was put to the CPS and dropped because of a lack of evidence against a particular parent having caused the injury. A few weeks later the **baby died at the home** of foster parents, and the cause of death was attributed the injuries caused on Boxing Day. The baby had been killed by one of the parents, but police could not prove which one. The local **Detective Inspector Fred Wheelhouse** undertook a great deal of work, and eventually the CPS went to trial and a conviction was obtained against the father Dominic Fulcher. This was a very difficult case, and memorable for the lengthy delay before the arrival of the suspect's lawyers when he was to be interviewed.

1992: Contingency planning remained very important. Evacuation of town centres was one such issue. Following the bombing of several towns across the UK by the IRA, it became apparent that to evacuate people from buildings into areas where there could well be large amounts of falling and flying glass could expose the public to greater risks. Every town centre in the county had to develop an evacuation plan and major building owners were encouraged to identify bomb shelter areas within their buildings, where people would be safe, should there be an explosion or a threat of one. Planning and exercising continued on military establishments and with specialist government organisations with low level and often highly complex exercises.

1992 Reigate: Two prisoners for **armed robbery and kidnapping** of a car salesman: Men arrested after acting as potential buyers, pulling a gun on the salesman, and putting him in the boot of the car.

1992 about: Exercise Wooden Pride – Surrey Constabulary Firearms Team, Metropolitan Police Firearms Team and a full squadron of SAS at St Lawrence Hospital Caterham just before it was demolished. This was an extensive hostage, siege-breaking exercise with senior Operations officer's role-playing as Chief Constable over a long weekend. A member of the public was surprised when walking his dog to find an SAS sniper team in the bushes!

Civil Defence and War Duties

1992/93 The peace dividend as a result of the collapse of the USSR was to have an impact even within the Surrey Constabulary when Fred Smith the War Duties officer was charged with organising the removal of the early warning system and sirens. The department closed and Fred was incorporated within Operations as a Planning Officer. The "War Book" was closed, containing all the instructions for a move to war including key point protection. From the end of the war all police officers had undergone regular civil defence training and some had gone on specialist courses for everything from managing the media to camp cooking and hygiene. Senior officers regularly participated in training and exercising and many attended courses at

the Home Defence College. Visits were made to various "holes in the ground" and planning was a continuing process with county, other local authorities and emergency service as well as with the military. To the end the Superintendent Operations worked on a joint services committee for the county under the incumbent Royal Army Ordnance Corps brigadier at Blackdown Camp to plan for joint operations. In later days this committee concentrated on terrorism and response to major incidents. Thank goodness it was a waste of effort.

1992 Major Fire: It was an enormous fire, and the Fire Brigade committed twenty or more pumps, from Surrey, Hampshire and Berkshire. The smell of the burning trees, heather and undergrowth fills the air as did swirling smoke made worse by gusts of wind from all points of the compass. Soaring flames fanned by the wind moved across open land at a pace, thankfully without threatening homes or people. The spread of the fire was so sudden and the extent so enormous, that the senior fire officer was sent aloft in the police helicopter to get a better understanding of what was going on. It was very hot and extremely dry which did not help fight the fire, and so the smoke and danger to traffic ensured that this was a protracted and disruptive few hours.

1992: Race was not a huge issue in the county. However, there was a mosque at Woking and a significant number of Asian people. This occasionally led to difficulties. One operation followed a series of fights in Woking between Asian and white youths; tension had mounted and there was the threat of a significant outbreak of disorder. Superintendent Dave Dodd the local divisional commander expended a great deal of effort in dealing with community leaders, and Operations put together the plan and people to deal if it all went wrong. Fortunately, it did not, but the threat remained for some time. There was a further incident in the Peacock Centre at Woking where some Asian lads were eating pizzas when they were attacked by white youths. There was quite a ruckus and people ran off and the fight continued elsewhere. The police attended and only the Asians were arrested. This caused some upset, and at 1am petrol bombs were thrown, and others found hidden and ready for use. During the day, it was all beginning to get out of hand, and in the early evening Operations managed to get the Metropolitan Police to provide their Six Area Territorial Support Group to support our local units. A plan was developed, and Dave Dodd got stuck into his community contacts. Asian Youths were supposedly coming to the town from Southall and High Wycombe to support the local youth. Information came in that they would be trying to capture and beat up a police officer and this raised the tension even higher. There were a large number of Asian youths about the town, some apparently armed with sticks. By now the rumour mill was getting out of hand with talk of two hundred youths coming from Manchester and another two hundred from Birmingham. In the middle of all this, in the most vulnerable part of the town, three hundred old age pensioners sat down for a dinner in a hall! It all eventually faded either through good police work, or because there was little substance to all that was promised. No one turned up from Birmingham and Manchester and so after a few days of high alert the policing of Woking returned to normal. It was another one of those operations where you are damned if you do something and damned if you do not.

Paul Mizzi: I clearly remember the racial tension of 1992 in Woking, several reasons firstly as local officer I was assigned to a Guildford PSU serial in order to act as their guide around Woking. Secondly our rest days were cancelled, and I was due to play rugby for Chobham 1st XV and was not happy but the inspector in charge arranged for me to get there and collected me afterwards that gentlemen was Alan Craggs an all-round good guy. Thirdly after several very long shifts and much banter between Woking and Guilford officers on who were the best, the riot never happened so we never had the chance to find out. Rather strange now as we all belong to one division

Whose Helmet is This? Known as a Brodie

During the 'cold war' the Military Police were recruiting specials to look after the nuclear bunkers and issued them with a Brodie with N C P in red, to indicate military, which stood for Nuclear Civil Police.

See also https://www.ww2civildefence.co.uk/home-front-helmets.html