Surrey Constabulary History

'An in depth history of policing in Surrey'

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www.surrey-constabulary.com

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Mount Browne from the kennels towards old pavilion 1960s from Timber Wood collection

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Police Roll of Honour Trust

In recent years Allen Mason died 1859, Eddie Gouffini died 1973 were added to the Roll of Honour. In December 2021 Inspector Louis Chapman found dead in his office at Horley in 1959 was added to the Roll though Deputy Chief Constable James Parr who died during a scarlet fever pandemic and was thought by the Chief Constable to have caught the disease on duty, is not to be acknowledged.

PC 65 Allen Mason died 29 December 1859: Died of a ruptured blood vessel attributed to an earlier assault. Allen Mason was badly beaten in July 1859 whilst trying to arrest a deserter in Cobham. He lingered on, dying in December 1859 leaving a young widow and two small children.

Inspector Edwin James Gouffini died on duty 29 November 1973 aged 41. Inspector Gouffini died of a heart attack on duty that was linked to the attendance at a fire some years before when toxic fumes were inhaled. Most of the firemen involved on that call received medical discharges.

Insp. Edwin Gouffini.

Inspector Louis Chapman 1928-1957 Found dead in his office at Horley Police Station aged 48. Inspector Chapman was found shot with a humane killer 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”.

Superintendent James William Parr one of the First 100 who joined 14 March 1851 will not be added to the Roll as the link to disease being caught on duty is without clear evidence. Mr. Parr was deputy chief constable when he died in service 19 July1868.

> **Email 14 December 2021**: From Roll of Honour Trustee: At last week's meeting of the Police Roll of Honour Trust's 'Names Sub-Committee' it was decided that DCC James William Parr of Surrey Constabulary should NOT be added to the Police Roll of Honour.
>
> The primary reason for this is that there is no clear evidence that the officer contracted scarlet fever as a direct consequence of his duty.
>
> At the time he died scarlet fever had reached epidemic levels in the UK with many people dying from the disease and, on that basis, with our determination to maintain the integrity of the roll, the committee felt it could not justify his inclusion. This is, of course, very similar to the issues we face today with, as a rule, officers who die from Covid-19 not being included either.

The basis for nomination was the following General Order dated 1868 July 23: The Chief Constable expressed his sorrow at the loss of a close colleague and friend:

> The Chief Constable has the melancholy duty to perform in announcing to the officers and men of the Surrey Constabulary the death of Superintendent and Deputy Chief Constable James William Parr, when he was attacked with malignant scarlet fever (caught it is believed in the discharge of his duty) on Friday last, the 17th instant, and to which he fell victim the following Sunday 19th instant, about 2.30 in the afternoon. The virulent character of the disease and the rapid termination, coupled with the unusual hot weather and the Chief Constable’s absence at the time, alone prevented an opportunity for the whole of the force following the remains of the Deputy Chief Constable to the grave, in just tribute and respect and regard, otherwise being paid in the name of the deceased officer.[1]

[1] General Order 207 dated 23 July 1868

Richard Callaghan BA (Hons) Curator Royal Military Police Museum

PC HJ Gascoyne
Guildford Borough Police

I have been sent a few pages from an April 1917 Police Review, one of which has the rather splendid photo of H J Gascoyne, (formerly Guildford Borough Police).

SERGT. H. J. GASCOYNE, GUILDFORD.

SERGT. H. J GASCOYNE, of the Guildford Police, was awarded the D.C.M. and promoted to Sergeant early last year. He was killed in France by a sniper on the night of January 1st, 1917.

We are indebted to the "Surrey Times" for the loan of the portrait block.

Police Review April 1917

From the Surrey Constabulary Roll of Honour
http://www.surrey-constabulary.com/roll-of-honour.html

PC 23 Henry John Gascoyne DCM Guildford Borough
1st Battalion Coldstream Guards
Killed in Action age 35 on the 1 January 1917
Sergeant Major[2]

[2] They Guarded Guildford Richard Ford 1969

"To my mind he was the ideal of what a soldier should be."[3]

PC Gascoyne served as a Sergeant Major number 3360 in the 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards and was awarded a Distinguished Conduct Medal a very high award for a non-commissioned officer. He was killed in action in France when aged 35 the son of John Henry Gascoyne, of Leamington, Warwickshire; husband of Nellie Elsie Yarnall (formerly Gascoyne), of Lloyds Bank Chambers, Henrietta St., London. PC Gascoyne was a former Constable, Guildford Police Force. He is buried in the Sailly-Saillisel British Cemetery He enlisted in Warwick having resigned from the Borough on 4th August 1914 as war broke out to join the Colours.

He joined Guildford Borough on 22nd February 1907 aged 25, and was sworn in at the town's Police Station before the Mayor J. Baker Esq. On 7th March 1907. His appointment number was 61 and his collar number 23. At the time of his appointment he gave his trade as Carpenter, although he had previously served for seven years with the Coldstream Guards. During his service he was promoted from 4th class to 1st class
Constable.

First photo has PCs HJ Gascoyne standing and sitting is PC J Gascoyne. Centre is Henry and on the right PC H Gascoyne. Photo taken 29 November 1911
Are they brothers?

Age	25
Height	5' 11 ½"
Complexion	Fresh
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Brown
Birthplace	St Johns, Leamington, Warwickshire

[3] Battalion Padre upon PC Gascoyne's death

Date	Commendations and Special Remarks
23 June 1910	Commended by Watch Committee and granted £1 for stopping a runaway horse in Epsom Road on 21st May 1910
18 January 1912	Commended by Watch Committee and granted £1 reward for bravery displayed in stopping a pair of runaway horses in High Street, Guildford on 12th December 1911

Date	Nature of offences	Punishment
1 July 1908	Whilst doing his beat, entering into a public house and partaking in refreshment	Fined 5/- by CC and severely cautioned as to future conduct
11 April 1910	Leaving his beat too soon	Stopped one days leave by CC
14 November 1911	Missing Conference points	Stopped 3 days leave by CC
19 January 1912	Gossiping whilst on duty with another Constable	Stopped one days leave by CC
11 November 1913	Failing to attend parade ordered by CC	Stopped one days leave by CC

Sailly-Saillisel, standing at the north end of a ridge, was the objective of French attacks in September and October 1916, and was captured on 18 October. The cemetery was made after the Armistice when graves were brought in from small burial grounds and isolated positions chiefly south and east of the village. The cemetery now contains 765 burials and commemorations of the First World War. **(CWGC site)**

Additional research by Phil Badham

Henry John Gascoyne 3360 1Battalion Coldstream Guards was killed in Action aged 35yrs on the 1 January 1917. Date of Birth: 1882/83, Leamington Warwickshire in 1882/83, son of John Henry Gascoyne and Annie Elizabeth Gascoyne (nee Griffin), his parents having a total of nine children. In 1899 aged about 16/17, he joined the Coldstream Guards and served for seven years.

As a Corporal, Gascoyne was awarded the Queens South Africa Medal and the Kings South Africa Medal. The first was awarded to military personnel who served in the Boer War in South Africa between October 1899 and May 1902, and the second for those in theatre after 1 January 1902 and had completed 18 months' service by 1 June that year. He was based in London when on 22 February 1907 he was appointed to the Guildford Borough Police and served, as Police Constable 23 sworn in 7 March 1908 by the Mayor at Guildford Police Station.

On 10 November 1908, aged 25, he married Nellie Balchin (aged 19) at St Saviours Church, Guildford. Nellie was from Guildford and the 1901 records showed she lived at that time with her parents at 122 Addison Road, Guildford. In later years Nellie appears in the records as Nellie Elsie Yarnall (formally Gascoyne) of Lloyds Bank Chambers, Henrietta St., London. In 1911 Henry and Nellie lived with their 3-year-old nephew Archie Love, at 2 Mary Rd, Guildford.

In his Police service he rose from Constable 4th Class to Constable 1st Class by February 1911. He was twice commended for stopping runaway horses in Guildford. However, his record wasn't spotless; he was reprimanded for partaking of refreshments in a public house whilst on duty (for which he was fined 5 shillings), and for "gossiping" with another constable whilst on duty (he lost one day's leave as punishment). On 4 August 1914, at the outbreak of the First World War, he re-joined the Coldstream Guards serving with the 1st Battalion as a Private.

In August 1914 the Battalion was stationed at Aldershot as part of the 1st (Guards) Brigade of the 1st Division. They mobilised for war and moved to France as part of the British Expeditionary Force. It was engaged in various actions on the Western Front, including in 1914 The Battle of Mons and the subsequent retreat, The Battles of the Marne, the Aisne and the First Battle of Ypres. In 1915, the battalion saw action at the Battle of Aubers, and the Battle of Loos; the following year saw them fighting at the Battles of Albert, Bazentin, Pozieres, Flers-Courcelette and The Battle of Morval.

In 1915, Henry Gascoyne was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal (DCM). The notice appeared on page 6132 of the London Gazette dated 23 June 1915 with the notice: "The King has been graciously pleased to approve of the award of the Distinguished Conduct Medal...for acts of gallantry and devotion to duty whilst serving with the Expeditionary Force in France and Flanders". On 30 June the Gazette published the citation (on page 6377) and that the award was "For conspicuous gallantry throughout the campaign in continually volunteering for dangerous patrol work and bringing in valuable information".

He was promoted to Company Sergeant Major, which was published in the Leamington Spar Courier on 30th April 1915, along with reference to his DCM and his father's address of ("Modwena") no. 78 Tachbrook Street, Leamington Spa. During the last week of August 1915, Henry received the award at a ceremony at Windsor Castle. In the summer of 1916 Henry was invalided home from the front with rheumatic fever, and, after some months in hospital, served as a Sergeant Instructor at Windsor. He returned to the front on 21 September that year. He was twice offered a commission but turned it down.

Henry was killed in action on 1 January 1917 aged 34 and was buried in the British Cemetery at Sailly-Saillisel on the Somme in France. The Battalion War Diary for 31st December 1916/1st January 1917 states: 31st Dec. Place Maltzhorn, "[Companies] paraded at 4pm and marched up to Combles area and were distributed as follows - No 1 [Company] T18 Central, No 2 [Company] Haie Wood No 3 & 4 [Companies] in Combles trenches. 1st Jan 1917 Place Combles, "No 2 & 3 [Companies] went on carrying fatigue to Saillisel Chateau during the morning. Relieved 3rd [Battalion, Coldstream Guards] in the line. Relief complete 8.10pm. No 2 [Company] right front No 1 [Company] left front, No 3 [Company] support & No 4 [Company] Reserve".

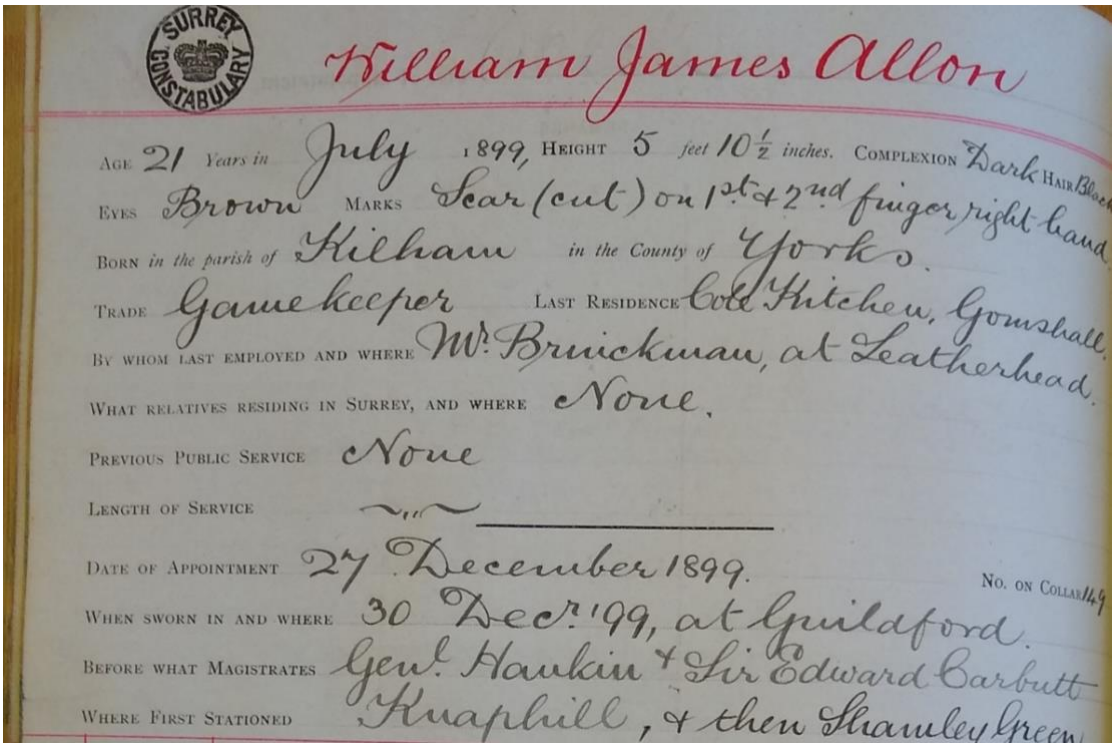
His wife received a letter from another pre-War Guildford Constable, serving in the Coldstream Guards, Signaller Bruce Goodwin, which was published in the Surrey Advertiser newspaper of 17th January 1917, explaining what happened to her husband. "With the sincerest regret I am writing to tell you that poor old Harry was killed on the night of the 1st of this month. At the time I was putting a telephone in the front line and seeing a stretcher pass, asked who it was. They said "[Sergeant] Gascoyne". I had a look, and he was quite dead. Harry was looking at a gap in the wire when a flare light went up and he and the man with him both jumped into a shell hole. A sniper fired at them and the bullet penetrated Harry's brain. When we were relieved after our tour in the trenches I went and saw his grave. It is situated at the back of a chateau at ------, with a neat cross at the head. [Sergeant] Semcox and the men of his platoon join me in offering you our sincerest sympathy in your sad loss. He was a good chum and a splendid soldier". Mrs Gascoyne also received a letter of sympathy from Henry's Captain, Cecil Green, and the Reverend F W Head, the chaplain who conducted Henry's burial service. Captain Green said Henry was "far away the best sergeant in my company and I feel his loss both as a soldier and a friend. To my mind he was the ideal of what a soldier should be."

William James Allon
PC Surrey Constabulary Appointment 1317
27 December 1899-12 December 1900

From Richard Callaghan RMP Museum: I am writing to ask if you have a constable on the Surrey Constabulary books in about 1900 with the name of William Allon. He was born in about 1875, and almost certainly had a connection with Sunderland. I have found mention of the Constabulary in the First World War records of a military policeman P3715 Sgt William Allon – the handwriting isn't clear, and it looks like Allen, but given where it was found, it may just be a transcription error.

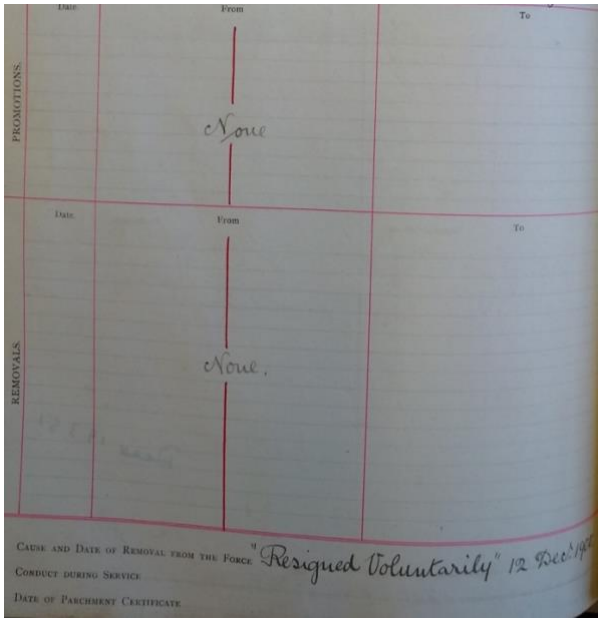
Robert Simonson History Centre, Woking: This is a slightly confusing one. There is a William James Allon (appointment no. 1317) whose details are attached. He would have been in the Surrey Constabulary in 1900. The only other from this period is William Allen (appointment no. 1380), but he was not appointed until 30 December 1901 and sworn in on 4 January 1902, so would not fit with someone being in the Seaford Home in March 1900. William Allen served for 30 years.

Robert Bartlett: It may be that Mr Allon was injured on or off duty in about 1900 but there is nothing to say he was but that is an implication from the address of the Superintendent on the note below. I read it as Surrey Seaford (seaside?) Conv (Convalescent?) Home. I am wondering if it is seaside home, where he could have gone if injured. https://www.mybrightonandhove.org.uk/topics/public-services/police/police-5 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Police_Convalescent_Home


SURREY CONSTABULARY

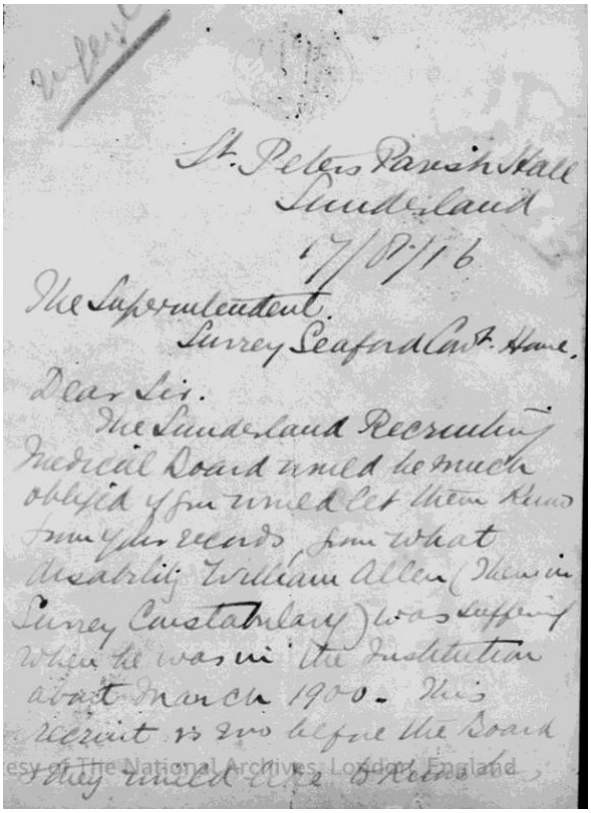
William James Allon

AGE 21 Years in July 1899, HEIGHT 5 feet 10½ inches. COMPLEXION Dark HAIR Black
EYES Brown MARKS Scar (cut) on 1st & 2nd finger right hand
BORN in the parish of Kilham in the County of York.
TRADE Gamekeeper LAST RESIDENCE Cold Kitchen, Gomshall.
BY WHOM LAST EMPLOYED AND WHERE Mr. Brinckman, at Leatherhead.
WHAT RELATIVES RESIDING IN SURREY, AND WHERE None.
PREVIOUS PUBLIC SERVICE None
LENGTH OF SERVICE
DATE OF APPOINTMENT 27 December 1899. NO. ON COLLAR 149
WHEN SWORN IN AND WHERE 30 Dec.r 99, at Guildford.
BEFORE WHAT MAGISTRATES Genl. Hankin & Sir Edward Carbutt
WHERE FIRST STATIONED Knaphill, & then Shamley Green



Appointment number 1307 Resigned Voluntarily

The following letter in the possession of the Royal Military Police Museum is from the Board charged with examining local men in Sunderland, for service in the military during the First World War. If a man pleaded an exemption to military service enquires into the reasons that exemption is claimed, were made.


St. Peters Parish Hall
Sunderland
17/8/16
The Superintendent.
Surrey Seaford Cast. Home.
Dear Sir.
The Sunderland Recruiting
Medical Board would be much
obliged if you would let them have
any further records you what
Ascribed William Allen (Home in
Surrey Constabulary) was suffering
when he was in the Institution
about March 1900. This
recruit is due before the Board
today would like a Reply

St Peters Parish Hall
Sunderland 17 January 2016

The Superintendent
Surrey Seaford Conv Home
Dear Sir

The Sunderland Recruiting Medical Board would be much obliged if you would let them know from your records from what disability William Allon (then in the Surrey Constabulary) was suffering when he was in the institution about March 1900. This recruit is ??? before the Board they would like to recommend

My recollections of injury by shooting of PC441 Chris Kearsey Saturday 6th October 1973

Philip Rawson November 29, 2021

(Ed: Chris Kearsey has seen this and is content for it to be published. He has attached an update at the end of this piece)

I am ex-Surrey Constabulary, PC401 Philip Rawson. This incident occurred around the time of the completion of my first year of service. At 2pm Saturday 6th October 1973 'D' section paraded at Oxted, police station, comprising of Acting Sergeant 590 Eric Skinner, PC 459 Alan Beckley, PC 441 Chris Kearsey, on his last shift before transferring to Godstone Traffic and PC 401 Philip Rawson. Following a short briefing I was allocated to work with PC Kearsey our first job was to accompany two High Court Officers to execute a warrant at an address in Westerham Road, Oxted. On arrival at the address Chris asked me to take up a position close to the front door to prevent any attempted escape whilst he went with the officers to the rear of the property. After a few minutes they returned saying the person named in the warrant had climbed into the loft space so at this stage could not be got to. It was decided that Chris and I should return to the police station and speak to Inspector Rumbold to see if he would come to the scene and talk the man down whilst the High Court Officers (HCO) stayed at the scene.

This we did returning with the inspector to Westerham Road accessing the house by the rear door, mounting the stairs to the first floor. I took up a position on the landing with one of the HCO behind me. To my left was the stairs and on my right a door into a bedroom. Mr Rumbold stood at the top of the stairs just below where the access to the loft was positioned. He calmly called to the man asking him to come down as the warrant needed to be executed. He continued to speak to the man trying to encourage him to give himself up. This went on for a few minutes when suddenly, the man jumped from the loft knocking Mr Rumbold off balance and dashing into the bedroom. I tried to grab him but was shaken off and the door was slammed shut. I opened the door a short way and saw what appeared to be a rusty curtain rail pushed through the gap between door and frame. I took hold of it and pushed against it not realising it was a gun barrel. Suddenly the HCO standing by me shouted he has a gun.

My first reaction was to let go of the barrel and ran down the stairs and out of the back door in a state of shock. I stood almost opposite and facing the doorway, which was about 3 to 4 metres away, with my back to a fence. Chris was to my left Mr Rumbold and the HCOs to my right lower down the yard. The man we had come to arrest came to the doorway shouting and swearing he was going to kill someone raised the gun and there was a loud bang and Chris fell against the fence. The man then went back into the house and shut the door. I looked at Chris and saw part of his face was missing and his tongue hanging down. I tried to help him up as the others rushed forward to help. Mr Rumbold said to stay there whilst he went to a neighbour's house to phone for assistance. Chris was fully conscious and alert and so I asked him for the car keys, which he gave them to me. I went to where the car was parked in the drive to the fire station and made a priority radio call for help. On returning to the scene one of the HCO said his colleague had taken Chris to the local hospital. An ambulance then arrived, and I redirected them to where Chris had been taken. From that time police assistance started to arrive.

I was sent a hundred yards from scene to direct the public away. After a few hours I started to smell the CS gas which signalled the end of the operation. On returning to the police station, I was told Chris though badly hurt was ok and had been taken to Queen Victoria Hospital at East Grinstead where I saw him a few days later. I saw the shooter on a number of occasions when he was brought before Oxted Magistrates Court on remand and was surprised to find he seemed to be such an ordinary individual. it just goes to show you cannot always judge a book by its cover.[4]

1973 October 6: Riot Gas as Three-Hour Drama ends: Two policemen were injured during the incident at Westerham Road, Oxted which was ended after CS gas was deployed into a house where a pensioner aged 70 lived with his sister. The siege began after two police constables tried to accompany bailiffs to serve a High Court arrest warrant. A gun was fired and soon armed police; some sheltering behind riot shields surrounded the house. Police led by Christopher Rowe the Assistant Chief Constable of Surrey and a local curate appealed through a loudspeaker for the man to come out. The siege ended when police with axes stormed the house as more CS gas cartridges were fired through front and back windows. At least five shots were fired from the house. Police moved in after giving a five-minute ultimatum. An officer wearing riot gear and a gas mask ran up to within 30 feet of the house and sheltering behind a wall fired four gas rounds. A man and a woman were taken from the house to an ambulance. A loaded shotgun was later found. [5]

[4] Email Philip Rawson to Robert Bartlett December 2021
[5] 1973 October 6: Surrey Advertiser

Left to right: PS Dave Bowden, Inspector Arthur Crawford and dog handler PC Worgen (Sunday telegraph 7 October 1973)

One policeman PC **Christopher Kearsey** was shot in the mouth at close range on the first-floor landing and was taken to Queen Victoria Hospital, East Grinstead. Inspector **Arthur Crawford** a trained marksman fired two revolver shots after being wounded in the shoulder. A man will appear before the court in Oxted charged with attempted murder and other offences.

1973 October 8: man accused of attempt to kill PC: Mrs William Hunt aged 69 pensioner of Westerham Road, Limpsfield is to appear before Oxted magistrates today charged with the attempted murder of PC Christopher Kearsey aged 25 of Oxted, on Saturday. PC Kearsey underwent an operation at the Queen Victoria Hospital, East Grinstead to reset a dislocated jaw, was "comfortable as possible" last night. [6]

30 November 2021 Christopher Kearsey wrote:

I do not remember a lot! I can remember holding my flat cap in front of my face running to the front gate and directing a driver who I had stopped to take me to Oxted Hospital. I seem to remember a nurse with same surname being shocked - I recall hearing the ambulance which I was in. Other things I remember next in a cot type bed and Peter Matthew's looking down on me - he remained a friend throughout my service whenever we met.

It's been a long time! I still have specialised dental treatment at a dentist in Oxted after initial treatment in London. Inspector Fred Rumbold and I became close friends. I still have chats with his wife and family when we meet in Oxted Town.[7]

[6] 1973 8 October The Times
[7] Email from Chris Kearsey to Robert Bartlett December 2021

Women taken out on a stretcher and left the prisoner being removed. Note the lack of equipment – just a tunic and a gas mask! [8]

My recollection of Caterham shooting incident Saturday 6th July 1974 where John Schofield lost his life

Former PC Philip Rawson Surrey Constabulary

(Ed: Jim Findlay has seen this piece and is content that it be published.) [9]

On night of Friday 5th/Saturday 6th July 1974 I was in observer position on Bravo 3 with PC Terry Upton the driver. Having patrolled the area covered by Oxted Police Station it was getting close to 4am when Terry was knocking off and I was going on foot patrol around Oxted town as I was not an authorised driver at that time. As we were pulling into Oxted police station yard a priority message came through on the force radio on "talk-through." "Priority, Priority Caterham, two officers have been shot. I'm injured as well. Junction of Tillingdown Hill." The radio operator returned the call getting more information. We immediately pulled out of Oxted police station and headed for Caterham at speed with blue light on. When I could get through, I advised Control we were on route. As Terry had previously been stationed at Caterham, he knew of the location so took the quickest route along A25 to Godstone, then A22 to Caterham bypass, the main roundabout turning left where we straight away came on the scene. The Police car with front doors open and the body of PC laid partly out of driver's side door at this time. I did not know it was John Schofield. I saw Sergeant Finlay on the footpath walking towards the scene. I opened the window he said he has run down towards the town. I also saw an Ambulance at the scene and PC Ray Fullalove being attended to in the garden of a house. Close

[8] Daily Telegraph 7 October 1973
[9] Email Jim Findlay to Robert Bartlett December 2021

by there was another local patrol car parked on the side road. We were the second car to arrive.

The panda car in which Pc Schofield died and two other policemen were injured.

We drove towards Caterham town centre looking in properties as we went to see if there was any sight of offender or witnesses. We turned back at the roundabout in the town centre arriving back at the scene where other help was arriving. I was joined by Sergeant Peter Clark who was a firearms officer usually seconded to Gatwick Airport. He was carrying a revolver as we walked down the right-hand side of the road checking the gardens of properties for any suspects but found no one. Returning to the scene I was sent to Caterham Police station to assist on the front desk answering phone and other enquiries. One phone call I particularly remember was from Chief Inspector Watts asking for information; concerned as to why he had been called in early. I quickly explained the circumstances and he said he would be in straight away. Also, my uncle phoned concerned if I was involved. The other officer on the desk told him I was ok and sitting next to him. I was logged off at about 2pm going back to Oxted. I could not settle and walked round Oxted town to try and clear my head, coming back to the section house where I lived going to bed to prepare for the next night shift at 10 pm.

I attended the funeral of John Schofield the following Friday. Later in the day we heard the offender had been arrested by the Metropolitan Police, which was a relief. When I was on duty as cells officer at Oxted Police Station, I saw Egon von Bulow when he was brought before the magistrates for remand. For me he was a disquieting person as he prowled around his cell like a caged animal.[10]

Police officers as weights and measures inspectors 1855-1889 (1856, 57 Andrews; 1862,71,74 PO; 1883 Lasham) [11]

Guildford (D) James W Parr (1855-68)
Charles Barker (1868-89)

Reigate (E)
Robert Holmes (1855-56)

[10] Email Philip Rawson to Robert Bartlett December 2021
[11] https://img1.wsimg.com/blobby/go/7f7ecfb1-a576-4549-a811-5c6d704c80c5/downloads/Surrey.pdf?ver=1611919838400

Charles H Coward (1856-63-)
Borough police formed 1864; WMA from 1870.

Chertsey (1) William H Biddlecombe (1855-58)
James Murtell (1858-62)
Charles Hollington (1862-64)
James Murtell (1865-70) Charles Hollington (1870-72)
Alfred. Bungard (1872-89)

Farnham (2)
Charles Everett (1855-56)
Charles Hollington (1856-62)
James Murtell (1862-64)
George Newland (1865-75)
Joseph Hibberd (1878-82)
Frederick Pike (1882-89)

Dorking (3)
John Page (1855-73)
George Lambert (1873-89)

Godstone (4)
Charles Hollington (1855-56)
James Murtell (1857-58)
Alfred Bungard (1858-64)
Charles Hollington (1865-70)
James Murtell (1870-76)
**** Upfold (1876-78)
Edward Redford (1878-89)

Godalming (5) Edward Burridge (1855-57) Borough police re-formed 1857.
Separate division for WM purposes, but Guildford IWM acted for District until at least 1871.

Mental Health support for member of the Surrey Constabulary 1870! Prison!

1870 August 6: Surrey Sessions Newington Causeway: **Attempted suicide of a Surrey Constabulary member:** William Hibberd who had been about five months in the service of the Surrey Constabulary pleaded guilty of swallowing half an ounce of laudanum with intent to kill and murder himself. He was reported for neglect of duty, and said he had a good deal to drink and committed the offence whilst under the influence. To be detained for 14 days in the common gaol. [12]

[12] 1870 August 6: South London Chronicle

Managing the Surrey Constabulary late Victorian era

Extracts from the Surrey Constabulary Log www.surrey-constabulary.com

Chief Constable H C Hastings, Report Surrey Constabulary HQ, Guildford 18 December 1883: I have the honour to lay before the court the usual quarterly abstract of the state of crime in the county, together with a comparative estimate of the offences committed and persons apprehended during the last five years. I likewise beg to append for the information of the Court the following statistics in regard to the Force.

Since 1 January one sergeant has been promoted to the rank of inspector, and four constables to that of sergeant. Eight constables have been advanced from the second to the first class and 21 from the third class to the second class. During the year one sergeant and one constable have been superannuated and one constable has died. Five constables have been dismissed **one has been called upon to resign for misconduct and six have resigned of their own accord**. The authorised strength of the force is at present complete.

The number of deserters (army and navy) who have been apprehended by the police during the year is 81, which contrasts favourably with that of the previous year, which was more than double, 164. The sum of £135 10s has been received during the year by various members of the Force as gratuities from the public.[13]

1884 January 5: Surrey Quarter Sessions Newington: The Constabulary Committee in their report: We have examined the **Treasurer's Constabulary account** for the quarter ending 29 September last and find the receipts to have been £6389 1s and the expenditure £3936 1. 3d leaving a balance of £2902 19s 9d in favour of the constabulary stock. We have also examined the Treasurer's Constabulary Superannuation Fund account for the same period and find the receipts, exclusive of £515 9s 2d brought from the last account to have been £142.18s 8d and the expenditure £270 11s 9d leaving a balance of £387 14s 1d in favour of such last-mentioned fund. No police rate will be required. [14]

In compliance with the order of court made at the late Michaelmas Quarter Session we have considered as to the best method of carrying out an **equalisation of the rents** paid by the members of the force for cottages and lodgings. It appears clear from a statement from the Chief Constable that in consequence of the rents varying materially in different parts of the county, the removal of experienced and efficient officers to districts where their services are most required, occasions serious hardship and loss to them from the much higher rates they have to pay.

[13] 1884 January 5 The Surrey Mirror and General County Advertiser
[14] 1884 January 5 The Surrey Mirror and General County Advertiser

Under all the circumstances we recommend the Court to approve the equalisation of the rents payable by members of the Force throughout the Constabulary District and that on the approval of the Chief Constable of the house and rent, an allowance be made to each constable sufficient to **cover the excess of rent above three shillings a week**, such allowance be charged to the police rate. We also recommend to the Court to direct that any alteration in rents be specially reported to the Constabulary Committee. We likewise recommend that the Treasurer be authorised pay the rents monthly upon the certificate of the Chief Constable.

We have also in pursuance of another Order of the Court considered the question of the expediency of placing a **small reserve of police** at the disposal of the Chief Constable but having regard to the recent increase of two sergeants and ten constables we are of the opinion that it is inexpedient to make any addition at present to the Force. The report was adopted.[15]

The officer commanding the Regimental District for West Surrey had received a letter from HRH Commander in Chief asking himself to put himself in communication with the Chairman of the Quarter Sessions and the Chief Constable with a view to utilising the services of the **police as recruiting sergeants for the Army and Militia** without interfering with their duties. He combated the argument that this system would lead the police to remain in public houses drinking with the recruits as it was intended that the police were merely to act as signposts to point out the intending recruits the advantages of the Army and the nearest depot where they could enlist. For each recruit a fee of 5s would be paid for the army and 2s 6d for the militia which would be distributed by the Chief Constable. The report was sent to the Committee for consideration. [16]

1889 March 30: Surrey Quarter Sessions Newington. (Difficult to read report and figures may not be quite right) The Constabulary Committee reported: We have examined the **Treasurers constabulary accounts** for the quarter ending 25 December and find the receipts to have been paid £7,200 9s 5d and the expenditure £4382 4s 3d leaving a balance of £2848 5s 4d in favour. The superannuation fund was examined and held £556 13s 9d brought from the last account, expenditure £317 17s 8d leaving a balance of ???? in favour. We have likewise examined the bills and demands upon the constabulary stock and finding them correct and recommend payment. [17]

Home Office, Whitehall 17 January 1889: "I am directed by the Secretary of State to request that you will inform the Justices of the County and the Standing Joint Committee of Justices and the County Council, when that committee is appointed under the provisions of the Local Government Act that as no direct government contribution will hereafter be made in aid of the local police expenditure it will no longer be necessary for the local police authorities to submit for the Secretary of State's approval, proposals involving the increase of costs with a view to providing for the increase charge in the estimates." A change in requirement for reporting

[15] 1884 January 5 The Surrey Mirror and General County Advertiser
[16] 1884 January 5 The Surrey Mirror and General County Advertiser
[17] 1889 March 30 The Surrey Mirror and General County Advertiser

expenditure and costs to the Home Office was adjusted but there remained a requirement to obtain the sanction of the Secretary of State for the alteration of the number of constables in a County Police Force, for any alteration in the number of superintendents and in the other ranks of officers, for any alteration in the number of constables in any district of a county. The rates of pay of any of a county constabulary will continue subject to the rules of 12 April 1886 (8?). The Secretary of State's sanction for any rates of pay exceeding the scales mentioned in these rules is required. [18]

The County Surveyor reported that considering the weather, fair progress had been made during the last three months in **building the police stations at Farnham and Caterham**. The roofs of the stations are in the course of construction. Orders for payment have been raised during the quarter: Caterham police station £345 18s, Farnham police station £383 18s 9d. [19]

Inspector Gray Surrey Constabulary

1889 March 30: Surrey Quarter Sessions Newington: The committee discussed an application from the Chief Constable for a **pension to be awarded to Inspector John Gray** who had served the Surrey Constabulary for 35 years and was now incapable from frailty of the body to continue his duties. He was appointed 29 January 1854 and resigned 31 January 1889. A pension of £73 12s per annum was sought i.e., two thirds of his pay as from 1February 1889. It was agreed to pay a pension of £12 3s 4d for two months pension.[20]

1889 September 14 Sussex Agricultural Express: Death of an ex-police officer at Reigate: It is with much regret that we announce the death of ex-Inspector Gray of the Surrey Constabulary. He was 59 and had been stationed at Reigate for twelve or thirteen years. He was superannuated some months ago on a medical certificate for unfitness for further duty. His health gradually declined, and he became very feeble.

The late Mr Gray was a zealous and efficient officer who was greatly respected. The funeral took place in Reigate cemetery. In addition to family and friends, colleagues from the county constabulary followed: Superintendent Lambert Dorking, Superintendent Redford Godstone, Inspectors Wood Leatherhead, King Dorking. Hackman Reigate, Sgts Brice Caterham, Smith Horley, PC Smith and Marshall Dorking, B Marshall Nutfield, Miles Merstham, Osborne Holmwood, Larby Chipstead, Hibberd Betchworth, Egerton Brockham, Witney Leigh and Molland Charlewood,

Eight police officers acted as bearers and four lowered the body into the grave. Ex- Constable Tugwell of Dorking attended as did just one representative of Reigate Borough Police, Sergeant Richards.[21]

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[18] 1889 March 30 The Surrey Mirror and General County Advertiser
[19] 1889 March 30 The Surrey Mirror and General County Advertiser
[20] 1889 March 30 The Surrey Mirror and General County Advertiser
[21] 1889 September 14 Sussex Agricultural Express Does just one officer from Reigate Borough Police indicate a rift of some sort?

In the same paper that day: **1889 September 14** Sussex Agricultural Express: **Death of a Reigate Borough Police** Constable Harding who died of pleurisy

Government Inspector of Police

1889 September 28: Inspection of Reigate Borough Police: On Monday Captain Elgee, Government Inspector of Police paid his usual annual visit to the neighbourhood. He first inspected the Reigate Borough Police in the presence of the mayor and other councillors. Next, he entered the police station and could not have failed to be satisfied with the excellent order and cleanliness, which prevailed. Head Constable Pearson was able to lay before Captain Elgee satisfactory returns as to the state of crime, the number of offences committed and the strength and conduct of the force under his command. The inspector proceeded to Reigate to inspect the Borough Police Station there and also paid an official visit to the **County Police Station in London Road where Captain Hastings**, Chief Constable of the Surrey Constabulary, met him. After the visit to the Reigate station Capt. Elgee expressed to Mr Pearson the great gratification, which his inspection afforded him. [22]

Godalming Borough Police

1889 April 1: GO 344: Godalming Borough police was incorporated within the Surrey Constabulary, the head constable Turner becoming a sergeant and the two constables being accepted in the county police.[23] (Constables William Franks, Joseph Shakespeare) Sergeant Turner will be allowed to reside in the police station for the present and will be allowed to retain the offices of Inspector of Nuisances in the Borough of Godalming as well as any other which he has hitherto held provided they do not in any way interfere with his ordinary police duties as Sergeant which must take precedence of everything else. He will be allowed the sum of £10 a year for gas for his own and the constable's residences adjoining, and he is to distinctly understand that he will have to pay himself for whatever quantity of gas may be consumed in excess of that account.[24] George Turner, who was forty-six, declined to accept the appointment of sergeant and performed no duty after 22 April 1889. William Franks was sixty-one, a local man from Witley served in the Surrey Constabulary until June that year before retiring on a superannuation of £32.10 shillings. Shakespeare was forty years of age and took the collar number 149 but retired on ill health in November 1899 after service at a number of stations.

1890 January 28: The late Head Constable and his claim for compensation: The Standing Joint Committee of the Surrey County Council received a communication from the Treasury informing them that Mr George Turner the late Head Constable, Godalming, had applied to have compensation assessed on the abolition of his office by the Standing Joint Committee and requesting to be furnished with certain information. The Clerk to the committee has been

[22] 1889 September 28: The Surrey Mirror and General County Advertiser
[23] Surrey Constabulary General Orders Book 1 1851-
[24] Off Beat March 1977

instructed to reply and to state that no action was taken by the committee under the powers of the Local Government Act 1888 sec., 119 (3) to abolish the office held by Mr Turner. [25]

Guildford Freedom from Crime

1891 January 10: Surrey Quarter Sessions: The **severe weather** had thrown many out of work and where in other parts of England serious crime was more rife at such periods, it was all the more gratifying to find that in Guildford there was such an immunity from crime. The recorder again congratulated the town on its freedom from crime.[26]

Pensions and Fees claimable by police

1891 January 10: Surrey Quarter Sessions: Standing Joint Committee: The committee directed that the moieties[27] of fines payable to Surrey Constabulary shall be paid by the clerks of petty sessions direct to the county treasurer instead of through the police.

Constables' fees: The committee has settled and adopted subject to the approval of the Home Secretary the following fees to be received by the Surrey Constabulary: For the service of every summons, notice or other document within the parish 1s; for execution of every warrant 2s 6d. For attendance before a magistrate or at a petty session with a prisoner or to prove the service of a summons, notice, order or other document, or to make any return required by law if on the day of apprehension, service etc., 1s if on any subsequent day 2s 6d. For every mile beyond the limits of the parish in which the constable is stationed in each case an additional 6d. For the service of summonses for the non-payment of parochial and local rates, as follows: viz., for the service of every summons within the parish 6d. For attendance before the magistrate to prove service of a summons; for every mile out beyond the limits of the parish in which the constable is stationed in each case in addition to the above 3d. For the services of any notice upon a publican and other applying for a license, 1s [28]

Police Act 1890 Pensions and Gratuities: The committee had fully considered the Police Act 1890 and have resolved to adopt the maximum scale of pensions and gratuities provided by the Act. The committee had re-enacted and adopted the regulations in force with respect to the deductions from a constable's service for misconduct or neglect of duty and with respect to stoppages of pay during sickness and fines for misconduct. The committee caused a copy of the new scale of pensions and gratuities to be given to every constable in the force, together with a notice requiring him to state in writing whether he did or did not accept the provisions of the Act in lieu of the previous enactments respecting superannuation's. The whole of the force have accepted the new provisions.

Increase to the force

[25] 1890 January 28: The Sussex Express, Surrey Standard Weald of Kent Mail, Hants and County Advertiser
[26] 1891 January 10: The Sussex Express, Surrey Standard Weald of Kent Mail, Hants and County Advertiser
[27] Each of two parts into which a thing is or can be divided
[28] 1891 January 10: The Sussex Express, Surrey Standard Weald of Kent Mail, Hants and County Advertiser

The committee had laid before them a memorial from the inhabitants of Caterham Valley and Woldingham as to the necessity for increased police protection in that district and likewise a representation from the Chief Constable that an increase in the force for certain portions of the county was greatly required, they had instructed him to prepare a report as to the places additional constables are needed and the increase in the force he would recommend; and, in consequence from an intimation from the Government Inspector that no increase in the force would be likely to be sanctioned until the new census has been taken. [29]

Report from meeting 20 January 1891

Salaries and bills: Chief Constable £187.10s; pay for force contingencies and rent £2487.3s 9d; repairs to stations Godalming, Chertsey, Guildford and Farnham £24 4s 7d. Police pay, contingencies and rent for January, February, March £4000; salary of Chief Constable £187 10s. [30]

Tenders have been sought for the **new police station** at **Camberley** and accepted the lowest that of Henry Kingerlee of Oxford for £2047. The arrangement for the purchase of the land at **Godalming** for a police station has not yet been completed. The County Surveyor has reported that contractors have now completed the painting and papering at the new stations at **Farnham and Caterham**, which could not be done last year when the buildings were taken over by the county [31] [32]

The Committee have considered the recommendation of the Chief Constable that a **pension be granted** to Inspector James Henry **Dennett** who has served in the force for 21 years and 7 months and who can no longer serve because of the infirmity of his body. Allowance of £55 per annum to take effect from January 1891[33] [34]

Chief Constable Report included reference to submitted statistics and a recommendation of a pension for £55 half the pay of Inspectors.

Crime committed and persons apprehended:
Offences against the person 7 crimes 7 persons
Offences against property with violence 4 crimes I person
Offences against property without violence 10 crimes 5 persons
Other offence 2 crimes 2 persons
Totals 23 and 15

[29] 1891 January 10: The Surrey Mirror and General County Advertiser
[30] 1891 January 10: The Surrey Mirror and General County Advertiser
[31] 1891 January 10: The Surrey Mirror and General County Advertiser
[32] 1891 January 10: The Sussex Express, Surrey Standard Weald of Kent Mail, Hants and County Advertiser
[33] 1891 January 10: The Surrey Mirror and General County Advertiser
[34] 1891 January 10: The Sussex Express, Surrey Standard Weald of Kent Mail, Hants and County Advertiser

Persons charged with offences triable by jury 15; committed 8
Persons charged with offence punishable summarily by justices 648; committed 516, discharged132

Year	Crimes committed
1886	122
1887	133
1888	139
1889	109
1890	111

Year	Persons charged triable by jury
1886	198
1887	115
1888	106 (?)
1889	83
1890	85

Year	Persons charged summary offences
1886	2599
1887	2573
1888	2597
1889	2434
1890	2681[35]

The Chief Constable reported that the number of people charged during the quarter with indictable offences was below the average of the past five years but there was an increase of persons charged with offences to be dealt with summarily.[36]

The appointment of Parish Constables: The General Purposes Committee reported that an Act provides that parish constables shall no longer be appointed except where Quarter Sessions resolve that they are necessary for the proper discharge of public business. No parish constables were appointed in Surrey.[37] [38]

[35] 1891 January 10: The Surrey Mirror and General County Advertiser
[36] 1891 January 10: The Sussex Express, Surrey Standard Weald of Kent Mail, Hants and County Advertiser
[37] 1891 January 10: The Surrey Mirror and General County Advertiser
[38] 1891 January 10: The Sussex Express, Surrey Standard Weald of Kent Mail, Hants and County Advertiser

No pay rise for nineteen years

1891 October 12: The chief constable reported that despite the increase in the cost of living the inspectors and superintendents had **no pay rise for nineteen years.** In fact, they were receiving less because in 1880 they were relieved of their duties as Inspectors of Weights and measures for which they received an allowance.[39] At this time superintendents acted as Relieving Officers for the poor and the Dorking superintendent reported that the congestion at his police station by people seeking help was so great the police station could not properly be used and he asked to be relieved of the job.

1891 October 17 Head Constable, Reigate Borough Police Annual Report

Borough Police Office, Redhill 10 October 1891: To the Chairman and members of the Watch Committee: Gentlemen I have the honour to submit the criminal and other statistics connected with the police force for the year ending 29 September 1891 and to supplement them with some miscellaneous information concerning the establishment of which I have charge. The number of persons arrested during the year was 106, being a decrease of 6 on the previous year. The number proceeded against by summonses was 226 a decrease of 25 persons. The number of indictable offences was ten being seven more than the previous year. For these offences four persons were apprehended being an increase in one arrest. The number of persons proceeded against before the magistrates summarily were 330 being a decrease of 18 persons on the previous year.[40]

INDICTABLE OFFENCES.

Nature of Crime.	1890		1891		Crimes		Arrests	
	No. of crimes	No. of arrests	No. of crimes	No. of arrests	Incr'se.	Decr'se	Incr'se.	Decr'se
Burglary or house-breaking	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Larceny simple	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Larceny by servant in Post Office	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0
Fraud, obtaining goods by false pretences	1	1	2	2	1	0	1	0
Arson and other wilful burning	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	0
Forging, and uttering forged instruments	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0
Suicide, attempting to commit	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Totals	3	3	10	4				

1891 Reigate Borough Police

[39] Durrant Page 20
[40] 1891 October 17: The Surrey Mirror and General County Advertiser

Arrests	106 (Decrease of six from 1890)
Summons	226 (Decrease of 25 from 1890)
Indictable offences	10 (Increase of 7 from 1890)
	For these offences 4 arrests (Increase of one on 1890)
Summary offences	330 (Decrease of 18 from 1890)

Reigate Borough Police

OFFENCES DETERMINED SUMMARILY.

Nature of Offence.	1890 No. persons proceed. agst	1891 No. persons proceed. agst	Increase	Decrease
Assaults on police officers	5	1	0	4
Assaults, aggravated on women and children	1	0	0	1
Assaults, common	6	9	3	0
Chimney Sweepers' Act. Offences against	1	0	0	1
Cruelty to Animals	6	12	6	0
Elementary Education Act	107	148	41	0
Drunkenness, drunk and disorderly	54	57	3	0
Other offences, under Licensing Act	1	1	0	0
Local Acts and Borough Bye-Laws	27	12	0	15
Maliciously destroying trees, shrubs, etc.	0	3	3	0
Other malicious and wilful damage	12	6	0	6
Army Act	1	0	0	1
Disorderly conduct in Workhouse	17	7	0	10
Damaging Workhouse clothing	0	7	7	0
Excise Act	3	2	0	1
Larceny simple	6	4	0	2
Larceny, or stealing from the person	0	3	3	0
Larceny, as clerk or servant	2	1	0	1
Larceny, fruit or vegetable productions	3	4	1	0
Prostitutes	5	9	4	0
Begging	8	15	7	0
Having no visible means of subsistance	6	9	3	0
Found in inclosed premises for unlawful purpose	2	3	1	0
Frequenting place of public resort, etc., to commit felony	1	0	0	1
Vaccination Acts. Offences against	2	7	5	0
Highway Act	8	8	0	0
Railway Acts	0	1	1	0
Other offences (not included under the above heads)	63	0	0	63
Totals	348	330	88	106

Reigate Borough Police

Of the 330 persons proceeded against summarily as above, 150 or about half were non-residents. The number of robberies (global term for crime) of all kinds coming to the knowledge of the police during the year was 23.

Burglary and housebreaking	1
Forgery	2
Fraud	3
Larceny from the person	2

Larceny (simple)	14
Larceny by servants in the Post Office	1
Larceny by clerk or servant	1
Total with 12 arrests	**23**
Value of **stolen property**	£160 8s 9d
Recovered	£146 14s 9d
Total loss of stolen property	£14 4s.

Class of person's proceeded against on indictment	
Previous good character	4 males
Class of person's proceeded against summarily	
Known thieves	6 males 1 female
Prostitutes	12 females
Vagrants and tramps	31 males 16 females
Suspected characters	15 males, 1 female
Habitual drunkards	2 males I female
Unknown	33 males 12 females
Previous good character	186 males and 14 females
Total	273 males 57 females

During the year police on night duty have found 77 premises insecure, 60 shops and 17 dwelling houses

The strength of Reigate Borough Police 1891,19 September, was 25 all ranks one having resigned. (List below only accounts for 21 officers not 25 – possibly just constables included)

1 has under one year's service
2 are between 2-5 years' service
6 between 5-10 years
6 between 10-15 years
4 between 15-20
1 between 20-25
1 above 25
Average length of service is 9 ¾ years

The average age is 34 and the average height 5 feet 11 inches tall.

The police issued the following number of licenses during the year:

Pedlars 22

Chimney sweepers 2

These brought in an income of £5 15s

Billets: During the year 356 men and 321 horses have been billeted in the Borough. I am glad to report that the officers in command of the troops have made no complaints.

Vagrants: During the year 5,403 tramps and others have been granted tickets of admission into the Reigate Union Workhouse. **Daily average about 15.**

On 17th September Captain Elgee inspected the police force at Redhill and expressed himself well satisfied as to the management of the force.

I am glad to report that during the year the conduct of the force has been satisfactory, and I have to thank the inferior officers for the assistance I have received from them. I have the honour to be Mr Chairman and Gentlemen your obedient servant. Wm Geo Morant, Head Constable

Head Constable Reigate Borough Police

1892 October 29: Reigate: Our Head Constable as other see him: In the Croydon Advertiser: Writing on the Quarter Sessions last week "Various sections of the Surrey Constabulary were represented at Newington, not forgetting the **Reigate Borough Police** who are able to boast the most showy uniform in the Home Counties. The Head Constable himself is really a blaze of splendour and a dream in wealth in the way of gold braid and other ornamental addenda. The Chief Constable being also a tall well-proportioned officer sets off the aforementioned uniform to full advantage. His habiliments quite put in the shade the uniform of the commissioned officer who was pacing the waiting hall with military dignity on the first day of the Sessions." [41]

Crime in the County of Surrey (Excluding Boroughs)

1893 April 8: Crime in the County of Surrey Report of the Chief Constable: Presented by the Standing Joint Committee to the County Council: Strength of the Force – establishment and death of PC Carpenter

[41] 1892 October 29: The Surrey Mirror and General County Advertiser

"SIR,—I have the honour to lay before the Committee the usual abstract of the state of crime and the number of persons apprehended during the past quarter, together with a similar return for the same period of 1891, and a tabular statement of the strength of the Force.

"I regret to have to report the death of P.C. Mark Carpenter, which occurred on the 26th ultimo, of consumption.

"He was a very good constable, and had served in the force for nearly six years, and performed his duty up to within a week of his death, when he took to his bed.

"He has left a widow and one child, whom I beg to recommend to the favourable consideration of the Committee for a gratuity, in accordance with the provisions of the Police Act of 1890.

"I may add that, under the old Act, the widow of a constable dying in the service might receive a gratuity not exceeding the amount of one year's pay of such constable, provided that he had contributed to the Superannuation Fund for a period of not less than three years (22 & 23 Vict., cap., 32, sec. 20).

"I have the honour to be, Sir,
"Your most obedient Servant,
"H. C. HASTINGS,
"*Chief Constable of Surrey.*"

STRENGTH OF THE FORCE.

	Authorised number of the Force on the		Actual State of the Force on the	
	1st April, 1889.	25th Feb., 1892.	25th Feb., 1892.	13th Mar., 1893.
Chief Constable	1	1	1	1
Superintendents	5	5	5	5
Inspectors	8	8	8	8
Sergeants	20	22	22	22
First Class Constables .. Second Class Constables.. Third Class Constables ..	149	167	163	166
Total	183	203	199	202

1893 April 8 The Surrey Mirror and General County Advertiser

Surrey Constabulary- Charge to the Grand Jury

1893 April 8: Surrey Quarter Sessions: The Chairman in giving the **charge to the Grand Jury** said they must not take the diminution in cases as representing a diminution in crime for

the number of cases reported to the Chief Constable had been as numerous in the present quarter as in the corresponding quarter of last year. In some cases, the offenders had not been caught. He mentioned that particularly because he wished to impress on the public the great importance in cases of housebreaking and similar offences to lose not time in giving information to the police. The Surrey Constabulary had during the last quarter twice distinguished themselves where early information had been given. The adjoining places were communicated with, and **constables despatched on bicycles** with the result that offenders were brought to justice. They might **congratulate the county** on the diminution of crime, which was greatly due to the efficiency of the police. [42]

1893 April 8: Surrey Easter Quarter Sessions, Newington: The chairman said that the decrease in workload was not to be taken a diminution of crime in the county because from the returns of the Chief Constable it was clear that the offences against property alone, which they chiefly had to deal with at this court, had been more numerous during the past quarter than what they were in the corresponding quarter last year. In some of those cases however some of the offenders have not been caught. He mentioned this more particularly because he desired to impress upon the public the great importance in the case of housebreaking and similar offences, of losing no time in giving information to the police. ------The Surrey Constabulary had distinguished themselves on two occasions in which prompt information was conveyed to them. In both cases they immediately communicated by telegram to their adjoining neighbours; constables were also despatched on bicycles and in each instance, parties were caught with stolen property in their possession. [43]

Godstone Court House: The committee were of the view that Oxted was the most suitable place for the new courthouse as Godstone court is inadequate and inconvenient. And the committee are endeavouring to acquire a site. [44]

Dorking police station and petty sessional site the conveyancing had been completed. The land abuts the High Street and extends back to the road at the rear, which will afford a convenient means of access as well as secure light and ventilation. Plans for the new building have been completed by the county surveyor and provide for a petty sessional court, Magistrates room, Witness room, five cells, charge room, superintendent's office and room for constables; suitable quarters for the superintendent and two cottages for constables; stable for two horses with cart house and loft.[45]

PC Benjamin Edmund George Bowyer a pension of £23 14s 6d per annum on the basis of 20 years approved service out of an actual service of 25 years and two months to take effect from 1 January 1893. It has since been reported that Bowyer served as a constable for 4 years with the Essex Constabulary before joining Surrey making a total of 29 years and two months the committee have reconsidered the amount of pension due to him. Bowyer is 50 years of age

[42] 1893 April 8 The Surrey Mirror and General County Advertiser
[43] 1893 April 8: Sussex Express, Surrey Standard Weald of Kent Mail, Hants and County Advertiser
[44] 1893 April 8: Sussex Express, Surrey Standard Weald of Kent Mail, Hants and County Advertiser
[45] 1893 April 8: Sussex Express, Surrey Standard Weald of Kent Mail, Hants and County Advertiser

and has produced a medical certificate of incapacity to perform the duties of his office. The committee under all the circumstances had determined to grant Bowyer a pension of £36 15s 9d per annum being equal to 31/50 of his annual pay of £59 6s 3d to take effect from January 1, 1893.[46]

Gratuity to widow and child of the late PC Mark Carpenter: The Chief Constable had reported the death from consumption (Tuberculosis) on 26 February 1893 of PC Mark Carpenter. Carpenter was a very good constable served for a period of five years and six months from August 1887 to February 1893. Under the Police Act 1890 schedule one, rule seven, power is given to a police authority to award a gratuity to a widow and children of a constable not to exceed in the whole one-month's pay for every completed year of service. The committee under this authority had awarded to the widow and child of Carpenter whose average pay was £64 12s per annum a gratuity of £26 18s 4d.[47]

Godalming Division

1893: The **Godalming** Division was formed with a population of 21,109 and there were twenty-one constables. The **Guildford or Headquarters** Division had a population of 35,018 and thirty-nine constables including eleven stationed at HQ where there were no civilian clerks. **Farnham** with a population of 24,767 had twenty-six constables.[48]

Dorking Division New Police Station and Court at Dorking

1894 July 14: Police Inspection: The police of the Dorking Petty Sessional Division were inspected on Saturday morning by Captain Perry who was accompanied by Captain Hastings Chief Constable of the Surrey Constabulary. The force on parade numbered about 34 including Superintendent Alexander, Inspectors Smith and Marks, Sergeants Campbell and Marshall. The men were put through various drill movements in front of the police station after which Captain Perry inspected their appointments. (Truncheon, whistle etc.) Everything appeared satisfactory. Previous to the inspection Captain Parry and Captain Hastings went over the police station and courthouse now under construction.[49]

Reigate Borough Police Head Constable Imprisoned

1894 William Morant left the post of Head Constable Reigate Borough Police to be replaced by Philip **Woodman** from Bradford Police.

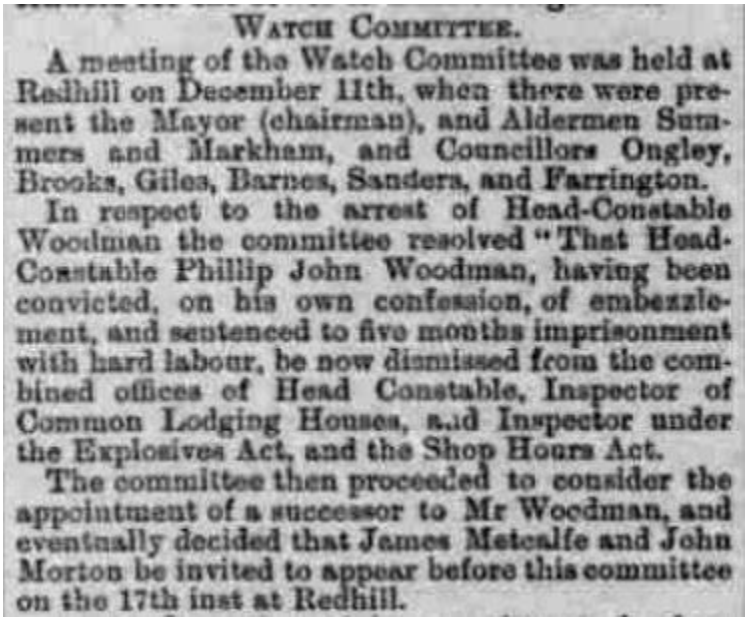
1894 December 10: Charge of **embezzlement:** At the Bradford Borough Police Court, Phillip John **Woodman** the **Chief Constable of the Reigate** Borough Police and until recently the chief clerk in the Bradford Borough Police was placed in the dock on charges of embezzling

[46] 1893 April 8: Sussex Express, Surrey Standard Weald of Kent Mail, Hants and County Advertiser
[47] 1893 April 8: Sussex Express, Surrey Standard Weald of Kent Mail, Hants and County Advertiser
[48] Durrant Page 21
[49] 1894 July 14 Surrey Mirror

monies – about £200 - from Bradford Corporation. He was found guilty and sentenced to five months in prison. [50]

1894 17 December James Metcalfe became head constable and remained in office until 1930, when it is recorded that on retirement,[51] he was permitted to retain his uniform and bicycle. [52]

James Metcalfe Head Constable
36 Years
Reigate Borough Police



WATCH COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Watch Committee was held at Redhill on December 11th, when there were present the Mayor (chairman), and Aldermen Summers and Markham, and Councillors Ongley, Brooks, Giles, Barnes, Sanders, and Farrington.

In respect to the arrest of Head-Constable Woodman the committee resolved "That Head-Constable Phillip John Woodman, having been convicted, on his own confession, of embezzlement, and sentenced to five months imprisonment with hard labour, be now dismissed from the combined offices of Head Constable, Inspector of Common Lodging Houses, and Inspector under the Explosives Act, and the Shop Hours Act.

The committee then proceeded to consider the appointment of a successor to Mr Woodman, and eventually decided that James Metcalfe and John Morton be invited to appear before this committee on the 17th inst at Redhill.

[50] 1894 10 December: The Times
[51] "A short Centenary History of the Surrey Constabulary" Supt Durrant 1951
[52] "A Pictorial History of the Surrey Constabulary" Gerry Middleton Stewart gives 22 December 1894

A second meeting of the committee took place on December 17th, at Redhill. Present: The Mayor (chairman), and Aldermen Markman and Summers, and Councillors Ongley, Giles, Farrington, Barnes, Sanders, and Brooks.

The applications and testimonials from James Metcalfe and John Morton were read, and each candidate for the Head Constableship was called in and questioned by the Chairman. It was finally resolved "That James Metcalfe be appointed to be Head Constable, Inspector of Weights and Measures, Inspector of Explosives, Inspector of Common Lodging Houses, Inspector under the Petroleum Acts, and the Shop Hours Act for this borough, at a salary, for all duties, of £140 by the year, besides £60 by the year towards a residence, payable by weekly instalments, to commence from the time of his entering upon his duties, the appointment to be determinable by two calendar months notice on either side, expiring at any time."

Woodman sacked and Metcalfe appointed [53]

1894: Chief Constable found a PC at Chertsey trying to write a crime report on a corn-bin in the stables, as there was **no room in the police station**. He asked for an additional room as on pay day men had sometimes to queue in the rain.[54]

Surrey Constabulary and Borough Forces Badges

Surrey Constabulary Victorian Helmet Plate 214: Collar number 214 was allocated on 26 August 1901 to Thomas Hewitt who resigned on 27 August 1902. Surrey Constabulary Kings Crown No 2

[53] From British Police History 22 July 2020 admin@british-police-history.uk Michael
[54] Durrant Page 21

Surrey Constabulary King's Crown on the right larger white metal lion which appears to be flatter.

Surrey Constabulary King's Crown chrome lion

Surrey Constabulary wire cap badges left inspector right probably superintendent

Guildford Borough Police helmet plate Queen Victoria King's Crown on right

Guildford Borough Police, King's crown helmet plate, which is different to the usual wreath pattern

Guildford Borough Police Kings crown cap badge, with a small crown. It appears to be a collar badge with a crown added on the top.

Guildford cap badge with a large crown

Reigate Borough Police Victorian Helmet Plate

Reigate Borough Police King's Crown helmet plate which obviously followed the Victorian one and has acorns within the wreath. There are other similar versions of this badge without the acorns in the wreath

Reigate Borough Police King's Crown cap badge

Policing Surrey during 1992

From www.surrey-constabulary.com

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 Police 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[55]

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[56]

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

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

raised the alarm but one of the men grabbed a handful of money before the robbers left. Two men were arrested and charged.[57]

1992 January 15: Circus man had drug: A circus owner was fined £500 by Chertsey magistrates for possessing cocaine.[58]

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. [59]

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.[60]

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 of the local Asian community were met with to ensure them the murder was not racially motivated.[61]

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

[57] Annual Report 1992
[58] The Times 15 January 1992
[59] The Times 1992 25 January
[60] Annual Report 1992
[61] Annual Report 1992

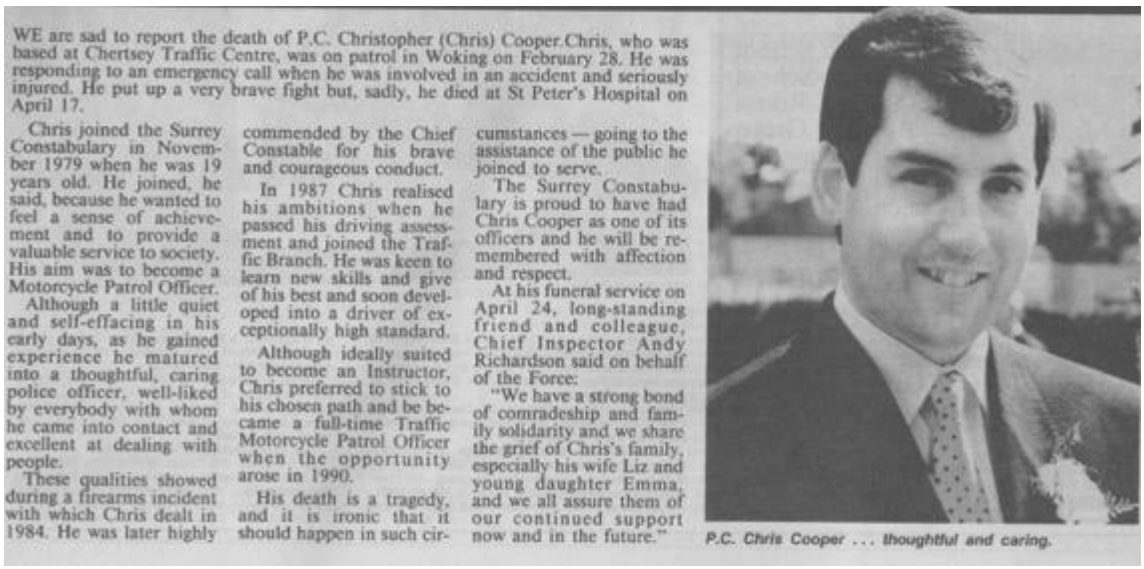
work. Charged with the murder of Manzula Amlani aged 43. Appear at Camberley magistrates later today.[62]

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.[63]

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.[64]

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.[65]

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.



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

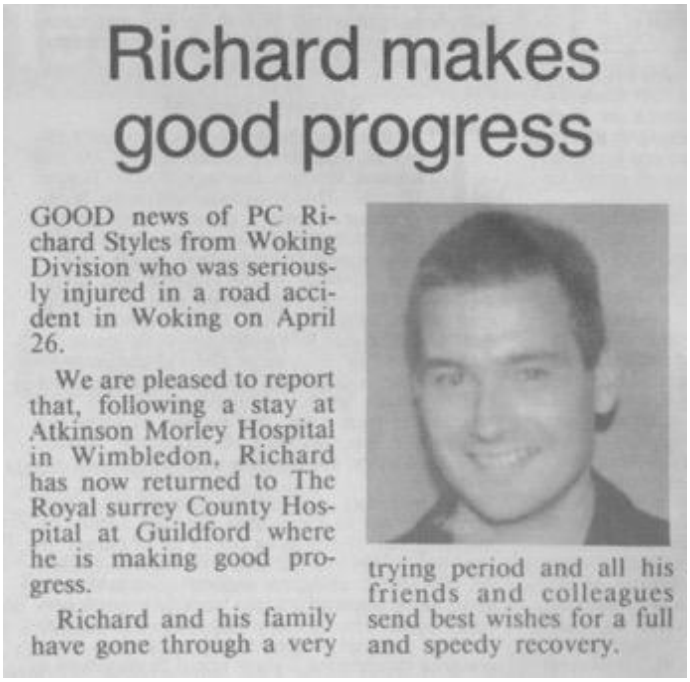
[62] The Times 13 March 1992
[63] Annual Report 1992
[64] The Times 14 March 1992
[65] Annual Report 1992

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.[66]



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

[66] Annual Report 1992

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.

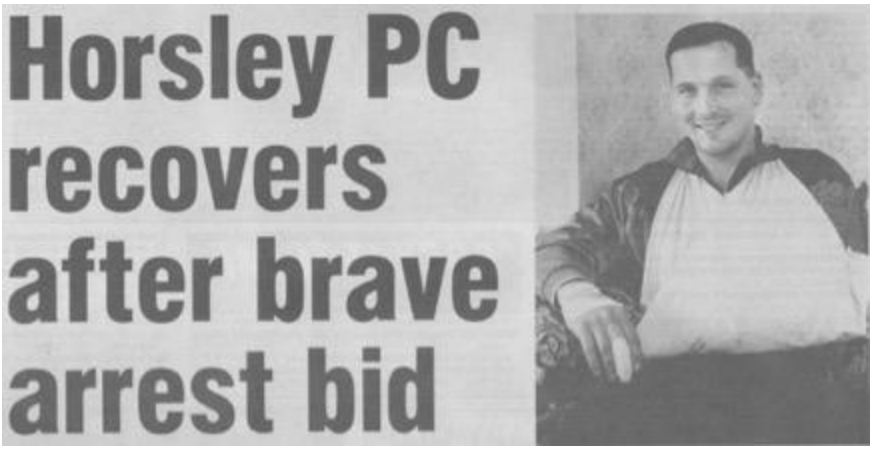
Everyone with whom we came into contact, of every rank, has shown us kindness and consideration for both our feelings and our practical needs. Nothing was too much trouble — from the officers who ferried us to hospital when my husband was unable to do so, often in their own time, to the officer who was 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.

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.[67]

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



Horsley PC recovers after brave arrest bid

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 District and the case transferred to that force [68] **1992 June 8: Murder** Reigate: Operation Priory

[67] Annual Report 1992
[68] 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.[69]

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.[70]

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.[71]

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.[72]**

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.[73]

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.[74]
Murder South Holmwood Dorking: SIO Detective Superintendent John Milner: Widow Caroline Taylor aged fifty-four, 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 and Beissy ran off and was found in local woodland, drunk, by the police helicopter. Following two trials he was discharged. The case was not re-investigated.

[69] Annual Report 1992
[70] Annual Report 1992
[71] Annual Report 1992
[72] Annual Report 1992
[73] Annual Report 1992
[74] Annual Report 1992

Tony Everson-Darragh: Gaeton Beissy was a commercial pilot who formed a relationship with Caroline Taylor. They had some form of domestic dispute. 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.

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.

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. 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. [75]

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.

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.[76]

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

[75] Annual Report 1992
[76] 1992 August 7: The Times

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 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 2 am 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. [77]

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.[78]

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.[79] 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.

1992 September Reigate Division: Three men were sentenced to imprisonment for conspiring to rob a milk depot when wages were being delivered.[80]

[77] Annual Report 1992
[78] Annual Report 1992
[79] Annual Report 1992
[80] 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.[81] **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.[82]

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 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

[81] The Times 31 October 1992
[82] Annual Report 1992

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.

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.

1992 September 20: Murder of Ethel Ruth Denyer in Reigate. 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.[83]

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.[84]

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 for the attack on Ethel Denyer a deeply religious spinster as she lay in her bed in her home in Reigate. [85]

1992 October Redhill: A young Norwegian au pair was **raped** in a shop doorway for which a youth was arrested and sent for trial.[86]

1992 October: Two armed men were arrested after robbing the Midland Bank in Walton and committed for trial[87]

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 a large number of hunt supporters and protesters.[88]

[83] The Times (London, England), Thursday, April 15, 1993
[84] The Times (London, England), Friday, April 16, 1993
[85] The Times (London, England), Wednesday, May 05, 1993
[86] Annual Report 1992
[87] Annual Report 1992
[88] Annual Report 1992

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.[89]

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.[90] [91]

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.[92]

1992 November: Brockham bonfire was policed by 72 police officers for a crowd of 20,000 people the largest gathering in the county.[93]
1992 More than 130 cases of **child abuse** were dealt with on the Reigate Division[94]

1992: The Special Crime Patrol Unit dealt with 64 operations arresting 76 people of whom 37 lived outside the county.[95]

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 Operation's 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

[89] Annual Report 1992
[90] The Times 31 October 1992
[91] The Times 30 October 1992
[92] Annual Report 1992
[93] Annual Report 1992
[94] Annual Report 1992
[95] Annual Report 1992

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.[96] The 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

[96] Annual Report 1991

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 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. In particular 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 have to 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 was 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 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 because 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 which occasionally led to strains. 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 race 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